Major Birth Defects Data from Population-based Birth Defects Surveillance Programs in the United States, 2012-2016

The introduction, data collection procedure, and birth defects codes for the state-specific birth defects data are available in the article, "Population-based birth defects data in the United States, 2012-2016: A focus on abdominal wall defects."

Additional information and program contacts on population-based birth defects surveillance programs are available on page S126-S180.

The state-specific birth defects tables were prepared by the National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and approved by the state programs in September 2019.

The 42 population-based birth defects programs contributing data include:

Alaska Birth Defects Registry; Arizona Birth Defects Monitoring Program; Arkansas Reproductive Health Monitoring System; California Birth Defects Monitoring Program; Colorado Responds to Children with Special Needs Section; Delaware Birth Defects Registry; Florida Birth Defects Registry; Metropolitan Atlanta Congenital Defects Program; Hawaii Birth Defects Program; Illinois Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes Reporting System; Indiana Birth Defects and Problems Registry; Iowa Registry for Congenital and Inherited Disorders; Kansas Birth Defects Program; Kentucky Birth Surveillance Registry; Louisiana Birth Defects Monitoring Network; Maine CDC Birth Defects Program; Maryland Birth Defects Reporting and Information System; Massachusetts Birth Defects Monitoring Program; Michigan Birth Defects Registry; Minnesota Birth Defects Information System; Mississippi Birth Defects Surveillance Registry; Missouri Birth Defect Surveillance System; Nebraska Birth Defect Registry; Nevada Birth Outcomes Monitoring System; New Jersey Special Child Health Services Registry; New Mexico Birth Defects Prevention and Surveillance System; New York State Birth Defects Registry; North Carolina Birth Defects Monitoring Program; Ohio Connections for Children with Special Needs; Oklahoma Birth Defect Registry; Oregon Birth Anomalies Surveillance System;

Puerto Rico Birth Defects Surveillance and Prevention System; Rhode Island Birth Defects Program; South Carolina Birth Defects Program; Tennessee Birth Defects Surveillance System; Texas Birth

Network; Washington State Birth Defects Surveillance System; West Virginia Birth Defects Surveillance System; Wisconsin Birth Defect Prevention and Surveillance System; and the U.S.

Department of Defense Birth and Infant Health Registry.

Defects Epidemiology and Surveillance Branch; Utah Birth Defect Network; Vermont Birth Information

Alaska Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2015 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Race/Ethnicity								
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes	
Anencephalus	<6	<6	<6	0	<6	<6	riotes	
A mombile almois /mismombile almois	0	0	0	0.0 0	<6	<6		
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	\ 0	<0		
Anotia/microtia	6	<6	0	<6	10 9.1	19		
Aortic valve stenosis	2.5 <6	0	0.0 0	<6	9.1 <6	4.2 12		
A 4.:-14-1 1-C4	227	0.0	0.0	70	277	2.6 796		
Atrial septal defect	327 136.4	33 207. 7	56 173.5	70 162.1	277 251. 7	175.2		
Atrioventricular septal defect	7	<6	0	<6	6	18		
(Endocardial cushion defect) Biliary atresia	2.9 <6	0	0.0	0	5.5 <6	4.0 <6		
		0.0	0.0	0.0				
Choanal atresia	7 2.9	<6	0 0.0	<6	<6	13 2.9		
Cleft lip alone	20	0	8	<6	20	55		
Cleft lip with cleft palate	8.3 22	0.0 <6	24.8 7	<6	18.2 24	12.1 64		
	9.2		21.7		21.8	14.1		
Cleft palate alone	35 14.6	<6	6 18.6	<6	45 40.9	95 20.9		
Clubfoot	80	<6	15	16	36	158		
Coarctation of the aorta	33.4 7	<6	46.5 <6	<i>37.1</i> <6	<i>32.7</i> <6	34.8 20		
	2.9	~0	~0	~0	~0	4.4		
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	<6	<6	0 0.0	<6	<6	10 2.2		
Congenital cataract	10	0	0.0	<6	11	2.2		
C	4.2	0.0	0.0		10.0	4.8	1	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	14 11.4	<6	<6	<6	6 10.6	30 12.9	1	
Craniosynostosis	9	<6	0	<6	10	24		
Deletion 22q11.2	3.8 <6	0	0.0 <6	0	9.1 <6	5.3 8		
-		0.0	i.	0.0	10	1.8		
Diaphragmatic hernia	6 2.5	0 0.0	<6	0 0.0	12 10.9	19 4.2		
Double outlet right ventricle	<6	0	0	<6	<6	9		
Ebstein anomaly	<6	0.0 0	0.0 0	0	0	2.0 <6		
·		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Encephalocele	<6	<6	<6	<6	<6	7 1.5		
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal	<6	0	0	0	8	13		
fistula Holoprosencephaly	22	0.0 7	0.0 <6	0.0 8	7.3 30	2.9 71		
	9.2	44.1		18.5	27.3	15.6		
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	<6	0 0.0	<6	<6	<6	8 1.8		
Hypospadias	156	7	22	16	54	265	1	
	127.5	85.0	133.4	71.8	95.4	113.7		
Interrupted aortic arch	16 6. 7	<6	<6	<6	13 11.8	36 7.9		
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	22	<6	<6	<6	15	42		
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	9.2 19	<6	<6	<6	13.6 27	9.2 57		
	7.9				24.5	12.5		
Rectal and large intestinal	11 4.6	<6	<6	<6	16 14.5	33 7.3		

Alaska Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2015 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	24 10.0	<6	<6	<6	12 10.9	45	
Single ventricle	70.0 <6	0	<6	<6	<6	9.9 11	
Single ventricle	<0	0.0	<0	<0	<0	2.4	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	8	<i>0.0</i> <6	0	<6	7	2.4	
Sman intestinal artesia/stenosis	3.3	~0	0.0	~ 0	6.4	4.6	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	9	<6	<6	<6	10	22	
Spinia emiaa wianear anemeepinaas	3.8	· ·	v		9.1	4.8	
Tetralogy of Fallot	11	0	<6	<6	6	22	
	4.6	0.0			5.5	4.8	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous	<6	0	0	<6	<6	<6	
connection		0.0	0.0				
Transposition of the great arteries	<6	0	<6	<6	<6	15	
(TGA)		0.0				3.3	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	<6	0	0	0	<6	<6	
		0.0	0.0	0.0			
Trisomy 13	<6	0	0	0	0	<6	
T. 10		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	
Trisomy 18	<6	0	0	<6	<6	11	
T.: 21 (D 1)	28	0.0 <6	0.0 <6	<6	14	2.4 56	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	28 11.7	<0	<0	<0	14 12.7	12.3	
Turner syndrome	6	0	<6	<6	<6	12.3	2
Turner syndrome	5.1	0.0	~ 0	~ 0	\ 0	5.0	2
Ventricular septal defect	183	9	30	28	191	457	
ventreum separ derect	76.3	56.6	93.0	64.9	173.6	100.6	
Total live births	23,978	1,589	3,227	4,317	11,003	45,434	3
Male live births	12,239	824	1,649	2,229	5,662	23,316	
Female live births	11,739	765	1,578	2,088	5,341	22,116	

Alaska Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2015 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)								
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes				
Trisomy 13	<6	<6	<6					
Trisomy 18	8 2.0	<6	11 2.4					
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	38 9.6	28 48.6	66 14.5					
Total live births	39,659	5,763	45,434	3				

- 1. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.
- 2. Data for this condition include female and unknown gender cases only. Prevalance is calculated per 10,000 female live births.
- 3. Data for total live births include unknown gender.

^{*}Data for totals include unknown and/or other.

Arizona Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Race/Ethnicity									
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes		
Anencephalus	24	5	38	2	8	78	110103		
	1.3	2.4	2.2	1.2	3.3	1.8			
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	22 1.2	7 3.3	20 1.1	4 2.5	7 2.9	60 1.4			
Anotia/microtia	22	5	36	3	10	76			
	1.2	2.4	2.0	1.9	4.1	1.8			
Aortic valve stenosis	27 1.5	0 0.0	23 1.3	3 1.9	6 2.5	60 1.4			
Atrioventricular septal defect	87	12	86	4	17	207			
(Endocardial cushion defect)	4.7	5.7	4.9	2.5	7.0	4.8			
Biliary atresia	10	0	5	1	1	17			
Bladder exstrophy	0.5 3	0.0	0.3 2	0.6 0	0.4 0	0.4 5			
Bladder exstrophly	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1			
Choanal atresia	20	3	14	0	1	38			
	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.9			
Cleft lip alone	76 4.1	6 2.9	48 2.7	5 3.1	15 6.1	150 3.5			
Cleft lip with cleft palate	127	16	105	7	44	300			
	6.9	7.6	6.0	4.3	18.0	7.0			
Cleft palate alone	130	15	98	13	24	281			
Coarctation of the aorta	7.1 85	7.1 9	5.6 84	8.1 1	9.8 16	6.6 195			
Coarciation of the aorta	4.6	4.3	4.8	0.6	6.5	4.5			
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	14	1	8	3	0	26			
	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.9	0.0	0.6			
Congenital cataract	14 0.8	3 1.4	14 0.8	1 0.6	4 1.6	36 0.8			
Diaphragmatic hernia	53	4	52	6	9	124			
	2.9	1.9	3.0	3.7	3.7	2.9			
Double outlet right ventricle	39	6	58	5	14	122			
Ebstein anomaly	2.1 12	0	3.3 12	3.1	5.7 5	2.8 30			
Losten anomary	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.6	2.0	0.7			
Encephalocele	14	3	15	0	2	34			
	0.8	1.4	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.8			
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	44 2.4	1 0.5	48 2.7	4 2.5	10 4.1	108 2.5			
Gastroschisis	104	15	124	7	36	287			
	5. 7	7.1	7.1	4.3	14.7	6.7			
Holoprosencephaly	12	4	14	0	2	32			
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	0. 7 50	1.9 7	0.8 37	0.0 1	0.8 4	0. 7 99			
Trypopulatic for fleur syndrome	2.7	3.3	2.1	0.6	1.6	2.3			
Interrupted aortic arch	16	3	14	1	3	37			
Linds deficiencies (orderedies defeate)	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.9			
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	55 3.0	14 6. 7	65 3. 7	3 1.9	10 4.1	147 3.4			
Omphalocele	49	9	44	4	1	108			
	2.7	4.3	2.5	2.5	0.4	2.5			
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	61	2	46	5	9	123			
Pulmonary valve atresia	3.3 42	1.0 8	2.6 39	3.1 6	3.7 19	2.9 114			
annothing turno adosia	2.3	3.8	2.2	3.7	7.8	2.7			
Single ventricle	11	3	15	0	2	31			
Cuino hifido witht 1 1	0.6	1.4	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.7			
Spina bifida without anencephalus	56 3.0	8 3.8	50 2.8	4 2.5	15 6.1	134 3.1			
Tetralogy of Fallot	76	9	50	8	22	166			
	4.1	4.3	2.8	5.0	9.0	3.9			

Arizona Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Total anomalous pulmonary venous	20	2	37	4	6	69	
connection	1.1	1.0	2.1	2.5	2.5	1.6	
Transposition of the great arteries	60	3	49	5	4	121	
(TGA)	3.3	1.4	2.8	3.1	1.6	2.8	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries	46	2	35	5	2	90	
(d-TGA)	2.5	1.0	2.0	3.1	0.8	2.1	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	0	0	0	0	2	2	
_	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	
Tricuspid valve atresia	11	2	16	3	5	37	
·	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.9	2.0	0.9	
Trisomy 13	22	9	20	0	3	54	
•	1.2	4.3	1.1	0.0	1.2	1.3	
Trisomy 18	42	5	42	4	6	101	
•	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	257	35	264	29	37	624	
• • • • • • •	14.0	16.6	15.0	18.0	15.1	14.6	
Total live births	183,894	21,025	175,823	16,124	24,429	428,584	

Arizona Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)								
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes				
Gastroschisis	281	5	287					
	7.6	0.8	6. 7					
Trisomy 13	35	19	54					
•	1.0	3.1	1.3					
Trisomy 18	52	46	101					
	1.4	7.5	2.4					
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	321	301	624					
	8. 7	49.2	14.6					
Total live births	367,432	61,124	428,584					

General comments*Data for totals include unknown and/or other.

Arkansas Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2015 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Anophthalmia/microphthalmia 15			Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Anencephabas	Defect	,	,	Hisnanic	Islander,	Indian or Alaska Native,	Total*	Notes
Anophthalmia microphthalmia 15	Anencephalus	15	4	3	3	0	25	110103
Another microtria	Anonhthalmia/micronhthalmia							
Actic valve stenosis 36 3 8 0 1 5 5 1 5 1 5 5 3.3 Actic valve stenosis 36 3.5 1.1 5.2 0.0 7.5 3.3 Actic valve stenosis 35.5 1.1 5.2 0.0 7.5 3.3 Actic valve stenosis 35.9 39.1 36.6 53.8 30.2 36.6 Actioventricular septal defect 36.9 19 10 4 0 111	Anophulainia/microphulainia							
Acrite valve stenosis 36 3 8 0 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Anotia/microtia							
Arial septal defect 351 108 56 23 4 560 Aria septal defect 359 391 36.6 53.8 30.2 36.6 Aria septal defect 7.5 91 10 4 0 111 (Endocardicia cushion defect) 7.3 6.9 6.5 9.4 0.0 7.3 Biliary atresis 6.6 0.7 0.0 0.0 0 8 6 6 0.7 0.0 0.0 0 8 6 6 0.7 0.0 0.0 0 0 8 6 6 0.7 0.0 0.0 0 0 0 8 6 6 0.7 0.0 0.0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Aortic valve stenosis							
Ministribular septal defect 76		3.5	1.1	5.2	0.0	7.5	3.3	
Atrioventrioular septal defect [Findocardial cushion defect) [Find	Atrial septal defect							
(Endocardial cushion defect) 7.3 6.9 6.5 9.4 0.0 7.3 Blainary atresis 0.6 0.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.5 Bladder exstrophy 1 1 0 0 0.0 0.0 0.1 Choanal attresia 0.2 0.0 0.7 2.3 0.0 0.3 Cleft lip allone 52 6 3 1 0 65 Cleft lip with cleft palate 82 10 12 4 0 111 Cleft palate alone 81 16 12 1 0 114 Closcal exstrophy 0 1 1 0 0 7.3 Closual exstrophy 0 1 1 0 0 7.4 Closual exstrophy 0 1 1 0 0 7.3 Clubfoot 187 38 28 8 4 274 Clubfoot 187 38 28	Atrioventricular septal defect							
Month	(Endocardial cushion defect)							
Bladder exstrophy	Biliary atresia							
Choanal atresia 2 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 4	Bladder exstrophy							
Cleft lip alone	Choanal atresia							
Cleft lip with cleft palate	Cleft lip alone							
Cleft palate alone	CLOT: II 10 1							
Cleft palate alone	Cleft lip with cleft palate							
Cloacal exstrophy	Cleft palate alone	81	16	12	1	0	114	
Clubfoot								
Clubfoot 187 38 28 8 4 274 18.1 13.7 18.3 18.7 30.2 17.9 Coarctation of the aorta 73 12 10 4 0 100	Cloacal exstropny							
Coarctation of the aorta 73 12 10 4 0 100 Common truncus (truncus arteriosus) 5 1 0 1 0 7 Common truncus (truncus arteriosus) 5 1 0 1 0 7 Congenital cataract 30 7 6 2 0 46 2.9 2.5 3.9 4.7 0.0 3.0 Congenital posterior urethral valves 7 5 1 0 0 15 1 Caniosynostosis 76 12 6 1 2 100 1.9 100 1.9 1.0 1.9 1.0 1.9 1.0 1.9 1.0 1.0 1.9 1.0 1.1 <t< td=""><td>Clubfoot</td><td>187</td><td></td><td></td><td>8</td><td>4</td><td>274</td><td></td></t<>	Clubfoot	187			8	4	274	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus) 5	C							
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus) 5 1 0 1 0 7 Congenital cataract 30 7 6 2 0 46 2.9 2.5 3.9 4.7 0.0 3.0 Congenital posterior urethral valves 7 5 1 0 0 15 1 L3 3.6 1.3 0.0 0.0 0.19 1	Coarctation of the aorta							
Congenital cataract 30 7 6 2 0 46 2.9 2.5 3.9 4.7 0.0 3.0 Congenital posterior urethral valves 7 5 1 0 0 15 1 Craniosynostosis 76 12 6 1 2 100 Craniosynostosis 76 12 6 1 2 100 Deletion 22q11.2 6 1 1 0 0 8 Deletion 22q11.2 6 1 1 0 0 0 0 5 Deletion 22q11.2 6 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 </td <td>Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)</td> <td>5</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>7</td> <td></td>	Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	5	1	0	1	0	7	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	Concenital automat							
Craniosynostosis 76 12 6 1 2 100 Craniosynostosis 76 12 6 1 2 100 Poletion 22q11.2 6 1 1 0 0 0 8 Deletion 22q11.2 6 1 1 1 0 0 0 8 Diaphragmatic hernia 36 5 8 1 1 5 2 Diaphragmatic hernia 36 5 8 1 1 5 2 Diaphragmatic hernia 3.5 1.8 5.2 2.3 7.5 3.4 Double outlet right ventricle 19 8 8 8 1 0 0 38 Ebstein anomaly 12 0 1 0 0 14 1.2 0 0 1 0 0 14 Encephalocele 7 6 1 1 0 0 0 17 Encephalocele 7 6 1 1 0 0 17 Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal 21 3 2 1 0 17 Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal 21 3 2 1 0 27 Eistula 2.0 1.1 1.3 2.3 0.0 1.8 Gastroschisis 72 12 11 3 2.3 0.0 1.8 Gastroschisis 72 12 11 3 3 2.3 0.0 1.8 Gastroschisis 72 12 11 3 3 3 105 F.0 4.3 7.2 7.0 22.6 6.9 Holoprosencephaly 14 3 0 2 0 0 20 Hypoplastic left heart syndrome 33 8 2 4 0 49 Hypoplastic left heart syndrome 33 8 2 4 0 0 49 Hypospadias 501 121 26 10 1 681 1 Hypospadias 501 121 26 10 1 681 1 Hypospadias 2 2 1 0 9 9	Congenital Catalact							
Craniosynostosis 76 12 6 1 2 100 Deletion 22q11.2 6 1 1 0 0 8 Deletion 22q11.2 6 1 1 0 0 0.5 Diaphragmatic hernia 36 5 8 1 1 52 Diaphragmatic hernia 36 5 8 1 1 52 Jaston 18 5.2 2.3 7.5 3.4 Double outlet right ventricle 19 8 8 1 0 38 Double outlet right ventricle 19 8 8 1 0 38 Double outlet right ventricle 19 8 8 1 0 38 Low 18 2.9 5.2 2.3 0.0 2.5 Ebstein anomaly 12 0 1 0 0 14 1.2 0.0 0.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.9 Encephalocel	Congenital posterior urethral valves							1
Deletion 22q11.2	Cranicalmastasis							
Diaphragmatic hernia 36 5 8 1 1 52	Ciamosynosiosis							
Diaphragmatic hernia 36 5 8 1 1 52 3.5 1.8 5.2 2.3 7.5 3.4 Double outlet right ventricle 19 8 8 1 0 38 1.8 2.9 5.2 2.3 0.0 2.5 Ebstein anomaly 12 0 1 0 0 14 1.2 0.0 0.7 0.0 0.0 0.9 0.9 Encephalocele 7 6 1 1 0 17 Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal 21 3 2 1 0 27 fistula 2.0 1.1 1.3 2.3 0.0 1.8 Gastroschisis 72 12 11 3 3 105 Gastroschisis 72 12 11 3 3 105 Holoprosencephaly 14 3 0 2 0 2 Hypoplastic left heart syndrome 33 8 2 4 0 49 <td< td=""><td>Deletion 22q11.2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>	Deletion 22q11.2							
Double outlet right ventricle	Dianhragmatic hernia							
Double outlet right ventricle								
Ebstein anomaly 12 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Double outlet right ventricle	19	8	8	1	0	38	
Encephalocele 7 6 1 1 0 0 17 Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal 21 3 2 1 0 0 27 fistula 2.0 1.1 1.3 2.3 0.0 1.8 Gastroschisis 72 12 11 3 3 2.3 0.0 1.8 Holoprosencephaly 14 3 0 2 0 20 1.4 1.1 0.0 4.7 0.0 1.3 Hypoplastic left heart syndrome 33 8 2 4 0 0 49 3.2 2.9 1.3 9.4 0.0 3.2 Hypospadias 501 121 26 10 1 681 1 Hypospadias 2 2 1 0 9	Ebstein anomaly							
Description	·							
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal 21 3 2 1 0 27 fistula 2.0 1.1 1.3 2.3 0.0 1.8 Gastroschisis 72 12 11 3 3 3 105 7.0 4.3 7.2 7.0 22.6 6.9 Holoprosencephaly 14 3 0 2 0 20 1.3 Hypoplastic left heart syndrome 33 8 2 4 0 49 3.2 2.9 1.3 9.4 0.0 3.2 Hypospadias 501 121 26 10 1 681 1 94.2 86.3 33.4 46.0 14.4 86.9 Interrupted aortic arch 3 2 2 1 0 9	Encephalocele							
fistula 2.0 1.1 1.3 2.3 0.0 1.8 Gastroschisis 72 12 11 3 3 105 Folloprosencephaly 14 3 0 2 0 20 Hypoplastic left heart syndrome 33 8 2 4 0 49 3.2 2.9 1.3 9.4 0.0 3.2 Hypospadias 501 121 26 10 1 681 1 Interrupted aortic arch 3 2 2 1 0 9	Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal							
7.0 4.3 7.2 7.0 22.6 6.9 Holoprosencephaly 14 3 0 2 0 20 1.4 1.1 0.0 4.7 0.0 1.3 Hypoplastic left heart syndrome 33 8 2 4 0 49 3.2 2.9 1.3 9.4 0.0 3.2 Hypospadias 501 121 26 10 1 681 1 94.2 86.3 33.4 46.0 14.4 86.9 Interrupted aortic arch 3 2 2 1 0 9	fistula	2.0	1.1	1.3	2.3		1.8	
Holoprosencephaly 14 3 0 2 0 20 1.4 1.1 0.0 4.7 0.0 1.3 Hypoplastic left heart syndrome 33 8 2 4 0 49 3.2 2.9 1.3 9.4 0.0 3.2 Hypospadias 501 121 26 10 1 681 1 94.2 86.3 33.4 46.0 14.4 86.9 Interrupted aortic arch 3 2 1 0 9	Gastroschisis							
1.4 1.1 0.0 4.7 0.0 1.3 Hypoplastic left heart syndrome 33 8 2 4 0 49 3.2 2.9 1.3 9.4 0.0 3.2 Hypospadias 501 121 26 10 1 681 1 94.2 86.3 33.4 46.0 14.4 86.9 Interrupted aortic arch 3 2 2 1 0 9	Holoprosencephaly							
3.2 2.9 1.3 9.4 0.0 3.2 Hypospadias 501 121 26 10 1 681 1 94.2 86.3 33.4 46.0 14.4 86.9 Interrupted aortic arch 3 2 2 1 0 9		1.4	1.1	0.0	4.7	0.0	1.3	
Hypospadias 501 121 26 10 1 681 1 94.2 86.3 33.4 46.0 14.4 86.9 Interrupted aortic arch 3 2 2 1 0 9	Hypoplastic left heart syndrome							
94.2 86.3 33.4 46.0 14.4 86.9 Interrupted aortic arch 3 2 2 1 0 9	Hypospadias							1
Interrupted aortic arch 3 2 2 1 0 9		94.2	86.3	33.4	46.0	14.4	86.9	
0.3 0.7 1.3 2.3 0.0 0.6	Interrupted aortic arch							

Arkansas Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2015 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Race/Ethnicity									
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes		
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	34	10	5	1	2	53			
	3.3	3.6	3.3	2.3	15.1	3.5			
Omphalocele	24	5	5	0	0	34			
-	2.3	1.8	3.3	0.0	0.0	2.2			
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	137	34	12	4	0	193			
	13.2	12.3	7.8	9.4	0.0	12.6			
Pulmonary valve atresia	10	3	0	0	0	13			
•	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8			
Rectal and large intestinal	36	16	7	1	0	65			
atresia/stenosis	3.5	5.8	4.6	2.3	0.0	4.2			
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	25	3	5	1	2	36			
8 71 1	2.4	1.1	3.3	2.3	15.1	2.4			
Single ventricle	6	2	1	0	0	9			
Single venturere	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6			
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	45	8	6	0	0	63			
	4.3	2.9	3.9	0.0	0.0	4.1			
Spina bifida without anencephalus	34	7	9	1	0.0	53			
Spina offica without affencephalas	3.3	2.5	5.9	2.3	0.0	3.5			
Tetralogy of Fallot	44	16	5	1	1	67			
renalogy of Fanot	4.3	5.8	3.3	2.3	7.5	4.4			
Total anomalous pulmonary venous	14	9	3.3	1	0	29			
connection	1.4	3.3	2.0	2.3	0.0	1.9			
Transposition of the great arteries	29	4	4	1	1	41			
(TGA)	2.8	1.4	2.6	2.3	7.5	2.7			
	2.0	3	3	2.3	1	30			
Dextro-transposition of great arteries									
(d-TGA)	2.0	1.1	2.0	2.3	7.5	2.0			
Tricuspid valve atresia	3	1	1	0	0	5			
T: 12	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3			
Trisomy 13	9	4	0	1	0	14			
T . 10	0.9	1.4	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.9			
Trisomy 18	18	2	5	2	0	28			
T: 01 (5)	1.7	0.7	3.3	4.7	0.0	1.8			
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	116	33	36	5	0	192			
	11.2	11.9	23.5	11.7	0.0	12.5			
Turner syndrome	6	1	0	1	0	8	2		
	1.2	0.7	0.0	4.8	0.0	1.1			
Ventricular septal defect	573	122	100	13	3	835			
	55.4	44.1	65.3	30.4	22.6	54.6			
Total live births	103,452	27,648	15,305	4,272	1,326	153,032			
Male live births	53,197	14,024	7,778	2,173	696	78,390			
Female live births	50,255	13,624	7,527	2,099	630	74,642			

Arkansas Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2015 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)								
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes				
Gastroschisis	104	0	105					
	7.5	0.0	6.9					
Trisomy 13	10	4	14					
	0 . 7	2.8	0.9					
Trisomy 18	21	6	28					
	1.5	4.2	1.8					
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	114	77	192					
	8.2	53.8	12.5					
Total live births	138,685	14,317	153,032					

- Notes
 1. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.
- 2. Data for this condition include female and unknown gender cases only. Prevalance is calculated per 10,000 female live births.

^{*}Data for totals include unknown and/or other.

California Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Race/Ethnicity									
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes		
Anencephalus	<5	<5	26	<5	0	76			
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	12	<5	1.4 29	7	0.0 <5	2.4 56			
	1.5		1.5	2.7	0	1.8			
Anotia/microtia	14 1.8	<5	97 5.1	13 5.0	0 0.0	128 4.0			
Aortic valve stenosis	29	<5	50	<5	0	83			
Atrial septal defect	3.7 95	14	2.6 252	34	0.0	2.6 400			
Atriai septai defect	12.0	9.3	13.1	13.0	0.0	12.6			
Atrioventricular septal defect	40	9	101	17	0	178			
(Endocardial cushion defect) Biliary atresia	<i>5.1</i> <5	6.0 <5	5.3 7	6.5 <5	0.0	5.6 14			
		~	0.4		0.0	0.4			
Bladder exstrophy	0	0	<5	0	0	<5			
Choanal atresia	0.0 <5	0.0 <5	8	0.0 <5	0.0	15			
			0.4		0.0	0.5			
Cleft lip alone	25 3.2	5 3.3	57 3.0	10 3.8	<5	107 3.4			
Cleft lip with cleft palate	41	6	144	16	5	221			
	5.2	4.0	7.5	6.1	26.5	7.0			
Cleft palate alone	36 4.6	7 4.6	88 4.6	12 4.6	<5	150 4. 7			
Cloacal exstrophy	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Constitution of the contr	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Coarctation of the aorta	57 7.2	5 3.3	114 5.9	7 2. 7	0 0.0	189 5.9			
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	<5	0	8	<5	0	13			
Congenital cataract	16	0.0 5	0.4 31	<5	0.0 0	0.4 55			
Congenital Catalact	2.0	3.3	1.6	<u> </u>	0.0	1.7			
Congenital posterior urethral valves	8	0	10	<5	<5	24	1		
Craniosynostosis	2.0 38	0.0 0	1.0 88	7	0	1.5 135			
	4.8	0.0	4.6	2.7	0.0	4.2			
Deletion 22q11.2	8 1.0	<5	16 0.8	<5	0 0.0	30 0.9			
Diaphragmatic hernia	24	<5	49	<5	0.0	85			
	3.0		2.6	0	0.0	2.7			
Double outlet right ventricle	30 3.8	6 4.0	58 3.0	8 3.1	0 0.0	105 3.3			
Ebstein anomaly	10	0	24	<5	0	39			
E	1.3	0.0	1.3	0	0.0	1.2			
Encephalocele	<5	0 0.0	16 0.8	0 0.0	<5	24 0.8			
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal	13	5	36	5	0	62			
fistula Gastroschisis	1.6 42	3.3 9	1.9 109	1.9 14	0.0 <5	2.0 182			
Gastroschisis	5.3	6.0	5.7	5.3	\ 3	5.7			
Holoprosencephaly	10	<5	28	<5	0	47			
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	1.3 21	<5	1.5 51	<5	0.0	1.5 91			
	2.7		2.7		0.0	2.9			
Hypospadias	254	35 45 2	299	50	6	655	1		
Interrupted aortic arch	62.6	45.2 0	30.6 7	36.8 0	64.0 0	40.3 13			
	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4			
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	25 3.2	7 4.6	58 3.0	6 2.3	<5	106 3.3			

California Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Omphalocele	16	7	28	<5	<5	66	
1	2.0	4.6	1.5			2.1	
Pulmonary valve atresia	9	<5	35	10	0	60	
·	1.1		1.8	3.8	0.0	1.9	
Rectal and large intestinal	16	<5	50	5	<5	75	
atresia/stenosis	2.0		2.6	1.9		2.4	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	33	8	91	6	0	148	
	4.2	5.3	4. 7	2.3	0.0	4. 7	
Single ventricle	6	0	27	<5	0	39	
	0.8	0.0	1.4		0.0	1.2	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	33	5	73	9	0	121	
	4.2	3.3	3.8	3.4	0.0	3.8	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	31	<5	79	<5	<5	125	
	3.9		4.1			3.9	
Tetralogy of Fallot	35	8	86	13	0	148	
	4.4	5.3	4.5	5.0	0.0	4.7	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous	12	<5	45	<5	0	62	
connection	1.5		2.3		0.0	2.0	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries	16	<5	31	6	0	58	
(d-TGA)	2.0		1.6	2.3	0.0	1.8	
Tricuspid valve atresia	<5	<5	21	<5	0	28	
			1.1		0.0	0.9	
Trisomy 13	<5	6	23	<5	<5	46	
		4.0	1.2			1.4	
Trisomy 18	8	<5	40	<5	0	98	
	1.0		2.1		0.0	3.1	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	104	15	321	31	0	505	
_	13.2	9.9	16.7	11.8	0.0	15.9	_
Turner syndrome	<5	<5	18	<5	0	37	2
			1.9		0.0	2.4	
Ventricular septal defect	59	10	185	22	<5	279	
	7.5	6.6	9.6	8.4	4.000	8.8	
Total live births	78,997	15,089	191,877	26,220	1,889	317,824	3
Male live births	40,577	7,736	97,797	13,579	938	162,583	
Female live births	38,419	7,353	94,072	12,641	951	155,232	

California Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)								
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes				
Gastroschisis	180	<5	182					
	6.5		5.7					
Trisomy 13	35	11	46					
	1.3	2.6	1.4					
Trisomy 18	51	47	98					
	1.8	11.3	3.1					
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	225	279	505					
	8.1	67.0	15.9					
Total live births	276,103	41,641	317,824	3				

- 1. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.
- 2. Data for this condition include female and unknown gender cases only. Prevalance is calculated per 10,000 female live births.
- 3. Data for total live births include unknown gender.

General comments*Data for totals include unknown and/or other.

Colorado Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

	Maternal Race/Ethnicity								
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes		
Anencephalus	8	3	7	0	0	34	Tioles		
	0.4	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0			
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	28	1	14	2	1	66			
Anotia/microtia	1.4 19	0. 7	1.6 39	1.6 4	4. 7 0	2.0 96			
Anoua/microua	0.9	0. 7	4.3	3.1	0.0	2.9			
Aortic valve stenosis	52	3	25	1	0	96			
	2.6	2.0	2.8	0.8	0.0	2.9			
Atrial septal defect	1,954 96.3	187 127.1	990 110.1	112 88.1	31 <i>145.5</i>	4,384 <i>133.2</i>			
Atrioventricular septal defect	64	8	29	4	0	112			
(Endocardial cushion defect)	3.2	5.4	3.2	3.1	0.0	3.4			
Biliary atresia	24	0	9	0	1	65			
Dladdan ayatnanhyi	1.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	4.7	2.0 9			
Bladder exstrophy	5 0.2	0 0.0	2 0.2	0 0.0	0 0.0	9 0.3			
Choanal atresia	31	1	12	1	0.0	62			
	1.5	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.0	1.9			
Cleft lip alone	80	10	40	3	1	143			
Claff lim with alaft malata	3.9	6.8	4.4	2.4	4. 7 2	4.3			
Cleft lip with cleft palate	140 6.9	7 4.8	74 8.2	6 4. 7	9.4	251 7.6			
Cleft palate alone	171	9	78	21	4	303			
	8.4	6.1	8. 7	16.5	18.8	9.2			
Clubfoot	296	13	131	14	5	642			
Coarctation of the aorta	14.6 187	8.8	14.6 72	11.0 4	23.5 0	19.5 282			
Coarctation of the aorta	9.2	11 7.5	8. <i>0</i>	3.1	0.0	8.6			
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	16	1	6	0	0	27			
	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.8			
Congenital cataract	41	0	17	3	0	83			
Congenital posterior urethral valves	2.0 25	0.0 3	6	2.4 2	0.0	2.5 69	1		
Congeniai posterioi arcanai vaives	2.4	4.0	1.3	3.1	0.0	4.1	1		
Deletion 22q11.2	21	2	13	0	1	40			
	1.3	1.7	1.8	0.0	5.9	1.5			
Diaphragmatic hernia	52 2.6	6 4.1	23 2.6	2 1.6	0 0.0	84 2.6			
Double outlet right ventricle	29	6	23	3	0.0	67			
Bouble outlet light vehicle	1.4	4.1	2.6	2.4	0.0	2.0			
Ebstein anomaly	15	0	6	2	0	24			
	0.7	0.0	0.7	1.6	0.0	0.7			
Encephalocele	16 0.8	3 2.0	8 0.9	1 0.8	0 0.0	36 1.1			
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal	65	2.0	32	4	0.0	133			
fistula	3.2	1.4	3.6	3.1	0.0	4.0			
Gastroschisis	76	4	39	3	6	144			
	3.7	2.7	4.3	2.4	28.2	4.4			
Holoprosencephaly	13 0.6	1 0. 7	9 1.0	2 1.6	0 0.0	26 0.8			
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	52	3	26	1.0	0.0	93			
71 F	2.6	2.0	2.9	0.8	0.0	2.8			
Hypospadias	1,103	85	283	48	12	1,924	1		
T 1	106.3	113.0	61.6	74.2	108.8	114.3			
Interrupted aortic arch	51 2.5	10 6.8	29 3.2	2 1.6	0 0.0	96 2.9			
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	74	5	3.2	1.0	0.0	149			
	3.6	3.4	4.1	0.8	0.0	4.5			
Omphalocele	30	5	15	0	1	80			
	1.5	3.4	1.7	0.0	4. 7	2.4			

Colorado Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Race/Ethnicity								
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	136	16	69	3	3	237		
	6.7	10.9	7.7	2.4	14.1	7.2		
Pulmonary valve atresia	34	6	25	0	2	72		
	1.7	4.1	2.8	0.0	9.4	2.2		
Rectal and large intestinal	65	8	44	5	2	172		
atresia/stenosis	3.2	5.4	4.9	3.9	9.4	5.2		
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	84	8	35	4	2	211		
	4.1	5.4	3.9	3.1	9.4	6.4		
Single ventricle	14	2	5	0	1	25		
	0. 7	1.4	0.6	0.0	4.7	0.8		
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	79	8	54	6	1	179		
	3.9	5.4	6.0	4.7	4. 7	5.4		
Spina bifida without anencephalus	49	5	30	3	1	101		
•	2.4	3.4	3.3	2.4	4.7	3.1		
Tetralogy of Fallot	59	4	38	1	3	109		
	2.9	2.7	4.2	0.8	14.1	<i>3.3</i>		
Total anomalous pulmonary venous	21	2	23	3	0	49		
connection	1.0	1.4	2.6	2.4	0.0	1.5		
Transposition of the great arteries	51	6	17	5	0	81		
(TGA)	2.5	4.1	1.9	3.9	0.0	2.5		
Dextro-transposition of great arteries	43	6	14	5	0	70		
(d-TGA)	2.1	4.1	1.6	3.9	0.0	2.1		
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	25	4	11	0	0	44		
_	1.2	2.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.3		
Tricuspid valve atresia	23	4	11	0	0	41		
	1.1	2.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2		
Trisomy 13	11	2	8	1	0	84		
-	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.0	2.6		
Trisomy 18	20	3	6	2	0	136		
	1.0	2.0	0.7	1.6	0.0	4.1		
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	249	28	188	13	2	733		
	12.3	19.0	20.9	10.2	9.4	22.3		
Turner syndrome	22	4	7	1	1	87	2	
	2.2	5.6	1.6	1.6	9.7	5.4		
Ventricular septal defect	847	71	469	40	16	1,806		
•	41.7	48.2	52.1	31.5	75.1	54.9		
Total live births	202,944	14,718	89,938	12,713	2,130	329,245	3	
Male live births	103,792	7,523	45,918	6,466	1,103	168,285		
Female live births	99,148	7,194	44,017	6,247	1,027	160,952		

Colorado Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)							
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes			
Gastroschisis	132	6	144				
	4.9	1.0	4.4				
Trisomy 13	26	15	84				
	1.0	2.5	2.6				
Trisomy 18	48	29	136				
	1.8	4.8	4.1				
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	255	266	733				
	9.5	44.4	22.3				
Total live births	269,205	59,915	329,245	3			

- 1. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.
- 2. Data for this condition include female and unknown gender cases only. Prevalance is calculated per 10,000 female live births.
- 3. Data for total live births include unknown gender.

