

Patient Name: _

Providers Preconception Health Care Tool

Preconception health care involves identifying potential physical, genetic, psychosocial, environmental and behavioural risk factors for adverse pregnancy outcomes, and reducing those risks prior to conception through counselling, education and intervention. Preconception Health Care focuses on health promotion and illness prevention for everyone of reproductive age. It is an important opportunity for primary care providers to improve maternal and infant outcomes, as the critical period for fetal development often occurs before prenatal care begins. **Each of the preconception topics**

Birth Date:	below should be addressed with every individual of reproductive age on an ongoing basis.	
Prevent & promote	Screen	Manage
Reproductive life plan: Ask all individuals of reproductive	age, "Would you like to have a child in the next year?" Encourage a	II individuals to make a Reproductive Life Plan ¹ • • •
□ No → Discuss contraception options. □ Not sure → Choosing Wisely Tool.? → ↑ □ Inform women of reproductive age that natural fertility and assisted reproductive technology success is significantly lower for women in their late 30-40s. ↑	☐ Yes. *♣ † LMP: Discuss family planning and conception.	☐ If positive pregnancy test, discuss options for prenatal care and refer accordingly.
Reproductive history: A detailed reproductive history she	ould be obtained for all individuals.	
Gravida (G): Abortions (A): Full-term (T): Living children (L): Premature (P): Details:	Inquire about previous pregnancies: Preterm Birth	□ Provide appropriate referrals. □ Inform women who have had prior caesarean sections that vaginal birth is an option for their next pregnancy. □ Recommend folic acid 5mg daily prior to conception and for 12 weeks after conception if positive history of neural tube defect. □ Recommend >18 and <59 month interpregnancy interval (IPI).
Sexual health:		
Inform all individuals of sexual health risks associated with travel to countries with reported Zika infection. Recommend patients wait 6 months following travel to attempt conception due to potential for transmission through sperm. 41 • i	Screen if high risk: □ Chlamydia □ Syphilis □ Trichomoniasis □ Gonorrhea □ Genital herpes (if lesions)	□ Provide treatment according to <u>Canadian Guidelines on Sexually Transmitted Infections</u> . 5 ★ ★ □ □ Inform women with genital herpes of risk of vertical transmission.
Chronic medical conditions: Optimize management for t	he following diseases, as suboptimal control or treatments can incre	ase risk for adverse maternal and/or infant outcomes.
Motherisks ♣ ♠ ♠ ♦ should be consulted for the safety of any medications taken by patients with chronic conditions. Motherisk Helpline: 1-877-439-2744 ☐ Asthma: Delay conception until good control is achieved. ☐ Cancer: All individuals with cancer should be counselled regarding the potential effects of treatment on fertility and informed of options to preserve fertility, if desired, and referred appropriately. ☐ Diabetes: Increased risk of birth defects can be mitigated with good preconception glycemic control. Encourage contraception for those without good control. Folic acid 5mg daily prior to conception and for 12 weeks after conception. ACE-Is and statins are contraindicated. Estrogen-containing contraception options should be avoided for those with DM >20 years or target end-organ damage. ☐ HIV: Transmission risk to fetus is ~2% with antiretroviral therapy. Efavirenz is contraindicated. Antiretroviral drugs may interfere with hormonal contraceptive methods. Refer to specialist. For more information regarding preconception chro	