WHAT MAKES MOTHERS CHANGE THEIR MINDS? UNEXPECTED RESULTS AROUND ACCURACY OF BREASTFEEDING DATA ON THE MASSACHUSETTS BIRTH CERTIFICATE

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This project completed with no outside funding.

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Background

- In 2003, the National Center for Health Statistics added a breastfeeding question to the new national electronic birth certificate:
 "Is the infant being breastfed at discharge?"
- Since then, many states have added a breastfeeding question to their birth certificate:
 In Massachusetts: "Are you breastfeeding or do you intend to breastfeed?"

Objective

To determine whether birth certificate data accurately reflected actual feeding method on the Massachusetts birth certificate.

Selected 306 medical records at Lowell General Hospital (LGH) and 232 medical records at Boston Medical Center (BMC)

 Data were initially collected from randomized medical records being used for a larger study

Lowell General Hospital:
1,700 births per year

Boston Medical Center:
 2,500 births per year
 Baby-Friendly TM Hospital

 Both hospitals serve urban populations with a high percentage of immigrants

- The mother's answer to the birth certificate breastfeeding question was obtained from:
 the birth certificate worksheet at LGH

 - the hospital's internal, perinatal database at BMC

 Feeding documentation from the infant's bedside feeding chart was compared with the mother's answer to the breastfeeding question.

Birth Certificate Worksheet

MOTHER	MM DD YYYY	No Prenatal Care	MM (LAST PRENATAL CARE VIS		MBER OF PRENATAL VISITS FOR THIS PREGNANC 		
	31. MOTHER'S HEIGHT (Restirches)	32. MOTHER'S PRI	EPREGNANCY W	BIGHT 33. MOTHER'S WI	EIGHT AT DELIVER	34. DID MOTHER GET WIC FOOD FOR HERSELF DURING THIS PRECINANCY? = Yes = No		
	35. NUMBER OF PREVIOUS 36. F LIVE BIRTHS (Do not include this chick		OUTCOMES induced to pregnancies)	37. CIGARETTE SMOKING BEFORE AND DURING For each time pelicit, either effect anabler on number of packs of cigarette annotation. If NO Average number of cigarette or packs of cigarette times Months Balan Programmy Piort Times Months of Programmy Becond Three Months of Programmy Third Timeshort of Programmy Third Timeshort of Programmy		INO PREGNANCY 38. PRINCIPAL BOURCE OF Profiganeties or the NCNE, ENTER 30 ⁻ . DELIVERY INTER smoked per day. Physics smoked per day.		
	SSC. DATE OF LAST LIVE BIRTH	38L DATE OF LAS	OUTCOME	B. DATE LAST NORMAL	MENSES BEGAN	40. MOTHER'S MEDICAL RECORD NUMBER		
MEDICAL AND HEALTH INFORMATION	41. RESK FACTORS IN THIS PRECAMINCY (Creat all that apply) Diabets Proprigramcy (Diagnosis pfor to this pregnancy) 0 Gestional (Diagnosis in this pregnancy)		Construction provide classes at test specify Construction provide classes Construction Cons			D Finite state and motion of all states (2016), and 0 signal for the states of all states (2016), and 0 signal for the states (2016), and (2016), an		
NEWBORN	48. NEWBORN MEDICAL RECORD 49. BIRTHWEIGHT (grans preferred	area di sua D	ABNORMAL CO (Chi	FORMATION NUTIONS OF THE NEWBO kk all that apply)	. A	INGENITAL ANOMALIES OF THE NEWBORN (Check all that apply) stroaphaly		
Name Medical Record	Service of the s	TATECK	totowing dethery Assisted ventilati- sit hours NECU admission Newborn given a througy Artificatios monite suspected neons Detaue or seriou Digetificant bitm in more litigat.	on required for more than unfactant replacement all topics a recursingle dyntunction (uny stantant fracture), per the not this unstantant (in t	o Mio O Co O Co O Co O Co O Co O Co O Co O C	 Meningemyelocele/Spina bilida Cyanotic congenital heart disease Congenital disphragmatic hemia 		
			which paragree is	(onlinearting)	DF REPORT? 55. IS THE INFANT BEING OF REPORT? 55. IS THE INFANT BEING AL SIDJA URINING D YES D NO			