General comments*Data for totals include unknown and/or other.

Delaware Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Race/Ethnicity								
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes	
Anencephalus	3	1	0	0	0	4	Tiotes	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	1.1 1	0.7 5	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.8		
Anophulanna/merophulanna	0.4	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1		
Anotia/microtia	8 2.9	4 2.8	7 9.8	2 6.9	0 0.0	21 4.0		
Aortic valve stenosis	7	0	4	1	0.0	12		
A 4 1 4 - 1 - 1 - 5 - 4	2.5	0.0	5.6	3.5	0.0	2.3	1	
Atrial septal defect	84 30.0	43 30.5	32 45.0	8 27.7	0 0.0	170 32.3	1	
Atrioventricular septal defect	18	11	10	0	0	40		
(Endocardial cushion defect) Biliary atresia	6.4 0	7.8 1	14.1 0	0.0 0	0.0	7.6 3		
	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6		
Bladder exstrophy	2 0. 7	1 0. 7	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	3 0.6		
Choanal atresia	2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4		
CI 01: 1	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8		
Cleft lip alone	8 2.9	1 0. 7	5 7.0	1 3.5	0 0.0	15 2.8		
Cleft lip with cleft palate	16	4	4	2	0	27		
Cleft palate alone	5.7 18	2.8 10	5.6 4	6.9 1	0.0	5.1 33	2	
Cien painte aione	6.4	7.1	5.6	3.5	0.0	6.3		
Cloacal exstrophy	0	1	0	0	0	1		
Clubfoot	0.0 43	0.7 16	0.0 8	0.0 3	0.0 0	0.2 73		
	15.3	11.4	11.3	10.4	0.0	13.9		
Coarctation of the aorta	16 5. 7	7 5.0	4 5.6	4 13.8	0 0.0	31 5.9		
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	1	1	0	0	0	2		
C	0.4	0.7 2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4		
Congenital cataract	6 2.1	1.4	1 1.4	2 6.9	0 0.0	11 2.1		
Congenital posterior urethral valves	4	6	0	1	0	11	3	
Craniosynostosis	2.8 16	8.5 8	0.0 2	6.5 0	0.0	4.1 28		
Cramosynosiosis	5.7	5.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	5.3		
Deletion 22q11.2	5	1	0	0	0	6		
Diaphragmatic hernia	1.8 5	0. 7 0	0.0	0.0 1	0.0	1.1 7		
	1.8	0.0	1.4	3.5	0.0	1.3		
Double outlet right ventricle	2 0. 7	3 2.1	1 1.4	1 3.5	0 0.0	8 1.5		
Ebstein anomaly	2	0	0	0	0	2		
Encoded	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4		
Encephalocele	3 1.1	2 1.4	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	5 0.9		
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal	5	1	0	0	0	6		
fistula Gastroschisis	1.8 15	0.7 10	0.0 4	0.0 2	0.0 0	1.1 32		
	5.4	7.1	5.6	6.9	0.0	6.1		
Holoprosencephaly	1	3	3	0	0	7		
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	0.4 8	2.1 1	4.2 2	0.0 0	0.0 0	1.3 11		
	2.9	0.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	2.1		
Hypospadias	144 100. 7	62 87.5	11 30.8	14 91.3	0 0.0	235 87.8	4	
Interrupted aortic arch	0	0	1	0	0	1		
	0.0	0.0	1. 7	0.0	0.0	0.2		

Delaware Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	21	12	4	3	0	40	
	7.5	8.5	5.6	10.4	0.0	7.6	
Omphalocele	4	7	3	0	0	14	
	1.4	5.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	2.7	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	40	34	8	1	0	85	
	14.3	24.1	11.3	3.5	0.0	16.1	
Pulmonary valve atresia	7	4	3	0	0	14	
D (1 11 1 () 1 1	2.5	2.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	2.7	
Rectal and large intestinal	13	7 5.0	1 1.4	2	0	23	
atresia/stenosis	4.6		2	6.9	0.0	4.4	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	26 9.3	8 5. 7		1	0	37 7. 0	
Single ventricle	0	3. / 1	2.8	3.5 0	0.0	7. 0 2	
Single ventricle	0.0	0. 7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	10	8	3	0.0	0.0	21	
Sman intestinal aresia/stenosis	3.6	5. 7	4.2	0.0	0.0	4.0	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	2	6	5	0.0	0.0	13	
Spina offica without anoncephanas	0.7	4.3	7.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	
Tetralogy of Fallot	11	7	1	0	0	19	
Tumogy of Tumot	3.9	5.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	3.6	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous	3	2	5	1	0	11	
connection	1.1	1.4	7.0	3.5	0.0	2.1	
Transposition of the great arteries	12	2	3	1	0	18	
(TGA)	4.3	1.4	4.2	3.5	0.0	3.4	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries	1	0	1	0	0	2	
(d-TGA)	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	2	3	0	1	0	6	
	0. 7	2.1	0.0	3.5	0.0	1.1	
Tricuspid valve atresia	2	1	0	1	0	4	
	0.7	0.7	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.8	
Trisomy 13	2	2	2	1	0	7	
	0.7	1.4	2.8	3.5	0.0	1.3	
Trisomy 18	5	1	6	2	0	14	
	1.8	0.7	8.4	6.9	0.0	2.7	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	40	18	17	4	0	80	
	14.3	12.8	23.9	13.8	0.0	15.2	_
Turner syndrome	3	1	1	0	0	6	5
**	2.2	1.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	2.3	
Ventricular septal defect	232	92	54	24	0	412	6
Total live births	82.8 28,036	65.3 14,088	76.0 7,107	83.1 2,889	0.0 111	78.2 52,695	
Male live births	14,305	7,086	3,569	1,533	39	26,776	
Female live births	13,731	7,002	3,538	1,356	72	25,919	

DelawareBirth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)							
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes			
Gastroschisis	32	0	32				
	7.1	0.0	6.1				
Trisomy 13	6	1	7				
	1.3	1.3	1.3				
Trisomy 18	1	13	14				
	0.2	16.5	2.7				
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	37	43	80				
	8.3	54.6	15.2				
Total live births	44,814	7,881	52,695				

- 1. Data for this condition include atrial septal fenestrations and exclude atrial septal defects that self-close (not present after a month), which are considered patent foramen ovales.
- 2. Data for this condition include Pierre Robin anomalies with cleft palate.
- 3. Data for this condition include only cases involving surgical intervention. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.
- 4. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.
- 5. Data for this condition include female and unknown gender cases only. Prevalance is calculated per 10,000 female live births.
- 6. Data for this condition include probable cases only if the defect was found prenatally and the fetus died without a confirmatory autopsy.

- *Data for totals include unknown and/or other.
- -Data for all heart defects require an echocardiogram report.

Florida Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Race/Ethnicity								
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes	
Anencephalus	45	23	25	<5	0	96	riotes	
	0.9	1.0	0.8	_	0.0	0.9		
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	47 1.0	37 1.6	35 1.1	<5	0 0.0	124 1.1		
Anotia/microtia	40	19	48	<5	0.0	116		
	0.8	0.8	1.6	_	0.0	1.1		
Aortic valve stenosis	73 1.5	16 0. 7	40 1.3	5 1.5	0 0.0	139 1.3		
Atrial septal defect	4,975	3,040	3,871	292	22	12,519		
	103.3	127.9	126.0	90.1	176.8	114.9		
Atrioventricular septal defect	172	127	78	11	<5	402	1	
(Endocardial cushion defect) Biliary atresia	3.6 54	5.3 49	2.5 33	3.4 9	0	3.7 146		
Dilitary tuesia	1.1	2.1	1.1	2.8	0.0	1.3		
Bladder exstrophy	16	<5	<5	0	0	23		
Choanal atresia	0.3	20	58	0.0	0.0	0.2		
Choanai atresia	107 2.2	28 1.2	58 1.9	<5	0 0.0	203 1.9		
Cleft lip alone	157	35	57	<5	0	258		
	3.3	1.5	1.9		0.0	2.4		
Cleft lip with cleft palate	284	91	161	13	<5	566		
Cleft palate alone	5.9 289	3.8 79	5.2 148	4.0 29	<5	5.2 559		
Cleft palate thone	6.0	3.3	4.8	9.0	-5	5.1		
Cloacal exstrophy	218	127	141	8	<5	508		
Clubfoot	4.5	5.3 299	4.6	2.5	<5	4.7		
Clubioot	822 17.1	12.6	438 14.3	30 9.3	< <u>></u>	1,630 15.0		
Coarctation of the aorta	362	127	154	20	0	683		
	7.5	5.3	5.0	6.2	0.0	6.3		
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	32 0. 7	16 0. 7	21 0. 7	<5	0 0.0	75 0. 7		
Congenital cataract	62	24	36	0	0.0	126		
	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2		
Congenital posterior urethral valves	46	44	22	<5	0	114	2	
Craniosynostosis	1.9 99	3.6 25	1.4 53	<5	0.0	2.0 182		
Ciamosynosiosis	2.1	1.1	1.7	•	0.0	1.7		
Deletion 22q11.2	11	<5	6	0	0	23		
D: 1 (: 1 :	0.2	7.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2		
Diaphragmatic hernia	138 2.9	74 3.1	86 2.8	9 2.8	<5	316 2.9		
Double outlet right ventricle	110	55	53	7	<5	235		
	2.3	2.3	1.7	2.2		2.2		
Ebstein anomaly	41	12	15	<5	0	74		
Encephalocele	0.9 36	0.5 15	0.5 17	<5	0.0 0	0. 7 70		
Encephanoceie	0.7	0.6	0.6		0.0	0.6		
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal	108	55	74	10	<5	252		
fistula	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.1		2.3	2	
Gastroschisis	256 5.3	54 2.3	115 3. 7	11 3.4	<5	445 4.1	3	
Holoprosencephaly	164	111	100	9	0	395		
	3.4	4.7	3.3	2.8	0.0	3.6		
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	177	89	76 2.5	11	0	368		
Hypospadias	3.7 2,163	3.7 797	2.5 855	3.4 89	0.0 <5	<i>3.4</i> 4,000	2	
	87.4	66.1	54.3	53.5		71.7	_	
Interrupted aortic arch	106	59	68	7	<5	251		
	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.2		2.3		

Florida Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	182	88	99	7	<5	382	
` '	3.8	3.7	3.2	2.2		3.5	
Omphalocele	98	79	35	<5	0	219	3
1	2.0	3.3	1.1		0.0	2.0	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	399	289	294	18	0	1,030	
•	8.3	12.2	9.6	5.6	0.0	9.5	
Pulmonary valve atresia	64	37	32	<5	0	142	
•	1.3	1.6	1.0		0.0	1.3	
Rectal and large intestinal	194	93	114	15	<5	435	
atresia/stenosis	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.6		4.0	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	257	133	153	11	<5	569	
	5.3	5.6	5.0	3.4		5.2	
Single ventricle	63	40	38	<5	0	149	
	1.3	1.7	1.2		0.0	1.4	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	201	106	122	16	0	456	
	4.2	4.5	4.0	4.9	0.0	4.2	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	135	46	79	5	0	270	
Spinia emaia winicat anontophianas	2.8	1.9	2.6	1.5	0.0	2.5	
Tetralogy of Fallot	259	114	121	12	<5	527	
Tumos of Tumos	5.4	4.8	3.9	3.7	· ·	4.8	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous	35	16	23	<5	0	77	
connection	0.7	0.7	0.7	J	0.0	0.7	
Transposition of the great arteries	145	44	62	6	<5	268	
(TGA)	3.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	·	2.5	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries	125	37	58	5	<5	236	
(d-TGA)	2.6	1.6	1.9	1.5		2.2	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	44	33	17	<5	0	97	4
Theuspia varve aresia and semosis	0.9	1.4	0.6	-5	0.0	0.9	-
Trisomy 13	47	35	20	<5	0.0	106	
Thisomy 15	1.0	1.5	0.7	~ 5	0.0	1.0	
Trisomy 18	72	69	52	8	0.0	205	
Thisomy 16	1.5	2.9	1.7	2.5	0.0	1.9	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	599	313	381	50	<5	1,384	
Trisoniy 21 (Down syndrome)	12.4	13.2	12.4	15.4	~3	12.7	
Turner syndrome	50	12	25	<5	0	93	5
ramer syndrome	2.1	1.0	2.7	\	0.0	93 1.7	J
Vantuiavlan aantal dafaat	2.937	1,365	2,097	152	10	6,748	6
Ventricular septal defect	61.0	57.4	68.2	46.9	80.4	61.9	6
Total live births	481,547	237,648	307,337	32,401	1,244	1,089,749	7
Male live births	247,624	120,556	157,570	16,625	653	558,258	
Female live births	233,922	117,089	149,767	15,775	591	531,482	

Florida Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)							
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes			
Gastroschisis	432	13	445	3			
	4.7	0.7	4.1				
Trisomy 13	74	32	106				
•	0.8	1.8	1.0				
Trisomy 18	106	99	205				
·	1.2	5.6	1.9				
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	680	704	1,384				
	7.5	39.8	12.7				
Total live births	912,720	176,958	1,089,749	7			

- 1. Data for this condition include canal type atrioventricular septal defect.
- 2. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.
- 3. Data for this condition may differ from previous reports due to ICD-9-CM coding system changes.
- 4. Data for this condition include congenital tricuspid stenosis.
- 5. Data for this condition include female and unknown gender cases only. Prevalance is calculated per 10,000 female live births.
- 6. Data for this condition include probable cases.
- 7. Data for total live births include unknown gender.

General comments

*Data for totals include unknown and/or other.

Georgia (Metropolitan Atlanta Congenital Defects Program) Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Anencephalus	10	12	6	1	0	36	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	2.1 10 2.1	1.6 9 1.2	1.8 6 1.8	0.7 0 0.0	0.0 0 0.0	2.0 28 1.6	
Anotia/microtia	11 2.3	5 0. 7	1.6 10 3.0	4 2.7	0.0 0.0	34 1.9	
Aortic valve stenosis	15	3	6	1	0	27	
Atrial septal defect	3.1 65 13.6	0.4 176 23. 7	1.8 39 11.7	0.7 17 11.5	0.0 0 0.0	1.5 331 18.7	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect) Biliary atresia	23 4.8 2	49 6.6 1	10 3.0 2	4 2.7 0	0 0.0 0	99 5.6 6	
Bladder exstrophy	0.4 2	0.1 1	0.6 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.3 3	
Choanal atresia	0.4	0.1 7	0.0 2	0.0	0.0	0.2	
Cleft lip alone	0.2 20 4.2	0.9 14 1.9	0.6 7 2.1	0.0 4 2.7	0.0 0 0.0	0.6 48 2.7	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	26 5.4	30 4.0	18 5.4	10 6. 7	0.0 0.0	99 5.6	
Cleft palate alone	24 5.0	28 3.8	12 3.6	12 8.1	0 0.0	83 4. 7	
Cloacal exstrophy	0 0.0	1 0.1	0 0.0	1 0. 7	0 0.0	2 0.1	
Clubfoot	45 9.4	90 12.1	26 7.8	19 12.8	0 0.0	204 11.5	
Coarctation of the aorta	36 7.5	30 4.0	16 4.8	6 4.0	0 0.0	94 5.3	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	1 0.2	4 0.5	1 0.3	1 0. 7	0 0.0	8 0.5	
Congenital cataract	6 1.3	9 1.2	1 0.3	2 1.3	0 0.0	22 1.2	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	2 0.8	17 4.5	3 1.8	1 1.3	0 0.0	26 2.9	1
Craniosynostosis	20 4.2	14 1.9	8 2.4	5 3.4	0 0.0	55 3.1	
Deletion 22q11.2	4 0.8	8 1.1	5 1.5	1 0. 7	0 0.0	20 1.1	
Diaphragmatic hernia	16 3.3	20 2.7	8 2.4	2 1.3	0 0.0	58 3.3	
Double outlet right ventricle	5 1.0	20 2.7	9 2. 7	4 2.7	0 0.0	42 2.4	
Ebstein anomaly	0 0.0	5 0. 7	2 0.6	2 1.3	0 0.0	9 0.5	
Encephalocele	0 0.0	4 0.5	2 0.6	2 1.3	0 0.0	11 0.6	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	13 2. 7	17 2.3	2 0.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	34 1.9	
Gastroschisis	19 4.0	19 2.6	15 4.5	1 0. 7	0 0.0	61 3.4	
Holoprosencephaly	8 1.7	12 1.6	1 0.3	2 1.3	0 0.0	30 1.7	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	15 3.1	17 2.3	6 1.8	0 0.0	0 0.0	42 2.4	
Hypospadias	171 70.1	184 49.2	44 26.1	33 43.6	1 178.6	519 57.8	1
Interrupted aortic arch	3 0.6	4 0. 5	2 0.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	13 0. 7	

Georgia (Metropolitan Atlanta Congenital Defects Program) Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Race/Ethnicity								
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes	
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	14	21	8	2	0	53		
	2.9	2.8	2.4	1.3	0.0	3.0		
Omphalocele	8	22	6	2	0	49		
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	1.7 37	3.0 49	1.8 20	1.3 9	0.0	2.8 133		
Fullionary valve airesia and stenosis	7.7	6.6	6.0	6.1	0.0	7.5		
Pulmonary valve atresia	10	20	4	4	0.0	38		
Tumonary varve aresia	2.1	2.7	1.2	2.7	0.0	2.1		
Rectal and large intestinal	20	26	15	3	0	65		
atresia/stenosis	4.2	3.5	4.5	2.0	0.0	3.7		
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	22	36	7	6	0	83		
	4.6	4.9	2.1	4.0	0.0	4.7		
Single ventricle	2	2	1	1	0	7		
	0.4	0.3	0.3	0. 7	0.0	0.4		
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	13	19	6	1	0	44		
0 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2.7	2.6	1.8	0.7	0.0	2.5		
Spina bifida without anencephalus	17	13	8	3	0	51		
T-41	3.5	1.8	2.4	2.0	0.0	2.9 69		
Tetralogy of Fallot	20 4.2	29 3.9	6 1.8	7 4. 7	0 0.0	3.9		
Total anomalous pulmonary venous	6	7	4	4. /	0.0	23		
connection	1.3	0.9	1.2	2.7	0.0	1.3		
Transposition of the great arteries	13	15	9	1	1	50		
(TGA)	2.7	2.0	2.7	0.7	87.7	2.8		
Dextro-transposition of great arteries	12	13	8	1	1	45		
(d-TGA)	2.5	1.8	2.4	0.7	87.7	2.5		
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	6	13	7	3	0	29		
	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.0	0.0	1.6		
Tricuspid valve atresia	5	5	3	3	0	16		
	1.0	0.7	0.9	2.0	0.0	0.9		
Trisomy 13	10	9	4	1	0	29		
- 1	2.1	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.0	1.6		
Trisomy 18	8	17	5	3	0	44		
T: 21 (D 1)	1.7	2.3 80	1.5	2.0	0.0	2.5		
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	56 11.7	80 10.8	61 18.3	13 8.8	0.0	238 13.4		
Turner syndrome	7	9	0	2	0.0	23	2	
Turner syndrome	3.0	2.5	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.6	2	
Ventricular septal defect	279	296	208	71	1	965		
. Intitudal sepair acreet	58.3	39.9	62.5	47.9	87.7	<i>54.5</i>		
Total live births	47,889	74,110	33,258	14,821	114	177,217		
Male live births	24,389	37,396	16,848	7,575	56	89,860		
Female live births	23,500	36,714	16,410	7,246	58	87,356		

Georgia (Metropolitan Atlanta Congenital Defects Program) Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)							
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes			
Gastroschisis	54	6	61				
	3.9	1.6	3.4				
Trisomy 13	17	12	29				
•	1.2	3.1	1.6				
Trisomy 18	19	22	44				
	1.4	5.7	2.5				
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	111	124	238				
	8.0	32.3	13.4				
Total live births	138,850	38,345	177,217				

Notes

- 1. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.
- 2. Data for this condition include female and unknown gender cases only. Prevalance is calculated per 10,000 female live births.

- *Data for totals include unknown and/or other.
- -Cases for which the date of delivery was unknown are included in the year of their last known prenatal test.

Hawaii Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

	N	laternal Race/Eth	nnicity			
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Anencephalus	2 5.5	0	0 0.0	1 0.9	4 2,1	
Anotia/microtia	1	0.0 0	0.0	0.9	2.1 1	
1.11	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	
Atrial septal defect	7 19.2	0 0.0	4 13.4	18 15.4	35 18.4	
Atrioventricular septal defect	1	0	1	3	5	
(Endocardial cushion defect) Biliary atresia	2.7	0.0	3.4 0	2.6 2	2.6 3	
Binary aucsia	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.6	
Bladder exstrophy	1	0	0	0	1	
Choanal atresia	2.7	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.5	
	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	
Cleft lip alone	2 5.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	4 3.4	7 3. 7	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	1	0.0	0.0	6	8	
	2.7	0.0	0.0	5.1	4.2	
Cleft palate alone	3 8.2	0 0.0	2 6. 7	8 6.8	14 7.4	
Coarctation of the aorta	1	0	0	3	4	
Ebstein anomaly	2.7 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	2.6 1	2.1	
,	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	
Encephalocele	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 1.7	2	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal	0.0 1	0.0	0.0	3	1.1 5	
fistula	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.6	
Gastroschisis	2 5.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	9 7.7	12 6.3	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	0	0	0.0	2	3	
Hymaemedies	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7 40	1.6 54	1
Hypospadias	6 32. 7	0 0.0	2 13.1	66.8	55.8	1
Omphalocele	0	0	1	3	4	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	0.0 5	0.0	3.4	2.6 5	2.1 12	
Tumonary varve aresia and senosis	13.7	0.0	3.4	4.3	6.3	
Pulmonary valve atresia	0	0 0.0	0	2	2	
Rectal and large intestinal	0.0 3	0.0	0.0 0	1.7 8	1.1 12	
atresia/stenosis	8.2	0.0	0.0	6.8	6.3	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	1 2.7	0 0.0	0 0.0	6 5.1	8 4.2	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	0	0	0	1	1	
Tetralogy of Fallot	0.0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.9 1	0.5 2	
retrained of Fariot	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.1	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous	0	0	0	2	2	
connection Transposition of the great arteries	0.0 0	0.0	0.0	1.7 6	<i>1.1</i> 8	
(TGA)	0.0	22.0	3.4	5.1	4.2	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 3.4	3 2.6	4 2.1	
Tricuspid valve atresia	0.0	0.0	1	3	4	
	0.0	0.0	3.4	2.6	2.1	
Trisomy 13	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 1.7	2 1.1	
Trisomy 18	4	0	1	6	15	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	11.0 5	0.0 0	3.4 2	5.1 14	7. 9 29	
11150my 21 (Down syndiome)	13.7	0.0	6. 7	12.0	15.3	

Hawaii Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

	Maternal Race/Ethnicity								
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	e Total*	Notes			
Turner syndrome	1	0	0	1	2	2			
	5.5	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.2				
Ventricular septal defect	8	0	4	29	50				
	21.9	0.0	13.4	24.8	26.3				
Total live births	3,648	455	2,977	11,697	18,985				
Male live births	1,834	228	1,532	5,989	9,684				
Female live births	1,814	227	1,445	5,708	9,301				

Hawaii Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)						
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes		
Gastroschisis	12	0	12			
	7.7	0.0	6.3			
Trisomy 13	1	1	2			
•	0.6	2.9	1.1			
Trisomy 18	8	7	15			
	5.1	20.6	7.9			
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	13	16	29			
	8.3	47.0	15.3			
Total live births	15,582	3,403	18,985			

- Notes
 1. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.
- 2. Data for this condition include female and unknown gender cases only. Prevalance is calculated per 10,000 female live births.

^{*}Data for totals include unknown and/or other.

Illinois Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Anencephalus	46	18	39	9	0	113	Tiotes
A m a m h th a lunia /mianam h th a lunia	1.1 97	1.4 33	2.3 49	1.9 7	0.0 2	1.4 188	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	2.3	2.5	2.9	1.4	36.3	2.4	
Anotia/microtia	65	14	76	9	0	164	
A 42 1 4 2	1.5	1.1	4.5	1.9	0.0	2.1	
Aortic valve stenosis	81 1.9	25 1.9	33 2.0	8 1.7	0 0.0	147 1.9	
Atrial septal defect	1,298	461	581	188	8	2,542	
•	30.8	35.2	34.5	38.8	145.2	32.3	
Atrioventricular septal defect	225	82	85 5.0	15	0 0.0	408	1
(Endocardial cushion defect) Biliary atresia	5.3 12	6.3 8	5.0 7	3.1 7	0.0	<i>5.2</i> 34	
Binary ducisia	0.3	0.6	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.4	
Bladder exstrophy	10	0	5	2	0	17	
Choanal atresia	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2 97	
Choanai airesia	54 1.3	18 1.4	21 1.2	4 0.8	0 0.0	1.2	
Cleft lip alone	139	31	48	11	1	230	
	3.3	2.4	2.8	2.3	18.1	2.9	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	236	58	130	18	0	443	
Cleft palate alone	5.6 261	4.4 59	7.7 82	3.7 36	0.0 2	5.6 440	
Cien pulate dione	6.2	4.5	4.9	7.4	36.3	5.6	
Cloacal exstrophy	12	2	4	2	0	20	
Class for an	0.3	0.2	0.2 229	0.4	0.0 4	0.3	
Clubfoot	555 13.2	169 12.9	13.6	57 11.8	72.6	1,017 12.9	
Coarctation of the aorta	210	45	86	17	2	360	
	5.0	3.4	5.1	3.5	36.3	4.6	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	26 0.6	5 0.4	8 0.5	2 0.4	0 0.0	41 0.5	
Congenital cataract	47	28	18	7	0.0	100	
5	1.1	2.1	1.1	1.4	0.0	1.3	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	42	20	10	4	0	76	2
Craniosynostosis	1.9 182	3.0 32	1.2 85	1.6 11	0.0	1.9 310	
Cramosynosiosis	4.3	2.4	5. 0	2.3	0.0	3.9	
Deletion 22q11.2	44	20	13	5	0	82	
	1.0	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.0	1.0	
Diaphragmatic hernia	134	22	57 3 1	10	0	223	
Double outlet right ventricle	3.2 75	1.7 29	3.4 38	2.1 7	0.0	2.8 149	
	1.8	2.2	2.3	1.4	0.0	1.9	
Ebstein anomaly	23	7	21	3	0	54	
Encephalocele	0.5 27	0.5 12	1.2 18	0.6 4	0.0	0.7 62	
Епсернаюсее	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.8	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal	128	26	39	11	1	205	
fistula	3.0	2.0	2.3	2.3	18.1	2.6	
Gastroschisis	142 3.4	67 5.1	74 4.4	4 0.8	1 18.1	288 3. 7	
Holoprosencephaly	34	21	31	2	10.1	89	
	0.8	1.6	1.8	0.4	18.1	1.1	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	89	40	34	9	1	173	
Hypogradias	2.1	3.0 413	2.0 268	1.9 132	18.1 14	2.2 2,386	2
Hypospadias	1,559 72.0	62.0	31.3	53.2	493.0	2,380 59.3	2
Interrupted aortic arch	22	17	12	0	0	51	
	0.5	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	

Illinois Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Race/Ethnicity							
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	182	77	74	15	0	349	
	4.3	5.9	4.4	3.1	0.0	4.4	
Omphalocele	78	36	24	6	1	145	
	1.8	2.7	1.4	1.2	18.1	1.8	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	223	100	116	33	1	474	
	5.3	7.6	6.9	6.8	18.1	6.0	
Pulmonary valve atresia	16	9	12	2	0	39	3
	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.5	
Rectal and large intestinal	166	43	72	17	3	301	
atresia/stenosis	3.9	3.3	4.3	3.5	54.4	3.8	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	300	131	139	42	0	612	
	7.1	10.0	8.3	8. 7	0.0	7.8	
Single ventricle	19	8	10	2	0	39	
	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.5	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	119	46	63	14	1	243	
	2.8	3.5	3.7	2.9	18.1	3.1	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	149	39	54	10	0	252	
	3.5	3.0	3.2	2.1	0.0	3.2	
Tetralogy of Fallot	170	64	62	24	2	323	
	4.0	4.9	3.7	5.0	36.3	4.1	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous	33	14	31	6	0	84	
connection	0.8	1.1	1.8	1.2	0.0	1.1	
Transposition of the great arteries	132	27	44	10	0	214	
(TGA)	3.1	2.1	2.6	2.1	0.0	2.7	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries	110	23	33	7	0	173	
(d-TGA)	2.6	1.8	2.0	1.4	0.0	2.2	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	34	21	24	5	0	84	4
	0.8	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.0	1.1	
Tricuspid valve atresia	16	8	15	2	0	41	5
	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.5	
Trisomy 13	45	14	24	3	0	86	
	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.0	1.1	
Trisomy 18	113	31	53	15	0	214	
	2.7	2.4	3.1	3.1	0.0	2.7	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	546	149	364	52	6	1,118	
	12.9	11.4	21.6	10.7	108.9	14.2	
Turner syndrome	35	10	18	2	0	65	6
	1.7	1.5	2.2	0.8	0.0	1.7	_
Ventricular septal defect	1,990	554	940	239	13	3,737	7
Total live births	<i>47.2</i> 421,754	<i>42.2</i> 131,148	55.8 168,475	49.4 48,405	235.9 551	47.5 787,160	8
Male live births	216,614	66,596	85,671	24,797	284	402,622	
Female live births	205,132	64,543	82,797	23,608	267	384,513	

Illinois Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)						
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes		
Gastroschisis	275	13	288			
	4.2	0.9	3.7			
Trisomy 13	56	30	86			
	0.9	2.2	1.1			
Trisomy 18	122	90	214			
	1.9	6.6	2.7			
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	512	605	1,118			
	7.9	44.1	14.2			
Total live births	649,986	137,113	787,160	8		

- 1. Data for this condition include inlet ventricular septal defects including common atrioventricular canal type ventricular septal defect.
- 2. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.
- 3. Data for this condition exclude cases with tetralogy of Fallot or cases with a ventricular septal defect.
- 4. Data for this condition include tricuspid stenosis or hypoplasia.
- 5. Data for this condition exclude tricuspid stenosis or hypoplasia.
- 6. Data for this condition include female and unknown gender cases only. Prevalance is calculated per 10,000 female live births.
- 7. Data for this condition exclude probable cases, and inlet ventricular septal defects including common atrioventricular canal type ventricular septal defects.
- 8. Data for total live births include unknown gender.

- *Data for totals include unknown and/or other.
- -More complete hospital discharge data was made available beginning in 2013 which allowed for the identification of cases diagnosed at a later date.

Indiana Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Anencephalus	16	2	1 1	1	0	20	INOTES
	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.5	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	23 0. 7	2 0.4	2 0. 7	0 0.0	0 0.0	27 0. 7	
Anotia/microtia	28	5	8	<i>0.0</i> 4	0.0	46	
	0.9	1.1	2.8	3.9	0.0	1.1	
Aortic valve stenosis	42	1	3	2	0	48	
Atrial septal defect	1.3 1,564	0.2 283	1.1 152	2.0 42	0.0 3	1.2 2,072	
Titlar sepair derect	49.3	59.6	53.6	41.0	74.1	49.9	
Atrioventricular septal defect	104	19	8	2	0	136	
(Endocardial cushion defect) Biliary atresia	3.3 18	4.0 5	2.8 3	2.0 0	0.0	3.3 26	
Diliary aucsia	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	
Bladder exstrophy	6	1	1	0	0	8	
Choanal atresia	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	
Choanai airesia	30 0.9	3 0.6	3 1.1	0 0.0	0 0.0	37 0.9	
Cleft lip alone	88	4	6	2	0	101	
	2.8	0.8	2.1	2.0	0.0	2.4	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	209 6.6	14 2.9	17 6.0	5 4.9	0 0.0	253 6.1	
Cleft palate alone	190	23	6	3	0.0	224	
F	6.0	4.8	2.1	2.9	0.0	5.4	
Cloacal exstrophy	53	7	3	1	0	64	
Clubfoot	1.7 345	1.5 54	1.1 37	1.0 5	0.0 0	1.5 453	
Ciuoloot	10.9	11.4	13.0	4.9	0.0	10.9	
Coarctation of the aorta	150	10	11	2	0	175	
Common turn over (turn over outonic over)	4.7	2.1	3.9	2.0 1	0.0	4.2	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	10 0.3	2 0.4	0 0.0	1.0	0 0.0	13 0.3	
Congenital cataract	12	5	3	1	0	22	
	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.5	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	19 1.2	3 1.2	1 0. 7	0 0.0	0 0.0	24 1.1	1
Craniosynostosis	410	50	30	9	1	509	
	12.9	10.5	10.6	8.8	24.7	12.3	
Deletion 22q11.2	7	1	2	0	0	10	
Diaphragmatic hernia	0.2 85	0.2 11	0. 7 10	0.0 0	0.0	0.2 110	
	2.7	2.3	3.5	0.0	0.0	2.6	
Double outlet right ventricle	48	11	5	1	0	69	
Ebstein anomaly	1.5 12	2.3 2	1.8	1.0 0	0.0 0	1.7 16	
Eusem anomary	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	
Encephalocele	22	1	4	0	0	28	
	0.7	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	52 1.6	4 0.8	7 2.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	63 1.5	
Gastroschisis	102	14	11	2	0.0	133	
	3.2	2.9	3.9	2.0	0.0	3.2	
Holoprosencephaly	73	7	10	1	0	96	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	2.3 70	1.5 8	3.5 7	1.0 0	0.0 0	2.3 85	
	2.2	1.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	
Hypospadias	1,079	139	40	27	1	1,304	1
Interrupted aortic arch	66.2 19	57.6	27.7 3	50.6	52.6 0	61.1 24	
morapied dorde dreif	0.6	0.2	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.6	

Indiana Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	87	14	10	2	0	117	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2.7	2.9	3.5	2.0	0.0	2.8	
Omphalocele	52	10	4	4	0	71	
•	1.6	2.1	1.4	3.9	0.0	1.7	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	204	29	28	3	0	270	
	6.4	6.1	9.9	2.9	0.0	6.5	
Pulmonary valve atresia	28	6	7	1	0	42	
•	0.9	1.3	2.5	1.0	0.0	1.0	
Rectal and large intestinal	127	18	12	3	0	161	
atresia/stenosis	4.0	3.8	4.2	2.9	0.0	3.9	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	135	21	9	5	0	174	
2 71 1	4.3	4.4	3.2	4.9	0.0	4.2	
Single ventricle	13	6	3	0	0	23	
S	0.4	1.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	94	20	3	6	0	123	
	3.0	4.2	1.1	5.9	0.0	3.0	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	94	5	11	2	0	114	
1	3.0	1.1	3.9	2.0	0.0	2.7	
Tetralogy of Fallot	88	13	5	3	1	113	
	2.8	2.7	1.8	2.9	24.7	2.7	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous	27	3	3	0	0	33	
connection	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	
Transposition of the great arteries	68	7	7	4	0	87	
(TGA)	2.1	1.5	2.5	3.9	0.0	2.1	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries	59	5	6	3	0	74	
(d-TGA)	1.9	1.1	2.1	2.9	0.0	1.8	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	16	6	2	3	0.0	28	
Theuspia varve unesia una stenosis	0.5	1.3	0 .7	2.9	0.0	0.7	
Trisomy 13	21	4	1	0	0.0	27	
Trisonly 15	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	
Trisomy 18	39	7	5	1	0.0	52	
Trisonly 16	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.0	0.0	1.3	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	427	57	54	10	0.0	555	
Trisoniy 21 (Down syndrome)	13.5	12.0	19.0	9.8	0.0	13.4	
Turner syndrome	31	12.0	0	0	0.0	33	2
Turner syndrome	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	2
Vantuiavlan aantal dafaat	1,144	159	148	35	1	1,519	
Ventricular septal defect	36.1	33.5	52.2	33 34.2	24.7	36.6	
Total live births	317,082	47,469	28,365	10,232	405	415,215	
Male live births	163,108	24,137	14,445	5,339	190	213,260	
Female live births	153,976	23,332	13,914	4,891	215	201,955	

Indiana
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)						
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes		
Gastroschisis	131	2	133			
	3.6	0.4	3.2			
Trisomy 13	23	4	27			
•	0.6	0.8	0.7			
Trisomy 18	29	23	52			
	0.8	4.8	1.3			
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	338	217	555			
	9.2	45.3	13.4			
Total live births	367,292	47,894	415,215			

- 1. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.
- 2. Data for this condition include female and unknown gender cases only. Prevalance is calculated per 10,000 female live births.

- *Data for totals include unknown and/or other.
- -Data for conditions are provisional.
- -Data for conditions include probable cases.

