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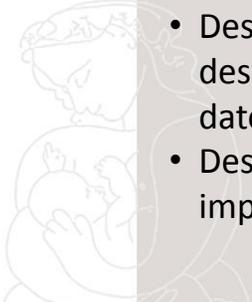
**Overview of the Baby -
Friendly NICU
Designation in the
United States**



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Speaker Disclosures

- The speaker discloses employment with Baby-Friendly USA, Inc.
- There are no other conflicts of interest.
- This presentation is not supported by any funds from companies that violate the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes.



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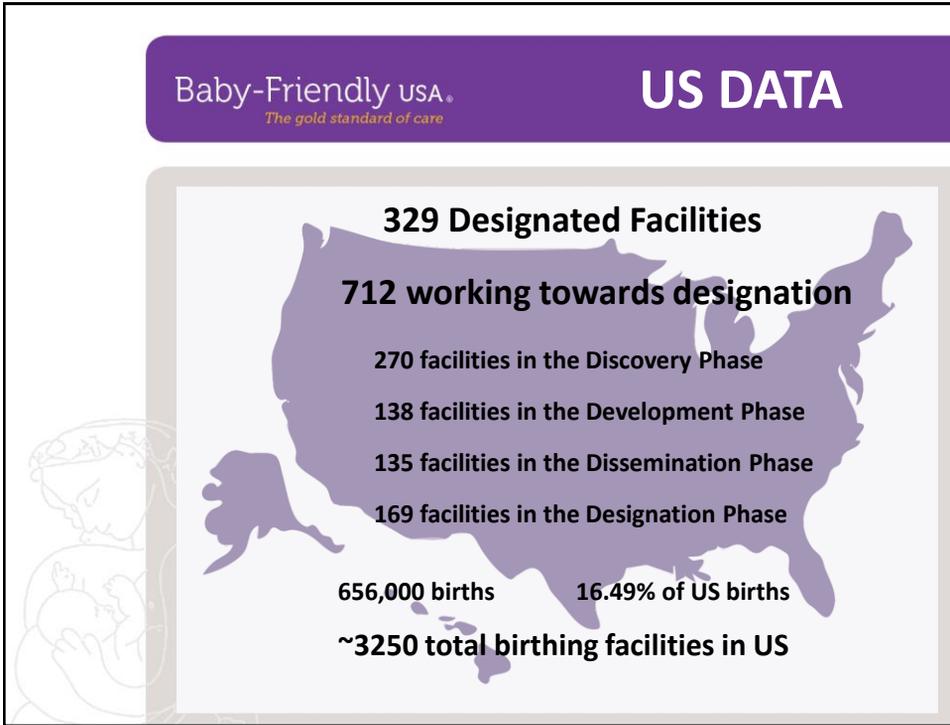
Objectives

- Describe why the Baby-Friendly NICU designation is important.
- Describe the work that has been accomplished globally on the BFHI-NICU designation: NEO-BFHI.
- Describe the work that has been done on the designation by the BFHI-US NICU Task Force to date.
- Describe some of the challenges before us in implementing the BFHI-US NICU designation.

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State of the BFHI in the US





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California DATA



77 Designated Facilities
174,140 births
4.3% of US births
(Counts KP Orange and Ventura County as 1 each)

74 working towards designation

- 19 facilities in the Discovery Phase
- 10 facilities in the Development Phase
- 17 facilities in the Dissemination Phase
- 28 facilities in the Designation Phase

~ 73,000 births (missing data for some hospitals)



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2016 Projections



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2016 Projections

16 hospitals working on QIP - ~ 34,000 births

6 hospitals will be revisited - ~ 17,000 births

23 Assessments scheduled between 1/1/16
and 3/31/16 - ~ 22,000 births

#s put 18% or 721,000 births in sight for
mid-2016

126 potential additional assessments for 2016

(171 D4 hospitals - 45 hospitals above = 126)



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2016 Projections

12/31/2016 - 20% of US births in BFHI hospitals



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EMPower Impact

94 working towards designation
191,146 births
will be ~ 5% increase in BFHI births

- 7 facilities in the Discovery Phase
6,864 births
- 67 facilities in the Development Phase
139,224 births
- 15 facilities in the Dissemination Phase
35,821 births
- 5 facilities in the Designation Phase
9,237 births

NOTE: Not all facilities have submitted Facility Data Sheets



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EMPower Impact

EMPower - 25% of US births in BFHI hospitals



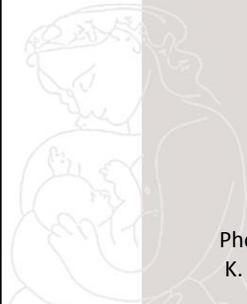
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WHY NICU?

