



Ontario College of Family Physicians Preconception Health Care Tool

Patient Name:		Birth Date: dd/mm/yy
Preconception Health Care involves identifying potential physical, genetic, psychosocial, environmental, and behavioural risk factors for adverse pregnancy outcomes, and reducing those risks prior to conception through counselling, education, and intervention. Preconception Health Care focuses on health promotion and illness prevention for everyone of reproductive age. It is an important opportunity for primary care providers to improve maternal and infant outcomes, as the critical period for fetal development often occurs before prenatal care begins. Each of the preconception topics below should be addressed with every individual of reproductive age on an on-going basis		
Prevent & Promote	Screen	Manage
□ No → Discuss contraception options. □ Not sure → Choosing Wisely Tool². ♣••• □ Inform women of reproductive age that natural fertility and assisted reproductive technology success is significantly lower for women in their late 30-40s. ³ ♣	productive age, "Would you like to have a child in the next year?" Yes ⁴ * LMP: Discuss family planning and conception.	Encourage all individuals to make a Reproductive Life Plan¹. ♣↑ ☐ If positive pregnancy test, discuss options for prenatal care and refer accordingly.
REPRODUCTIVE HISTORY: A detailed reproductive hi Gravida (G): Abortions (A): Full-Term (T): Living Children (L): Premature (P): Details:	Inquire about previous pregnancies: Preterm Birth	□ Provide appropriate referrals. □ Advise women with prior caesarean delivery to wait at least 18 months prior to conception. □ Recommend folic acid 5mg daily prior to conception and for 12 weeks after conception if positive history of neural tube defect. □ Recommend >12 and <60 month interpregnancy interval (IPI).
SEXUAL HEALTH:		
All individuals should be counseled about safer sexual practice.	Screen: ☐ Chlamydia ☐ Syphilis ☐ Trichomoniasis ☐ Gonorrhea ☐ HSV (if lesions)	☐ Provide treatment according to Canadian Guidelines on Sexually Transmitted Infections. ⁵ ☐ Inform women with genital herpes of risk of vertical transmission.
CHRONIC MEDICAL CONDITIONS: Optimize man	agement for the following diseases, as suboptimal control or treatmen	ts can increase risk for adverse maternal and/or infant outcomes.
	level during reproductive years and especially prior to conception. Renal Disease: Encourage optimal control prior to conception,	other Autoimmune Diseases: Delay conception until good control is achieved. Discuss natural history of disease during/after pregnancy. Cyclophosphamide, Methotrexate, and Leflunomide are contraindicated. Avoid estrogen-containing contraception options in women with SLE and positive/unknown antiphospholipid antibody syndrome. Discuss use of aspirin and heparin with rheumatologist for women with SLE and antiphospholipid antibody syndrome. ☐ Thromboembolic Disease: Counsel women that risk for VTE during pregnancy and postpartum is increased, and many will require anticoagulation treatment. Coumadin is contraindicated. Avoid estrogen-containing contraceptive options. ☐ Thyroid Disease: Achieve euthyroid state prior to conception. Women with hypothyroidism should increase their dose of levothyroxine by 30% as soon as pregnancy occurs. Radioactive iodine is contraindicated. Screen all women for CBC and TSH, prior to conception.
MEDICATIONS:		
Human teratogenicity risk is unknown for the majority of medications. Use caution when prescribing for women of reproductive age. Consult Motherisk. * • • • • • •	Screen for teratogenic medication use: ☐ Prescribed Medications ☐ Over-the-Counter Medications ☐ Complementary and Alternative Therapy (herbal, natural, weight loss, athletic products or supplements, etc.)	Potentially teratogenic medications should be changed to safer options. Women should be counseled not to stop prescribed medications without consulting with their provider. Recommend folic acid 5mg daily prior to conception and for 12 weeks after conception for women taking folate antagonists (ex. methotrexate, sulfonamides, and antiepileptics).
MENTAL HEALTH: Promote mental health wellness through adequate sleep, work-life balance, stress reduction and social connectedness.	Screen: □ Depression® □ Screen for family history of mental □ Anxiety®	□ Bipolar Disorder
TOBACCO USE:		1
Encourage all individuals to be tobacco free prior to conception.	Screen: ☐ Tobacco (all forms) ☐ Tobacco Exposure (second-hand smoke)	□ Provide brief intervention and provide appropriate referrals¹¹. ♣ ♣ ☐ □ Inform women of available patient resources¹² ♣ ‡ and Smokers' Helpline 1-877-513-5333. □ Consult Canadian Smoking Cessation Guidelines¹³. ♣ ♠ □ Counsel women with tobacco addictions of risks of pregnancy. □ Counsel and relapse. Strategize management. □ Recommend an extra 35mg of vitamin C daily for smokers.
ALCOHOL AND OTHER SUBSTANCE USE:		
Encourage all individuals to be substance free prior to conception.	Screen:	☐ Provide <u>brief intervention</u> and provide appropriate referrals. ☐ Recommend <u>folic acid 5mg daily prior to conception for those with addictions</u> • • • • ☐ Inform women of available <u>patient resources</u> • • • • ☐ and Drug and Alcohol Helpline 1-800-565-8603.