Iowa Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Anencephalus	23	3	5	1	0	36	rotes
	1.4	2.8	3.0	1.5	0.0	1.8	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	15 0.9	4 3.8	4 2.4	2 3.0	0 0.0	25 1.3	
Anotia/microtia	34	1	7	3	0	46	
	2.1	0.9	4.2	4.5	0.0	2.3	
Aortic valve stenosis	38 2.4	0 0.0	1 0.6	1 1.5	0 0.0	41 2.1	
Atrial septal defect	468	43	40	16	1	577	
	29.5	40.5	24.2	24.0	11.7	29.4	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	76 4.8	11 10.4	9 5.4	3 4.5	0 0.0	101 5.2	
Biliary atresia	4	0	0	1	0.0	5	
	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.3	
Bladder exstrophy	7 0.4	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 1.5	0 0.0	8 0.4	
Choanal atresia	13	1	1	0	0.0	15	1
	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	
Cleft lip alone	56	3	13	1	1	74	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	3.5 95	2.8	7.9 9	1.5 3	11.7 0	3.8 114	
	6.0	3.8	5.4	4.5	0.0	5.8	
Cleft palate alone	106	6	8	5	0	127	
Cloacal exstrophy	6.7 2	5.6 0	4.8 0	7.5	0.0	6.5 2	
Croucus expusping	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Clubfoot	258	16	28	6	3	317	
Coarctation of the aorta	16.3 101	15.1 0	16.9 3	9.0 1	35.0 0	16.2 105	
Coarciation of the aorta	6.4	0.0	1.8	1.5	0.0	5.4	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	11	1	3	0	0	15	
Congenital cataract	0.7 66	0.9 4	1.8 5	0.0 1	0.0	0.8 77	
Congenital catalact	4.2	3.8	3.0	1.5	11.7	3.9	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	15	1	0	1	0	17	2
Craniosynostosis	1.8 86	1.9 3	0.0 10	2.9 4	0.0	1.7 106	
Cramosynosiosis	5.4	2.8	6.0	6.0	11.7	5.4	
Deletion 22q11.2	26	3	2	1	1	33	
Disabas amatic hamis	1.6 48	2.8 1	1.2 4	1.5 3	11.7 0	1.7 59	
Diaphragmatic hernia	3.0	0.9	2.4	<i>4.5</i>	0.0	3.0	
Double outlet right ventricle	22	5	7	3	0	40	
	1.4	4.7	4.2	4.5	0.0	2.0	
Ebstein anomaly	15 0.9	1 0.9	3 1.8	1 1.5	0 0.0	20 1.0	
Encephalocele	21	0	1	0	0	23	
	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	43 2.7	2 1.9	3 1.8	2 3.0	0 0.0	50 2.5	
Gastroschisis	74	6	9	0	0.0	90	
	4.7	5.6	5.4	0.0	0.0	4.6	
Holoprosencephaly	18 1.1	3 2.8	1 0.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	24 1.2	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	35	4	4	2	0.0	46	
	2.2	3.8	2.4	3.0	0.0	2.3	
Hypospadias	529	30	28	15	0	607	2
Interrupted aortic arch	65.0 9	56.3 0	33. 7	43.0 0	0.0 0	60.5 9	
1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	

Iowa Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Race/Ethnicity							
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	84	3	15	3	0	107	3
	5.3	2.8	9.1	4.5	0.0	5.5	
Omphalocele	37	4	4	2	1	52	
	2.3	3.8	2.4	3.0	11.7	2.7	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	175	20	11	7	0	214	
	11.0	18.8	6.6	10.5	0.0	10.9	
Pulmonary valve atresia	9	3	0	1	0	13	
	0.6	2.8	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.7	
Rectal and large intestinal	51	6	8	0	0	66	
atresia/stenosis	3.2	5.6	4.8	0.0	0.0	3.4	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	90	5	9	1	0	108	
	5.7	4.7	5.4	1.5	0.0	5.5	
Single ventricle	7	0	1	0	0	8	
	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	58	6	3	0	0	68	
	3.7	5.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	3.5	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	71	3	10	0	0	85	
	4.5	2.8	6.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	
Tetralogy of Fallot	54	3	2	4	1	64	
	3.4	2.8	1.2	6.0	11.7	3.3	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous	12	1	4	2	0	19	
connection	0.8	0.9	2.4	3.0	0.0	1.0	
Transposition of the great arteries	43	4	3	1	0	52	
(TGA)	2.7	3.8	1.8	1.5	0.0	2.7	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries	38	4	3	1	0	47	
(d-TGA)	2.4	3.8	1.8	1.5	0.0	2.4	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	26	4	5	1	0	36	
	1.6	3.8	3.0	1.5	0.0	1.8	
Tricuspid valve atresia	4	2	0	1	0	7	
	0.3	1.9	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.4	
Trisomy 13	22	5	2	0	0	31	
	1.4	4.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	
Trisomy 18	46	2	6	5	1	65	
	2.9	1.9	3.6	7.5	11.7	3.3	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	216	14	27	5	0	270	
	13.6	13.2	16.3	7.5	0.0	13.8	
Turner syndrome	31	1	5	1	0	39	4
	4.0	1.9	6.1	3.2	0.0	4.1	
Ventricular septal defect	813	50	74	26	3	978	
Total live births	51.2 158,750	<i>47.1</i> 10,620	44.7 16,547	39.0 6,665	35.0 858	49.9 196,096	5
Male live births	81,389	5,330	8,299	3,491	454	100,310	
Female live births	77,360	5,290	8,248	3,174	404	95,786	

Iowa Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)							
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes			
Gastroschisis	88	2	90				
	5.1	0.9	4.6				
Trisomy 13	20	11	31				
	1.2	4.8	1.6				
Trisomy 18	36	29	65				
	2.1	12.5	3.3				
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	161	109	270				
	9.3	47.1	13.8				
Total live births	172,954	23,135	196,096	5			

- 1. Data for this condition exclude choanal stenosis.
- 2. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.
- 3. Data for this condition exclude other specified and unspecified limb reductions.
- 4. Data for this condition include female and unknown gender cases only. Prevalance is calculated per 10,000 female live births.
- 5. Data for total live births include unknown gender.

- *Data for totals include unknown and/or other.
- -Data for conditions exclude probable/possible cases.

Kansas Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Anencephalus	31	<5	14	0	0	49	110165
	2.3		4.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	<5	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	<5	
Anotia/microtia	<5	0	<5	<5	0.0	5	
		0.0	^	^	0.0	0.3	
Aortic valve stenosis	7 0.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	8 0.4	
Atrial septal defect	259	38	86	10	<5	405	
	19.4	30.1	28.1	17.0		21.5	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	14 1.0	0 0.0	<5	0 0.0	0 0.0	18 1.0	
Biliary atresia	<5	<5	<5	<5	0.0	8	
					0.0	0.4	
Bladder exstrophy	0 0.0	0 0.0	<5	0 0.0	0 0.0	<5	
Choanal atresia	<5	0.0	<5	0.0	0.0	6	
		0.0		0.0	0.0	0.3	
Cleft lip alone	35 2.6	5 4.0	7 2.3	<5	<5	53 2.8	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	2.0	4.0 <5	2.3	0	<5	34	
	1.5		3.6	0.0		1.8	
Cleft palate alone	63	<5	21	<5	0	88	
Cloacal exstrophy	4.7 13	<5	6.9 <5	0	0.0	4. 7	
Clouden Champany	1.0			0.0	0.0	0.9	
Clubfoot	92	5	24	0	<5	127	
Coarctation of the aorta	6.9 18	4.0 0	7.8 <5	0.0 0	0	6.7 23	
Confemion of the north	1.3	0.0	-5	0.0	0.0	1.2	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	5	0	0	0	0	5	
Congenital cataract	0.4 <5	0.0	0.0 <5	0.0 0	0.0	<i>0.3</i> <5	
Congenital Catalact	<i>></i> 5	0.0	\	0.0	0.0	\)	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	1
Craniosynostosis	22	0.0 <5	0.0 <5	0.0 <5	0.0	28	
Cramosynostosis	1.6	<3	\ 3	\ 3	0.0	1.5	
Diaphragmatic hernia	25	0	14	0	0	42	
Deadala and a minha annuariala	1.9	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	2.2	
Double outlet right ventricle	5 0.4	<5	<5	0 0.0	0 0.0	9 0.5	
Ebstein anomaly	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	
F 11 1	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7	
Encephalocele	7 0.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	7 0.4	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal	16	<5	6	0	0	24	
fistula	1.2		2.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	
Gastroschisis	53 4.0	<5	15 4.9	0 0.0	<5	77 4.1	
Holoprosencephaly	21	<5	9	<5	0	34	
	1.6		2.9		0.0	1.8	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	<5	<5	<5	0	0	7	
Hypospadias	155	24	31	0.0 5	0.0	0.4 220	1
	22.7	37.2	19.9	16.9	0.0	22.9	•
Interrupted aortic arch	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	27	0.0 7	0.0 <5	0.0 <5	0.0	40	
(reaction defects)	2.0	5.6	-	-	0.0	2.1	

Kansas Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity	Maternal Race/Ethnicity								
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes					
Omphalocele	15	<5	15	<5	0	37						
•	1.1		4.9		0.0	2.0						
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	29	5	9	0	0	44						
·	2.2	4.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	2.3						
Rectal and large intestinal	16	<5	8	<5	0	26						
atresia/stenosis	1.2		2.6		0.0	1.4						
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	16	0	7	0	0	23						
	1.2	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.2						
Single ventricle	0	0	<5	0	0	<5						
	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0							
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	21	<5	8	<5	0	33						
	1.6		2.6		0.0	1.8						
Spina bifida without anencephalus	29	<5	15	<5	0	49						
	2.2		4.9		0.0	2.6						
Tetralogy of Fallot	13	0	6	<5	0	21						
	1.0	0.0	2.0		0.0	1.1						
Total anomalous pulmonary venous	<5	0	<5	0	0	6						
connection		0.0		0.0	0.0	0.3						
Transposition of the great arteries	<5	0	5	<5	0	8						
(TGA)		0.0	1.6		0.0	0.4						
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	<5	0	<5	0	0	<5						
		0.0		0.0	0.0							
Trisomy 13	6	0	<5	0	0	9						
	0.4	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.5						
Trisomy 18	13	<5	7	0	0	22						
	1.0		2.3	0.0	0.0	1.2						
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	128	11	44	8	<5	198						
	9.6	8. 7	14.4	13.6		10.5						
Turner syndrome	11	0	<5	0	0	14	2					
	1.7	0.0		0.0	0.0	1.5						
Ventricular septal defect	145	11	74	6	<5	245						
	10.9	8. 7	24.2	10.2		13.0						
Total live births	133,583	12,612	30,624	5,893	895	188,392	3					
Male live births	68,422	6,451	15,545	2,958	452	96,268						
Female live births	65,161	6,161	15,078	2,935	443	92,123						

Kansas Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)							
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes			
Gastroschisis	73	<5	77				
	4.4		4.1				
Trisomy 13	<5	5	9				
		2.3	0.5				
Trisomy 18	13	9	22				
·	0.8	4.1	1.2				
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	116	80	198				
	7.0	36.1	10.5				
Total live births	166,203	22,181	188,392	3			

- 1. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.
- 2. Data for this condition include female and unknown gender cases only. Prevalance is calculated per 10,000 female live births.
- 3. Data for total live births include unknown gender.

- **General comments***Data for totals include unknown and/or other.
- -Data for conditions include probable cases.

Kentucky Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Anencephalus	41	2	2	0	0	48	Hotes
	1.8	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	17 0. 7	3 1.3	1 0. 7	0 0.0	0 0.0	23 0.8	
Anotia/microtia	11	0	5	1	0.0	17	
	0.5	0.0	3.6	3.7	0.0	0.6	
Aortic valve stenosis	29 1.3	1 0.4	1 0. 7	0 0.0	0 0.0	35 1.3	
Atrial septal defect	6,130	1,104	362	140	9	8,199	
	269.5	466.0	261.9	523.0	357.1	295.3	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	78 3.4	14 5.9	3 2.2	1 3. 7	0 0.0	109 3.9	
Biliary atresia	7	1	0	0	0.0	11	
	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	
Bladder exstrophy	6 0.3	1 0.4	0	1	0 0.0	8 0.3	
Choanal atresia	<i>0.3</i> 24	0.4 1	0.0 0	3.7 0	0.0	25	
	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	
Cleft lip alone	98	4	0	4	0	109	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	4.3 159	1.7 6	0.0 6	14.9 3	0.0	3.9 180	
	7.0	2.5	4.3	11.2	0.0	6.5	
Cleft palate alone	159	9	9	1	0	187	
Cloacal exstrophy	7.0 2	3.8 0	6.5 0	3.7 0	0.0	6.7 2	
Cloucus existionity	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	
Clubfoot	424	35	27	9	4	516	
Coarctation of the aorta	18.6 155	14.8 14	19.5 8	33.6	158.7 0	18.6 188	
Coarctation of the aorta	6.8	5.9	5.8	3.7	0.0	6.8	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	20	2	1	0	0	26	
Congenital cataract	0.9 26	0.8 5	0.7	0.0 0	0.0	0.9 33	
Congenital catalact	1.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	16	1	1	1	0	19	1
Deletion 22q11.2	1.4 7	0.8	1.4 0	7.3 0	0.0	1.3 7	
Deletion 22q11.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	
Diaphragmatic hernia	61	7	6	2	0	81	
Death a contact with the contact and	2.7	3.0	4.3	7.5	0.0	2.9	
Double outlet right ventricle	51 2.2	8 3.4	0 0.0	1 3. 7	0 0.0	66 2.4	
Ebstein anomaly	18	2	1	0	0	22	
- 11 I	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	
Encephalocele	25 1.1	3 1.3	2 1.4	0 0.0	0 0.0	34 1.2	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal	68	4	1	0	0.0	75	
fistula	3.0	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.7	
Gastroschisis	114 5.0	9 3.8	7 5.1	3 11.2	0 0.0	138 5.0	
Holoprosencephaly	81	8	5	11.2	2	102	
	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.7	79.4	3.7	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	55 2.4	4	3 2.2	0	0	70 2.5	
Hypospadias	1,003	1.7 97	33	0.0 12	0.0	1,195	1
	85. 7	81.2	46. 7	87.9	0.0	83.8	
Interrupted aortic arch	20	2	0	0	0	27	
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	0.9 98	0.8 8	0.0 3	0.0 2	0.0	1.0 116	
(reaction defects)	4.3	3.4	2.2	7.5	0.0	4.2	

Kentucky Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Omphalocele	44	3	0	0	0	49	
•	1.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	140	20	8	0	0	177	
•	6.2	8.4	5.8	0.0	0.0	6.4	
Pulmonary valve atresia	23	3	0	0	0	28	
, in the second second	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	
Rectal and large intestinal	118	11	10	3	0	149	
atresia/stenosis	5.2	4.6	7.2	11.2	0.0	5.4	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	111	9	9	3	1	142	
<i>C</i> 21 1	4.9	3.8	6.5	11.2	39.7	5.1	
Single ventricle	8	2	0	0	0	12	
	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	82	11	6	5	0	115	
	3.6	4.6	4.3	18.7	0.0	4.1	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	60	2	6	2	0	78	
	2.6	0.8	4.3	7.5	0.0	2.8	
Tetralogy of Fallot	91	11	3	1	0	116	
C.	4.0	4.6	2.2	3.7	0.0	4.2	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous	20	3	3	0	0	31	
connection	0.9	1.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	
Transposition of the great arteries	65	5	1	0	0	75	
(TGA)	2.9	2.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.7	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries	60	4	1	0	0	68	
(d-TGA)	2.6	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.4	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	23	2	1	0	0	27	2
1	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	
Trisomy 13	27	1	1	1	0	30	
•	1.2	0.4	0.7	3.7	0.0	1.1	
Trisomy 18	49	13	5	1	0	71	
•	2.2	5.5	3.6	3.7	0.0	2.6	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	299	29	31	8	0	406	
, ,	13.1	12.2	22.4	29.9	0.0	14.6	
Turner syndrome	39	2	3	0	0	47	3
ř	3.5	1.7	4.4	0.0	0.0	3.5	
Ventricular septal defect	1,301	138	88	23	2	1,646	4
1	57.2	58.3	63.7	85.9	79.4	59.3	
Total live births	227,424	23,689	13,820	2,677	252	277,642	5
Male live births	117,059	11,953	7,060	1,365	120	142,601	
Female live births	110,349	11,735	6,759	1,312	132	135,023	

KentuckyBirth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)							
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes			
Gastroschisis	135	1	138				
	5.6	0.3	5.0				
Trisomy 13	25	5	30				
	1.0	1.7	1.1				
Trisomy 18	37	34	71				
	1.5	11.7	2.6				
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	243	139	406				
	10.0	47.7	14.6				
Total live births	241,847	29,118	277,642	5			

- 1. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.
- 2. Data for this condition include cases with stenosis and hypoplasia.
- 3. Data for this condition include female and unknown gender cases only. Prevalance is calculated per 10,000 female live births.
- 4. Data for this condition exclude inlet ventricular septal defect and common atrioventricular canal type ventricular septal defect.
- 5. Data for total live births include unknown gender.

General comments

*Data for totals include unknown and/or other.

Louisiana Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Race/Ethnicity							
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Anencephalus	16	11	<5	0	0	29	Tiotes
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	1.2 17	1.2 11	0	0.0 <5	0.0 <5	1.2 30	
тыоришины тыогоришины	1.3	1.2	0.0			1.2	
Anotia/microtia	18	8	<5	0	<5	31	
Aortic valve stenosis	1.4 25	0.9 7	0	0.0 0	0	1.2 32	
Tiorne varve steriosis	1.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	
Atrial septal defect	817	803	98	22	14	1,789	
Atrioventricular septal defect	62.7 73	86. 7 70	60.6 10	52.0 <5	106.7 0	71.9 160	
(Endocardial cushion defect)	5.6	7. 6	6.2	> 3	0.0	6.4	
Biliary atresia	8	9	<5	<5	<5	21	
DI 11 1	0.7	1.1		0		0.9	
Bladder exstrophy	<5	<5	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	<5	
Choanal atresia	17	10	<5	<5	0.0	30	
	1.3	1.1			0.0	1.2	
Cleft lip alone	50	12 1.3	<5	<5	<5	67 2. 7	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	3.8 69	1.3 44	7	<5	0	122	
• •	5.3	4.8	4.3		0.0	4.9	
Cleft palate alone	109	46	15	<5	<5	177	
Clubfoot	8.4 97	5.0 65	9.3 15	0	<5	7.1 180	
Clubioot	9.0	8.6	10.7	0.0	< 3	8.7	
Coarctation of the aorta	69	38	8	<5	<5	122	
	5.3	4.1	4.9	•	0	4.9	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	<5	7 1.1	<5	0 0.0	0 0.0	12 0. 7	
Congenital cataract	22	18	0	<5	<5	42	
	1.7	1.9	0.0			1.7	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	44	33	0	0	0	78	1
Craniosynostosis	6.6 100	7.1 50	0.0 <5	0.0 <5	0.0 <5	6.1 156	
Ciamosynosiosis	12.9	9.3	\ 5	~5	~ 3	10.6	
Deletion 22q11.2	19	12	<5	0	0	33	
D: 1	1.5	1.3	7	0.0	0.0	1.3	
Diaphragmatic hernia	26 2.0	19 2.1	7 4.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	54 2.2	
Double outlet right ventricle	30	18	<5	0	0	52	
	2.3	1.9	_	0.0	0.0	2.1	
Ebstein anomaly	10 0.9	<5	<5	0 0.0	<5	16 0. 7	
Encephalocele	13	7	0	0.0	0	21	
	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal	23	19	5	<5	0	52	
fistula Gastroschisis	1.8 41	2.1 32	3.1 11	<5	0.0 <5	2.1 87	
Gastoschisis	3.1	3.5	6.8	~5	~	3.5	
Holoprosencephaly	<5	12	<5	0	0	14	
W 1 C 1 O 1	26	2.2	.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	26 2.0	24 2.6	<5	0 0.0	0 0.0	52 2.1	
Hypospadias	557	288	30	7	<5	899	1
	83.2	61.6	36.4	32.4		70.8	
Interrupted aortic arch	6	7	0	0	0	13	
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	0.5 51	0.8 38	0.0 5	0.0 0	0.0 <5	0.5 99	
(readelion defects)	3.9	4.1	3.1	0.0	-	4.0	

Louisiana Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Race/Ethnicity								
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes	
Omphalocele	23	28	0	0	<5	54		
	1.8	3.0	0.0	0.0		2.2		
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	66	57	8	0	<5	134		
	5.1	6.2	4.9	0.0		5.4		
Pulmonary valve atresia	<5	<5	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	5 0.4		
Rectal and large intestinal	61	40	8	<5	0	112		
atresia/stenosis	4.7	4.3	4.9		0.0	4.5		
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	56	34	<5	0	<5	96		
8 71 1	4.3	3.7		0.0		3.9		
Single ventricle	<5	5	0	0	0	8		
5	-	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5		
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	15	20	8	0	<5	44		
	1.9	3.7	7.8	0.0		3.0		
Spina bifida without anencephalus	45	28	<5	<5	<5	79		
1	3.5	3.0				3.2		
Tetralogy of Fallot	55	50	11	<5	<5	123		
<i>57</i>	4.2	5.4	6.8			4.9		
Total anomalous pulmonary venous	<5	<5	<5	0	0	9		
connection				0.0	0.0	0.4		
Transposition of the great arteries	21	18	9	0	0	49		
(TGA)	1.6	1.9	5.6	0.0	0.0	2.0		
Dextro-transposition of great arteries	19	17	8	0	0	44		
(d-TGA)	1.5	1.8	4.9	0.0	0.0	1.8		
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	12	7	0	<5	0	21		
•	1.0	0.8	0.0		0.0	0.9		
Tricuspid valve atresia	12	7	0	0	0	20		
1	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9		
Trisomy 13	8	7	<5	0	<5	17		
	0.7	0.8		0.0		0.8		
Trisomy 18	28	21	<5	0	0	53		
•	2.1	2.3		0.0	0.0	2.1		
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	165	88	33	7	<5	301		
	12.7	9.5	20.4	16.5		12.1		
Turner syndrome	6	7	<5	0	0	16	2	
•	0.9	1.5		0.0	0.0	1.3		
Ventricular septal defect	611	375	80	19	5	1,111		
1	46.9	40.5	49.5	44.9	38.1	44.7		
Total live births	130,249	92,590	16,164	4,234	1,312	248,758	3	
Male live births	66,940	46,779	8,241	2,158	670	126,982		
Female live births	63,307	45,810	7,923	2,076	642	121,773		

Louisiana Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)							
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes			
Gastroschisis	83	<5	87				
	3.7		3.5				
Trisomy 13	14	<5	17				
-	0.7		0.8				
Trisomy 18	42	11	53				
	1.9	4.4	2.1				
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	193	108	301				
	8.6	43.5	12.1				
Total live births	223,948	24,810	248,758	3			

- 1. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.
- 2. Data for this condition include female and unknown gender cases only. Prevalance is calculated per 10,000 female live births.
- 3. Data for total live births include unknown gender.

- *Data for totals include unknown and/or other.
- -Data for conditions from 2012 are final and include only live births to Louisiana residents that occurred in 35/57 birth hospitals and covered 67% of total births
- -Data for conditions from 2013 are final and include only live births to Louisiana residents that occurred in 46/55 birth hospitals and covered 92% of total births.
- -Data for conditions from 2014 are final and include only live births to Louisiana residents that occurred in 45/53 birth hospitals and covered 93% of total births.
- -Data for conditions from 2015 are final and include only live births to Louisiana residents that occurred in 50/52 birth hospitals and covered 97% of total births.
- -Data for conditions from 2016 are provisional and include only live births to Louisiana residents that occurred in 24/50 birth hospitals and covered 37% of total births.
- -Data for conditions include probable cases.

Maine Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Race/Ethnicity							
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Anencephalus	13	1	0	0	0	14	1
	2.2	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	2 0.4	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 0.4	2
Anotia/microtia	12	0	0.0	0	0	13	
Aortic valve stenosis	2.1 4	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0	2.0 4	2
Aoruc vaive stenosis	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0 .0	4 0.8	2
Atrial septal defect	124	6	6	1	2	144	2
A tui avrantni avlan aantal dafaat	26.6 13	33.5	69. 7	11.4 0	36.9	28.4	2
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	2.8	1 5.6	0.0	0.0	18.5	16 3.2	2
Biliary atresia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Bladder exstrophy	0.0 2	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0	0.0 2	2
Bladder exstropiny	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	2
Choanal atresia	7	0	0	0	0	7	
Claff lin slans	1.2 20	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0	1.1 21	
Cleft lip alone	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	37	0	0	0	1	39	
Cleft palate alone	6.3	0.0	0.0 2	0.0	14.9	6.1	
Cleft palate alone	35 6.0	1 4.6	18.7	1 9.0	1 14.9	41 6.4	
Coarctation of the aorta	28	1	0	0	0	30	
	4.8	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	
Congenital cataract	2	1	0	0	0	3	2
Disabas anatis hamis	0.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2
Diaphragmatic hernia	2 0.4	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 0.4	2
Ebstein anomaly	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
P 1 1 1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	
Encephalocele	7 1.2	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 9.0	0 0.0	8 1.3	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal		0	0	0	0	14	2
fistula	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	
Gastroschisis	23 3.9	0 0.0	2 18. 7	0 0.0	1 14.9	27 4.2	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	17	1	0	0	0	20	
Han and die	2.9	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	2
Hypospadias	197 65.5	6 52.9	2 35.1	2 34.1	1 28.3	219 66.8	3
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	19	0	0	0	0	19	
0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	
Omphalocele	8 1.4	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	8 1.3	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	35	3	0	1	0	40	
	6.0	13.7	0.0	9.0	0.0	6.3	
Pulmonary valve atresia	7 1.2	2 9.1	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	9 1.4	
Rectal and large intestinal	22	1	0.0	1	0.0	25	2
atresia/stenosis	4.7	5.6	0.0	11.4	0.0	4.9	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	31 6.6	1 5.6	1 11.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	33 6.5	2
Spina bifida without anencephalus	16	0	0	0.0	0.0	16	
	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	
Tetralogy of Fallot	32 5.5	0 0.0	1 9.4	0 0.0	0 0.0	34 5.3	

Maine Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Transposition of the great arteries	15	1	1	1	0	18	
(TGA)	2.6	4.6	9.4	9.0	0.0	2.8	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	2	1	0	0	0	3	
	0.3	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	
Tricuspid valve atresia	2	0	0	0	0	2	
	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	
Trisomy 13	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	
Trisomy 18	7	0	0	0	0	7	2
	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	60	5	0	2	2	73	
	10.3	22.9	0.0	18.0	29.9	11.5	
Ventricular septal defect	91	4	4	0	0	103	2
	19.5	22.4	46.5	0.0	0.0	20.3	
Total live births	58,448	2,188	1,069	1,113	669	63,584	
Male live births	30,076	1,134	569	586	353	32,768	

Maine Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)							
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes			
Gastroschisis	27	0	27				
	5.0	0.0	4.2				
Trisomy 13	2	0	2	2			
	0.5	0.0	0.4				
Trisomy 18	4	3	7	2			
	0.9	4.0	1.4				
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	41	29	73				
	7.5	31.5	11.5				
Total live births	54,392	9,192	63,584				

- Notes
 1. Data for this condition include probable cases.
- 2. Data for this condition begin in 2013.
- 3. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.

General comments*Data for totals include unknown and/or other.

Maryland Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Anencephalus	12	6	7	0	0	36	Hotes
	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	1 0.1	4 0.4	1 0.2	0 0.0	0 0.0	12 0.4	
Anotia/microtia	7	0	2	0.0	0.0	13	
	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	
Aortic valve stenosis	2 0.1	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	5 0.1	
Atrial septal defect	30	33	8	1	0	110	
4.1.	1.8	2.8	1.4	0.4	0.0	3.0	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	9 0.6	6 0.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	31 0.8	
Biliary atresia	1	0	0.0	0	0	1	
DI 11	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Bladder exstrophy	3 0.2	1 0.1	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	7 0.2	
Choanal atresia	8	4	0.0	1	0.0	15	
	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	
Cleft lip alone	28 1.7	8 0. 7	8 1.4	1 0.4	0 0.0	69 1.9	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	49	15	11	2	0.0	107	
	3.8	1.6	2.4	0.9	0.0	3.7	
Cleft palate alone	48 2.9	24 2.0	13 2.4	4 1.5	0 0.0	128 3.5	
Cloacal exstrophy	4	5	1	0	0.0	12	
	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	
Clubfoot	31 1.9	31 2.6	16 2.9	3 1.1	0 0.0	128 3.5	
Coarctation of the aorta	16	9	1	5	0.0	48	
	1.2	1.0	0.2	2.3	0.0	1.6	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	3 0.2	1 0.1	0 0.0	1 0.4	0 0.0	9 0.2	
Congenital cataract	1	3	1	0.4	0.0	8	
	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	2 0.2	1 0.2	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	5 0.3	1
Craniosynostosis	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Deletion 22q11.2	2	2	0	0	0	4	
Diaphragmatic hernia	0.2 17	0.2 14	0.0	0.0 2	0.0	<i>0.1</i> 56	
	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.7	0.0	1.5	
Double outlet right ventricle	12 0. 7	15	3	3	0	49	
Ebstein anomaly	2	1.3 2	0.5	1.1 0	0.0 0	1.3 7	
	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	
Encephalocele	4	5	1	1	0	15	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal	0.2 26	0.4 13	0.2 2	0.4 2	0.0	0.4 59	
fistula	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.0	1.6	
Gastroschisis	29	17	2	1	0	67	
Holoprosencephaly	1.8 6	1.4 9	0.4 5	0.4 1	0.0	1.8 27	
proomerphany	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.7	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	8	8	0	1	0	35	
Hypospadias	0.6 247	0.8 158	0.0 71	0.5 25	0.0	736	1
	29.6	26.3	25.2	18.1	0.0	39.5	1
Interrupted aortic arch	6	5	0	1	0	22	
	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.8	

Maryland Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	25	29	10	2	1	89	
	1.5	2.5	1.8	0.7	14.5	2.4	
Omphalocele	7	10	0	0	1	31	
	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	14.5	0.8	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	7	9	1	2	0	34	
	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	1.2	
Pulmonary valve atresia	4	4	0	1	0	13	
	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	
Rectal and large intestinal	18	16	6	3	0	53	
atresia/stenosis	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.5	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	11	12	7	4	0	53	
a: 11	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.5	0.0	1.5	
Single ventricle	2	3	0	1	0	7	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2 37	
Small intestinal atresta/stenosis	8 0.5	15 1.3	1 0.2	0 0.0	0 0.0	1.0	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	0.5 28	1.3	0.2 14	2	0.0	74	
Spina offica without affencephalus	1.7	1.4	2.5	0. 7	0.0	2.0	
Tetralogy of Fallot	40	14	2.3	5	1	84	
renaiogy of ranot	2.5	1.2	0.4	1.9	14.5	2.3	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous	2.3	0	1	0	0	7	
connection	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	
Transposition of the great arteries	6	2	0	0	0.0	14	
(TGA)	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries	5	2	0	0	0	12	
(d-TGA)	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	1	4	1	1	0	13	
•	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	
Tricuspid valve atresia	1	4	1	1	0	13	
•	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	
Trisomy 13	2	6	4	0	0	29	
	0.1	0.5	0. 7	0.0	0.0	0.8	
Trisomy 18	9	16	9	0	0	68	
	0.6	1.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.9	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	97	82	55	12	0	359	
	6.0	6.9	10.0	4.5	0.0	9.8	
Turner syndrome	4	6	1	0	0	15	2
	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	
Ventricular septal defect	59	72	10	6	0	222	
Total live births	3.6 162,865	6.1 118,086	1.8 55,263	2.2 26,869	<i>0.0</i> 690	6.1 364,762	3
Male live births	83,532	60,087	28,132	13,806	338	186,420	
Female live births	79,331	57,997	27,130	13,063	352	178,337	

Maryland Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)							
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes			
Gastroschisis	39	4	67				
	1.3	0.6	1.8				
Trisomy 13	10	10	29				
	0.3	1.4	0.8				
Trisomy 18	27	28	68				
	0.9	3.9	1.9				
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	151	149	359				
	5.2	20.7	9.8				
Total live births	292,685	72,017	364,762	3			

- 1. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.
- 2. Data for this condition include female and unknown gender cases only. Prevalance is calculated per 10,000 female live births.
- 3. Data for total live births include unknown gender.

General comments*Data for totals include unknown and/or other.

Massachusetts Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Anencephalus	45	7	14	6	0	85	Tiotes
An ambith almais (mais nombith almais	2.1 25	2.0 6	2.2	1.9 2	0.0 0	2.4 46	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	23 1.1	1.7	11 1. 7	0.6	0.0	1.3	
Anotia/microtia	53	8	25	6	0	95	
Aortic valve stenosis	2.4 40	2.3 3	3.9 4	1.9 3	0.0	2.6 50	
Aortic varve stellosis	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.0	1.4	
Atrial septal defect	574	105	171	74	1	947	
Atrioventricular septal defect	26.2 113	30.0 38	26. 7 48	22.9 11	8.1 0	26.4 219	
(Endocardial cushion defect)	5.1	10.8	7.5	3.4	0.0	6.1	
Biliary atresia	8	1	4	6	0	19	
Bladder exstrophy	0.4 8	0.3	0.6 2	1.9 0	0.0 0	0.5 11	
	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	
Choanal atresia	19	2	4	1	0	26	
Cleft lip alone	0.9 80	0.6 9	0.6 13	0.3 17	0.0	0.7 123	
	3.6	2.6	2.0	5.3	8.1	3.4	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	105	10	36	19	0	172	
Cleft palate alone	4.8 130	2.9 20	5.6 35	5.9 22	0.0 2	4.8 215	1
	5.9	5.7	5.5	6.8	16.3	6.0	•
Cloacal exstrophy	5	0	4	0	0	9	
Clubfoot	0.2 368	0.0 47	0.6 94	0.0 28	0.0 3	0.3 561	2
	16.8	13.4	14.7	8.7	24.4	15.6	_
Coarctation of the aorta	112	16	30	13	1	173	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	5.1 13	4.6 3	4.7 3	4.0 1	8.1 0	4.8 21	
	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.6	
Congenital cataract	66 3.0	11 3.1	23 3.6	2 0.6	0 0.0	103 2.9	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	23	12	3. 0 10	0.0 5	0.0	53	3
	2.0	6. 7	3.1	3.0	0.0	2.9	
Craniosynostosis	151 6.9	6 1.7	31 4.8	10 3.1	1 8.1	204 5.7	
Deletion 22q11.2	30	8	12	5	0	56	
	1.4	2.3	1.9	1.5	0.0	1.6	
Diaphragmatic hernia	74 3.4	11	23	6	1	117	
Double outlet right ventricle	3.4 37	3.1 7	3.6 18	1.9 7	8.1 0	3.3 71	
	1.7	2.0	2.8	2.2	0.0	2.0	
Ebstein anomaly	15 0. 7	0 0.0	3 0.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	20 0.6	
Encephalocele	14	7	9	5	0.0	39	
_	0.6	2.0	1.4	1.5	0.0	1.1	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	67 3.1	8 2.3	16 2.5	1 0.3	0 0.0	92 2.6	
Gastroschisis	66	2.3 11	2.3	6	1	115	
	3.0	3.1	4.2	1.9	8.1	3.2	
Holoprosencephaly	30 1.4	8 2.3	17 2. 7	5 1.5	0 0.0	64 1.8	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	56	12	18	6	0	98	
	2.6	3.4	2.8	1.9	0.0	2.7	
Hypospadias	688 61.2	89 49.9	153 46. 7	55 33.3	5 81.4	1,008 54.9	4
Interrupted aortic arch	6	3	1	0	0	10	
	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	

Massachusetts Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	119	21	29	9	0	183	
	5.4	6.0	4.5	2.8	0.0	5.1	
Omphalocele	93	5	34	13	0	155	
	4.2	1.4	5.3	4.0	0.0	4.3	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	200	57	65	22	1	350	5
	9.1	16.3	10.1	6.8	8.1	9.8	
Pulmonary valve atresia	22	9	5	4	0	41	5
	1.0	2.6	0.8	1.2	0.0	1.1	
Rectal and large intestinal	90	11	30	10	0	147	
atresia/stenosis	4.1	3.1	4.7	3.1	0.0	4.1	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	135	24	21	14	1	204	6
G: 1 1	6.2	6.9	3.3	4.3	8.1	5.7	
Single ventricle	13	1	6	2	0	24	
C 11: 4 4: 1 4 : /4 :	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.7	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	56	9	22	8	0 0.0	97 2. 7	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	2.6 103	2.6 9	3.4 33	2.5 7	0.0	161	
Spina bilida without anencephalus			5.1	2.2	0.0		
Tetralogy of Fallot	4.7	2.6 15	3.1 29	17	0.0	4.5 177	
Tetralogy of Fallot	111 5.1	4.3	4.5	5.3	8.1	4.9	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous	10	3	3	10	0	27	
connection	0.5	0.9	0.5	3.1	0.0	0.8	
Transposition of the great arteries	67	6	17	11	0.0	106	
(TGA)	3.1	1.7	2.7	3.4	0.0	3.0	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries	58	6	14	10	0.0	92	
(d-TGA)	2.6	1.7	2.2	3.1	0.0	2.6	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	28	3	4	0	0	35	
Titouspiu varvo unosia una sieriosis	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	
Tricuspid valve atresia	18	3	3	0	0	24	
Titouspia varvo autosia	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	
Trisomy 13	81	9	12	8	0	127	
, -	3.7	2.6	1.9	2.5	0.0	3.5	
Trisomy 18	148	27	42	26	0	267	
•	6.7	7.7	6.6	8.0	0.0	7.4	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	574	82	142	53	1	918	
	26.2	23.4	22.2	16.4	8.1	25.6	
Turner syndrome	115	17	19	17	0	191	7
·	10.8	9.9	6.1	10.8	0.0	10.9	
Ventricular septal defect	569	92	197	79	4	953	8
	25.9	26.3	30. 7	24.5	32.6	26.6	
Total live births	219,447	35,029	64,105	32,307	1,228	358,924	9
Male live births	112,478	17,820	32,784	16,540	614	183,714	
Female live births	106,966	17,207	31,321	15,767	614	175,205	

Massachusetts

Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)							
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes			
Gastroschisis	109	6	115				
	4.0	0.7	3.2				
Trisomy 13	52	75	127				
•	1.9	8.9	3.5				
Trisomy 18	90	177	267				
	3.3	20.9	7.4				
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	331	587	918				
	12.1	69.5	25.6				
Total live births	274,430	84,489	358,924	9			

Notes

- 1. Data for this condition exclude isolated submucous cleft palate prior to 2014.
- 2. Data for this condition is limited to those who require casting or other treatment if the case is live birth.
- 3. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.
- 4. Data for this condition exclude 1st degree and not otherwise specified prior to 2014. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.
- 5. Data for this condition include cases of pulmonary valve atresia with a ventricular septal defect that were reviewed and determined not to be a variant of Tetralogy of fallot.
- 6. Data for this condition exclude isolated unilateral renal agenesis/hypoplasia prior to 2014.
- 7. Data for this condition include female and unknown gender cases only. Prevalance is calculated per 10,000 female live births.
- 8. Data for this condition exclude isolated muscular ventricular septal defect prior to 2014.
- 9. Data for total live births include unknown gender.

