



Deposited via The University of York.

White Rose Research Online URL for this paper:

<https://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/id/eprint/195719/>

Version: Published Version

Article:

Mason-Jones, Amanda Jayne, Beltran Galindo, Luis, Keding, Ada et al. (2023) Predictors of Mother and Infant Emergency Department Attendance and Admission: A Prospective Observational Study. *Maternal and child health journal*. ISSN: 1573-6628

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10995-022-03581-5>

Reuse

This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) licence. This licence allows you to distribute, remix, tweak, and build upon the work, even commercially, as long as you credit the authors for the original work. More information and the full terms of the licence here:

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/>

Takedown

If you consider content in White Rose Research Online to be in breach of UK law, please notify us by emailing eprints@whiterose.ac.uk including the URL of the record and the reason for the withdrawal request.



Predictors of Mother and Infant Emergency Department Attendance and Admission: A Prospective Observational Study

Amanda J. Mason-Jones¹ · Luis Beltrán¹ · Ada Keding¹ · Vashti Berry² · Sarah L. Blower¹ · Karen Whittaker³ · Tracey Bywater¹

Accepted: 20 December 2022
© The Author(s) 2023

Abstract

Objective To explore the predictors of emergency department attendance and admission for mothers and their infants.

Methods Self-reported emergency department (ED) attendance and admission, sociodemographic, mental health, and other measures were recorded at baseline and at 12 months at 4 sites in England between May 2017 and March 2020.

Results Infants' gestational age (OR 0.73, 95% CI 0.61 to 0.88, $p=0.001$), mothers' mental health (OR 2.40, 95% CI 1.30 to 4.41, $p=0.005$) and mothers' attendance at ED (OR 2.34, 95% CI 1.13 to 4.84, $p=0.022$) predicted infant ED attendance. Frequency of attendance was predicted by ED site (IRR 0.46, 95% CI 0.29 to 0.73, $p=0.001$) and mothers' age (IRR 0.96, 95% CI 0.92 to 1.00, $p=0.028$). Infant hospital admissions were predominantly for respiratory (40%) and other infectious diseases (21%) and were predicted by previous health problems (OR 3.25, 95% CI 1.76 to 6.01, $p<0.001$).

Mothers' ED attendance was predicted by mixed or multiple ethnic origin (OR 9.62, 95% CI 2.19 to 42.27, $p=0.003$), having a male infant (OR 2.08, 95% CI 1.03 to 4.20, $p=0.042$), and previous hospitalisation (OR 4.15, 95% CI 1.81 to 9.56, $p=0.001$). Hospital admission was largely for reproductive health issues (61%) with frequency predicted by having attended the ED at least once (IRR 3.39, 95% CI 1.66 to 6.93, $p=0.001$), and being anxious or depressed (IRR 3.10, 95% CI 1.14 to 8.45, $p=0.027$).

Conclusions for Practice Improving the reproductive and mental health of mothers may help to avoid poor maternal and infant health outcomes and reduce emergency service utilisation and hospitalisation.

Keywords Emergency · Reproductive health · Ethnicity · Respiratory disease · Inequity · Health care utilisation

Significance Statement

What is already known on this subject? The association between parental mental health and children's health care utilisation has previously been reported and poverty may increase utilisation of emergency department services.

What does this study add? This study is the first known from the UK to explore predictors of mother and infant

emergency department utilisation at the infant, mother, and health service level. Reproductive health issues may be an overlooked cause of emergency department attendance and admission for women and their infants. Inaccessible primary care services may lead to more use of emergency services.

Introduction

The social determinants of maternal health have a direct physiological, psychological and developmental impact (Vameghi et al., 2018) on children's health in the early years (Minkovitz et al., 2005) and on utilisation of emergency department (ED) services (Credé et al., 2020; Flynn et al., 2004; Morrison et al., 2013). Health emergencies for women can be related to acute events but can also linked to chronic, longer term issues for women that may become acute during pregnancy (Cunningham et al., 2017).

✉ Amanda J. Mason-Jones
amanda.mason-jones@york.ac.uk

¹ Department of Health Sciences, University of York, Heslington, York YO10 5DD, UK

² College of Medicine and Health, South Cloisters, University of Exeter, St Luke's Campus, Heavitree Road, Exeter EX1 2LU, UK

³ School of Nursing, University of Central Lancashire, Preston PR1 2HE, UK

Children, especially those under a year old, who live with an adult with poor mental health show an increase in recurrent health problems themselves (Alvarez et al., 2015), are more susceptible to infections and injuries, and have higher rates of attendance at emergency departments (Dreyer et al., 2018; Paranjothy et al., 2018). However, the temporality of this association is not always possible to deduce from retrospective studies (Farr et al., 2013). Despite there being studies exploring links between maternal and infant health and emergency department utilisation from North America (Anderson et al., 2008; Farr et al., 2013), there are no similar studies from England or the UK that have explored the relationship between maternal physical, mental health and infant ED utilisation.

In 2014, the costs related to use of EDs and minor injury units in England was estimated to be £2.7 billion. Unplanned emergency admissions of children have been estimated to cost around £245 million per year to the NHS with the greatest costs being for those services providing care in the most deprived areas (Kossarova et al., 2017). The recent reported decline in ED attendance of very young children during the COVID-19 pandemic is potentially concerning (NHS England, 2020). Recent evidence from one Paediatric ED in England suggests that those children who did attend between March and April 2020, were younger and more severely ill compared to previous years (Rose et al., 2020).

Apart from the costs to the NHS (Kossarova et al., 2017), the burden of emergency health care for families includes time taken off work, waiting, travel, and childcare costs and increased stress and anxiety. Therefore, an understanding of the issues at multiples levels of the system is urgently required to explore what, if any, preventative measures might be developed.

The purpose of this study was to explore the predictors of emergency department utilisation, that is, attendance and associated admission (via ED) to hospital of mothers and their infants enrolled in the E-SEE study.

Methods

This study was a planned and approved observational sub-study of the E-SEE Steps randomised controlled trial (Bywater et al., 2022a) which included a trial (Bywater et al., 2022b), process evaluation (Berry et al., 2022) and economic evaluation (Cox et al., 2022) where further information and detail about the measures, methods and findings can be found. The STROBE guidelines for reporting observational studies have been followed.

