



State of the State: 10th Anniversary Summit!

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Approval Statement	Oklahoma Nurses Association is approved as a provider of nursing continuing professional development by the Midwest Multistate Division, an accredited approver by the American Nurses Credentialing Center's Commission on Accreditation.
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THANK YOU TO OKLAHOMA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH!







BBFOK Summit funded by Title V federal maternal/child health funds

The OBRC Team



Our Team

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**AMERICAN
JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH**


**PREVENTION OF INFANT MORTALITY BY
BREAST FEEDING**

By WILLIAM H. DAVIS, M.D.,
Vital Statistician of Boston Board of Health.


Much has been said from time to time in favor of breast feeding of infants; and statements have been made that 80 or 85 per cent. of infant deaths occur among bottle-fed babies.

Published in 1912

Breastfeeding initiation is significantly associated with reduced odds (26%) of post-perinatal infant deaths in multiple racial and ethnic groups within the US population.

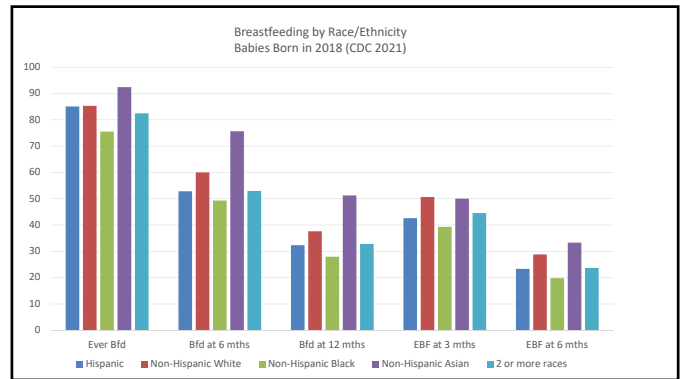
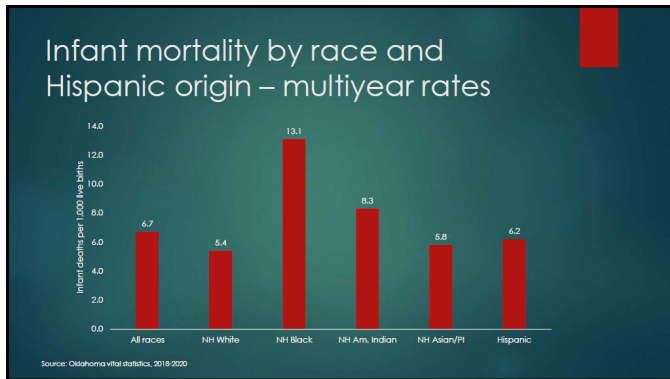


The Lancet Regional Health - Americas
Available online 28 October 2021, 100094
In Press, Corrected Proof



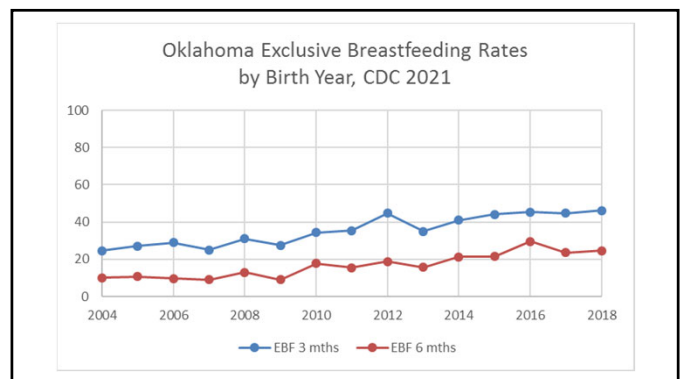
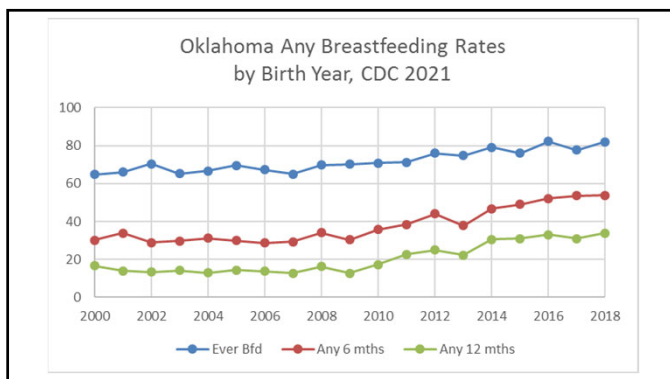
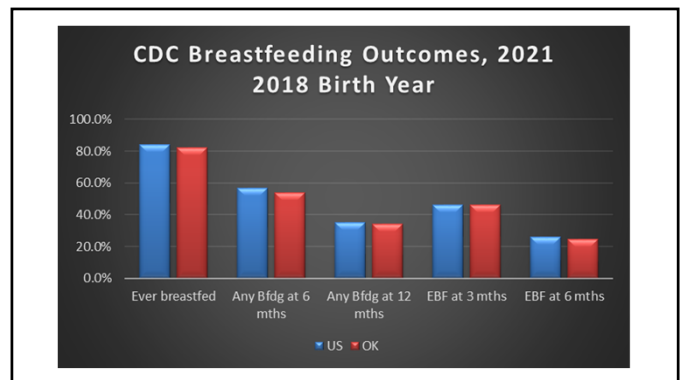
Breastfeeding and Post-perinatal Infant Deaths in the United States, A National Prospective Cohort Analysis

