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Informal Social Capital
Extended family
Friends
Neighbors
Housing
Education
Housing Information needs
Cultural beliefs
Language

Family characteristics
1. Family Mental Health
2. Child characteristics
3. Socioeconomic Status
4. Family Connectedness

Child development outcomes
- optimal intellectual growth
- safe and healthy
- motivated for learning
- capable of reciprocal relationships
- capable of emotional self regulation
- sense of conscience
- And responsibility
Well Baby Plus: Collaborative Approach to the Parent Child Relationship in Beaufort, South Carolina, USA
Well Baby Plus intervention

• Group well child visits staffed by a private pediatric practice (8 clinicians), who provided other medical home services at their office. Group visits were scheduled using the AAP periodicity schedule.

• Utilized a school-based home visitation program ("Parents as Teachers" curriculum). Home visitors provided assistance with coordination, appointment reminders, transportation and post visit reinforcement. Home visitors attended the group well visits.

• Visits were provided on a school site where other auxiliary services were present.
Features of Well Baby Plus Evaluation Group

- 119 Families offered WB+
- 91 families enrolled
- 70 families still engaged at 15 months of age
- 51 families completed exit questionnaire
- Lived in Beaufort, South Carolina, USA east of Battery Creek
- On Public Insurance
Comparison Group Features

- Received traditional pediatric care within the medical home
- Lived west of Battery Creek in Beaufort, South Carolina USA
- Matched retrospectively one to one with WB+ patients by maternal age, marital status and SE stress (Orr SES)
- On Public Insurance
Completed all Well Child Visits

- Children in the WB+ intervention group (65%) were more likely than comparison group (37%) children to attend all scheduled well-child visits
  - (p = 0.006)
Immunization UTD as recorded in Patient Chart

- 92% of WB+ children were fully immunized vs. 78% of comparison children (p = 0.01)
Trend towards Lower ER Utilization

- Well Baby Plus children showed a trend towards lower ED usage with an average of 1.0 visit vs. 1.45 visits in the control population (p=0.18)
- Not statistically significant
Family Spacing: Well Baby Plus Mothers more likely to be using birth control

- WB+: 25/41 using birth control (61%)
- Comparison: 17/43 using birth control (40%)
- $p = 0.03$
When child was 15 months, parents recalled their clinician had discussed:

- **WB+:**
  - P: Poisoning: 65% (p=0.003),
  - D: Discipline: 69% (p<0.001),
  - L: Literacy: 87% (p=0.16),
  - N: Nutrition: 8% (p=0.17),
  - T: Toilet-training: 35% (p=0.01)

- **Control Group:**
  - P: Poisoning: 41%,
  - D: Discipline: 31%,
  - L: Literacy: 75%,
  - N: Nutrition: 78%,
  - T: Toilet-Training: 12%
Impact on Obesity?: Were Well Baby Plus patients less like to be obese at 15 months of age?

- **WB+**
  - weights > 90 percentile: 8%
  - Average 50 percentile

- **Control Group**
  - weights > 90 percentile: 24%
  - Average 55 percentile
  - p=0.03
  - This difference disappeared when Weight vs. Height percentiles used (p=.3)
References


• Lead Author: American Academy of Pediatrics Council on Community Pediatrics "The Role of Preschool Home-Visiting Programs in Improving Children's Developmental and Health Outcomes" *Pediatrics* 123 (2) 598-603, February 2009