Ethical Approval

The study was approved by NHS Wales Research ethics Committee (REC Reference 15/WA/0178, IRAS 173946) and the University of York (Reference number FC15/03). Participants gave written informed consent before taking part.

Data Sources

Mother-infant dyads were recruited in May 2017 via self- or health practitioner referrals when the infant was 8 weeks of age or younger. Exclusion criteria included if the child had developmental difficulties. Participants were recruited in four English local authorities, two in the north of England, one in the Midlands, and one in the south of England. Data included for this study were collected at baseline and at two further timepoints when the infants were approximately 4 and 11 months of age. Final follow up data collection for E-SEE was completed in March 2020.

Baseline and follow up data from the following measures were included in this study: self-reported adverse events, hospital attendance and hospital admissions from the Client Service Receipt Inventory (CSRI), (Beecham & Knapp, 2001), quality of (caregiver) relationships, EuroQol quality of life inventory (EQ5D-5L) (Essink-Bot et al., 1997) and Parent Sense of Competence (PSoC) scale (Johnston & Mash, 1989).

Patient and Public Involvement

A representative cross-site Parent Advisory Committee (PAC) was established to provide a parental perspective throughout the study. PAC members were consulted on various elements of study design. Their inputs contributed to the selection of measures and data collection procedures. Initial findings and final results were shared with a parents' group and with study participants.

Outcomes

The following self-reported data from the CSRI were used as study outcomes:

- Child hospital admission
- Mother hospital admission
- Child ED attendance
- Mother ED attendance

All outcomes were recorded as binary incidence (yes/no) and continuous frequency (number of separate occurrences)

per mother–child dyad. Any duplicate records were identified by date and event details and were consolidated into unique events. Study data contained reasons for hospital admission (which were reported thematically using the first reported reason if there were more than one). No reason for ED department use were available.

The following predictors were included in the initial analyses based on their theoretical influence on emergency department use and admission from the literature. Based on the distribution of categorical variables in the data, some categories were combined (indicated below by [square brackets]) to allow viable and meaningful analyses.

- *Demographics (mother)*
 - Age (in years)
 - Ethnicity (white British, Asian/Asian British, Black/Black British, Mixed/Multiple, Other)
 - Employment status (paid employed [employed, maternity leave], unemployed [unemployed, home-worker], other [student, retired, other])
 - Number of biological children (including current child)
 - Age when the first child was born (in years)
- *Relationship information (mother)*
 - History of emotional or physical abuse by partner or someone else important (Yes, No), recorded at baseline and any incidences over all collected time points (Yes, No)
- *Self-reported outcome measures (mother)*
 - EQ5D-5L anxiety/depression (Anxious or depressed [slightly/moderately/severely/extremely anxious or depressed], Not anxious or depressed)
 - PHQ-9 Depression severity (score range 0 to 27, higher score indicating greater depressive symptoms)
- *Pregnancy and parenting information*
 - Being a first-time parent (Yes/No)
 - Health problems during pregnancy (Yes/No)
 - Problems or difficulties at the time of child's birth (Yes/No)
- *Infant characteristics*
 - Sex (male, female)
 - Gestational age (in weeks)
 - Premature birth (Yes/No)
 - Health problems or serious injuries since birth (Yes/No)

Statistical Analyses

Baseline characteristics were summarised using descriptive statistics for the total study sample and mothers and children for whom one or more study outcomes were recorded (hospital admissions or ED attendance).

In order to identify predictors of the study outcomes univariate and multivariate regression analyses were conducted. The incidence of hospitalisations or ED attendance was analysed using mixed effects logistic regression, and the frequency of hospitalisations and ED attendances were analysed using negative binomial or Poisson regression, depending on the model fit based on overdispersion of the outcome, assessed separately for each model.

Initially, each potential predictor as detailed below was analysed separately. Each model additionally included an interaction term of the predictor with allocation to the E-SEE intervention or control group as a fixed effect to account for possible confounding by the intervention. Where such an interaction term resulted in non-convergence of the regression model, allocation was included as a main effect only. The infant's age in weeks at baseline was also used as a fixed effect to account for the possible confounding by time involved in the study and therefore number of potential ED attendances or admissions. Recruitment site (1,2,3 or 4) was included as a random effect in the mixed effect logistic regression models and explored as a separate fixed effect in the Poisson and negative binomial models.

Statistically significant predictors ($p < 0.05$) from the univariate regressions were then included in a combined multivariate model for each outcome. Odds ratios (ORs) or Incidence Rate Ratios (IRRs) together with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) and p-values were reported for each predictor. All data were analysed on a complete case basis, with cases with any missing data for a given analysis excluded. The sample ranged from 324 to 341. All analyses were conducted using Stata 16 (Stata/SE 16.1 for Windows, StataCorp LLC).

Results

A total of 341 mothers and 341 infants were included in the analysis. There were no twins in the study. Mothers' average age was 31 years, were predominantly white British and in paid employment. Just over 40% were first time parents. The male/female split among infants was approximately even. They were recruited to the study aged between 2 and 8 weeks with a mean of 6 weeks. About 5% of babies had been born prematurely, and about a third had experienced health problems or serious injury since birth (Table 1).