Ruowei Li ^{1,2,3,8}, Julie Ware ², Aimin Chen ³, Jennifer M. Nelson ^{1,8}, Jennifer M. Kmet ⁴, Sharyn E. Parks ^{5,8}, Ardythe L. Morrow ^{6,7}, Jian Chen ¹, Cria G. Perrine ^{1,8}

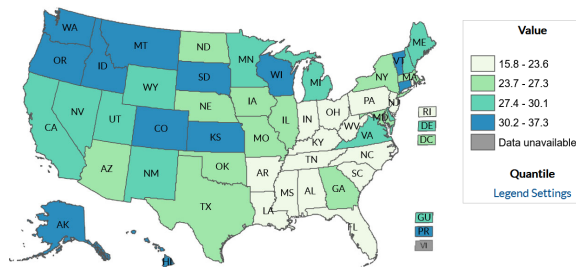


Oklahoma Breastfeeding Rates Babies Born in 2018 (CDC 2021)

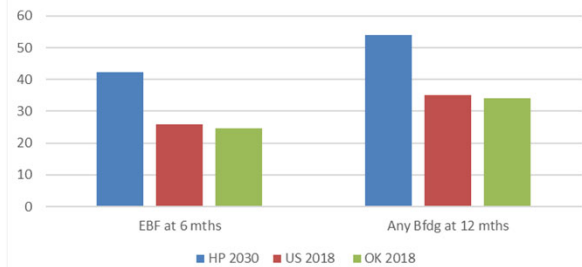
2021 (CDC)	National	Oklahoma	Ranking (out of 50)
Ever breastfed	83.9%	82.1%	38 th
Any Bfdg at 6 months	56.7%	53.8%	37 th
Any Bfdg at 12 months	35.0%	34.0%	34 th
EBF at 3 months	46.3%	46.1%	31 st
EBF at 6 months	25.8%	24.7%	33 rd



Percent of Infants EBF through 6 months
Born in 2018, CDC 2021

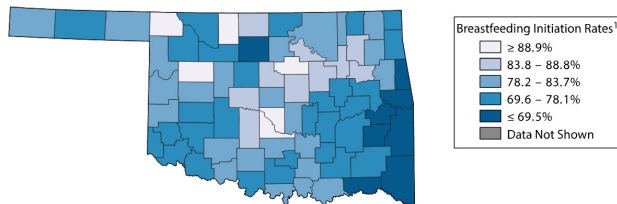


Healthy People 2030 Goals
US and OK 2018 Birth Year, CDC 2021



Breastfeeding Initiation Rates by County or
County Equivalent in Oklahoma

US Birth Certificate Breastfeeding Initiation Data, 2018–2019



CDC mPINC | 2020 Oklahoma Results Report

What is mPINC?

mPINC is CDC's national survey of Maternity Practices in Infant Nutrition and Care.

What does mPINC measure?

The survey measures care practices and policies that impact newborn feeding, feeding education, staff skills, and discharge support.

Who is included in mPINC surveys?

CDC invites all hospitals with maternity services in the U.S. and territories to participate. In 2020, 38 of 47 eligible hospitals in Oklahoma participated (81%).



