



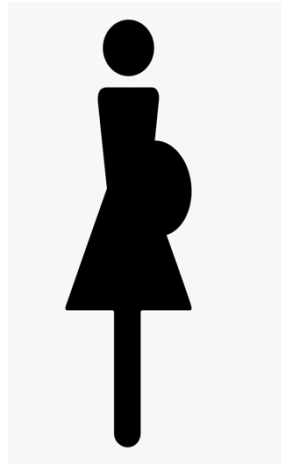
EXTEND MEDICAID COVERAGE FROM 60 TO 365 DAYS POSTPARTUM FOR MINNESOTA MOTHERS.

The Problem:

IN MINNESOTA, WOMEN WHO QUALIFY FOR MEDICAID DUE TO PREGNANCY ARE ONLY COVERED 60-DAYS POSTPARTUM . MATERNAL MORTALITY IN THE U.S. IS HIGHER THAN MOST OTHER DEVELOPED COUNTRIES. POSTPARTUM CARE IS IMPORTANT BECAUSE NEW MOMS ARE AT RISK OF SERIOUS AND SOMETIMES LIFE-THREATENING HEALTH COMPLICATIONS IN THE WEEKS AND MONTHS AFTER GIVING BIRTH.

Maternal mortality in the U.S. deserves the full attention of America’s health care providers and policymakers.

The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has found that one in three pregnancy-related deaths occurred between one week and one full year after birth; this figure does not include deaths related to suicide or overdose, which are also a leading cause in pregnancy-related deaths in a growing number of states. Overall, more than half (52%) of pregnancy related deaths in the United States occur after delivery.

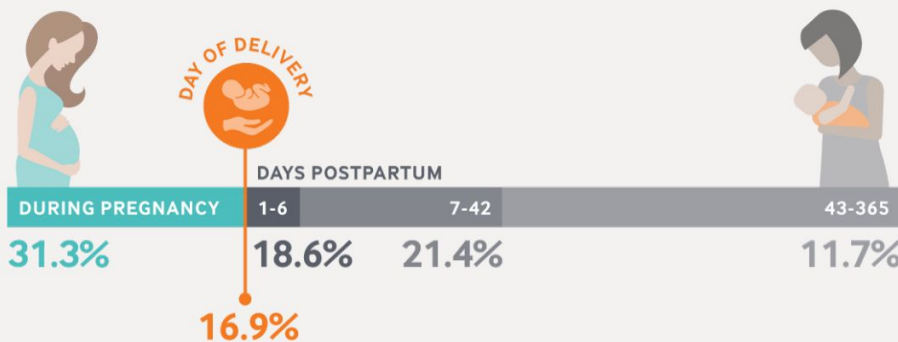


Currently, Minnesota follows the federal mandate that new mothers must be eligible for Medicaid up to 60-days postpartum. According to data from DHS in 2020, roughly 10,000 women per year qualify for MA based solely on their pregnancy and nearly 40% of these mothers lose health coverage 60 days after giving birth. The death of a mom is tragic, with devastating effects on families. In this country, more and more women are dying from complications related to pregnancy and childbirth. This is especially true for women of color. The maternal death rate of black and American Indian/Native women who are 30 years old or older is about four to five times higher than for white women. This is not acceptable health outcomes for any women.

Maternal Health Risks Persist After Childbirth

More than half of pregnancy-related deaths occur in the postpartum period, and 12 percent are after the standard six-week postpartum visit.

When deaths occur:¹



Among black women, a greater proportion of deaths occurred in the period between 43 days to a year after giving birth than for white women.²



Last year, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists issued [new guidance](#) indicating that the postpartum period should involve greater oversight, with an initial visit no later than three weeks after delivery.

MINNESOTA SHOULD JOIN THE GROWING LIST OF STATES THAT HAVE ADDRESSED THIS ISSUE TO GIVE MOMS AND BABIES A HEALTHY START TO LIFE.

SUPPORT HOUSE FILE 521

HEALTHY WOMEN,
HEALTHY PREGNANCIES,
HEALTHY FUTURES