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Maternal Leisure Time Physical Activity and Infant Birth Size

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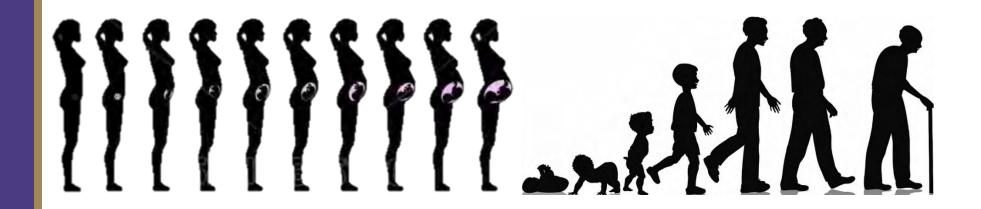
April 24, 2015
Making Lifelong Connections
San Antonio, TX

Outline

- Background
- Methods
- Results
- Discussion



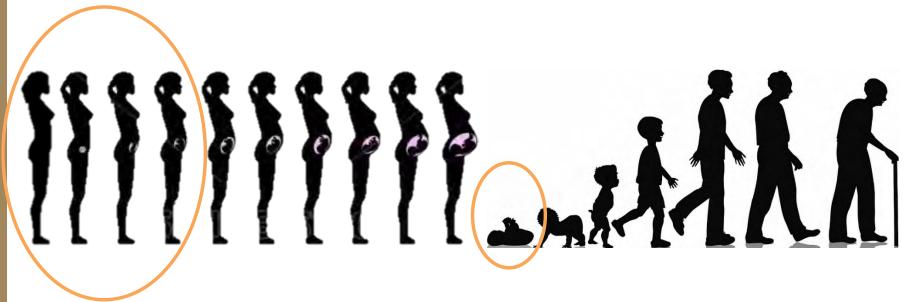
Developmental Origins of Health and Disease



Maternal Behaviors Fetal Life Course

Development Health

Developmental Origins of Health and Disease



Maternal Behaviors

Physical activity

Fetal Development

Birth size

Life Course Health

Chronic disease

Leisure Time Physical Activity (LTPA) during Pregnancy





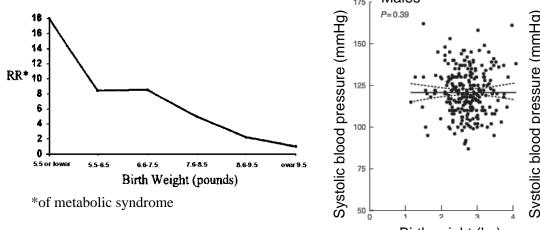


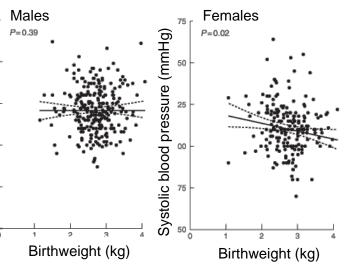
- ACOG* recommends ≥30 min/day of moderate to vigorous LTPA before & during pregnancy
- Among US pregnant women in 1999-2006
 - 57% reported moderate to vigorous LTPA during pregnancy
 - 23% met the ACOG recommendation

Newborn Birth Size



- Indicator of fetal growth
- Associated with life course health

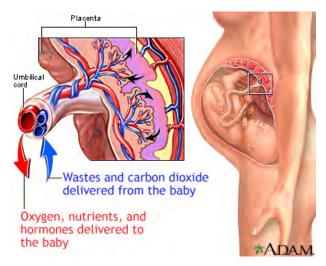




Differs by fetal sex and pre-pregnancy weight

Biological Mechanisms

- LTPA influences maternal metabolism and placental development
- Differences in response to changes in the intrauterine environment by infant sex