Table 1 Mother and infant emergency department (ED) outcomes

| | Total N = 341 | Infant admitted to hospital at least once N = 65 | Infant attended ED at least once N = 145 | Mother admitted to hospital at least once N = 36 | Mother attended ED at least once N = 43 |
|--|------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Mother | | | | | |
| <i>Age (in years)</i> | | | | | |
| N | 341 (100%) | 65 (100%) | 145 (100%) | 36 (100%) | 43 (100%) |
| Mean (SD) | 30.9 (5.0) | 30.0 (5.5) | 30.3 (5.0) | 28.8 (4.9) | 30.5 (5.9) |
| Median (IQR) | 31 (28, 34) | 30 (26, 33) | 30 (26, 33) | 29 (25.5, 32) | 30 (27, 35) |
| <i>Ethnicity</i> | | | | | |
| White/white British | 274 (80%) | 54 (84%) | 126 (87%) | 34 (94%) | 32 (74%) |
| Asian/Asian British | 50 (15%) | 8 (12%) | 15 (10%) | <5 | 7 (16%) |
| Black/black British | 8 (2%) | <5 | <5 | <5 | <5 |
| Mixed/multiple ethnic groups | 8 (2%) | <5 | <5 | <5 | <5 |
| Other ethnic group | <5 | <5 | <5 | <5 | <5 |
| <i>Employment</i> | | | | | |
| Paid employed | 250 (73%) | 46 (71%) | 104 (72%) | 20 (56%) | 25 (58%) |
| Unemployed | 84 (25%) | 17 (26%) | 37 (26%) | 14 (39%) | 16 (37%) |
| Other | 6 (2%) | <5 (3%) | <5 (3%) | <5 (6%) | <5 (5%) |
| Missing | <5 (0.3%) | <5 (0%) | <5 (0%) | <5 (0%) | <5 (0%) |
| <i>Number of biological children (including current child)</i> | | | | | |
| 1 | 147 (43%) | 28 (43%) | 72 (50%) | 17 (47%) | 20 (47%) |
| 2 | 123 (36%) | 23 (35%) | 51 (35%) | 10 (28%) | 11 (26%) |
| 3 | 44 (13%) | 10 (15%) | 15 (10%) | 5 (14%) | 8 (19%) |
| 4–6 | 24 (7%) | <5 (6%) | 5 (4%) | <5 (11%) | <5 (9%) |
| Missing | <5 | <5 | <5 | <5 | <5 |
| <i>Age when first child was born (in years)</i> | | | | | |
| N | 340 (99.7%) | 65 (100%) | 145 (100%) | 36 (100%) | 43 (100%) |
| Mean (SD) | 27.5 (5.4) | 26.3 (5.5) | 27.6 (5.7) | 25 (5.5) | 26.9 (5.8) |
| Median (IQR) | 28 (23, 31) | 27 (23, 30) | 28 (24, 32) | 25 (21, 30) | 27 (23, 31) |
| <i>History of emotional or physical abuse</i> | | | | | |
| Yes | 40 (12%) | 11 (17%) | 22 (15%) | 7 (19%) | 8 (19%) |
| No | 231 (68%) | 38 (59%) | 92 (64%) | 15 (42%) | 26 (61%) |
| Prefer not to answer | <5 (1%) | <5 (0%) | <5 (0%) | <5 (0%) | <5 (0%) |
| Missing | 67 (20%) | 16 (25%) | 31 (21%) | 14 (39%) | 9 (21%) |
| <i>EQ-5D-5L anxiety/depression</i> | | | | | |
| Not anxious or depressed | 273 (80%) | 46 (71%) | 106 (73%) | 23 (64%) | 35 (81%) |
| Slightly anxious or depressed | 51 (15%) | 13 (20%) | 29 (20%) | 10 (28%) | 5 (12%) |
| Moderately or severely anxious or depressed | 17 (5%) | 6 (9%) | 10 (7%) | <5 | <5 |
| <i>PHQ-9 depression score</i> | | | | | |
| N | 341 (100%) | 65 (100%) | 145 (100%) | 36 (100%) | 43 (100%) |
| Mean (SD) | 3.0 (3.4) | 3.7 (4.5) | 3.2 (3.7) | 4.9 (4.1) | 3.7 (2.8) |
| Median (IQR) | 2 (1, 4) | 2 (1, 5) | 2 (1, 5) | 4 (2.5, 6) | 3 (1, 6) |
| <i>PHQ-9 depression classification</i> | | | | | |
| No depression | 241 (71%) | 41 (63%) | 98 (68%) | 16 (44%) | 25 (58%) |
| Mild depression | 83 (24%) | 18 (28%) | 39 (27%) | 16 (44%) | 17 (40%) |
| Moderate or severe depression | 17 (5%) | 6 (9%) | 8 (6%) | <5 | <5 |
| <i>First time parent</i> | | | | | |
| Yes | 145 (43%) | 28 (43%) | 72 (50%) | 16 (44%) | 20 (47%) |
| No | 196 (58%) | 37 (57%) | 73 (50%) | 20 (56%) | 23 (54%) |

Table 1 (continued)

| | Total N = 341 | Infant admitted to hospital at least once N = 65 | Infant attended ED at least once N = 145 | Mother admitted to hospital at least once N = 36 | Mother attended ED at least once N = 43 |
|--|------------------|---|---|---|--|
| <i>Problems during pregnancy</i> | | | | | |
| Yes | 148 (43%) | 37 (57%) | 71 (49%) | 20 (56%) | 26 (60%) |
| No | 193 (57%) | 28 (43%) | 74 (51%) | 16 (44%) | 17 (40%) |
| <i>Problems/difficulties at the time of birth</i> | | | | | |
| Yes | 183 (54%) | 43 (66%) | 83 (57%) | 29 (81%) | 26 (60%) |
| No | 158 (46%) | 22 (34%) | 62 (43%) | 7 (19%) | 17 (40%) |
| Infant | | | | | |
| <i>Sex</i> | | | | | |
| Male | 174 (51%) | 33 (51%) | 80 (55%) | 22 (61%) | 29 (67%) |
| Female | 167 (49%) | 32 (49%) | 65 (45%) | 14 (39%) | 14 (33%) |
| <i>Gestational Age at baseline (in weeks)</i> | | | | | |
| N | 338 (99%) | 65 (100%) | 145(100%) | 36 (100%) | 42 (98%) |
| Mean (SD) | 39.6 (1.5) | 38.8 (1.9) | 39.3 (1.6) | 39.5 (1.7) | 39.5 (1.4) |
| Median (IQR) | 39.7 (39.0,40.6) | 39.0 (37.9,40.0) | 39.3 (38.4,40.4) | 40.0 (38.2,40.6) | 40.0 (38.6,40.4) |
| <i>Born prematurely</i> | | | | | |
| Yes | 12 (4%) | 7 (11%) | 8 (6%) | <5 | <5 |
| No | 327 (96%) | 57 (88%) | 136 (94%) | 35 (97%) | 42 (98%) |
| Missing | <5 | <5 | <5 | <5 | <5 (|
| <i>Health problems or serious injury since birth</i> | | | | | |
| Yes | 103 (30%) | 36 (55%) | 51 (35%) | 11 (31%) | 10 (23%) |
| No | 238 (70%) | 29 (45%) | 94 (65%) | 25 (69%) | 33 (77%) |

