

Infant Mortality: Year in Review



Infant Mortality



Defined as the death of a baby before his/her first birthday

The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is an estimate of the number of infant deaths for every 1,000 live births

Large disparities in infant mortality in Indiana and the United States exist, especially among race and ethnicity



Infant Mortality is the #1 indicator of health status in the world

Indiana Infant Mortality

The Healthy People 2020 goal for Infant Mortality is 6.0 per 1,000

IN 7.1 per 1,000 (2014, unchanged from 2013)

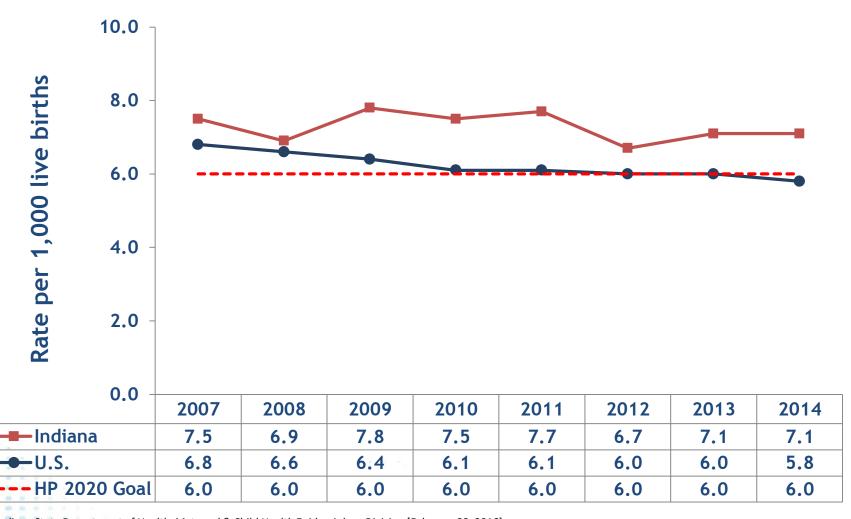
U.S. 5.82 per 1,000 (2014, lowest rate in U.S. recorded history)

Large disparity among races in Indiana, with Black infants being *2.5 times* more likely to die than White infants

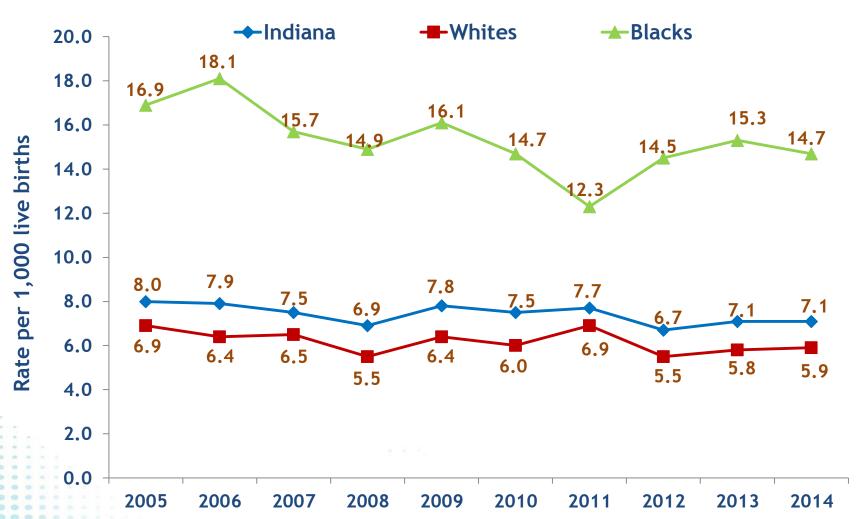
Rate of SUIDs deaths typically worse than the national rate



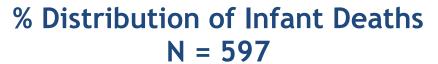
Infant Mortality Rates Indiana, U.S. and Healthy People 2020 Goal: 2007 - 2014