Research Gaps

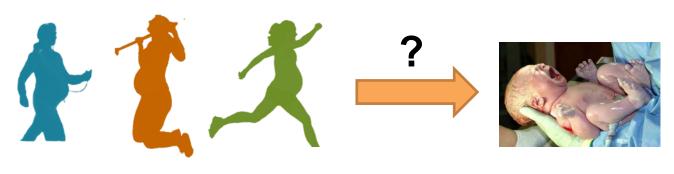
- ACOG* LTPA recommendation only for reduced risk of pregnancy complications, not birth size
- Inconsistent associations of LTPA and birthweight in previous studies
- Few studies looked at other measures of birth size
- No studies examining differences by infant sex or pre-pregnancy BMI

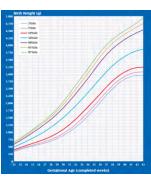
*ACOG: American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists

Research Questions

 Is maternal moderate to vigorous LTPA before or during pregnancy associated with newborn birth size?

 Does this association differ by infant sex or pre-pregnancy overweight/obesity?





Study Population: Omega Study

- Prospective pregnancy cohort (1996-2008)
- Perinatal clinics associated with Swedish Medical Center and Tacoma General Hospital in Washington state
- Eligibility criteria: <20 weeks, age>18 yrs,
- 5,063 eligible; 4,000 participated (79%)
- In-person interview, medical record abstraction, maternal blood samples, placental samples

Data Collection

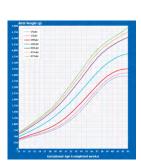
- In person interview at 4-29 weeks
 - Pre-pregnancy and early pregnancy LTPA
 - Socio-demographic characteristics
 - Reproductive and medical history
 - Biological samples
- Medical record review after delivery
 - Pregnancy complications
 - Newborn birth size



Exposure and Outcomes

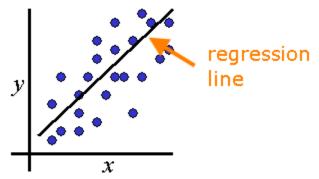
- Exposure: quartiles of moderate to vigorous pre-pregnancy (ppLTPA) or early pregnancy (epLTPA) LTPA
 - Average duration (hours/week)
 - Average energy expenditure (MET-howeek)
- Outcomes
 - Birthweight (grams)
 - Head circumference (cm)
 - Ponderal index (birthweight/birth length³)





Statistical Analysis: Linear Regression

- Mean difference in birth size per quartile of maternal LTPA
- Adjustment: gestational age, infant sex, maternal age, race, education, marital status, severe hyperemesis, parity, prepregnancy BMI, smoking during pregnancy



Statistical Analysis: Linear Regression

- Stratified analyses by
 - Infant sex
 - Pre-pregnancy overweight/obese (BMI≥25 kg/m²)
- Sensitivity analysis: Additional adjustment for gestational diabetes, preeclampsia, and total caloric intake

Participant Characteristics A



	Total (N=3310)	Active* pre-pregnancy N=3028 (91.5%)	Not active pre-pregnancy N=282 (8.5%)
	%	%	%
Active* in early pregnancy	74.6	78.5	33.3
Maternal age (years, mean)	32.6	32.7	31.5
Non-Hispanic white race	86.4	87.7	72.0
At least high school education	96.4	97.3	86.5
Married	91.4	92.1	83.3
Nulliparous	62.8	64.2	47.2
Pre-pregnancy BMI category			
Normal weight (18.5-24.9 kg/m²)	70.9	72.0	59.2
Overweight/obese (≥25 kg/m²)	24.9	24.0	35.9

^{*}Reporting any LTPA

Maternal LTPA and Birthweight

Overall	Infant sex	Pre-pregnancy BMI
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	β (95% CI)
Pre-pregnancy	
Duration	-8.4
(hrs/wk)	(-22, 4.8)
Interaction P value	
Energy expenditure	-9.2
(MET-hrs/wk)	(-23, 4.0)
Interaction P value	

Early pregnancy	
Duration	-11
(hrs/wk)	(-23, 2.7)
Interaction P value	
Energy expenditure	-12
(MET-hrs/wk)	(-24, 0.90)
Interaction P value	

Model is adjusted for gestational age at delivery, infant sex, severe hyperemesis gravidarum (Y/N), parity (0/1+), maternal age, pre-pregnancy BMI category, race (white/non-white), education (HS or more/less than HS), smoking during pregnancy (Y/N), and marital status (married/not married).

