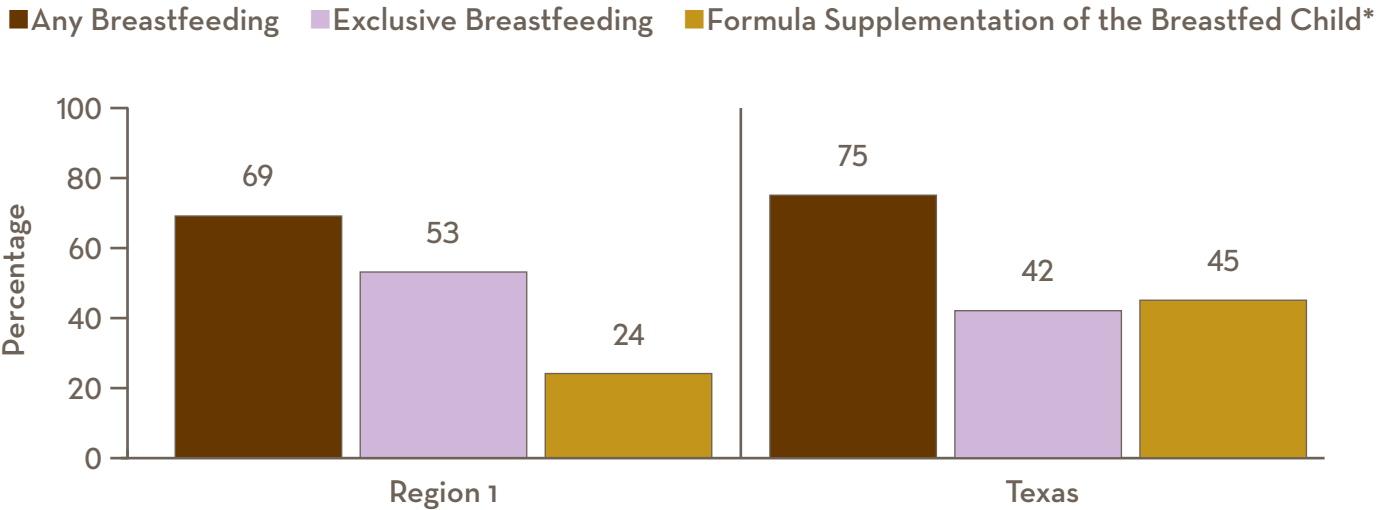


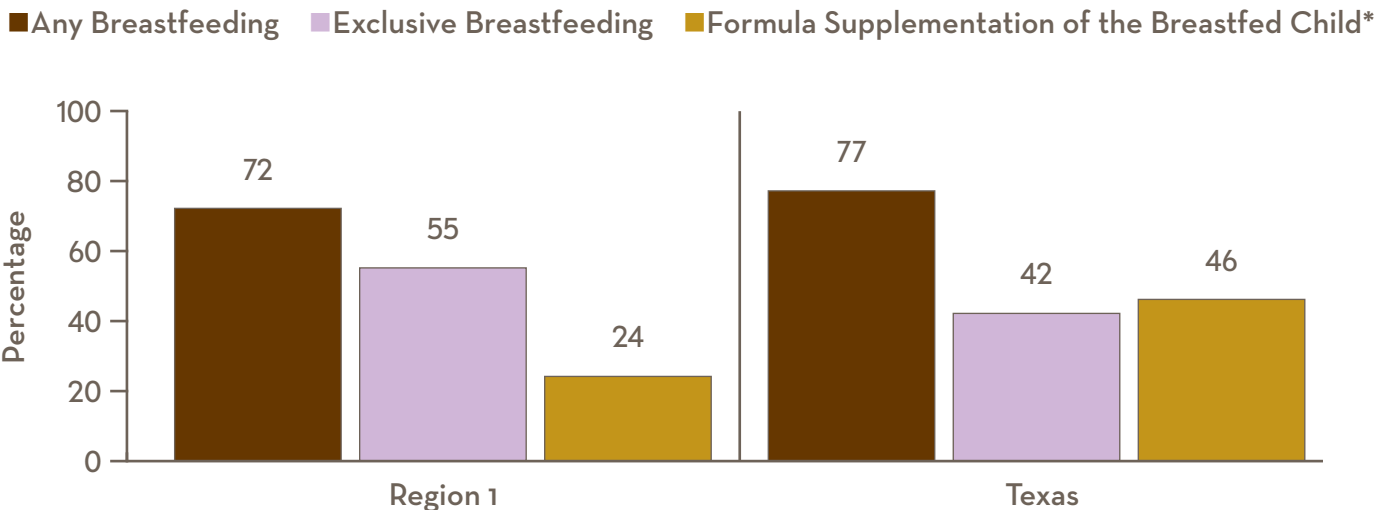
TEXAS TEN STEP STAR ACHIEVER

REGIONAL SUMMARY REPORT FOR DSHS HEALTH SERVICES REGION I PREVALENCE OF IN-HOSPITAL BREASTFEEDING AT 2 DAYS

Prevalence of In-Hospital Breastfeeding at 2 Days¹, 2008 Births



Prevalence of In-Hospital Breastfeeding at 2 Days¹, 2009 Births



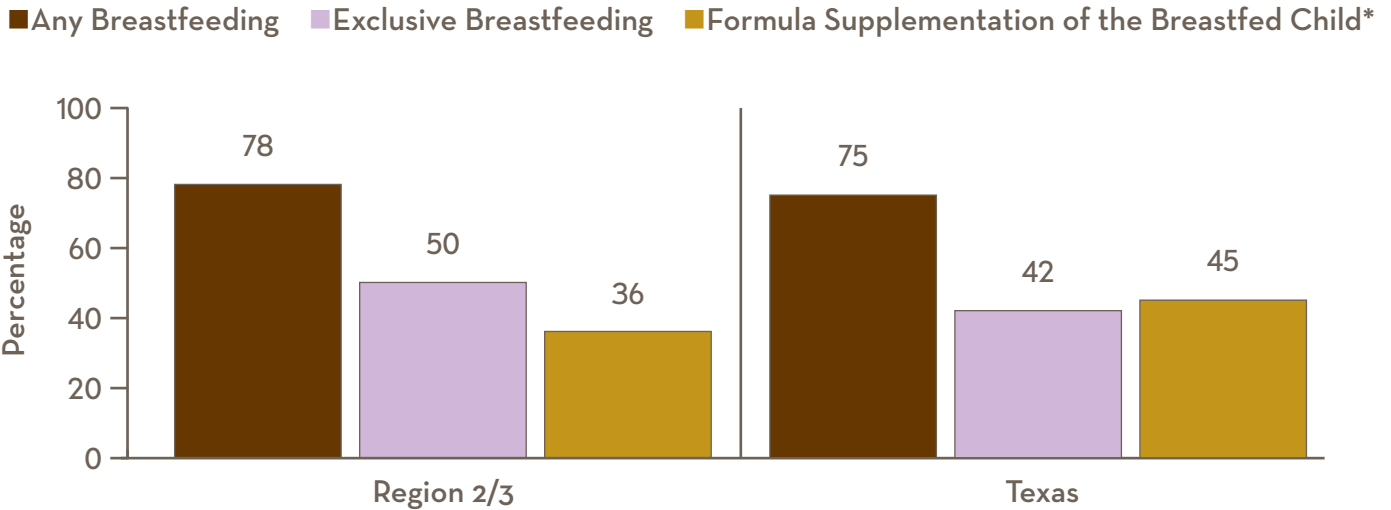
*The AAP and ACOG Guidelines for Perinatal Care² and Academy for Breastfeeding Medicine guidelines for supplementing feedings in healthy³ and hypoglycemic⁴ neonates recommend against routine