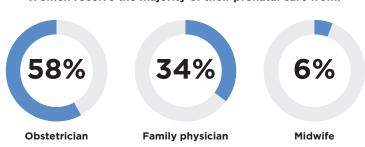
PREGNANCY IN CANADA

Women receive the majority of their prenatal care from:





PRENATAL EDUCATION

66% of all primiparous women attend prenatal education classes



INVOLVEMENT IN DECISION MAKING

73% of Canadian mothers are very satisfied with their level of personal involvement in decision making about their care during pregnancy, labour and birth and postpartum



CHRONIC CONDITIONS

27% of pregnancies are affected by a chronic condition



MENTAL HEALTH

16% of women are diagnosed with depression or treated with anti-depressants before they become pregnant



MEDICATION USE

of women use prescription medication during pregnancy

59-66%

N USE

of women use over-the-counter medications during pregnancy

67%



INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

6-8% of pregnant women experience violence



NAUSEA AND VOMITING

85% of pregnant women experience nausea and vomiting



THYROID DISORDERS

3% of pregnant women have hypothyroidism <1% of pregnant women have

hyperthyroidism



GESTATIONAL DIABETES MELLITUS

5% of women are diagnosed with gestational diabetes mellitus



SUBSTANCE USE

11% of women smoke cigarettes daily or occasionally during the last 3 months of pregnancy 11% of women drink alcohol during pregnancy

1% of women use illegal drugs during pregnancy

For references consult Chapter 1: Family-Centred Maternity and Newborn Care in Canada: Underlying Philosophy and Principles, Chapter 2: Preconception Care, Chapter 3: Care during Pregnancy and Chapter 4: Care during Labour and Birth in: Public Health Agency of Canada.

Family-Centred Maternity and Newborn Care: National Guidelines. Ottawa (ON): PHAC; 2017/2018/2019.

For more information about the **Family-Centred Maternity and Newborn Care: National Guidelines**, or to download this document, please search "maternity and newborn care" on **CANADA.CA**.

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