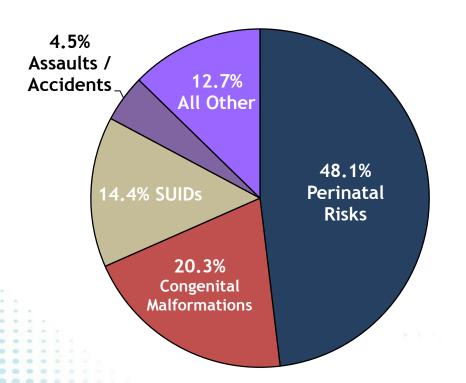


Infant Mortality Rates by Race Indiana 2005 - 2014

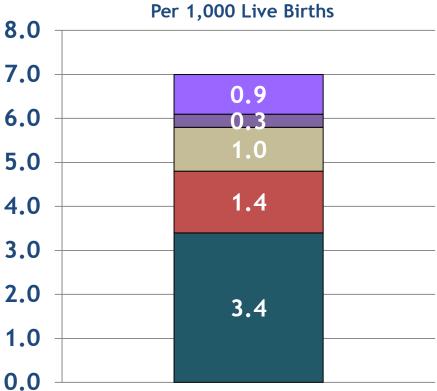


Infant Mortality Distribution by Cause Indiana: 2014





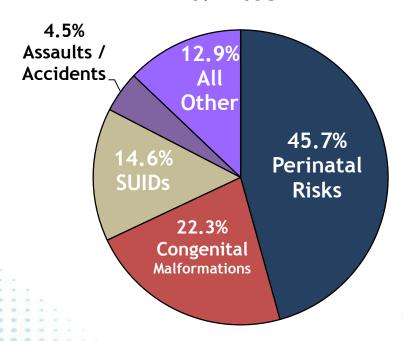
Cause Specific Mortality Rates*

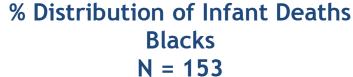


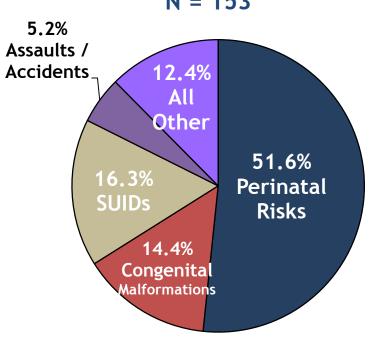
*Note: Cause specific mortality rates may not exactly equal the overall infant mortality rate due to rounding. Source: Indiana State Department of Health, Maternal & Child Health Epidemiology Division [February 24, 2016] Indiana Original Source: Indiana State Department of Health, PHPC, ERC, Data Analysis Team