supplementation with formula, glucose water, or water. **A national Healthy People 2020 Objective is to reduce the proportion of breastfed newborns who receive formula supplementation within the first 2 days of life to 15.6%.**

For questions about your facility's report, please contact Julie Staggs,
State Breastfeeding Coordinator, at 512-458-7111, X6917 or Julie.Staggs@dshs.state.tx.us.

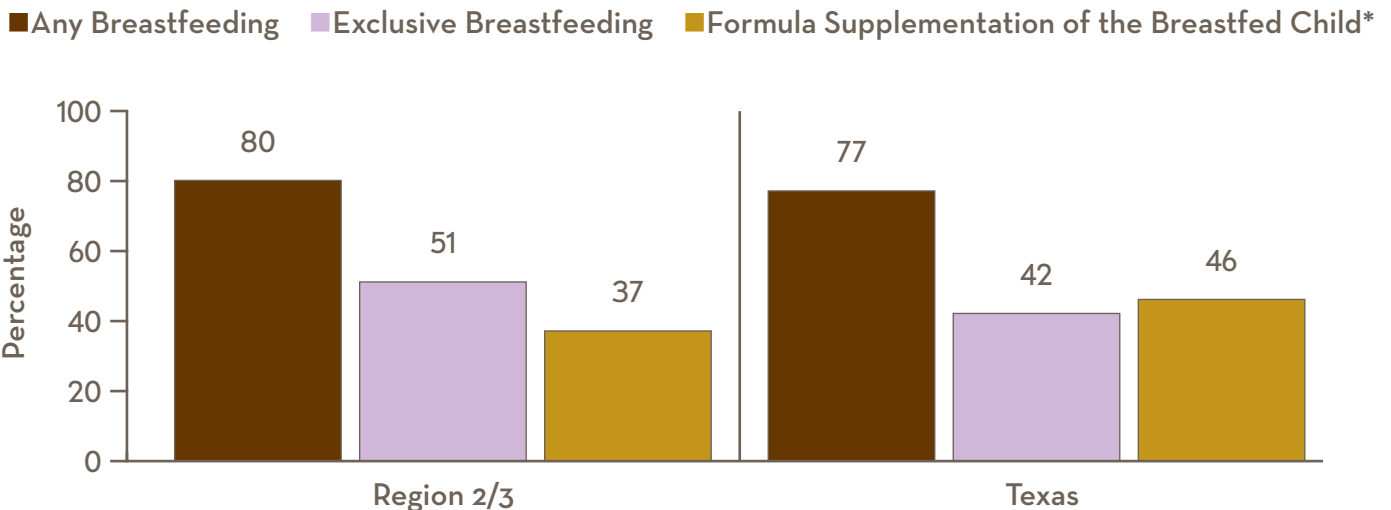
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REGIONAL SUMMARY REPORT FOR DSHS HEALTH SERVICES REGION 2/3 PREVALENCE OF IN-HOSPITAL BREASTFEEDING AT 2 DAYS

