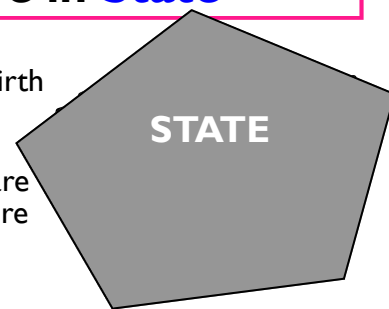


# Maternity Practices in Infant Nutrition and Care in State



This report describes specific opportunities to improve mother-baby care at hospitals and birth centers in **State** in order to more successfully meet national quality of care standards for perinatal care.

In 2007, CDC administered the first national **Maternity Practices in Infant Nutrition and Care** (“mPINC”) survey. All hospitals and birth centers in the U.S. that provide maternity care were invited to participate.

Visit [www.cdc.gov/mpinc](http://www.cdc.gov/mpinc) for more information about the survey.

## Changes in Maternity Care Practices Improve Breastfeeding Rates

Breastfeeding provides optimal nutrition for infants and is associated with decreased risk for infant and maternal morbidity and mortality.<sup>1</sup> Maternity practices in hospitals and birth centers can influence breastfeeding behaviors during a period critical to successful establishment of lactation.<sup>2</sup> The literature, including a Cochrane review found that institutional changes in maternity care practices to make them more supportive of breastfeeding increased initiation and duration of breastfeeding.<sup>3</sup>

### Strengths in Breastfeeding Support at State Facilities

	<b>Documentation of Mothers' Feeding Decisions</b> Staff at 99% of facilities in <b>State</b> consistently ask about and record mothers' infant feeding decisions.	Standard documentation of infant feeding decisions is important to adequately support maternal choice.
	<b>Prenatal Breastfeeding Instruction</b> Most <b>State</b> facilities (94%) include breastfeeding education as a routine element of their prenatal classes.	Prenatal education about breastfeeding is important because it provides mothers with a better understanding of the benefits and requirements of breastfeeding, resulting in improved breastfeeding rates.

### Needed Improvements in State Facilities

	<b>Appropriate Use of Breastfeeding Supplements</b> Only 25% of facilities in <b>State</b> adhere to standard clinical practice guidelines against routine supplementation with formula, glucose water, or water.	The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) Guidelines for Perinatal Care recommend against routine supplementation because supplementation with formula and/or water makes infants more likely to receive formula at home and stop breastfeeding prematurely.
	<b>Adequate Assessment of Staff Competency</b> Only 46% of facilities in <b>State</b> annually assess staff competency for basic breastfeeding management and support.	Implementing comprehensive assessment of staff training and skills for basic breastfeeding management and support establishes the foundation for quality infant feeding care. Adequate training and skills assessment are critical to ensure that mothers and infants receive care that is consistent, evidence-based, and appropriate.
	<b>Protection of Patients from Formula Marketing</b> Only 15% of facilities in <b>State</b> adhere to clinical and public health recommendations against distributing formula company discharge packs.	Distribution of discharge packs contributes to premature breastfeeding discontinuation. The ACOG, AAP, American Public Health Association (APHA), and the federal Government Accountability Office (GAO) all identify this practice as inappropriate in medical environments and recommend against it. Distribution of these promotional items exploits patients' trust in their medical providers and to offer care that is not influenced by commercial interests.
	<b>Inclusion of Model Breastfeeding Policy Elements</b> Only 9% of facilities in <b>State</b> have comprehensive breastfeeding policies including all model breastfeeding policy components recommended by the Academy of Breastfeeding Medicine (ABM).	The ABM model breastfeeding policy elements are the result of extensive research on best practices to improve breastfeeding outcomes. Facility policies determine the nature of care that is available to patients. Facilities with comprehensive policies consistently have the highest rates of exclusive breastfeeding, regardless of patient population characteristics such as ethnicity, income, and payer status.

## Breastfeeding is a National Priority

Breastfeeding protects mothers' and infants' health.<sup>1</sup> *Healthy People 2010*<sup>4</sup> includes breastfeeding as a national priority and is recommended by a number of health professional organizations.<sup>5</sup>

Establishing evidence-based, breastfeeding-supportive maternity practices as standards of care in US hospitals and birth centers will help meet *Healthy People 2010* breastfeeding objectives and will help improve maternal and child health nationwide.



# The CDC mPINC Survey

The CDC mPINC survey was mailed<sup>1</sup> to all US maternity facilities, with the request that it be completed by the person most knowledgeable about the facility's maternity practices related to infant feeding and care.

87% of hospitals and birth centers in **State** responded to the 2007 CDC mPINC survey. Each participating facility received their facility-specific benchmark report in October 2008.

