

Preterm birth and health inequality: assessing the effects of sociodemographic factors in Leeds

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AIM: To investigate sociodemographic factors in the Leeds preterm birth population to characterise women and babies at risk to optimise local service provision, and target interventions to most at-risk patients.

METHODS: Data was collected from the Leeds electronic records and compiled into a Patient Level Information and Costing System (PLICS) spanning deliveries April 2020- June 2023. Multinomial logistic regression was used in STATA 18.0.

POPULATION: 25,454 births including 90 stillbirths, 25,184 live births, and 28 neonatal deaths, ToP were excluded (2020-2023). 1343 were preterm 418 were very preterm.

RESULTS
 Risk factors for very preterm birth (<32 weeks) p<0.05

- Black African
- Black Caribbean
- Indian
- Pakistani
- Obesity classes I-III
- Drug Misuse
- Age >40 years
- Current drug use
- Current smoker

Risk factors for preterm birth (32-37 weeks) p<0.05

- Age >40 years
- BMI <17
- Black African
- Any other white background
- Current smoker
- Previous drug use