Prevalence of In-Hospital Breastfeeding at 2 Days¹, 2008 Births



Prevalence of In-Hospital Breastfeeding at 2 Days¹, 2009 Births



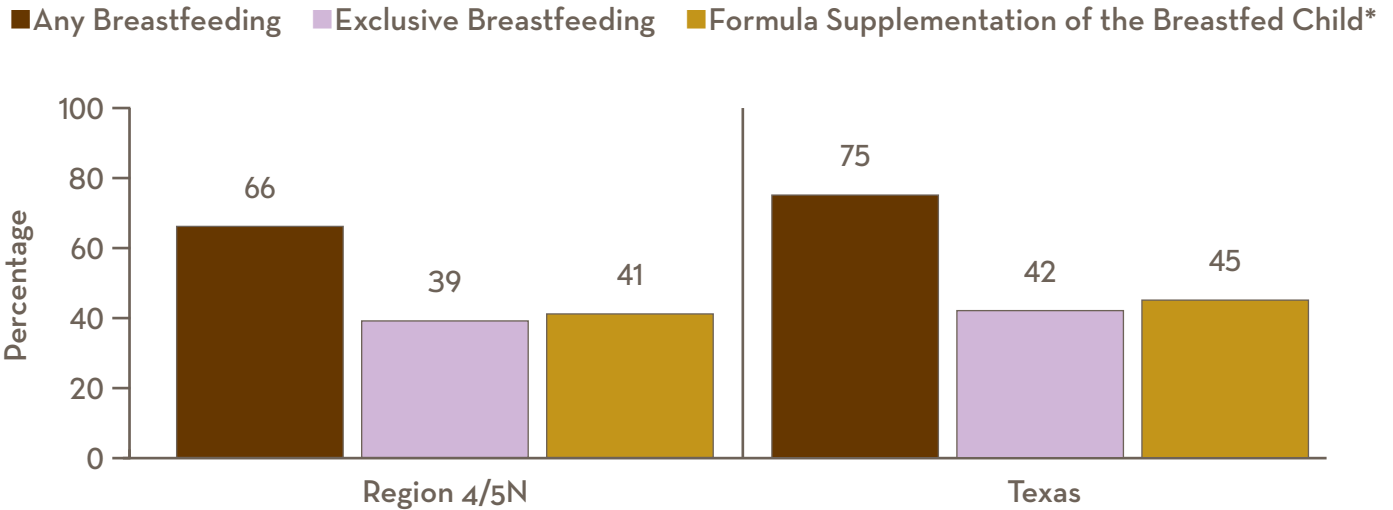
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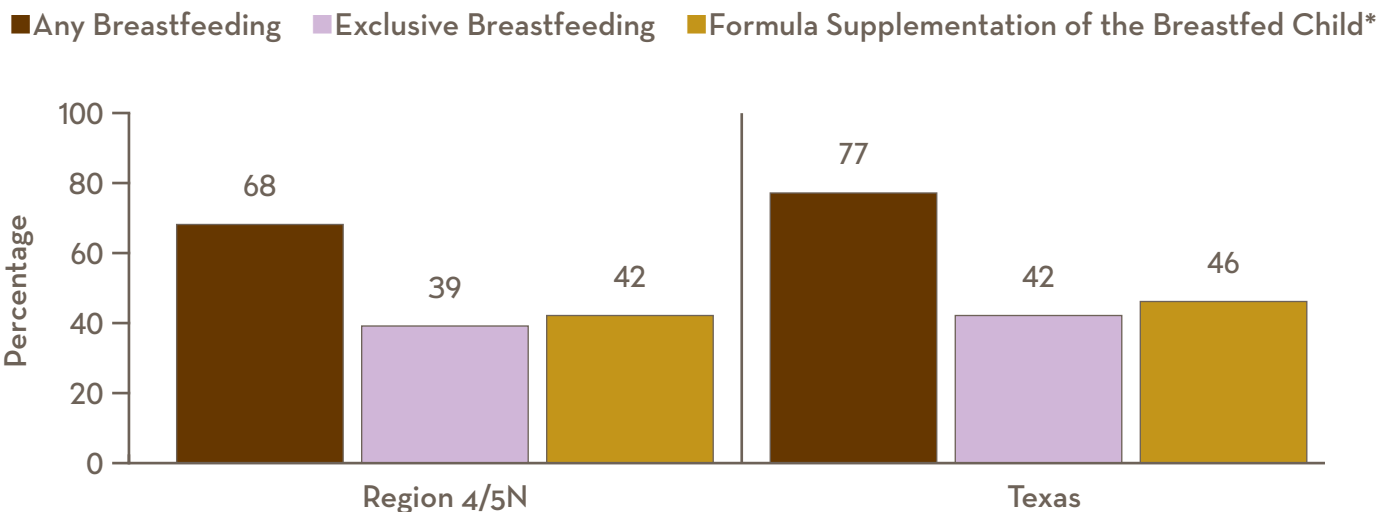
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REGIONAL SUMMARY REPORT FOR DSHS HEALTH SERVICES REGION 4/5N PREVALENCE OF IN-HOSPITAL BREASTFEEDING AT 2 DAYS

