Georgia Birthing Hospitals

Map does not include independent birthing centers.
Medicaid Deliveries

• 134,000 deliveries per year in Georgia
• 85,000 deliveries per year covered by Medicaid
Medicaid Population

• Medicaid Deliveries
  ➢ Low SES
  ➢ Younger age group
  ➢ Minority
• The Medicaid / non-Medicaid low birth weight (LBW) rates are 10.2 and 7.5, respectively
• Premature birth (< 37 weeks of gestation) is 13% for Medicaid and 11.2% for non-Medicaid.
• Late entry into prenatal care or no prenatal care higher among Medicaid recipients (3.7%) than among non-Medicaid women (1.7%)
Medicaid LARC Reimbursement Policy

- Effective 4/1/14
- Covered Benefits
  - Device insertion immediately postpartum in hospital setting
  - Ultrasound for guiding placement
- Covered Devices: Paragard (J7300), Skyla (J7301), Mirena (J7302), Nexplanon (J7307)
- Payment Methodology
  - Add-on payment outside of the applicable DRG
  - Physician may bill for insertion and device if applicable
Successes

• State recognizes its areas of opportunity and how LARC can help
  ➢ Maternal morbidity/mortality
  ➢ Infant morbidity/mortality
  ➢ Teen pregnancy/rapid repeat pregnancy
  ➢ Health care expenditures

• Partnered broadly and successfully
  ➢ DCH/Medicaid
  ➢ CMO’s
  ➢ Georgia OBGYN Society
  ➢ Academia
  ➢ Private practice doctors and midwives
Successes

• Education and Training
  ➢ A “champion” OBGyn expert with fellowship in family planning who is able to do some training throughout the state
  ➢ Use of Regional Perinatal Centers as starting training ground.
• Training at state OBGyn meetings
• Newsletter article
• Perceived need due to high repeat teen pregnancy rate and poor outcomes
Challenges

• Measuring Success
  ➢ Unless just counting insertions, will be a little while before able to measure success
• Hospital Integration of Provision of BC
• Data on Expulsion Rate
• Training for OBGYNs
Thank you