

# RACGP Guidelines for preventive activities in general practice (Red Book)

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Every woman of reproductive age should be considered for preconception care. This consists of interventions that aim to identify and modify biomedical, behavioural and social risks to a woman's health or pregnancy outcome through prevention and management.



# Why is preconception health important?



- Genes are sensitive to the environmentSub-optimal preconception conditions
- can cause epigenetic changes in eggs and sperm
- Epigenetic changes can affect the baby's health at birth and into adulthood
  Parents can improve the odds of their
- children having good health by optimising their own health before conception

# Why is preconception health promotion needed?

- Parenthood is a life goal for most people
- · Parents want and expect a healthy baby
- 35% pregnancies are 'unplanned' Hewitt et al. 2010



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# When is preconception?

- For fertile women and men, any time during the reproductive years
- · For people using ART, the months leading up to treatment
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines: As part of primary care visits, provide risk assessment and educational and health promotion counselling to all women [and men] of childbearing age to reduce reproductive risks and improve pregnancy outcomes.

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cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5506a1.htm







# These studies show

### Primary care providers

· Believe it's their role to promote preconception health

- Don't do it routinely
- Worry about bringing up the subject
- Feel they don't know enough
- Want more education
- Want resources to share with patients

## Enablers

- People don't mind being asked about pregnancy plans
- · Educational resources for primary care providers
- Resources to share with patients
- Clinical practice tips on how to routinely ask about pregnancy plans



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# People don't mind being asked

- Population study of >700 people of reproductive age
- Three in four (74%) stated that they would not mind if their GP asked them about their pregnancy intentions

### Acceptability of screening for pregnancy intention in general practice: a population survey of people of reproductive age

arberg<sup>1,3</sup><sup>\*</sup><sup>(6)</sup>, Julie Hassard<sup>1</sup>, Renee de Silva<sup>1</sup> and Louise Johnson<sup>1</sup>

Abstract Background: Optimal parental preconception health benefits reproductive outcomes. However, preconception health promotion is not routinely offend in primary health care settings to people of reproductive age. The aim

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# Overweight and obesity

- Multifactorially determined
- Stigmatised condition
- Associated with
- longer time to pregnancy
- infertility
- pregnancy complications\*
- epigenetic changes predisposing child to obesity
- lower chance of success with ART

\*Cheney, K., et al. (2018). "Population attributable fractions of perinatal outcomes for nulliparous women associated with overweight and obesity, 1990–2014." Medical Journal of Australia 208(3): 119-125.

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# A wake-up call for preconception health

The rise in obesity among women of reproductive age has been the most pressing 'wake-up call' to improve preconception health. Obesity (BMI  $\ge$  30), which affects over one in five (21.6%) pregnant women in the UK, is strongly linked to almost all adverse pregnancy and birth outcomes, notably pre-eclampsia, gestational diabetes, and stillbirth, and has lasting consequences for the health of the offspring. Unfortunately, attempts to tackle the problem through diet and physical activity interventions starting in pregnancy have had negligible effect on immediate and later outcomes. Together, these findings call for a new focus on improving health before conception.

Stephenson J, et al. A wake-up call for preconception health: a clinical review. Br J Gen Pract. 2021;71(706):233.

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# What advice to give? • Be supportive • Choose language carefully • Set SMART goals S – specific M – measurable A – achievable R – realistic T – time specific Herefore Worder 2 Health | pathlete.org.au

# Alcohol use NHMRC guidelines 3: WOMEN WHO ARE PREGNANT OR BREASTFEEDING Should not drink alcohol alcohol.' 888 FASD Hub Australia to prevent harm from alcohol to their unborn child or baby. alcohol when trying for a baby." Jean Hailes for Women's Health | jeanhailes.org.au

'To prevent harm from alcohol to their unborn child, women who are pregnant or planning a pregnancy should not drink

'There is still a lot that we don't know about how alcohol affects sperm, so the safest option is for both parents to avoid

# Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD)

FASD is a diagnostic term for severe neurodevelopmental impairments (you may see these as difficulties with physical activities, language, memory, learning and behaviour) that result from brain damage caused by alcohol exposure before birth.

FASD HUB Help m





# Smoking

- >1000 toxic substances affect all aspects of reproduction
- · Passive smoking almost as harmful
- Increases risk of infertility and time to pregnancy
- Reduces chance of ART success
- Increases risk of pregnancy complications
- Adverse effects on baby's health



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# Vitamin and mineral (micronutrient) supplements

- Folic acid
  - 500 micrograms daily
  - starting at least one month before conception until end of first trimester
  - eliminates 7 out of 10 cases of neural tube defects (NTD)
- Iodine
  - 150 micrograms daily
  - start pre pregnancy and continue until ceasing breastfeeding
- Zinc and Selenium
  - reduce damage caused by free radicals and improve sperm quality

### Studies on preconception health

UK study of 1174 pregnant women

- 73% clearly planned pregnancy
- 51% (63% of planners) took folic acid pre pregnancy
- 21% smoked, 61% consumed alcohol in the 3 months pre pregnancy
- 48% of smokers, 41% of drinkers stopped or reduced pre pregnancy
- 51% saw health professional before pregnancy
  - 2.34 times more likely to take folic acid
    2.18 times more likely to adopt healthy diet

Stephenson et al, How Do Women Prepare for Pregnancy? Preconception Experiences of Women Attending Antenatal Services and Views of Health Professionals, PLOS One, 2016

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# Australian women's preconception health

412 women completed questionnaire in early pregnancy

- 56% took folic acid
- 53% had preconception health check
- 30% overweight or obese pre pregnancy
- 45% of overweight/obese women lost weight before pregnancy
- 16% of obese women categorised themselves as obese

Callaway et al, Barriers to addressing overweight and obesity before conception, MJA, 2009

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# Conclusion

The critical first step is screening women [and men!] for their pregnancy intentions and initiating conversations about optimising health before conception or discussing effective contraceptive options.



Dorney E, Black K. Preconception care. Australian Journal for General Practitioners. 2018;47:424-9.











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Resources to share v	Pre-conception checklist for	Exercising signalisity increases general health and benefits density. To be 20 velocities of maximum to reprocess activity, such as break waiting or jogging, every day.	
		women	Cating a well-balanced del industing a namely of healty hock will help of sour body balanced. The Machinement der to a great example of a well-balanced det
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How to improve your chance of pregnancy and having a healthy baby	0.00	Here's a list of proven ways to get your body ready for pregnancy.	Some studies have found that women who drive, large amounts of calibrain may take larger to become prepares, so and in 200mg packat the ougs of calibre( or less per day.
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