



Maternity Care

CalPERS and Kaiser Permanente

Agenda Item 10
Attachment 1

We have a lot of experience with moms and babies, and about 2% of CalPERS Kaiser Permanente members have babies each year

Kaiser Permanente delivered over 92,000 babies* in 2011, and close to 50,000 in California alone.

Nearly 14% of all California babies are delivered by Kaiser Permanente.

Measurement period ending June 30, 2012

	2009 Q4	2010 Q4	2011 Q4	2012 Q2
CalPERS	1.9%	1.9%	2.1%	2.1%
Kaiser Permanente regionally adjusted benchmark	2.1%	2.1%	2.3%	2.3%

*2012 Annual Report, Kaiser Permanente.

Note: Figures here include completed and uncompleted pregnancies and exclude first trimester events and infertility. Maternity care measurements will vary from data in previous PIH reports due to a difference in methodology.

Women have fewer cesarean sections at Kaiser Permanente

Cesarean sections increase the length of stay by about a day, increase the length of disability and **increase the cost per case by at least 60%**.

The KP cesarean section rate is **nearly 20% lower** than the state average.

Cesarean sections	2009	2010	2011
Kaiser Permanente hospitals	26%	25%	25%
California statewide average	30%	30%	30%
For-profit hospitals*	35%	34%	34%
National average**.		30%	

<http://www.oshpd.ca.gov/HID/Products/PatDischargeData/ResearchReports/HospIPQualInd/Vol-Util-IndicatorsRpt/index.html>

*<http://californiawatch.org/health-and-welfare/profit-hospitals-performing-more-c-sections-4069>.

**AHRQ's Nationwide Inpatient Sample (NIS) 2009 (8/12)

CalPERS mothers have fewer cesarean sections

Cesarean sections increase the length of stay by about a day, increase the length of disability and **increase the cost per case by at least 60%**.

Measurement period ending June 30, 2012

	CalPERS	Kaiser Permanente regionally adjusted benchmark
	2012 Q2	2012 Q2
Vaginal delivery rates	72.0%	72.4%
Vaginal delivery, average length of stay (days)	2.1	2.0
C-section delivery rates	28.0%	27.6%
C-section delivery, average length of stay (days)	3.5	3.4

Note: This data is based on utilization data from the National Pricing System.

Women have more vaginal births after cesarean section (VBACs) at Kaiser Permanente

Over 90% of the time, others don't even try for a vaginal delivery if the mother has previously had a cesarean section.

More VBACs mean **fewer cesarean sections**.

The KP VBAC rate is **more than double** the state average.

VBACs	2009	2010	2011
Kaiser Foundation Hospitals	17%	18%	19%
California statewide average	8%	8%	9%
For-profit hospitals*	4%	4%	4%
National average**		9%	
US Healthy People 2020 goal		18%	

Women have fewer elective early deliveries (before 39 weeks) at Kaiser Permanente

Early elective deliveries are associated with higher neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) admissions, increased infant mortality rates, greater risk of maternal postpartum complications, and longer hospital stays.

Kaiser Permanente Hospitals' rate of elective delivery is about **one third** the national average and **less than half** the state average.

Elective delivery 37-39 weeks	2010	2011	2012
Kaiser Foundation Hospitals	12-15%	3.9%	1%
State wide		8.8%	
National average*	15%	11.2%	
The Joint Commission goal**		5%	

Internal Kaiser Permanente Leapfrog results.

*http://www.leapfroggroup.org/policy_leadership/leapfrog_news/4976192

**NQF #0469, 10/17/11

Our difference is your advantage, and it's a privilege to care for CalPERS moms and babies.

- **Integration**—doctors, specialists, and care teams are connected, making it easy to share information and best practices across care teams and medical facilities
- **Shared experience**—comprehensive health information system (KP HealthConnect) helps providers build on their collective experiences to anticipate and mitigate complications
- **Leading-edge technology**—member information is easily accessible to all caregivers at Kaiser Permanente facilities
- **High-risk expertise**—neonatal intensive care units enable appropriate care and resources for high-risk pregnancies