- *Data for totals include unknown and/or other.
- -Data for conditions exclude possible/probable cases.

Michigan Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

-		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Anencephalus	41	5	6	1	0	60	riotes
A 14 1 1 / 1 14 1 1	1.0	0.5	1.6	0.5	0.0	1.1	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	104 2.6	31 2.9	9 2.3	4 2.0	0 0.0	174 3.1	
Anotia/microtia	51	7	19	2	0	91	
Aortic valve stenosis	1.3 92	0.7 17	4.9	1.0 3	0.0	1.6 129	
Aoruc vaive stenosis	2.3	1.6	8 2.1	3 1.5	3.3	2.3	
Atrial septal defect	4,411 112.1	1,979 185.5	477 123.9	205 102.4	43 141.5	7,538 132.8	
Atrioventricular septal defect	196	56	16	11	2	304	1
(Endocardial cushion defect)	5.0	5.3	4.2	5.5	6.6	5.4	
Biliary atresia	31 0.8	23 2.2	4 1.0	2 1.0	1 3.3	74 1.3	
Bladder exstrophy	10	1	1	0	0	15	
	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	
Choanal atresia	54 1.4	28 2.6	7 1.8	1 0.5	1 3.3	103 1.8	
Cleft lip alone	99	14	6	4	1	137	
	2.5	1.3	1.6	2.0	3.3	2.4	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	302 7.7	54 5.1	30 7.8	18 9.0	1 3.3	487 8.6	
Cleft palate alone	311	57	29	19	3	475	
	7.9	5.3	7.5	9.5	9.9	8.4	
Cloacal exstrophy	152	53	19	8	0	248	
Clubfoot	4.8 532	6.2 202	6.2 58	5.2 16	0.0 5	5.5 920	
	13.5	18.9	15.1	8.0	16.5	16.2	
Coarctation of the aorta	294	79 7	29	9	3	448	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	7.5 258	7.4 84	7.5 27	4.5 11	9.9 1	7.9 439	
Common narrous (narrous arrefresus)	6.6	7.9	7.0	5.5	3.3	7.7	
Congenital cataract	69	26	5	5	0	112	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	1.8 41	2.4 26	1.3 5	2.5 3	0.0 0	2.0 78	2
Congeniai posterioi arcanai vaives	2.0	4.8	2.6	2.9	0.0	2.7	2
Craniosynostosis	319	59	34	14	2	455	
Deletion 22x11 2	8.1 22	5.5 3	8.8 2	7.0 1	6.6 0	8.0 29	
Deletion 22q11.2	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	
Diaphragmatic hernia	130	32	17	6	0	209	
Double outlet right ventricle	3.3	3.0	4.4	3.0	0.0	3.7	
Double outlet right ventricle	92 2.3	33 3.1	13 3.4	6 3.0	0 0.0	155 2. 7	
Ebstein anomaly	32	9	1	0	0	45	
F 1 1 1	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	
Encephalocele	46 1.2	17 1.6	11 2.9	2 1.0	0 0.0	86 1.5	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal	95	20	5	3	0	136	
fistula	2.4	1.9	1.3	1.5	0.0	2.4	
Gastroschisis	169 4.3	37 3.5	20 5.2	2 1.0	2 6.6	260 4.6	
Holoprosencephaly	168	91	23	9	1	327	
	4.3	8.5	6.0	4.5	3.3	5.8	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	154 3.9	52 4.9	19 4.9	6 3.0	0 0.0	252 4.4	
Hypospadias	1,512	358	79	5.0 52	9	2,143	2
	74.8	66.2	40.4	50.5	59.6	73.8	
Interrupted aortic arch	132	37 3.5	13 3.4	4	1 3.3	210 3. 7	
	3.4	J.J	J.4	2.0	J.J	J. /	

Michigan Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	161	51	15	5	0	252	
	4.1	4.8	3.9	2.5	0.0	4.4	
Omphalocele	54	18	7	3	0	92	
	1.4	<i>1.7</i>	1.8	1.5	0.0	1.6	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	323	166	40	12	5	596	
	8.2	15.6	10.4	6.0	16.5	10.5	
Pulmonary valve atresia	34	16	7	3	0	72	
·	0.9	1.5	1.8	1.5	0.0	1.3	
Rectal and large intestinal	174	47	21	12	0	279	
atresia/stenosis	4.4	4.4	5.5	6.0	0.0	4.9	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	249	85	18	9	4	388	
21 1	6.3	8.0	4.7	4.5	13.2	6.8	
Single ventricle	73	39	14	5	1	143	
6	1.9	3.7	3.6	2.5	3.3	2.5	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	151	57	17	3	0	255	
	3.8	5.3	4.4	1.5	0.0	4.5	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	166	33	20	4	0	270	
Spina Siriaa Wansar aneneepharas	4.2	3.1	5.2	2.0	0.0	4.8	
Tetralogy of Fallot	193	66	22	10	1	331	
redulogy of ranot	4.9	6.2	5.7	5.0	3.3	5.8	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous	52	16	7	2	0	82	
connection	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.0	0.0	1.4	
Transposition of the great arteries	165	40	19	8	0.0	259	
	4.2	3.8	4.9	4.0	0.0	4.6	
(TGA)							
Dextro-transposition of great arteries	153	39	17	8	0	241	
(d-TGA)	3.9	3.7	4.4	4.0	0.0	4.2	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	44	14	5	1	0	69	
T : 12	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.0	1.2	
Trisomy 13	18	12	3	2	0	40	
m: 10	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.7	
Trisomy 18	42	13	7	1	0	79	
T: 21.75	1.1	1.2	1.8	0.5	0.0	1.4	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	489	132	58	22	2	784	
	12.4	12.4	15.1	11.0	6.6	13.8	_
Turner syndrome	36	10	2	0	1	54	3
	1.9	1.9	1.1	0.0	6.5	1.9	
Ventricular septal defect	1,749	531	212	78	12	2,775	4
	44.4	49.8	55.0	39.0	39.5	48.9	
Total live births	393,542	106,663	38,512	20,025	3,038	567,485	5
Male live births	202,006	54,107	19,576	10,287	1,511	290,415	
Female live births	191,529	52,548	18,934	9,738	1,527	277,052	

Michigan Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)							
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes			
Gastroschisis	250	4	260				
	5.1	0.5	4.6				
Trisomy 13	30	9	40				
	0.6	1.2	0 .7				
Trisomy 18	36	42	79				
	0.7	5.5	1.4				
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	424	309	784				
	8.6	40.5	13.8				
Total live births	491,087	76,371	567,485	5			

- 1. Data for this condition includes common atrioventricular canal type.
- 2. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.
- 3. Data for this condition include female and unknown gender cases only. Prevalance is calculated per 10,000 female live births.
- 4. Data for this condition includes probable cases.
- 5. Data for total live births include unknown gender.

- *Data for totals include unknown and/or other.
- -Data for conditions from 2016 are provisional.

Minnesota Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Anencephalus	0	1	5	6	0	12	110103
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	0.0 8	0.4 8	4. 7	3.3 2	0.0	1.0 19	
Anophulainia/inicrophulainia	1.2	3.1	0.9	1.1	0.0	1.6	
Anotia/microtia	12	5	15	12	2	47	
Aortic valve stenosis	1.9 22	2.0	14.1 0	6.5	15.5 0	3.9 27	
	3.4	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.2	
Atrial septal defect	129 20.0	56 21.9	27 25.4	38 20. 7	5 38.8	256 21.1	
Atrioventricular septal defect	42	12	7	7	0	68	1
(Endocardial cushion defect)	6.5	4.7	6.6	3.8	0.0	5.6	
Biliary atresia	4 0.6	3 1.2	0 0.0	4 2.2	0 0.0	11 0.9	
Bladder exstrophy	2	2	0	0	0	4	
	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	
Choanal atresia	7 1.1	4 1.6	3 2.8	0 0.0	0 0.0	14 1.2	
Cleft lip alone	22	12	2	3	0	39	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	3.4 35	4.7 14	1.9 7	1.6 13	0.0	3.2 70	
Cleft fip with cleft palate	5.4	5.5	6.6	7.1	7.8	5.8	
Cleft palate alone	42	10	5	10	2	70	
Coarctation of the aorta	6.5 43	3.9 15	4. 7 3	5.4 3	15.5 1	5.8 66	
Coarciation of the aorta	6. 7	5.9	2.8	1.6	7.8	5.4	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	5	2	2	2	0	11	
Congenital cataract	0.8 14	0.8 14	1.9 1	1.1 4	0.0	0.9 35	
	2.2	5.5	0.9	2.2	7.8	2.9	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	10 3.0	7 5.3	0 0.0	2 2.2	0 0.0	19 3.1	2
Diaphragmatic hernia	9	5	2	5	0.0	21	
	1.4	2.0	1.9	2.7	0.0	1.7	
Double outlet right ventricle	8 1.2	13 5.1	3 2.8	3 1.6	0 0.0	27 2.2	
Ebstein anomaly	4	2	0	0	0	6	
	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	
Encephalocele	6 0.9	3 1.2	1 0.9	2 1.1	1 7.8	14 1.2	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal	23	4	3	6	0	36	
fistula Gastroschisis	3.6 10	1.6	2.8 4	3.3 8	0.0 0	3.0 28	
Gastroschisis	1.6	6 2.3	3.8	o 4.4	0.0	2.3	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	14	6	1	0	0	21	
Hypospadias	2.2 263	2.3 115	0.9 19	0.0 28	0.0 4	1.7 432	2
Trypospadias	80.1	87.8	35.2	30.1	63.9	69.9	2
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	22	7	3	8	1	42	
Omphalocele	3.4 12	2.7 6	2.8 2	4.4 4	7.8	3.5 25	
	1.9	2.3	1.9	2.2	7.8	2.1	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	70	39	17	17	3	147	
Pulmonary valve atresia	10.9 4	15.3 3	16.0 0	9.3 3	23.3 0	12.1 10	
	0.6	1.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.8	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	22	11	6	5	0	44	
atresia/stenosis Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	3.4 34	4.3 15	5.6 4	2.7 8	0.0	3.6 63	
S 71-F	5.3	5.9	3.8	4.4	0.0	5.2	

Minnesota Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Single ventricle	1	2	0	2	0	5	
	0.2	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.4	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	17	11	1	4	0	34	
	2.6	4.3	0.9	2.2	0.0	2.8	
Tetralogy of Fallot	20	5	2	2	1	31	
	3.1	2.0	1.9	1.1	7.8	2.6	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous	9	1	3	8	0	21	3
connection	1.7	0.5	3.6	5.4	0.0	2.2	
Transposition of the great arteries	12	8	2	2	0	24	
(TGA)	1.9	3.1	1.9	1.1	0.0	2.0	
Tricuspid valve atresia	2	5	1	3	0	11	
	0.3	2.0	0.9	1.6	0.0	0.9	
Trisomy 13	4	5	0	1	1	11	
	0.6	2.0	0.0	0.5	7.8	0.9	
Trisomy 18	8	11	1	5	0	25	
	1.2	4.3	0.9	2.7	0.0	2.1	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	108	52	24	25	1	210	
	16.7	20.4	22.6	13.6	7.8	17.3	
Ventricular septal defect	463	150	75	100	19	815	4
	71.8	58. 7	70.6	54.5	147.3	67.1	
Total live births	64,492	25,544	10,629	18,353	1,290	121,372	5
Male live births	32,849	13,100	5,403	9,293	626	61,823	

Minnesota

Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)						
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes		
Gastroschisis	28	0	28			
	2.9	0.0	2.3			
Trisomy 13	5	6	11			
-	0.5	2.6	0.9			
Trisomy 18	15	10	25			
	1.5	4.3	2.1			
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	120	90	210			
	12.2	38.5	17.3			
Total live births	98,017	23,354	121,372	5		

Notes

- 1. Data for this condition exclude inlet ventricular septal defect.
- 2. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.
- 3. Data for this condition begin in 2013.
- 4. Data for this condition include inlet ventricular septal defect.
- 5. Data for total live births include unknown gender.

- *Data for totals include unknown and/or other.
- -Data for conditions exclude probable and possible cases.
- -Data for conditions include Hennepin and Ramsey Counties only.

Mississippi Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Anencephalus	9	5	1	0	0	15	rtotes
•	0.9	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	8	22 2. 7	1	0 0.0	1 8.9	32 1. 7	
Anotia/microtia	0.8 11	6	1.3 2	0.0	3	22	
	1.1	0.7	2.6	0.0	26.7	1.1	
Aortic valve stenosis	29	14	0	1	2	46	
Atrial septal defect	2.9 2,221	1.7 2,658	0.0 201	4.0 34	17.8 83	2.4 5,217	
Attial sepail defect	224.6	323.4	264.5	137.0	739.1	271.2	
Atrioventricular septal defect	61	56	5	1	0	123	
(Endocardial cushion defect)	6.2	6.8	6.6	4.0	0.0	6.4	
Biliary atresia	10 1.0	17 2.1	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	27 1.4	
Bladder exstrophy	1	1	0	0	0	2	
	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Choanal atresia	15	12	0	0	1	28	
Cleft lip alone	1.5 24	1.5 6	0.0 2	0.0 0	8.9 0	1.5 32	
Cleft lip alone	2.4	0.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.7	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	74	51	11	2	1	139	
	7.5	6.2	14.5	8.1	8.9	7.2	
Cleft palate alone	79 8.0	31 3.8	2 2.6	1 4.0	1 8.9	114 5.9	
Cloacal exstrophy	36	34	4	0	0	74	
	3.6	4.1	5.3	0.0	0.0	3.8	
Clubfoot	204	121	10	2	4	342	
Coarctation of the aorta	20.6 95	<i>14.7</i> 71	13.2 8	8.1 4	35.6 0	17.8 178	
Confendion of the north	9.6	8.6	10.5	16.1	0.0	9.3	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	17	10	1	0	1	29	
C :11	1.7	1.2	1.3	0.0	8.9	1.5	
Congenital cataract	16 1.6	16 1.9	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 8.9	34 1.8	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	15	21	1	0.0	0	37	1
	3.0	5.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	3.8	
Craniosynostosis	72	36	6	0	0	115	
Deletion 22q11.2	7.3 11	4.4 15	7.9 0	0.0 0	0.0	6.0 26	
Deletion 22q11.2	1.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	
Diaphragmatic hernia	32	18	4	0	0	54	
	3.2	2.2	5.3	0.0	0.0	2.8	
Double outlet right ventricle	30 3.0	38 4.6	3 3.9	0 0.0	0 0.0	71 3. 7	
Ebstein anomaly	12	5	0	0.0	0.0	18	
·	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	
Encephalocele	10	9	0	0	2	21	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal	1.0 20	1.1 21	0.0	0.0 0	17.8 0	1.1 42	
fistula	2.0	2.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.2	
Gastroschisis	24	22	3	0	1	51	
W.1. 1.1	2.4	2.7	3.9	0.0	8.9	2.7	
Holoprosencephaly	44 4.4	40 4.9	8 10.5	2 8.1	2 17.8	96 5.0	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	4.4	36	0	1	0	85	
** *	4.9	4.4	0.0	4.0	0.0	4.4	
Hypospadias	349	312	10	1	2	676	1
Interrupted aortic arch	69.1 33	75.4 37	26.0 4	7.7 1	36.6 1	69.3 76	
menupica aorue aten	3.3	4.5	5.3	4.0	8.9	4. 0	

Mississippi Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	33	47	2	0	3	85	
	3.3	5.7	2.6	0.0	26.7	4.4	
Omphalocele	21	29	0	0	0	50	
	2.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	126	140	6	3	1	277	
D.1 1 1 1	12.7	17.0	7.9	12.1	8.9	14.4	
Pulmonary valve atresia	0	0	0	0	0	0	
D1 1 1 :	0.0	0.0 28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	46 4. 7	3.4	2 2.6	0 0.0	0.0	76 4.0	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	69	43	4	0.0	2	4.0 121	
Renai agenesis/nypopiasia	7. 0	5.2	5.3	0.0	17.8	6.3	
Single ventricle	32	44	2	1	1	80	
Single ventricle	3.2 3.2	5.4	2.6	4.0	8.9	4.2	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	23	31	1	0	0	55	
Sman mesanar aresia senosis	2.3	3.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.9	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	54	31	3	0.0	1	89	
Spina ciniaa Wiaicar aneneepinaras	5.5	3.8	3.9	0.0	8.9	4.6	
Tetralogy of Fallot	47	63	6	0	0	116	
	4.8	7.7	7.9	0.0	0.0	6.0	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous	14	17	1	0	0	32	
connection	1.4	2.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	
Transposition of the great arteries	37	22	5	0	0	64	
(TGA)	3.7	2.7	6.6	0.0	0.0	3.3	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(d-TGA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	12	21	1	0	0	34	
	1.2	2.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	
Tricuspid valve atresia	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Trisomy 13	3	6	0	0	0	9	
	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	
Trisomy 18	13	14	0	0	0	27	
	1.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	136	98	21	2	4	261	
	13.8	11.9	27.6	8.1	35.6	13.6	
Turner syndrome	15	4	1	0	0	20	2
	3.1	1.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.1	
Ventricular septal defect	722	619	66	10	30	1,455	3
Total live births	73.0 98,899	75.3 82,193	86.8 7,600	40.3 2,482	267.1 1,123	75.6 192,361	
Male live births	50,538	41,354	3,845	1,291	546	97,602	
Female live births	48,361	40,839	3,755	1,191	577	94,759	

Mississippi

Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)							
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes			
Gastroschisis	48	3	51				
	2.7	1.8	2.7				
Trisomy 13	8	1	9				
-	0.5	0.6	0.5				
Trisomy 18	21	6	27				
	1.2	3.6	1.4				
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	164	97	261				
	9.3	57.6	13.6				
Total live births	175,507	16,854	192,361				

- 1. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.
- 2. Data for this condition include female and unknown gender cases only. Prevalance is calculated per 10,000 female live births.
- 3. Data for this condition exclude probable cases.

General comments*Data for totals include unknown and/or other.

Missouri Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Anencephalus	64	16	8	1	0	93	Tiotes
A wan beth a lovia (maionambeth a lovia	2.3	3.0	4.0	1.5	0.0	2.5	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	38 1.4	9.6	4 2.0	1 1.5	0 0.0	47 1.3	
Anotia/microtia	27	4	8	1	0	41	
Aortic valve stenosis	1.0 34	0.8	4.0 3	1.5	0.0 2	1.1 42	
Aortic vaive stellosis	1.2	0.2	1.5	1.5	5.9	1.1	
Atrial septal defect	3,298	872	247	81	29	4,709	
Atrioventricular septal defect	118.0 122	164.0 27	122.9 10	119.8 2	85.4 0	125.4 165	
(Endocardial cushion defect)	4.4	5.1	5.0	3.0	0.0	4.4	
Biliary atresia	30	16	3	1	2	53	
Bladder exstrophy	1.1 6	3.0 1	1.5 0	1.5	5.9 0	1.4 8	
	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.2	
Choanal atresia	65	10	3	3	0	83	
Cleft lip alone	2.3 273	1.9 29	1.5 15	4.4 2	0.0 5	2.2 334	
Cient np alone	9.8	5.5	7.5	3.0	14.7	8.9	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	202	27	15	1	2	255	
Cleft palate alone	7.2 248	5.1 32	7.5 19	1.5 4	5.9 1	6.8 309	
Cien palate alone	8.9	6.0	9.5	5.9	2.9	8.2	
Cloacal exstrophy	108	27	10	4	0	154	
Clubfoot	3.9 614	5.1 112	5.0 34	5.9 10	0.0 7	4.1 804	
Clubioot	22.0	21.1	16.9	10 14.8	20.6	21.4	
Coarctation of the aorta	147	17	18	2	1	185	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	5.3 11	3.2 2	9.0	3.0 0	2.9 0	4.9 15	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	
Congenital cataract	64	17	2	0	0	86	
Composited a actoriou smothwell violates	2.3 36	3.2 9	1.0 0	0.0 2	0.0	2.3 49	1
Congenital posterior urethral valves	2.5	3.3	0.0	5.6	5.8	2.5	1
Craniosynostosis	97	9	1	1	0	109	
D.1.6: 22.11.2	8.7	4.3	1.2	3.7	0.0	7.3	
Deletion 22q11.2	18 0.6	1 0.2	1 0.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	20 0.5	
Diaphragmatic hernia	106	24	6	5	3	148	
D 11 44 114 411	3.8	4.5	3.0	7.4	8.8	3.9	
Double outlet right ventricle	68 2.4	12 2.3	5 2.5	3 4.4	1 2.9	90 2.4	
Ebstein anomaly	26	1	2	0	0	30	
	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	
Encephalocele	22 0.8	10 1.9	2 1.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	34 0.9	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal	69	8	6	0.0	3	88	
fistula	2.5	1.5	3.0	0.0	8.8	2.3	
Gastroschisis	160 5. 7	26 4.9	18 9.0	2 3.0	0 0.0	213 5.7	
Holoprosencephaly	3. / 140	26	12	2	1	186	
	5.0	4.9	6.0	3.0	2.9	5.0	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	89	10	5	0	1	106	
Hypospadias	3.2 1,496	1.9 287	2.5 52	0.0 28	2.9 22	2.8 1,954	1
	104.5	106.4	50.8	79.0	127.5	101.6	-
Interrupted aortic arch	33	5	3	0	1	43	
	1.2	0.9	1.5	0.0	2.9	1.1	

Missouri Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	127	27	7	6	1	174	
	4.5	5.1	3.5	8.9	2.9	4.6	
Omphalocele	53	18	1	0	0	74	
	1.9	3.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	197	43	13	4	0	268	
	7.0	8.1	6.5	5.9	0.0	7.1	
Pulmonary valve atresia	40	4	3	0	0	49	
	1.4	0.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	
Rectal and large intestinal	110	25	12	6	1	161	
atresia/stenosis	3.9	4.7	6.0	8.9	2.9	4.3	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	161	31	16	3	2	220	
	5.8	5.8	8.0	4.4	5.9	5.9	
Single ventricle	30	6	4	1	0	42	
0 11: 1 2: 1 1 1: 1 1:	1.1	1.1	2.0	1.5	0.0	1.1	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	105	27	10	2	1	149	
C 1 : £ 1	3.8	5.1 23	5.0	3.0	2.9	4.0 172	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	134		6	3	0		
Tetralogy of Fallot	4.8 134	4.3 18	3.0 6	4.4 3	0.0	4.6 166	
Tetralogy of Fallot	4.8	3.4	3.0	3 4.4	2.9	4.4	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous	25	3.4	2	0	0	30	
connection	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	
Transposition of the great arteries	82	8	6	2	1	101	
(TGA)	2.9	1.5	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries	69	7	4	1	1	83	
(d-TGA)	2.5	1.3	2.0	1.5	2.9	2.2	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	24	2	4	2	0	34	
The displace was a displacement	0.9	0.4	2.0	3.0	0.0	0.9	
Tricuspid valve atresia	24	2	4	2	0	34	
1	0.9	0.4	2.0	3.0	0.0	0.9	
Trisomy 13	31	5	0	0	0	36	
•	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	
Trisomy 18	61	9	8	1	0	80	
•	2.2	1.7	4.0	1.5	0.0	2.1	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	404	81	42	9	3	556	
	14.5	15.2	20.9	13.3	8.8	14.8	
Turner syndrome	37	6	3	0	1	50	2
	2.7	2.3	3.0	0.0	6.0	2.7	
Ventricular septal defect	1,258	234	102	26	12	1,679	3
	45.0	44.0	50.8	38.5	35.3	44.7	
Total live births	279,543	53,169	20,094	6,759	3,397	375,454	4
Male live births	143,219	26,978	10,245	3,546	1,725	192,232	
Female live births	136,317	26,188	9,848	3,213	1,672	183,211	

Missouri Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)							
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes			
Gastroschisis	206	7	213				
	6.2	1.6	5.7				
Trisomy 13	25	11	36				
	0.8	2.5	1.0				
Trisomy 18	50	30	80				
	1.5	6.8	2.1				
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	320	236	556				
	<i>9.7</i>	53.8	14.8				
Total live births	331,518	43,850	375,454	4			

- 1. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.
- 2. Data for this condition include female and unknown gender cases only. Prevalance is calculated per 10,000 female live births.
- 3. Data for this condition exclude probable cases.
- 4. Data for total live births include unknown gender.

General comments

*Data for totals include unknown and/or other.

Nebraska Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Anencephalus	15	1	1	0	0	24	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	1.6 12	1.1 1	0.5 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	1.8 14	
	1.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	
Anotia/microtia	21 2.2	1 1.1	6 2.9	1 2.3	0 0.0	41 3.1	
Aortic valve stenosis	10	0	1	0	0.0	12	
A.: 1 1 1 C	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	
Atrial septal defect	123 12.8	8 8.8	12 5.9	8 18.4	2 10.2	172 13.0	
Atrioventricular septal defect	28	1	1	1	0	40	
(Endocardial cushion defect) Biliary atresia	2.9 5	1.1 0	0.5	2.3 0	0.0	3.0 7	
Billary auesia	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	
Bladder exstrophy	5	0	0	0	0	5	
Choanal atresia	0.5 20	0.0	0.0 0	0.0 1	0.0	0.4 27	
	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.0	
Cleft lip alone	46 4.8	3 3.3	4 2.0	2 4.6	3 15.3	65 4.9	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	59	3.3	2.0	6	2	83	
	6.2	3.3	1.0	13.8	10.2	6.3	
Cleft palate alone	62 6.5	2 2.2	4 2.0	2 4.6	2 10.2	80 6.1	
Cloacal exstrophy	0	0	0	0	0	0	
C1 1 C 4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Clubfoot	171 17.8	8 8.8	9 4.4	4 9.2	4 20.3	219 16.6	
Coarctation of the aorta	77	2	6	1	0	100	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	8.0 15	2.2	2.9 2	2.3 0	0.0 0	7.6 22	
Common duneus (duneus arteriosus)	1.6	2.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	
Congenital cataract	26	0	3	2	0	33	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	2.7 2	0.0	1.5 0	4.6 0	0.0 0	2.5 3	1
	0.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	
Craniosynostosis	50 5.2	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 4.6	0 0.0	59 4.5	
Deletion 22q11.2	4	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	5	
	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	
Diaphragmatic hernia	19 2.0	3 3.3	2 1.0	0 0.0	1 5.1	32 2.4	
Double outlet right ventricle	19	2	1	0	2	30	
Ebstein anomaly	2.0 6	2.2	0.5 0	0.0	10.2	2.3 10	
Eostelli anomaly	0.6	0 0.0	0.0	0 0.0	2 10.2	0.8	
Encephalocele	12	1	0	0	1	17	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal	1.3 34	1.1 2	0.0	0.0 0	5.1 0	1.3 42	
fistula	3.5	2.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.2	
Gastroschisis	44	5	9	1	1	67	
Holoprosencephaly	4.6 2	5.5 1	4.4 0	2.3	5.1	5.1 7	
	0.2	1.1	0.0	2.3	5.1	0.5	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	30 3.1	3 3.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 10.2	41 3.1	
Hypospadias	405	3.3	0.0 21	5	0	516	1
	81.8	77.4	20.2	22.8	0.0	76.1	
Interrupted aortic arch	11 1.1	1 1.1	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	14 <i>1.1</i>	
	1.1	1.1	0.0	V• V	v.v	1.1	

Nebraska Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	62	4	3	1	0	77	
	6.5	4.4	1.5	2.3	0.0	5.8	
Omphalocele	30	5	4	0	1	42	
	3.1	5.5	2.0	0.0	5.1	3.2	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	63	3	2	1	2	82	
	6.6	3.3	1.0	2.3	10.2	6.2	
Pulmonary valve atresia	13	3	0	0	2	22	
	1.4	3.3	0.0	0.0	10.2	1.7	
Rectal and large intestinal	36	3	5	2	3	54	
atresia/stenosis	3.8	3.3	2.5	4.6	15.3	4.1	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	72 7.5	5	4	3	2	98	
G: 1 1	7.5	5.5	2.0	6.9	10.2	7.4	
Single ventricle	24	4	0	0	1	31	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	2.5 29	4.4 2	0.0 2	0.0 0	5.1 0	2.3 37	
Sman intestinai atresia/stenosis	3. 0	2.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	45	0	5	0.0	1	63	
Spina offica without affercephatus	4. 7	0.0	2.5	0.0	5.1	4.8	
Tetralogy of Fallot	33	4	0	4	0	46	
retaiogy of ranot	3.4	4.4	0.0	9.2	0.0	3.5	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous	7	3	1	0	0.0	14	
connection	0.7	3.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	
Transposition of the great arteries	36	4	0	0	0	49	
(TGA)	3.8	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries	35	4	0	0	0	48	
(d-TGA)	3.7	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	14	2	0	0	0	19	
•	1.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	
Tricuspid valve atresia	14	2	0	0	0	19	
	1.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	
Trisomy 13	5	4	1	0	1	14	
	0.5	4.4	0.5	0.0	5.1	1.1	
Trisomy 18	28	0	1	0	0	32	
	2.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.4	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	163	6	15	13	1	240	
	17.0	6.6	7.4	29.8	5.1	18.2	
Turner syndrome	9	0	0	0	0	10	2
**	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	
Ventricular septal defect	486	30	34	12	5	674	
Total live births	50.7 95,844	32.9 9,126	16.7 20,388	27.5 4,356	25.4 1,967	51.0 132,099	3
Male live births	49,495	4,520	10,402	2,189	971	67,789	
Female live births	46,348	4,606	9,984	2,167	996	64,307	

Nebraska Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)							
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes			
Gastroschisis	63	4	67				
	5.5	2.3	5.1				
Trisomy 13	10	4	14				
•	0.9	2.3	1.1				
Trisomy 18	20	12	32				
	1.7	7.0	2.4				
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	126	114	240				
	11.0	66.1	18.2				
Total live births	114,856	17,236	132,099	3			

- 1. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.
- 2. Data for this condition include female and unknown gender cases only. Prevalance is calculated per 10,000 female live births.
- 3. Data for total live births include unknown gender.

General comments*Data for totals include unknown and/or other.

Nevada Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Anencephalus	1	0	1	0	0	3	Notes
	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	3	4 1.9	8	2 1.3	0 0.0	18 1.0	
Anotia/microtia	0.4 4	0	1.2 3	1.3	0.0	9	
	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.5	
Aortic valve stenosis	12	0	7	2	0	23	
Atrial septal defect	1.6 2,665	0.0 923	1.1 1,951	1.3 555	0.0 33	1.3 6,463	
Tuliul sopial delect	365.3	444.1	304.2	367.9	190.2	367.6	
Atrioventricular septal defect	16	8	14	0	0	39	1
(Endocardial cushion defect) Biliary atresia	2.2 12	3.8 9	2.2 9	0.0 7	0.0	2.2 38	
Biliary aucsia	1.6	4.3	1.4	4.6	0.0	2.2	
Bladder exstrophy	1	0	0	0	0	2	
Choanal atresia	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Cnoanai atresia	7 1.0	1 0. 5	5 0.8	1 0. 7	0 0.0	15 0.9	
Cleft lip alone	26	4	4	5	0	39	
	3.6	1.9	0.6	3.3	0.0	2.2	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	50	17 8.2	39	4	2	120	
Cleft palate alone	6.9 29	6. 2 4	6.1 28	2.7 8	11.5 2	6.8 74	
F	4.0	1.9	4.4	5.3	11.5	4.2	
Cloacal exstrophy	17	6	9	3	0	37	
Clubfoot	2.3 111	2.9 30	1.4 90	2.0 8	0.0 0	2.1 254	
Clubioot	15.2	14.4	14.0	5. <i>3</i>	0.0	14.4	
Coarctation of the aorta	40	5	25	3	0	78	
Comment transport (transport and air and	5.5	2.4	3.9	2.0	0.0	4.4	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	4 0. 5	1 0.5	4 0.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	9 0.5	
Congenital cataract	6	3	6	0	0	16	
	0.8	1.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	_
Congenital posterior urethral valves	6 1.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	6 0. 7	2
Craniosynostosis	52	11	23	5	0.0	100	
	7.1	5.3	3.6	3.3	0.0	5.7	
Deletion 22q11.2	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Diaphragmatic hernia	0.0 7	0.0 5	0.0 8	0.0 4	0.0	0.1 27	
Diapinaginatie nerma	1.0	2.4	1.2	2.7	5.8	1.5	
Double outlet right ventricle	7	4	8	1	0	21	
Chatain anomaly	1.0	1.9	1.2	0.7	0.0	1.2	
Ebstein anomaly	1 0.1	0 0.0	2 0.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	4 0.2	
Encephalocele	4	0	0	1	1	6	
	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	5.8	0.3	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	12 1.6	4 1.9	10 1.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	28 1.6	
Gastroschisis	22	10	20	3	0.0	57	
	3.0	4.8	3.1	2.0	0.0	3.2	
Holoprosencephaly	28	7	12	5	0	52	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	3.8 11	3.4 3	1.9 10	3.3 2	0.0 0	3.0 26	
113 popiasue ien nean syndrome	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.3	0.0	1.5	
Hypospadias	210	39	83	29	0	374	2
Tutamental and	56.1	36.9	25.3	37.1	0.0	41.5	
Interrupted aortic arch	17 2.3	8 3.8	13 2.0	5 3.3	0 0.0	44 2.5	

Nevada Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	16	2	12	1	0	33	
	2.2	1.0	1.9	0. 7	0.0	1.9	
Omphalocele	11	2	9	3	0	26	
	1.5	1.0	1.4	2.0	0.0	1.5	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	60	23	41	5	0	138	
	8.2	11.1	6.4	3.3	0.0	7.8	
Pulmonary valve atresia	1	0	0	0	0	1	
	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Rectal and large intestinal	29	3	21	2	0	55	
atresia/stenosis	4.0	1.4	3.3	1.3	0.0	3.1	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	20	9	20	5	2	58	
G: 1 1	2.7	4.3	3.1	3.3	11.5	3.3	
Single ventricle	1	0	4	1	0	6	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	0.1 24	0.0 7	0.6 15	0.7 3	0.0 0	0.3 49	
Sman intestinai atresia/stenosis	3.3	3.4	2.3	2.0	0.0	2.8	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	10	2	10	0	0.0	2.6	
Spina offica without affencephalus	1.4	1.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	
Tetralogy of Fallot	1.4	2	18	2	0.0	38	
renalogy of ranot	2.1	1.0	2.8	1.3	0.0	2.2	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous	4	0	2.0	0	0.0	7	
connection	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	
Transposition of the great arteries	14	4	14	3	0.0	35	
(TGA)	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.0	0.0	2.0	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries	6	3	5	2	0	16	
(d-TGA)	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.9	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	3	0	4	2	0	10	3
1	0.4	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.6	
Tricuspid valve atresia	2	0	1	0	0	3	
•	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	
Trisomy 13	5	5	5	1	0	16	
	0.7	2.4	0.8	0. 7	0.0	0.9	
Trisomy 18	7	5	11	0	0	25	
	1.0	2.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	66	18	103	8	4	206	
	9.0	8. 7	16.1	5.3	23.1	11.7	
Turner syndrome	6	4	8	1	0	20	4
	1.7	3.9	2.6	1.4	0.0	2.3	
Ventricular septal defect	412	108	395	82	6	1,054	5
Total live births	56.5 72,948	52.0 20,785	61.6 64,129	54.4 15,087	34.6 1,735	60.0 175,805	6
Male live births	37,401	10,568	32,770	7,826	917	90,053	
Female live births	35,447	10,216	31,311	7,261	817	85,599	

Nevada Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)						
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes		
Gastroschisis	54	1	57			
	3.7	0.4	3.2			
Trisomy 13	7	6	16			
	0.5	2.2	0.9			
Trisomy 18	12	12	25			
	0.8	4.3	1.4			
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	92	88	206			
	6.2	31.6	11.7			
Total live births	147,927	27,835	175,805	6		

- 1. Data for this condition exclude inlet ventricular septal defect (VSD), including common atrioventricular (AV) canal type VSD.
- 2. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.
- 3. Data for this condition include tricuspid stenosis and hypoplasia.
- 4. Data for this condition include female and unknown gender cases only. Prevalance is calculated per 10,000 female live births.
- 5. Data for this condition excludes probable and possible cases. Data for this condition include inlet ventricular septal defect (VSD), including common atrioventricular (AV) canal type VSD.
- 6. Data for total live births include unknown gender.

- *Data for totals include unknown and/or other.
- -Data for conditions in 2012-2013 are a combination of active and passive data collection. 2014 and subsequent data are passive data collection.