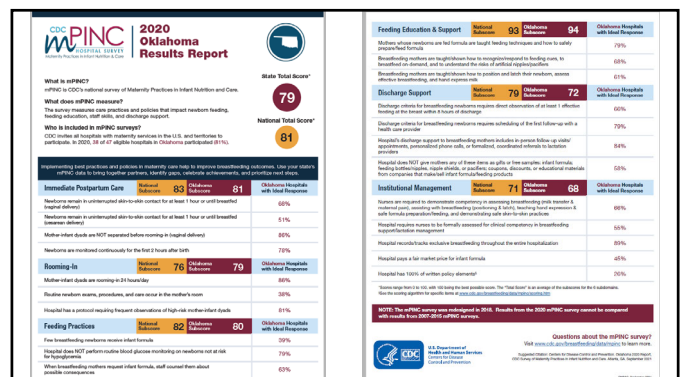
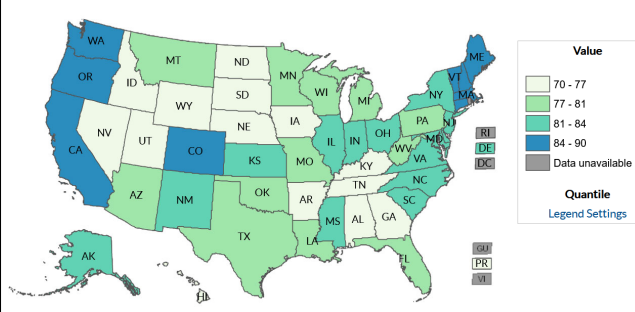
State Total Score*

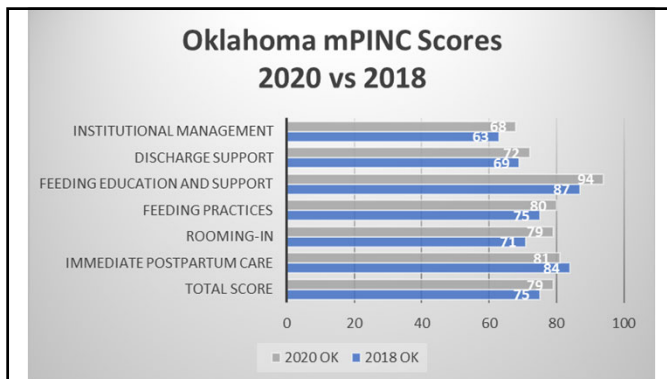
79

National Total Score*

81

Average mPINC Score among Hospitals and Birthing Facilities, CDC 2020





Institutional Management	National Subscore	Oklahoma Subscore	Oklahoma Hospitals with Ideal Response
Nurses are required to demonstrate competency in assessing breastfeeding (milk transfer & maternal pain), assisting with breastfeeding (positioning & latch), teaching hand expression & safe formula preparation/feeding, and demonstrating safe skin-to-skin practices	71	68	66%
Hospital requires nurses to be formally assessed for clinical competency in breastfeeding support/lactation management			55%
Hospital records/tracks exclusive breastfeeding throughout the entire hospitalization			89%
Hospital pays a fair market price for infant formula			45%
Hospital has 100% of written policy elements ⁵			26%

CDC mPINC
HOSPITAL SURVEY
Maternity Practices in Infant Nutrition & Care

mPINC Ten Steps Assessment Tool

Aligning CDC's Maternity Practices in Infant Nutrition and Care (mPINC) Survey to the Ten Steps to Successful Breastfeeding

Step 1: Hospital Policies

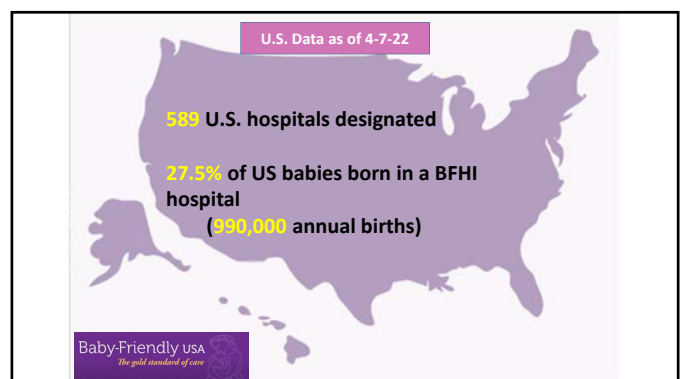
Comply fully with the *International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes* and relevant World Health Assembly resolutions. Have a written infant feeding policy that is routinely communicated to staff and parents. Establish ongoing monitoring and data-management systems*