Infant Mortality Distribution by Cause Indiana, by Race: 2014









2010 - 2014

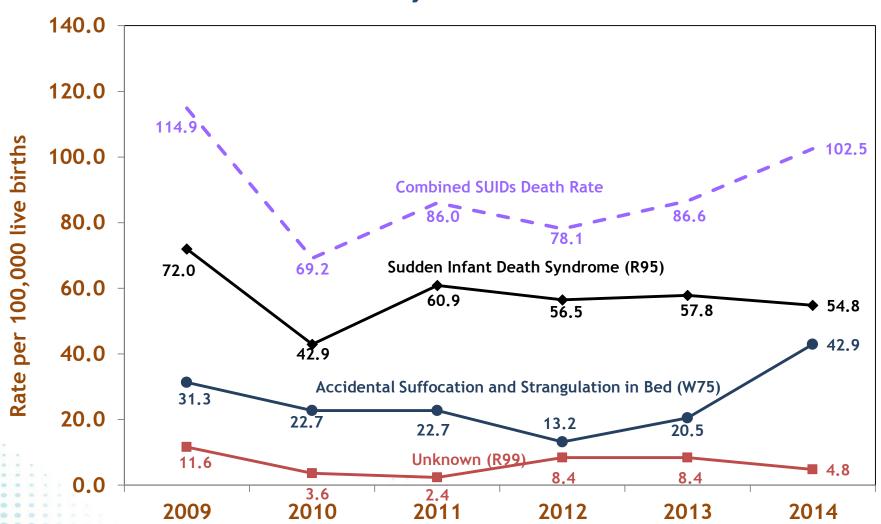
Infant Mortality Rates by Zip Code

Zip Code	County	Births	Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	White IMR	Black IMR
46312	Lake	2,517	41	16.3	**	27.8
46953	Grant	1,416	23	16.2	16.0*	**
46324	Lake	1,479	23	15.6	17.4*	20.9*
46806	Allen	2,426	37	15.3	7.5*	24.1
46226	Marion	3,502	52	14.8	5.3*	19.5
46208	Marion	1,477	21	14.2	7.1*	18.2*
46201	Marion	2,899	40	13.8	7.4*	23.8
46218	Marion	2,544	31	12.2	**	14.1
47302	Delaware	1,875	22	11.7	12.1	**
46203	Marion	3,351	39	11.6	10.1	14.4*
46229	Marion	2,070	23	11.1	6.8*	13.0*
46219	Marion	2,387	26	10.9	7.3*	17.8*
47711	Vanderburgh	1,986	21	10.6	11.1	**
46205	Marion	2,403	25	10.4	7.5*	12.6*
46222	Marion	3,167	32	10.1	4.9*	15.5*

^{*}Numerator less than 20, the rate is unstable.

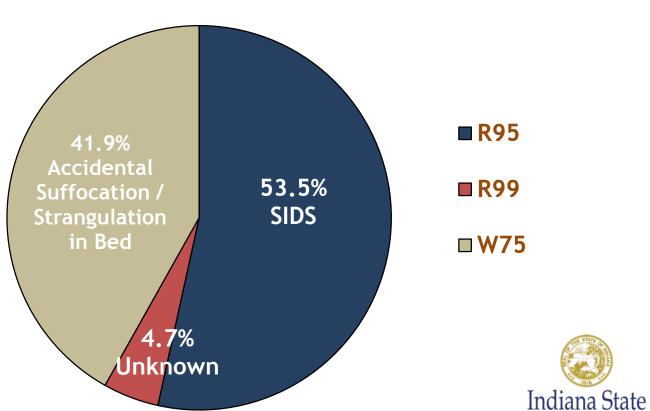
^{**}Rate has been suppressed due to five or fewer outcomes.

SUIDs Rates by Cause Indiana, 2009-2014

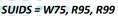


Breakdown of SUIDs deaths Indiana, 2014

% Distribution of SUIDs Deaths N = 86

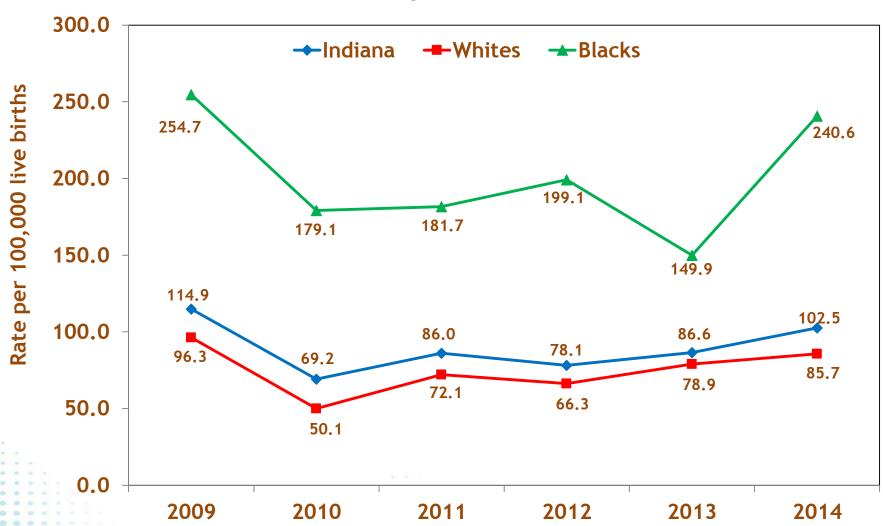


Department of Health

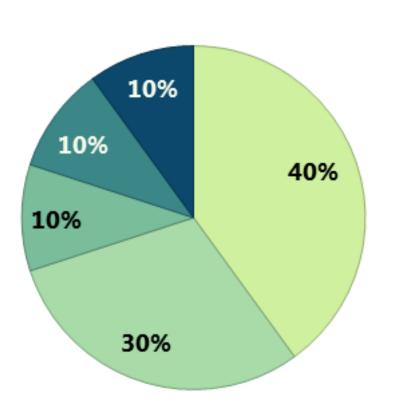


Source: Indiana State Department of Health, Maternal & Child Epidemiology Division [December 21, 2015] Indiana Original Source: Indiana State Department of Health, PHPC, ERC, Data Analysis Team