New Jersey Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Race/Ethnicity							
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Anencephalus	8	2	7	0	0	17	Hotes
	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	15 0.6	6 0.8	8 0.6	2 0.3	0 0.0	32 0.6	
Anotia/microtia	36	3	64	16	0.0	120	
	1.6	0.4	4.6	2.7	0.0	2.3	
Aortic valve stenosis	22 0.9	4 0. 5	14 1.0	2 0.3	0 0.0	43 0.8	
Atrial septal defect	651	580	649	176	1	2,083	
•	28.0	77.7	47.2	30.1	21.6	40.6	
Atrioventricular septal defect	51 2.2	30 4.0	36	3 0.5	0 0.0	121	
(Endocardial cushion defect) Biliary atresia	8	4.0	2.6 7	3	0.0	2.4 19	
	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.4	
Bladder exstrophy	2	0	2	2	0	6	
Choanal atresia	0.1 32	0.0 4	0.2 14	0.4 1	0.0	0.1 53	
Choanai aucsia	1.4	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.0	1. 0	
Cleft lip alone	57	17	35	10	0	119	
C1 0 1: '4 1 0 1 4	2.5	2.3	2.5	1.7	0.0	2.3	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	91 3.9	26 3.5	82 6.0	17 2.9	0 0.0	220 4.3	
Cleft palate alone	126	26	76	31	0	263	
	5.4	3.5	5.5	5.3	0.0	5.1	
Cloacal exstrophy	40 1.7	12 1.6	32 2.3	13 2.2	0 0.0	101 2.0	
Clubfoot	248	104	173	52	1	588	
	10.7	13.9	12.6	8.9	21.6	11.4	
Coarctation of the aorta	82	19	57	11	0	178	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	3.5 8	2.5 5	4.1 7	1.9 0	0.0 0	3.5 22	
	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	
Congenital cataract	21	17	36	10	0	90	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	0.9 28	2.3 20	2.6 17	1.7 10	0.0 0	1.8 77	1
Congeniai posiciloi dicunai vaives	2.4	5.3	2.4	3.3	0.0	2.9	1
Craniosynostosis	94	18	78	23	0	216	
Dalation 22 al 1 2	4.0 4	2.4 1	5.7 3	3.9 0	0.0 0	4.2 8	
Deletion 22q11.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	8 0.2	
Diaphragmatic hernia	36	6	45	10	0	99	
D 11 (14:14 4:1	1.6	0.8	3.3	1.7	0.0	1.9	
Double outlet right ventricle	12 0.5	17 2.3	14 1.0	2 0.3	0 0.0	47 0.9	
Ebstein anomaly	9	2	7	2	0	20	
	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.4	
Encephalocele	0 0.0	5 0.8	5 0.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	10 0.2	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal	56	13	26	5	0.0	105	
fistula	2.4	1.7	1.9	0.9	0.0	2.0	
Gastroschisis	34	14	42	1	1	93	
Holoprosencephaly	1.5 84	1.9 49	3.1 62	0.2 16	21.6 0	1.8 212	
	3.6	6.6	4.5	2.7	0.0	4.1	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	24	16	15	1	0	56	
Hypospadias	1.0 1,161	2.1 247	1.1 384	0.2 192	0.0	1.1 2,017	1
11ypospaulas	97.7	65.3	55.0	63.7	1 44.4	77. 0	1
Interrupted aortic arch	10	8	7	1	0	26	
	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	

New Jersey Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Race/Ethnicity							
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	80	34	61	9	0	188	
	3.4	4.6	4.4	1.5	0.0	3.7	
Omphalocele	16	23	13	6	0	59	
	0.7	3.1	0.9	1.0	0.0	1.1	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	147	96	152	27	1	443	
	6.3	12.9	11.0	4.6	21.6	8.6	
Pulmonary valve atresia	17	12	20	2	0	59	
	0.7	1.6	1.5	0.3	0.0	1.1	
Rectal and large intestinal	52	18	60	17	0	154	
atresia/stenosis	2.2	2.4	4.4	2.9	0.0	3.0	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	141	32	66	27	0	270	
	6.1	4.3	4.8	4.6	0.0	5.3	
Single ventricle	2	4	3	5	0	14	
	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.3	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	62	24	65	8	0	164	
	2.7	3.2	4.7	1.4	0.0	3.2	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	26	14	40	6	0	89	
T . 1	1.1	1.9	2.9	1.0	0.0	1.7	
Tetralogy of Fallot	74	25	51	10	0	169	
T : 1 1 1	3.2	3.3	3.7	1.7	0.0	3.3	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous	13	9	24	10	0	56	
connection	0.6	1.2	1.7	1.7	0.0	1.1	
Transposition of the great arteries	35	10	31	4	0	85	
(TGA)	1.5	1.3	2.3	0.7	0.0	1.7	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries	17	6	15	2	0	44	
(d-TGA)	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.9	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	6	6	10	2	0	25	
T.ii.11i.	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.3 2	0.0	0.5 25	
Tricuspid valve atresia	6	6	10				
T.i 12	0.3 8	0.8	0.7 8	0.3 0	0.0 0	0.5 23	
Trisomy 13	0.3	6 0.8	o 0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	
Trisomy 18	15	15	16	3	0.0	49	
Trisomy 16	0.6	2.0	1.2	0.5	0.0	1.0	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	214	84	231	27	0.0	574	
Tilsolly 21 (Down syndrolle)	9.2	11.3	16.8	4.6	0.0	11.2	
Turner syndrome	18	1	7	2	0.0	29	2
Turner syndrome	1.6	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.0	1.2	2
Ventricular septal defect	1,167	0.3 394	819	242	3	2,676	3
ventricular septar defect	50.3	52.8	59.5	41.4	64.9	52.1	3
Total live births	232,161	74,659	137,644	58,400	462	513,596	4
Male live births	118,814	37,813	69,760	30,137	225	262,074	
Female live births	113,346	36,840	67,882	28,263	237	251,513	

New Jersey Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)						
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes		
Gastroschisis	88	5	93			
	2.2	0.4	1.8			
Trisomy 13	14	9	23			
-	0.4	0.8	0.4			
Trisomy 18	20	28	49			
·	0.5	2.4	1.0			
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	242	314	574			
,	6.1	27.0	11.2			
Total live births	397,144	116,419	513,596	4		

- 1. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.
- 2. Data for this condition include female and unknown gender cases only. Prevalance is calculated per 10,000 female live births.
- 3. Data for this condition only include confirmed cases.
- 4. Data for total live births include unknown gender.

General comments

New Mexico Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Anencephalus	5	0	13	1	5	24	
•	2.4	0.0	3.3	6.0	3.8	2.0	
Cleft lip alone	21	1	43	2	24	92	
•	6.2	4.8	6. 7	7.1	14.4	7.6	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	18	2	43	1	21	86	
•	5.3	9.6	6.7	4.4	12.6	7.1	
Cleft palate alone	28	4	33	1	11	78	
•	8.2	15.0	5.1	3.5	6.6	6.4	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	0	0	2	0	0	2	
` ´	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	
Gastroschisis	13	1	42	0	13	69	
	3.8	4.8	6.5	0.0	7.8	5. 7	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	2	1	5	1	3	12	
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	0.7	4.8	0.8	4.4	1.8	1.0	
Hypospadias	107	6	101	5	13	232	1
••	61.1	44.3	30.8	42.8	15.4	37.4	
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	19	0	37	1	12	70	
· ·	5.6	0.0	5.7	4.4	8.9	5.8	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	5	3	17	0	8	33	
	1.5	11.3	2.6	0.0	4.8	2.7	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	17	2	27	0	10	57	
•	5.0	9.6	4.2	0.0	7.4	4.7	
Tetralogy of Fallot	6	1	17	1	8	33	
-	2.2	4.8	2.6	4.4	6.0	2.7	
Transposition of the great arteries	7	0	10	0	5	22	
(TGA)	2.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	3.7	1.8	
Trisomy 13	3	0	3	1	3	12	
•	1.1	0.0	0.6	4.4	2.2	1.0	
Trisomy 18	4	0	5	2	4	22	
	1.5	0.0	0.9	8.9	3.0	1.8	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	35	2	85	3	18	156	
• ` • /	10.3	9.6	13.2	10.6	10.8	12.8	
Total live births	33,988	2,663	64,590	2,823	16,644	121,568	
Male live births	17,507	1,354	32,835	1,168	8,424	62,071	

New Mexico Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)							
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes			
Gastroschisis	69	0	69				
	6.4	0.0	5.7				
Trisomy 13	7	3	12				
-	0.8	2.7	1.0				
Trisomy 18	8	7	22				
	0.9	6.3	1.8				
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	84	61	156				
	7.8	43.3	12.8				
Total live births	107,467	14,101	121,568				

Notes
1. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.

^{*}Data for totals include unknown and/or other.

New York Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

	Maternal Race/Ethnicity							
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes	
Anencephalus	26	7	15	4	0	57	Tiotes	
•	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.5		
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	54	26	50	11	0	142		
Anotia/microtia	0.9 69	1.4 24	1.8 75	0.8 33	0.0	1.2 204		
7 Hotel Incrotta	1.2	1.3	2.7	2.5	5.1	1.7		
Aortic valve stenosis	84	19	28	10	1	145		
A4	1.4	1.1 2,122	1.0	0.8	5.1	1.2		
Atrial septal defect	3,464 59.0	118.3	2,557 91.9	927 69.6	7 35.4	9,233 76.5		
Atrioventricular septal defect	200	131	141	41	4	527		
(Endocardial cushion defect)	3.4	7.3	5.1	3.1	20.2	4.4		
Biliary atresia	69 1.2	44 2.5	61 2.2	26 2.0	0 0.0	206 1.7		
Bladder exstrophy	18	4	6	0	0.0	28		
	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2		
Choanal atresia	123	26	55	12	0	226		
Cleft lip alone	2.1 203	1.4 27	2.0 58	0.9 36	0.0 2	1.9 330		
Cleft lip alone	3.5	1.5	2.1	2.7	10.1	2.7		
Cleft lip with cleft palate	276	47	140	57	3	532		
	4.7	2.6	5.0	4.3	15.2	4.4		
Cleft palate alone	392 6. 7	65 3.6	154 5.5	94 7.1	0 0.0	722 6.0		
Cloacal exstrophy	4	3	1	0	0.0	8		
	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		
Clubfoot	1,028	292	479	175	2	2,013		
Coarctation of the aorta	17.5 350	16.3 104	17.2 200	13.1 51	10.1 2	721		
Coarctation of the aorta	6.0	5.8	7.2	3.8	10.1	6.0		
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	33	14	11	6	0	65		
~	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.5		
Congenital cataract	111 1.9	51 2.8	78 2.8	15 1.1	0 0.0	262 2.2		
Congenital posterior urethral valves	58	32	26	19	0.0	136	1	
congernar position areanar varves	1.9	3.5	1.8	2.8	0.0	2.2	•	
Craniosynostosis	504	98	310	73	2	999		
Deletion 22a11.2	8.6 86	5.5 40	11.1 48	5.5 10	10.1 0	8.3 190		
Deletion 22q11.2	1.5	2.2	46 1.7	0.8	0.0	190 1.6		
Diaphragmatic hernia	152	46	63	35	0	305		
5 11 11 11 11 11	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.6	0.0	2.5		
Double outlet right ventricle	124 2.1	46 2.6	79 2.8	36 2.7	1 5.1	294 2.4		
Ebstein anomaly	41	10	30	7	0	90		
	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.7		
Encephalocele	35	31	25	14	1	109		
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal	0.6 154	1.7 44	0.9 72	1.1 23	5.1 0	0.9 297		
fistula	2.6	2.5	2.6	1.7	0.0	2.5		
Gastroschisis	152	44	96	7	0	311		
W. I	2.6	2.5	3.5	0.5	0.0	2.6		
Holoprosencephaly	31 0.5	15 0.8	15 0.5	1 0.1	2 10.1	66 0.5		
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	151	55	65	13	10.1	292		
	2.6	3.1	2.3	1.0	5.1	2.4		
Hypospadias	3,337	818	912	452	7	5,653	1	
Interrupted aortic arch	110.7 46	90.3 11	64.5 29	65.6 5	70. 7	91.5 91		
merrupicu aorue aren	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.8		
		···	***	···		***		

New York Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	154	65	92	17	0	340	
	2.6	3.6	3.3	1.3	0.0	2.8	
Omphalocele	92	39	29	9	0	173	
	1.6	2.2	1.0	0. 7	0.0	1.4	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	427	203	269	95	1	1,021	
	7.3	11.3	9.7	7.1	5.1	8.5	
Pulmonary valve atresia	44	16	35	16	0	116	
	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.0	1.0	
Rectal and large intestinal	237	67	118	59	2	490	
atresia/stenosis	4.0	3.7	4.2	4.4	10.1	4.1	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	344	105	162	52	0	677	
	5.9	5.9	5.8	3.9	0.0	5.6	
Single ventricle	40	21	21	11	1	97	
	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.8	5.1	0.8	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	211	116	115	50	1	502	
a : 1:a1 :1	3.6	6.5	4.1	3.8	5.1	4.2	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	133	40	74	24	1	276	
m . 1	2.3	2.2	2.7	1.8	5.1	2.3	
Tetralogy of Fallot	298	109	148	93	1	656	
T . 1 . 1	5.1	6.1	5.3	7.0	5.1	5.4	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous	61	23	53	23	0	163	
connection	1.0	1.3	1.9	1.7	0.0	1.4	
Transposition of the great arteries	156	20	51	18	0	249	
(TGA)	2.7	1.1	1.8	1.4	0.0	2.1	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries	152	20	46	16	0	238	
(d-TGA)	2.6	1.1	1.7	1.2	0.0	2.0	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	84	39	51	21	2	202	
m: 11 1	1.4	2.2	1.8	1.6	10.1	1.7	
Tricuspid valve atresia	63	33	39	17	2	159	
m: 12	1.1	1.8	1.4	1.3	10.1	1.3	
Trisomy 13	23	18	20	5	0	67	
m: 10	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.6	
Trisomy 18	58	40	47	9	0	157	
T: 21 (D 1)	1.0	2.2	1.7	0.7	0.0	1.3	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	701	272	457	109	3	1,573	
T 1	11.9	15.2	16.4	8.2	15.2	13.0	2
Turner syndrome	49	26	23	10	0	110	2
V	1.7	2.9	1.7	1.6	0.0	1.9	
Ventricular septal defect	2,932	917	1,597	570	8 40.5	6,125	
Total live births	50.0 586,741	<i>51.1</i> 179,361	<i>57.4</i> 278,144	42.8 133,125	40.5 1,976	50.7 1,207,190	3
Male live births	301,389	90,613	141,432	68,911	990	617,761	
Female live births	285,348	88,746	136,710	64,212	986	589,419	

New York Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)							
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes			
Gastroschisis	291	12	311				
	3.1	0.5	2.6				
Trisomy 13	33	32	67				
	0.3	1.2	0.6				
Trisomy 18	72	78	157				
	0.8	3.0	1.3				
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	660	793	1,573				
	7.0	30.1	13.0				
Total live births	943,871	263,248	1,207,190	3			

- 1. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.
- 2. Data for this condition include female and unknown gender cases only. Prevalance is calculated per 10,000 female live births.
- 3. Data for total live births include unknown gender.

General comments*Data for totals include unknown and/or other.

North Carolina Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Race/Ethnicity							
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Anencephalus	73	30	25	4	1	155	riotes
A 14 1 : / : 14 1 :	2.2	2.1	2.8	1.6	1.2	2.6	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	59 1.8	14 1.0	18 2.0	4 1.6	1 1.2	98 1.6	
Anotia/microtia	42	11	36	5	2	96	
Aortic valve stenosis	1.3	0.8	4.0	2.1	2.5	1.6	
Aoruc vaive stenosis	96 2.9	26 1.8	17 1.9	2 0.8	3 3.7	145 2.4	
Atrial septal defect	1,673 50.0	833 58.1	414 46.2	94 38.7	51 63.2	3,071 51.1	
Atrioventricular septal defect	187	93	42	9	4	340	
(Endocardial cushion defect)	5.6	6.5	4.7	3.7	5.0	5.7	
Biliary atresia	14 0.4	17 1.2	5 0.6	1 0.4	0 0.0	37 0.6	
Bladder exstrophy	9	3	1	0	0	14	
	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	
Choanal atresia	44 1.3	14 1.0	7 0.8	1 0.4	0 0.0	66 1.1	
Cleft lip alone	129	48	27	5	3	218	
	3.9	3.3	3.0	2.1	3.7	3.6	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	178 5.3	42 2.9	64 7.1	11 4.5	6 7.4	307 5.1	
Cleft palate alone	230	50	32	10	5	327	
	6.9	3.5	3.6	4.1	6.2	5.4	
Cloacal exstrophy	12	8	1	0	0	21	
Clubfoot	0.4 648	0.6 273	0.1 147	0.0 21	0.0 20	0.3 1,124	
	19.4	19.0	16.4	8.6	24.8	18.7	
Coarctation of the aorta	173	55	30	9	3	271	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	5.2 20	3.8 6	3.3 5	3.7 3	3.7 1	4.5 35	
common dancas (dancas arcriosas)	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.2	0.6	
Congenital cataract	33	18	9	4	0	64	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	1.0 71	1.3 25	1.0 13	1.6 2	0.0 3	1.1 117	1
Congenitar posterior ureunar varves	4.1	3.4	2.9	1.6	7.3	3.8	1
Craniosynostosis	227	44	47	8	6	333	
Disabas sociale socia	6.8	3.1	5.2	3.3	7.4	5.5	
Diaphragmatic hernia	89 2. 7	48 3.3	28 3.1	6 2.5	3 3.7	177 2.9	
Double outlet right ventricle	48	24	12	3	1	89	
E1 4 1 1	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	
Ebstein anomaly	19 0.6	7 0.5	2 0.2	0 0.0	2 2.5	30 0.5	
Encephalocele	22	16	10	0	1	59	
	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.2	1.0	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	104 3.1	28 2.0	13 1.4	5 2.1	0 0.0	151 2.5	
Gastroschisis	158	47	39	5	5	258	
	4.7	3.3	4.3	2.1	6.2	4.3	
Holoprosencephaly	38	26	22	1	0	89	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	1.1 84	1.8 38	2.5 18	0.4 5	0.0	1.5 146	
	2.5	2.7	2.0	2.1	1.2	2.4	
Hypospadias	1,242	431	112	48	35	1,868	1
Interrupted aortic arch	72.2 27	59.4 13	24.7 4	38.5 4	84.8	60.8 51	
morrapied aorue aren	0.8	0.9	0.4	1.6	1.2	0.8	
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	132	72	40	3	2	256	
	3.9	5.0	4.5	1.2	2.5	4.3	

North Carolina Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Omphalocele	76	57	16	3	1	166	
•	2.3	4.0	1.8	1.2	1.2	2.8	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	300	153	70	16	12	554	
•	9.0	10.7	7.8	6.6	14.9	9.2	
Pulmonary valve atresia	55	34	13	3	1	107	
,	1.6	2.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.8	
Rectal and large intestinal	144	58	35	12	5	254	
atresia/stenosis	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.9	6.2	4.2	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	186	81	43	7	5	329	
21 1	5.6	5.7	4.8	2.9	6.2	5.5	
Single ventricle	18	11	7	2	0	39	
8	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.6	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	83	34	36	7	6	166	
	2.5	2.4	4.0	2.9	7.4	2.8	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	133	44	34	5	1	224	
	4.0	3.1	3.8	2.1	1.2	3.7	
Tetralogy of Fallot	155	81	37	9	2	286	
Touring of Funct	4.6	5.7	4.1	3.7	2.5	4.8	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous	26	13	19	5	1	65	
connection	0.8	0.9	2.1	2.1	1.2	1.1	
Transposition of the great arteries	100	42	15	2.1	2	164	
(TGA)	3.0	2.9	1.7	0.8	2.5	2.7	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries	70	2.9	8	2	2.3	112	
(d-TGA)	2.1	1.9	0.9	0.8	2.5	1.9	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	76	48	19	5	5	155	
Theuspid varve attesta and stenosis	2.3	3.3	2.1	2.1	6.2	2.6	
Tricuspid valve atresia	66	42	18	5	5	138	
Tricuspid vaive airesia		2.9		2.1	6.2	2.3	
T.:: 12	2.0 27	31	2.0 25	2.1 4		96	
Trisomy 13					1		
T.:: 10	0.8	2.2	2.8	1.6	1.2	1.6	
Trisomy 18	99	41 2.9	36	8	3	205	
T.: 21 (D 1)	3.0		4.0	3.3	3.7	3.4	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	407	142	164	29	9	784	
T 1	12.2	9.9	18.3	11.9	11.2	13.0	2
Turner syndrome	38	8	8	1	2	69	2
**	2.3	1.1	1.8	0.8	5.1	2.3	
Ventricular septal defect	1,587	587	496	109	25	2,814	
Total live births	<i>47.5</i> 334,410	40.9 143,352	55.3 89,674	44.8 24,311	<i>31.0</i> 8,068	46.8 601,289	3
Male live births	172,028	72,575	45,377	12,470	4,129	307,341	
Female live births	162,381	70,769	44,294	11,841	3,939	293,936	

North Carolina

Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)							
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes			
Gastroschisis	251	7	258				
	4.9	0.8	4.3				
Trisomy 13	60	35	96				
•	1.2	4.1	1.6				
Trisomy 18	114	89	205				
·	2.2	10.3	3.4				
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	376	402	784				
	7.3	46.6	13.0				
Total live births	515,087	86,185	601,289	3			

- 1. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.
- 2. Data for this condition include female and unknown gender cases only. Prevalance is calculated per 10,000 female live births.
- 3. Data for total live births include unknown gender.

General comments*Data for totals include unknown and/or other.

Ohio Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Anencephalus	58	6	8	0	0	74	110165
	1.1	0.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	180 3.5	46 3.9	9 2.6	6 2.9	1 8.6	245 3.5	
Anotia/microtia	70	10	2. 0 11	6	0	98	
	1.3	0.8	3.2	2.9	0.0	1.4	
Aortic valve stenosis	156	21	11	1	3	193	
Atrial septal defect	3.0 6,714	1.8 2,076	3.2 439	0.5 196	25.8 25	2.8 9,536	1
Autai septai delect	161.0	220.6	162.0	123.6	266.8	170.5	1
Atrioventricular septal defect	239	50	16	2	0	309	1
(Endocardial cushion defect)	5.7	5.3	5.9	1.3	0.0	5.5	
Biliary atresia	77 1.5	39 3.3	7 2.0	3 1.5	0 0.0	126 1.8	
Choanal atresia	143	33	4	4	0.0	185	
	2.8	2.8	1.2	2.0	0.0	2.7	
Cleft lip alone	185	16	6	5	2	216	
	3.6	1.4	1.7	2.4	17.2	3.1	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	376 7.2	56	27 7 .8	10 4.9	1 8.6	471 6. 7	
Cleft palate alone	597	4.8 74	31	21	2	731	
Cien panae alone	11.5	6.3	9.0	10.3	17.2	10.5	
Clubfoot	170	44	10	7	0	232	2
~	16.7	18.5	13.4	15.1	0.0	16.7	
Coarctation of the aorta	512 9.9	101	27	10	2	656	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	48	8.6 18	7.8 2	4.9 5	17.2 0	9.4 74	
Common auneus (auneus areriosus)	0.9	1.5	0.6	2.4	0.0	1.1	
Congenital cataract	150	45	16	5	0	216	
5.1.1.00.11.0	2.9	3.8	4.6	2.4	0.0	3.1	
Deletion 22q11.2	77 1.5	12 1.0	6 1. 7	4 2.0	0 0.0	99 1.4	
Diaphragmatic hernia	289	76	19	9	2	397	
	5.6	6.4	5.5	4.4	17.2	5.7	
Double outlet right ventricle	120	39	9	5	0	175	1
B 11 1	2.9	4.1	3.3	3.2	0.0	3.1	
Encephalocele	77 1.5	23 2.0	5 1.4	0 0.0	0 0.0	105 1.5	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal	188	32	6	7	0.0	235	
fistula	3.6	2.7	1.7	3.4	0.0	3.4	
Gastroschisis	284	55	18	1	1	366	
Halamagan aan haly	5.5	4.7	5.2	0.5	8.6	5.2	2
Holoprosencephaly	13 1.3	2 0.8	1 1.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	16 1.2	2
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	225	51	19	6	3	307	
31 1	4.3	4.3	5.5	2.9	25.8	4.4	
Omphalocele	119	113	6	1	1	242	
Ded	2.3	9.6	1.7	0.5	8.6	3.5	1
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	573 13.7	179 19.0	40 14.8	17 10.7	3 32.0	822 14.7	1
Pulmonary valve atresia	138	31	9	3	1	187	
·	2.7	2.6	2.6	1.5	8.6	2.7	
Rectal and large intestinal	301	52	25	17	1	399	
atresia/stenosis	5.8	4.4	7.2	8.3	8.6	5.7	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	488 9.4	95 8.1	21 6.1	14 6.8	0 0.0	625 9.0	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	299	46	17	4	1	367	
	5.8	3.9	4.9	2.0	8.6	5.3	
Tetralogy of Fallot	264	71	17	7	0	363	
	5.1	6.0	4.9	3.4	0.0	5.2	

Ohio Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Race/Ethnicity							
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Total anomalous pulmonary venous	51	6	6	1	0	65	
connection	1.0	0.5	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.9	
Transposition of the great arteries	237	48	16	6	1	312	
(TGA)	4.6	4.1	4.6	2.9	8.6	4.5	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries	211	44	15	5	1	280	
(d-TGA)	4.1	3.7	4.3	2.4	8.6	4.0	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	88	23	4	1	1	118	
	1.7	2.0	1.2	0.5	8.6	1.7	
Trisomy 13	35	11	5	2	0	55	
	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.0	0.8	
Trisomy 18	85	19	5	4	2	116	
-	1.6	1.6	1.4	2.0	17.2	1.7	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	767	158	49	24	2	1,009	
	14.8	13.4	14.2	11.7	17.2	14.5	
Turner syndrome	65	8	7	2	0	82	3
	2.6	1.4	4.1	2.0	0.0	2.4	
Ventricular septal defect	2,631	600	197	100	6	3,562	1
	63.1	63.8	72.7	63.1	64.0	63.7	
Total live births	518,624	117,859	34,567	20,475	1,163	698,050	4
Female live births	252,778	57,990	17,079	10,131	556	341,136	

Ohio Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)						
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes		
Gastroschisis	358	8	366			
	5.9	0.9	5.2			
Trisomy 13	41	14	55			
-	0.7	1.6	0.8			
Trisomy 18	74	42	116			
	1.2	4.7	1.7			
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	600	409	1,009			
	9.9	45.9	14.5			
Total live births	608,791	89,177	698,050	4		

- 1. Data for this condition end in 2015.
- 2. Data for this condition begin in 2016.
- 3. Data for this condition include female and unknown gender cases only. Prevalance is calculated per 10,000 female live births.
- 4. Data for total live births include unknown gender.

- *Data for totals include unknown and/or other.
- -Data for conditions include probable cases.

Oklahoma Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Anencephalus	27	3	11	4	1	47	11000
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	1.6 28	1.2	2.9 3	4.9 2	0.4 3	1.8 40	
Anophulainia/inicrophulainia	1.7	0.4	0.8	2.5	<i>1.1</i>	1.5	
Anotia/microtia	20	2	12	0	4	40	
Aortic valve stenosis	1.2 46	0.8	3.1 5	0.0 2	1.4 5	1.5 62	
	2.8	0.0	1.3	2.5	1.8	2.3	
Atrial septal defect	761	104	153 40.0	32 39.5	114 40.3	1,216 45.9	
Atrioventricular septal defect	46.0 81	41.8 13	23	39.3	8	133	
(Endocardial cushion defect)	4.9	5.2	6.0	3.7	2.8	5.0	
Biliary atresia	8	7	4	0	3 1.1	22	
Bladder exstrophy	0.5 3	2.8 0	1.0	0.0 0	1.1	0.8 5	
	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	
Choanal atresia	33	6	4	0	5	49	
Cleft lip alone	2.0 77	2.4 6	1.0 12	0.0 1	1.8 19	1.8 122	
Clert up alone	4.7	2.4	3.1	1.2	6.7	4.6	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	122	10	35	6	20	198	
Cleft palate alone	7.4 122	4.0 4	9.2 26	7.4 8	7.1 18	7.5 192	
Cien palate dione	7.4	1.6	6.8	9.9	6.4	7.2	
Clubfoot	284	26	71	14	41	456	
Coarctation of the aorta	17.2 93	10.5 8	18.6 13	17.3 2	14.5 21	17.2 145	
Coarctation of the aorta	5.6	3.2	3.4	2.5	7.4	5.5	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	7	3	2	0	1	14	
Congenital cataract	0.4 24	1.2 2	0.5	0.0 2	0.4	0.5 35	
Congenital catalact	1.4	0.8	0.3	2.5	0.4	1.3	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	15	4	0	0	2	26	1
Cranicaymostocia	1.8 63	3.2 7	0.0 13	0.0 2	1.4 12	1.9 133	
Craniosynostosis	3.8	2.8	3.4	2.5	4.2	5.0	
Deletion 22q11.2	8	2	3	0	1	14	
D: 1	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.5	
Diaphragmatic hernia	48 2.9	4 1.6	17 4.4	2 2.5	9 3.2	81 3.1	
Double outlet right ventricle	31	5	7	2	8	58	
El	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.5	2.8	2.2	
Ebstein anomaly	12 0. 7	0 0.0	4 1.0	0 0.0	1 0.4	19 0. 7	
Encephalocele	13	4	6	0	5	28	
	0.8	1.6	1.6	0.0	1.8	1.1	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	45 2. 7	2 0.8	7 1.8	2 2.5	4 1.4	62 2.3	
Gastroschisis	76	10	13	0	9	112	
	4.6	4.0	3.4	0.0	3.2	4.2	
Holoprosencephaly	17 1.0	5 2.0	6 1.6	1 1.2	4 1.4	34 1.3	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	50	3	1. o 10	2	4	7.3 74	
	3.0	1.2	2.6	2.5	1.4	2.8	
Hypospadias	295	38	19	7	46	428	1
Interrupted aortic arch	<i>34.7</i> 24	<i>30.0</i> 4	9. 7 3	17.2 1	31.9 2	<i>31.5</i> 34	
	1.4	1.6	0.8	1.2	0.7	1.3	
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	75	10	21	2	11	124	
	4.5	4.0	5.5	2.5	3.9	4. 7	

Oklahoma Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Race/Ethnicity							
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Omphalocele	35	8	6	1	6	61	
	2.1	3.2	1.6	1.2	2.1	2.3	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	124	12	25	6	13	189	
	7.5	4.8	6.5	7.4	4.6	7.1	
Pulmonary valve atresia	19	3	8	1	4	37	
	1.1	1.2	2.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	
Rectal and large intestinal	82	9	22	7	12	138	
atresia/stenosis	5.0	3.6	5.8	8.6	4.2	5.2	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	100	15	20	2	14	164	
	6.0	6.0	5.2	2.5	4.9	6.2	
Single ventricle	11	1	3	0	0	17	
	0. 7	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	59	3	9	1	5	84	
	3.6	1.2	2.4	1.2	1.8	3.2	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	65	2	16	2	9	99	
	3.9	0.8	4.2	2.5	3.2	<i>3.7</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	72	5	11	6	10	109	
	4.3	2.0	2.9	7.4	3.5	4.1	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous	17	6	7	0	4	34	
connection	1.0	2.4	1.8	0.0	1.4	1.3	
Transposition of the great arteries	59	8	10	2	11	93	
(TGA)	3.6	3.2	2.6	2.5	3.9	3.5	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries	53	8	9	2	8	82	
(d-TGA)	3.2	3.2	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.1	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	29	5	6	3	4	51	
•	1.8	2.0	1.6	3.7	1.4	1.9	
Tricuspid valve atresia	19	3	5	1	4	36	
1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	
Trisomy 13	10	2	2	1	1	17	
,	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.6	
Trisomy 18	41	10	10	2	3	69	
,	2.5	4.0	2.6	2.5	1.1	2.6	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	165	21	60	8	26	295	
memy 21 (20 m syndrome)	10.0	8.4	15.7	9.9	9.2	11.1	
Turner syndrome	17	3	4	0	5	32	2
<i>oj</i> 1101 o 1110	2.1	2.5	2.1	0.0	3.6	2.5	-
Ventricular septal defect	974	101	218	41	117	1,528	
. chartain sepan defect	58.8	40.6	57.0	50.6	41.3	57.6	
Total live births	165,541	24,866	38,229	8,108	28,311	265,116	
Male live births	85,118	12,650	19,602	4,061	14,439	135,902	
Female live births	80,419	12,215	18,626	4,046	13,872	129,207	

Oklahoma

Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)						
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes		
Gastroschisis	108	4	112			
	4.5	1.6	4.2			
Trisomy 13	13	4	17			
-	0.5	1.6	0.6			
Trisomy 18	45	24	69			
	1.9	9.4	2.6			
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	179	113	295			
	7.5	44.4	11.1			
Total live births	239,516	25,474	265,116			

- Notes
 1. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.
- 2. Data for this condition include female and unknown gender cases only. Prevalance is calculated per 10,000 female live births.

^{*}Data for totals include unknown and/or other.

Oregon Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

	Maternal Race/Ethnicity						
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Anencephalus	7	1	6	0	0	14	110005
A w on beth alumin (mai anombeth alumin	0.5 19	2.1	1.4 10	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.6 31	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	1.2	2.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	
Anotia/microtia	45	0	39	7	3	97	1
Aortic valve stenosis	2.9 84	0.0 3	9.3 25	5.5 4	12.6	4.3 121	
Aortic vaive stellosis	5.5	6.3	6.0	3.2	4.2	5.4	
Atrial septal defect	2,586	134	964	170	75	4,118	
Atrioventricular septal defect	168.1 153	282.9 4	230.4 53	133.9 13	<i>315.9</i> 4	183.7 239	
(Endocardial cushion defect)	9.9	8.4	12.7	10.2	16.8	10.7	
Biliary atresia	15	1	4	3	1	26	
Bladder exstrophy	1.0 3	2.1 0	1.0 4	2.4 1	4.2 0	1.2 8	
	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	
Choanal atresia	41	1	12	2	1	58	
Cleft lip alone	2. 7 46	2.1	2.9 14	1.6 6	4.2	2.6 73	
Clert up alone	3.0	2.1	3.3	4.7	4.2	3.3	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	127	1	44	12	2	194	
Cleft palate alone	8.3 173	2.1 4	10.5 47	9.5 10	8.4 5	8. 7 249	
Cieft parate arone	11.2	8.4	11.2	7.9	21.1	11.1	
Cloacal exstrophy	99	2	34	4	1	145	
Clubfoot	6.4 413	4.2 14	8.1 100	3.2 25	<i>4.2</i> 4	6.5 579	
Ciuotoot	26.8	29.6	23.9	19.7	16.8	25.8	
Coarctation of the aorta	73	1	31	4	1	117	
Congenital cataract	4.7 83	2.1 4	7.4 14	3.2 4	4.2 1	5.2 112	
Congenital catalact	5.4	8.4	3.3	3.2	4.2	5.0	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	39	3	8	1	0	56	2
Deletion 22q11.2	4.9 18	12.4 0	3.7 5	1.5 0	0.0 2	4.9 27	
Deletion 22q11.2	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	8.4	1.2	
Diaphragmatic hernia	77	5	29	6	1	123	
Double outlet right ventricle	5.0 42	10.6	6.9 16	4. 7 4	4.2 2	5.5 69	
Double outlet right vehicle	2.7	2.1	3.8	3.2	<i>8.4</i>	3.1	
Ebstein anomaly	12	1	4	3	0	20	
Encephalocele	0.8 16	2.1 1	1.0 6	2.4 1	0.0	0.9 27	
Encephalocele	1.0	2.1	1.4	0.8	4.2	1.2	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal	51	0	16	4	1	74	
fistula Gastroschisis	3.3 77	0.0 2	3.8 21	3.2 3	4.2 2	3.3 115	
Gastroschisis	5.0	4.2	5.0	2.4	8.4	5.1	
Holoprosencephaly	90	6	34	9	1	149	
Hymaniastic left heart gymducus	5.9	12.7	8.1	7.1	4.2	6.6	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	72 4. 7	1 2.1	24 5.7	3 2.4	1 4.2	109 4.9	
Hypospadias	724	40	104	48	11	970	2
Tutananta da anti- a d	91.9	165.3	48.6	74.3	87.8	84.5	
Interrupted aortic arch	89 5.8	2 4.2	25 6.0	2 1.6	2 8.4	125 5.6	
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	118	2	31	3	3	165	
	7.7	4.2	7.4	2.4	12.6	7.4	
Omphalocele	50 3.3	7 14.8	16 3.8	7 5.5	1 4.2	86 3.8	

Oregon Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Race/Ethnicity							
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	266	14	102	15	8	421	
	17.3	29.6	24.4	11.8	33.7	18.8	
Pulmonary valve atresia	37	0	10	2	2	52	
D (1 11 2) (2 1	2.4	0.0	2.4	1.6	8.4	2.3	
Rectal and large intestinal	99	2	37	5	4	155	
atresia/stenosis	6.4	4.2 5	8.8 64	3.9	16.8	6.9	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	164 10.7	5 10.6	64 15.3	8 6.3	6 25.3	260 11.6	
Circala accordiniala					23.3	63	
Single ventricle	43 2.8	1 2.1	10 2.4	4 3.2	<i>8.4</i>	2.8	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	2. 8 76	3	33	3.2 4	2	124	
Small intestinal atresia/steriosis	4.9	6.3	7.9	3.2	2 8.4	5.5	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	112	1	30	3.2	6	160	
Spina officia without affencephalus	7.3	2.1	7.2	2.4	25.3	7.1	
Tetralogy of Fallot	100	4	52	3	4	174	
retailingly of Failot	6.5	8. <i>4</i>	12.4	2.4	16.8	7.8	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous	18	0.7	10	1	0	33	
connection	1.2	0.0	2.4	0.8	0.0	1.5	
Transposition of the great arteries	79	1	21	6	2	117	
(TGA)	5.1	2.1	5.0	4.7	8.4	5.2	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries	71	1	19	5	0	103	
(d-TGA)	4.6	2.1	4.5	3.9	0.0	4.6	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	25	0	9	1	2	39	
	1.6	0.0	2.2	0.8	8.4	1.7	
Trisomy 13	14	1	5	0	0	20	
	0.9	2.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	
Trisomy 18	15	0	13	2	0	30	
Ž	1.0	0.0	3.1	1.6	0.0	1.3	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	254	8	114	15	4	409	
, , ,	16.5	16.9	27.2	11.8	16.8	18.2	
Turner syndrome	17	2	4	1	1	26	3
•	2.3	8.6	2.0	1.6	8.9	2.4	
Ventricular septal defect	1,036	35	439	66	27	1,671	4
	67.3	73.9	104.9	52.0	113.7	74.5	
Total live births	153,841	4,736	41,837	12,698	2,374	224,189	5
Male live births	78,809	2,420	21,391	6,459	1,253	114,853	
Female live births	75,030	2,316	20,446	6,239	1,121	109,334	

Oregon Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)						
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes		
Gastroschisis	110	5	115			
	5.9	1.3	5.1			
Trisomy 13	13	7	20			
	0.7	1.8	0.9			
Trisomy 18	17	13	30			
	0.9	3.4	1.3			
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	234	175	409			
	12.6	45.3	18.2			
Total live births	185,570	38,608	224,189	5		

- 1. Data sources for this condition include the Incorporated Oregon Early Hearing Detection and Intervention (EHDI) program and the Oregon Birth Anomalies Surveillance System.
- 2. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.
- 3. Data for this condition include female and unknown gender cases only. Prevalance is calculated per 10,000 female live births.
- 4. Data for this condition include probable cases.
- 5. Data for total live births include unknown gender.