Maternal LTPA and Birthweight

	Overall	Infar	nt sex	
		Males	Females	
	β (95% CI)	β (95% CI)	β (95% CI)	
Pre-pregnancy				
Duration	-8.4	5.4	-23	
(hrs/wk)	(-22, 4.8)	(-13, 24)	(-42, -4.5)	
Interaction P value		0.	.03	
Energy expenditure	-9.2	1.9	-22	
(MET-hrs/wk)	(-23, 4.0)	(-17, 21)	(-40, -2.8)	
Interaction P value		0.	.08	
Early pregnancy				
Duration	-11	-1.7	-21	
(hrs/wk)	(-23, 2.7)	(-20, 17)	(-39, -2.1)	
Interaction P value		0.	.10	
Energy expenditure	-12	-3.4	-23	
(MET-hrs/wk)	(-24, 0.90)	(-22, 15)	(-42, -3.8)	
Interaction P value		0.	.09	

Model is adjusted for gestational age at delivery, infant sex, severe hyperemesis gravidarum (Y/N), parity (0/1+), maternal age, pre-pregnancy BMI category, race (white/non-white), education (HS or more/less than HS), smoking during pregnancy (Y/N), and marital status (married/not married).

Maternal LTPA and Birthweight

	Overall	Infant sex		Pre-pregr	ancy BMI	
		Males	Females	Normal Weight	Overweight/ obese	
	β (95% CI)	β (95% CI)	β (95% CI)	β (95% CI)	β (95% CI)	
Pre-pregnancy						
Duration (hrs/wk)	-8.4 (-22, 4.8)	5.4 (-13, 24)	-23 (-42, -4.5)	-17 (-32, -1.7)	7.4 (-22, 37)	
Interaction P value		0.	.03	0.12		
Energy expenditure (MET-hrs/wk)	-9.2 (-23, 4.0)	1.9 (-17, 21)	-22 (-40, -2.8)	-18 (-33, -3.1)	7.6 (-23, 38)	
Interaction P value		0.	.08	0.	09	
Early pregnancy						
Duration (hrs/wk)	-11 (-23, 2.7)	-1.7 (-20, 17)	-21 (-39, -2.1)	-18 (-33, -2.9)	13 (-17, 42)	
Interaction P value		0.10		0.	03	
Energy expenditure (MET-hrs/wk)	-12 (-24, 0.90)	-3.4 (-22, 15)	-23 (-42, -3.8)	-21 (-36, -5.9)	14 (-16, 43)	

Model is adjusted for gestational age at delivery, infant sex, severe hyperemesis gravidarum (Y/N), parity (0/1+), maternal age, pre-pregnancy BMI category, race (white/non-white), education (HS or more/less than HS), smoking during pregnancy (Y/N), and marital status (married/not married).

0.09

0.01

Mean differences for quartiles of measures of physical activity are presented.

Interaction P value

Maternal LTPA and Newborn Head Circumference

Overall	Infant sex	Pre-pregnancy BMI
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	β (95% CI)
Pre-pregnancy	
Duration (hrs/wk) Interaction P value	0.076 (0.011, 0.14)
Energy expenditure (MET-hrs/wk)	0.055 (-0.011, 0.12)
Interaction P value	

Early pregnancy	
Duration	-0.0066
(hrs/wk)	(-0.071, 0.058)
Interaction P value	
Energy expenditure	-0.012
(MET-hrs/wk)	(-0.076, 0.053)
Interaction P value	

Model is adjusted for gestational age at delivery, infant sex, severe hyperemesis gravidarum (Y/N), parity (0/1+), maternal age, prepregnancy BMI category, race (white/non-white), education (HS or more/less than HS), smoking during pregnancy (Y/N), and marital status (married/not married).