SUIDs Rates by Race Indiana, 2009-2014





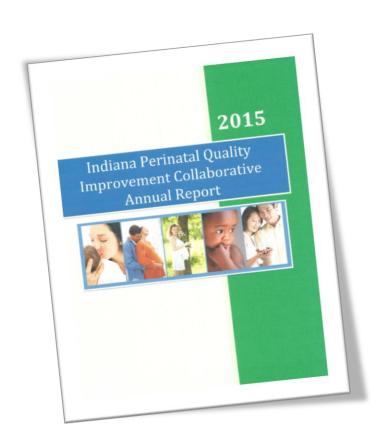


- Social and Economic Factors
- Health Behaviors
- Clinical Care
- Physical Environment
- Genes and Biology

Indiana Perinatal Quality Improvement Collaborative

IPQIC Highlights

- Early Elective Deliveries: July 2014, Medicaid stops paying for non-medically indicated inductions before 39 weeks
- Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS):
 December 2015, four Indiana hospitals are piloting programs to identify and report on NAS
- 17P: June 2015, development of recommendations for utilization of progesterone therapies to prevent prematurity
- Birth Certificate: QI project that made system improvements to Indiana Death Registry
 System, including provision of training, feedback mechanisms, and
 recommendations for next phase of QI



Perinatal Levels of Care

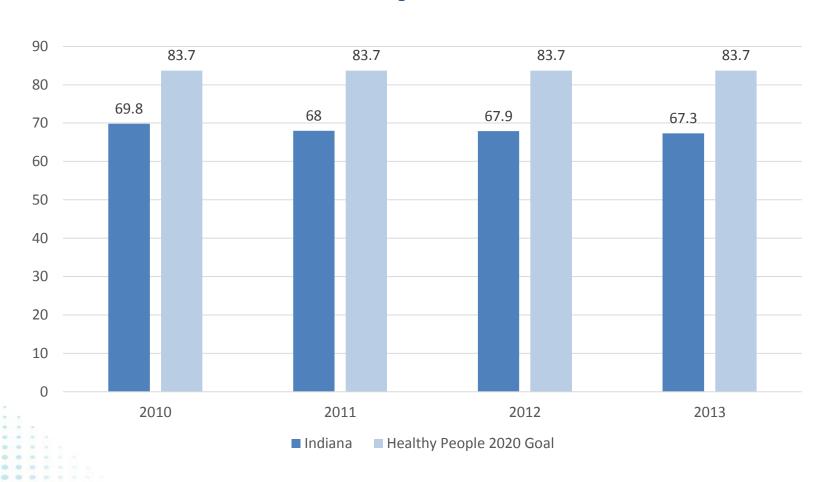
Vision Statement:

- All perinatal care providers and all hospitals have an important role to play in assuring babies born in Indiana have the best start in life.
- All babies will be born when the time is right for both the mother and the baby.
- Through a collaborative effort, all women of childbearing age will receive risk-appropriate care before, during and after pregnancy.

Indiana State

<u>Department of Health</u>

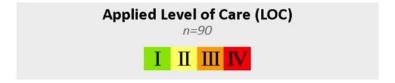
Percent of VLBW Born in Level III Hospitals

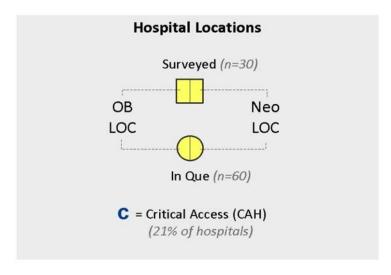


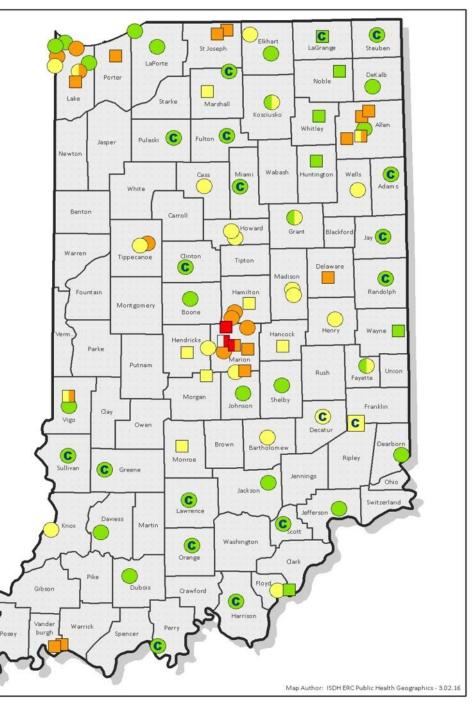
Levels of Care and Survey Status For Indiana Birthing Hospitals

