

Validity of pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI) information derived from a population-based perinatal database

Gillian Frosst, Epidemiologist February 21, 2014



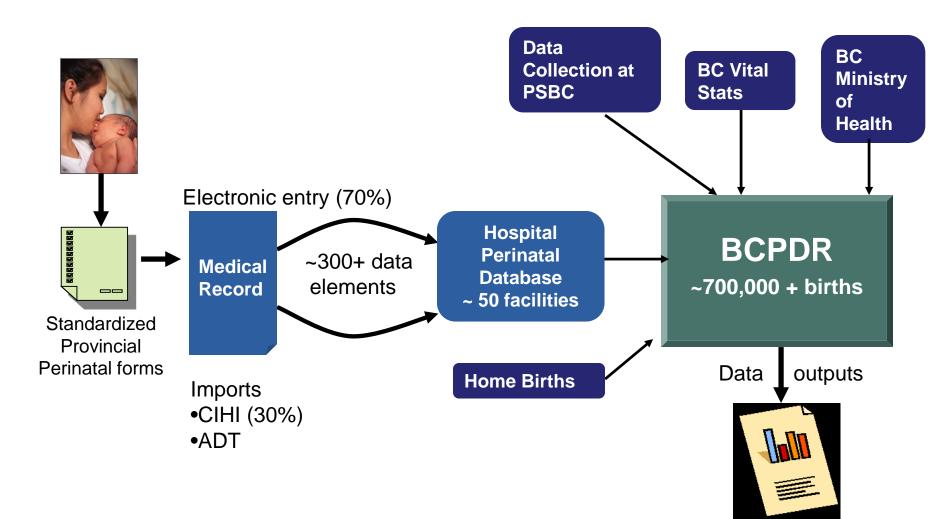
Learning Objectives

- To describe one of Perinatal Services BC's (PSBC's) quality assurance processes related to the BC Perinatal Data Registry (BCPDR)
- 2. To provide information on the validity/reliability of BC perinatal data that are widely utilized for surveillance and research purposes
- 3. To facilitate discussion on innovative strategies to improve quality of BMI data in administrative databases

The BCPDR

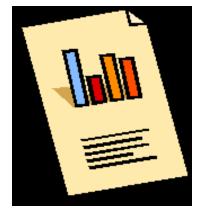
- Data abstracted from obstetrical and neonatal medical charts for ~99% births in BC
- PSBC's mandate directly supported by operation and maintenance of the BCPDR
- Vision for the BCPDR is to "... be an industry-leading system for collecting relevant high-quality perinatal data that directly supports optimal neonatal, maternal and fetal health for BC residents" (PSBC, 2011)

The BCPDR – Data Collection



An agency of the Provincial Health Services Authority

The BCPDR – Data Use



Data widely utilized by PSBC and external stakeholders for:

- Planning
- Surveillance
- Clinical practice assessment
- Guidelines
- Research and more

Data Quality and the BCPDR

Routine quality checks

- Data collection and analysis (hospital-level)
- Consolidation and quality assurance (provincial-level)

Validation studies

- Historical small-scale studies focussed on specific geographies or data quality issues
- Current evaluation of all data fields (≥10% complete)
 - Reliability & validity
 - Missing data
 - Comprehensiveness

PSBC Data Field Evaluation Framework

Evaluation Attributes

1. Reliability/Validity

Completeness

2.