Maternal LTPA and Newborn Head Circumference

	Overall	Infa	nt sex
		Males	Females
	β (95% CI)	β (95% CI)	β (95% CI)
Pre-pregnancy			
Duration (hrs/wk)	0.076 (0.011, 0.14)	0.14 (0.046, 0.24)	0.0017 (-0.082, 0.086)
Interaction P value		0	.02
Energy expenditure	0.055	0.12	-0.015
(MET-hrs/wk)	(-0.011, 0.12)	(0.02, 0.22)	(-0.10, 0.069)
Interaction P value		0	.03
Early pregnancy			
Duration	-0.0066	-0.0064	-0.0088
(hrs/wk)	(-0.071, 0.058)	(-0.10, 0.091)	(-0.092, 0.074)
Interaction P value		0.78	
Energy expenditure	-0.012	0.0057	-0.033
(MET-hrs/wk)	(-0.076, 0.053)	(-0.092, 0.10)	(-0.12, 0.050)
Interaction P value		0	.39

Model is adjusted for gestational age at delivery, infant sex, severe hyperemesis gravidarum (Y/N), parity (0/1+), maternal age, prepregnancy BMI category, race (white/non-white), education (HS or more/less than HS), smoking during pregnancy (Y/N), and marital status (married/not married).

Maternal LTPA and Newborn Head Circumference

	Overall	Infant sex		Pre-pregnancy BMI	
		Males	Females	Normal Weight	Overweight/ obese
	β (95% CI)	β (95% CI)	β (95% CI)	β (95% CI)	β (95% CI)
Pre-pregnancy					
Duration (hrs/wk)	0.076 (0.011, 0.14)	0.14 (0.046, 0.24)	0.0017 (-0.082, 0.086)	0.079 (-0.00035, 0.16)	0.072 (-0.053, 0.20)
Interaction P value		0.02		0.79	
Energy expenditure (MET-hrs/wk)	0.055 (-0.011, 0.12)	0.12 (0.02, 0.22)	-0.015 (-0.10, 0.069)	0.036 (-0.043, 0.12)	0.096 (-0.032, 0.22)
Interaction P value		0.03		0.62	
Early pregnancy					
Duration	-0.0066	-0.0064	-0.0088	-0.0073	-0.0077

Early pregnancy					
Duration	-0.0066	-0.0064	-0.0088	-0.0073	-0.0077
(hrs/wk)	(-0.071, 0.058)	(-0.10, 0.091)	(-0.092, 0.074)	(-0.085, 0.070)	(-0.13, 0.12)
Interaction P value		0.	.78	0.90)
Energy expenditure	-0.012	0.0057	-0.033	-0.018	-0.0028
(MET-hrs/wk)	(-0.076, 0.053)	(-0.092, 0.10)	(-0.12, 0.050)	(-0.095, 0.060)	(-0.13, 0.12)
Interaction P value		0.	.39	0.79	9

Model is adjusted for gestational age at delivery, infant sex, severe hyperemesis gravidarum (Y/N), parity (0/1+), maternal age, prepregnancy BMI category, race (white/non-white), education (HS or more/less than HS), smoking during pregnancy (Y/N), and marital status (married/not married).

Maternal LTPA and Newborn Ponderal Index

	Overall	Infant sex	Pre-pregnancy BMI
	β (95% CI)	_	
Pre-pregnancy			
Duration (hrs/wk) Interaction P value	0.14 (-0.24, 0.51)		
Energy expenditure (MET-hrs/wk)	0.14 (-0.24, 0.52)		
Interaction P value		_	
Early pregnancy			
Duration (hrs/wk)	0.19 (-0.23, 0.60)		
Interaction P value			
Energy expenditure (MET-hrs/wk)	0.14 (-0.27, 0.56)		
Interaction P value			

Model is adjusted for gestational age at delivery, infant sex, severe hyperemesis gravidarum (Y/N), parity (0/1+), maternal age, pre-pregnancy BMI category, race (white/non-white), education (HS or more/less than HS), smoking during pregnancy (Y/N), and marital status (married/not married).