Prevalence of In-Hospital Breastfeeding at 2 Days¹, 2008 Births



Prevalence of In-Hospital Breastfeeding at 2 Days¹, 2009 Births



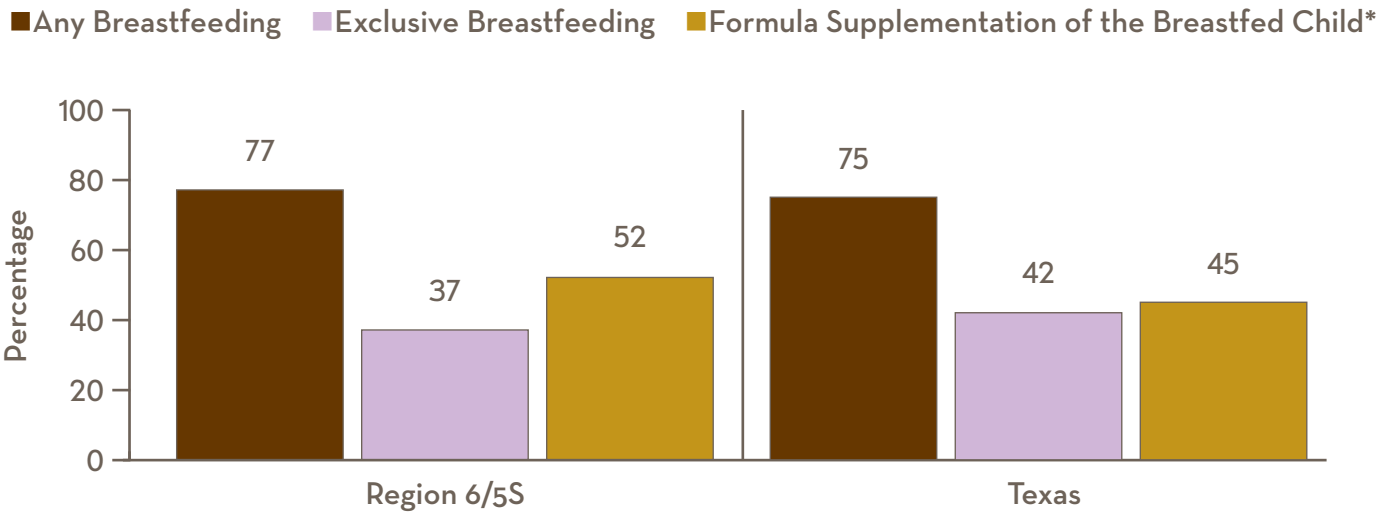
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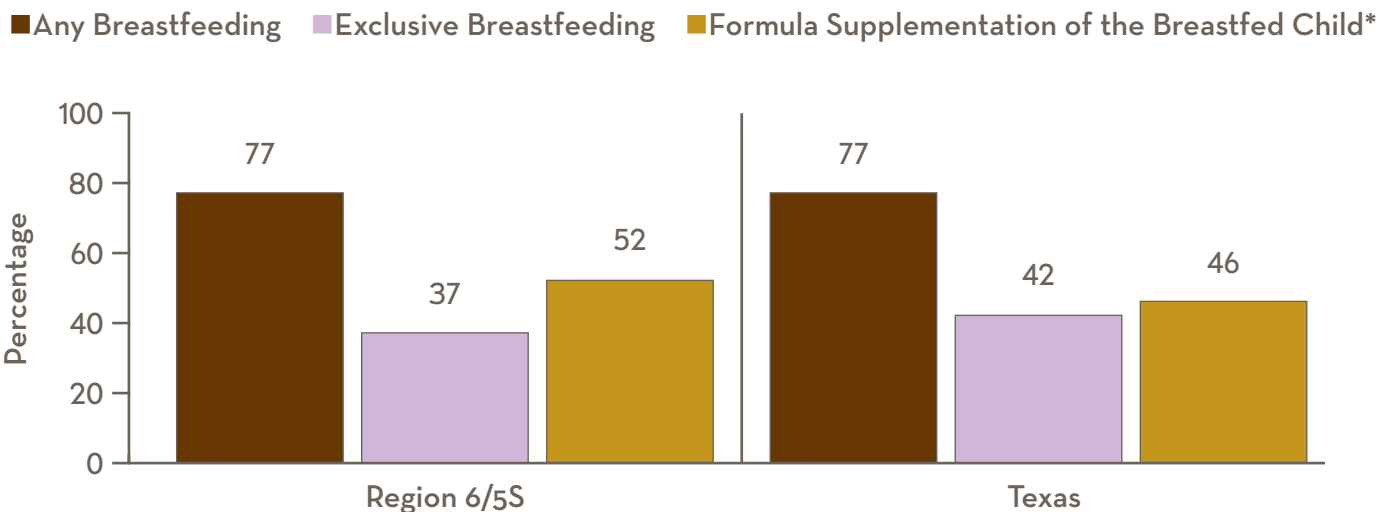
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REGIONAL SUMMARY REPORT FOR DSHS HEALTH SERVICES REGION 6/5S PREVALENCE OF IN-HOSPITAL BREASTFEEDING AT 2 DAYS

