

As of: 4/11/22 7:51 AM
Received: April 07, 2022
Status: Draft
Category: State Government - G0010
Tracking No. 11o-j3wh-o1p0
Comments Due: April 12, 2022
Submission Type: Web

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

Docket: CMS-2022-0058

CMS-10398 #76 (Expressions of interest in the Improving Maternal Health by Reducing Low-Risk Cesarean Delivery Affinity Group)

Comment On: CMS-2022-0058-0001

CMS-10398 #76 (Expressions of interest in the Improving Maternal Health by Reducing Low-Risk Cesarean Delivery Affinity Group)

Document: CMS-2022-0058-DRAFT-0002

Comment on CMS-2022-0058-0001

Submitter Information

Name: Dulce Aguilera

Address:

anaheim, CA, 92805

Email: dulce_gabbana@icloud.com

General Comment

I support the policy for expressions of interest in improving maternal health by reducing low risk cesarean delivery for a few reasons. First reason being that maternal health determines a child's health. According to the CDC, maternal and child health is "vital to creating a healthy world" (CDC Global Health Maternal and Child Health, 2014). When maternal and child health is affected generational health disparities are created. A second reason being that cesarean deliveries take a toll on the mothers healing process. It is vital for a mother to feel like she can return to her daily activities or get into a routine to take care of their new infant. The third reason I would support efforts in reducing cesarean deliveries would be that it takes a toll on the mother's mental health. Compared to vaginal deliveries, women who have cesarean deliveries are 6 times more likely to develop postnatal depression 3 months after delivery (Boyce, P. M., & Todd, A. L., 1992). Cesarean deliveries pose a short-term and long-term health risks to mothers and their children, and all efforts should be taken to reduce low risk cesarean deliveries.

Boyce, P. M., & Todd, A. L. (1992). Increased risk of postnatal depression after emergency caesarean section. The Medical journal of

Australia, 157(3), 172–174. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2014, March 5). CDC global health maternal and child health. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.