

MATERNAL HEALTH HISTORY — Part B

Definitions

GENETIC/TERATOLOGY HISTORY

Obtaining a genetic history (genetic defects or chromosomal abnormalities that can cause birth defects or disorders) and teratology history (factors or substances that can cause birth defects or disorders) will assist in identifying the patient whose baby may be at risk for birth defects or inherited disorders. Screening for genetic disorders should be provided based on the patient's racial, ethnic, and family background.

For items 1–22. Place your agency's appropriate code in the corresponding space to indicate responses for history of patient, father of baby, and family.

Note instruction details in order to clarify the following items:

- Down Syndrome:** a congenital disorder caused by having an extra 21st chromosome; results in a flat face and short stature and mental retardation
- Cystic Fibrosis:** includes meningomyelocele, spina bifida, or anencephaly.
- Sickle Cell Diseases:** a genetic blood disease due to the presence of an abnormal form of hemoglobin (red blood cell); affects predominately African American decents, but could affect Hispanics and others.
- Sickle Cell Trait:** the condition in which a person carries the gene for sickle cell disease, but does not have the disease.
- Congenital Heart Defect:** being born with a birth defect involving the heart.
- Neural Tube Defect (spina bifida, meningomyelocele or anencephaly):** Born with a defect involving the spinal column.
- Thalassemia:** primarily affects persons of Italian, Greek, Mediterranean, and/or Asian ancestry; Mean Corpuscular Volume (MCV) less than 80.
- Mental Impairment or Retardation /Autism:** If yes, was person tested for Fragile X?
- Hemophilia/other blood disorders:** a genetic disorder that often results in excessive bleeding.
- RH Sensitized:** when a mother has RH — negative blood and it mixes in utero with a RH — positive blood type baby, the mother's immune system response to the mixing of both blood types. This immune response is called RH Sensitized or RH Sensitization.
- Tay-Sachs:** primarily affects persons of Jewish, Cajun, and/or French Canadian ancestry.
- Huntington Chorea:** is a disorder passed down through families in which nerve cells in the brain waste away, or degenerate.
- Canavan:** an inherited condition that affects the breakdown and use of amino acids; primary affects Ashkenazi Jews.
- Maternal Metabolic Disorder:** includes, for example, all types of diabetes and phenylketonuria (PKU) or other disorders with metabolite accumulation.
- Muscular dystrophy:** a genetic disorder that affects the muscular system causing weakness and wasting of skeletal muscles.
- Patient or FOB had a child with birth defects not listed above**
- Recurrent Pregnancy Loss, or a Stillbirth:** any pregnancies resulting in miscarriages, ectopics, fetal death, etc
- Other inherited Genetic or Chromosomal Disorder**
- Any medications either prescribed or non-prescribed since your last Menstrual Period?**
- Occupational/Environmental Hazards:** includes exposures to 2nd hand smoke/lead exposure, potential hazards, for examples, pollutants, chemicals, x-rays, working with raw meat/poultry, exposure to cat feces (toxoplasmosis risk), and working in day care centers and nurseries (cytomegalovirus risk).
- Other:**

INFECTION HISTORY

Taking an infection history refers to the patient's personal history of having or being at risk for infections that may adversely affect the pregnancy or birth outcome. An adequate history will assist in assuring that appropriate screening, monitoring, treatment, and follow-up are completed.

For items 1–12. Place the appropriate code in the corresponding space, using the legend of codes at the bottom of the form to indicate responses for each item of the infection history. Place an N for No or a Y for Yes.

Note instruction details for the following items:

- High risk Hepatitis B (HBV):** risks for HBV infection include sexual exposure to persons known or suspected to be infected with HBV; household or institutional contacts with chronic HBV carriers; intravenous drug use; occupational exposure via contaminated blood and body fluids; and/or recipient of blood transfusions or hemodialysis. Indicate if immunized and date received.
- Tuberculosis (TB):** indicate if patient lives with someone who has been diagnosed and/or is being treated for TB or if the patient has been exposed to TB.
- Genital Herpes:** indicate if the patient or her sexual partner has a history of genital herpes.
- Rubeola (Red Measles):** indicate past exposure to and/or history of rubeola infection. Indicate if immunized and date received.
- Rubella (German Measles):** indicate past exposure to and/or history of rubella infection. Indicate if immunized and date received.
- Varicella Zoster (Chicken Pox):** indicate past exposure to and/or history of chicken pox infection. Indicate if immunized and date received.
- Mumps:** indicate past exposure to and/or history of having had mumps. Indicate if immunized and date received.
- Rash or Viral Illness:** indicate if patient has had a rash or symptoms of a viral illness since the last menstrual period.
- HIV/Sexually Transmitted Infections:** indicate if patient has a history of HIV and/or any sexually transmitted infection including gonorrhea (GC), chlamydia, human papillomavirus (HPV), and syphilis.
- Toxoplasmosis or Cytomegalovirus:** indicate if patient has a history of having either infection.
- Group B Streptococcus (GBS):** indicate if patient has a history of having a GBS infection. Refer to your agency's protocols and established strategies for screening for GBS in collaboration with local obstetricians and pediatricians, local hospital staff and staff from tertiary centers.
- Other:** Specify any other infection history not included in items 1–11.

Comments/Counseling

Below the Genetic / Teratology History and the Infection History, detail positive findings in the comments/counseling section. Also document any counseling provided as a result of any positive findings and any other pertinent comments. Explain pertinent information that may impact patient care, whether or not a significant problem. If more space is needed, refer to the "Notes" section of the chart and record additional information.

Signature/Date

Below each history section the interviewer should provide signature and date where indicated.