Table 2 Summary of hospital admissions and ED attendances

| | Mother | | Infant | |
|---|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| | Hospital admissions | ED attendances | Hospital admissions | ED attendances |
| <i>Number of events/individuals</i> | | | | |
| Number of events (N) | 46 | 67 | 95 | 263 |
| Number of individuals with one or more events (% total) | 36 (10.6%) | 43 (12.6%) | 65 (19.1%) | 145 (42.5%) |
| <i>Number of events per individual</i> | | | | |
| N | 36 | 43 | 65 | 145 |
| Mean (SD) | 1.3 (0.7) | 1.6 (1.3) | 1.5 (0.8) | 1.8 (1.5) |
| Median (IQR) | 1 (1, 1) | 1 (1, 2) | 1 (1, 2) | 1 (1, 2) |
| Min, Max | 1, 4 | 1, 8 | 1, 5 | 1, 14 |
| <i>Length of stay (overnights)</i> | | | | |
| N | 36 | – | 65 | – |
| Mean (SD) | 6.2 (14.5) | – | 3.2 (3.2) | – |
| Median (IQR) | 2 (1, 5) | – | 2 (1, 5) | – |
| Min., Max | 1, 87 | – | 1, 19 | – |

There were 263 ED attendances (for 145 children, with up to 14 attendances per child) and 95 hospital admissions recorded (for 65 children, with up to 5 admissions per child) (Table 2). Admissions were related predominantly to respiratory conditions (40%) and other infectious diseases (21%).

Table 3 shows mother- and infant-related predictors of infant hospital admissions and ED attendances from the univariate and multivariate regression models.

Table 3 Predictors of infants' emergency department admission and attendance

| Outcome: At least one Hospital Admission (Infant) | | | | | | |
|--|------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| Predictor | Univariate | | | Multivariate | | |
| | OR | 95% CI | p-value | OR | 95% CI | p-value |
| Problems during pregnancy (vs. no problems) | 1.86 | 1.04 to 3.34 | 0.037 | 1.13 | 0.59 to 2.16 | 0.711 |
| Child born premature (vs. born full term) | 5.47 | 1.42 to 21.07 | 0.014 | 1.70 | 0.34 to 8.39 | 0.516 |
| Child health problems or serious injuries since birth (vs no health problems) | 3.70 | 2.01 to 6.81 | <0.001 | 3.25 | 1.76 to 6.01 | <0.001 |
| Gestational age (in weeks) | 0.72 | 0.60 to 0.88 | 0.001 | 0.78 | 0.61 to 1.00 | 0.050 |
| Age of mother at birth of first child (in years) | 0.94 | 0.89 to 0.99 | 0.021 | 0.97 | 0.92 to 1.03 | 0.376 |
| Mother EQ-5D-5L score at baseline | 0.02 | 0.00 to 0.53 | 0.020 | 0.14 | 0.00 to 4.73 | 0.270 |
| Outcome: Frequency of hospital admissions (Infant) | | | | | | |
| | IRR | 95% CI | p-value | IRR | 95% CI | p-value |
| Problems during pregnancy (vs. no problems) | 1.80 | 1.04 to 3.11 | 0.037 | 1.21 | 0.68 to 2.15 | 0.510 |
| Child born premature (vs born full term) | 3.81 | 1.18 to 12.31 | 0.026 | 0.99 | 0.27 to 3.61 | 0.985 |
| Difficulties at the time of child's birth (vs. no problems) | 2.00 | 1.12 to 3.56 | 0.018 | 1.71 | 0.97 to 3.01 | 0.062 |
| Child health problems and serious injuries since birth (vs no health problems) | 2.83 | 1.64 to 4.87 | <0.001 | 2.75 | 1.62 to 4.68 | <0.001 |
| History of emotional or physical abuse by partner or someone important—over all follow-ups (vs. no history of abuse) | 1.89 | 1.01 to 3.54 | 0.048 | 1.17 | 0.62 to 2.22 | 0.625 |
| Gestational age | 0.76 | 0.64 to 0.89 | 0.001 | 0.82 | 0.66 to 1.00 | 0.052 |
| Age of mother (in years) at birth of first child | 0.92 | 0.87 to 0.97 | 0.001 | 0.96 | 0.91 to 1.02 | 0.168 |
| Outcome: At least one ED attendance (Infant) | | | | | | |
| | OR | 95% CI | p-value | OR | 95% CI | p-value |
| First time parent (vs. existing parent) | 1.80 | 1.11 to 2.93 | 0.018 | 1.06 | 0.49 to 2.28 | 0.878 |
| Mother attending ED at least once during the study | 2.10 | 1.00 to 4.39 | 0.049 | 2.34 | 1.13 to 4.84 | 0.022 |
| Mother slightly, moderately or severely anxious or depressed based on baseline EQ-5D-5L sub-scale (vs. not depressed) | 1.85 | 1.01 to 3.38 | 0.046 | 2.40 | 1.30 to 4.41 | 0.005 |
| Age of mother at baseline (in years) | 0.92 | 0.87 to 0.97 | 0.001 | 0.98 | 0.93 to 1.03 | 0.440 |
| Gestational age (in weeks) | 0.74 | 0.62 to 0.88 | 0.001 | 0.73 | 0.61 to 0.88 | 0.001 |
| Number of biological children | 0.72 | 0.56 to 0.94 | 0.016 | 0.69 | 0.45 to 1.06 | 0.090 |
| Outcome: Frequency of ED attendances (Infant) | | | | | | |
| | IRR | 95% CI | p-value | IRR | 95% CI | p-value |
| Site 1 (vs. Site 3) | 0.61 | 0.37 to 0.99 | 0.047 | 0.46 | 0.29 to 0.73 | 0.001 |
| Mother being unemployed (vs. paid employed) | 1.52 | 1.01 to 2.30 | 0.045 | 1.15 | 0.75 to 1.77 | 0.517 |
| First time parent (vs. existing parent) | 1.59 | 1.10 to 2.29 | 0.013 | 1.25 | 1.88 to 1.79 | 0.213 |
| Problems during pregnancy (vs. no problems) | 1.45 | 1.01 to 2.29 | 0.044 | 1.31 | 0.92 to 1.88 | 0.134 |
| Difficulties at the time of child's birth (vs. no problems) | 1.60 | 1.10 to 2.33 | 0.013 | 1.34 | 0.94 to 1.91 | 0.105 |
| Child health problems and serious injuries since birth (vs. no health problems) | 1.55 | 1.05 to 2.27 | 0.026 | 1.38 | 0.98 to 1.94 | 0.066 |
| History of emotional or physical abuse by a partner or someone important—over all follow-ups (vs. no history of abuse) | 1.55 | 1.02 to 2.34 | 0.038 | 1.12 | 0.75 to 1.66 | 0.582 |
| Age of mother at baseline (in years) | 0.95 | 0.91 to 0.98 | 0.003 | 0.96 | 0.92 to 1.00 | 0.028 |
| Gestational age (in weeks) | 0.85 | 0.76 to 0.96 | 0.009 | 0.90 | 0.80 to 1.01 | 0.074 |

