

Maternity Practices in Infant Nutrition and Care in Kentucky —2011 mPINC Survey

This report provides data from the 2011 mPINC survey for Kentucky. It describes specific opportunities to improve mother-baby care at hospitals and birth centers in Kentucky in order to more successfully meet national quality of care standards for perinatal care.



More information is at www.cdc.gov/mpinc

Breastfeeding is a National Priority

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

Maternity practices in hospitals and birth centers can influence breastfeeding behaviors during a period critical to successful establishment of lactation.³ Abundant literature, including a Cochrane review, document that institutional changes in maternity care practices to make them more supportive of breastfeeding increase initiation and continuation of breastfeeding.⁴

Breastfeeding Support in Kentucky Facilities

Strengths

	<p>Documentation of Mothers' Feeding Decisions Staff at 98% of facilities in Kentucky consistently ask about and record mothers' infant feeding decisions.</p>	Standard documentation of infant feeding decisions is important to adequately support maternal choice.
	<p>Provision of Breastfeeding Advice and Counseling Staff at 84% of facilities in Kentucky provide breastfeeding advice and instructions to patients who are breastfeeding, or intend to breastfeed.</p>	The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) recommends pediatricians provide patients with complete, current information on the benefits and methods of breastfeeding to ensure that the feeding decision is a fully informed one. Patient education is important in order to establish breastfeeding.

Needed Improvements

	<p>Appropriate Use of Breastfeeding Supplements Only 17% of facilities in Kentucky adhere to standard clinical practice guidelines against routine supplementation with formula, glucose water, or water.</p>	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.
	<p>Inclusion of Model Breastfeeding Policy Elements Only 10% of facilities in Kentucky have comprehensive breastfeeding policies including all model breastfeeding policy components recommended by the Academy of Breastfeeding Medicine (ABM).</p>	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.
	<p>Provision of Hospital Discharge Planning Support Only 9% of facilities in Kentucky provide hospital discharge care including a phone call to the patient's home, opportunity for follow-up visit, and referral to community breastfeeding support.</p>	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.
	<p>Use of Combined Mother/Baby Postpartum Care Only 11% of facilities in Kentucky report that most healthy full-term infants remain with their mothers for at least 23 hours per day throughout the hospital stay.</p>	Mother-infant contact during the hospital stay helps establish breastfeeding and maintain infant weight, temperature, and health. Rooming-in increases breastfeeding learning opportunities and duration and quality of maternal sleep, and reduces supplemental feeds.

Every two years, CDC administers the national Maternity Practices in Infant Nutrition and Care (mPINC) survey to all hospitals and birth centers in the U.S. that provide maternity care.

Data from this survey can be used to establish evidence-based, breastfeeding-supportive maternity practices as standards of care in hospitals and birth centers across the US. Improved care will help meet *Healthy People 2020* breastfeeding objectives and will help improve maternal and child health nationwide.



Kentucky Summary —2011 mPINC Survey

Survey Method At each facility, the person who is the most knowledgeable about the facility's maternity practices related to healthy newborn feeding and care completes the CDC mPINC survey.

Response Rate 88% of the 51 eligible facilities in Kentucky responded to the 2011 mPINC Survey. Each participating facility received its facility-specific mPINC benchmarking report in October 2012.

Kentucky's Composite Quality Practice Score* **60**
(out of 100)

Kentucky's Composite Rank† **48**
(out of 53)

mPINC Dimension of Care	KY Quality Practice Subscore*	Ideal Response to mPINC Survey Question	Percent of KY Facilities with Ideal Response	KY Item Rank†
Labor and Delivery Care	59	Initial skin-to-skin contact is ≥30 min w/in 1 hour (vaginal births)	47	38
		Initial skin-to-skin contact is ≥30 min w/in 2 hours (cesarean births)	32	39
		Initial breastfeeding opportunity is w/in 1 hour (vaginal births)	38	51
		Initial breastfeeding opportunity is w/in 2 hours (cesarean births)	37	44
		Routine procedures are performed skin-to-skin	13	47
Feeding of Breastfed Infants	72	Initial feeding is breast milk (vaginal births)	67	39
		Initial feeding is breast milk (cesarean births)	59	40
		Supplemental feedings to breastfeeding infants are rare	17	39
		Water and glucose water are not used	69	41
Breastfeeding Assistance	76	Infant feeding decision is documented in the patient chart	98	---
		Staff provide breastfeeding advice & instructions to patients	84	39
		Staff teach breastfeeding cues to patients	84	30
		Staff teach patients not to limit suckling time	41	35
		Staff directly observe & assess breastfeeding	71	51
		Staff use a standard feeding assessment tool	51	47
		Staff rarely provide pacifiers to breastfeeding infants	16	49
Contact Between Mother and Infant	59	Mother-infant pairs are not separated for postpartum transition	44	41
		Mother-infant pairs room-in at night	44	53
		Mother-infant pairs are not separated during the hospital stay	11	48
		Infant procedures, assessment, and care are in the patient room	2	25
		Non-rooming-in infants are brought to mothers at night for feeding	93	---
Facility Discharge Care	39	Staff provide appropriate discharge planning (referrals & other multi-modal support)	9	51
		Discharge packs containing infant formula samples and marketing products are not given to breastfeeding patients	38	30
Staff Training	50	New staff receive appropriate breastfeeding education	2	49
		Current staff receive appropriate breastfeeding education	23	18
		Staff received breastfeeding education in the past year	46	32
		Assessment of staff competency in breastfeeding management & support is at least annual	53	25
Structural & Organizational Aspects of Care Delivery	66	Breastfeeding policy includes all 10 model policy elements	10	45
		Breastfeeding policy is effectively communicated	70	43
		Facility documents infant feeding rates in patient population	82	11
		Facility provides breastfeeding support to employees	60	38
		Facility does not receive infant formula free of charge	7	38
		Breastfeeding is included in prenatal patient education	84	44
		Facility has a designated staff member responsible for coordination of lactation care	64	35

* 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 "Composite Quality Practice Score" is made up of subscores for practices in each of 7 dimensions of care.

† Ranks range from 1 to 52, 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

- 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.
- 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>
- DiGirolamo AM, Grummer-Strawn LM, Fein S. Effect of maternity care practices on breastfeeding. Pediatrics 2008;122, Supp 2:S43-9.
- 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.

Improvement is Needed in Maternity Care Practices and Policies in Kentucky.

Many opportunities exist to protect, promote, and support breastfeeding mothers and infants in Kentucky.

Potential opportunities:

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

Questions about the mPINC survey?

Information about the mPINC survey, benchmark reports, scoring methods, and complete references are available at: www.cdc.gov/mpinc

For more information:
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