General comments

Puerto Rico Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal	Maternal Race/Ethnicity						
Defect	Hispanic	Total*	Notes				
Anencephalus	59	59					
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	3.5 32	3.5 32					
т торишания инсторицания	1.9	1.9					
Anotia/microtia	54	54					
Aortic valve stenosis	3.2 16	3.2 16					
. 10110 10110 510110510	0.9	0.9					
Atrial septal defect	466 27.5	466 27.5					
Atrioventricular septal defect	91	91	1				
(Endocardial cushion defect)	5.4 3	5.4 3					
Bladder exstrophy	0.3	0.3					
Cleft lip alone	52	52					
Claff lin with alaft malata	3.1 108	3.1 108					
Cleft lip with cleft palate	6.4	6.4					
Cleft palate alone	112	112					
Clubfoot	6.6 367	6.6 367					
Clubioot	21.6	21.6					
Coarctation of the aorta	43	43					
C	2.5	2.5					
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	6 0.4	6 0.4					
Congenital cataract	0	0					
Craniagymagtagis	0.0 5	0.0 5					
Craniosynostosis	1.8	1.8					
Deletion 22q11.2	1 0.1	1 0.1					
Diaphragmatic hernia	12	12					
D 11 44:14 4:1	4.2	4.2					
Double outlet right ventricle	36 2.1	36 2.1					
Ebstein anomaly	16	16					
Encephalocele	0.9 20	0.9 20					
•	1.2	1.2					
Gastroschisis	79 4. 7	79 4. 7					
Holoprosencephaly	6	6					
• •	0.9	0.9					
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	39 2.3	39 2.3					
Hypospadias	472	472	2				
	53.9	53.9					
Interrupted aortic arch	6 0.6	6 0.6					
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	111	111					
Omphalocele	6.5 43	6.5 43					
Dulmonomy violate of the size of the size	2.5	2.5					
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	168 9.9	168 9.9					
Pulmonary valve atresia	23	23					
Single ventricle	1.4 4	1.4 4					
_	0.4	0.4					
Spina bifida without anencephalus	79	79					
Tetralogy of Fallot	4. 7 60	4.7 60					
6)	3.5	3.5					

Puerto Rico Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal	Race/Ethnicity		
Defect	Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Total anomalous pulmonary venous	21	21	
connection	1.2	1.2	
Transposition of the great arteries	55	55	
(TGA)	3.2	3.2	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries	15	15	
(d-TGA)	0.9	0.9	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	16	16	
	0.9	0.9	
Tricuspid valve atresia	16	16	
	0.9	0.9	
Trisomy 13	13	13	
	0.8	0.8	
Trisomy 18	43	43	
	2.5	2.5	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	187	187	
	11.0	11.0	
Turner syndrome	1	1	3
	0.2	0.2	
Ventricular septal defect	464	464	4
	27.4	27.4	
Total live births	169,611	169,611	
Male live births	87,544	87,544	
Female live births	45,601	45,601	

Puerto Rico Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)						
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes		
Gastroschisis	78	1	79			
	5.1	0.6	4.7			
Trisomy 13	9	4	13			
•	0.6	2.4	0.8			
Trisomy 18	30	13	43			
	2.0	7.9	2.5			
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	96	91	187			
	6.3	55.3	11.0			
Total live births	153,123	16,452	169,611			

- 1. Data for this condition only include atrioventricular canal.
- 2. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.
- 3. Data for this condition include female and unknown gender cases only. Prevalance is calculated per 10,000 female live births.
- 4. Data for this condition exclude probable diagnosis and exclude inlet/posterior type ventricular septal defect only in the presence of atrioventricular canal.

General comments

Rhode Island Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Anencephalus	8	2	0	0	0	10	riotes
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	2.5 2	4.9 3	0.0 3	0.0 0	0.0 0	1.8 10	
Anophulanna/merophulanna	0.6	7.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	
Anotia/microtia	0 0.0	0 0.0	3 2.4	0 0.0	0 0.0	3 0.6	
Aortic valve stenosis	2	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	5	
A.: 1 1 1 C .	0.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	
Atrial septal defect	62 19. 7	12 29.2	30 23.5	1 3.8	2 62.3	119 22.0	
Atrioventricular septal defect	6	1	3	0	0	11	
(Endocardial cushion defect) Biliary atresia	1.9 1	2.4 0	2.4 0	0.0 0	0.0	2.0	
	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	
Bladder exstrophy	1 0.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 0.2	
Choanal atresia	2	1	3	0.0	0.0	7	
Cl of	0.6	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	
Cleft lip alone	14 4.4	0 0.0	8 6.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	23 4.3	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	20	0	10	1	1	33	
Cleft palate alone	6.3 18	0.0	7.8 5	3.8 1	31.2 0	6.1 26	
Cicit parate arone	5.7	2.4	<i>3.9</i>	3.8	0.0	4.8	
Cloacal exstrophy	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Clubfoot	0.0 49	0.0 4	0.8 22	0.0 3	0.0	0.2 84	
	15.5	9.7	17.3	11.5	31.2	15.5	
Coarctation of the aorta	10 3.2	0 0.0	5 3.9	0 0.0	0 0.0	19 3.5	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	
	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	
Congenital cataract	4 1.3	1 2.4	3 2.4	1 3.8	0 0.0	9 1. 7	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	4	1	1	0	0	7	1
Craniosynostosis	2.5 12	4.8	1.5 1	0.0 1	0.0	2.5 15	
Ciamosynosiosis	3.8	2.4	0.8	3.8	0.0	2.8	
Deletion 22q11.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Diaphragmatic hernia	0.0 6	0.0	0.0 4	0.0	0.0	0.0 12	
	1.9	0.0	3.1	3.8	0.0	2.2	
Double outlet right ventricle	2 0.6	0 0.0	1 0.8	0 0.0	0 0.0	4 0. 7	
Ebstein anomaly	2	2	0.0	0	0.0	5	
Encoded	0.6	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	
Encephalocele	1 0.3	0 0.0	3 2.4	0 0.0	0 0.0	5 0.9	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal	8	0	2	0	0	10	
fistula Gastroschisis	2.5 15	0.0 1	1.6 16	0.0 1	0.0 0	1.8 33	
	4.8	2.4	12.6	3.8	0.0	6.1	
Holoprosencephaly	1	0	1	0	0	3	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	0.3	0.0 0	0.8 5	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.6 8	
	0.3	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	1.5	
Hypospadias	163 101.2	18 87.1	35 54.0	5 36.8	3 187.5	237 85.9	1
Interrupted aortic arch	1	0	0	0	0	1	
	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	

Rhode Island Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	9	4	6	0	0	19	
0 11 1	2.9	9.7	4.7	0.0	0.0	3.5	
Omphalocele	4 1.3	1 2.4	4 3.1	1 3.8	0 0.0	12 2.2	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	1.3	1	4	3.0 4	0.0	30	
rumonary varve aresia and semosis	5.4	2.4	3.1	15.4	0.0	5.5	
Pulmonary valve atresia	2	1	0	3	0	8	
3	0.6	2.4	0.0	11.5	0.0	1.5	
Rectal and large intestinal	7	1	8	1	0	19	
atresia/stenosis	2.2	2.4	6.3	3.8	0.0	3.5	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	11	4	5	0	0	20	
	3.5	9.7	3.9	0.0	0.0	3.7	
Single ventricle	2	0	0	1	0	4	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	0.6 11	0.0 5	0.0 5	3.8 2	0.0 0	0.7 23	
Sman intestinal atresia/stenosis	3.5	12.2	3.9	7.7	0.0	4.3	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	7	2	9	2	0.0	22	
Spina official without anoncephanas	2.2	4.9	7.1	7.7	0.0	4.1	
Tetralogy of Fallot	7	2	4	0	0	15	
27	2.2	4.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous	3	0	0	0	0	4	
connection	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	
Transposition of the great arteries	3	0	0	0	0	10	
(TGA)	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries	2	0	0	0	0	2	
(d-TGA)	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	2	0	0	1	0 0.0	3	
Tricuspid valve atresia	0.6 2	0.0	0.0	3.8 1	0.0	0.6 3	
Theuspia valve auesia	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.6	
Trisomy 13	6	2	2	0	0.0	10	
111501119 12	1.9	4.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.8	
Trisomy 18	6	2	3	0	0	11	
•	1.9	4.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.0	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	40	9	22	0	1	80	
	12.7	21.9	17.3	0.0	31.2	14.8	
Turner syndrome	3	1	0	0	0	5	2
	1.9	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	
Ventricular septal defect	151	24	39	11	0	232	3
Total live births	47.9 31,516	58.5 4,103	30.6 12,749	42.2 2,605	0.0 321	42.9 54,082	4
Male live births	16,099	2,067	6,486	1,359	160	27,587	
Female live births	15,417	2,035	6,263	1,251	160	26,492	

Rhode Island Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)						
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes		
Gastroschisis	33	0	33			
	7.4	0.0	6.1			
Trisomy 13	3	7	10			
	0.7	7.2	1.8			
Trisomy 18	4	7	11			
	0.9	7.2	2.0			
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	30	48	80			
	6.8	49.3	14.8			
Total live births	44,340	9,739	54,082	4		

- 1. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.
- 2. Data for this condition include female and unknown gender cases only. Prevalance is calculated per 10,000 female live births.
- 3. Data for this condition include probable cases.
- 4. Data for total live births include unknown gender.

General comments

South Carolina Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Anencephalus	44	11	10	<5	0	70	110103
A nonhthalmia/migranhthalmia	2.6 21	1.2 16	4.3 0	0	0.0 0	2.4 37	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	1.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	
Anotia/microtia	23	11	10	<5	<5	48	
Aortic valve stenosis	1.4 19	1.2 8	4.3 <5	<5	0	1.7 31	
Aortic vaive stellosis	1.1	0.9	\ 3	\	0.0	1.1	
Atrial septal defect	134 8.0	86 9.6	29 12.4	10 18.6	<5	263 9.2	1
Atrioventricular septal defect	85	46	10	<5	0	145	
(Endocardial cushion defect) Biliary atresia	5.1 9	5.2 10	4.3 <5	0	0.0	5.1 22	
Billary aucsia	0.5	1.1	\	0.0	0.0	0.8	
Bladder exstrophy	5	<5	0	0	0	6	
Choanal atresia	0.3 18	13	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0	0.2 31	
Choanar aucsia	1.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	
Cleft lip alone	54	16	10	<5	0	82	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	3.2 106	1.8 37	4.3 20	6	0.0 <5	2.9 170	
Cicit iip with cicit palate	6.3	4.2	8.5	11.1	\	5.9	
Cleft palate alone	94	39	7	<5	0	143	
Coarctation of the aorta	5.6 87	4.4 40	3.0 11	<5	0.0 <5	5.0 145	
Coarctation of the aorta	5.2	4.5	4.7	\	<3	5.1	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	15	5	<5	<5	<5	26	
Componital automat	0.9 12	0.6 11	<5	0	<5	0.9 28	
Congenital cataract	0. 7	1.2	\	0.0	<3	1.0	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	19	12	<5	<5	0	35	2
Craniosynostosis	2.2 16	2.7 6	<5	<5	0.0	2.4 27	
Ciamosynosiosis	1.0	0 .7	<i>></i> 3	> 3	0.0	0.9	
Deletion 22q11.2	<5	6	<5	0	0	10	
Diaphragmatic hernia	51	0.7 29	5	0.0 <5	0.0	0.3 90	
Diapinaginatic nerma	3.1	3.3	2.1	\	0.0	3.1	
Double outlet right ventricle	9	9	<5	0	<5	23	
Ebstein anomaly	0.5 9	1.0 5	<5	0.0 0	0	0.8 16	
Lostem anomary	0.5	0.6	<i>></i> 3	0.0	0.0	0.6	
Encephalocele	24	9	5	<5	0	39	
Egon ha good atmasis/two shapes comba cood	1.4 41	1.0 22	2.1	<5	0.0 <5	1.4 72	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	2.5	2.5	6 2.6	\ 3	< 3	2.5	
Gastroschisis	80	31	8	<5	0	123	
W-1	4.8	3.5	3.4	0	0.0	4.3	
Holoprosencephaly	90 5.4	53 5.9	17 7.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	161 5.6	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	62	33	7	<5	<5	108	
Uvmaamadiaa	3.7	3.7	3.0	-5	0	3.8	2
Hypospadias	32 3. 7	13 2.9	<5	<5	0 0.0	49 3.3	3
Interrupted aortic arch	15	13	0	<5	0	29	
Limb deficiencies (m.d., d. 1. C)	0.9	1.5	0.0	7	0.0	1.0	4
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	81 4.8	38 4.3	16 6.8	7 13.0	0 0.0	143 5.0	4
Omphalocele	37	35	7	<5	0	81	
	2.2	3.9	3.0		0.0	2.8	

South Carolina Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Race/Ethnicity								
c, Hispanic Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes				
21	6	<5	263					
9.0	11.1		9.2					
5 2.1	<5	<5	31 1.1					
2.1 <5	0	0	1.1					
<i>S</i>	0.0	0.0	3.6					
11	<5	<5	146					
4. 7	•	-5	5.1					
<5	<5	0	16					
		0.0	0.6					
<5	0	0	28					
	0.0	0.0	1.0					
13	<5	<5	110					
5.5			3.8					
12	5	<5	150					
5.1	9.3		5.2					
5	<5	0	34	5				
2.1		0.0	1.2					
10	<5	<5	133					
4.3			4.6					
<5	<5	<5	30					
			1.0					
<5	<5	0	47					
	_	0.0	1.6					
13	<5	0	97					
5.5	12	0.0	3.4					
52	12	0	354					
22.2 125	22.3 29	0.0 <5	12.3 1,148					
		\						
33.3	5,386	885	286,946					
ŕ	•	443						
	53.3	53.3 53.8 4 23,442 5,386	53.3 53.8 4 23,442 5,386 885	53.3 53.8 40.0 4 23,442 5,386 885 286,946				

South Carolina

Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)							
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes			
Gastroschisis	121	<5	123				
	4.8		4.3				
Trisomy 13	33	14	47				
-	1.3	3.9	1.6				
Trisomy 18	45	52	97				
·	1.8	14.6	3.4				
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	179	175	354				
	7.1	49.3	12.3				
Total live births	251,407	35,532	286,946				

Notes

- 1. Data for this condition are only collected when found with another reportable defect.
- 2. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.
- 3. Data for this condition are only collected when found with another reportable defect. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.
- 4. Data for this condition begin in 2014.
- 5. Data for this condition begin in 2012.

- *Data for totals include unknown and/or other.
- -Data for conditions exclude probable and possible cases.

Tennessee Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

	Maternal Race/Ethnicity						
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Anencephalus	43	10	13	0	0	69	Tiotes
•	1.6	1.2	3.6	0.0	0.0	1.7	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	38 1.4	12 1.4	5 1.4	1 1.1	0 0.0	56 1.4	
Anotia/microtia	35	4	1.4	1.1	0.0	55	
	1.3	0.5	4.2	1.1	0.0	1.4	
Aortic valve stenosis	42 1.5	9 1.1	7 2.0	2 2.1	0 0.0	63 1.6	
Atrial septal defect	4,278	1,975	491	108	7	6,896	
	157.3	238.1	137.5	114.1	123.0	170.7	
Atrioventricular septal defect	161	53	20	3	1	239	
(Endocardial cushion defect) Biliary atresia	5.9 62	6.4 27	5.6 7	3.2 2	17.6 0	5.9 100	
Dinary aresia	2.3	3.3	2.0	2.1	0.0	2.5	
Bladder exstrophy	3	4	2	0	0	9	
Choanal atresia	0.1 61	0.5 10	0.6 8	0.0 1	0.0	0.2 80	
Choanai airesia	2.2	1.2	2.2	1.1	0.0	2.0	
Cleft lip alone	142	22	13	3	1	181	
	5.2	2.7	3.6	3.2	17.6	4.5	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	196 7.2	30 3.6	30 8.4	5 5.3	0 0.0	261 6.5	
Cleft palate alone	248	38	30	3.3	1	320	
	9.1	4.6	8.4	3.2	17.6	7.9	
Cloacal exstrophy	149	108	20	4	2	284	
Clubfoot	5.5 552	13.0 146	5.6 63	4.2 8	35.1 0	7.0 773	
Ciubioot	20.3	17.6	17.6	8.5	0.0	19.1	
Coarctation of the aorta	242	65	32	6	1	351	
Comment to the control of the contro	8.9	7.8	9.0	6.3	17.6	8.7	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	25 0.9	8 1.0	6 1. 7	1 <i>1.1</i>	0 0.0	40 1.0	
Congenital cataract	71	21	10	1	0	103	
	2.6	2.5	2.8	1.1	0.0	2.6	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	32 2.3	24 5. 7	3 1.7	2 4.1	0 0.0	61 2.9	1
Craniosynostosis	150	19	18	2	0.0	191	
3	13.8	5.8	12.1	5.1	0.0	11.8	
Deletion 22q11.2	7	2	1	0	0	10	
Diaphragmatic hernia	0.3 110	<i>0.2</i> 35	0.3 12	0.0 4	0.0	0.2 161	
Diapinagnatic nerma	4.0	4.2	3.4	4.2	0.0	4.0	
Double outlet right ventricle	77	36	13	4	0	130	
Ebstein anomaly	2.8 46	4.3 10	3.6 10	4.2	0.0	3.2 69	
Eostein anomary	1.7	1.2	2.8	3 3.2	0 0.0	1.7	
Encephalocele	34	16	2	0	0	52	
	1.3	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	96 3.5	25 3.0	13 3.6	1 1.1	0 0.0	136 3.4	
Gastroschisis	158	26	18	1.1	0.0	212	
	5.8	3.1	5.0	1.1	0.0	5.2	
Holoprosencephaly	152	45	20	6	1	224	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	5.6 98	5.4 34	5.6 13	6.3 0	17.6	5.5 149	
	3.6	4.1	3.6	0.0	17.6	3.7	
Hypospadias	1,616	415	101	38	2	2,184	1
Interrupted aortic arch	115.5 58	99.0 18	55.8 9	77.6 2	69.9 0	105.6 88	
menupica aorue aten	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.1	0.0	2.2	

Tennessee Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	106	37	15	3	0	161	
	3.9	4.5	4.2	3.2	0.0	4.0	
Omphalocele	58	28	7	3	0	98	
	2.1	3.4	2.0	3.2	0.0	2.4	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	290	94	38	5	0	428	
	10.7	11.3	10.6	5.3	0.0	10.6	
Pulmonary valve atresia	38	13	4	0	0	55	
	1.4	1.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	
Rectal and large intestinal	141	48	18	2	0	209	
atresia/stenosis	5.2	5.8	5.0	2.1	0.0	5.2	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	186	56	12	5	0	261	
a: 1	6.8	6.8	3.4	5.3	0.0	6.5	
Single ventricle	38	12	5	1	0	57	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	1.4 132	1.4 48	1.4 21	1.1 4	0.0	1.4 208	
Sman intestinai atresia/stenosis	132 4.9	5.8	5.9	4.2	17.6	5.1	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	135	3.8 37	21	2	0	198	
Spina officia without affencephalus	5.0	4.5	5.9	2.1	0.0	4.9	
Tetralogy of Fallot	174	56	16	4	0.0	250	
rettalogy of Fallot	6.4	6.8	4.5	4.2	0.0	6.2	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous	34	5	9	3	0.0	51	
connection	1.3	0.6	2.5	3.2	0.0	1.3	
Transposition of the great arteries	135	47	20	4	0	207	
(TGA)	5.0	5.7	5.6	4.2	0.0	5.1	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries	80	21	11	1	0	114	
(d-TGA)	2.9	2.5	3.1	1.1	0.0	2.8	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	34	12	6	0	0	52	
•	1.3	1.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	
Tricuspid valve atresia	34	12	6	0	0	52	
·	1.3	1.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	
Trisomy 13	25	11	2	2	0	40	
	0.9	1.3	0.6	2.1	0.0	1.0	
Trisomy 18	39	24	8	0	0	72	
	1.4	2.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	398	100	81	9	2	597	
	14.6	12.1	22.7	9.5	35.1	14.8	
Turner syndrome	22	8	2	2	0	36	2
	1.7	1.9	1.1	4.4	0.0	1.8	
Ventricular septal defect	1,377	429	191	40	4	2,050	
Total live births	50.6 271,960	51.7 82,936	53.5 35,697	<i>42.3</i> 9,465	70.3 569	50.8 403,894	3
Male live births	139,943	41,906	18,091	4,898	286	206,781	
Female live births	132,014	41,030	17,604	4,567	283	197,106	

Tennessee Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)							
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes			
Gastroschisis	204	5	212				
	5.7	1.1	5.2				
Trisomy 13	34	6	40				
•	1.0	1.3	1.0				
Trisomy 18	52	20	72				
	1.5	4.3	1.8				
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	342	249	597				
	9.6	53.8	14.8				
Total live births	357,530	46,309	403,894	3			

- 1. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.
- 2. Data for this condition include female and unknown gender cases only. Prevalance is calculated per 10,000 female live births.
- 3. Data for total live births include unknown gender.

General comments*Data for totals include unknown and/or other.

Texas Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Anencephalus	120	32	265	16	4	457	110103
1	1.8	1.4	2.8	1.6	10.9	2.3	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	162	48	281	21	0	523	
	2.4	2.1	3.0	2.2	0.0	2.7	
Anotia/microtia	157 2.3	39 1.7	509 5.4	20 2.1	1 2.7	733 3. 7	
Aortic valve stenosis	174	22	240	11	2.7	454	
Tiorde varve stellesis	2.6	1.0	2.6	1.1	5.5	2.3	
Atrial septal defect	5,370	2,065	8,759	632	25	17,095	
	80.0	90.5	93.5	65.0	68.4	86. 7	
Atrioventricular septal defect	302	122	412	30	1	880	
(Endocardial cushion defect)	4.5 32	5.3 20	4.4 60	3.1 11	2.7 1	4.5 128	
Biliary atresia	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.1	2.7	0.6	
Bladder exstrophy	18	5	7	1	0	31	
	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	
Choanal atresia	99	34	114	4	0	255	1
	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.0	1.3	
Cleft lip alone	289	52	260	34	0	644	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	4.3 469	2.3 103	2.8 763	3.5 52	0.0 9	3.3 1,417	
Cient lip with cient palate	7.0	4.5	8.1	5.3	24.6	7.2	
Cleft palate alone	404	100	514	61	1	1,106	
1	6.0	4.4	5.5	6.3	2.7	5.6	
Cloacal exstrophy	1	0	6	0	0	7	
-1.1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Clubfoot	1,223	391	1,629	115	6	3,428	
Coarctation of the aorta	18.2 427	17.1 91	17.4 492	11.8 32	16.4 0	17.4 1,056	
Coarctation of the aorta	6.4	4.0	5.2	3.3	0.0	5.4	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	35	15	79	4	0	133	
	0.5	0. 7	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.7	
Congenital cataract	133	48	170	13	0	366	
~	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.3	0.0	1.9	
Craniosynostosis	526	73 3.2	581	25	1 2.7	1,221 6.2	
Deletion 22q11.2	7.8 58	20	6.2 88	2.6 7	2.7	179	
Detetion 22q11.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	5.5	0.9	
Diaphragmatic hernia	187	50	254	20	0	516	
	2.8	2.2	2.7	2.1	0.0	2.6	
Double outlet right ventricle	115	45	201	19	0	383	
F1	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.0	0.0	1.9	
Ebstein anomaly	38 0.6	9 0.4	83 0.9	5 0.5	0 0.0	136 0. 7	
Encephalocele	54	39	82	6	0.0	186	
Енеернаюеею	0.8	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.9	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal	174	56	204	17	0	457	
fistula	2.6	2.5	2.2	1.7	0.0	2.3	
Gastroschisis	347	82	605	16	3	1,074	
YY 1 1 1	5.2	3.6	6.5	1.6	8.2	5.4	
Holoprosencephaly	47 0. 7	20 0.9	117 1.2	5 0.5	1 2.7	191 1.0	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	194	41	222	10	0	473	
2.3 populate for near syndrome	2.9	1.8	2.4	1.0	0.0	2.4	
Hypospadias	3,143	995	2,238	353	15	6,878	2
	91.4	85. 7	46.8	70.1	81.1	68.3	
Interrupted aortic arch	38	23	77	4	0	145	
Y: 1 1 6 :	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.7	
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	375 5.6	131 5. 7	495 5.3	31 3.2	4 10.9	1,065 5.4	
	3.0	.J. /	.77	3.4	10.9	.1.4	

Texas Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Omphalocele	147	56	200	11	0	423	
•	2.2	2.5	2.1	1.1	0.0	2.1	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	603	252	1,085	69	3	2,047	
·	9.0	11.0	11.6	7.1	8.2	10.4	
Pulmonary valve atresia	64	23	116	10	0	214	3
· ·	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.0	1.1	
Rectal and large intestinal	322	96	532	38	2	1,013	
atresia/stenosis	4.8	4.2	5. 7	3.9	5.5	5.1	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	429	151	623	61	1	1,292	
VI 1	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.3	2.7	6.6	
Single ventricle	46	14	87	6	0	153	
8	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.8	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	200	79	337	21	3	650	
	3.0	3.5	3.6	2.2	8.2	3.3	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	226	63	414	14	1	735	
1	3.4	2.8	4.4	1.4	2.7	3.7	
Tetralogy of Fallot	327	123	475	51	3	1,001	4
6,7	4.9	5.4	5.1	5.2	8.2	5.1	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous	75	22	193	27	1	320	
connection	1.1	1.0	2.1	2.8	2.7	1.6	
Transposition of the great arteries	265	50	355	23	0	703	
(TGA)	3.9	2.2	3.8	2.4	0.0	3.6	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries	231	44	310	20	0	614	
(d-TGA)	3.4	1.9	3.3	2.1	0.0	3.1	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	121	42	190	19	2	379	
The depth was a discount and stemests	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	5.5	1.9	
Tricuspid valve atresia	76	24	94	11	2	210	
Theaspia varve alresia	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	5.5	1.1	
Trisomy 13	79	28	104	9	0	230	
Tibolity 15	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.0	1.2	
Trisomy 18	160	53	250	25	1	503	
Thisomy 10	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	807	232	1,543	103	3	2,738	
Thisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	12.0	10.2	16.5	10.6	8.2	13.9	
Turner syndrome	83	15	117	11	0	234	5
ramer syndrome	2.5	1.3 1.3	2.6	2.3	0.0	2.4	3
Ventricular septal defect	4,046	1.222	7,061	505	25	13,042	6
venureulai sepiai delect	4,046 60.3	53.6	7,001 75.3	51.9	68.4	66.2	U
Total live births	671,067	228,063	937,199	97,285	3,656	1,970,918	7
Male live births	343,794	116,060	478,458	50,343	1,850	1,007,668	
Female live births	327,269	112,000	458,735	46,942	1,806	963,237	

TexasBirth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)							
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes			
Gastroschisis	1,049	25	1,074				
	6.2	0.9	5.4				
Trisomy 13	153	77	230				
-	0.9	2.8	1.2				
Trisomy 18	251	252	503				
	1.5	9.3	2.6				
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	1,397	1,341	2,738				
	8.2	49.6	13.9				
Total live births	1,700,245	270,568	1,970,918	7			

- 1. Data for this condition may include stenosis.
- 2. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.
- 3. Data for this condition exclude pulmonary valve atresia with co-occurring ventricular septal defect or tetralogy of Fallot.
- 4. Data for this condition include any pulmonary valve atresia with co-occurring ventricular septal defect.
- 5. Data for this condition include female and unknown gender cases only. Prevalance is calculated per 10,000 female live births.
- 6. Data for this condition include inlet ventricular septal defect.
- 7. Data for total live births include unknown gender.

- *Data for totals include unknown and/or other.
- -Data for conditions exclude probable and possible cases.
- -We have identified and rectified some methodological issues affecting primarily one Texas region. This results in an increased number of cases starting with delivery year 2016.

Utah Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Race/Ethnicity							
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Anencephalus	32	1	11	1	0	47	Tioles
	1.6	3.3	2.9	1.0	0.0	1.8	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	32 1.6	1 3.3	5 1.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	40 1.6	
Anotia/microtia	52	0	1.3	9	1	82	
	2.6	0.0	4.9	9.3	3.8	3.2	
Aortic valve stenosis	77 3.9	1 3.3	13 3.4	3 3.1	0 0.0	95 3. 7	
Atrial septal defect	664	9	155	37	11	898	1
	33.7	30.1	40.2	38.1	41.7	35.2	
Atrioventricular septal defect	129	3	19	7 7.2	0	165	
(Endocardial cushion defect) Biliary atresia	6.5 16	10.0	4.9 2	1	0.0	6.5 21	
	0.8	3.3	0.5	1.0	3.8	0.8	
Bladder exstrophy	5	0	0	1	0	6	
Choanal atresia	0.3 34	0.0	0.0 5	1.0 0	0.0	0.2 41	
Chountal da esta	1.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	3.8	1.6	
Cleft lip alone	102	1	16	6	0	130	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	5.2 153	3.3	4.2 27	6.2 2	0.0 2	5.1 189	
Ciert np with eleft patitie	7.8	6.7	7.0	2.1	7.6	7.4	
Cleft palate alone	153	2	27	3	2	196	
Cloacal exstrophy	7.8 3	6.7 0	7.0 0	3.1 0	7. 6	7.7	
Cloacar exstrophy	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Clubfoot	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Coarctation of the aorta	0.0 187	0.0 3	0.0 37	0.0 4	0.0 3	0.0 239	
Coarciation of the aorta	9.5	3 10.0	9.6	4.1	3 11.4	9.4	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	17	0	5	0	0	24	
G	0.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	
Congenital cataract	58 2.9	0 0.0	15 3.9	2 2.1	0 0.0	77 3.0	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	28	0	4	0	0	34	2
~	2.8	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	
Craniosynostosis	226 11.5	0 0.0	44 11.4	2 2.1	4 15.2	282 11.1	
Deletion 22q11.2	27	1	6	2	0	38	
	1.4	3.3	1.6	2.1	0.0	1.5	
Diaphragmatic hernia	81 4.1	3 10.0	16 4.2	4 4.1	1 3.8	106 4.2	
Double outlet right ventricle	43	1	6	4	1	56	
	2.2	3.3	1.6	4.1	3.8	2.2	
Ebstein anomaly	22	0	9	0	0	32	
Encephalocele	1.1 26	0.0 0	2.3 3	0.0 0	0.0 0	1.3 30	
-	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal	60	1	11	2	2	79	
fistula Gastroschisis	3.0 81	3.3 1	2.9 22	2.1 2	7.6 2	3.1 112	
	4.1	3.3	5. 7	2.1	7.6	4.4	
Holoprosencephaly	33	1	9	0	1	44	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	1.7 66	3.3 2	2.3 13	0.0 3	3.8	1.7 90	
11ypopiasue ien nean syndrome	3.3	6. 7	3.4	3.1	3.8	3.5	
Hypospadias	826	12	65	26	5	955	2
Intermental continues	81.5	76.4	33.0	52.4	37.9	73.0	
Interrupted aortic arch	14 0. 7	1 3.3	3 0.8	1 1.0	1 3.8	21 0.8	

Utah Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	113	2	25	3	1	153	
	5.7	6. 7	6.5	3.1	3.8	6.0	
Omphalocele	55	1	16	2	2	78	
	2.8	3.3	4.2	2.1	7.6	3.1	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	261	6	54	10	2	339	
	13.2	20.1	14.0	10.3	7.6	13.3	
Pulmonary valve atresia	18	0	6	2	0	26	
	0.9	0.0	1.6	2.1	0.0	1.0	
Rectal and large intestinal	89	2	16	3	2	114	
atresia/stenosis	4.5	6.7	4.2	3.1	7.6	4.5	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	87	2	15	4	3	117	
G: 1 1	4.4	6.7	3.9	4.1	11.4	4.6	
Single ventricle	7	0	3	0	0	10	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4 88	
Sman intestinai atresia/stenosis	65	2 6. 7	16 4.2	3 3.1	1	3.5	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	3.3 83	0. /	4.2 17	3. <i>1</i>	3.8 1	109	
Spina officia without affencephalus	4.2	3.3	4.4	1.0	3.8	4.3	
Tetralogy of Fallot	67	1	11	4	1	88	
Tenalogy of Fallot	3.4	3.3	2.9	4.1	3.8	3.5	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous	21	0	12	2	0	37	
connection	1.1	0.0	3.1	2.1	0.0	1.5	
Transposition of the great arteries	93	3	17	5	2	123	
(TGA)	4.7	10.0	4.4	5.1	7.6	4.8	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries	53	1	9	3	1	70	
(d-TGA)	2.7	3.3	2.3	3.1	3.8	2.7	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	23	0	5	0	0	28	
1	1.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	
Tricuspid valve atresia	14	0	2	0	0	16	
	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	
Trisomy 13	30	1	5	2	0	42	
•	1.5	<i>3.3</i>	1.3	2.1	0.0	1.6	
Trisomy 18	71	4	13	3	0	97	
	3.6	13.4	3.4	3.1	0.0	3.8	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	318	7	76	19	8	438	
	16.1	23.4	19.7	19.6	30.3	17.2	
Turner syndrome	43	0	14	0	0	58	3
	4.5	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	4.7	
Ventricular septal defect	505	10	113	26	9	677	
Total live births	25.6 197,156	33.5 2,989	29.3 38,542	26.8 9,714	34.1 2,638	26.6 254,778	4
Male live births	101,396	1,571	19,705	4,964	1,321	130,868	
Female live births	95,759	1,418	18,836	4,750	1,317	123,907	

UtahBirth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)							
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes			
Gastroschisis	105	7	112				
	4.7	2.1	4.4				
Trisomy 13	26	16	42				
-	1.2	4.8	1.6				
Trisomy 18	58	39	97				
	2.6	11.6	3.8				
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	218	220	438				
	9.9	65.6	17.2				
Total live births	221,231	33,527	254,778	4			

Notes

- 1. Data for this condition excluded isolated secundum atrial septal defects beginning in 2014.
- 2. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.
- 3. Data for this condition include female and unknown gender cases only. Prevalance is calculated per 10,000 female live births.
- 4. Data for total live births include unknown gender.

General comments

*Data for totals include unknown and/or other.

Vermont Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Race/Ethnicity							
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Anencephalus	1 0.4	0 0.0	0 0.0	0	0 0.0	2 0. 7	
Anotia/microtia	4	0.0	1	0.0 1	0.0	6	
A 4: 1 4 :	1.5	0.0	18.5	13.9	0.0	2.0	
Aortic valve stenosis	11 4.0	0 0.0	1 18.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	12 4.0	
Atrial septal defect	266	5	6	6	1	287	
Atrioventricular septal defect	97.2 13	109.4 0	110.7 0	83.4 1	178.6 0	96.4 15	
(Endocardial cushion defect)	4.8	0.0	0.0	13.9	0.0	5.0	
Bladder exstrophy	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Cleft lip alone	0.4 13	0.0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0	0.3 14	
Clert up alone	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	11	0	0	0	0	11	
Cleft palate alone	4.0 18	0.0	0.0	0.0 2	0.0	3.7 21	
	6.6	0.0	18.5	27.8	0.0	7.1	
Coarctation of the aorta	13	0	0	0	0	13	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	4.8 2	0.0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0	4.4 2	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	0. 7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	
Diaphragmatic hernia	14	0	0	0	0	16	
Double outlet right ventricle	<i>5.1</i> 3	0.0	0.0 0	0.0 1	0.0	5.4 5	
	1.1	0.0	0.0	13.9	0.0	1.7	
Ebstein anomaly	3	0	0	0	0	3	
Encephalocele	1.1 1	0.0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0	1.0 1	
•	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	9 3.3	0 0.0	2 36.9	1 13.9	0 0.0	12 4.0	
Gastroschisis	16	0.0	0	0	0.0	16	
	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	7 2.6	1 21.9	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	8 2. 7	
Hypospadias	106	3	3	0.0	0.0	117	1
	74.8	122.4	105.3	0.0	0.0	75.7	
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	12 4.4	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	15 5.0	
Omphalocele	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	
	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	45 16.5	2 43.8	1 18.5	l 13.9	0 0.0	50 16.8	
Pulmonary valve atresia	5	2	0	0	0.0	8	
	1.8	43.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	14 5.1	1 21.9	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	15 5.0	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	11	0	0.0	1	0.0	12	
	4.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	0.0	4.0	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	8 2.9	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	8 2. 7	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	6	0	0	0	0	7	
	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	
Tetralogy of Fallot	8 2.9	1 21.9	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	10 3.4	
Transposition of the great arteries	10	0	0	1	0.0	12	
(TGA)	3.7	0.0	0.0	13.9	0.0	4.0	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	6 2.2	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 13.9	0 0.0	8 2. 7	
[u IOA]	24 0 24	<i>0.0</i>	0.0	13.7	v.v	4. /	

Vermont Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	5	0	0	0	0	5	
	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	
Tricuspid valve atresia	1	0	0	0	0	1	
	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	
Trisomy 13	0	0	0	0	0	1	
•	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	
Trisomy 18	5	0	0	0	0	5	
•	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	25	1	1	0	0	27	
, , ,	9.1	21.9	18.5	0.0	0.0	9.1	
Ventricular septal defect	163	5	0	8	0	182	
•	59.6	109.4	0.0	111.3	0.0	61.1	
Total live births	27,354	457	542	719	56	29,770	
Male live births	14,174	245	285	384	31	15,465	

Vermont Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)							
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes			
Gastroschisis	15	1	16				
	6.1	1.9	5.4				
Trisomy 13	0	1	1				
	0.0	1.9	0.3				
Trisomy 18	2	3	5				
	0.8	5.8	1.7				
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	18	9	27				
	7.3	17.3	9.1				
Total live births	24,579	5,190	29,770				

Notes
1. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.