Bold values are statistically significant ($p < 0.05$)

Infants' Emergency Department Attendance and Admissions

In univariate regressions significant predictors of hospital admission included physical problems during pregnancy, the child being born prematurely and child health problems since birth. In a combined regression using all significant univariate predictors, only 'Child health problems or serious injury since birth' remained statistically significant (OR 3.25, 95% CI 1.76 to 6.01, $p < 0.001$). A similar pattern was observed for the frequency of hospital admissions, with only child health problems and serious injury remaining statistically significant in the combined regression model (IRR 2.75, 95% CI 1.62 to 4.68, $p < 0.001$).

In the combined regression model ED attendances were more likely among infants with lower gestational age (OR 0.73, 95% CI 0.61 to 0.88, $p = 0.001$), whose mothers had anxiety or depression on the EQ-5D-5L (OR 2.40, 95% CI 1.30 to 4.41, $p = 0.005$) and whose mother had attended the ED at least once during the trial (OR 2.34, 95% CI 1.13 to 4.84, $p = 0.22$). The frequency of infant ED attendance was associated with the age of the mother (IRR 0.96, 95% CI 0.92 to 1.00, $p = 0.028$) and geographical site (IRR 0.46, 95% CI 0.29 to 0.73, $p = 0.001$; summary effect: χ^2 (df=3) = 10.02, $p = 0.018$) in the multivariate regression.

Mothers' Emergency Department Attendance and Admissions

For the mothers, there were a total of 67 ED attendances (for 43 mothers, up to 8 per person) and 46 emergency hospital admissions recorded (for 36 mothers, up to 4 per person) (Table 2). Admissions were related predominantly to reproductive health (61%), surgery (13%) and other infectious diseases (11%). Table 4 illustrates predictors of mothers' hospital admissions and ED attendances from the univariate and multivariate regression models.

In univariate regressions, hospital admission was related to age at baseline (OR 0.91, 95% CI 0.85 to 0.98, $p = 0.017$), being unemployed (OR 2.40, 95% CI 1.09 to 5.28, $p = 0.030$), had attended ED at least once during the study (OR 4.15, 95% CI 1.76 to 9.74, $p = 0.001$), had a history of emotional or physical abuse (OR 2.78, 95% CI 1.27 to 6.09, $p = 0.011$), were more anxious or depressed based on the EQ-5D-5L (OR 3.34, 95% CI 1.53 to 7.28, $p = 0.002$) and PHQ-9 (OR 1.13, 95% CI 1.04 to 1.23, $p = 0.004$), and had problems during delivery (OR 4.07, 95% CI 1.73 to 9.59, $p = 0.001$). However, in the combined multivariate model none of the predictors remained statistically significant. Of note is that the most missing data ($n = 17$) was for questions related to intimate partner violence.

The frequency of hospital admission for mothers was associated with similar factors in the univariate model; having attended ED at least once during the trial (IRR 3.39, 95% CI 1.66 to 6.93, $p = 0.001$), and being slightly, moderately or severely depressed based on the EQ-5D-5L (IRR 3.10, 95% CI 1.44 to 8.45, $p = 0.027$) remained statistically significant in the multivariate model.

Significant predictors of ED attendance were the same in the univariate and multivariate models. In the multivariate model ED attendance was more likely for mothers of mixed or multiple ethnicity (OR 9.62, 95% CI 2.19 to 42.27, $p = 0.003$), if the index child was a boy (OR 2.08, 95% CI 1.03 to 4.20, $p = 0.042$), and for those who had been hospitalised at least once during the study (OR 4.15, 95% CI 1.81 to 9.56, $p = 0.001$). Regarding the frequency of attendance at the ED, only having a higher EQ-5D-5L score (IRR 0.01, 95% CI 0.00 to 0.72, $p = 0.048$) was statistically significant in the univariate model.

Discussion

This study explored the predictors for emergency department (ED) attendance and hospital admission for mothers and their infants enrolled in a study to improve social and emotional health. We found that ED attendance of the infant was predicted by their younger gestational age and mothers' poorer mental health and their mothers having attended to the ED at least once during the study. Frequency of ED attendance was predicted by site, and age of their mother. Health problems or injury since birth predicted their hospital admission. They were most often admitted for respiratory or other infectious disease.

For mothers, ED attendance was predicted by mixed ethnic origin, having a boy child, and having been hospitalised during the study. They were most commonly admitted to hospital for reproductive health issues and admission to hospital was predicted by previous attendance at the ED and anxiety or depression.

The study benefits from a comprehensive data set with few missing data. However, the limited sample size meant that we had reduced power in the multivariate analyses. The report of relationship abuse was likely to be underreported.

A previous study of a similar size found no link with maternal mental health and infant health care utilisation although it excluded women with high risk pregnancies (Anderson et al., 2008). Our analyses provide more detail than previous studies. Psychosocial stress is known to be associated with obstetric complications, including pre-term birth (Loomans et al., 2013) and depressive symptoms which have been reported to be related to other adverse pregnancy and post-pregnancy outcomes (Alvarez et al., 2015). Additionally, poor preconceptional mental health is also known to