□ Hypertension: Increased risk for adverse fetal and maternal outcomes. Assess for target-end organ damage in those with long-standing hypertension. Alternatives to ACE-Is are recommended in women of reproductive age. Avoid estrogen-containing contraception options for women with severe hypertension. □ Inflammatory bowel disease: Counsel women to delay conception until disease is in remission. Conception during active episode increases risk of miscarriage, premature delivery, still birth or low birth weight. □ Phenylketonuria: Encourage maintenance of low phenylalanine level during reproductive years and especially prior to conception. □ Renal disease: Encourage optimal control prior to conception, including normal BP. Use alternative to ACE-Is. Consult with specialist. □ Seizure disorder: Discuss potential pregnancy outcomes related to seizures and seizure medications. Take folic acid 4-5mg daily prior to conception and for 12 weeks after conception. Lowest dose of one medication recommended, when possible. Valproic acid, lithium and topiramate are contraindicated. Many antiepileptic medications may interfere with hormonal contraceptive methods. □ Complementary and alternative therapy (herbal, natural,	□ Systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, and other autoimmune diseases: Delay conception until good control is achieved. Discuss natural history of disease during/after pregnancy. Cyclophosphamide, Methotrexate and Leflunomide are contraindicated. Avoid estrogen-containing contraception options in women with SLE and positive/unknown antiphospholipid antibody. Discuss use of aspirin and heparin with rheumatologist for women with SLE and antiphospholipid antibody syndrome. □ Thromboembolic disease: Counsel women that risk for VTE during pregnancy and postpartum is increased, and many will require anticoagulation treatment. Coumadin is contraindicated. Avoid estrogen-containing contraceptive options. □ Thyroid disease: Achieve euthyroid state prior to conception. Women with hypothyroidism should increase their dose of levothyroxine by 30% as soon as pregnancy occurs. Radioactive iodine is contraindicated. Screen all women for CBC and TSH, prior to conception. Potentially teratogenic medications should be changed to safer options. Women should be counselled not to stop prescribed medications without consulting with their provider. □ Recommend folic acid 5mg daily prior to conception and for 12 weeks after conception for women taking folate antagonists
	weight loss, athletic products or supplements, etc.)	12 weeks after conception for women taking folate antagonists (ex. methotrexate, sulfonamides and antiepileptics).
Mental health:		D2: 1 1: 1 D2: 1 1: 1 5: 1 1:
Promote mental health wellness through adequate sleep, work-life balance, stress reduction and social connectedness.	Screen: Depression Lanciety Charles Community Contents Community Contents C	□ Bipolar disorder □ Mood disorder □ Schizophrenia □ Counsel women with mental health diagnoses of risks of pregnancy and relapse. Strategize management. □ Stabilize/optimize mood and anxiety level; discuss risks and benefits of medications.
Tobacco use:		
Encourage all individuals to be tobacco free prior to conception.	Screen: ☐ Tobacco (all forms) ☐ Tobacco exposure (second-hand smoke)	 □ Provide brief intervention and provide appropriate referrals.¹¹ ★ and Inform women of available patient resources¹² ★ and Smokers' Helpline 1-877-513-5333. □ Consult Canadian Smoking Cessation Guidelines.¹³ ★ and Counsel women with tobacco addictions of risks of pregnancy and relapse. □ Strategize management. □ Recommend an extra 35 µg of vitamin C daily for smokers.