Importance of a Baby-Friendly NICU Designation



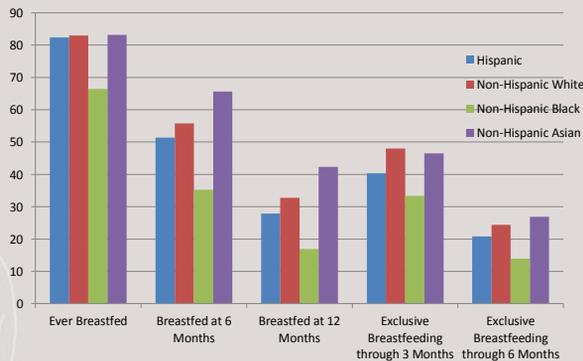
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Addressing Disparities

Rates of Any and Exclusive Breastfeeding by Socio-demographics among Children Born in 2012



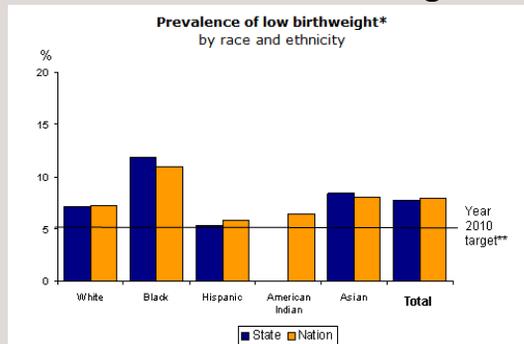
SOURCE: http://www.cdc.gov/breastfeeding/data/nis_data/index.htm



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Addressing Disparities

Which mothers are most likely to deliver infants of low birthweight?



* Low Birthweight includes VLBW < 1500 g and LBW = 1500- <2500 g.
** Year 2010 target: Reduce low birthweight to < 5.0 percent.

http://www.cdc.gov/pednss/how_to/interpret_data/case_studies/low_birthweight/who.htm accessed 1/25/16

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FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

1. Policy drives practice.
2. Well trained staff safely practice evidence-based care.
3. Monitoring of practice assures adherence to policy.



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National Multi-Disciplinary Task Force

Chaired by Kathleen Marinelli, MD



Photo courtesy of K. Marinelli MD



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National Multi-Disciplinary Task Force

- 5 Neonatologists
- 3 NICU Nurses - lactation consultants
- 1 Bioethicist
- 1 NICU Dietitian
- 1 NICU Developmental Care Therapist
- 1 Donor milk banking professional
- 2 Epidemiologists
- 1 Evaluator

Geographic, racial and cultural diversity were also criteria in task force selection



DEVELOPMENT OF:

- NICU Guidelines and Evaluation Criteria
- Staff Training Requirements
- Tools to Assist Facilities with Implanting Criteria
- Question and Answer Document
- Assessment Tools
- Evaluation Method



The screenshot shows the website's navigation menu with links for 'ABOUT US', 'FAQS', 'GET STARTED', 'FIND FACILITIES', and 'LOGIN'. A 'QUICK FIND' section includes buttons for 'GET STARTED', 'GUIDELINES & CRITERIA', 'TEN STEPS', and 'BABY-FRIENDLY LOCATOR'. A 'STAY CONNECTED' section features a social media widget for Facebook and Twitter.



Neo-BFHI
The Baby-Friendly
Hospital Initiative
for Neonatal Wards

www.babyfriendlyusa.org
"Health care systems should ensure that maternity care practices provide education and counseling on breastfeeding. Hospitals should become more "baby-friendly," by taking steps like those recommended by

Ten Steps for Promoting and Protecting Breastfeeding for Vulnerable Infants

Diane L. Spatz, PhD, RNC

Breast milk is the preferred food for infants, including ill and preterm infants. Ensuring skilled and compassionate breastfeeding support for these vulnerable infants requires a specialized approach. The author outlines 10 steps for promoting and protecting breastfeeding in vulnerable infants. The steps include providing the parent with information necessary to make an informed decision to breastfeed; assisting the mother with the establishment and maintenance of a milk supply; ensuring correct breast milk management (storage and handling) techniques; developing procedures and approaches to feeding the infant breast milk; providing skin-to-skin care (kangaroo care) and opportunities for nonnutritive suckling at the breast; managing the transition to the breast; ensuring milk transfer; preparing the infant and the family for infant hospital discharge; and providing appropriate follow-up care. Material and examples are drawn from the author's research and clinical work at the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia. Current research is utilized, and the role of the nurse is emphasized throughout. Key words: breastfeeding, breast milk, neonatal care, suckling, skin-to-skin care.

Three Guiding Principles and Ten Steps
to protect, promote and support *breastfeeding*

Core document with recommended standards and criteria

www.ilca.org

Comparison of the Ten Steps

BFHI US	10 Steps Vulnerable Infants-Spatz	NEO BFHI
1. Have a written breastfeeding policy that is routinely communicated to all health care staff.	Informed decision	Have a written breastfeeding policy that is routinely communicated to all health care staff.
2. Train all health care staff in the skills necessary to implement this policy.	Establishment & maintenance of milk supply	Educate and train all staff in the specific knowledge and skills necessary to implement this policy.
3. Inform all pregnant women about the benefits and management of breastfeeding.	Human milk management	Inform all hospitalized pregnant women at risk for preterm delivery or birth of a sick infant about the management of lactation and breastfeeding and benefits of breastfeeding.