Table 4 Predictors of mothers' emergency department admission and attendance

| Outcome: At least one Hospital Admission (Mother) | | | | | | |
|--|------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Univariate | | | Multivariate | | |
| | OR | 95% CI | p-value | OR | 95% CI | p-value |
| Unemployed (vs paid employed) | 2.40 | 1.09 to 5.28 | 0.030 | 1.08 | 0.37 to 3.17 | 0.885 |
| Problems or difficulties at the time of child's birth (vs. no problems or difficulties) | 4.07 | 1.73 to 9.59 | 0.001 | 2.18 | 0.82 to 5.83 | 0.119 |
| Mother having attended the ED department at least once during the study (vs having not attended) | 4.15 | 1.76 to 9.74 | 0.001 | 2.36 | 0.84 to 6.62 | 0.104 |
| Mother slightly, moderately or severely anxious or depressed based on baseline EQ-5D-5L sub-scale (vs not anxious or depressed) | 3.34 | 1.53 to 7.28 | 0.002 | 2.31 | 0.80 to 6.65 | 0.120 |
| History of emotional or physical abuse by a partner or someone important—Over all follow-ups (vs. no history of abuse) | 2.78 | 1.27 to 6.09 | 0.011 | 1.92 | 0.72 to 5.12 | 0.190 |
| Age of mother at baseline (in years) | 0.91 | 0.85 to 0.98 | 0.017 | 0.96 | 0.87 to 1.06 | 0.415 |
| Age of mother when first child was born (in years) | 0.93 | 0.86 to 0.99 | 0.027 | 0.99 | 0.88 to 1.10 | 0.803 |
| PHQ-9 score at baseline | 1.13 | 1.04 to 1.23 | 0.004 | 1.08 | 0.94 to 1.23 | 0.273 |
| Outcome: Frequency of hospital admissions (Mother) | | | | | | |
| | IRR | 95% CI | p-value | IRR | 95% CI | p-value |
| Unemployed (vs. paid employed) | 2.89 | 1.34 to 6.24 | 0.007 | 1.16 | 0.53 to 2.52 | 0.715 |
| Problems or difficulties at the time of child's birth (vs. no problems or difficulties) | 3.45 | 1.47 to 8.08 | 0.004 | 2.02 | 0.88 to 4.61 | 0.097 |
| Mother having attended the ED department at least once during the study (vs. having not attended) | 4.29 | 1.90 to 9.69 | <0.001 | 3.39 | 1.66 to 6.93 | 0.001 |
| Mother slightly, moderately or severely anxious or depressed based on baseline EQ-5D-5L sub-scale (vs. not anxious or depressed) | 3.70 | 1.74 to 7.85 | 0.001 | 3.10 | 1.14 to 8.45 | 0.027 |
| History of emotional or physical abuse by a partner or someone important—Over all follow-ups (vs. no history of abuse) | 2.57 | 1.17 to 5.62 | 0.019 | 1.51 | 0.73 to 3.14 | 0.268 |
| Age of mother at baseline (in years) | 0.89 | 0.83 to 0.95 | 0.001 | 0.98 | 0.91 to 1.05 | 0.516 |
| Age of mother when first child was born (in years) | 0.91 | 0.85 to 0.97 | 0.007 | 0.97 | 0.90 to 1.06 | 0.547 |
| PHQ-9 score at baseline | 1.15 | 1.05 to 1.27 | 0.003 | 1.08 | 0.99 to 1.18 | 0.072 |
| Outcome: At least one ED attendance (Mother) | | | | | | |
| | OR | 95% CI | p-value | OR | 95% CI | p-value |
| Mixed or multiple ethnic group (vs. white British ethnicity) | 7.47 | 1.78 to 31.42 | 0.006 | 9.62 | 2.19 to 42.27 | 0.003 |
| Having a male child (vs. female child) | 2.34 | 1.10 to 4.99 | 0.028 | 2.08 | 1.03 to 4.20 | 0.042 |
| Mother being hospitalised at least once during the study (vs. not being hospitalised) | 4.15 | 1.76 to 9.78 | 0.001 | 4.15 | 1.81 to 9.56 | 0.001 |
| Outcome: Frequency of ED attendances (Mother) | | | | | | |
| | IRR | 95% CI | p-value | IRR | 95% CI | p-value |
| EQ5D-5L score (baseline) | 0.01 | 0.00 to 0.72 | 0.048 | – | – | – |

Bold values are statistically significant ($p < 0.05$)

be related to adverse obstetric outcomes (Witt et al., 2012). Both maternal and paternal mental health are associated with an increase in child mortality and suboptimal cognitive and developmental trajectories during both childhood and adolescence (Walker et al., 2011).

Previous studies have suggested that maternal health care utilisation is associated with infant health care utilisation. Mothers' use of health care services is influenced by their beliefs about the service and can influence their decisions to use these services for their infant/s. However, as the

child gets older the child's own health status plays a more important role (Newacheck & Halfon, 1986). A relationship between *parental* and childhood ED utilisation has also been shown previously (Mistry et al., 2005).

Previous research has also suggested that poor continuity of primary care is associated with higher risk of ED utilisation and hospitalisation (Christakis et al., 2001). The connection between ED hospital use by mothers and infants is an important finding and suggests that we consider the importance of integrated care services for families as a

whole. Maternal mental and physical health problems would normally lead to primary care intervention in the NHS in England. However, recent reports have suggested that the universal health service has been compromised and general and nurse practitioner services have become less accessible for some families (Whittaker et al., 2021).

Minoritised ethnicity has been shown to play a part in access to emergency care services, though while other studies have shown a trend towards less likely use of emergency services (Hull et al., 1997) we found it predicted ED use. Less accessible primary and community care services may contribute to an increase in the use of EDs for health care. Clearly this relationship is complex and requires more nuanced in-depth qualitative methodologies.

The main diagnoses for infants' admission to hospital are similar to the most common conditions registered in England between 2015 to 2016 (Keeble & Kossarova, 2017). However, this paper additionally contributes to the literature on preterm infants and emergency hospitalisation, (Kuzniewicz et al., 2013) demonstrating a link with gestational age of the infant. Early gestational age has also been linked to respiratory disorders (Laughon et al., 2011).

Although these data were collected before the COVID-19 pandemic, recent evidence suggests that emergency attendance for mothers during pregnancy, (Anteby et al., 2021) and attendance of their infants (Dann et al., 2020) has been delayed and that primary health care provision and access has been further reduced, (Saunders & Hogg, 2020) which could lead to poorer maternal and child health outcomes in the coming years.

A complex interplay of maternal and infant health factors predicts ED attendance and admission. Continuous integrated health care services during pregnancy and beyond can have a positive impact (Baxter et al., 2018; Kerber et al., 2007). Therefore, we should continue to support high quality, accessible, preventative services throughout pregnancy to ensure that mental and physical health needs are addressed as soon as they arise.