March 2015 (revised) Page 1 of 2

Prevent & Promote	Screen	Manage	
IMMUNIZATIONS: All individuals of reproductive age should have their immunization status reviewed and updated as required.			
Vaccinate: □ Varicella □ HPV □ Tetanus, □ Measles, □ Rubella □ Influenza Diphtheria, Mumps □ Hepatitis B	Screen for immunity: ☐ Rubella ☐ Hepatitis B ☐ Varicella	☐ Provide all immunizations required prior to conception with the exception of the flu vaccine, which can be administered before and/or during pregnancy.	
□ HIV □ Hepatitis B □ Tuberculosis □ Toxoplasmosis □ Parvovirus □ Hepatitis C □ Cytomegalovirus	these infectious diseases¹o	ve age. □ Inform women who screen positive for HIV, Hepatitis B or C of risk for vertical transmission, and offer appropriate treatment ²⁰ . □ □ Treat women with Tuberculosis prior to conception ²⁰ . □	
Provided the provided History of the provided History	Ethnicity Based Screening Considerations ²³ ◆ ♠ : □ CBC and/or Hgb Electrophoresis for hemoglobinopathies in African, Mediterranean, Middle Eastern, Asian, Southeast Asian, and Hispanic/South/Central American individuals. □ Cystic Fibrosis mutation in Caucasian individuals if family history present. □ Tay-Sachs in French Canadian individuals if family history present. □ Hematopoietic stem cells screening for those with Ashkenazi Jewish ancestry.	 □ Provide referral to specialist for those with family and genetic history risk factors. □ Recommend folic acid 5mg daily prior to conception and for 12 weeks after conception if positive family history of neural tube defects or high risk ethnic group (ex. Sikh, Celtic, Northern Chinese). 	
□ Recommend folic acid 0.4-1.0mg daily (through a multivitamin or supplement)¹⁵ ♣ † and folate rich diet, prior to conception and throughout pregnancy. □ Recommend calcium 1000mg daily⁵ ♣ † through food and/or supplements. □ Recommend avoiding raw/undercooked meat and fish and unpasteurized milk and cheese²². ♣ † □ Caffeine <300mg/day²². ♣ † □ Recommend vitamin 600 IU (15 μg) through food and/or supplements²² ♣ ↑	□ Screen for issues regarding access to food, nutrition, storage, cooking facilities and folic acid. □ Screen for iron deficiency anemia if at risk.	☐ Provide referral to Dietitian or appropriate community agencies.	
WEIGHT STATUS: Weight can increase risk of adverse pr	egnancy outcomes and developing chronic disease.		
Target Body Mass Index (BMI) = 18.5-24.9 (for ages ≥19) Waist Circumference (WC) ²³ ♣ ↑ Male Target Female Target European, African, Eastern Mediterranean, Middle Eastern South Asian, Asian, South and Central American Target BMI for ages <19 ³⁰ ♣ ↑	□ Screen BMI ^{s1} • Î annually. BMI = weight(kg)/height(m)2 Weight: Height: BMI: WC:	☐ Underweight (BMI <18.5) ☐ Overweight (BMI = 25-29.9) ☐ Obese (BMI >30) ☐ Provide appropriate referrals for management. ☐ Recommend folic acid 5mg daily prior to conception and for 12 weeks after conception for obese individuals. ☐ Discuss recommended healthy weight gain 32 ♣ during pregnancy and recommend contacting EatRight Ontario 1-877-510-5102.	
DHYSICAL ACTIVITY: Being physically active prepares	the back for the physical demands of presences, and any positive	th atreas management	
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY: Being physically active prepares the body for the physical demands of pregnancy, and can assist with stress management. ☐ Recommend at least 150 minutes of moderate to vigorous aerobic physical activity per week, in episodes of 10 minutes or more. Add muscle and bone strengthening activities at least 2 days per week. See the Canadian Physical Activity Guidelines ³³ . ♣ Î			
PSYCHOSOCIAL STRESSORS: Stress can have negative affects on pregnancy outcomes.			
☐ Identify stressors and discuss strategies to reduce impact.	Screen: Access to Care Housing Social Isolation (newcomers, language barriers) Intimate Partner Violence Social Support Unemployment Workplace Stress Intimate Partner Violence Unemployment Intimate Partner Violence Unemployment Intimate Partner Violence Unemployment Unemploymen	 ☐ Inform women that violence often worsens during pregnancy. ☐ Discuss safety plan. ☐ Provide appropriate referrals⁵⁶. 	
ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE: Discuss potential e	xposure to toxins in occupational and recreational activities ³⁷ .		
 □ Recommend avoiding fish high in mercury⁵⁰ ♣ ‡: Choose "light" verses "white" tuna and limit consumption to 4 x 2.5oz/week, and avoid barracuda, marlin, pickerel, tilefish, tuna steak and any raw fish or shellfish. □ Convey tips for reducing exposures in the home⁵⁰ ♣ ‡ 	Inquire about exposures to: Solvents (ask about use) Plastics Metals (lead, mercury) Pollutants Pasticides Teratogenic and/or Gonadotoxic Treatments (chemotherapy, radiation therapy) Gases Radiation	Health Canada's blood methylmercury guidance level in pregnancy or reproductive age: <8mcg/L (40nmol/L). Refer to local health department if potential water/soil exposure. Refer to Occupational Health Specialist as needed.	
This Tool was funded by the Government of Ontario and was developed u	under the leadership of the Centre for Effective Practice (the "Centre"), with	Behekah Barrett MN NP-PHC and Deanna Telner MD MEd CEPC	

FCFP as the Clinical Leads. In addition, the Tool was subject to external review by primary care providers and other relevant stakeholders.

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References and additional resources available at: www.effectivepractice.org/preconception

indicates Canadian resources indicates provider resources indicates patient resources



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