



What is the mPINC Survey? The Maternity Practices in Infant Nutrition and Care (mPINC) Survey is a national survey from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) that assesses infant feeding care processes, policies, and staffing expectations in maternity care settings.

What is in this report? This report summarizes results from all Ohio facilities that participated in the 2013 mPINC Survey and identifies opportunities to improve mother-baby care at hospitals and birth centers and related health outcomes throughout Ohio.

Who participates in the mPINC survey? All hospitals with maternity services and all free-standing birth centers in the United States are invited to participate in CDC's mPINC survey every two years.

Ohio's
mPINC Score:

76

In Ohio, 87% of 110 eligible facilities participated in CDC's 2013 mPINC Survey.

Ohio Highlights: Strengths



Documentation of Mothers' Feeding Decisions

Staff at all (100%) facilities in Ohio 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

All facilities (100%) in Ohio 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.

Ohio Highlights: Opportunities for Improvement



Appropriate Use of Breastfeeding Supplements

Only 21% of facilities in Ohio 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 26% of facilities in Ohio 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.



Use of Combined Mother/Baby Postpartum Care

Only 26% of facilities in Ohio 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 without affecting duration and quality of maternal sleep, and reduces supplemental feeds.



Protection of Patients from Formula Marketing

Only 60% of facilities in Ohio 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.

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.

There are many opportunities to protect, promote, and support breastfeeding in Ohio. Opportunities such as those listed below can help Ohio bring ideal maternity care practices to all Ohio hospitals.

Change opportunities:

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

Ohio's 2013 Survey Results

76

Ohio's State mPINC Score
(out of 100)*

Ohio's State mPINC Rank
(out of 53)[†]

24

mPINC Care Dimension	Care Dimension Subscore*	Ideal Response to mPINC Survey Question	Percent of OH Facilities with Ideal Response	Item Rank [†]
Labor and Delivery Care	82	Initial skin-to-skin contact is at least 30 min w/in 1 hour (vaginal births)	77	21
		Initial skin-to-skin contact is at least 30 min w/in 2 hours (cesarean births)	68	15
		Initial breastfeeding opportunity is w/in 1 hour (vaginal births)	61	34
		Initial breastfeeding opportunity is w/in 2 hours (cesarean births)	63	25
		Routine procedures are performed skin-to-skin	32	41
Feeding of Breastfed Infants	86	Initial feeding is breast milk (vaginal births)	81	26
		Initial feeding is breast milk (cesarean births)	76	20
		Supplemental feedings to breastfeeding infants are rare	21	32
Breast-feeding Assistance	86	Water and glucose water are not used	93	---
		Infant feeding decision is documented in the patient chart	100	---
		Staff provide breastfeeding advice & instructions to patients	92	---
		Staff teach breastfeeding cues to patients	89	27
		Staff teach patients not to limit suckling time	64	16
		Staff directly observe & assess breastfeeding	88	28
Contact Between Mother and Infant	76	Staff use a standard feeding assessment tool	65	40
		Staff rarely provide pacifiers to breastfeeding infants	34	40
		Mother-infant pairs are not separated for postpartum transition	82	18
		Mother-infant pairs room-in at night	86	27
		Mother-infant pairs are not separated during the hospital stay	26	42
Facility Discharge Care	62	Infant procedures, assessment, and care are in the patient room	5	32
		Non-rooming-in infants are brought to mothers at night for feeding	85	38
Staff Training	61	Staff provide appropriate discharge planning (referrals & other multi-modal support)	44	14
		Discharge packs containing infant formula samples and marketing products are not given to breastfeeding patients	60	38
		New staff receive appropriate breastfeeding education	17	25
		Current staff receive appropriate breastfeeding education	18	38
Structural & Organizational Aspects of Care Delivery	80	Staff received breastfeeding education in the past year	67	14
		Assessment of staff competency in breastfeeding management & support is at least annual	60	28
		Breastfeeding policy includes all 10 model policy elements	26	25
		Breastfeeding policy is effectively communicated	83	15
		Facility documents infant feeding rates in patient population	85	11
		Facility provides breastfeeding support to employees	92	---
		Facility does not receive infant formula free of charge	16	34
Breastfeeding is included in prenatal patient education	100	Facility has a designated staff member responsible for coordination of lactation care	94	---

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

† Ranks range from 1 to 53, 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.

Questions about the mPINC survey?

Information about the mPINC survey, results, reports, scoring, and history is at: www.cdc.gov/mpinc

For more information:

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

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References

- ¹ 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.
- ² 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>
- ³ DiGirolamo AM, Grummer-Strawn LM, Fein S. Effect of maternity care practices on breastfeeding. *Pediatrics* 2008;122, Supp 2:S43-9.
- ⁴ 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.