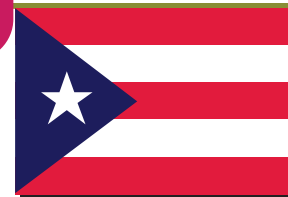


# Maternity Practices in Infant Nutrition and Care In Puerto Rico —2009 mPINC Survey



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

More information is at [www.cdc.gov/mpinc](http://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,<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 Puerto Rico Facilities

### Strengths



#### Provision of Breastfeeding Advice and Counseling

Staff at 86% of facilities in Puerto Rico provide breastfeeding advice and instructions to patients who are breastfeeding, or intend to breastfeed.

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.



#### Documentation of Mothers' Feeding Decisions

Staff at 92% of facilities in Puerto Rico consistently ask about and record mothers' infant feeding decisions.

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

### Needed Improvements



#### Appropriate Use of Breastfeeding Supplements

Only 14% of facilities in Puerto Rico 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 15% of facilities in Puerto Rico 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

No facilities (0%) in Puerto Rico 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 31% of facilities in Puerto Rico 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.



# Puerto Rico 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** 50% of the 30 eligible facilities in Puerto Rico responded to the 2009 mPINC Survey. Each participating facility received its facility-specific mPINC benchmarking report in March 2011.

**Puerto Rico's Composite Quality Practice Score\*** **58**  
(out of 100)

**Puerto Rico's Composite Rank†** **44**  
(out of 52)

mPINC Dimension of Care	PR Quality Practice Subscore*	Ideal Response to mPINC Survey Question	Percent of PR Facilities with Ideal Response	PR Item Rank†
<b>Labor and Delivery Care</b>	<b>50</b>	Initial skin-to-skin contact is ≥30 min w/in 1 hour (vaginal births)	31	42
		Initial skin-to-skin contact is ≥30 min w/in 2 hours (cesarean births)	23	45
		Initial breastfeeding opportunity is w/in 1 hour (vaginal births)	31	50
		Initial breastfeeding opportunity is w/in 2 hours (cesarean births)	14	52
		Routine procedures are performed skin-to-skin	29	14
<b>Feeding of Breastfed Infants</b>	<b>50</b>	Initial feeding is breast milk (vaginal births)	36	52
		Initial feeding is breast milk (cesarean births)	21	52
		Supplemental feedings to breastfeeding infants are rare	14	38
		Water and glucose water are not used	31	52
<b>Breastfeeding Assistance</b>	<b>76</b>	Infant feeding decision is documented in the patient chart	92	-
		Staff provide breastfeeding advice & instructions to patients	86	35
		Staff teach breastfeeding cues to patients	93	-
		Staff teach patients not to limit suckling time	29	45
		Staff directly observe & assess breastfeeding	79	33
		Staff use a standard feeding assessment tool	21	52
<b>Contact Between Mother and Infant</b>	<b>63</b>	Staff rarely provide pacifiers to breastfeeding infants	92	-
		Mother-infant pairs are not separated for postpartum transition	8	52
		Mother-infant pairs room-in at night	67	29
		Mother-infant pairs are not separated during the hospital stay	31	23
		Infant procedures, assessment, and care are in the patient room	23	1
<b>Facility Discharge Care</b>	<b>53</b>	Non-rooming-in infants are brought to mothers at night for feeding	67	49
		Staff provide appropriate discharge planning (referrals & other multi-modal support)	0	52
<b>Staff Training</b>	<b>63</b>	Discharge packs containing infant formula samples and marketing products are not given to breastfeeding patients	64	7
		New staff receive appropriate breastfeeding education	0	45
		Current staff receive appropriate breastfeeding education	9	36
		Staff received breastfeeding education in the past year	50	17
<b>Structural &amp; Organizational Aspects of Care Delivery</b>	<b>56</b>	Assessment of staff competency in breastfeeding management & support is at least annual	69	5
		Breastfeeding policy includes all 10 model policy elements	15	17
		Breastfeeding policy is effectively communicated	50	51
		Facility documents infant feeding rates in patient population	36	52
		Facility provides breastfeeding support to employees	7	52
		Facility does not receive infant formula free of charge	7	25
		Breastfeeding is included in prenatal patient education	64	52
Facility has a designated staff member responsible for coordination of lactation care	64	33		

\* 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>
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- 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 Puerto Rico.

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

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

- Examine Puerto Rico regulations for maternity facilities and evaluate their evidence base; revise if necessary.
- Sponsor a Puerto Rico-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 Puerto Rico to participate in 18-hour training courses in breastfeeding.
- Establish links among maternity facilities and community breastfeeding support networks in Puerto Rico.
- 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 Puerto Rico.
- Promote Puerto Rico-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/mpinc](http://www.cdc.gov/mpinc)

#### For more information:

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