Infant's Bedside Feeding Chart

		DATE	POUND	WE	GHT	KILOGRA	MS			
		6-12	6-11.8	2	3	055	+ 17.			
		6-13	6-7.4		2		1 6%.	Пм	ECONIU	М
			NTAKE				OUTPU	л		Nurse
TIME	TYPE	AMOUNT	TOLERANCE	Ability to	PO feed	URINE	LABS	STOOL	LABS	Initials
2230	BF wel	on d+D	5 delivery	900	l	V	ø			AA
900	BE	both sides	good			\checkmark		Mec.		AA
800	BF	20 min (both) good	3	4	Ø		Mec		AA
130	RF	10min (bol)	1 90001	61	(La	ø		Ø		BB
230	BF	Both	900d	30	al	ø		ø		BB
130	BF	Both	good good	5	Q	ø		ø		PA
900	Sim	10 cc	good	Jan	2	V		ø		CC
1030	BF	Both	good	900	K	Ø		V		AA
200	BF	Both	good	900 900 900	2	Ø		ø		AP
530	BF	Both	good	9000	2	Ø		ø		AA
355	BF	20min (both)	9000	2000	2	V		/		CC
100	Sim	40cc	good	cup fi	eed	Ø		Ø		BB
300	BF	Both (20min	1 good	gez	Q	V		ø		AA
700	BF	40 min (be 1)	good	de	L.					-
										-
										-

NURSE'S SIGNATURE AND INITIALS

INIT.	NAME	INIT.	NAME
AA	Nurse A		
BB	Nurse B		
CC	Nurse C		

- Certain demographics, such as language, might affect the mother's ability to answer the question accurately.
- Chi square analyses performed to determine differences between women who answered accurately and women who answered inaccurately.

 At LGH, birth certificate answers agreed with infant feeding record in 95% of cases (290/306)

 At BMC, birth certificate answers agreed in 80% of cases (185/232)

• LGH

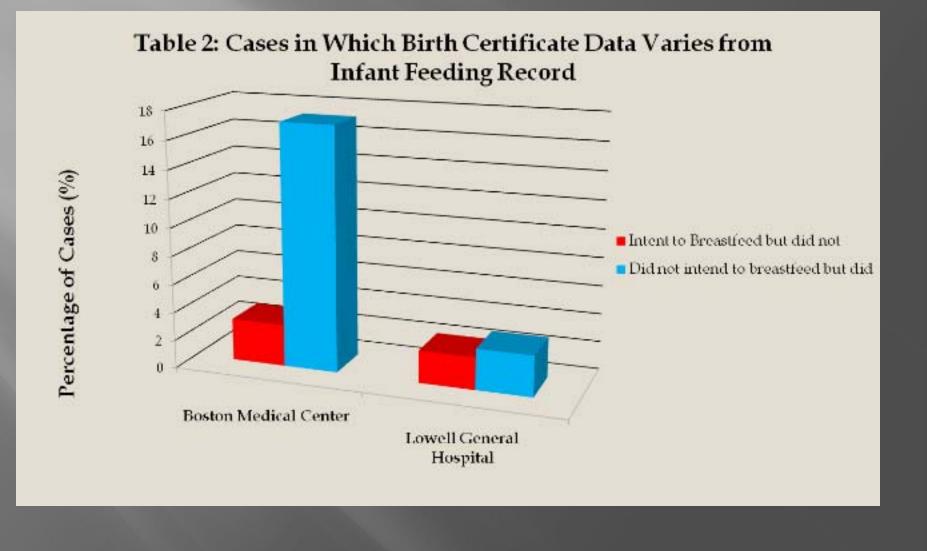
- 7 women stated intent to breastfeed but did not
- 9 women said they would not breastfeed, but did

■ BMC

- 7 women stated intent to breastfeed but did not
- 40 women (17%) said they would not breastfeed, but did

Table 1: Percentage of Cases in Which Birth Certificate Data Matches Infant Feeding Record





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In chi square analyses women who answered accurately did not differ significantly by age, insurance status, or maternal birth place from women who answered inaccurately

Conclusions

- Breastfeeding data found on the Massachusetts birth certificate is accurate, but varies between the 2 hospitals
- Although breastfeeding is a desirable health behavior, surprisingly, intent was not overstated

Conclusions

- The theory that women make infant feeding decisions in pregnancy may be flawed. 20% of women at Boston Medical Center apparently changed their feeding decision after the baby was born.
- Supportive breastfeeding policies associated with the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative may have contributed to this maternal change of mind at Boston Medical Center.

Conclusions

These results stress the importance of breastfeeding support in the postpartum environment where providers should guard against making assumptions about women who might enter the facility stating intent to formula feed.