Prevalence of In-Hospital Breastfeeding at 2 Days¹, 2008 Births



Prevalence of In-Hospital Breastfeeding at 2 Days¹, 2009 Births



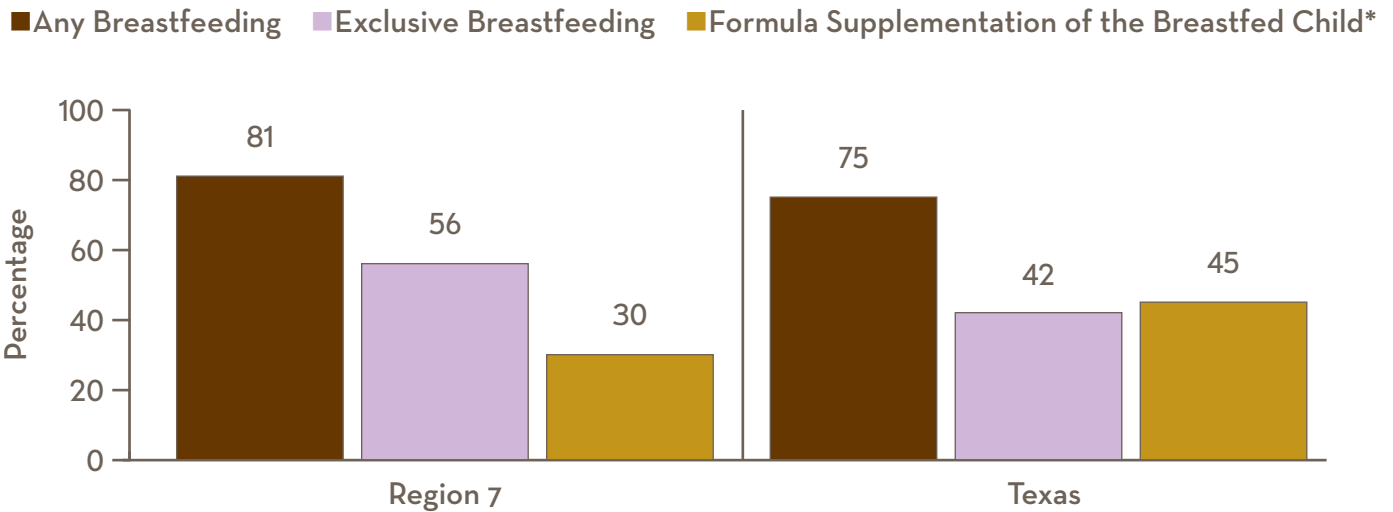
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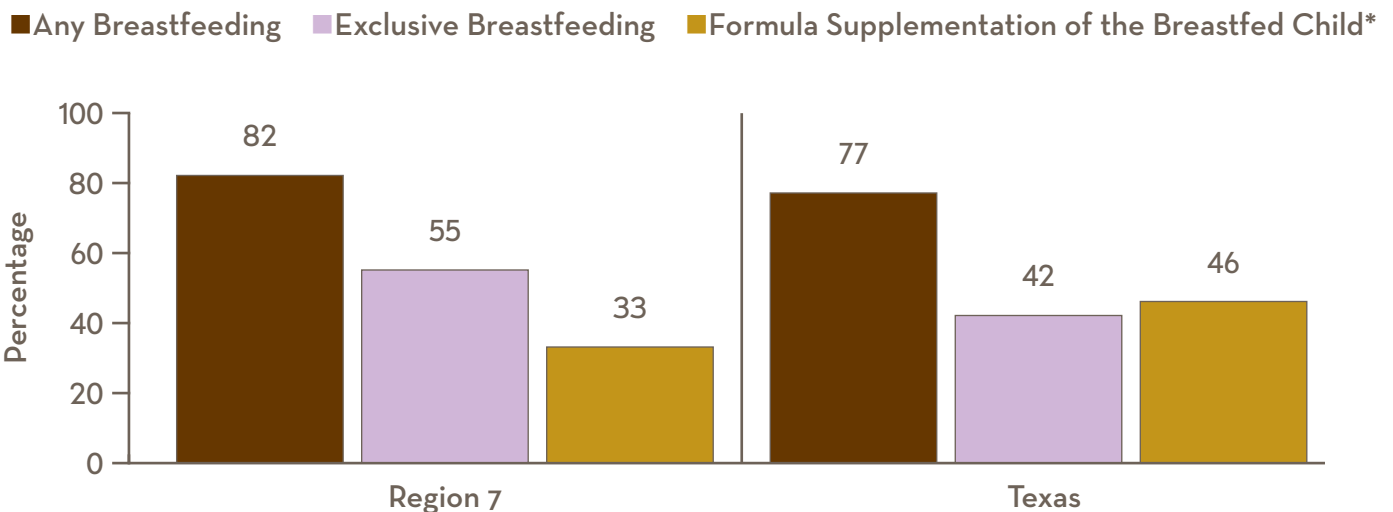
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REGIONAL SUMMARY REPORT FOR DSHS HEALTH SERVICES REGION 7 PREVALENCE OF IN-HOSPITAL BREASTFEEDING AT 2 DAYS