General comments

*Data for totals include unknown and/or other.

Washington Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Anencephalus	44	3	21	4	1	85	
	1.6	1.6	2.6	0.9	1.5	1.9	
Cleft palate alone	175	8	49	29	10	300	
	6.5	4.2	6.1	6.2	15.3	6.8	
Gastroschisis	117	8	40	11	7	204	
	4.3	4.2	5.0	2.4	10.7	4.6	
Hypospadias	876	70	110	103	14	1,277	1
	63.0	71.5	27.0	42.8	41.7	56.1	
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	90	13	25	9	1	155	
	3.3	6.8	3.1	1.9	1.5	3.5	
Omphalocele	61	2	16	9	1	94	
	2.3	1.0	2.0	1.9	1.5	2.1	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	100	7	21	5	2	148	
	<i>3.7</i>	3.6	2.6	1.1	3.1	3.3	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	326	39	139	58	7	649	
	12.0	20.3	17.4	12.4	10.7	14.6	
Total live births	270,553	19,185	79,784	46,777	6,553	443,348	
Male live births	139,090	9,786	40,732	24,055	3,355	227,603	

Washington

Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)							
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes			
Gastroschisis	180	6	204				
	4.9	0.8	4.6				
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	278	297	649				
,	7.6	38.6	14.6				
Total live births	366,413	76,862	443,348				

Notes
1. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.

^{*}Data for totals include unknown and/or other.

West Virginia Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Race/Ethnicity							
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Anencephalus	20	0	0	0	0	20	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	2.4 3	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	2.2 3	
	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	
Anotia/microtia	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	
Aortic valve stenosis	9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9	
	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	
Atrial septal defect	1,130 <i>136.9</i>	53 156.6	5 35.2	3 34.9	1 83.3	1,216 <i>136.4</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect	16	1	0	0	0	17	
(Endocardial cushion defect)	1.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	
Biliary atresia	11 1.3	1 3.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	12 1.3	
Bladder exstrophy	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Choanal atresia	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1 12	
Choanai airesia	12 1.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	1.3	
Cleft lip alone	8	0	0	0	0	8	
Claff lim with alaft malata	1.0 34	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9 34	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	4.1	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0.0	3.8	
Cleft palate alone	64	0	0	0	0	64	
Cloacal exstrophy	7.8 17	0.0 2	0.0 0	0.0	0.0	7.2 21	
Cloacar exsuopity	2.1	5.9	0.0	11.6	0.0	2.4	
Clubfoot	115	5	0	0	0	120	
Coarctation of the aorta	13.9 38	14.8 1	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0	13.5 40	
Coarctation of the aorta	4.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	38	1	0	1	0	40	
Congenital cataract	4.6 6	3.0	0.0 0	11.6 0	0.0	4.5 7	
Congenital Catalact	0.7	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	5	0	0	1	0	6	1
Craniosynostosis	1.2 146	0.0 4	0.0 0	20.9 0	0.0	1.3 151	
Ciamosynosiosis	17.7	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	
Deletion 22q11.2	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Diaphragmatic hernia	0.1 17	0.0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0	0.1 17	
Diapinaginatic nerma	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	
Double outlet right ventricle	13	0	0	0	0	14	
Ebstein anomaly	1.6 11	0.0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0	1.6 11	
	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	
Encephalocele	5	0	0	0	0	5	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal	0.6 13	0.0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0	0.6 14	
fistula	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	
Gastroschisis	22	2	0	0	0	24	
Holoprosencephaly	2.7 30	5.9 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0	2.7 31	
	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	15	0	0	1	0	16	
Hypospadias	1.8 203	0.0 5	0.0	11.6 0	0.0	1.8 210	1
	48.3	29.3	13.1	0.0	0.0	46.3	1
Interrupted aortic arch	7	0	0	0	0	7	
	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	

West Virginia Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	19	1	0	0	0	21	
	2.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	
Omphalocele	11	0	0	0	0	11	
	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	48	2	0	0	0	50	
D.1	5.8	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	
Pulmonary valve atresia	14	1	0	0	0	15	
D (1 11 1) (1 1	1.7	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	
Rectal and large intestinal	21	1	1	0	0	23	
atresia/stenosis	2.5 23	3.0 1	7.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	2.6 25	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	2.8 2.8	3.0	0 .0	0.0	0.0	2.8 2.8	
Single ventricle	14	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14	
Single ventilele	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	34	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34	
Shan mesana aresia stenosis	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	13	0	0	1	0	14	
	1.6	0.0	0.0	11.6	0.0	1.6	
Tetralogy of Fallot	38	1	1	0	0	40	
	4.6	3.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous	9	0	0	0	0	9	
connection	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	
Transposition of the great arteries	26	0	0	0	0	26	
(TGA)	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries	23	0	0	0	0	23	
(d-TGA)	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	5	0	0	0	0	5	
	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	
Tricuspid valve atresia	5	0	0	0	0	5	
	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	
Trisomy 13	3	0	0	0	0	3	
T: 10	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	
Trisomy 18	14	0	0	0	0	15	
Trigomy 21 (Dover grandmans)	1.7 49	0.0 2	0.0	0.0 0	0.0	1.7 55	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	5.9	5.9	7. 0	0.0	0.0	6.2	
Turner syndrome	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	2	2
Turner syndrome	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2
Ventricular septal defect	292	12	0.0	2	0.0	314	
· charcalar sepan defect	35.4	35.5	0.0	23.3	0.0	35.2	
Total live births	82,541	3,385	1,420	859	120	89,124	
Male live births	41,989	1,705	764	479	63	45,373	
Female live births	40,552	1,680	656	380	57	43,751	

West Virginia

Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)						
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes		
Gastroschisis	22	2	24			
	2.7	2.3	2.7			
Trisomy 13	2	1	3			
-	0.2	1.1	0.3			
Trisomy 18	8	7	15			
	1.0	7.9	1.7			
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	35	20	55			
	4.4	22.5	6.2			
Total live births	80,154	8,885	89,124			

Notes

- 1. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.
- 2. Data for this condition include female and unknown gender cases only. Prevalance is calculated per 10,000 female live births.

- *Data for totals include unknown and/or other.
- -Data for conditions include probable cases.

Wisconsin Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Anencephalus	27	4	2	2	1	36	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	1.2 8	1.3	0.6	1.3 0	2.8 0	1.1 11	
Anophulaimia/microphulaimia	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	
Anotia/microtia	14	1	7	2	3	28	
Aortic valve stenosis	0.6 15	0.3 2	2.2 1	1.3	8.5 2	0.9 21	
Aorue vaive sichosis	0. 7	0.6	0.3	0 .7	5.7	0.7	
Atrial septal defect	1,199	167	160	70	28	1,660	
Atrioventricular septal defect	52.9 38	52. 7	50.4	46.9 6	79.4 0	52.4 61	
(Endocardial cushion defect)	1.7	2.8	1.9	4.0	0.0	1.9	
Biliary atresia	7	5	2	0	0	14	
Bladder exstrophy	0.3 6	1.6 0	0.6	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.4 7	
Bladder exstrophy	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	
Choanal atresia	22	6	5	0	1	35	
Claft lim alama	1.0 75	1.9 5	1.6 8	0.0 6	2.8 3	1.1 98	
Cleft lip alone	3.3	1. 6	2.5	4.0	8.5	3.1	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	64	10	13	1	0	93	
Claff malata alama	2.8	3.2	4.1	0.7	0.0	2.9	
Cleft palate alone	115 5.1	9 2.8	13 4.1	11 7.4	3 8.5	158 5.0	
Cloacal exstrophy	69	9	9	2	1	92	
C1 1 C 4	3.0	2.8	2.8	1.3	2.8	2.9	
Clubfoot	398 17.5	57 18.0	44 13.9	11 7.4	4 11.3	527 16.6	
Coarctation of the aorta	78	13	10	4	3	109	
	3.4	4.1	3.1	2.7	8.5	3.4	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	7 0.3	1 0.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 2.8	9 0.3	
Congenital cataract	12	2	4	0	1	19	
	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.0	2.8	0.6	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	18 1.6	5 3.1	1 0.6	2 2.6	0 0.0	26 1.6	1
Craniosynostosis	13	0	1	2	0.0	16	
	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.5	
Deletion 22q11.2	4 0.2	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 0. 7	0 0.0	5 0.2	
Diaphragmatic hernia	63	7	4	2	2	78	
	2.8	2.2	1.3	1.3	5.7	2.5	
Double outlet right ventricle	26 1.1	5 1.6	2 0.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	35 1.1	
Ebstein anomaly	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	
	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	
Encephalocele	9	3	3	2	0	19	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal	0.4 52	0.9 7	0.9 4	1.3 3	0.0	0.6 68	
fistula	2.3	2.2	1.3	2.0	0.0	2.1	
Gastroschisis	86	10	15	4	3	124	
Holoprosencephaly	3.8 49	3.2 10	4. 7	2.7 6	8.5 1	3.9 76	
	2.2	3.2	2.2	4.0	2.8	2.4	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	33	5	4	2	3	47	
Hypospadias	1.5 894	1.6 88	1.3 66	1.3 28	8.5 7	1.5 1,111	1
	77. 0	54.2	40.8	36.2	38.8	68.5	1
Interrupted aortic arch	20	5	2	1	1	30	
	0.9	1.6	0.6	0.7	2.8	0.9	

Wisconsin Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	66	8	11	6	2	96	
	2.9	2.5	3.5	4.0	5.7	3.0	
Omphalocele	38	7	2	2	0	49	
	1.7	2.2	0.6	1.3	0.0	1.5	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	95	13	14	3	5	134	
D.1	4.2	4.1	4.4	2.0	14.2	4.2	
Pulmonary valve atresia	8	0	1	0	0	9	
D (1 11 1) 2 1 1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	
Rectal and large intestinal	73	9	8	11	2	105	
atresia/stenosis	3.2	2.8	2.5	7.4	5.7	3.3	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	127	19	7	6 4.0	0	164	
Cin ala viantuiala	5.6 2	6.0	2.2	0	0.0	5.2 6	
Single ventricle	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.0	2.8	0.2	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	63	7	7	3	1	82	
Sman mestma aresia/senosis	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.8	2.6	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	57	8	11	3	0	80	
Spina officia without anenecephanas	2.5	2.5	3.5	2.0	0.0	2.5	
Tetralogy of Fallot	61	10	8	2	0.0	84	
Totalogy of Funot	2.7	3.2	2.5	1.3	0.0	2.7	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous	9	0	3	1	3	17	
connection	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.7	8.5	0.5	
Transposition of the great arteries	54	8	5	3	0	73	
(TGA)	2.4	2.5	1.6	2.0	0.0	2.3	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries	30	4	4	2	0	42	
(d-TGA)	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	1.3	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	15	2	2	0	0	19	
•	0. 7	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	
Tricuspid valve atresia	15	2	2	0	0	19	
	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	
Trisomy 13	16	3	4	2	0	26	
	0. 7	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.8	
Trisomy 18	68	10	12	5	0	97	
	3.0	3.2	3.8	3.4	0.0	3.1	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	244	29	43	17	4	340	
	10.8	9.2	13.5	11.4	11.3	10.7	
Turner syndrome	18	3	6	2	0	29	2
	1.6	1.9	3.8	2.8	0.0	1.9	
Ventricular septal defect	613	85	130	40	12	897	
Total live births	27.0 226,832	26.8 31,667	40.9 31,751	26.8 14,919	<i>34.0</i> 3,525	28.3 316,613	
Male live births	116,118	16,225	16,162	7,737	1,805	162,163	
Female live births	110,715	15,442	15,589	7,181	1,720	154,450	

Wisconsin Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 2016 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)						
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes		
Gastroschisis	123	1	124			
	4.5	0.2	3.9			
Trisomy 13	14	12	26			
•	0.5	2.7	0.8			
Trisomy 18	37	29	97			
·	1.4	6.6	3.1			
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	176	164	340			
	6.5	37.3	10.7			
Total live births	272,639	43,973	316,613			

- Notes
 1. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.
- 2. Data for this condition include female and unknown gender cases only. Prevalance is calculated per 10,000 female live births.

^{*}Data for totals include unknown and/or other.

Department of Defense Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 20 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

		Maternal	Race/Ethnicity				
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Anencephalus	25	2	4	2	2	35	Hotes
A 14 1 : / : 14 1 :	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.7	2.1	0.6	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	53 1.4	16 2.0	10 1.4	4 1.4	2 2.1	86 1.5	
Anotia/microtia	97	12	31	11	4	158	
Aortic valve stenosis	2.5 131	1.5 19	4.3 14	3.8 2	4.1 3	2.7 171	
Aortic vaive stenosis	3.4	2.4	2.0	0 .7	3.1	2.9	
Atrial septal defect	4,790 124.0	1,075 135.7	898 125.9	293 101.4	91 93. 7	7,313 123.8	1
Atrioventricular septal defect	225	54	34	18	4	344	2
(Endocardial cushion defect)	5.8	6.8	4.8	6.2	4.1	5.8	
Biliary atresia	55 1.4	26 3.3	11 1.5	6 2.1	1 1.0	102 1.7	
Bladder exstrophy	20	4	0	0	0	24	
	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	
Choanal atresia	102 2.6	19 2.4	20 2.8	7 2.4	4 4.1	154 2.6	
Cleft lip alone	252	28	27	22	6	342	
	6.5	3.5	3.8	7.6	6.2	5.8	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	294 7. 6	34 4.3	47 6.6	32 11.1	10 1 0.3	425 7.2	
Cleft palate alone	458	56	80	31	13	654	
	11.9	7.1	11.2	10.7	13.4	11.1	
Cloacal exstrophy	246 6.4	54 6.8	43 6.0	14 4.8	4 4.1	370 6.3	
Clubfoot	884	168	130	4. 6 45	17	1,271	
	22.9	21.2	18.2	15.6	17.5	21.5	
Coarctation of the aorta	449	79	53 7.4	18 6.2	12 12.4	622	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	11.6 76	10.0 7	9	3	3	10.5 102	
	2.0	0.9	1.3	1.0	3.1	1.7	
Congenital cataract	127	39	26	7	3	211	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	3.3 79	4.9 17	3.6 7	2.4 6	3.1 2	3.6 116	3
Congenius posterior areamar varves	4.0	4.2	1.9	4.0	4.0	3.8	
Craniosynostosis	319	51	36	13	4	434	4
Deletion 22q11.2	35.4 58	25.9 7	21.4 8	17.8 2	17.6 2	31.0 77	
Deletion 22q11.2	1.5	0.9	1.1	0.7	2.1	1.3	
Diaphragmatic hernia	166	48	41	15	6	283	
Double outlet right ventricle	4.3 128	6.1 34	5. 7 13	5.2 6	6.2	4.8 186	
Double outlet right ventrele	3.3	4.3	1.8	2.1	2 2.1	3.1	
Ebstein anomaly	70	9	8	5	3	98	
Encephalocele	1.8 48	1.1 6	1.1 9	1.7 2	3.1 2	1.7 68	
Епсернаюсее	1.2	0.8	1.3	0. 7	2.1	1.2	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal	111	19	15	6	1	156	
fistula Contraggleia	2.9	2.4	2.1	2.1	1.0	2.6	
Gastroschisis	199 5.2	42 5.3	57 8.0	13 4.5	8 8.2	326 5.5	
Holoprosencephaly	212	39	25	10	8	306	
Transcription 1-Alberta	5.5	4.9	3.5	3.5	8.2	5.2	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	176 4.6	33 4.2	12 1. 7	9 3.1	3 3.1	237 4.0	
Hypospadias	2,378	473	312	129	60	3,432	3
	119.3	116.9	85.1	86.1	121.0	112.8	
Interrupted aortic arch	175 4.5	37 4. 7	27 3.8	9 3.1	5 5.1	257 4.4	

Department of Defense Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 20 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Race/Ethnicity							
Defect	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	Total*	Notes
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	208	43	40	10	4	312	
	5.4	5.4	5.6	3.5	4.1	5.3	
Omphalocele	79	27	8	3	0	122	
D.1 1 1	2.0	3.4	1.1	1.0	0.0	2.1	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	514	157	108	37	16	850	
Dular and and have a transite	13.3	19.8	15.1	12.8	16.5	14.4	
Pulmonary valve atresia	34 0.9	9 1.1	9 1.3	4	0 0.0	58 1.0	
Rectal and large intestinal	217	40	46	1.4 20	4	335	
atresia/stenosis	5.6	5.0	6.5	6.9	4.1	5.7	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	268	58	43	22	4.1	398	
Kenai agenesis/nypopiasia	6.9	7.3	6.0	7. 6	4.1	6. 7	
Single ventricle	117	22	15	7.0	1	166	
Single ventrele	3.0	2.8	2.1	2.4	1.0	2.8	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	196	47	25	15	4	291	
Silai inestilai aresia sellosis	5.1	5.9	3.5	5.2	4.1	4.9	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	189	24	31	6	4	260	
Spina ciriaa wimout ariencepriaras	4.9	3.0	4.3	2.1	4.1	4.4	
Tetralogy of Fallot	260	53	42	23	6	391	
6,7	6. 7	6.7	5.9	8.0	6.2	6.6	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous	48	7	11	3	2	74	
connection	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.0	2.1	1.3	
Transposition of the great arteries	155	26	18	9	4	217	
(TGA)	4.0	3.3	2.5	3.1	4.1	<i>3.7</i>	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries	143	24	18	9	4	203	
(d-TGA)	3. 7	3.0	2.5	3.1	4.1	3.4	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	61	14	11	3	1	93	5
	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.6	
Trisomy 13	36	14	4	3	0	58	
	0.9	1.8	0.6	1.0	0.0	1.0	
Trisomy 18	76	23	5	3	1	112	
	2.0	2.9	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.9	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	571	109	85	35	12	827	
	14.8	13.8	11.9	12.1	12.4	14.0	
Turner syndrome	45	10	12	7	1	77	6
	2.4	2.6	3.5	5.0	2.1	2.7	_
Ventricular septal defect	2,842	505	469	166	60	4,143	7
	73.6	63.7	65.8	57.5	61.8	70.1	
Total live births	386,262	79,242	71,314	28,885	9,712	590,715	
Male live births	199,271	40,472	36,683	14,988	4,958	304,289	
Female live births	186,991	38,770	34,631	13,897	4,754	286,426	

Department of Defense

Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 - 20 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Maternal Age (Years)						
Defect	Less than 35	35+	Total*	Notes		
Gastroschisis	291	5	326			
	5.7	0.8	5.5			
Trisomy 13	37	19	58			
•	0.7	3.1	1.0			
Trisomy 18	65	40	112			
	1.3	6.5	1.9			
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	484	304	827			
	9.5	49 . 7	14.0			
Total live births	509,138	61,190	590,715			

Notes

- 1. Data for this condition include patent foramen ovale.
- 2. Data for this condition include inlet ventricular septal defect.
- 3. Data for this condition include male and unknown gender cases only. Prevalence is calculated per 10,000 male live births.
- 4. Data for this condition include only those cases captured through ICD-10-CM codes and is restricted to infants whose first year of life occured in fiscal year 2016 or later.
- 5. Data for this condition include cases with tricuspid stenosis or hypoplasia.
- 6. Data for this condition include female and unknown gender cases only. Prevalance is calculated per 10,000 female live births.
- 7. Data for this condition include inlet ventricular septal defect and probable ventricular septal defect.

- *Data for totals include unknown and/or other.
- -Data for all conditions exclude infants that appear as multiples of same gender.
- -Minimum criteria for a case: One diagnosis from institutional records, or 2 diagnoses from professional encounter records from different dates.
- -Race/ethnicity for the Department of Defense Birth and Infant Health Research (BIHR) program is based on the military parent through whom the infant receives military health care benefits. This may be the infant's mother or father. The BIHR program does not account for multiple races.

STATE BIRTH DEFECTS SURVEILLANCE

PROGRAM DIRECTORY

Updated September 2019

Prepared by the National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Acknowledgement: State birth defects program directors provided the information for the directory. Their names can be found under the 'contact' section of each state profile.

Alabama

Alabama Zika Birth Defects Surveillance Program (AZBDSP)

Purpose: Surveillance, Referral to Services, Referral to

Prevention/Intervention Services

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Centers for Disease

Control and Prevention, Bureau of Communicable Disease

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 2016

Earliest year of available data: 2016

Organizational location: Department of Health (Maternal and Child

Health)

Population covered annually: 60,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: The Notifiable Disease Administrative Code, Chapter 420-4-1, establishes the authority for Zika virus surveillance to include Zika related birth defect surveillance. A new rule is in the process of being established to provide authority to create an Alabama Birth Defects Registry.

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Zika related birth defects

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (All gestational ages) **Age:** Up to 24 months of age for infants that meet eligibility criteria **Residence:** State residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case-finding with case confirmation

Vital records: Reported by Communicable Disease Other sources: Calls from health care providers

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Infants born to mother's at risk for Zika virus transmission that are approved for Zika testing, and infants born with Zika related birth defects that are reported to the program.

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Tests and procedures, Infant complications, Birth defect diagnostic information Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Illnesses/conditions, Prenatal care, Pregnancy/delivery complications, Family history

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Database collection and storage: Access, National Electronic Disease Surveillance System

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Timeliness

Data use and analysis: Service delivery, Referral, Prevention projects

Funding

Funding source: 100% CDC grant

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Alaska

Alaska Birth Defects Registry (ABDR)

Purpose: Surveillance, Research

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Community Nursing Services, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Legislators

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1996

Earliest year of available data: 1996

Organizational location: Department of Health

(Epidemiology/Environment, Maternal and Child Health)

Population covered annually: 11,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: 7 AAC 27.012

Legislation year enacted: 1996

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Selected major birth defects based on ICD-10-CM

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights)

Age: Birth to third birthday

Residence: In and out of state births to Alaska residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case-finding with limited case confirmation Vital records: Birth certificates

Other state based registries: Programs for children with special needs, Newborn hearing screening program, Newborn metabolic screening program, Genetics clinics, specialty clinics (heart, cleft lip/palate, neurodevelopmental), Maternal Child Death Review (MCDR), public health nursing, Alaska Dept. of Behavioral Health (AKAIMS) Delivery hospitals: Reports are generated by the health information management departments, within hospitals and health care facilities, for any child encountered with a reportable ICD-10 code.

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Reports are generated by the health information management departments, within hospitals and health care facilities, for any child encountered with a reportable ICD-10 code.

Third party payers: Medicaid databases, Indian health services Other specialty facilities: Genetic counseling/clinic genetic facilities Other sources: Physician reports, Alaska Health Information Exchange, AK AIMS (Alaska Dept. of Behavioral Health)

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: All Codes included in the current NBDPN list of birth defects listing (see: http://www.nbdpn.org/docs/Appendix 3 1 BirthDefectsDescriptions201 5.pdf) are sampled for review. Other collected conditions/codes will are sampled and reviewed based upon incoming requests and/or need. Coding: ICD-9-CM/ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth defect diagnostic information

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.)

Father: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.),

Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.)

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Printed abstract/report filled out by staff, Printed abstract/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Electronic file/report filled out by staff at facility (laptop, web-based, etc.), Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.)

Database collection and storage: Access

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: R

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Re-abstraction of cases,

Double-checking of assigned codes, Comparison/verification between

multiple data sources, Timeliness

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Rates by

demographic and other variables, Time trends, Needs assessment, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness

System Integration

System links: Link case finding data to final birth file

System integration: No.

Funding source: 20% General state funds, 80% MCH funds

Other

Web site:

http://www.dhss.alaska.gov/dph/wcfh/Pages/mchepi/abdr/default.aspx

Surveillance reports on file:

Http://www.dhss.alaska.gov/dph/wcfh/Pages/mchepi/abdr/Data_Reports. aspx

Additional information on file: 1)

http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/wcfh/Documents/mchepi/abdr/Data%20Analys

is%20Methods_v2.1.pdf2)

http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/wcfh/Documents/mchepi/abdr/Data%20Collec

tion%20Methods_v2.1.pdf

Contacts

Alaska Birth Defects Registry Alaska Dept. of Health and Social Services MCH-Epidemiology

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Arizona

Arizona Birth Defects Monitoring Program (ABDMP)

Purpose: Surveillance, Referral to Services, Referral to

Prevention/Intervention Services

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Community

Nursing Services

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1986

Earliest year of available data: 1986

Organizational location: Department of Health (Public Health Statistics)

Population covered annually: 87,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Legislation enacted 1988; Rule effective 1991 Statute: 36-133; Rule: Arizona Administrative Code R9-4-Article 5

Legislation year enacted: 1988

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (Any gestational age or weight if a fetal death certificate was issued), Elective terminations (If fetal death certificate was issued and medical records are available) Age: Up to one year after delivery. If the nature of a defect diagnosed in the first year of life is more precisely diagnosed later in the child's life, and this information is contained in the chart at the time of our review, then the more precise diagnosis and information is used. Residence: Arizona birth to an Arizona resident mother

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active Case Finding

Vital records: Birth certificates, Fetal birth certificate, Hospital Discharge

Database

Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Disease index or discharge index Other specialty facilities: Prenatal diagnostic facilities (ultrasound, etc.),

Genetic counseling/clinical genetic facilities

Other sources: Midwifery Facilities, Physician reports

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759/ICD-10-CM code Q00-Q99, Any chart with a selected list of ICD-9-CM codes outside 740-759/ICD-10-CM codes outside Q00-Q99, Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), All stillborn infants, All prenatally diagnosed or suspected cases

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: Any infant with a codable defect

Coding: CDC coding system based on BPA

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Tests and procedures, Birth defect diagnostic information

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Illnesses/conditions, Prenatal diagnostic information, Pregnancy/delivery complications, Family history

Father: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.)

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Printed abstract/report filled out by staff Database collection and storage: Access, Oracle

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Re-abstraction of cases, Double-checking of assigned codes, Comparison/verification between

multiple data sources, Clinical review, Timeliness

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Time trends, Time-space cluster analyses, Observed vs. expected analyses, Epidemiological studies (using only program data), Identification of potential cases for other epidemiologic studies, Needs assessment, Service delivery, Referral, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness, Prevention projects

System Integration

System links: Link to other state registries/databases, Link case finding data to final birth file, We have provided data to environmental programs for their pages and databases

Funding

Funding source: 3% General state funds, 9% MCH funds, 44% CDC grant, 44.44% Other (CDC Zika grant)

Other

Web site: http://azdhs.gov/phs/phstats/bdr/index.htm and

azhealth.gov/birth-defects

Surveillance reports on file: Annual Reports;

Additional information on file: Arizona Data/Fact Sheets; Resources Other comments: To contact the ABDMP email abdmp@azdhs.gov

Contacts

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Arkansas

Arkansas Reproductive Health Monitoring System (ARHMS)

Purpose: Surveillance, Research

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Advocacy Groups,

Universities, Legislators

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1980

Earliest year of available data: 1980

Organizational location: Arkansas Children's Hospital

Population covered annually: 39,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Acts 1985, No. 214

Legislation year enacted: 1985

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Major congenital malformations, 740.000-759.990,

plus select others outside this range

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 weeks gestation

and greater), Elective terminations (All gestational ages)

Age: Birth to second birthday

Residence: In and out of state births to Arkansas residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active Case Finding

Vital records: Birth certificates

Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Obstetrics logs (i.e., labor & delivery), ICU/NICU logs or charts, Surgery logs, Cardiac catheterization laboratories, Specialty outpatient clinics, Reports are generated by the health information management departments, within hospitals and health care facilities, for any child encountered with a reportable ICD-9 code.

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, ICU/NICU logs or charts, Cardiac catheterization laboratories, Specialty outpatient clinics, Reports are generated by the health information management departments, within hospitals and health care facilities, for any child encountered with a reportable ICD-9 code.

Other specialty facilities: Prenatal diagnostic facilities (ultrasound, etc.),

Genetic counseling/clinical genetic facilities

Other sources: Physician reports

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759/ICD-10-CM code Q00-Q99, Any chart with a selected list of ICD-9-CM codes outside 740-759/ICD-10-CM codes outside Q00-Q99, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), All prenatally diagnosed or suspected cases

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: Any infant with a codable defect

Coding: CDC coding system based on BPA, ICD-9-CM/ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Tests and procedures, Birth defect diagnostic information

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Prenatal diagnostic information

Father: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Family history

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Electronic file/report filled out by staff at facility

(laptop, web-based, etc.)

Database collection and storage: Access, MS SQL Server

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Double-checking of assigned codes, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Timeliness Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Time trends, Epidemiological studies (using only program data), Identification of potential cases for other epidemiologic studies, Needs assessment, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness, Prevention projects

System Integration

System links: Link to other state registries/databases, Link case finding data to final birth file System integration: No.

Funding

Funding source: 100% General state funds

Other

Web site:

https://www.archildrens.org/research/research-programs-and-centers/arkansas-reproductive-health-monitoring-system/arhms

Surveillance reports on file: Online data query system available through the Arkansas Department of

Health:http://www.healthy.arkansas.gov/programsServices/healthStatistics/Pages/Statistics.aspx

Contacts

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California

California Birth Defects Monitoring Program (CBDMP)

Purpose: Surveillance, Research

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Universities

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1983

Earliest year of available data: 1983

Organizational location: Department of Health (Genetic Disease Screening Program/ Center for Family Health/ California Department of

Public Health)

Population covered annually: 70,000

Statewide: No, CBDMP currently monitors a ten-county subset of California births that are demographically similar to the state as a whole and whose birth defects rates and trends have been reflective of those throughout California. Furthermore, CBDMP has statutory authority to conduct active surveillance anywhere in the state when warranted by environmental incidents or concerns.

Current legislation or rule: California Health and Safety Code, Division 102, Part 2, Chapter 1, Sections 103825-103855, effective 1982, recodified 1996

Legislation year enacted: 1982

Case Definition

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (All gestational ages), Elective terminations (All gestational ages)

Age: One year

Residence: In-state births to residents of counties monitored by CBDMP

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active Case Finding

Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, Obstetrics logs (i.e., labor & delivery), Regular nursery logs, ICU/NICU logs or charts, Pediatric logs, Postmortem/pathology logs, Surgery logs, Cardiac catheterization laboratories, Specialty outpatient clinics

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, ICU/NICU logs or charts, Pediatric logs, Postmortem/pathology logs, Surgery logs, Laboratory logs, Cardiac catheterization laboratories

Other specialty facilities: Cytogenetic laboratories, Genetic counseling/clinical genetic facilities

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759/ICD-10-CM code Q00-Q99, Any chart with a selected list of ICD-9-CM codes outside 740-759/ICD-10-CM codes outside Q00-Q99, Any chart with selected procedure codes, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), All stillborn infants, All elective abortions, All neonatal deaths, All prenatally diagnosed or suspected cases

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: Facial dysmorphism or abnormal facies, Failure to thrive, CNS condition (e.g. seizure), GI condition (e.g. intestinal blockage), GU condition (e.g. recurrent infections), Cardiovascular condition, All infant deaths (excluding prematurity), Ocular conditions, Any infant with a codable defect

Coding: CDC-modified BPA codes, further modified for use in California

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Tests and procedures, Infant complications, Birth defect diagnostic information

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Illnesses/conditions

Father: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Family history

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Electronic file/report filled out by staff at facility

(laptop, web-based, etc.)

Database collection and storage: SQL server

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Re-abstraction of cases, Double-checking of assigned codes, Comparison/verification between

multiple data sources, Clinical review, Timeliness

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Time trends, Time-space cluster analyses, Capture-recapture analyses, Observed vs. expected analyses, Epidemiological studies (using only program data), Identification of potential cases for other epidemiologic studies, Needs assessment, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness

System Integration

System links: Link to other state registries/databases, Link case finding data to final birth file, link registry to final vital records birth, fetal death, death and birth cohort files

Funding

Funding source: 100% Other (Fee-based Special Funds)

Other

Web site:

https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CFH/DGDS/Pages/cbdmp/default.asp

X

Surveillance reports on file: California-specific birth defect data available: select defect-specific data sheets, annual surveillance report, and county-level estimates

Additional information on file: Please send inquiries to gdspcbdmp@cdph.ca.gov

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Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Metropolitan Atlanta Congenital Defects Program (MACDP)

Purpose: Surveillance, Research

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Advocacy Groups,

Universities, Laboratories, Prenatal Diagnostic Providers

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1967

Earliest year of available data: 1968

Organizational location: CDC, National Center on Birth Defects and

Developmental Disabilities

Population covered annually: 35000

Statewide: No, Births to mothers residing within one of three central counties in the metropolitan Atlanta area of the state of Georgia

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: All major structural and genetic birth defects Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (>=20 weeks), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 weeks gestation and greater), Elective terminations (All gestational ages)

Age: Before 6 years of age

Residence: Births to mothers residing in one of three central metropolitan

Atlanta counties

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active Case Finding

Vital records: Birth certificates

Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, Obstetrics logs (i.e., labor & delivery), ICU/NICU logs or charts, Pediatric logs, Postmortem/pathology logs, Induction logs and miscarriage logs

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, Specialty outpatient clinics

Other specialty facilities: Prenatal diagnostic facilities (ultrasound, etc.), Cytogenetic laboratories

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759/ICD-10-CM code Q00-Q99, Any chart with a selected list of ICD-9-CM codes outside 740-759/ICD-10-CM codes outside Q00-Q99, Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), Infants with low birth weight or low gestation (Birth weight < 2500 grams and/or 20-36 weeks gestation), All stillborn infants, All elective abortions, All neonatal deaths, All infants in NICU or special care nursery, All infants with low APGAR scores, All prenatally diagnosed or suspected cases

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: Facial dysmorphism or abnormal facies, Failure to thrive, CNS condition (e.g. seizure), GI condition (e.g. intestinal blockage), Cardiovascular condition, All infant deaths (excluding prematurity), Any infant with a codable defect

Coding: CDC coding system based on BPA

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Tests and procedures, Infant complications, Birth defect diagnostic information

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Illnesses/conditions, Prenatal care, Prenatal diagnostic information, Pregnancy/delivery complications, Family history

Father: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Family history

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Printed abstract/report filled out by staff, Electronic file/report filled out by staff at facility (laptop, web-based, etc.)

Database collection and storage: Access, SQL Server, SAS

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SPSS, SAS, Access

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Double-checking of assigned codes, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Clinical review, Timeliness

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Time trends, Time-space cluster analyses, Observed vs. expected analyses, Epidemiological studies (using only program data), Identification of potential cases for other epidemiologic studies, Education/public awareness, Prevention projects, Survival analysis

System Integration

System links: Link case finding data to final birth file, National Death Index; Death and Fetal Death Records; Laboratory Records

Funding

Funding source: 100% Other (Intramural CDC funding)

Other

Web site: https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/birthdefects/macdp.html Surveillance reports on file: MACDP 40th Anniversary Surveillance Report

Additional information on file: CDC/BPA Defect Code; Including prenatal diagnoses in BD monitoring

Other comments: The 40th Anniversary Surveillance Report was published: Correa A, Cragan JD, Kucik JE, et al. Reporting birth defects surveillance data 1968-2003. Birth Defects Research Part A. 2007;79(2):65-186.

Contacts

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Colorado

Colorado Responds to Children with Special Needs Section (CRCSN)

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services, Referral to

Prevention/Intervention Services

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Community Nursing Services, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Legislators

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1988

Earliest year of available data: 1989

Organizational location: Department of Health (Vital Statistics, Center

for Health and Environmental Data (CHED)) **Population covered annually:** 63,455(2018)

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Colorado Revised Statutes (CRS)

25-1.5-101.25-1.5-105 Legislation year enacted: 1985

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Structural birth defects, fetal alcohol syndrome, selected genetic and metabolic disorders; muscular dystrophy; selected developmental disabilities; very low birth weight (less than 1500 grams); others with medical risk factors for developmental delay.

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (All gestational ages, Less than 20 weeks gestation, 20 weeks gestation and greater) **Age:** Up to the 5th birthday (up to 10th birthday for fetal alcohol syndrome)

Residence: Events occurring in-state- or out-of-state Colorado residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case-finding with case confirmation Vital records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Fetal birth certificate Other state based registries: Newborn hearing screening program, Newborn metabolic screening program

Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Specialty outpatient clinics

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Specialty outpatient clinics

Third party payers: Medicaid databases

Other specialty facilities: Cytogenetic laboratories

Other sources: Physician reports

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), Selected chart reviews for prenatal to age 3 (28 conditions), minimal active case ascertainment data sources Coding: ICD-9-CM/ICD-10-CM, Program specific 'extended' code for added detail: 9CM and 10CM

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.)

