

## Maternity Practices in Infant Nutrition and Care

## 2020

Public reporting burden of this collection of information is estimated to average 30 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Form Approved OMB #0920-0743 EXP.DATE: 10/31/2021

Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing burden to CDC, Reports Clearance Officer, 1600 Clifton Road, MS D-74, Atlanta, GA 30333, ATTN: PRA (0920-0743). Do not send the completed form to this address.

## System use notification:

This warning banner provides privacy and security notices consistent with applicable federal laws, directives, and other federal guidance for accessing this Government system, which includes all devices/storage media attached to this system. This system is provided for Government-authorized use only. Unauthorized or improper use of this system is prohibited and may result in disciplinary action and/or civil and criminal penalties. At any time, and for any lawful Government purpose, the government may monitor, record, and audit your system usage and/or intercept, search and seize any communication or data transiting or stored on this system. Therefore, you have no reasonable expectation of privacy. Any communication or data transiting or stored on this system may be disclosed or used for any lawful Government purpose.

## About this survey:

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) invites you to participate in a national survey of newborn feeding practices at hospitals in the United States and Territories that provided maternity care in the past year. The survey is being conducted for CDC by Battelle, a national survey and research organization with extensive experience in the collection of health data. Participation of every hospital providing maternity care makes this survey representative of all maternity care hospitals in the United States and Territories. If your hospital provided maternity care at multiple locations, <u>only</u> report data for the specific physical location listed in your email invitation.

Your participation in the survey is completely voluntary.

Prior to submitting the survey, you will have the opportunity to provide your contact information so that you, the survey recipient, will receive one (1) electronic copy of your hospital's results. Providing your contact information is voluntary. Your contact information will in no way be connected to survey responses or scores.

## How long will this survey take to complete?

The survey will take about 30 minutes to complete.

#### How will this information be used?

The purpose of this survey is to learn about newborn feeding practices at hospitals in the United States and Territories. After data collection is complete, your hospital will receive an individualized report containing a summary of survey results. Data will also be used to generate state-specific reports, national aggregate data tables, and may be used to answer other questions. Data may be released for additional approved purposes and may be shared with state health departments for the development of public health programs. Information from this survey will also assist CDC with program planning.

## Are our survey responses kept confidential?

Your responses will be treated in a secure manner and will not be disclosed unless required by law. Your name, hospital name, and any other personal identifiers will not be included in either oral or written presentation of survey results. Responses will only be reported in summary form so individual responses cannot be identified.

#### **Survey Instructions:**

Thank you for participating in this survey. You have been identified as the survey recipient for your hospital, which means that only you have access to the unique link to complete and submit the 2020 mPINC survey for your hospital.

We are asking you to fill out the survey with data from the most recent calendar year (January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019) or your hospital's fiscal year. <u>Unless otherwise specified, questions on the survey are asking about healthy newborns who are discharged to home</u> (i.e., not transferred or admitted to the Special Care Nursery (SCN) or Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU)).

This survey contains 6 core sections and an additional section for hospitals with an SCN or NICU. Each section should be completed by the most knowledgeable and appropriate staff. For example, the Mother-Baby Unit supervisor may be better able to answer one section, while the Lactation Services coordinator or NICU nurse manager may be better able to complete another section. See the table below for a list of people who may be helpful with completing different sections of the survey.

## Titles of staff who may be appropriate to fill out sections of the survey include:

Mother-Baby Unit Manager / Supervisor
Labor and Delivery Unit Manager / Supervisor
Lactation Services Coordinator / Lactation Specialist
NICU Nurse Manager
Staff nurse
Database Manager / Coordinator
Maternal and Child Health Physician Leaders

Some questions ask you to enter exact percentages; however, if your hospital does not formally track this information, please provide your best estimate.

Click <u>here</u> to download a blank copy of the survey. This version should only be used as a worksheet to record responses prior to entering and submitting them online. <u>No paper copies of the survey will be accepted.</u>

You may wish to work on this survey over a period of time, particularly if it will be completed by multiple staff. You can view all sections and pages in the survey and you may go back and forth and edit responses as needed. Your responses will only be saved after you have clicked **Next** at the bottom of the page. If you cannot complete the survey all at one time, click **Save**, and return at a later time. When you

return, you may continue where you left off. Before submitting you will be able to review the questions and your answers. You will be notified before your final submission if you have missed any items.

#### **Survey Tips:**

- Click <a href="here">here</a> to download/print the survey.
- Move between sections of the survey on the **Table of Contents** page by clicking to the right of the section and then clicking **Next**.
- To move back and forth between questions within a section use the **Next** and **Previous** buttons.
- Do not click on your browser's back or forward button while taking the survey.
- Throughout the survey there will be pop-ups providing you with definitions and explanations; access these by hovering your mouse over the underlined text.

## What to do if you have questions:

If you have any questions about the survey, please call the Battelle Survey Line toll free at 1 (866) 826-4176. If you have any questions about your rights as a research participant, please contact the Human Protections Administrator of the Battelle Institutional Review Board toll free at 1 (877) 810-9530 ext. 500.

## What to do when you have completed the survey:

Once you are finished with the survey, you will have the option to review and print your answers by selecting **Review Survey**. Once you are done reviewing or printing your survey, click **Next**. When you are ready to submit your survey, please select **Submit Survey** on the Table of Contents page and click **Next**. You will be redirected to a screen thanking you for your submission. This action will send the survey to a secure database. Once you have submitted the survey, you will not be able to return to the survey. Surveys that are not submitted will not be eligible to receive a hospital report.

## Thank you for your contribution!

SURVEY ITEMS	Hovers, skip patterns, & notes							
SECTION A: Hospital Data								
This section is about deliveries and general hospital information. Mouse over underlined text for a definition or more information.								
A1								
What type of facility is your hospital? (select 1 option only)								
government (public, non-military) hospital								
<ul> <li>non-profit, private hospital</li> </ul>								
for profit, private hospital								
military hospital								
A2								
Is your hospital a teaching hospital (e.g., medical residents, nursing students)?								
YES								
NO NO								
A3								
Is your hospital currently designated as "Baby-Friendly" by the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative								
(BFHI)?								
NEC .								
YES NO								
NO NO								

A4				Reasonable break time: adequate time t	0
Are ar	ly of the following employment benefits offered to hospital staff (as hospital ${}_{ m I}$	policy)?		travel to the designated lactation area,	٦
		express milk or breastfeed, clean up, an return to their work area	u		
	A private place, other than a bathroom, to express or feed breast milk	Yes	No		
	On-site access to an electric breast pump				
	[Reasonable break time] to express or feed breast milk				
	Flexible work hours / scheduling of shifts to express or feed breast milk				
	On-site child care				
	Paid maternity leave (other than accrued sick or personal leave)				
	Paid paternity leave (other than accrued sick or personal leave)				
	In-person support from a lactation care provider (e.g., IBCLC, CLC, CBC)				
		II.			
<b>A</b> 5					
Do wo	men who deliver at your hospital have the opportunity to receive prenatal br	reastfee	ding		
	tion (in either group or individual settings) provided by your hospital and/or a	a hospit	al-affili	liated	
clinic	or service?				
	YES				
	NO NO				
	Not Sure				

Complete the following items using data from the past calendar or fiscal year:	
A6 [Total live births]:	Total number of live births includes vaginal and Cesarean (C-Section) deliveries. For multiple births, count each newborn as a separate live birth.
Does your hospital perform deliveries by Cesarean section?  YES  NO	Those who enter NO will not see any future cesarean-related items (C2)
This question is only asked of those who report "Yes" for item A7. If they select "no" for A7, skip to A8.  A7a  [Total live births delivered by Cesarean section]:	Total number of live birth Cesarean (C-Section) deliveries that were performed at your hospital, including in the perinatal services area, an operating room, or any other location within the hospital.
How many healthy newborns at your hospital have their umbilical cord clamped more than one minute after birth?  FEW SOME MANY MOST (20-19%) (20-49%) (50-79%) (80% +)	

A9							[ON	NLY breast milk]:		
Throughout tl	heir hospital stay,	•	no water or formula at any time							
					during hospitalization					
				Enter %	Enter % Select one					
[ONLV h	reast milk]				☐ Actual			no glucose water or sucrose solution		
[ONLI D	neast milkj			%	5 □ E	☐ Estimate		except for during painful procedures		
Breast n	nilk AND any forn	nula water or	alucose water			ctual	If the	respondent enters values that do not		
breastr	THIR AND ally form	iuia, water, or	giucose water	%	S □ E	stimate	-	total to 100%, the screen will say, "Total		
No brea	st milk					ctual	shoul	ld equal 100%. Please fix or click next to		
No bica				%	5 DE	stimate	conti	inue."		
		То	tal sums to 100	% 100	%					
A10				,						
_	tfed newborns wh			in a special ca	re nursery	or neonatal				
intensive care	e unit, how many	receive donor	numan miik?							
	Not offered									
	at our	Few	Some	Many	Most					
	hospital	(0-19%)	(20-49%)	(50-79%)	(80% +)					

Although most of the survey is about early postpartum care practices for healthy mother-baby dyads, the following 2 items address a special population of newborns. (No skip pattern) A11 How many newborns diagnosed with Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS) (whose mothers have Rooming-in is a practice where mother and NOT yet been discharged from the hospital) . . . newborn are in close proximity. Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS): "A newborn with confirmed or suspected in utero exposure to opioids, Skin-to-skin: The naked newborn is placed benzodiazepines, or barbiturates. Please see the "CSTE Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome Standardized Case prone directly on the mother's bare chest Definition." or abdomen, with or without a cap/blanket. Not FEW SOME MANY MOST (0-19%) (20-49%) (50-79%)(80% +)Applicable Kangaroo Care refers to skin-to-skin care where a newborn, often premature, is . . . are breastfed or provided with placed prone directly on the mother's, expressed human milk? father's, or other's bare chest or abdomen. ...[are rooming-in?] The caregiver is then wrapped in a blanket or other cloth to secure the newborn ...practice [skin-to-skin] or against his or her chest. [Kangaroo Care]? ... are cared for in your hospital's, Neonatal Intensive Care Unit

(NICU))?

#### A12

Are the following included in a <u>written</u> policy about management of Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS) at your hospital?

	Yes	No
Verbal screening for maternal substance use (e.g., asking in the medical history)		
Toxicology screening for maternal substance use (e.g., urine, meconium, hair, cord		
blood)		
Use of a standardized tool to evaluate NAS symptoms (e.g., Modified Neonatal		
Abstinence Scoring System, Finnegan Score)		
Promotion of breastfeeding or provision of expressed human milk as a		
nonpharmacological treatment of NAS		
Promotion of [rooming-in] as a nonpharmacological treatment of NAS		
Promotion of [skin-to-skin contact] or [Kangaroo Care] as a nonpharmacological		
treatment of NAS		
Pharmacologic treatment of NAS		

(no skip pattern)

Rooming-in is a practice where mother and newborn are in close proximity.

Kangaroo Care refers to skin-to-skin care where a newborn, often premature, is placed prone directly on the mother's, father's, or other's bare chest or abdomen. The caregiver is then wrapped in a blanket or other cloth to secure the newborn against his or her chest.

Skin-to-skin contact: The naked newborn is placed prone directly on the mother's bare chest or abdomen, with or without a cap/blanket.

## SECTION B: SPECIAL CARE NURSERY (SCN) AND / OR NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT (NICU)

This section is about practices in your hospital's SCN and / or NICU. Mouse over underlined text for a definition or more information. The primary

#### **B1**

What is the highest level of neonatal care provided at your hospital?

The remaining questions in Section B only apply if your hospital has Level II-Level IV neonatal care.

Level I: Well newborn nursery	
Level II: Special care nursery	
Level III: Neonatal Intensive Care Unit	
Level IV: Regional Neonatal Intensive Care Unit	

If level 1 is selected, pop up should appear stating, "You've selected Level 1. The rest of the questions in this section do not apply. Click OK to return to the Table of Contents. If you selected Level 1 by mistake, please close the window, return to the question and correct your answer."

This section is only available to those who have a Level 2-4 SCN or NICU from Item **B1.** If they select Level 1 for B1, skip the remaining items in Section B and go right to Section C.

You've selected Level 1. The rest of the questions in this section do not apply. Click **Next** to return to the Table of Contents. If you selected Level 1 by mistake, please click **Previous**, return to the question and correct your answer

B2
How many mothers with newborns in your hospital's SCN or NICU

	(0-19%)	SOME (20-49%)	MANY (50-79%)	MOST (80% +)
are advised to provide human milk as a				
component of their newborn's medical care?				
are advised to breastfeed or express their milk				
8 or more times every 24 hours to establish and				
maintain their milk supply?				
begin expressing and collecting their milk				
within 1 hour of their newborn's birth (among				
healthy, stable mothers)?				
are shown techniques for cleaning breast				
pump equipment?				
receive written instructions for cleaning breast				
pump equipment?				
receive written instructions for safe storage				
and transport of expressed milk?				

**B3**Among SCN/NICU newborns eligible for [Kangaroo Care], how many practice Kangaroo Care?

Not offered at our hospital	Few (0-19%)	Some (20-49%)	Many (50-79%)	Most (80% +)

Kangaroo Care refers to skin-to-skin care where a newborn, often premature, is placed prone directly on the mother's, father's, or other's bare chest or abdomen. The caregiver is then wrapped in a blanket or other cloth to secure the newborn against his or her chest.

B4								Enteral: given by any method including
At disc	charge from <i>your</i> SCN/NIC		breast, bottle, gavage tube,					
feedin	gs]?		gastrostomy tube, feeding cup, etc.					
Answe	r this question based on tl							
	rge, transfer, or death. <b>Do</b>	Parenteral: given intravenously						
•	le, for infants discharged	e						
"Humo	an Milk Only" since human	n milk was the or	nly entera	l feeding.				IV TPN: Intravenous Total Parenteral
								Nutrition
				Enter %	Select one			
	Lluman milk anh				☐ Actual			
	Human milk only			%	☐ Estima	te		
	Formula only				☐ Actual			
	FORTITUIA OTITY			%	☐ Estima	te		
	Human milk in combina	ation with either			☐ Actual	☐ Actual		
	fortifier or formula			%	☐ Estima	te		
	No enteral feedings				☐ Actual			
	(e.g., infants discharged	d receiving [IV TF	PN]		☐ Estima	to		
	alone without any ente	ral feedings		%	Littlate			
		Total sums t	to 100%	100%				
B5						:+-V- CCN //	NII CLI I	
HOW II	nany infants receive donor	r numan miik at	any time	while cared for	in your nos	oitai s SCN/i	NICU?	
ſ		Not	Few	Some	Many	Most	]	
		available	(0-19%)	(20-49%)	(50-79%)	(80% +)		
	Infants < 1500 grams	available	(0-13/0)	(20-43/0)	(30-73/0)	(0U/0 T)		
	Infants ≥ 1500 grams							
l	illialit? = 1000 Rigill?						]	

SECTION C: CARE PRACTICES						
This section is about early postpartum care practices for $\underline{all}$	<u>healthy</u> r	nother-b	aby dya	ds, <b>REGARDL</b>	LESS OF	FEEDING METHOD. Mouse over
underlined text for a definition or more information.						
C1		skin-to-skin contact: The naked newborn is				
After <u>vaginal delivery</u> , how many newborns remain in unintended mothers beginning immediately after birth	eir	placed prone directly on the mother's bare chest or abdomen, with or without a cap/blanket.				
	FEW (0-19%)	SOME (20-49%)	MANY (50-79%)	MOST (80% +)		
if breastfeeding, until the first breastfeeding is completed?						
if not breastfeeding, for at least one hour?						
C2						skin-to-skin contact: The naked newborn is
After Cesarean-delivery, how many newborns remain in uni	nterrupt	ed [skin-t	to-skin c	ontact] with		placed prone directly on the mother's bare
their mothers as soon as the mother is responsive and alert	after bir	th?				chest or abdomen, with or without a cap/blanket.
	FEW (0-19%)	SOME (20-49%)	MANY (50-79%)	MOST (80% +)		This item is skipped if no cesareans (A7 = No)
if breastfeeding, until the first breastfeeding is completed?						
if not breastfeeding, for at least one hour?						

C3 How many va [rooming-in]?		<u>ered</u> newbor		Before: Prior to or during transfer from Labor / Delivery care to Postpartum / Nursery care			
	Few (0-19%)	Some (20-49%)	Many (50-79%)	Most (80% +)	Rooming-in is not an option at our hospital		Rooming-in is a practice where mother and newborn are in close proximity.
C4 What percent those separate		•		Select one  Actua  Estim	al	ıding	
C5 How many ne immediately			us [observed	l monitorin <sub>s</sub>	g] throughout the first two hours	5	Observed monitoring includes for positioning, color, and breathing
		(0-19%)	SOME (20-49%)	MANY (50-79%)	MOST (80% +)		

	are newborns usually located during each of the following in. For situations addressed in multiple locations in your he cation.	-		•	
	Pediatric exams/rounds			-	
	Hearing screening				
	Phototherapy				
	Pulse oximetry screening (congenital heart defect screening)				
	Routine labs/blood draws/injections				
	Newborn bath				
<b>C7</b>					Examples of high-risk include: low Apgar
Does yo	our hospital have a protocol that requires frequent observey nurses to ensure safety of the infant while they are together the safety of the infant while they are together the safety of the infant while they are together the safety of the infant while they are together the safety of the infant while they are together the safety of the infant while they are together the safety of the infant while they are together the safety of the infant while they are together the safety of the infant while they are together the safety of the infant while they are together the safety of the infant while they are together the safety of the infant while they are together the safety of the infant while they are together the safety of the infant while they are together the safety of the infant while they are together the safety of the infant while they are together the safety of the infant while they are together the safety of the infant while they are together the safety of the infant while they are together the safety of the s		h-risk] mother-	infant	scores, late preterm, infants who required resuscitation, difficult delivery, or medications given to the mother that may make her drowsy or sedated or affect the newborn.

SECTION D: FEEDING PRACTICES	
This section is about infant feeding practices for <u>healthy <b>BREASTFED</b> ne</u>	wborns. Mouse over underlined text for a definition or more information.
D1	
How many healthy breastfed newborns are given pacifiers by staff?	
Do <u>not</u> include the use of pacifiers for painful procedures – e.g., circumci	sion – in your response.
FEW SOME MANY MOST	
(0-19%) (20-49%) (50-79%) (80% +)	
D2	
How many healthy breastfed newborns are ever fed any breast milk, inf	ant formula, glucose water, or
water from a traditional bottle and nipple?	
FEW SOME MANY MOST	
(0-19%) (20-49%) (50-79%) (80% +)	
D3	
What percent of healthy, term breastfed newborns are fed any of the fo	llowing?
Ent	er % Select one
Infant formula	☐ Actual
	%
Water or glucose water	☐ Actual
Do <u>not</u> include the use of glucose water for painful	□ Estimate
procedures – e.g. circumcision – in your response.	%   Li Estimate
Any supplemental feedings (infant formula, water, or	☐ Actual
glucose water) as part of standing orders	%
Not expected to sum to	100%
·	

D4			
What are	the 3 most common situations that lead to recommendations or requests for formula	for	
healthy l	reastfed newborns during the hospital stay? (Free text)		
	1		
	2		
	3		
D5			
Does you	hospital perform <u>routine</u> blood glucose monitoring of full-term healthy newborns who	o are	
NOT at r	k for hypoglycemia?		
	YES NO		

#### **SECTION E: EDUCATION AND SUPPORT OF MOTHERS**

This section is about information taught to mothers and caregivers about feeding and caring for their newborn and support provided to mothers by staff. Mouse over underlined text for a definition or more information.

#### **E1**

To prevent newborn adverse events (e.g., infant falls, accidental suffocation) associated with maternal sleep in the hospital, how many mothers are shown by staff how to place their newborn on a separate, [safe sleep] surface or with another caregiver when the mother becomes sleepy/drowsy?

Safe sleep: infants are placed on their backs on a firm, flat surface (e.g., bassinet) that is free of any items and will prevent infant falls.









E2
How many breastfeeding mothers are taught or shown how to

	FEW (0-19%)	SOME (20-49%)	MANY (50-79%)	MOST (80% +)
recognize and respond to their newborn's				
[feeding cues]?				
position and latch their newborn for				
breastfeeding?				
assess effective breastfeeding by observing				
their newborn's latch and the presence of				
audible swallowing?				
assess effective breastfeeding by observing				
their newborn's elimination patterns (i.e., urine				
and stool output and stool character)?				
breastfeed [as often and as long] as their				
newborn wants, [without restrictions]?				
hand express their breast milk?				
understanding the [use and risks of artificial nipples and pacifiers]?				

Feeding cues: Signs the baby is ready to feed, including increased alertness, flexion of the extremities, mouth and tongue movements, cooing sounds, rooting, bringing fist toward the mouth, or sucking on fingers / hand.

As often and as long: Also known as 'cuebased' or 'on-demand' feeding.

Without restrictions: Without setting a schedule for how long baby should be at the breast and/or the amount of time that should pass between feeds.

Use and risks of artificial nipples and pacifiers: hygiene, oral formation, and recognition of feeding cues.

		_	quest infant forn ealth of their infa						out the	ģ	
		RARELY	SOMETIMES	OFTEN	ALM	IOST ALW	/AYS				
		(0-19%)	(20-49%)	(50-79%)		(80% +)					
<u> </u>											Formula fooding to shair you Fooding in
<b>E4</b> Among	g mothers wh	nose newborr	ns are fed <i>any</i> foi	rmula, how m	nany ar	e taught					Formula feeding techniques: Feeding in response to hunger cues and holding the baby closely during the feed, allowing for
					FEW (0-19%)	SOME (20-49%)	MANY (50-79%	) (809	6 +)		eye-to-eye contact.  Safely prepare and feed: Instructions for
appropriate [formula feeding techniques]?									mixing, handling, and storing infant formula		
how to [safely prepare and feed] formula?											
<b>E5</b> Do you	ır discharge (	criteria for br	eastfeeding new	borns <b>requir</b> e	2						
								YES	NO		
	direct ob	servation of e	effective position	ing, latch, an	d milk	transfer?	)				
direct observation of at least one effective feeding at the breast within						thin					
the 8 hours prior to discharge? scheduling of the first follow-up visit with a health care provider?											
	schedulir	ng of the first	follow-up visit w	ith a health c	are pro	ovider?					

# **E6**What discharge support does your hospital routinely provide to breastfeeding mothers?

	Yes	No
[In-person follow-up visits/appointments for lactation support]		
Personalized phone calls to mothers to ask about breastfeeding (not		
automated calls)		
[Formalized, coordinated referrals to lactation providers in the		
community when additional support or follow-up is needed]		
[Breastfeeding information and resources]		

In-person follow-up visits:
Breastfeeding assessments, support, and weight checks at a post-discharge home, hospital, clinic, or office visit; breastfeeding-specific support group in a hospital wellness center

Formalized, coordinated referrals:
Scheduling an appointment on the
mother's behalf with a lactation provider,
WIC peer counselor, or home visiting
program; providing a referral for insurance
coverage; providing access to lactation
support via interactive smartphone app or
other online/remote support; writing a
prescription for lactation support

Breastfeeding information and resources: Educational booklets/pamphlets, informational smartphone app or other online information, list of community resources, breastfeeding assessment sheet/feeding log, warm-lines

## Does your hospital collaborate with [WIC] in any of the following ways?

Yes	No
	Yes

WIC: The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children

Written agreement: Such as a memorandum of understanding (MOU)

## **SECTION F: STAFFING**

This section is about maternity-care staff and providers who work in your maternity-care unit, as well as staff and provider responsibilities and training. Mouse over underlined text for a definition or more information.

#### F1

How many nurses have met the following requirements?

	FEW	SOME	MANY	MOST
	(0-19%)	(20-49%)	(50-79%)	(80%+)
Minimum <b>15 hours</b> of [didactic breastfeeding education]				
Minimum 5 hours [competency-based clinical training]				

didactic breastfeeding education: Lectures, conferences, classroom, and online courses.

competency-based clinical training: Training and mentorship necessary to attain competence in managing and supporting breastfeeding.

## F2

How often does your hospital require that nurses complete [continuing education] on breastfeeding support and lactation management?

At least once per year	
Less than once per year	
Not required	

Participation in educational and training activities that improve the care that is provided by maternity staff to mothers and infants.

_	_
Е	•
г	ъ.

How often are nurses [formally assessed] for clinical competency in breastfeeding support and lactation management?

At least every 2 years	
Less frequently than every 2	
years	
Not required	

Systematic evaluation of staff's hands-on ability to support breastfeeding mothers, and may include demonstration of competency at an annual skills lab or observation by a lactation specialist.

#### F4

Are nurses required to demonstrate competency in the following skills?

	Yes	No
Placement and monitoring of the newborn [skin-to-skin] with the mother immediately		
following birth		
Assisting with effective newborn positioning and latch for breastfeeding		
Assessment of milk transfer during breastfeeding		
Assessment of maternal pain related to breastfeeding		
Teaching hand expression of breast milk		
Teaching safe formula preparation and feeding		
Counseling the parents/caregivers on [safe sleep] practices for their newborn during the		
hospital stay		
Counseling the mother on the importance of exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months		

skin-to-skin: the naked newborn is placed prone directly on the mother's bare chest or abdomen, with or without a cap/blanket.

Safe sleep: infants are placed on their backs on a firm, flat surface (e.g., bassinet) that is free of any items and will prevent infant falls.

	many of the following health car plete a minimum of 3 hours of [b	knowledge of the benefits of exclusive breastfeeding, physiology of lactation, how					
		Not Applicable (none on staff)	FEW (0-19%)	SOME (20-49%)	MANY (50-79%)	MOST (80%+)	their field of practice impacts lactation, and how to find out about safe medications for use during lactation.
	Obstetricians						
	Pediatricians						
	Family Practice Physicians						
	Certified Nurse Midwives						
	Nurse Practitioners / Advance Practice Registered Nurses Not including RNs						
	Medical Residents						
F6	C 11.1		15 1			. (1501.0.)	
	many full time equivalents (FTEs	•	onal Board (	Certified Lacta	ation Consulta	ints (IBCLCs)	
aeaic	ated exclusively to in-patient lactati	ion care:					
		(if less than1 xample, 40 hou 20 hours per v d 10 hours per	urs per weel veek = .5 FT	c = 1 FTE, Es,	ecimal.		

## **SECTION G: POLICIES AND PROCEDURES**

This section is about hospital policies and procedures. Mouse over underlined text for a definition or more information.

G1

Does your hospital record (keep track of) [exclusive breastfeeding] throughout the entire hospitalization?

YES NO Human milk is the only food provided and includes expressed human milk from the mother or from a donor milk bank.

Medicines, minerals, and vitamins may also be given, but no formula, water, or other preparations.

**G2**Which of the following are included in a <u>written policy</u> (or policies) at your hospital?

		Yes	No
Policy	documentation of medical justification or informed parental consent for giving [non breast milk feedings]		
requiring	to breastfed newborns		
	formal assessment of staff's clinical competency in breastfeeding support		
	formal, in-service, breastfeeding-related staff training		
	documentation of prenatal breastfeeding education		
	staff to teach mothers breastfeeding techniques, including how to manage common difficulties		
	staff to show mothers how to express breast milk		
	placement of newborns skin-to-skin with their mother at birth or soon thereafter		
	purchase of infant formula and related breast milk substitutes by the hospital at fair market value		
	staff to provide mothers with resources for breastfeeding support after discharge		
	Staff to teach mothers about strategies for [safe sleep] while [rooming-in] at the hospital		
	the option for mothers to room-in with their newborns		
Policy	distribution of marketing/education materials, samples, or gift packs by the facility that include or		
prohibiting	promote breast milk substitutes (infant formula), infant feeding supplies, or infant formula coupons		

Non breast milk feedings: formula, water, glucose water
Safe sleep; infants are placed on their backs on a firm, flat surface that is free of

Safe sleep: infants are placed on their backs on a firm, flat surface that is free of any items and will prevent infant falls. Rooming-in is a practice where mother and newborn are in close proximity.

	many health care providers worns have been oriented on t		•	-	men, r	mother	s, and/or		
	Our hospital does not have written policies related to infant feed practices	es Few	Some (20-49		any 79%)		lost 9% +)		
<b>G4</b> How	does your hospital acquire ea	ch of the followin	ng:			<u> </u>			Consistent with hospital-wide vendor policy
		HOSPITAL PURG at [fair market		HOSPITAL R free of ch		S	UNKNOWN or unsure	I	
	Infant formula Bottles, nipples, pacifiers								
	your hospital give mothers and ding items prescribed as part	-	_	ee of charge	e, <u>as gif</u>	ts or fr	ee sample	es (not	
					Yes	No			
	Infant formu	la (including forn	nula disch	arge packs)					
	Feeding bottles, bottle nipples, nipple shields, or pacifiers								
	•	counts, or educa nat make or sell i							

## SECTION H: EXIT / COMPLETION

H1

Select the positions or titles of the people who have participated in completing this survey, including your own. *Click all that apply.* 

Mother-Baby Unit Manager / Supervisor	
Labor and Delivery Unit Manager / Supervisor	
Maternity Care Services Director / Manager	
Lactation Services Coordinator	
Lactation Care Provider (i.e., IBCLC, CLC, CBC)	
Clinical Nurse Specialist	
Director of Obstetrics and Gynecology	
Director of Perinatal Care	
Director of Pediatrics	
Medical Director	
NICU Nurse Manager	
Staff physician	
Staff midwife	
Staff nurse	
Database Manager / Coordinator	
Other, specify	
I prefer not to answer	

H2			
Contact information for mPINC rep	oorts y of your hospital's results. To prote	ect the confidentiality of your	
hospital's scores, we addresses (e.g., Yaho hospital email addre recipient, will receive	e cannot send electronic copies of the coopies of t	ne hospital report to personal emo our name, position, and official tal's results. You, the survey ospital's results. Your contact	il
Survey Recipient Name	Position	Email	
		,	
H3 Comments			
Free text			

Thank you for your time!