Maternal and Child Health, Indiana State Department of Health

As of March 1st, 2016







Levels of Care timeline

Voluntary Gap Analysis Implementation of Rules 2017

Official
Designation
Visits Begin
2017

Perinatal Centers

- Level III or IV OB and Neonatal
- Responsibilities to affiliate hospitals:
 - Education
 - Quality improvement
 - Support services
 - Back transport
 - Developmental follow-up for high risk infants





Campaign Goals:

- Raise awareness of the problem of infant mortality in Indiana, and engender support for education and prevention efforts.
- Educate Hoosiers that everyone has a role to ensure our babies reach their first birthdays.

Baby and Me, Tobacco Free™

Baby and Me, Tobacco Free™ (BMTF) is an evidenced-based smoking cessation program for pregnant women, through her child's first birthday

- Program Components
 - Individualized education from BMTF certified facilitator
 - 4 sessions prior to baby's birth
 - Monthly postpartum visits until baby turns 1
 - Biochemical testing at every visit
 - Provides up to 12, \$25 diaper vouchers



Baby and Me, Tobacco Free™

October 2013 – March 2016

1,532 Program Enrollees*

369 Infants born nicotine-free

- 92% born ≥ 37 weeks gestation
- 95% born ≥ 5 lbs. 8 oz.

1,620 Vouchers distributed

2014 Data

- 15.1% pregnant Hoosiers smoke
- County rates range from 2.7% to 38.5%
- For women on Medicaid, the number jumps to 25.3%

Baby and Me, Tobacco Free™ Program Sites.



Data Source: 2014 Indiana Natality Report

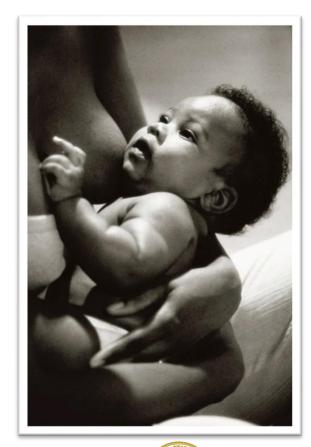
Includes March of Dimes and Anthem affiliated Indiana sites

Breastfeeding

If 90% of US families followed medical recommendations to breastfeed exclusively for 6 months, the United States would save

- \$13 billion per year,
- prevent an excess 911 deaths.

Nearly all lives saved would be infants (\$10.5 billion and 741 deaths at 80% compliance).





Centering®

An Evidence-Based Practice to Improve Birth Outcomes

Better Care • Better Health • Lower Cost

ISDH is expanding Centering Pregnancy in Indiana by funding:

- Advanced Training and Expansion of Centering at Eskenazi facilities
- A brand new implementation of Centering at the Women's Prison
- Certification of Centering implementation at Maple City Health Care Center in Goshen

ISDH is bringing current, and newly interested parties together by spearheading a statewide *Centering Consortium* in an effort to maximize awareness and facilitate new implementations of this program model that has shown marked success in reducing infant mortality and disparities.



Child Fatality Review

Fetal Infant Mortality Review

Focus on Injury Prevention

Focus on Improving Health
Resources and Access

Birth – 17 years

Infants: Birth – 1 year

Fetal Loss

Commonalities Between Reviews

- Shared cases child maltreatment, SUID/SIDS/Unsafe Sleep
- Goals of improving systems, supporting families and preventing deaths
- Shared membership
- State and local focus
- Data collection and reporting