Author Contributions AMJ conceived, designed the protocol, planned the analyses, conducted the study and wrote the paper. LB and AK conducted the analysis for the study and contributed to interpretation of the data and drafting and revising of the manuscript. VB and KW supported the interpretation of the data and contributed to the drafting and revising of the manuscript. SLB oversaw the acquisition, inputting and quality control of the source data and contributed to the drafting and revising of the manuscript. TB conceived, designed, and secured funding for the E-SEE study from which the data were drawn, and contributed to the drafting and revising of the manuscript. AMJ is the guarantor for the overall content of the study. The guarantor accepts full responsibility for the work and the conduct of the study, had access to the data, and controlled the decision to publish. The corresponding author attests that all listed authors meet authorship criteria and that no others meeting the criteria have been omitted.

Funding The NIHR funded the study [NIHR PHR 13/93/10] but had no role in the study design; in the collection, analysis, and interpretation of data; in the writing of the report; or in the decision to submit the article for publication. We confirm the independence of researchers from funders and that all authors, external and internal, had full access to all of the data (including statistical reports and tables) in the study and can take responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis. The views expressed in this publication are those of the author(s) and not necessarily those of the National Institute for Health Research or the Department of Health and Social Care.

Data Availability Anonymised data from this study are available from the corresponding author. If you are interested in accessing these data, a proforma outlining your proposal will be required. Your request will be reviewed by the study team. We will endeavour to respond to requests as soon as possible. The lead author (the manuscript's guarantor) confirms that the manuscript is an honest, accurate, and transparent account of the study being reported, that no important aspects of the study have been omitted and any discrepancies from the study as originally planned have been explained.

Code Availability Not applicable.

Declarations

Conflict of interest The authors have no conflict of interest.

Ethical Approval The study was approved by NHS Wales Research ethics Committee on 22nd May 2015 (REC Reference 15/WA/0178, IRAS 173946). The departmental ethics committee at the University of York (UoY) additionally required submission of project documentation and approval was given on 10th August 2015 (Reference number FC15/03). Participants gave written informed consent before taking part.

Consent to Participate All participants gave their consent to participate.

Consent for Publication All participants gave their consent to publish these data.

Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

References

- Alvarez, S. L., Meltzer-Brody, S., Mandel, M., & Beeber, L. (2015). Maternal depression and early intervention: A call for an integration of services. *Infants and Young Children*, 28(1), 72.
- Anderson, L. N., Campbell, M. K., Freeman, T., & Xie, B. (2008). Effect of maternal depression and anxiety on use of health services for infants. *Canadian Family Physician*, 54(12), 1718–1719.
- Anteby, M., Van Mil, L., Michaan, N., Laskov, I., & Grisar, D. (2021). Effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on timely care for extrauterine