- Are the data reproducible?
- Measure agreement between PDR and re-abstracted data

Compare existing BCPDR

data to re-abstracted data

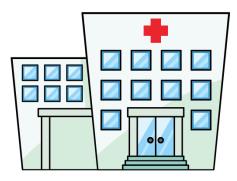
for sample of records

- What is the extent of missing data?
- Measure proportion of missing or unknown data
- 3. Comprehensiveness
 - Is the scope/coverage appropriate and relevant?
 - Identify redundancies and gaps

Provincial Chart Re-Abstraction Project

Multi-stage stratified random sample

- Stage #1: Facility-level sample
 - Maternity care facilities (n=52) + home births
 - Stratified by peer group and Health Authority + place of original abstraction for home births = 15 possible strata
 - Randomly selected facilities within each stratum





Provincial Chart Re-Abstraction Project

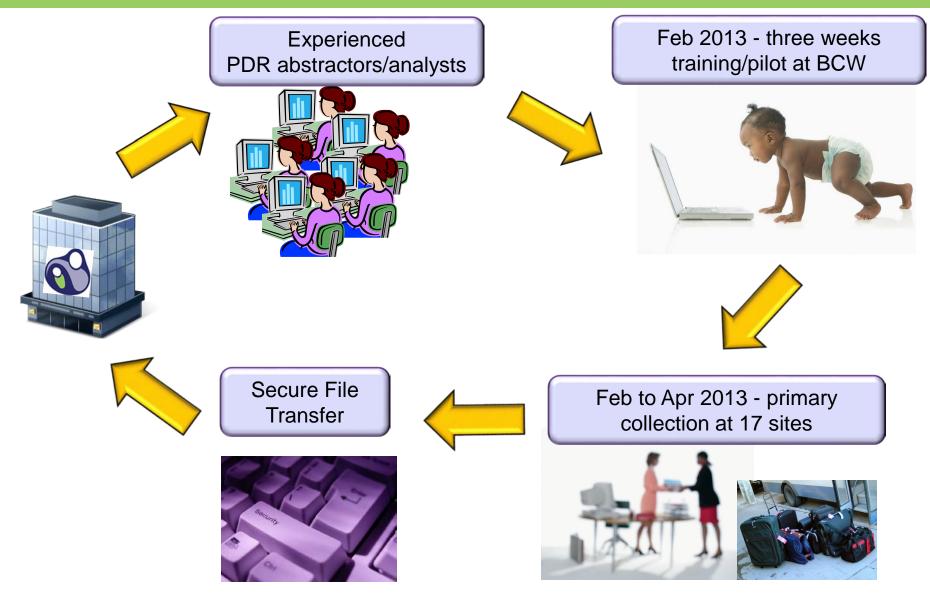
Multi-stage stratified random sample (cont.)

- Stage #2: Chart-level sample
 - Delivery and newborn episodes charts
 - Discharge dates from April 1/10 to March 31/12
 - Oversampled more complex cases based on total length of stay and hospital transfer
 - Disproportional random sampling from facility
 - 1,110 maternal charts + 1,164 baby charts = 2,264 total charts

BMI variables



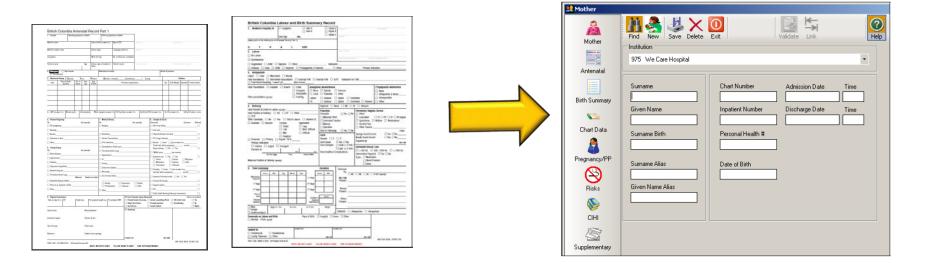
Provincial Chart Re-Abstraction Journey



Provincial Chart Re-Abstraction Project

Data Collection

- Data entered on PSBC laptops in BCPDR screens
- Re-abstracted all fields collected from charts
 - No CIHI or ADT data
- Separate qualitative data collection tool
- Secure file transfer



Why BMI?