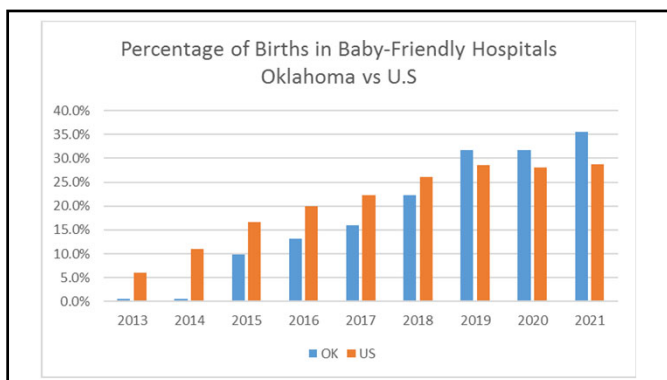
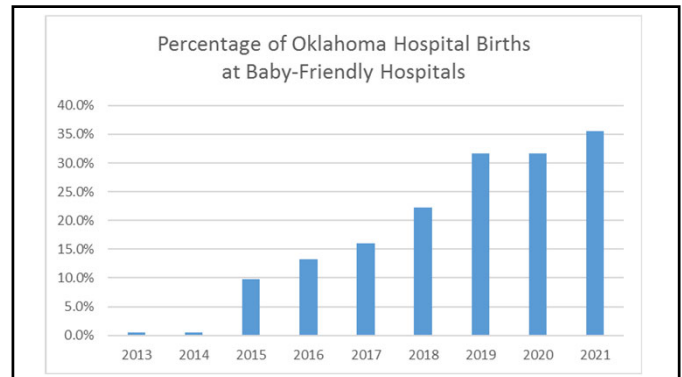
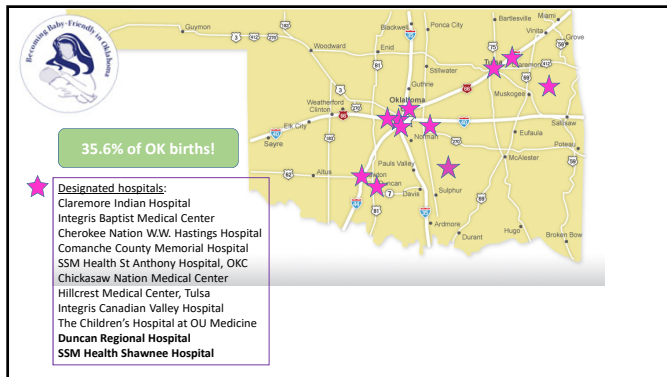
Ten Steps Competency ¹	mPINC Item	mPINC Domain	mPINC Data Element	Ideal Response ²	Hospital Response	Did the Hospital Select the Ideal Response?
Compliance with the Code: Acquisition of infant formula	Indicates how your hospital acquires infant formula.	Institutional Management	G4_a1	Pays fair market price Not ideal: Receives Free or Unknown/Unsure		
Compliance with the Code: Distribution of infant formula or formula-related supplies/coupons as gifts	Indicates whether your hospital gives mothers any of these items free of charge (not including items prescribed as part of medical care): a) infant formula, b) feeding bottles/nipples, nipple shields, or pacifiers, or c) coupons, discounts, or educational materials from manufacturers that make	Discharge Support	G5_a1/G5_a2/ G5_a3	No to all three items Not ideal: Yes to any item		

Maternity Practices in Infant Nutrition and Care (mPINC™) Survey

i CDC's 2022 national survey of Maternity Practices in Infant Nutrition and Care (mPINC) launched in April!

The 2022 mPINC survey will include all hospitals in U.S. states and territories that provide maternity care services. Similar to past surveys, screening phone calls will be made to hospitals on a rolling basis. These screening phone calls will be used to (1) determine whether a hospital is eligible to complete the survey, and (2) obtain the email address for the best point of contact to email a hospital-specific link to the survey. The survey will be online only. [Learn more.](#)

