Maternity Care Matters

California WIC Association
UC Davis Human Lactation Center
2012
Keeping an Eye on In-Hospital Supplementation of Breastfed Infants

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Joint Commission
- Surgeon General
- CDPH
  - Genetic Disease Screening Program
  - CWA/UCD Report
The Data

- Surveillance data collected as part of Genetic Disease Screening
- **NOTE:** 2010 data cannot be compared to prior years
  - Different forms
  - Different exclusions
- Data provide a “snapshot” of breastfeeding 2010 rates and a new **baseline**
## California In-Hospital Breastfeeding as Indicated on the Newborn Screening Test Form
### Statewide, County and Hospital of Occurrence: 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County/Medical Center</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Any Breastfeeding</th>
<th>Exclusive Breastfeeding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>95% CI</td>
<td>95% CI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CALIFORNIA</strong></td>
<td>438,388</td>
<td>(90.8) (90.7 - 90.9)</td>
<td>(56.6) (56.5 - 56.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ALAMEDA</strong></td>
<td>15,766</td>
<td>(95.5) (95.2 - 95.9)</td>
<td>(57.9) (79.3 - 80.5)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ALT ATE COMMUNITY HOSPITAL</strong></td>
<td>6,389</td>
<td>(95.0) (94.5 - 95.5)</td>
<td>(81.2) (80.3 - 82.2)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>EDEN MEDICAL CENTER</strong></td>
<td>980</td>
<td>(91.9) (90.1 - 93.5)</td>
<td>(51.7) (48.6 - 54.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HAYWARD KAISER HOSPITAL</strong></td>
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<td>(89.1) (67.8 - 90.3)</td>
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<td><strong>HIGHLAND GENERAL HOSPITAL</strong></td>
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<td>(72.3) (58.9 - 75.6)</td>
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<td><strong>OAKLAND KAISER HOSPITAL</strong></td>
<td>1,867</td>
<td>(98.6) (97.9 - 99.0)</td>
<td>(94.8) (93.7 - 95.7)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ST. ROSE HOSPITAL</strong></td>
<td>1,010</td>
<td>(91.4) (89.5 - 93.0)</td>
<td>(58.0) (55.5 - 61.6)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>VALLEY CARE MEDICAL CENTER</strong></td>
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<td><strong>WASHINGTON HOSPITAL</strong></td>
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<td>(91.5) (90.0 - 92.7)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>AMADOR</strong></td>
<td>314</td>
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<td>(76.8) (71.8 - 81.1)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SUTTER AMADOR HOSPITAL</strong></td>
<td>314</td>
<td>(92.0) (88.5 - 94.5)</td>
<td>(76.8) (71.8 - 81.1)</td>
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<td><strong>BUTTE</strong></td>
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<td>(76.5) (74.8 - 78.1)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ENCE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL</strong></td>
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<td>(76.2) (73.8 - 78.5)</td>
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<td><strong>FEATHER RIVER HOSPITAL</strong></td>
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<td>(94.9) (93.3 - 96.1)</td>
<td>(83.6) (84.0 - 88.3)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>GROVELLE HOSPITAL</strong></td>
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<td>(54.5) (49.7 - 59.2)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>COLUSA</strong></td>
<td>117</td>
<td>(89.3) (72.2 - 96.6)</td>
<td>*</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>COLUSA REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER</strong></td>
<td>117</td>
<td>(89.3) (72.2 - 96.6)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CONTRA COSTA</strong></td>
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<td>(74.3) (73.4 - 75.1)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CONTRA COSTA REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER</strong></td>
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<td>(69.3) (67.3 - 71.3)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>JOHN MUIR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL</strong></td>
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<td>(66.1) (64.1 - 68.0)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>KAISER ANTIOCH MEDICAL CENTER</strong></td>
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<td>(64.5) (61.7 - 67.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SAN RAMON REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER</strong></td>
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<td>(61.9) (60.2 - 63.5)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SUTTER DELTA MEDICAL CENTER</strong></td>
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<td>(98.7) (96.3 - 99.0)</td>
<td>(61.6) (59.2 - 64.8)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>WALNUT CREEK KAISER HOSPITAL</strong></td>
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<td>(44.4) (33.5 - 55.2)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>DEL NORTE</strong></td>
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<td>(56.8) (51.2 - 62.2)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SUTTER COAST HOSPITAL</strong></td>
<td>308</td>
<td>(88.6) (84.6 - 91.7)</td>
<td>(56.8) (51.2 - 62.2)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>EL DORADO</strong></td>
<td>870</td>
<td>(93.9) (92.1 - 95.5)</td>
<td>(74.9) (72.0 - 77.7)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>DARTON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL</strong></td>
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<td>(95.4) (92.8 - 97.1)</td>
<td>(69.3) (66.0 - 73.7)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MARSHALL HOSPITAL</strong></td>
<td>479</td>
<td>(92.7) (90.0 - 94.7)</td>
<td>(79.5) (75.7 - 82.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FRESNO</strong></td>
<td>15,220</td>
<td>(82.9) (82.3 - 83.4)</td>
<td>(47.2) (46.4 - 48.0)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CLOVIS COMMUNITY MEDICAL CENTER</strong></td>
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<td>(93.2) (91.0 - 95.3)</td>
<td>(70.2) (66.6 - 71.8)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>FRESNO COMMUNITY REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER</strong></td>
<td>5,723</td>
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<td>(29.7) (28.5 - 30.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FRESNO KAISER MEDICAL CENTER</strong></td>
<td>869</td>
<td>(91.4) (89.4 - 93.1)</td>
<td>(73.3) (70.3 - 76.1)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>FRESNO UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER</strong></td>
<td>1,893</td>
<td>(92.4) (91.4 - 93.4)</td>
<td>(84.6) (82.4 - 86.8)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Source](http://www.cdph.ca.gov/data/statistics/Pages/BreastfeedingStatistics.aspx)
Percent Any/ Exclusive In-Hospital Breastfeeding, 2010