- Public health importance
 - Increasing prevalence of overweight and obesity as well as excess gestational weight gain in women of reproductive age
 - Increased risk for poor maternal and infant outcomes
 - May increase risk of early childhood and adult obesity in offspring
- Data
 - Used for routine surveillance and frequently requested by researchers
 - Data must be <u>valid</u> to effectively inform action

Assessing validity of BMI in re-abstraction project

- Re-abstraction of pre-pregnancy weight and height
 - Antenatal Record I and II forms
 - Triage and Assessment form
- 1,089 maternal charts (98% response rate)
 - 46% charts from complex cases (TLOS>=5 days or transfer out)
- Original BCPDR compared to re-abstracted data
 - Agreement: intra-class correlation coefficient (continuous data)
 - Proportion of missing values
 - Unweighted analysis
- Thematic analysis of qualitative feedback from re-abstractors

Results

Table 1. Agreement and percent missing for pre-pregnancy weight and height

	ICC	% missing	
	(95% CI)	BCPDR (Original)	Re-abstraction
Pre-pregnancy weight	0.96 (0.96-0.97)	27.9	18.5
Height	0.89 (0.88-0.91)	23.9	18.0

- Excellent agreement (≥0.8 ICC) for all variables
 - Limitation: ICC measures only records where value was provided in both BCPDR and re-abstracted database (~70%)

<u>Results</u>

Table 2. Percent missing for pre-pregnancy weight and height

	% missing			
	Both databases	BCPDR only	Re-abstraction only	
Pre-pregnancy weight	12.7	11.2	5.3	
Height	15.8	12.1	2.8	

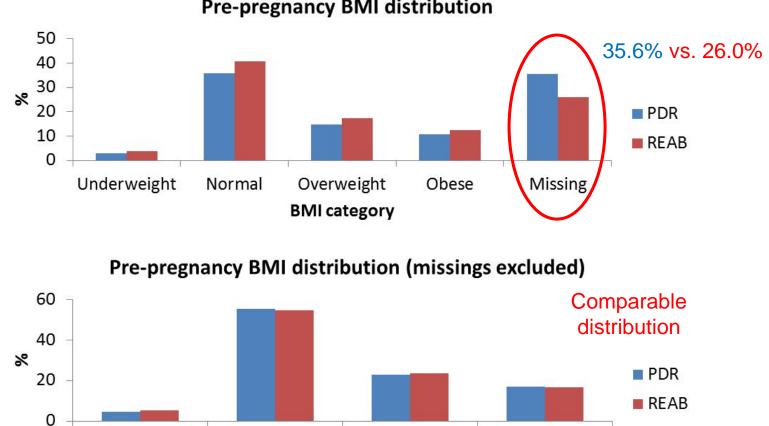
- Both databases = "true" missing values
- BCPDR only = values missing in BCPDR only
- Re-abstraction only = values missing in re-abstraction only
- Re-abstraction more complete than BCPDR for both variables

Normal

BMI category

Impact of differences on BMI

Underweight



Overweight

Obese

Pre-pregnancy BMI distribution

Challenges with chart documentation

- Information not available in chart or found elsewhere in chart
 - E.g., weight found on NB Consultation Report instead of on Antenatal Record or Triage & Assessment forms
- Inconsistent values found in chart; documented in multiple places
 - E.g., Antenatal Record I 200 lbs; Antenatal Record II 175 lbs
- Range given instead of precise measurement
 - E.g., 165-175 lbs
- Legibility of documentation

Validation of BMI

Discussion

- From the re-abstraction, pre-pregnancy BMI appears valid, albeit incomplete
 - Results in loss of records in analysis or imputation
- % of pre-pregnancy BMI missing in the BCPDR <u>as a whole has</u> decreased in the last five years (separate analysis)
 - 35.4% in 2008/09 \rightarrow 24.6% in 2012/13 (preliminary)
- But completeness can be further improved as indicated by higher completion in the re-abstraction vs. BCPDR
- Results will inform strategies to improve abstraction of prepregnancy weight and height

Thank you!

Questions?