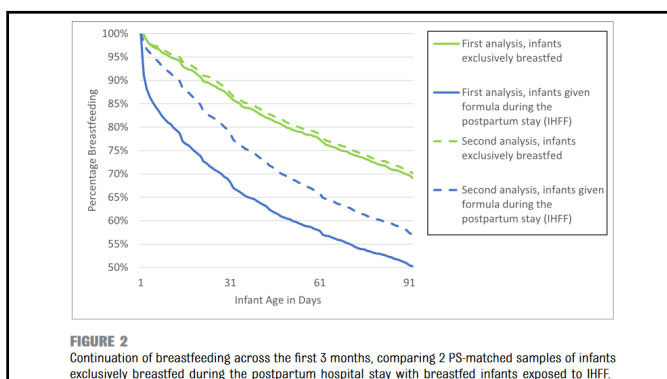




In-Hospital Formula Feeding and Breastfeeding Duration

McCoy and Heggie, Pediatrics 2020

- Despite evidence-based guidelines on when IHFF is appropriate, many infants are given formula unnecessarily during the postpartum hospital stay.
- Infants enrolled in Minnesota WIC.
- Over 5,000 infants that were either breastfed and given formula or EBF.
- **Infants exposed to IHFF were at 2.5 to 6 times higher risk of early weaning in the first year**
- Strategies to reduce IHFF include **prenatal education, peer counseling, hospital staff and physician education, and skin-to-skin contact.**



More than half of parents and pregnant women exposed to aggressive formula milk marketing – WHO, UNICEF

New report details exploitative practices employed by \$55 billion formula industry, compromising child nutrition, violating international commitments

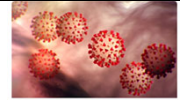
22 February 2022 | News release | Geneva | Reading time: 4 min (1055 words)

It uncovers systematic and unethical marketing strategies used by the formula milk industry – now worth a staggering US\$ 55 billion – to influence parents' infant feeding decisions.

You See, They See:
Formula milk marketing and infant feeding



Breastfeeding and COVID-19



- **ALL major medical organizations recommend that mothers continue breastfeeding through this pandemic.**
- If a mother is a PUI or tests +, then she needs to **wear a mask and practice good hand hygiene.**
- AAP, CDC, WHO: At time of delivery, keep mom and baby together, skin-to-skin contact and early initiation.
- COVID vaccine is safe to receive while breastfeeding. Also safe to donate milk to a HMBANA milk bank.

One thing we learned during the pandemic!



With permission



USBC

A photo of an 85-year-old Brazilian woman getting her first hug in the COVID-19 pandemic has won World Press Photo of the Year



First hug in 5 months!

The Impact of COVID-19 on Breastfeeding Rates in a Low-Income Population, BFMEd 2022

TABLE 2. BREASTFEEDING OUTCOMES AMONG SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN PARTICIPATING BORN BEFORE AND AFTER MARCH 2020

	Total (N = 2,426)	Children born before March 2020 (n = 1,740)	Children born after March 2020 (n = 686)
Any breastfeeding at 1 month	78.89% (1925)	79.66% (1390)	76.96% (534), $p=0.1396$
Any breastfeeding at 3 months	62.72% (1430)	64.57% (1127)	56.70% (303), $p=0.0001$
Any breastfeeding at 6 months	47.47% (942)	48.69% (850)	38.62% (92), $p=0.0035$
Fully breastfeeding at 1 month	37.89% (924)	41.79% (729)	28.09% (195), $p<0.00001$
Fully breastfeeding at 3 months	26.06% (594)	28.51% (498)	18.06% (97), $p<0.00001$
Fully breastfeeding at 6 months	15.02% (298)	15.66% (273)	10.38% (25), $p=0.0318$

Initiation rates were not affected but duration rates declined significantly.

CONCLUSION: Face-to-face support should remain a priority for breastfeeding support, especially for populations already at risk of early breastfeeding cessation.

> Am J Obstet Gynecol. 2021 Sep;3(5):100403. doi: 10.1016/j.ajogmf.2021.100403. Epub 2021 May 25.

COVID-19 vaccine acceptance among pregnant, breastfeeding, and nonpregnant reproductive-aged women

- Anonymous survey offered to all women at Columbia University Irving Medical Center, New York. TOTAL RESPONDENTS = 1,012
- Working in healthcare was not associated with vaccine acceptance
- All nonwhite races (except non-Hispanic Asian) and Spanish-speaking respondents less likely to accept vaccination

• VACCINE ACCEPTANCE:

- Nonpregnant = 76% ($p<0.001$)
- Breastfeeding = 55%
- Pregnant = 44% ($p<0.001$)

Clinical Trial > Front Immunol. 2021 Nov 3;12:777103. doi: 10.3389/fimmu.2021.777103. eCollection 2021.