Maternal LTPA and Newborn Ponderal Index

	Overall	Infant sex		Pre-pregnancy BMI	
		Males	Females	Normal Weight	Overweight/ obese
	β (95% CI)	β (95% CI)	β (95% CI)	β (95% CI)	β (95% CI)
Pre-pregnancy					
Duration (hrs/wk)	0.14 (-0.24, 0.51)	0.056 (-0.006, 0.12)	0.024 (-0.16, 0.20)	0.039 (-0.084, 0.16)	0.054 (-0.032, 0.14)
Interaction P value		0.67		0.95	
Energy expenditure (MET-hrs/wk)	0.14 (-0.24, 0.52)	0.011 (-0.0007, 0.022)	-0.0032 (-0.034, 0.028)	0.0028 (-0.019, 0.024)	0.0091 (-0.008, 0.026)
Interaction P value		0.15		0.91	
Early pregnancy					
Duration (hrs/wk)	0.19 (-0.23, 0.60)	0.041 (-0.06, 0.14)	-0.020 (-0.18, 0.14)	0.0045 (-0.12, 0.13)	0.051 (-0.031, 0.13)
Interaction P value		0.98		0.75	
Energy expenditure (MET-hrs/wk)	0.14 (-0.27, 0.56)	0.013 (-0.009, 0.034)	-0.0059 (-0.040, 0.028)	0.0029 (-0.023, 0.029)	0.0097 (-0.0078, 0.027)

Model is adjusted for gestational age at delivery, infant sex, severe hyperemesis gravidarum (Y/N), parity (0/1+), maternal age, pre-pregnancy BMI category, race (white/non-white), education (HS or more/less than HS), smoking during pregnancy (Y/N), and marital status (married/not married).

0.84

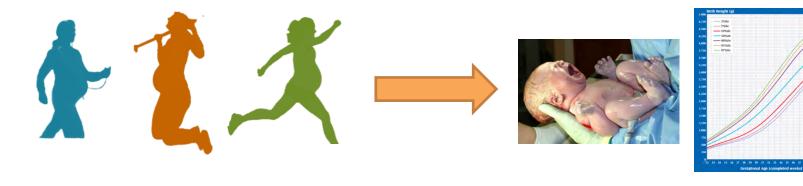
0.78

Mean differences for quartiles of measures of physical activity are presented.

Interaction P value

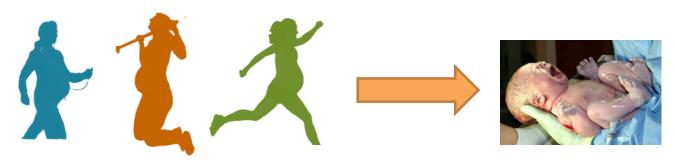
Conclusion: Head Circumference

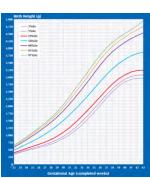
 Pre-pregnancy moderate to vigorous LTPA was associated with greater head circumference among male infants.



Conclusion: Birthweight

- Pre-pregnancy and early pregnancy moderate to vigorous LTPA was inversely associated with birthweight
 - among female infants and
 - among women with normal pre-pregnancy
 BMI





Discussion

- Previous studies
 - Inverse association of epLTPA and head circumference (Hopkins et al 2010, Juhl et al 2010)
 - Similar but non-significant associations of epLTPA and birthweight (Hopkins et al 2010, Haakstad et al 2011)
- Timing of LTPA assessment, type of PA assessed, and limited study power may explain differences in findings

Strengths and Limitations

Strengths

- Large, prospective study
- LTPA assessed at two time points
- Multiple objective measures of birth size

Limitations

- Self-reported physical activity
- No intrauterine growth measures
- Limited generalizability to less active populations



Future Directions & Implications

- Evaluate clinical importance of observed differences and mechanisms underlying observed associations
- Results may guide identification and promotion of preventive targets for optimal fetal growth



Acknowledgements

- Omega study participants
- Collaborators
 - Daniel Enquobahrie, PhD MPH MD
 - Pandora Wander, MD MS
 - Chunfang Qiu, MD
 - Ray Miller
 - Michelle Williams, ScD
- Support
 - UW Reproductive, Perinatal, and Pediatric Training Grant (T32 HD052462)
 - National Institutes of Health (R01HD-32562, K01HL103174)
 - UW Maternal and Child Heath Leadership Program (T76 MC 00011)

Thank you!

Questions?