Prevalence of In-Hospital Breastfeeding at 2 Days¹, 2008 Births



Prevalence of In-Hospital Breastfeeding at 2 Days¹, 2009 Births



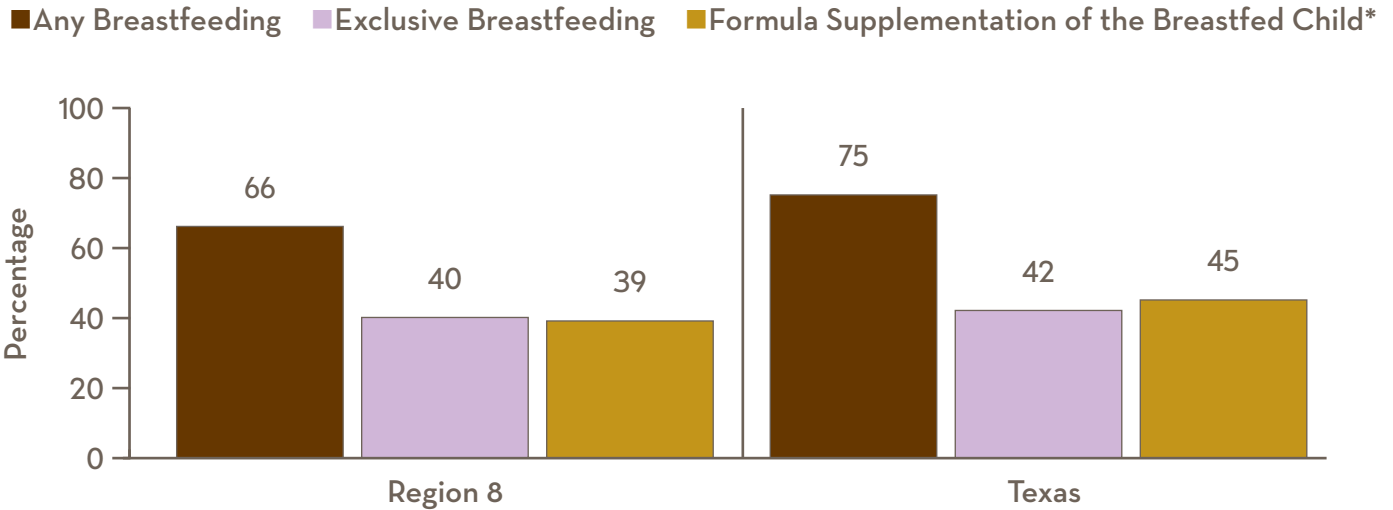
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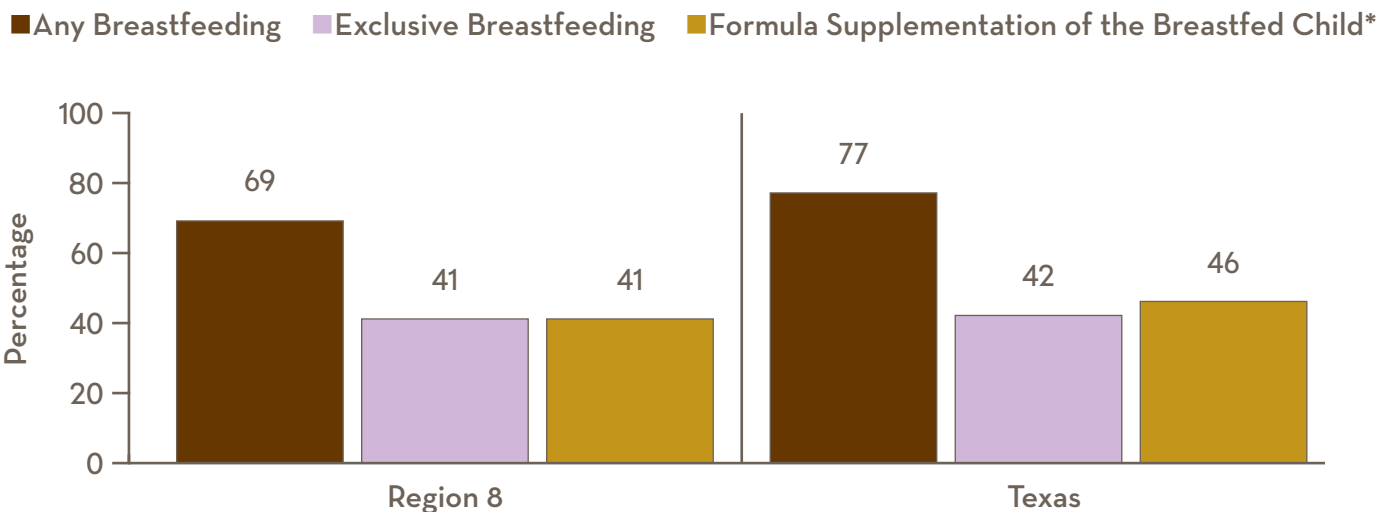
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REGIONAL SUMMARY REPORT FOR DSHS HEALTH SERVICES REGION 8 PREVALENCE OF IN-HOSPITAL BREASTFEEDING AT 2 DAYS