COVID-19 mRNA Vaccination in Lactation: Assessment of Adverse Events and Vaccine Related Antibodies in Mother-Infant Dyads

- Prospective cohort of 50 lactating individuals who received mRNA vaccines
- Infant ages ranged from 1.1 to 8.9 months
- No severe maternal or infant adverse events
- 2 mothers and 2 infants + Covid before full immune response
- No IgG antibodies detected in infant plasma

**Significant transfer of
IgA and IgG antibodies
into human milk**

**Passive
Immunity!**



**OKLAHOMA
mothers' milk bank**

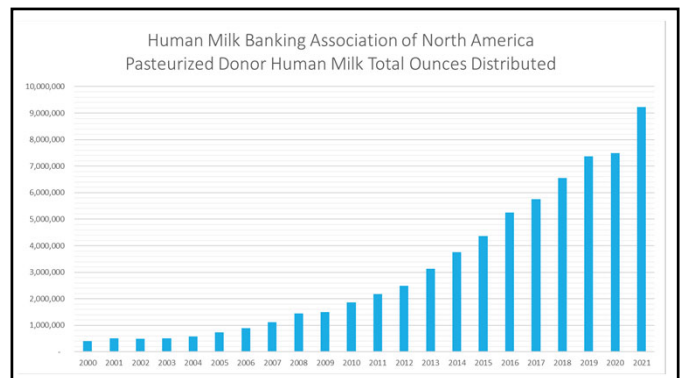
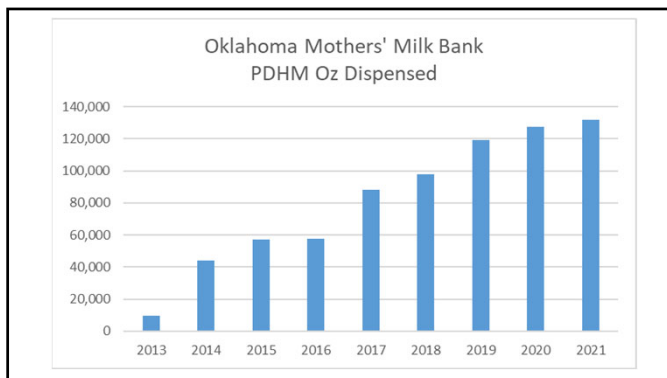
www.okmilkbank.org
405-297-LOVE

13th milk
bank in
the U.S.!





Our New Home!
940 NE 13th, Garrison Tower,
Ste 1220



From the Research

Chronic Lactation Insufficiency Is a Public Health Issue:
Commentary on "We Need Patient-Centered Research
in Breastfeeding Medicine" by Stuebe.
Breastfeed Med 2021;16:349–350.

- 5-15% of breastfeeding parents experience chronic lactation insufficiency
- Chronic lactation insufficiency may be the first sign of:
 - PCOS, thyroid dysfunction, insulin resistance, pre-diabetes and diabetes, insufficient glandular tissue
- **Official screening and diagnostic criteria do not exist!**

Chronic Lactation Insufficiency Is a Public Health Issue:
Commentary on "We Need Patient-Centered Research
in Breastfeeding Medicine" by Stuebe.
Breastfeed Med 2021;16:349–350.

Pubmed search for
"low milk supply or
lactation insufficiency"
=
1,805 articles

Pubmed search for
"erectile dysfunction"
=
26,582 articles

**"Both are serious conditions that affect quality of life and
higher risk for or co-occurrence of serious health conditions"**

Integrative Review of Antenatal Milk Expression and
Mother–Infant Outcomes During the First 2 Weeks After Birth

• 15 total articles eligible for review

Conclusion:

"AME may support breastfeeding by **improving breastfeeding self-efficacy and milk supply and by decreasing early formula use.**

Synthesized literature on AME shows the **safety of the practice** and that infants of women who practice AME have a **greater likelihood of breastfeeding exclusivity** during the short term."

Juntereal and Spatz, JOGNN 2021

Academy of Breastfeeding Medicine Protocols in 2021

REVISED:

- Hypoglycemia
- Ankyloglossia Position Statement
- Breastfeeding Friendly Physician's Office

NEW:

- Supporting Breastfeeding During Maternal or Child Hospitalization

New from AAP and ACOG in 2021

AAP Clinical Report

- Promoting Human Milk and Breastfeeding for the Very Low Birth Weight Infant

ACOG Committee Opinions

- Barriers to Breastfeeding: Supporting Initiation and Continuation of Breastfeeding
- Breastfeeding Challenges

Questions??