For more information about the mPINC survey, visit [www.cdc.gov/mpinc](http://www.cdc.gov/mpinc)

**Evidence-based maternity care supports mothers' decisions and increases the chances that mothers will meet their personal breastfeeding goals.**

## Improvement is Needed in Maternity Care Practices and Policies in **State**

Many opportunities exist in **State** to protect, promote, and support breastfeeding mothers and infants. To take action on this critical need, consider the following:

- Examine **state** regulations for maternity facilities and evaluate their evidence base; revise if necessary.
- Sponsor a statewide summit of key decision-making staff at maternity facilities to highlight the importance of evidence-based practices for breastfeeding.
- Pay for hospital staff across **State** to participate in 18-hour training courses in breastfeeding.
- Establish links among maternity facilities and community breastfeeding support networks in **State**.
- Identify and implement programs within hospital settings—choose one widespread practice and adjust it to be evidence-based and supportive of breastfeeding.
- Integrate maternity care into related Quality Improvement efforts including:

- Consistent delivery of optimal care
- Improving patient flow
- Improving patient experience & loyalty
- Engaging physicians in a shared quality agenda
- Increasing staff efficiency
- Optimizing hospital-to-home transitions

- Develop a plan to ensure adherence to the Joint Commission's recently revised (July 2009) Perinatal Care Core Measure Set to include exclusive breastfeeding at discharge in hospital data collection starting with April 1, 2010, discharges.

### Questions about the mPINC survey?

Information about the mPINC survey, benchmark reports, scoring methods, and complete references available at: [www.cdc.gov/mpinc](http://www.cdc.gov/mpinc)

**For more information:**  
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### Results of the 2007 CDC mPINC Survey: **State**

**State Composite Quality Practice Score\*:** 61

**State State Rank:** 29

mPINC Dimension of Care	Ideal Response to mPINC Survey Question	Percent of Facilities with Ideal Response	State Rank <sup>†</sup>	State Subscale Score* (out of 100)
Labor and Delivery Care	Initial skin-to-skin contact is w/in 1 h (vaginal births)	36	21	54
	Initial skin-to-skin contact is w/in 2 hr (cesarean births)	15	2	
	Initial breastfeeding opportunity is w/in 1 h (vaginal births)	46	30	
	Initial breastfeeding opportunity is w/in 2 h (cesarean births)	26	16	
	Routine procedures are performed skin-to-skin	8	12	
Feeding of Breastfed Infants	Initial feeding is breast milk (vaginal births)	73	30	77
	Initial feeding is breast milk (cesarean births)	55	20	
	Supplemental feedings to breastfeeding infants are rare	24	34	
	Water and glucose water are not used	67	25	
Breastfeeding Assistance	Infant feeding decision is documented	99	21	80
	Staff provide breastfeeding advice & instructions	91	32	
	Patients are taught breastfeeding cues	79	28	
	Patients are taught not to limit suckling time	33	22	
	Staff directly observe & assess breastfeeding	81	22	
	Standard feeding assessment tool is used	63	34	
Contact Between Mother and Infant	Mother-infant pairs are not separated for postpartum transition	43	21	63
	Most mother-infant pairs room-in at night	46	6	
	Most mother-infant pairs are not separated during the hospital stay	22	15	
	Non-rooming-in infants are brought to mothers at night for feeding	76	26	
Facility Discharge Care	Staff provide appropriate discharge planning (referrals & other multi-modal support)	33	40	37
	Discharge packs containing product marketing infant formula samples are not given to breastfeeding patients	15	14	
Staff Training	New staff receive appropriate breastfeeding education	7	34	50
	Current staff receive appropriate breastfeeding education	24	23	
	Most staff received breastfeeding education in the past year	36	26	
	Assessment of staff competency in breastfeeding management & support is at least annual	46	30	
Structural & Organizational Aspects of Care Delivery	Breastfeeding policy includes all 10 model policy elements	9	21	68
	Breastfeeding policy is communicated effectively	88	41	
	Facility documents infant feeding in patient population	56	34	
	Facility provides breastfeeding support to employees	58	24	
	Facility does not receive infant formula free of charge	4	18	
	Breastfeeding is included in prenatal patient education	94	27	
Facility has a designated staff member responsible for coordination of lactation care	78	41		

\*CDC created quality practice scores for each participating facility and each state based on facilities' responses to mPINC survey items. Facility practices in 7 dimensions of care ("subscales") contributed to the overall "Composite Quality Practice Score." Possible item, subscale, and overall scores ranged from 0 to 100, with 100 being the highest, best possible score.

<sup>†</sup>State ranks ranged from 1 to 52, with 1 being the highest rank.

### References

- <sup>1</sup> Ip S, Chung M, Raman G, et al. Breastfeeding and maternal and infant health outcomes in developed countries. Rockville, MD: US Dept of Health and Human Services, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality; 2007.
- <sup>2</sup> DiGirolamo AM, Grummer-Strawn LM, Fein S. Maternity care practices: implications for breastfeeding. *Birth* 2001;28:94-100.
- <sup>3</sup> Fairbank L, O'Meara S, Renfrew MJ, Woolridge M, Snowden AJ, Lister-Sharp D. A systematic review to evaluate the effectiveness of interventions to promote the initiation of breastfeeding. *Health Technology Assessment* 2000;4:1-171.
- <sup>4</sup> US Dept of Health and Human Services. *Healthy People 2010 midcourse review*. Washington, DC: US Dept of Health and Human Services; 2005. Available at <http://www.healthypeople.gov/data/midcourse>.
- <sup>5</sup> Organizations including but not limited to: National Quality Forum; American Academy of Pediatrics; American Association of Family Physicians; American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists; Association of Women's Health, Obstetric, and Neonatal Nurses; American College of Nurse-Midwives; Academy of Breastfeeding Medicine; American Public Health Association; World Health Organization.