Prevalence of In-Hospital Breastfeeding at 2 Days¹, 2008 Births



Prevalence of In-Hospital Breastfeeding at 2 Days¹, 2009 Births



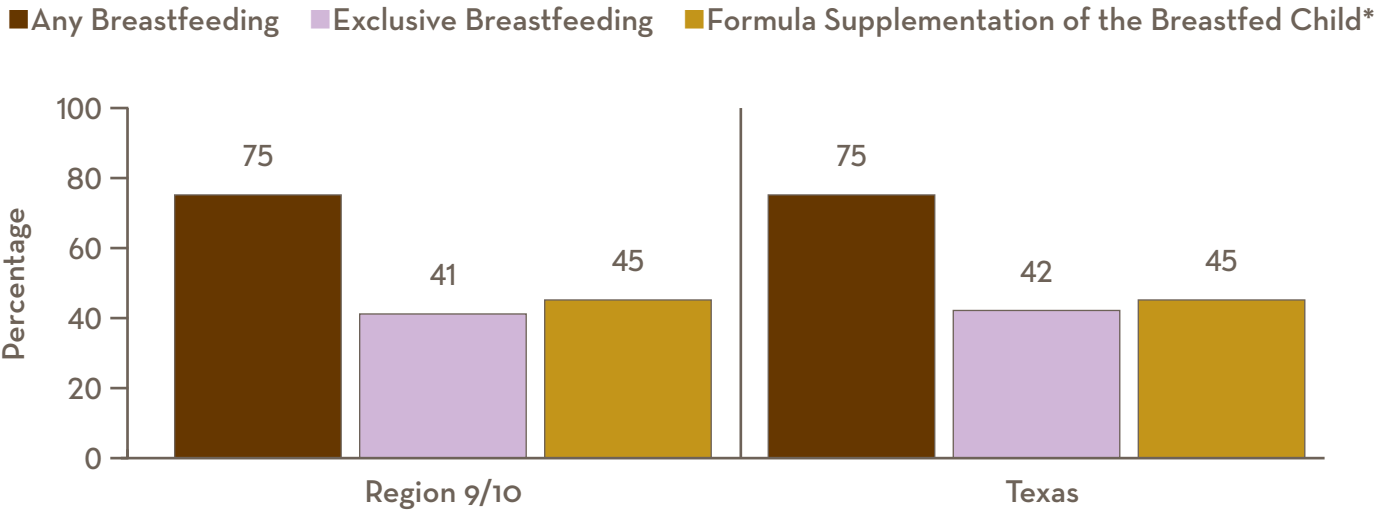
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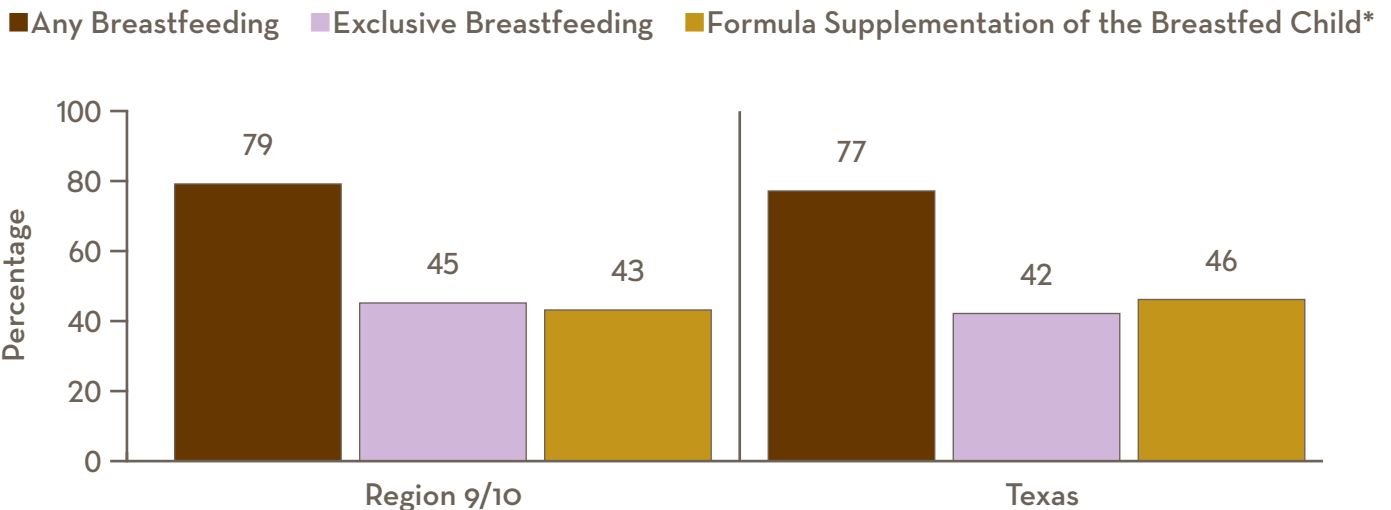
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REGIONAL SUMMARY REPORT FOR DSHS HEALTH SERVICES REGION 9/10 PREVALENCE OF IN-HOSPITAL BREASTFEEDING AT 2 DAYS

Prevalence of In-Hospital Breastfeeding at 2 Days¹, 2008 Births



Prevalence of In-Hospital Breastfeeding at 2 Days¹, 2009 Births



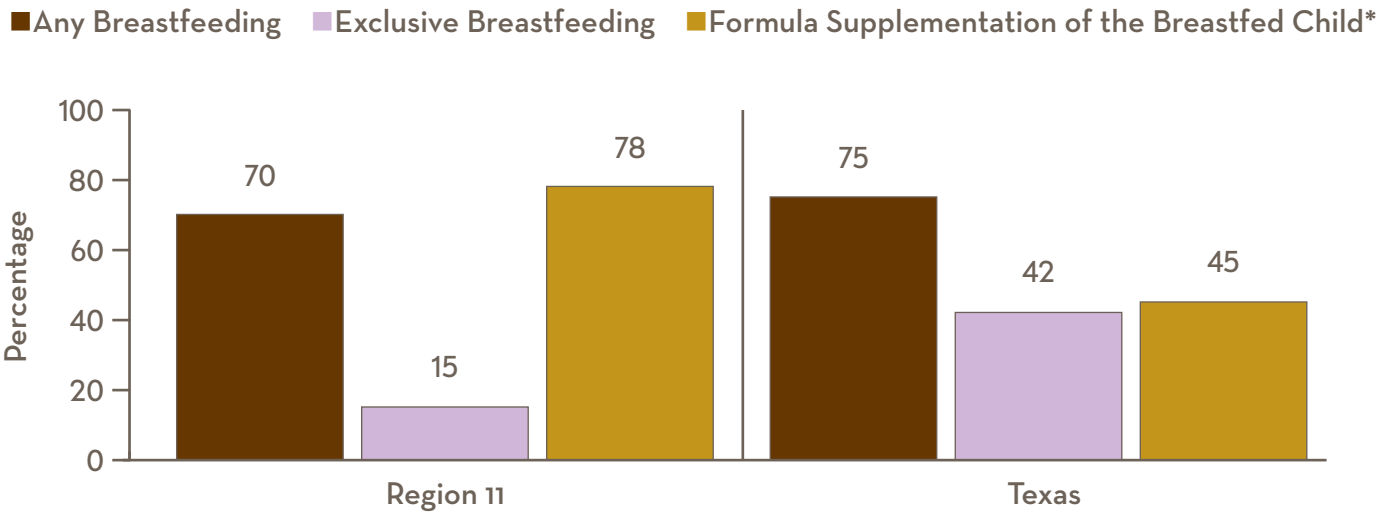
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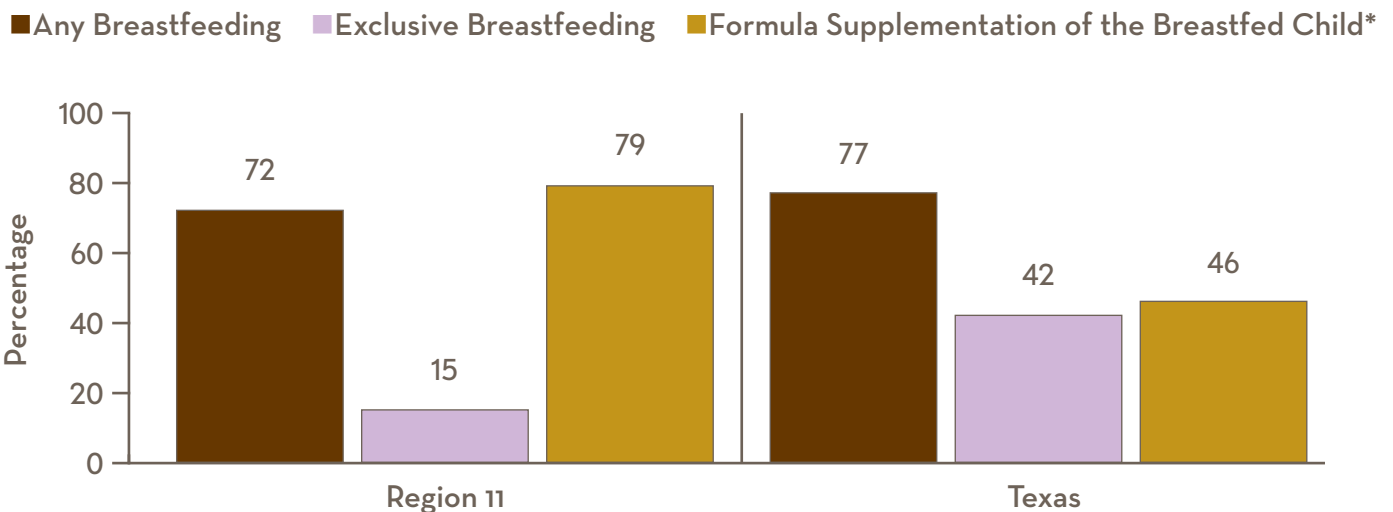
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REGIONAL SUMMARY REPORT FOR DSHS HEALTH SERVICES REGION II PREVALENCE OF IN-HOSPITAL BREASTFEEDING AT 2 DAYS

