

Prenatal Access and Care:

The Health Council examined the status of prenatal care delivery in Maury County during the data analysis stage of their community diagnosis. Based on 1998 data, Maury County was a shortage area for access to Obstetrics. According to the Kessner Index, adequate prenatal care is 1 or more number of prenatal visits if 13 or less gestation and 9 or more prenatal visits if 36 or more weeks pregnant. In 1996, Maury County had 28.8% of births lacking adequate prenatal care, which was higher than the State at 27.3% and the South Central Region at 27.6%. About ¾ of the females in Maury County (74.6%) are seeking early prenatal care.

Reportable Diseases:

The Health Council reviewed county specific data on the following reportable diseases. Comparisons were also provided of regional and state data.

- Syphilis
- Gonococcal Infections
- Chlamydia
- Lyme Disease
- Meningitis
- Tuberculosis
- Influenza
- Hepatitis A
- Hepatitis B
- Hepatitis (Non A, Non B)
- Salmonellosis
- Mumps
- Measles
- Rubella

Chlamydia and Gonococcal infections were the most prevalent in the county. Sexually transmitted disease rates over a ten-year period were presented at the Health Council. The sexually transmitted disease rate (per 100,000) for teens 15-17 years in Maury County was the highest in the South Central Region in 1996 with a rate of 1626.

Heart Disease is the leading cause of death in the county followed closely by cancer. Cancer is the leading cause of death in the county for those aged 45-64 years. Lung cancer was the leading cancer diagnosis in Maury County followed by female breast cancer. Statewide the most predominant cancers are lung and female breast. Early diagnosis and treatment can decrease the number of cancer deaths in the county. Survival rates increase with earlier diagnosis.