

Racial/Ethnic Differences in Maternal Resilience and Associations with Low Birthweight

[Visit Article](#)

OBJECTIVE: Evaluate racial/ethnic differences in maternal resilience and its associations with low birthweight (LBW). **STUDY DESIGN:** Retrospective cohort study of 3244 women surveyed in the Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health. The Add Health Resilience Instrument assessed resilience. Logistic regression models explored associations between women's resilience and risk of LBW. **RESULT:** Resilience scores were lowest in American Indian women. Women with the lowest resilience scores were more likely to deliver a LBW infant than highly resilient women, after adjusting for demographic and health-related factors (aOR 1.58 95% CI 1.05-2.38). The risk-adjusted rate of LBW among highly resilient Black women (15.6%) was significantly higher than the risk-adjusted rate of LBW among highly resilient white women (9.1%, $p = 0.01$) and highly resilient Hispanic women (8.6%, $p = 0.04$). **CONCLUSION:** Resilience scores differ significantly among women of different race and ethnicity but do not appear to entirely account for racial/ethnic disparities in LBW.

Journal:

[Journal of Perinatology](#)

Authors:

Montoya-Williams D, Passarella M, Grobman WA, Lorch SA

Related Content

[Associations Between a Healthy Start Program Prenatal Risk Screening Tool and Adverse Birth Outcomes: A Study Using the Mother/Infant Dyad Screening Cohort](#)

[Differential Effects of Delivery Hospital on Mortality and Morbidity in Minority Premature and Low Birth Weight Neonates](#)

[Racial Disparities in Preterm Birth in USA: A Biosensor of Physical and Social Environmental Exposures](#)

[Resilience During Pregnancy by Race, Ethnicity and Nativity: Evidence of a Hispanic Immigrant Advantage](#)