Prevalence of In-Hospital Breastfeeding at 2 Days¹, 2008 Births



Prevalence of In-Hospital Breastfeeding at 2 Days¹, 2009 Births



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REFERENCES

1. Texas Department of State Health Services, Newborn Screening Demographic Information, 2008 and 2009.*
2. American Academy of Pediatrics, American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. Care of the neonate. In: Lockwood CJ, Lemons JA, eds. Guidelines for Perinatal Care. 6th ed. Elk Grove Village, IL: American Academy of Pediatrics; 2007:205-249.
3. The Academy of Breastfeeding Medicine Protocol Committee. Model Breastfeeding Policy. *Breastfeeding Medicine* 2007; 2(1): 50-55.
4. The Academy of Breastfeeding Medicine Protocol Committee. Guidelines for Glucose Monitoring and Treatment of Hypoglycemia in Breastfed Neonates. *Breastfeeding Medicine* 2006; 1(3): 178-184.

*DATA NOTES

- Texas Health & Safety Code, Chapter 33 mandates Newborn Screening in the state of Texas.
 - Hospital-based submitters are requested to complete the Newborn Screening (NBS) Test Form between 24 and 48 hours after an infant's birth. A separate demographic information form completed at the same time as the NBS Test Form includes a field to report infant feeding status at the time the screening is performed. Staff are instructed to select one of the following categories to describe "feed at time of specimen collection": (1) Breast, (2) Bottle, (3) TPN +/- milk, and (4) Breast/Bottle.
 - The numerator for "breastfed" includes records marked as either "Breast" or "Breast/Bottle." The denominator excludes cases with unknown method of feeding (cases with missing feeding information) and cases marked as TPN +/-milk.
 - The numerator for "exclusively breastfed" includes records marked "Breast."
 - The numerator for "breastfed infants also receiving formula" includes records marked as "Breast/Bottle."-Military hospitals, hospitals with fewer than 30 births, and hospitals with data missing for >50% of the facility's live births for the given calendar year have been excluded from analyses.
-

National initiatives related to facility practices supportive of breastfeeding:

National Quality Forum: The National Quality Forum-endorsed National Consensus Standards for Perinatal Care include the quality care standard of exclusive breastfeeding at hospital discharge.

Joint Commission: The Joint Commission asks facilities to report exclusive breastmilk feeding rates as one of five evidence-based measures included in its Perinatal Care Core Measure Set. A patient-focused campaign, Speak Up: What you need to know about breastfeeding, was also launched.

CDC Maternity Practices in Infant Nutrition and Care (mPINC) survey: Was your facility one of the 190+ Texas birthing facilities that participated in the 2007 and 2009 CDC mPINC surveys? If so, your facility should have received confidential benchmark reports from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention summarizing your hospital's self-appraised performance in seven dimensions of maternity care related to breastfeeding support. Information about the mPINC survey, benchmark reports, and scoring methods is available at www.cdc.gov/mpinc.

Healthy People 2020: National public health objectives aim to reduce the proportion of breastfed newborns receiving formula supplementation within the first two days of life and increase the proportion of live births that occur in facilities that provide recommended care for lactating mothers. Visit <http://healthypeople.gov> to learn more about these and other objectives for our nation's health.

The Surgeon General's Call for Action to Support Breastfeeding: The US Surgeon General calls for the health-care sector to help make breastfeeding easier for moms, beginning with ensuring that maternity care practices are fully supportive of breastfeeding. See the Call to Action and related resources at this website: <http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/topics/breastfeeding/>



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