

Folic Acid Surveillance Surveys

National - PRAMS (2000)

Title	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System
Geographic Area Covered	Various states; depends on who is administering PRAMS and if they choose to analyze folic acid data: 1996: AL, AK, FL, GA, ME, NY*, OK, SC, WA, WV 1997: AL, AK, AR, CO, FL, GA, ME, NY*, NC, OK, SC, WA, WV * <u>Note:</u> data do not include New York City
Contact Information (name, mailing address, phone, and e-mail address)	For data collection information: Division of Reproductive Health National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 4770 Buford Highway, NE, Mail Stop K-20 Atlanta, GA 30341-3717 For data analysis information: Indu Ahluwalia, PhD National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 3005 Chamblee-Tucker Rd, Mail Stop K-22 Atlanta, GA 30341
Sample Size	Depends on the state
General Description (target population, frequency of administration, years covered, data collection methods, reason for data collection)	The Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) is a state administered population-based surveillance system containing data collected from women who recently delivered a liveborn child. PRAMS contains only one question assessing awareness of folic acid. There are no questions assessing multi-vitamin consumption. However, there are questions assessing pregnancy intention. Collection of the folic acid knowledge data began in 1996.
Cost	Not available
Questions Included (most current, changes over time, state specific changes)	Folic acid knowledge question: Have you ever heard or read that taking the vitamin called folic acid can help prevent some birth defects? See website below for CORE Questionnaire including questions on: pregnancy intention.
Uses of Data	Used for state level strategic planning and grant applications. States with surveillance systems can also use these data to monitor the relationship between women's awareness of folic acid and the incidence of neural tube defects.
Results/Summary (including published articles)	Published report for 1997 available
Web site address (if available)	http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/drh/srv_prams.htm
Comments (limitations, lessons learned)	Participant population of recently pregnant women biases the knowledge towards having heard about folic acid and prevention of birth defects. Only 10 states have data for more than one year.