Prevent & promote	Screen	Manage
Alcohol and other substance use:		
Encourage all individuals to be substance free prior to conception.	Screen: □ Alcohol □ Other substances	□ Provide <u>brief intervention</u> ¹⁴ ♠ and provide appropriate referrals. □ Recommend <u>folic acid 5mg daily prior to conception for those with addictions</u> . ¹⁵ ♠ ♠ □ Inform women of available <u>patient resources</u> ¹⁶ ♠ ♠ and Alcohol Helpline 1-800-565-8603. □ Consult <u>low risk drinking guidelines</u> . ¹⁷ □ Consult <u>low risk cannabis use guidelines</u> . ⁴² ♠ ♠
Vaccinations and immunity: All individuals of reproductive Vaccinate: □ Varicella □ HPV □ Tetanus, □ Measles,	age should have their <u>immunization status reviewed and updated</u> ¹⁸ Screen for immunity: Rubella	as required. □ Provide all immunizations required prior to conception with the
□ Rubella □ Influenza Diphtheria, Mumps □ Hepatitis B Pertussis	□ Hepatitis B □ Varicella	exception of the flu vaccine, which can be administered before and/or during pregnancy.
Infectious diseases: Prevention and screening of these infection □ HIV □ Hepatitis B □ Tuberculosis □ Toxoplasmosis		Distance in the second of the
□ Parvovirus □ Hepatitis C □ Cytomegalovirus	Screen: □ HIV Screen if high risk: □ Hepatitis C □ Tuberculosis	□ Inform women who screen positive for HIV, Hepatitis B or C of risk for vertical transmission, and offer appropriate treatment. The at women with Tuberculosis prior to conception. The at women with Tuberculosis prior to conception. The at women with Tuberculosis prior to conception.
Family and genetic history:		
Obtain 3 generation family history to identify ²¹ ♣ ♠: □ Congenital malformations, □ Consanguinity birth defects. □ Developmental delays, learning disabilities. □ Ethnicity. □ Genetic disorders: ²² ♣ ♠ □ Family history of a genetic condition. □ History of infertility, multiple miscarriages (>3 or all male fetuses).	Ethnicity Based Screening Considerations ²³ ♣ 🖨 : □ CBC and/or Hgb Electrophoresis for hemoglobinopathies in African, Mediterranean, Middle Eastern, Asian, Southeast Asian, and Hispanic/South/Central American individuals. □ Cystic Fibrosis mutation in Caucasian individuals if family history present. □ Tay-Sachs in French Canadian individuals if family history present. □ Hematopoietic stem cells screening (Ashkenazi Jewish Screening Panel) for those with Ashkenazi Jewish ancestry.	 □ Provide referral to specialist for those with family and genetic history risk factors. □ Recommend folic acid 5mg daily prior to conception and for 12 weeks after conception if positive family history of neural tube defects or high risk ethnic group (ex. Sikh, Celtic, Northern Chinese).
Nutrition: Eat well with Canada's Food Guide ²⁴ .		
or supplement! ** * * * * and folate rich diet, prior to conception and throughout pregnancy. □ Recommend calcium 1000mg daily ** * * * † through food and/or supplements. □ Recommend essential fatty acid rich diet, including omega 3 and 6. □ Recommend avoiding raw/undercooked meat and fish and unpasteurized milk and cheese. ** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	cooking facilities and folic acid. Screen for iron deficiency anemia if at risk.	
		Duladanisiahk (DML s10.5)
Target Body Mass Index (BMI) = 18.5-24.9 (for ages ≥19) Waist Circumference (WC) ²² ♣ ↑ Male target Female target European, African, Eastern Mediterranean, Middle Eastern South Asian, Asian, South and Central American Target BMI for ages <19 ³⁰ ♣ ↑	□ Screen <u>BMI</u> ³¹	☐ Underweight (BMI < 18.5) ☐ Overweight (BMI = 25-29.9) ☐ Obese (BMI > 30) ☐ Provide appropriate referrals for management. ☐ Recommend folic acid 5mg daily prior to conception and for 12 weeks after conception for obese individuals. ☐ Discuss recommended healthy weight gain 22 ♣ û during pregnancy and recommend contacting EatRight Ontario 1-877-510-5102.
	the physical demands of pregnancy and can assist with stress manager	
Add muscle and bone strengther	s of moderate to vigorous aerobic physical activity per week, in episodes on ing activities at least 2 days per week. See the <u>Canadian Physical Activity</u>	
Psychosocial stressors: Stress can have negative affects on Identify stressors and discuss strategies to reduce impact.	Screen: ☐ Access to care ☐ Housing ☐ Social isolation (newcomers, language barriers) → ↑ 100 Unemployment ☐ Workplace stress ☐ Unhealthy relationship	☐ Inform women that violence often worsens during pregnancy and discuss safety plan. ☐ Provide appropriate referrals. *
Environmental exposure: Discuss potential exposure to toxins in occupational and recreational activities. 37		
 □ Recommend avoiding fish high in mercury.³⁸ ♣ ♠ : Choose "light" verses "white" tuna and limit consumption to 4 x 2.5oz/week, and avoid barracuda, marlin, tilefish, tuna steak and any raw fish or shellfish. □ Convey tips for reducing exposures in the home.²⁹ ♣ ♠ □ Advise patients to avoid travelling to countries with risk of Zika infection when planning pregnancy. If travel is necessary, both partners should practice strict mosquito bite prevention measures.^{43,44} ♣ ♠ 	Inquire about exposures to: ☐ Solvents (ask about use) ☐ Plastics ☐ Metals (lead, mercury) ☐ Pollutants ☐ Radiation ☐ Resticides ☐ Teratogenic and/or gonadotoxic treatments (chemotherapy, radiation therapy) ☐ Gases ☐ Radiation	Health Canada's blood methylmercury guidance level in pregnancy or reproductive age: <8mcg/L (40nmol/L). Refer to local health department if potential water/soil exposure. Refer to occupational health specialist as needed.

indicates Canadian resources
 indicates provider resources
 indicates patient resources

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In collaboration with:

