



What is the mPINC Survey? The Maternity Practices in Infant Nutrition and Care (mPINC) Survey is a national survey from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) that assesses infant feeding care processes, policies, and staffing expectations in maternity care settings.

What is in this report? This report summarizes results from all Florida facilities that participated in the 2013 mPINC Survey and identifies opportunities to improve mother-baby care at hospitals and birth centers and related health outcomes throughout Florida.

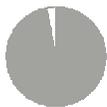
Who participates in the mPINC survey? All hospitals with maternity services and all free-standing birth centers in the United States are invited to participate in CDC's mPINC survey every two years.

Florida's mPINC Score:

78

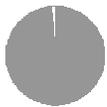
In Florida, 77% of 133 eligible facilities participated in CDC's 2013 mPINC Survey.

Florida Highlights: Strengths



Availability of Prenatal Breastfeeding Instruction
Most facilities (97%) in Florida 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.



Documentation of Mothers' Feeding Decisions
Staff at 99% of facilities in Florida consistently ask about and record mothers' infant feeding decisions.

Standard documentation of infant feeding decisions is important to adequately support maternal choice.

Florida Highlights: Opportunities for Improvement



Appropriate Use of Breastfeeding Supplements
Only 28% of facilities in Florida 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.



Inclusion of Model Breastfeeding Policy Elements
Only 31% of facilities in Florida 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.



Provision of Hospital Discharge Planning Support
Only 29% of facilities in Florida provide hospital discharge care including a phone call to the patient's home, opportunity for follow-up visit, and referral to community breastfeeding support.

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) clinical practice guidelines recommend examination of the newborn by a qualified health care professional within 48 hours of hospital discharge in order to assess breastfeeding. Ensuring post discharge ambulatory support improves breastfeeding outcomes.



Initiation of Mother and Infant Skin-to-Skin Care
Only 77% of facilities in Florida initiate skin-to-skin care for at least 30 minutes upon delivery of the newborn.

Upon delivery, the newborn should be placed skin-to-skin with the mother and allowed uninterrupted time to initiate and establish breastfeeding in order to improve infant health outcomes and reduce the risk of impairment of the neonatal immune system from unnecessary non-breast milk feeds.

Breastfeeding is associated with decreased risk for infant morbidity and mortality as well as maternal morbidity,¹ and provides optimal infant nutrition. *Healthy People 2020*² establishes breastfeeding initiation, continuation, and exclusivity as national priorities.

Changes in maternity care practices improve breastfeeding rates.

There are many opportunities to protect, promote, and support breastfeeding in Florida. Opportunities such as those listed below can help Florida bring ideal maternity care practices to all Florida hospitals.

Change opportunities:

- Examine Florida regulations for maternity facilities and evaluate their evidence base.
- Sponsor a Florida-wide summit of key decision-making staff at maternity facilities to highlight the importance of evidence-based practices for breastfeeding.
- Encourage and support hospital staff across Florida to be trained in providing care that supports mothers to breastfeed.
- Establish links among maternity facilities and community breastfeeding support networks in Florida.
- Implement evidence-based practices in medical care settings across Florida that support mothers' efforts to breastfeed.
- Integrate maternity care into related hospital-wide Quality Improvement efforts across Florida.
- Promote utilization of the Joint Commission's Perinatal Care Core Measure Set including exclusive breast milk feeding at hospital discharge in Florida hospital data collection systems.

Florida's 2013 Survey Results

78

Florida's State mPINC Score
(out of 100)*

Florida's State mPINC Rank
(out of 53)[†]

18

mPINC Care Dimension	Care Dimension Subscore*	Ideal Response to mPINC Survey Question	Percent of FL Facilities with Ideal Response	Item Rank [†]
Labor and Delivery Care	81	Initial skin-to-skin contact is at least 30 min w/in 1 hour (vaginal births)	77	21
		Initial skin-to-skin contact is at least 30 min w/in 2 hours (cesarean births)	52	37
		Initial breastfeeding opportunity is w/in 1 hour (vaginal births)	60	35
		Initial breastfeeding opportunity is w/in 2 hours (cesarean births)	57	31
		Routine procedures are performed skin-to-skin	39	29
Feeding of Breastfed Infants	86	Initial feeding is breast milk (vaginal births)	73	37
		Initial feeding is breast milk (cesarean births)	64	41
		Supplemental feedings to breastfeeding infants are rare	28	18
Breast-feeding Assistance	87	Water and glucose water are not used	96	---
		Infant feeding decision is documented in the patient chart	99	---
		Staff provide breastfeeding advice & instructions to patients	91	---
		Staff teach breastfeeding cues to patients	91	---
		Staff teach patients not to limit suckling time	60	21
		Staff directly observe & assess breastfeeding	92	---
Contact Between Mother and Infant	87	Staff use a standard feeding assessment tool	68	33
		Staff rarely provide pacifiers to breastfeeding infants	48	26
		Mother-infant pairs are not separated for postpartum transition	83	17
		Mother-infant pairs room-in at night	98	---
		Mother-infant pairs are not separated during the hospital stay	74	9
Facility Discharge Care	64	Infant procedures, assessment, and care are in the patient room	16	15
		Non-rooming-in infants are brought to mothers at night for feeding	92	---
		Staff provide appropriate discharge planning (referrals & other multi-modal support)	29	28
		Discharge packs containing infant formula samples and marketing products are not given to breastfeeding patients	78	20
Staff Training	67	New staff receive appropriate breastfeeding education	16	26
		Current staff receive appropriate breastfeeding education	23	30
		Staff received breastfeeding education in the past year	69	12
		Assessment of staff competency in breastfeeding management & support is at least annual	75	8
Structural & Organizational Aspects of Care Delivery	77	Breastfeeding policy includes all 10 model policy elements	31	16
		Breastfeeding policy is effectively communicated	80	24
		Facility documents infant feeding rates in patient population	85	11
		Facility provides breastfeeding support to employees	75	21
		Facility does not receive infant formula free of charge	24	27
		Breastfeeding is included in prenatal patient education	97	---
		Facility has a designated staff member responsible for coordination of lactation care	76	19

Questions about the mPINC survey?

Information about the mPINC survey, results, reports, scoring, and history is at: www.cdc.gov/mpinc

For more information:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity
Atlanta, GA USA

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* Quality Practice scores range from 0 to 100 for each question, dimension of care, facility, and state. The highest, best possible score for each is 100. Each facility and state's "Total Score" is made up of subscores for practices in each of 7 dimensions of care.

† Ranks range from 1 to 53, with 1 being the highest rank. In case of a tie, both are given the same rank. State ranks are not shown for survey questions with 90% or more facilities reporting ideal responses.

References

- ¹ 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.
- ² US Dept of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2020 Summary of Objectives: Maternal, Infant, and Child Health. Available at <http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics/objectives/2020/pdfs/MaternalChildHealth.pdf>
- ³ DiGirolamo AM, Grummer-Strawn LM, Fein S. Effect of maternity care practices on breastfeeding. *Pediatrics* 2008;122, Supp 2:S43-9.
- ⁴ 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.