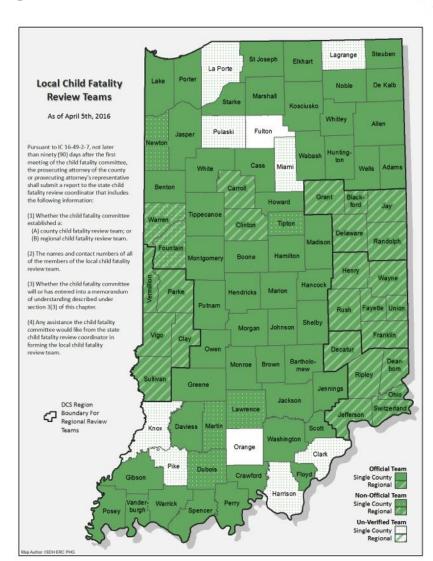


Child Fatality Review

Child Fatality Review (CFR) Teams currently in 91 counties

Impact Highlights:

- Death due to consumer product resulted in warning labels to prevent strangulation/choking.
- Local team noticed need for enhanced communication between drug task force and local DCS office that resulted in new policy and improved system response.
- Safe Sleep education in local high school became integral part of ongoing curriculum.
- Many teams have prevention programs in areas such as: water safety, gun safety, and safe sleep.



Fetal Infant Mortality Review

The FIMR Process

FIMR Informed of Fetal/Infant Death Data Collection: Maternal Interview & Records Review Family Support and Resource Referral **Case Review Community Action** Improved Maternal and Infant Health

Fetal and Infant Mortality Review (FIMR)

- Currently 6 FIMR teams covering 14 counties
- 2 in formation will cover 6 additional counties
- Marion County FIMR well established and has informed many intervention/prevention strategies and serves as resource for others

The purpose of the FIMR is to understand how social, economic, health, educational, environmental and safety issues result in an infant death.

Then, state systems and local communities use that information to improve systems of care and community resources to reduce fetal and infant mortality moving forward.

Safe Sleep



Cribs for Kids® sites throughout Indiana provide safe-sleep education by distributing a Graco® Pack 'n Play® portable crib, pacifier, and safe sleep information to families who cannot otherwise afford a safe place for their babies to sleep.



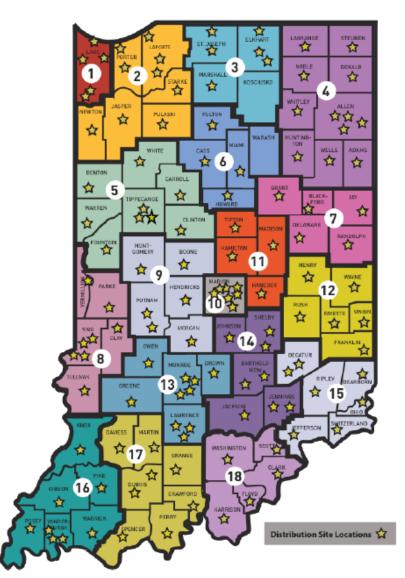
Safe Sleep Program Highlights

Messages: Focus on the **ABC**'s of Safe Sleep practices recommended by the American Academy of Pediatrics and National Institutes of Health:

- ✓ Babies should sleep Alone
- ✓ On their Backs
- ✓ In a **C**rib or bassinette

Achievements:

- More than 100 crib distribution partners joined the program since its inception in July 2014
- The program is now accessible in 91 of the 92 counties
- Since July 2014 approximately 6000 cribs went out to families across the state



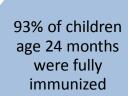




Nurse-Family Partnership® (NFP), is a maternal and early childhood health program that fosters long-term success for first-time moms, their babies and society. NFP has been widely researched and recognized for increasing healthcare access and improving health outcomes.

To qualify for the program, a woman must be less than 28 weeks pregnant with her first child, be Medicaid eligible, and live in a county where services are currently offered.

NFP can reduce infant death, by providing prenatal care and teaching parents about and encouraging smoking cessation, breastfeeding and safe sleep.





33% of NFP households had an increase in income and benefits

90% of babies were born full term

85% of mothers initiated breastfeeding

90% were born at a healthy weight (≥ 5.5 lbs.)

Provided in Indiana by Goodwill Industries, NFP began in Marion County in November 2011 and today serves more than 500 families.

The program has expanded to Lake, Delaware, Madison, Tippecanoe, and White Counties*, with a capacity to serve more than 1,000 families.

Source: goodwillindy.org

Picture: http://www.nursefamilypartnership.org/First-Time-Moms/Stories-from-moms/Crystal-s-story

* Tippecanoe and White Counties funded by IU Health



The key to a healthy baby and a happy mom

Launched on March 1st, 2016!

