

Changes in maternity care improve breastfeeding outcomes.

CDC's mPINC Reports have what you need to understand and improve care across North Carolina:

- 2015 survey scores and ranks
- Action ideas to improve outcomes
- Trends across all mPINC surveys:

New! — **TOTAL SCORES** averaging all hospitals' scores

- **POLICIES** for staff training and infant feeding care
- **PRACTICES** in supplementing breastfed infants
- **PROTOCOLS** for support after discharge to home

What is mPINC?

mPINC is CDC's national survey of maternity practices in infant nutrition and care.

What does mPINC measure?

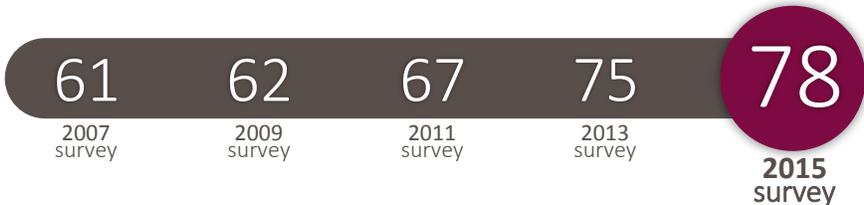
Survey questions measure infant feeding care practices, policies, and staffing expectations in place at hospitals that provide maternity services.

Who is included in mPINC surveys?

Every other year, CDC invites all maternity hospitals* nationwide to participate in mPINC. In 2015, **71%** of eligible North Carolina hospitals took part. (n=60)

* In states with free-standing birth centers, this includes hospitals and birth centers.

Compare **TOTAL SCORES** from 2007 through 2015:



Examine **IDEAL RESPONSES TO SELECTED ITEMS** in North Carolina hospitals for 2007–2015:

Percentage of North Carolina hospitals with ideal responses (2007–2015 surveys)

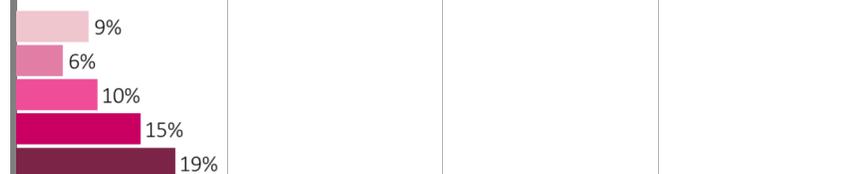
Complete Hospital Policies:

Hospital breastfeeding policy includes all 10 model policy elements. (in *Structural & Organizational Aspects of Care Delivery*)



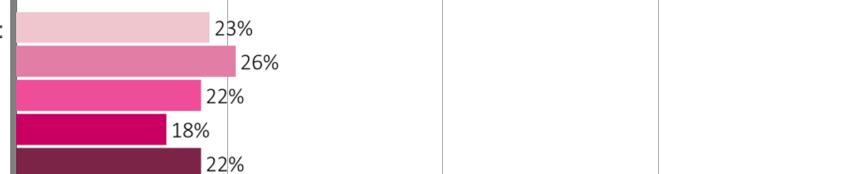
Appropriate Feeding Practices:

Supplemental feedings to breastfeeding infants are rare. (in *Feeding of Breastfed Infants*)



Adequate Discharge Protocols:

Hospital provides appropriate discharge planning (referrals & other multi-modal support). (in *Hospital Discharge Care*)



Make mPINC work for you.

Use your mPINC data to bring together partners, identify gaps, celebrate achievements, and prioritize next steps.

Total **SCORE*** **78**
(out of 100)

Overall **RANK**** **28th**
(out of 53)

USE THESE RESULTS.

Action ideas:

Use your mPINC summary data to:

→ **Help** hospitals meet Joint Commission Perinatal Care Core Measure breastfeeding requirements.

→ **Ensure** hospital staff across North Carolina are trained in infant feeding care.

→ **Celebrate** the 9 Baby-Friendly hospitals in North Carolina and show how to use mPINC to work toward Baby-Friendly designation.

Learn how mPINC works.

See questionnaires, past survey results, and read about mPINC.

→ Go to www.cdc.gov/mpinc or

→ Scan this code:



mPINC Care Dimensions

Ideal response to each care dimension item

Percentage of hospitals with ideal response **Care Dimension SUBSCORES**

mPINC Care Dimensions		Percentage of hospitals with ideal response	Care Dimension SUBSCORES
Labor and Delivery Care			80
Initial skin-to-skin contact is at least 30 min w/in 1 hour (vaginal births)		75%	
Initial skin-to-skin contact is at least 30 min w/in 2 hours (cesarean births)		51%	
Initial breastfeeding opportunity is w/in 1 hour (vaginal births)		56%	
Initial breastfeeding opportunity is w/in 2 hours (cesarean births)		57%	
Routine procedures are performed skin-to-skin		39%	
Feeding of Breastfed Infants			82
Initial feeding is breast milk (vaginal births)		70%	
Initial feeding is breast milk (cesarean births)		71%	
Supplemental feedings to breastfeeding infants are rare†		19%	
Water and glucose water are not used		83%	
Breastfeeding Assistance			89
Infant feeding decision is documented in the patient chart		100%	
Staff provide breastfeeding advice & instructions to patients		95%	
Staff teach breastfeeding cues to patients		87%	
Staff teach patients not to limit suckling time		54%	
Staff directly observe & assess breastfeeding		86%	
Staff use a standard feeding assessment tool		87%	
Staff rarely provide pacifiers to breastfeeding infants		53%	
Contact Between Mother and Infant			84
Mother-infant pairs are not separated for postpartum transition		85%	
Mother-infant pairs room-in at night		90%	
Mother-infant pairs are not separated during the hospital stay		61%	
Infant procedures, assessment, & care are in the patient room		14%	
Non-rooming-in infants are brought to mothers at night for feeding		92%	
Hospital Discharge Care			68
Staff provide appropriate discharge planning† (referrals & other multi-modal support)		22%	
Discharge packs containing infant formula samples and marketing products are not given to breastfeeding patients		88%	
Staff Training			66
New staff receive appropriate breastfeeding education		25%	
Current staff receive appropriate breastfeeding education		39%	
Staff received breastfeeding education in the past year		64%	
Competency assessment in bf management & support is at least annual		65%	
Structural & Organizational Aspects of Care Delivery			76
Breastfeeding policy includes all 10 model policy elements†		34%	
Breastfeeding policy is effectively communicated		68%	
Facility documents infant feeding rates in patient population		83%	
Facility provides breastfeeding support to employees		78%	
Facility does not receive infant formula free of charge		28%	
Breastfeeding is included in prenatal patient education		90%	
Facility has a designated staff member who coordinates lactation care		75%	

* Scores range from 0 to 100 for each item, 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; 1 is the highest rank. In case of a tie, both are given the same rank.

† Key items highlighted on page 1.

Suggested Citation:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. North Carolina 2015 Report, CDC Survey of Maternity Practices in Infant Nutrition and Care. Atlanta, GA. September 2016.