California Average: 91%
LA County Average: 89%
Kern County Average: 84%

State Average: 57%

Any BF - 34% Gap
Exclusive BF - 50% Gap

Any BF: 91%
Exclusive BF: 89%

Any BF: 34% Gap
Exclusive BF: 50% Gap

Any BF: 91%
Exclusive BF: 89%

Any BF: 34% Gap
Exclusive BF: 50% Gap
Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative

- Evidence-based guidelines represented as 10 “steps”
- More than 19,000 Baby-Friendly Birth facilities worldwide
- 125 Baby-Friendly Facilities in the US
  - 47 in California
  - Many more CA hospitals actively seeking the designation
Examples of Baby-Friendly Policies

- Mothers and babies stay together
- Mothers are given all the information they need to breastfeed
- Mothers are helped to get started right after birth
- Supplementation is not given without medical need
Impact of Baby-Friendly Hospital Policies

• Research supports that Baby-Friendly status increases EBF during and after the hospital stay

• Baby-Friendly Hospitals have high EBF, no matter what population they serve

Why Policies Work

- Policies bring tools and resources that are needed to change practice
- Staff members see policies as indicators of buy-in from administration
- Policies protect staff and mothers
- Policies “bust myths” through documentation
Hospitals with >85% MediCal Births

- A: Any (100), Excl (0)
- E: Any (70), Excl (10)
- D: Any (80), Excl (5)
- B: Any (90), Excl (20)
- C: Any (100), Excl (15)
Hospitals with >85% MediCal Births

![Bar chart showing % MediCal Births by hospital (A, B, C, D, E).]
Hospitals with >75% Hispanic Patients

- **Any**
- **Excl**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excl</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hospitals with >75% Hispanic Patients

[Bar chart showing percentage of Hispanic patients for hospitals A, D, B, and C, with categories for 'Any' and 'Excl'.]
Hospitals with >5000 Births /Year

- Any
- Excl

[A] [B] [C]
Hospitals with >5000 Births /Year

Bar chart showing hospitals with >5000 births per year, with two categories: 'Any' and 'Excl'.
FOCUS ON MATERNITY PRACTICES

Improving Maternal and Child Health (and Breastfeeding Rates!)
CDC - Maternity Practices in Infant Nutrition and Care Survey (mPINC)

- National survey intended to help states/hospitals identify areas to improve BF
- Found only 22% of California hospitals have comprehensive breastfeeding policies
  - Required by 2014! (SB502)
Joint Commission

- Perinatal Care Core Measure Set
  - Elective Delivery
  - Cesarean Section
  - Antenatal Steroids
  - Health-care Associated Bloodstream Infections in Newborns
- Exclusive breast milk feeding
  - Must have approved medical reason to exclude case from rate calculation
Elective Procedures

- Growing concern about the rapidly increasing rates
  - Cesarean section (CS)
  - Elective induction
  - Elective early delivery

- Reports/resources
  - CA Maternal Quality Care Collaborative
  - California Healthcare Foundation
Why Worry About Elective Procedures?

- Delivery procedures are “elective” if there is no clear medical indication for their use
  - Limited benefit to mother and baby
  - Increased costs and potential risks
- Mothers undergoing procedures may need extra support to BF
  - Skilled support may not be available in many CA hospitals, increasing the likelihood for supplementation

Cesarean Deliveries, Outcomes, Opportunities for Change (CMQCC)

California C-Section Rate

Data Source: www.cmqcc.org 2011
Regional Variation in CS (CHCF)

- Highest rates for total CS and low risk CS in Los Angeles, Orange County, and San Diego
- Lowest rates in San Francisco and North Bay area
- Rates in LA about 40% higher than SF

Data Source: www.chcf.org  2011
Elective Induction

- Induction of labor may be medically necessary for mothers with specific health problems
  - Overall inductions more than doubled from 1990-2006
  - Induction related to increased need for CS/meds
- Hospital records from 2005-2009 indicate wide variation in *elective* inductions by HSA
  - Average rates from 2005 to 2009 was just over 8 percent of deliveries statewide
  - Some hospitals as high as 25%

Data Source: www.chcf.org 2011
Early Elective Delivery

• Births of infants <39 weeks gestation without medical indications are associated with significant risks to babies and no clear benefits to mothers

• Deliveries between 37 - 38 wk gestation rose 47% in California from 1990 to 2006

• Efforts have been ongoing to reduce practices that lead to these procedures
  • Mothers may not understand the risks

Data Source: www.cmqcc.org
Complications of Non-medically Indicated (Elective) Deliveries Between 37 and 39 Weeks

- Increased NICU admissions
- Increased respiratory distress syndrome (RDS)
- Increased ventilator support
- Increased suspected or proven sepsis
- Increased newborn feeding problems and other transition issues

See CMQCC Toolkit for more data and full list of citations
Summary

- Data represent new baseline
- Gaps still large in many CA hospitals
- We are focused on *policies* not people
- Surgical and induced birth can be lifesaving when medical conditions or risks are present however, these procedures increase risks including poor feeding – should only be done when medically necessary
Questions?