

# Maternity Practices in Infant Nutrition and Care In West Virginia —2009 mPINC Survey



More information is at [www.cdc.gov/mpinc](http://www.cdc.gov/mpinc)

This report provides data from the 2009 mPINC survey for West Virginia. It describes specific opportunities to improve mother-baby care at hospitals and birth centers in West Virginia in order to more successfully meet national quality of care standards for perinatal care.

## Breastfeeding is a National Priority

Breastfeeding is associated with decreased risk for infant morbidity and mortality as well as maternal morbidity,<sup>1</sup> and provides optimal infant nutrition. *Healthy People 2020*<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup>

## Breastfeeding Support in West Virginia Facilities

### Strengths



#### Documentation of Mothers' Feeding Decisions

Staff at all (100%) facilities in West Virginia consistently ask about and record mothers' infant feeding decisions.

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



#### Availability of Prenatal Breastfeeding Instruction

Most facilities (89%) in West Virginia 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



#### Appropriate Use of Breastfeeding Supplements

Only 21% of facilities in West Virginia 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 4% of facilities in West Virginia 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 7% of facilities in West Virginia 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 33% of facilities in West Virginia 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.

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.

National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity



# West Virginia Summary —2009 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** 90% of the 31 eligible facilities in West Virginia responded to the 2009 mPINC Survey. Each participating facility received its facility-specific mPINC benchmarking report in March 2011.

**West Virginia's Composite Quality Practice Score\*** **58**  
(out of 100)

**West Virginia's Composite Rank†** **44**  
(out of 52)

mPINC Dimension of Care	WV Quality Practice Subscore*	Ideal Response to mPINC Survey Question	Percent of WV Facilities with Ideal Response	WV Item Rank†
<b>Labor and Delivery Care</b>	<b>58</b>	Initial skin-to-skin contact is ≥30 min w/in 1 hour (vaginal births)	33	<b>38</b>
		Initial skin-to-skin contact is ≥30 min w/in 2 hours (cesarean births)	27	<b>33</b>
		Initial breastfeeding opportunity is w/in 1 hour (vaginal births)	39	<b>46</b>
		Initial breastfeeding opportunity is w/in 2 hours (cesarean births)	27	<b>46</b>
		Routine procedures are performed skin-to-skin	15	<b>33</b>
<b>Feeding of Breastfed Infants</b>	<b>75</b>	Initial feeding is breast milk (vaginal births)	78	<b>21</b>
		Initial feeding is breast milk (cesarean births)	73	<b>12</b>
		Supplemental feedings to breastfeeding infants are rare	21	<b>22</b>
		Water and glucose water are not used	60	<b>43</b>
<b>Breastfeeding Assistance</b>	<b>75</b>	Infant feeding decision is documented in the patient chart	100	-
		Staff provide breastfeeding advice & instructions to patients	82	<b>42</b>
		Staff teach breastfeeding cues to patients	70	<b>46</b>
		Staff teach patients not to limit suckling time	42	<b>25</b>
		Staff directly observe & assess breastfeeding	75	<b>43</b>
		Staff use a standard feeding assessment tool	29	<b>51</b>
<b>Contact Between Mother and Infant</b>	<b>65</b>	Staff rarely provide pacifiers to breastfeeding infants	43	<b>17</b>
		Mother-infant pairs are not separated for postpartum transition	42	<b>38</b>
		Mother-infant pairs room-in at night	54	<b>44</b>
		Mother-infant pairs are not separated during the hospital stay	29	<b>27</b>
		Infant procedures, assessment, and care are in the patient room	0	<b>33</b>
<b>Facility Discharge Care</b>	<b>31</b>	Non-rooming-in infants are brought to mothers at night for feeding	100	-
		Staff provide appropriate discharge planning (referrals & other multi-modal support)	7	<b>51</b>
<b>Staff Training</b>	<b>39</b>	Discharge packs containing infant formula samples and marketing products are not given to breastfeeding patients	30	<b>25</b>
		New staff receive appropriate breastfeeding education	8	<b>21</b>
		Current staff receive appropriate breastfeeding education	8	<b>42</b>
		Staff received breastfeeding education in the past year	29	<b>41</b>
<b>Structural &amp; Organizational Aspects of Care Delivery</b>	<b>60</b>	Assessment of staff competency in breastfeeding management & support is at least annual	39	<b>35</b>
		Breastfeeding policy includes all 10 model policy elements	4	<b>49</b>
		Breastfeeding policy is effectively communicated	71	<b>31</b>
		Facility documents infant feeding rates in patient population	52	<b>47</b>
		Facility provides breastfeeding support to employees	46	<b>42</b>
		Facility does not receive infant formula free of charge	4	<b>35</b>
		Breastfeeding is included in prenatal patient education	89	<b>35</b>
Facility has a designated staff member responsible for coordination of lactation care	57	<b>44</b>		

\* 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 West Virginia.

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

### Take action on this critical need—consider the following:

- Examine West Virginia regulations for maternity facilities and evaluate their evidence base; revise if necessary.
- Sponsor a West Virginia-wide summit of key decision-making staff at maternity facilities to highlight the importance of evidence-based practices for breastfeeding.
- Pay for hospital staff across West Virginia to participate in 18-hour training courses in breastfeeding.
- Establish links among maternity facilities and community breastfeeding support networks in West Virginia.
- 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 hospital-wide Quality Improvement efforts across West Virginia.
- Promote West Virginia-wide utilization of the Joint Commission's Perinatal Care Core Measure Set including exclusive breastfeeding at discharge in hospital data collection.

### Questions about the mPINC survey?

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

**For more information:**  
Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
Atlanta, GA USA

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