- ♥ Provide information, referrals and resources relating to maternal and child health care services.
- ♥ Connect mothers and pregnant women with a network of prenatal and child health care services within local communities, state agencies and health care organizations around the state.

 Indiana State Department of Health

MOMS Helpline Goals

- ♥ Promote the MOMS Helpline and the Labor of Love campaign goals throughout the state of Indiana.
- ♥ Provide valuable health care information and referral services to help reduce Indiana's infant mortality rate.
- ♥ Educate and advocate on behalf of moms and pregnant women.









MOMS Helpline Team

Diana Feliciano – Helpline Manager

Communication Specialists

Bertha Glenn Troyce Golden Patricia Ewing Wanda Rasdall Stacey Ware

Resource Database Specialist

Gary Jones – Lead Specialist



The key to a healthy baby and a happy mom

Please visit our website for a full list of services:

http://www.MomsHelpLine.isdh.in.gov

The MCH MOMS Helpline (formerly known as the Indiana Family Helpline) is a program of the Indiana State Department of Health,
Maternal and Child Health Division.

Monday – Friday 7:30am – 5:00pm

Spanish-speaking specialists available

Genomics and Newborn Screening

Two program areas:

- 1. Genomics: IN Birth Defects and Problems Registry (IBDPR)
- 2. Newborn Screening (NBS): All newborns are mandated to have certain screens before leaving birth hospital



Genomics: IBDPR

- IBDPR: IN Birth Defects and Problems Registry
- Annual report and statistics available at: http://www.in.gov/isdh/files/ibdpr progress report july20 13 june2014.pdf
- Physicians' offices required to report certain birth defects
 - Up to age 3 for most reportable birth defects
 - Age 5 for Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (FASD)
 - Any age for autism spectrum disorders (aka, pervasive developmental disorders)
- Instructions for reporting and full list of conditions available here: http://www.in.gov/isdh/20571.htm
- Hospitals passively report by submitting a large file of reportable ICD-9 codes monthly

Newborn Screening (NBS)

3 mandated screens:

- **1.** <u>Heelstick</u> (45 conditions): blood specimen 48hrs after birth
 - Inborn errors of metabolism
 - Endocrine conditions
 - Cystic fibrosis
 - Sickle cell
- **2.** Pulse oximetry screening for critical congenital heart defects (CCHD): 24 hrs after birth
- 3. Universal Newborn Hearing Screen: overseen by the Early Hearing Detection and Intervention (EHD program

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Why do these screens?

- Required by Indiana Code 16-14-17
- Early detection & treatment of NBS disorders

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- Lessens severity
- Improves quality and length of life
- Lack of early detection can lead to:
 - Severe intellectual disability
 - Inadequate growth & development
 - death

Safety PIN bill

- Appropriates \$13.5 million to fight infant mortality in Indiana
- In two ways:
 - \$2.5 million to develop a two-way app for pregnant moms to encourage better prenatal care
 - 8 applicants; evaluating proposals at this time
 - \$11 million to distribute through a grant program

Safety PIN grants

- Innovative approaches to address IM
- Must show infant mortality rate reduction
- Competitive grants for:
 - Health departments
 - Hospitals
 - Other health care related entity
 - Nonprofit organizations
- Completed applications July 1





Tanya Lewis Lee
Author, Producer
and Activist



Kyle Pruett, MD
Child Psychiatrist
and Author

Featured Speakers:



Ryan Adcock

Director

Cradle Cincinnati

For registration and additional information, visit: www.infantmortalitysummit-indiana.org

Emcee:



Debby Knox CBS4 News Anchor

Labor of Love Summit

Monday, October 17, 2016

JW Marriott

10 S. West Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204





Summary

- 597 infants in Indiana died before their first birthday
- Black infants in Indiana are 2.5X more likely to die than white infants
- 14.4% of infant deaths can be attributed to SUIDs
- Much higher percentage of women smoking during pregnancy when compared to the nation
- Lower percentages of women receiving early prenatal care and breastfeeding when compared to the U.S.
- Large disparities in all indicators make prevention efforts complex

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Areas of opportunity

- Levels of care delivery centers
- Smoking cessation
- Wrap around services perinatal
- Pre-natal care access
- Safe sleep
- Shared quality outcomes common data set
- Shared collaboration structure IPQIC



Proud to be Partners!

