FIMR
Project Impact Update

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FIMR Project Coordinator
The death of a baby before his or her first birthday.

The **infant mortality rate** is often used as an indicator to measure the health and well-being of a population.
Infant Mortality Rates
Per 1000 Live Births

Source: Florida CHARTS, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management, Florida Department of Health
www.floridacharts.com
Leading Infant Mortality Rates
Duval County
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>32208</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>13.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nassau

IM Rate 4.9
LBW 8%
LWB Disparity 3

Clay

IM Rate 5.4
LBW 7.8%
LWB Disparity 1.4

Baker

IM Rate 2.9
LBW 9.9%
LWB Disparity 1.7

St. Johns

IM Rate 5.2
LBW 7.1%
LWB Disparity 2.2%
### Infant Mortality Rates

By Zip Code (Outlying)

Number in parenthesis is count of infant deaths

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>32065 Clay</th>
<th>32046 Nassau</th>
<th>32033 St. Johns</th>
<th>32092 St. Johns</th>
<th>32145 St. Johns</th>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>5.2 (2)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.9 (1)</td>
<td>39.5 (3)</td>
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<td>2014</td>
<td>5.3 (2)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>42.6 (1)</td>
<td>10.7 (4)</td>
<td>15.4 (1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2.3 (1)</td>
<td>8.7 (1)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5.4 (2)</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>9.7 (4)</td>
<td>24.4 (3)</td>
<td>20.4 (2)</td>
<td>10.8 (4)</td>
<td>16.1 (1)</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Infant Mortality Rate by Race
Disparities on a local and state level

Source: Florida CHARTS, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management, Florida Department of Health
www.floridacharts.com
Infant Mortality Rate by Race
Disparities on a local, state and national level

Source: Florida CHARTS, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management, Florida Department of Health
www.floridacharts.com
Causes of Infant Death, Northeast Florida

• Prematurity-Low Birth Weight  25%
• Other Perinatal Conditions  25%
• SUIDs  22%
• Congenital  18%
• Other  10%
Infant Age at Death

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>&lt; 28 days</th>
<th>28-365 days</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>41%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: Florida CHARTS, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management, Florida Department of Health
www.floridacharts.com
Most SUID are reported as 1 of 3 types of infant deaths

- **Accidental Suffocation and Strangulation in Bed**
  - Suffocation by soft bedding
  - Overlay
  - Wedging
  - Strangulation

- **Unknown Cause/Could not be determined** The sudden death of an infant that cannot be explained because a thorough investigation was not conducted and cause of death could not be determined.

- **Sudden Infant Death Syndrome** cannot be explained after a thorough investigation is conducted, including a complete autopsy, examination of the death scene, and a review of the clinical history.
Highlighted counties have greater than 10,000 births.
SUIDs
Sudden Unexpected Infant Deaths

Includes:

- Accidental suffocation or strangulation in bed
- Other suffocation and strangulation (i.e. choking)
- SIDS
- Many sources include “undetermined”, “could not be determined” and other, and are included in the “SUIDS”

n = 30

- Bedsharing 20%
- Unsafe Sleep Environment 27%
- Positional 23%
- Other SUIDs 30%
SUIDs
A Closer Look

102 days
Average Age at time of death

13% of mothers had Healthy Start Care Coordination (2016)

21% of babies had Healthy Start Care Coordination (2016)

21% of babies had Healthy Start Care Coordination (2016)

70% WIC
73% Medicaid

62% Mothers Had at least a High School Education

Black and other non whites are 2.5 times more likely to die of SUIDs than whites

*51% Fathers Had at least a High School Education
Fetal Deaths by Race
(stillborn at greater than 20 weeks of pregnancy)

Source: Florida CHARTS, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management, Florida Department of Health
www.floridacharts.com
A condition experienced by newborns exposed to opioid prescription or illicit drugs during pregnancy.

Northeastern Florida has been identified as an area of very high concern.

Source: Florida Department of Health Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome Data Summary, March 2015
347 infants were discharged from our area hospitals with NAS conditions in Qtr 1 & 2 of 2016.

In the entire year of 2015, 383 infants were discharged with NAS conditions.

Source: Agency for Healthcare Administration
Fetal and Infant Mortality Review

“to determine specific medical, social, financial and other issues that may have impacted the poor birth outcome”

“It’s not about finding fault, it’s about figuring out where the system failed”
THE FIMR PROCESS

THE CYCLE OF IMPROVEMENT

Data Gathering

Changes in Community Systems

Community Action

Case Review

Source: FIMR Overview for new CRT and/or CAT members, Publication of the National Fetal and Infant Mortality Review Program, ACOG, 2014.
Contributing Factors

- Poverty: 61%
- Pre-Existing Conditions
  - Asthma
  - HTN
  - Diabetes: 57%
- Substance Use (Except Tobacco): 43%
- Pre-Term Labor: 39%
- Obesity: 54%
Parental Knowledge and Behavior

- 18% Late entry into care
- 46% Inconsistent prenatal care
- 29% Inadequate Birth Spacing
- 43% Substance Use
- 46% Kept postpartum appointments
Without Strength Change Cannot Occur

- Grief Support: 68%
- Healthy Start screen: 43%
- Dad Involved: 93%
- Family Support: 89%
- Insurance: 85%
- Post partum depression screen/grief assessment: 11%
Recommendations

- Benefits of Healthy Start and other Home Visiting Programs
- Safe Sleep
- SUIDs Prevention
Standardized Training for All Entities who Encounter Caregivers

Multi-agency 2 track child safety curriculum
- Professionals and community agencies
- Caregivers

Proposed Curriculum Components
1. Safe Sleep
2. Water Safety
3. Selecting an Appropriate Caregiver
Number of families who did not have home visiting support

Education and out outreach to hospitals, nursing care staff and birth recorders.

- Value of home visitation
- Process of referral
- Engaging pregnant women and pediatrics in triage areas and emergency rooms
There is no foot too small that it cannot leave an imprint on this world.