

# Maternity Practices in Infant Nutrition and Care in South Dakota —2011 mPINC Survey

This report provides data from the 2011 mPINC survey for South Dakota. It describes specific opportunities to improve mother-baby care at hospitals and birth centers in South Dakota 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 South Dakota Facilities

### Strengths



#### Availability of Prenatal Breastfeeding Instruction

Most facilities (85%) in South Dakota 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.



#### Provision of Breastfeeding Advice and Counseling

Staff at 80% of facilities in South Dakota 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.

### Needed Improvements



#### Appropriate Use of Breastfeeding Supplements

Only 37% of facilities in South Dakota 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 21% of facilities in South Dakota 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.



#### Protection of Patients from Formula Marketing

Only 10% of facilities in South Dakota adhere to clinical and public health recommendations against distributing formula company discharge packs.

Distribution of discharge packs contributes to premature breastfeeding discontinuation. The ACOG, AAP, American Public Health Association (APHA), and the federal Government Accountability Office (GAO) all identify this practice as inappropriate in medical environments and recommend against it.



#### Use of Combined Mother/Baby Postpartum Care

Only 5% of facilities in South Dakota report that most healthy full-term infants remain with their mothers for at least 23 hours per day throughout the hospital stay.

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.



# South Dakota 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** 87% of the 23 eligible facilities in South Dakota responded to the 2011 mPINC Survey. Each participating facility received its facility-specific mPINC benchmarking report in October 2012.

**South Dakota's Composite Quality Practice Score\*** **63**  
(out of 100)

**South Dakota's Composite Rank†** **44**  
(out of 53)

mPINC Dimension of Care	SD Quality Practice Subscore*	Ideal Response to mPINC Survey Question	Percent of SD Facilities with Ideal Response	SD Item Rank†
<b>Labor and Delivery Care</b>	<b>66</b>	Initial skin-to-skin contact is ≥30 min w/in 1 hour (vaginal births)	50	<b>32</b>
		Initial skin-to-skin contact is ≥30 min w/in 2 hours (cesarean births)	45	<b>22</b>
		Initial breastfeeding opportunity is w/in 1 hour (vaginal births)	45	<b>47</b>
		Initial breastfeeding opportunity is w/in 2 hours (cesarean births)	58	<b>17</b>
		Routine procedures are performed skin-to-skin	33	<b>18</b>
<b>Feeding of Breastfed Infants</b>	<b>81</b>	Initial feeding is breast milk (vaginal births)	80	<b>23</b>
		Initial feeding is breast milk (cesarean births)	75	<b>17</b>
		Supplemental feedings to breastfeeding infants are rare	37	<b>11</b>
		Water and glucose water are not used	68	<b>42</b>
<b>Breastfeeding Assistance</b>	<b>84</b>	Infant feeding decision is documented in the patient chart	95	---
		Staff provide breastfeeding advice & instructions to patients	80	<b>44</b>
		Staff teach breastfeeding cues to patients	75	<b>43</b>
		Staff teach patients not to limit suckling time	50	<b>22</b>
		Staff directly observe & assess breastfeeding	75	<b>47</b>
		Staff use a standard feeding assessment tool	75	<b>16</b>
		Staff rarely provide pacifiers to breastfeeding infants	25	<b>42</b>
<b>Contact Between Mother and Infant</b>	<b>63</b>	Mother-infant pairs are not separated for postpartum transition	30	<b>51</b>
		Mother-infant pairs room-in at night	60	<b>47</b>
		Mother-infant pairs are not separated during the hospital stay	5	<b>52</b>
		Infant procedures, assessment, and care are in the patient room	0	<b>36</b>
		Non-rooming-in infants are brought to mothers at night for feeding	85	<b>27</b>
<b>Facility Discharge Care</b>	<b>35</b>	Staff provide appropriate discharge planning (referrals & other multi-modal support)	30	<b>23</b>
		Discharge packs containing infant formula samples and marketing products are not given to breastfeeding patients	10	<b>53</b>
<b>Staff Training</b>	<b>43</b>	New staff receive appropriate breastfeeding education	5	<b>44</b>
		Current staff receive appropriate breastfeeding education	15	<b>30</b>
		Staff received breastfeeding education in the past year	30	<b>45</b>
		Assessment of staff competency in breastfeeding management & support is at least annual	35	<b>46</b>
<b>Structural &amp; Organizational Aspects of Care Delivery</b>	<b>69</b>	Breastfeeding policy includes all 10 model policy elements	21	<b>18</b>
		Breastfeeding policy is effectively communicated	80	<b>22</b>
		Facility documents infant feeding rates in patient population	70	<b>25</b>
		Facility provides breastfeeding support to employees	70	<b>26</b>
		Facility does not receive infant formula free of charge	0	<b>50</b>
		Breastfeeding is included in prenatal patient education	85	<b>42</b>
		Facility has a designated staff member responsible for coordination of lactation care	79	<b>16</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 South Dakota.

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

### Potential opportunities:

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

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

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