- pregnancies: A retrospective analysis. *The Lancet Regional Health Europe*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lanepe.2021.100026>
- Baxter, S., Johnson, M., Chambers, D., Sutton, A., Goyder, E., & Booth, A. (2018). The effects of integrated care: A systematic review of UK and international evidence. *BMC Health Services Research*, *18*(1), 350. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12913-018-3161-3>
- Beecham, J., & Knapp, M. (2001). Costing psychiatric interventions. *Measuring Mental Health Needs*, *2*, 200–224.
- Berry, V., Mitchell, S. B., Blower, S., Whittaker, K., Wilkinson, K., McGilloway, S., Mason-Jones, A., Carr, R. M., & Bywater, T. (2022). Barriers and facilitators in the delivery of a proportionate universal parenting program model (E-SEE Steps) in community family services. *PLoS ONE*, *17*(6), e0265946.
- Bywater, T., Berry, V., Blower, S., Bursnall, M., Cox, E., Mason-Jones, A., McGilloway, S., McKendrick, K., Mitchell, S., & Pickett, K. (2022a). A proportionate, universal parenting programme to enhance social-emotional well-being in infants and toddlers in England: The E-SEE Steps RCT. *Public Health Research*. <https://doi.org/10.3310/BCFV2964>
- Bywater, T., Berry, V., Blower, S., Bursnall, M., Cox, E., Mason-Jones, A., McGilloway, S., McKendrick, K., Mitchell, S., & Pickett, K. (2022b). A randomized controlled trial of a proportionate universal parenting program delivery model (E-SEE Steps) to enhance child social-emotional wellbeing. *PLoS ONE*, *17*(4), e0265200.
- Christakis, D. A., Mell, L., Koepsell, T. D., Zimmerman, F. J., & Connell, F. A. (2001). Association of lower continuity of care with greater risk of emergency department use and hospitalization in children. *Pediatrics*, *107*(3), 524–529.
- Cox, E., Walker, S., Blower, S., Sampaio, F., Bywater, T., & Richardson, G. (2022). The cost-effectiveness of a proportionate parenting programme for primary caregivers and their child: An economic evaluation using evidence from the E-SEE Trial. *BMC Health Services Research*, *22*(1), 1–10.
- Credé, S. H., Mason, S., Such, E., & Jacques, R. M. (2020). Paediatric emergency department utilisation rates and maternal migration status in the Born in Bradford cohort: A cross-sectional study. *PLoS Medicine*, *17*(3), e1003043. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1003043>
- Cunningham, S. D., Magriples, U., Thomas, J. L., Kozhimannil, K. B., Herrera, C., Barrette, E., Shebl, F. M., & Ickovics, J. R. (2017). Association between maternal comorbidities and emergency department use among a national sample of commercially insured pregnant women. *Academic Emergency Medicine*, *24*(8), 940–947. <https://doi.org/10.1111/acem.13215>
- Dann, L., Fitzsimons, J., Gorman, K. M., Hourihane, J., & Okafor, I. (2020). Disappearing act: COVID-19 and paediatric emergency department attendances. *Archives of Disease in Childhood*, *105*(8), 810. <https://doi.org/10.1136/archdischild-2020-319654>
- Dreyer, K., Williamson, R. A., Hargreaves, D. S., Rosen, R., & Deeny, S. R. (2018). Associations between parental mental health and other family factors and healthcare utilisation among children and young people: A retrospective, cross-sectional study of linked healthcare data. *BMJ Paediatrics Open*, *2*(1), e000266.
- Essink-Bot, M.-L., Krabbe, P. F., Bonsel, G. J., & Aaronson, N. K. (1997). An empirical comparison of four generic health status measures: The Nottingham Health Profile, the Medical Outcomes Study 36-item Short-Form Health Survey, the COOP/WONCA charts, and the EuroQol instrument. *Medical Care*, *35*, 522–537.
- Farr, S. L., Dietz, P. M., Rizzo, J. H., Vesco, K. K., Callaghan, W. M., Bruce, F. C., Bulkley, J. E., Hornbrook, M. C., & Berg, C. J. (2013). Health care utilisation in the first year of life among infants of mothers with perinatal depression or anxiety. *Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology*, *27*(1), 81–88. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ppe.12012>
- Flynn, H. A., Davis, M., Marcus, S. M., Cunningham, R., & Blow, F. C. (2004). Rates of maternal depression in pediatric emergency department and relationship to child service utilization. *General Hospital Psychiatry*, *26*(4), 316–322.
- Hull, S. A., Jones, I. R., & Moser, K. (1997). Factors influencing the attendance rate at accident and emergency departments in East London: The contributions of practice organization, population characteristics and distance. *Journal of Health Services Research & Policy*, *2*(1), 6–13.
- Johnston, C., & Mash, E. J. (1989). A measure of parenting satisfaction and efficacy. *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology*, *18*(2), 167–175.
- Keeble, E., & Kossarova, L. (2017). Focus on: Emergency hospital care for children and young people. *Focus On Research Report. QualityWatch*.
- Kerber, K. J., de Graft-Johnson, J. E., Bhutta, Z. A., Okong, P., Starrs, A., & Lawn, J. E. (2007). Continuum of care for maternal, newborn, and child health: From slogan to service delivery. *The Lancet*, *370*(9595), 1358–1369. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(07\)61578-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(07)61578-5)
- Kossarova, L., Cheung, R., Hargreaves, D., & Keeble, E. (2017). *Admissions of inequality: Emergency hospital use for children and young people*. Nuffield Trust.
- Kuzniewicz, M. W., Parker, S.-J., Schnake-Mahl, A., & Escobar, G. J. (2013). Hospital readmissions and emergency department visits in moderate preterm, late preterm, and early term infants. *Clinics in Perinatology*, *40*(4), 753–775. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clp.2013.07.008>
- Laughon, M., Bose, C., Allred, E. N., O'Shea, T. M., Ehrenkranz, R. A., Van Marter, L. J., Leviton, A., & Investigators, E. S. (2011). Antecedents of chronic lung disease following three patterns of early respiratory disease in preterm infants. *Archives of Disease in Childhood-Fetal and Neonatal Edition*, *96*(2), F114–F120.
- Loomans, E. M., Van Dijk, A. E., Vrijkotte, T. G., Van Eijsden, M., Stronks, K., Gemke, R. J., & Van den Bergh, B. R. (2013). Psychosocial stress during pregnancy is related to adverse birth outcomes: Results from a large multi-ethnic community-based birth cohort. *The European Journal of Public Health*, *23*(3), 485–491.
- Minkovitz, C. S., Strobino, D., Scharfstein, D., Hou, W., Miller, T., Mistry, K. B., & Swartz, K. (2005). Maternal depressive symptoms and children's receipt of health care in the first 3 years of life. *Pediatrics*, *115*(2), 306–314. <https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2004-0341>
- Mistry, R. D., Hoffmann, R. G., Yauck, J. S., & Brousseau, D. C. (2005). Association between parental and childhood emergency department utilization. *Pediatrics*, *115*(2), e147–e151.
- Morrison, A. K., Myrvik, M. P., Brousseau, D. C., Hoffmann, R. G., & Stanley, R. M. (2013). The relationship between parent health literacy and pediatric emergency department utilization: A systematic review. *Academic Pediatrics*, *13*(5), 421–429. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.acap.2013.03.001>
- Newacheck, P. W., & Halfon, N. (1986). The association between mother's and children's use of physician services. *Medical Care*, *24*, 30–38.
- NHS England. (2020). *A&E attendances and emergency admissions July 2020 Statistical Commentary*. Retrieved August 26, 2020 from <https://www.england.nhs.uk/statistics/statistical-work-areas/ae-waiting-times-and-activity/>
- Paranjothy, S., Evans, A., Bandyopadhyay, A., Fone, D., Schofield, B., John, A., Bellis, M. A., Lyons, R. A., Farewell, D., & Jayne, S. (2018). Risk of emergency hospital admission in children associated with mental disorders and alcohol misuse in the household: An electronic birth cohort study. *The Lancet Public Health*, *3*, e279–e288. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667\(18\)30069-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667(18)30069-0)

- Rose, K., Van-Zyl, K., Cotton, R., Wallace, S., & Cleugh, F. (2020). Paediatric attendances and acuity in the emergency department during the COVID-19 pandemic. *medRxiv*. <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.08.05.20168666>
- Saunders, B., & Hogg S. (2020). *Babies in Lockdown: Listening to parents to build back better*. Retrieved from <https://babiesinlockdown.files.wordpress.com/2020/08/babies-in-lockdown-main-report-final-version-1.pdf>
- Vameghi, R., Amir Ali Akbari, S., Sajedi, F., Sajjadi, H., & Alavi Majd, H. (2018). Relation between social determinants of maternal health and child development: A path analysis. *International Journal of Pediatrics*, 6(12), 8643–8654.
- Walker, S. P., Wachs, T. D., Grantham-McGregor, S., Black, M. M., Nelson, C. A., Huffman, S. L., Baker-Henningham, H., Chang, S. M., Hamadani, J. D., Lozoff, B., Meeks Gardner, J. M., Powell, C. A., Rahman, A., & Richter, L. (2011). Inequality in early childhood: Risk and protective factors for early child development. *The Lancet*, 378, 1325–1338.
- Whittaker, K., Appleton, J. V., Peckover, S., & Adams, C. (2021). Organising health visiting services in the UK: Frontline perspectives. *Journal of Health Visiting*, 9(2), 68–75.
- Witt, W. P., Wisk, L. E., Cheng, E. R., Hampton, J. M., & Hagen, E. W. (2012). Preconception mental health predicts pregnancy complications and adverse birth outcomes: A national population-based study. *Maternal and Child Health Journal*, 16(7), 1525–1541.

Publisher's Note Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.