Comparison of the Ten Steps

BFHI US	10 Steps Vulnerable Infants-Spatz	NEO BFHI
4. Help mothers initiate breastfeeding within one hour of birth.	Feeding the infant the milk	Encourage early, continuous, and prolonged mother–infant skin-to-skin contact (kangaroo mother care) without unjustified restrictions. Place babies in skin-to-skin contact with their mothers immediately following birth for at least an hour. Encourage mothers to recognize when their babies are ready to breastfeed and offer help if needed.

Comparison of the Ten Steps

BFHI US	10 Steps Vulnerable Infants-Spatz	NEO BFHI
5. Show mothers how to breastfeed and how to maintain lactation, even if they are separated from their infants.	Skin-to-skin care	Show mothers how to initiate and maintain lactation and establish early breastfeeding with infant stability as the only criterion.
6. Give infants no food or drink other than breast-milk, unless medically indicated.	Non-nutritive sucking	Give newborn infants no food or drink other than breast milk, unless medically indicated.
7. Practice rooming in - allow mothers and infants to remain together 24 hours a day.	Transition to breast	Enable mothers and infants to remain together 24 hours a day.

Comparison of the Ten Steps

BFHI US	10 Steps Vulnerable Infants-Spatz	NEO BFHI
8. Encourage breastfeeding on demand.	Measuring milk transfer	Encourage demand feeding or, when needed, semi-demand feeding as a transitional strategy for preterm and sick infants.
9. Give no pacifiers or artificial nipples to breastfeeding infants.	Preparation for discharge	Use alternatives to bottle-feeding at least until breastfeeding is well established and use pacifiers and nipple shields only for justifiable reasons.
10. Foster the establishment of breastfeeding support groups and refer mothers to them on discharge from the hospital or birth center.	Appropriate follow-up	Prepare parents for continued breastfeeding and ensure access to support services/groups after hospital discharge.

NEO-BFHI— +Three Guiding Principles

1. The staff attitude to the mother must focus on the individual mother and her situation.
2. The facility must provide family-centered care, supported by the environment.
3. The facility must ensure continuity of care, that is, continuity of pre-, peri-, and postnatal, and post-discharge care.

BFHI-US and NEO-BFHI + the International Code...

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Baby-Friendly USA® **Where are we now?**

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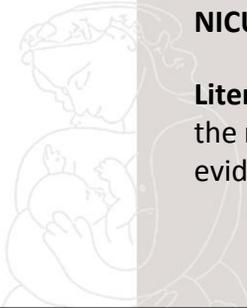
Guiding Principles have been drafted.

Guidelines have been drafted.

Evaluation Criteria is under development.

NICU Infant Feeding Policy Check-off tool is drafted.

Literature Review to assure all Guidelines are based in the most up to date evidence. Assigning levels of evidence to each study.



Baby-Friendly USA® **Where we are now?**

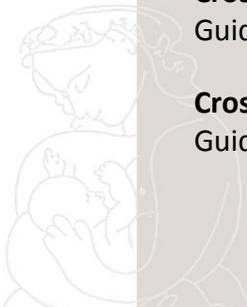
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Annotated Bibliography is under development.

Example Implementation Strategies are under development.

Crosswalk of NICU Guidelines to the Hospital Guidelines to assure consistency is underway.

Crosswalk of training requirements between the NICU Guidelines and Hospital Guidelines is underway.







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Considerations

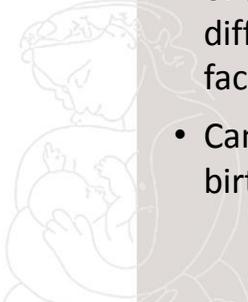
- Should a facility with both a mother/baby unit and a NICU be allowed to achieve one designation and not the other?
- Should a facility with both a mother/baby unit and a NICU be required to achieve both designations at the same time?
- Is there a hierarchy for the two designations?
For example, should a facility with both a mother/baby unit and a NICU be BFHI designated first and then BF NICU designated? If so, should there be a timeframe for which the second designation must be achieved?



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Considerations

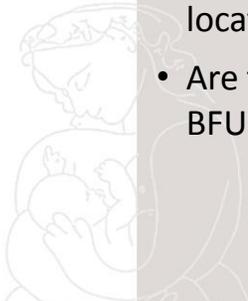
- How should BFUSA handle a NICU that is a part of a Children's Hospital without a birthing facility?
- How should BFUSA handle a NICU that is a part of a Children's Hospital but is located in a different hospital that does have a birthing facility?
- Can the NICU be BF NICU designated if the birthing hospital is not?




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Considerations

- Should the birthing hospital be required to become Baby-Friendly?
- How should BFUSA handle the Children's hospital for which the NICU is a part of, but not located in?
- Are there other issues at this time you think BFUSA should consider in the BF NICU process?



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Thank you!



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