

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 2022, 38 of 75 eligible hospitals in Georgia participated (51%).

Implementing best practices and policies in maternity care help to improve breastfeeding outcomes. Use your state's mPINC data to bring together partners, identify gaps, celebrate achievements, and prioritize next steps.

Immediate Postpartum Care	National Subscore	84	Georgia Subscore	81	Georgia Hospitals with Ideal Response
Newborns remain in uninterrupted skin-to-skin contact for at least 1 hour or until breastfed (vaginal delivery)					74%
Newborns remain in uninterrupted skin-to-skin contact for at least 1 hour or until breastfed (cesarean delivery)					53%
Mother-infant dyads are NOT separated before rooming-in (vaginal delivery)					79%
Newborns are monitored continuously for the first 2 hours after birth					66%
Rooming-In	National Subscore	76	Georgia Subscore	70	Georgia Hospitals with Ideal Response
Mother-infant dyads are rooming-in 24 hours/day					84%
Routine newborn exams, procedures, and care occur in the mother's room					32%
Hospital has a protocol requiring frequent observations of high-risk mother-infant dyads					63%
Feeding Practices	National Subscore	81	Georgia Subscore	75	Georgia Hospitals with Ideal Response
Few breastfeeding newborns receive infant formula					18%
Hospital does NOT perform routine blood glucose monitoring on newborns not at risk for hypoglycemia					89%
When breastfeeding mothers request infant formula, staff counsel them about possible consequences					55%

Feeding Education & Support	National Subscore	94	Georgia Subscore	94	Georgia Hospitals with Ideal Response
Mothers whose newborns are fed formula are taught feeding techniques and how to safely prepare/feed formula					76%
Breastfeeding mothers are taught/shown how to recognize/respond to feeding cues, to breastfeed on-demand, and to understand the risks of artificial nipples/pacifiers					71%
Breastfeeding mothers are taught/shown how to position and latch their newborn, assess effective breastfeeding, and hand express milk					76%
Discharge Support	National Subscore	78	Georgia Subscore	73	Georgia Hospitals with Ideal Response
Discharge criteria for breastfeeding newborns requires direct observation of at least 1 effective feeding at the breast within 8 hours of discharge					55%
Discharge criteria for breastfeeding newborns requires scheduling of the first follow-up with a health care provider					89%
Hospital's discharge support to breastfeeding mothers includes in-person follow-up visits/appointments, personalized phone calls, or formalized, coordinated referrals to lactation providers					89%
Hospital does NOT give mothers any of these items as gifts or free samples: infant formula; feeding bottles/nipples, nipple shields, or pacifiers; coupons, discounts, or educational materials from companies that make/sell infant formula/feeding products					57%
Institutional Management	National Subscore	76	Georgia Subscore	76	Georgia 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					74%
Hospital requires nurses to be formally assessed for clinical competency in breastfeeding support/lactation management					79%
Hospital records/tracks exclusive breastfeeding throughout the entire hospitalization					87%
Hospital pays a fair market price for infant formula					57%
Hospital has 100% of written policy elements [§]					30%

*Scores range from 0 to 100, with 100 being the best possible score. The "Total Score" is an average of the subscores for the 6 subdomains.

[§]See the scoring algorithm for specific items at www.cdc.gov/breastfeeding/data/mpinc/scoring.htm

NOTE: The mPINC survey was redesigned in 2018. Results from the 2022 mPINC survey cannot be compared with results from 2007-2015 mPINC surveys.

About the Maternity Practices in Infant Nutrition and Care (mPINC)[™] trademark: The mPINC trademark (word and logo) are owned by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services in the United States. An organization's participation in CDC's mPINC survey does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services or the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Questions about the mPINC survey?
Visit www.cdc.gov/breastfeeding/data/mpinc to learn more.

Suggested Citation: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Georgia 2022 Report, CDC Survey of Maternity Practices in Infant Nutrition and Care. Atlanta, GA. 2023