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Pregnancy/delivery complications, Family history **Father:** Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.)

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Printed abstract/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Electronic file/report filled out by staff at facility (laptop, web-based, etc.), Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), 99% of data are collected in electronic format Database collection and storage: SQL-web based

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: Epi-Info, SAS, Access, Arcview (GIS software); Mapmarker, Tableau

Quality assurance: Re-abstraction of cases, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Timeliness, Records linkage and de-duplication

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Time trends, Time-space cluster analyses, Observed vs. expected analyses, Epidemiological studies (using only program data), Identification of potential cases for other epidemiologic studies, Needs assessment, Referral, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness, Prevention projects, Environmental Studies

System Integration

System links: Link to other state registries/databases, Link case finding data to final birth file, Link to environmental databases

Funding

Funding source: 26% General state funds, 31% Service fees, 43% CDC grant

Other

Web site: http://www.cdphe.state.co.us

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Connecticut

Connecticut Birth Defects Registry (CT BDR)

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services, Referral to Prevention/Intervention Services, Reporting for Maternal and Child Health Block Grant

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Environmental

Agencies/Organizations, Advocacy Groups, Early Childhood Prevention

Programs, Legislators

Program status: Currently collecting data Start year: 2002

Earliest year of available data: 2000 Organizational location: Department of Health (Maternal and Child

Health)

Population covered annually: 37,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Section 19a-53 (Formerly Sec. 19-21) of the

general statutes was replaced (Effective October 1, 2017)

Legislation year enacted: 2017

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: All major structural birth defects; biochemical, genetic and hearing impairment through linkage with Newborn Screening System; any condition which places a child at risk for needing specialized medical care (i.e., complications of prematurity, cancer, trauma, etc.) ICD-9 codes 740 thru 759.9 and 760.71 (prior to ICD10 implementation still in the system although can no longer be selected). ICD10 codes include the entire Q series as well as some recommended by CDC in the provided crosswalk. Also Zika associated birth defects including those in ICD10 H series are included.

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights, PDA >= to 2500 grams birth weight)

Age: Up to one year after delivery for birth defects, but reported up to age 5

Residence: All in-state births are reported but reporting is done on in-state births to state residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case-finding without case confirmation, All Zika associated birth defects as identified by the United States Zika Birth Defects Surveillance System (USZBDS) are currently rapid ascertainment (within 12 hours of being entered) and referred to the Connecticut Department of Health (CT DPH) Infectious Disease program for follow-up to see if a Zika association is connected.

Vital records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Matched birth/death file, Fetal birth certificate, inpatient hospitalizations and emergency room visits

Other state based registries: Programs for children with special needs, Newborn hearing screening program, Newborn metabolic screening program, Developmental Disabilities Surveillance

Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, Reports from health care professionals in newborn nurseries and NICUs

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, Reports from health care professionals in pediatric inpatient and outpatient services planned for future

Other sources: Midwifery Facilities, Physician reports, Mandatory reporting by health care providers and facilities; Children and Youth with Special Health Care Needs (CYSHCN) Programs; Newborn Screening System (for genetic disorders and hearing impairment).

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. abnormal facies, congenital heart disease)

Coding: ICD-9-CM/ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Tests and procedures, Infant complications, Birth defect diagnostic information
Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.),

Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Prenatal care, Prenatal diagnostic information, Pregnancy/delivery complications, Family history

Father: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Illnesses/conditions

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Printed abstract/report filled out by staff, Printed abstract/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Electronic file/report filled out by staff at facility (laptop, web-based, etc.), Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Electronic scanning of printed records

Database collection and storage: Access, Mainframe, Web based database

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access, Arc GIS

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Timeliness

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Time trends, Time-space cluster analyses, Observed vs. expected analyses, Epidemiological studies (using only program data), Needs assessment, Referral, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness, Prevention projects, Provider education

System Integration

System links: Link to other state registries/databases, Link case finding data to final birth file

System integration: We are integrated with the newborn metabolic and Early Hearing and Detection Intervention Program. Vital Records electronically imports into the Maven Newborn Screening System (NSS). This database also links with the Childhood Lead Program, the Children and Youth with Special Health Care Needs program, and development is currently ongoing to include Family Wellness Healthy Start.

Funding

Funding source: 80% General state funds, 20% MCH funds

Other

Web site:

https://portal.ct.gov/DPH/Family-Health/Birth-Defects-Registry/Connecticut-Birth-Defects-Registry

Surveillance reports on file: NBDPN annual reports, state profiles

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Delaware

Delaware Birth Defects Registry (DBDR)

Purpose: Surveillance

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Birthing Centers, Newborn Screening, Delaware Healthy Mothers and Infants Consortium

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 2010

Earliest year of available data: 2007

Organizational location: Department of Health (Maternal and Child

Health)

Population covered annually: 11,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: House Bill No. 197, an act to amend Title 16

of the Delaware Code relating to Birth Defects

Legislation year enacted: 1997

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Selected major birth defects, selected metabolic defects, genetic diseases, and fetal/infant morality.

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 week gestation and greater or greater than 350 grams.), Elective terminations (20 week gestation and greater or greater than 350 grams.)

Age: Birth to 1 year

Residence: In-state births to state resident

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active Case Finding Vital records: Birth certificates. Death certificates

Other state based registries: Programs for children with special needs, Newborn hearing screening program, Cancer registry, AIDS/HIV

registry, Newborn blood spot screening program

Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, Obstetrics logs (i.e., labor & delivery), Regular nursery logs, ICU/NICU logs or charts, Pediatric logs, Postmortem/pathology logs, Surgery logs, High risk pregnancy logs

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, ICU/NICU logs or charts, Pediatric logs, Postmortem/pathology logs, Surgery logs, Specialty outpatient clinics Other specialty facilities: Prenatal diagnostic facilities (ultrasound, etc.), Genetic counseling/clinical genetic facilities

Other sources: Midwifery Facilities

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759/ICD-10-CM code Q00-Q99, Any chart with a selected list of ICD-9-CM codes outside 740-759/ICD-10-CM codes outside Q00-Q99, Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), All stillborn infants, All neonatal deaths, All prenatally diagnosed or suspected cases

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: Facial dysmorphism or abnormal facies, CNS condition (e.g. seizure), GI condition (e.g. intestinal blockage), GU condition (e.g. recurrent infections), Cardiovascular condition, All infant deaths (excluding prematurity), Ocular conditions, Any infant with a codable defect Coding: CDC coding system based on BPA, ICD-9-CM/ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Tests and procedures, Infant complications, Birth defect diagnostic information Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Illnesses/conditions, Prenatal care, Prenatal diagnostic information, Pregnancy/delivery complications, Family history Father: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.),

Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.)

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Printed abstract/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Electronic file/report filled out by staff at facility (laptop, web-based, etc.), Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.)

Database collection and storage: Redcap

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Re-abstraction of cases,

Double-checking of assigned codes, Comparison/verification between

multiple data sources, Clinical review

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Time trends, Observed vs. expected analyses, Epidemiological studies (using only program data)

Funding

Funding source: 40% General state funds, 60% MCH funds

Other

Web site: http://dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/chca/dphbdr1.html Surveillance reports on file: Analysis of the 2007-2012 Delaware Birth Defects Registryhttps://dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/chca/dphbdr1.html

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District of Columbia

DC Birth Defects Surveillance System (DC BDSS)

Purpose: Surveillance, Referral to Services Partner: Hospitals, Help Me Grow Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 2017

Earliest year of available data: 2015

Organizational location: Department of Health (Center for Policy,

Planning, and Evaluation)

Population covered annually: 9300

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: TBD

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Any birth defect will be collected with focus on

major birth defects

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 weeks gestation and greater)

Age: 2 years

Residence: In-state resident at birth or time of report

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case-finding without case confirmation Vital records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Fetal birth certificate Other state based registries: Newborn hearing screening program,

Newborn metabolic screening program

Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Disease index or discharge index

Other sources: Physician reports

Case Ascertainment

Coding: ICD-9-CM/ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Tests and procedures, Infant complications, Birth defect diagnostic information Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Illnesses/conditions, Prenatal care, Prenatal diagnostic information, Pregnancy/delivery complications, Family history
Father: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.),

Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.)

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Electronic file/report filled out by staff at facility (laptop, web-based, etc.), Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.)

Database collection and storage: REDCap

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Baseline rates, Observed vs. expected analyses, Education/public awareness

System Integration

System links: Link case finding data to final birth file

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Florida

Florida Birth Defects Registry (FBDR)

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Educate health care professionals, women of childbearing age and general public about birth defects.
Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Legislators, Federal and state agencies

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1998

Earliest year of available data: 1998 Organizational location: Department of Health

(Epidemiology/Environment), University *Population covered annually:* 225,018 in 2016

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Section 381.0031(1,2) F.S., allows for development of a list of reportable conditions. Birth defects were added to the list in July 1999.

Legislation year enacted: 1999

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Major structural malformations and genetic disorders Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (20 week gestation and greater)

Age: Until age 1
Residence: Florida

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case-finding with case confirmation, Florida has one Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) funded cooperative agreement which use active case ascertainment which is linked to the passive surveillance program.

Vital records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Matched birth/death

Other state based registries: Programs for children with special needs Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Disease index or discharge index

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. abnormal facies, congenital heart disease)

Coding: ICD-9-CM/ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Tests and procedures, Infant complications, Birth defect diagnostic information

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.),

Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Illnesses/conditions, Prenatal care, Pregnancy/delivery complications, Family history

Father: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.)

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.)

Database collection and storage: Access, Dedicated server for birth defects data

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, SQL, dBASE

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Re-abstraction of cases, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Timeliness Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Time trends, Time-space cluster analyses, Capture-recapture analyses, Observed vs. expected analyses, Epidemiological studies (using only program data), Identification of potential cases for other epidemiologic studies, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness, Prevention projects

System Integration

System links: Link to other state registries/databases, Link case finding data to final birth file, Link to environmental databases, Maternal linked file.

System integration: The department has created a maternally linked file beginning with 1998. The birth defects data has been included in this linked file.Birth defects data are displayed on the department's Environmental Public Health Tracking Program site (www.floridatracking.com) and the Florida Community Health Assessment Resource Tool Set (www.flhealthcharts.com)

Funding

Funding source: 75% General state funds, 25% CDC grant

Other

Web site: www.fbdr.org

Surveillance reports on file: Publications, procedure manauals, electronic case ascertaintment dababase and educational materials

Other comments: CDC/NCBDDD Cooperative Agreement for enhanced surveillance of selected birth defects, referral for services and prevention activities.

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Georgia

Georgia Birth Defects Registry (GBDR)

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Early Childhood Prevention

Programs

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 2018

Earliest year of available data: 2016-2017 for Zika-associated birth defects Organizational location: Department of Health (Epidemiology/Environment) Population covered annually: 129,158 live births in 2017.

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Birth defects are reportable under State Laws Official Code of Georgia Annotated (OCGA) 31-12-2 and 31-1-3.2, which mandates the reporting of notifiable diseases and newborn hearing screening. Legislation year enacted: Updated in 2003.

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: NBDPN core, recommended, and extended birth defects; Zika-associated birth defects per CDC guidelines, June 2017.

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 weeks gestation and greater) **Age:** Up to six years of age, per Georgia law.

Residence: In- and out-of-state births to state residents.

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active Case Finding, Passive case-finding with case confirmation, Passive case-finding without case confirmation, MACDP performs active case-finding and shares these data for inclusion into the Birth Defects Registry; 2016-2017 Zika-associated birth defects (ZABDs) have been confirmed; all other reported cases with a date of birth from January 1, 2018 and onward will be confirmed.

Vital records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Fetal death certificates Other state based registries: Programs for children with special needs, Newborn hearing screening program, Newborn metabolic screening program, Zika Active Monitoring System, hospital line lists (Georgia Birth Defects Reporting and Information System (GBDRIS)), Early Hearing Detection and Intervention (EHDI) for hearing loss, early intervention services central intake (Children 1st, C1st). Program for CWSN refers to Children's Medical Services (CMS).

Delivery hospitals: Hospital line lists (GBDRIS)

Pediatric & Tertiary care hospitals: Early intervention services central intake (Children 1st [C1st]).

Other sources: Georgia Health Information Network (state HIE), Metropolitan Atlanta Congenital Defects Program (MACDP).

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759/ICD-10-CM code Q00-Q99, Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), ZABDs born during 2016-2017; 2018 and onward, all NBDPN conditions with <500 cases reported in a 12 month period (i.e., hypospadias, ASD, and VSD are not confirmed at this time).

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: Any infant with a codable defect

Coding: ICD-9-CM/ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Tests and procedures, Infant complications, Birth defect diagnostic information

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Illnesses/conditions, Prenatal care, Pregnancy/delivery complications, Family history

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Database collection and storage: Oracle

Data collection: Printed abstract/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Cases can be reported directly by fax or submitted through an online case report form; case data may be identified through flags and free text on vital records and Newborn Screening records (NBS-CCHD and EHDI) or ascertained through passive reporting of line lists from select birthing hospitals (GBDRIS, CMS, MACDP) to our web-based SSH File Transfer Protocol (SFTP)

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Microsoft Excel 2013.

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Double-checking of assigned codes, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Timeliness, As a part of Zika birth defect surveillance, all direct reports, electronic birth certificates, and passive line list cases were confirmed through medical record review and abstraction, and submitted to CDC-Zika Birth Defects Surveillance. Case confirmation will be employed for all NBDPN-reportable defects with a date of January 1, 2018 and onward. Records are reviewed for validity of reported defects. Quality assurance processes for validity and completeness will be automated once the web-based Birth Defects Registry (BDR) is active. Data use and analysis: Public health program evaluation, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Identification of potential cases for other epidemiologic studies, Service delivery, Referral, Grant proposals

System Integration

System links: The BDR is linked to several internal surveillance and screening systems: Zika Active Monitoring System (lab and clinical data), which includes the Zika Pregnancy Registry (CDC initiative); Newborn Screening for critical congenital heart disease (CCHD) and Early Hearing Detection and Intervention for hearing loss; daily vital records feeds of electronic birth, death, and fetal death certificates; and C1st referrals from providers.

System integration: We are nearing completion of our web-based reporting platform. In addition to the aforementioned internal and/or daily feeds, the BDR receives and matches cases from MACDP, GBDRIS, and CMS at regular intervals (e.g., monthly or quarterly basis). This registry will have the capacity to identify and link cases from flagged vital records and internal screening sources, hospital line lists with reported birth defect cases, cases directly called in and manually entered into the online case report form, and those submitted regularly by external entities (e.g., MACDP).

Funding

Funding source: 32% MCH funds, 68% CDC grant

Other

Web site: https://dph.georgia.gov/birth-defects

Additional information on file: In Georgia, active surveillance is performed by the Metropolitan Atlanta Congenital Defects Program (MACDP) and is presently the data source for the NBDPN Annual Report. MACDP performs medical record abstraction for all birth defect cases born to mothers who reside within the DeKalb, Fulton, and Gwinnett counties at the time of delivery. This catchment area constitutes roughly 27% of all live births in Georgia.

Other comments: The Georgia Department of Public Health (DPH) is working toward statewide reporting in 2019. We have constructed a web-based statewide BDR that will capture and link MACDP cases, in addition to those reported directly to DPH, flagged on vital records (e.g., electronic birth certificates), or submitted through regular hospital reporting. A procedure manual for the Georgia Birth Defects Registry is available on our website and contains the list of reportable conditions, a codebook for line list reporting, and media for reporting cases to the BDR. Providers interested in reporting birth defects should contact the Birth Defects Registry staff (birthdefects@dph.ga.gov) for more information.

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Hawaii

Hawaii Birth Defects Program (HBDP)

Purpose: Surveillance

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Advocacy Groups, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Iowa Registry for Congenital and Inherited Disorders

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1988

Earliest year of available data: 1986

Organizational location: Department of Health (Children with Special

Health Needs Branch)

Population covered annually: 19,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Hawaii Revised Statutes - sec. 321-421 through 426Hawaii Revised Statutes - sec. 324-41 through 44

Legislation year enacted: 2002

Case Definition

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (All gestational gestational gestational gestational gestations).

ages), Elective terminations (All gestational ages)

Age: Up to one year after delivery **Residence**: All in-state births

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active Case Finding

Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, Obstetrics logs (i.e., labor & delivery), Regular nursery logs, ICU/NICU logs or charts, Pediatric logs, Postmortem/pathology logs, Surgery logs, Specialty outpatient clinics

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, ICU/NICU logs or charts, Pediatric logs,

Postmortem/pathology logs, Surgery logs, Laboratory logs *Other specialty facilities:* Prenatal diagnostic facilities (ultrasound, etc.), Cytogenetic laboratories, Genetic counseling/clinical genetic facilities

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759/ICD-10-CM code Q00-Q99, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. abnormal facies, congenital heart disease)

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: Facial dysmorphism or abnormal facies, CNS condition (e.g. seizure), GI condition (e.g. intestinal blockage), GU condition (e.g. recurrent infections), Cardiovascular condition, Ocular conditions, Auditory/hearing conditions, Any infant with a codable defect Coding: CDC coding system based on BPA

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Tests and procedures, Infant complications, Birth defect diagnostic information

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Illnesses/conditions, Prenatal care, Prenatal diagnostic information, Pregnancy/delivery complications, Family history

Father: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Family history

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Electronic file/report filled out by staff at facility (laptop, web-based, etc.)

Database collection and storage: Access

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Double-checking of assigned codes,

Clinical review

Data use and analysis: Rates by demographic and other variables,

Epidemiological studies (using only program data)

Funding

Funding source: 30% CDC grant, 70% Other (State of Hawaii Birth Defects Special Fund)

Other

Web site: http://health.hawaii.gov/genetics/programs/hbdhome/

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Idaho

Program status: No surveillance program

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Illinois

Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes Reporting System (APORS)

Purpose: Surveillance, Referral to Services, Referral to

Prevention/Intervention Services

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Community Nursing Services, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Drug-testing laboratories; Departments of Human Services, Health and Family Services, Children and Family Services; Newborn Metabolic Screening

Program, Specialized Care for Children Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1986

Earliest year of available data: 1989

Organizational location: Department of Health

(Epidemiology/Environment)

Population covered annually: 150,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Illinois Health and Hazardous Substances Registry Act (410 ILCS 525/)77 Illinois Administrative Code 840

Legislation year enacted: 1984; last amended 2008

Case Definition

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights),

Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc.

Age: Up to 2 years after delivery

Residence: In and out of state births to state residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case-finding with case confirmation Vital records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Matched birth/death file, Fetal birth certificate

Other state based registries: Newborn hearing screening program, Newborn metabolic screening program, Hospital discharge data Delivery hospitals: Discharge summaries, Reporting from hospital

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Discharge summaries, Reporting from hospital nurseries

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), All prenatally diagnosed or suspected cases, Infants with selected defects noted on a death certificate (up to 2 years of age); any report to the program of a selected defect.

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: Any infant with a codable defect

Coding: CDC coding system based on BPA

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Tests and procedures, Infant complications, Birth defect diagnostic information

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Prenatal care

Father: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.)

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Printed abstract/report filled out by staff, Printed abstract/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.)

Database collection and storage: Access, Purpose-built system linked

with Vital Record System

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Re-abstraction of cases, Double-checking of assigned codes, Comparison/verification between

multiple data sources, Data/hospital audits, Timeliness

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Time trends, Epidemiological studies (using only program data), Needs assessment, Service delivery, Referral, Grant proposals

System Integration

System links: Link to other state registries/databases, Link case finding data to final birth file

System integration: Cases are collected in a database that is a module of the Vital Record reporting system. Cases may be initiated from the birth certificate, by hospital staff or by APORS staff. Local community health agencies have access to cases in their jurisdiction for provision of case-management services. APORS cases are also included in the Illinois Healthcare and Family Services Enterprise Data Warehouse where they are available to Illinois' Department of Human Services, Department of Children and Family Services, and Department of Healthcare and Family Services staffs.

Funding

Funding source: 46% General state funds, 54% CDC grant

Web site: http://www.dph.illinois.gov/data-statistics/epidemiology/apors Surveillance reports on file: Birth Defects and Other Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes in Illinois 2005-2009Trends in the Prevalence of Birth Defects in Illinois and Chicago 2002-2014

Additional information on file: QC reports, fact sheets

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Indiana

Indiana Birth Defects & Problems Registry (IBDPR)

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services, Referral to

Prevention/Intervention Services

Partner: Hospitals, Advocacy Groups, Legislators Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 2002

Earliest year of available data: 2003 birth data is available in 2006 Organizational location: Department of Health (Maternal and Child

Health)

Population covered annually: 83,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: IC 16-38-4-7Rule 410 IAC 21-3

Legislation year enacted: 2001

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Major birth defects, genetic disease, fetal alcohol syndrome, neonatal abstinence syndrome, pervasive developmental disorders, metabolic disorders, hearing loss, congenital blood disorders, and certain eye disorders.

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (Less than 20 weeks gestation, 20 weeks gestation and greater, We only capture if mom had a past stillbirth or spontaneous abortion, not for the current child. For spontaneous abortions we quantify it as less than 20 weeks gestation and for stillbirth we quantify it as 20 weeks gestation or greater.)

Age: 0-3 for core, recommended, and extended conditions; up to 5 years for FAS; all individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorders

 $\it Residence: In- and out-of-state (as reported to IBDPR)$ births to state residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case-finding with case confirmation, case confirmation for hospital discharge data; w/o case confirmation for direct physician reporting

Vital records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Matched birth/death file

Other state based registries: Newborn hearing screening program, Newborn metabolic screening program, Developmental Disabilities Surveillance

Delivery hospitals: Discharge summaries

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Discharge summaries

Other specialty facilities: Genetic counseling/clinic genetic facilities

Other sources: Midwifery Facilities, Physician reports

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759/ICD-10-CM code Q00-Q99, Any chart with a selected list of ICD-9-CM codes outside 740-759/ICD-10-CM codes outside Q00-Q99, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. abnormal facies, congenital heart disease)

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: Any infant with a codable defect

Coding: ICD-9-CM/ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Tests and procedures, Infant complications, Birth defect diagnostic information

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Prenatal care, Pregnancy/delivery complications

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Electronic file/report filled out by staff at facility (laptop, web-based, etc.), Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.)

Database collection and storage: Oracle

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, SQL, Excel **Quality assurance:** Data/hospital audits

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster

investigations

System Integration

System links: Link to other state registries/databases, Link case finding data to final birth file, The birth defects registry is linked to other program databases (see below). However, data sharing is limited to demographics.

System integration: The database is linked with birth, death, newborn hearing screening, newborn metabolic and pulse oximetry screening data.

Funding

Funding source: 20% General state funds, 20% Service fees, 60% Genetic screening revenues

L L

Other

Web site: www.birthdefects.in.gov

Surveillance reports on file: Progress Report to the Indiana Legislature

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Iowa

Iowa Registry for Congenital and Inherited Disorders (IRCID)

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services, Referral to Prevention/Intervention Services, Prevention education programs Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Legislators

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1983

Earliest year of available data: 1983 Organizational location: University

Population covered annually: 39,219 average live births per year

(2012-2016) **Statewide:** Yes

Current legislation or rule: Iowa Code 136A, Iowa Administrative Code

641-4.7

Legislation year enacted: 1986; Revised 2001, 2003, 2004, 2009, 2013

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Major birth defects, muscular dystrophy, fetal deaths with and without birth defects, newborn screening disorders

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (All gestational ages), Elective terminations (All gestational ages)

Age: 2 years

Residence: Maternal residence in Iowa at time of delivery

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active Case Finding

Vital records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Fetal death

certificates, Fetal Death Evaluation Protocol

Other state based registries: Programs for children with special needs, Newborn hearing screening program, Developmental Disabilities Surveillance, Cancer registry, Iowa Perinatal Care Program Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge

summaries, ICU/NICU logs or charts, Cardiac catheterization laboratories, Specialty outpatient clinics, Collect verbatim summaries of surgical reports, diagnostic test results, consultation reports, and autopsy/surgical pathology reports.

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, ICU/NICU logs or charts, Cardiac catheterization laboratories, Specialty outpatient clinics, Collect verbatim summaries of surgical reports, diagnostic test results, consultation reports, and autopsy/surgical pathology reports.

Other specialty facilities: Prenatal diagnostic facilities (ultrasound, etc.), Cytogenetic laboratories, Genetic counseling/clinical genetic facilities, Maternal serum screening facilities

Other sources: Physician reports, Outpatient surgery facilities; IHA Discharge Data

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759/ICD-10-CM code Q00-Q99, Any chart with a selected list of ICD-9-CM codes outside 740-759/ICD-10-CM codes outside Q00-Q99, Any chart with selected procedure codes, Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), All stillborn infants, All elective abortions, All neonatal deaths, All infants in NICU or special care nursery, All prenatally diagnosed or suspected cases

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: Facial dysmorphism or abnormal facies, Failure to thrive, Developmental delay, CNS condition (e.g. seizure), GI condition (e.g. intestinal blockage), GU condition (e.g. recurrent infections), Cardiovascular condition, All infant deaths (excluding prematurity), Ocular conditions, Auditory/hearing conditions, Any infant with a codable defect

Coding: CDC coding system based on BPA, ICD-9-CM/ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Tests and procedures, Infant complications, Birth defect diagnostic information

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Illnesses/conditions, Prenatal care, Prenatal diagnostic information, Pregnancy/delivery complications, Family history

Father: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Family history

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Electronic file/report filled out by staff at facility (laptop, web-based, etc.)

Database collection and storage: Access, Oracle, PC Server, FileMaker Pro

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Re-abstraction of cases, Double-checking of assigned codes, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Clinical review, Timeliness

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Time trends, Time-space cluster analyses, Capture-recapture analyses, Observed vs. expected analyses, Epidemiological studies (using only program data), Identification of potential cases for other epidemiologic studies, Needs assessment, Service delivery, Referral, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness, Prevention projects

System Integration

System links: Link case finding data to final birth file, Link to environmental databases

Funding

Funding source: 100% General state funds

Other

Web site: http://www.public-health.uiowa.edu/ircid/

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Kansas

Kansas Birth Defects Program

Purpose: Surveillance

Partner: Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Universities **Program status:** Interested in developing a surveillance program

Earliest year of available data: 1985

Organizational location: Department of Health

(Epidemiology/Environment, Maternal and Child Health, Vital Statistics)

Population covered annually: 36,464

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: K.S.A. 65-1,241 through 65-1,246

Legislation year enacted: 2004

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: The outcome data below are available from Office of Vital Statistics. Live births and stillbirths (fetal deaths) information areused as part of the Birth Defects Information System (BDIS). Thirteen anomalies (and 'other' congenital anomalies) are listed on the birth certificate and are reported, however, these are not linked to ICD-9 codes. In addition to major birth defects, low birth weight (<=1,200 grams), low Apgar scores (<=5 at five minutes), seizure or serious neurologic dysfunction, and significant birth injury [skeletal fracture(s), peripheral nerve injury, and/or soft tissue/solid organ hemorrhage which requires intervention] are also reported to BDIS.

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 weeks gestation and greater)

Age: Under five years of age with a primary diagnosis of a congenital anomaly or abnormal condition

Residence: In state and out of state births to Kansas residents and in-state births to out of state residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case-finding without case confirmation Vital records: Birth certificates, Stillbirth (fetal death) certificates Other state based registries: Programs for children with special needs, Newborn hearing screening program, Newborn metabolic screening program

Delivery hospitals: Reports

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Reports

Other sources: Physician reports, Kansas Health Information Network

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Currently only Zika virus related birth defects

Coding: ICD-9-CM/ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Infant complications, Birth defect diagnostic information

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Illnesses/conditions, Pregnancy/delivery complications, Family history Father: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.)

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Printed abstract/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), In Kansas, birth defects (congenital anomalies) are collected through four data sources: live birth certificates, stillbirth (fetal death) certificates, Kansas Health Information Network and the congenital malformations and fetal alcohol syndrome reporting form. The live birth and stillbirth (fetal death) certificates data (congenital anomalies and abnormal conditions) contained within the Vital Statistics Integrated Information System are extracted, downloaded and transferred to Auris (the Birth Defects Information System). Any additional reports of congenital anomalies from physicians, hospitals and freestanding birthing centers are entered manually into Auris.

Database collection and storage: SQL Server

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS

Quality assurance: Office of Vital Statistics conducts verification on live

birth andstillbirth (fetal death) certificate data.

Data use and analysis: Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Time trends, Grant proposals, Ad-hoc upon request (e.g. cluster investigations)

System Integration

System links: Link case finding data to final birth file System integration: Our program has a link with vital statistics records. The Birth Defects program uses the same data system (Auris) and shares information with Newborn Hearing Screening and Newborn Metabolic Screening program.

Funding source: 50% General state funds, 50% MCH funds

Web site: http://www.kdheks.gov/bfh/birth_defects.htm

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Kentucky

Kentucky Birth Surveillance Registry (KBSR)

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services, Referral to

Prevention/Intervention Services

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Community Nursing Services, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Genetic Clinics, Laboratories,

Program status: Currently collecting data Start year: 1998

Earliest year of available data: 1998 Organizational location: Department of Health (Maternal and Child

Health)

Population covered annually: 56,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Kentucky Revised Statute 211.660 Kentucky birth surveillance registry - Department's authority to promulgate

administrative regulations. Effective: July 15, 2002

Legislation year enacted: 1992

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: KBSR collects information concerning birth defects, stillbirths, and high-risk conditions for Kentucky residents birth to age five. Diagnoses include the following ICD-10 codes: All congenital anomalies codes - Q00-Q99• Metabolic/storage disorders - D80-D82, E70-E72, E74-E83, E88, and all subcategories. Teratogens (noxious influences) - P04.0-P04.9. • Zika Virus Disease - A92.5And any additional condition deemed necessary for public health surveillance. Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (A fetal death of twenty (20) completed weeks' gestation or more, calculated from the date last normal menstrual period began to the date of delivery or in which the fetus weighs three hundred fifty (350) grams or more.)

Age: Up to 5 years of age

Residence: In and out of state births to state residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case-finding with case confirmation Vital records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Matched birth/death file, Fetal birth certificate

Other state based registries: Newborn CCHD Screening Delivery hospitals: Discharge summaries, Regular nursery logs, ICU/NICU logs or charts, Pediatric logs, Surgery logs, Specialty outpatient clinics

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Discharge summaries, ICU/NICU logs or charts, Pediatric logs, Surgery logs, Laboratory logs, Specialty outpatient clinics

Other specialty facilities: Cytogenetic laboratories, Genetic counseling/clinical genetic facilities

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759/ICD-10-CM code Q00-Q99, Any chart with a selected list of ICD-9-CM codes outside 740-759/ICD-10-CM codes outside Q00-Q99, Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), All prenatally diagnosed or suspected

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: Any infant with a codable defect

Coding: ICD-9-CM/ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Tests and procedures, Infant complications, Birth defect diagnostic information

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Illnesses/conditions, Prenatal care, Prenatal diagnostic information, Pregnancy/delivery complications, Family history

Father: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.)

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Electronic file/report filled out by staff at facility (laptop, web-based, etc.), Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.)

Database collection and storage: Online database developed in-house

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Re-abstraction of cases, Double-checking of assigned codes, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Timeliness

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Time trends, Epidemiological studies (using only program data), Service delivery, Referral, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness, Prevention projects

System Integration

System links: Link to other state registries/databases, Link case finding data to final birth file

System integration: Birth records from vitals statistics are linked with all cases in the KBSR database. Data from the state Newborn CCHD Screening database and the state Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome surveillance system are incorporated into KBSR.

Funding

Funding source: 100% CDC grant

Web site: https://chfs.ky.gov/agencies/dph/dmch/ecdb/Pages/kbsr.aspx Surveillance reports on file: Birth Defect Specific Fact Sheets (English and Spanish) and Data Briefs; Contact of Partners; 10-Year Report

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Louisiana

Louisiana Birth Defects Monitoring Network (LBDMN)

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services, Referral to

Prevention/Intervention Services

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Early

Childhood Prevention Programs, Legislators *Program status:* Currently collecting data

Start year: 2005

Earliest year of available data: 2005 Organizational location: Department of Health

(LDH/OPH/CCPH/BFH/Title V CYSHCN Programs)

Population covered annually: 62,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Law: LA R.S. 40:31.41 - 40:31.48, 2001.

LDH Rule: LAC 48:V. Chapters 161 and 163

Legislation year enacted: 2001

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Major structural birth defects and selected genetic conditions specified by NBDPN in core, recommended, and expanded lists including an additional list of interest to LBDMN.

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (greater than or equal to 20 weeks gestation or greater than or equal to 350 grams), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 weeks gestation and greater, Added Fetal Deaths for 2016 births)

Age: Up to third birthday

Residence: In and out of state births to state residents at the time of birth

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active Case Finding, Combination of active and passive case ascertainment, population based

Vital records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Matched birth/death file, Fetal birth certificate

Other state based registries: Newborn hearing screening program Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, ICU/NICU logs or charts

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, ICU/NICU logs or charts, Specialty outpatient clinics

Third party payers: Medicaid databases

Other sources: Louisiana Hospital Inpatient Discharge Data (LAHIDD)

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759/ICD-10-CM code Q00-Q99, Any chart with a selected list of ICD-9-CM codes outside 740-759/ICD-10-CM codes outside Q00-Q99, Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), Any chart with selected ICD-10 Q00-Q99 codes, N13.1-N13.4; E78.71-E78.72;

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: Any infant with a codable defect

Coding: CDC coding system based on BPA, ICD-9-CM/ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Tests and procedures, Infant complications, Birth defect diagnostic information

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Illnesses/conditions, Prenatal care, Prenatal diagnostic information, Pregnancy/delivery complications, Family history

Father: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Family history

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Electronic file/report filled out by staff at facility (laptop, web-based, etc.)

Database collection and storage: Custom built web-based database.

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, ArcGIS

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Re-abstraction of cases, Double-checking of assigned codes, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Data/hospital audits, Clinical review, Timeliness Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Time trends, Time-space cluster analyses, Observed vs. expected analyses, Epidemiological studies (using only program data), Identification of potential cases for other epidemiologic studies, Needs assessment, Referral, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness, Prevention projects

System Integration

System links: Link to other state registries/databases, Link case finding data to final birth file, Link to environmental databases, Link case finding data to final death file

System integration: Integrated with Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System (LEERS) birth and death records and Louisiana Early Hearing Detection and Intervention (LA-EHDI) Program database.

Funding

Funding source: 100% Other (MCH Title V Block GrantState Matching Funds)

Other

Web site: www.dhh.la.gov/lbdmn

Surveillance reports on file: Louisiana Morbidity Report, May-June 2009, Vol 20, No 3; Results from 2006-2008 Birth Defects Surveillance System; 2013 Annual NBDPN Data Report; Presentations of analysis using 2006-2008 data concerning ASD Reporting; Cleft Lip/Palate and Hearing Loss;

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Maine

Maine CDC Birth Defects Program (MBDP)

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services, Referral to

Prevention/Intervention Services, Education

Partner: Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Community Nursing Services, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, March of Dimes, Maine Tracking Network

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1999

Earliest year of available data: 2003

Organizational location: Department of Health (Maternal and Child

Health)

Population covered annually: 12,300

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: 22 MRSA c. 1687

Legislation year enacted: 1999

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Selected major birth defects: NTD, clefts, gastroschisis, omphalocele, trisomy 21, reduction deformities of upper and lower limb, hypospadias and major heart defects

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (Less than 20 weeks gestation, 20 weeks gestation and greater, Prenatally diagnosed at any gestation), Elective terminations (Prenatally diagnosed at any gestation) **Age:** Through age 1

Residence: All in-state births to Maine residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case ascertainment with active case confirmation

Vital records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Matched birth/death file, Fetal birth certificate

Other state based registries: Programs for children with special needs, Newborn hearing screening program, Newborn metabolic screening program

Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, Obstetrics logs (i.e., labor & delivery), Regular nursery logs, ICU/NICU logs or charts, Pediatric logs, Postmortem/pathology logs, Surgery logs, Specialty outpatient clinics

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, ICU/NICU logs or charts, Pediatric logs, Postmortem/pathology logs, Surgery logs, Laboratory logs, Cardiac catheterization laboratories, Specialty outpatient clinics

Other specialty facilities: Prenatal diagnostic facilities (ultrasound, etc.), Cytogenetic laboratories, Genetic counseling/clinical genetic facilities, Maternal serum screening facilities

Other sources: Midwifery Facilities, Physician reports, Children with Special Health Needs

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759/ICD-10-CM code Q00-Q99, Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), All stillborn infants, All infants in NICU or special care nursery, All prenatally diagnosed or suspected cases

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: Cardiovascular condition, Any infant with a codable defect Coding: ICD-9-CM/ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Birth defect diagnostic information

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Illnesses/conditions, Prenatal care, Prenatal diagnostic information, Pregnancy/delivery complications, Family history

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Printed abstract/report filled out by staff, Printed abstract/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Electronic file/report filled out by staff at facility (laptop, web-based, etc.), Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Electronic scanning of printed records

Database collection and storage: Oracle, Microsoft SQL Server

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Stat-exact

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Re-abstraction of cases, Double-checking of assigned codes, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Data/hospital audits, Clinical review, Timeliness Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Epidemiological studies (using only program data), Identification of potential cases for other epidemiologic studies, Needs assessment, Service delivery, Referral, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness, Prevention projects

System Integration

System links: Link to other state registries/databases, Link case finding data to final birth file

System integration: Newborn Hearing/ Newborn Bloodspot Screening Programs

Funding

Funding source: 100% MCH funds

Other

Web site:

http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/mecdc/population-health/mch/cshn/birth-defects/index.html

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Maryland

Maryland Birth Defects Reporting and Information System (BDRIS)

Purpose: Surveillance, Referral to Services

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Early

Childhood Prevention Programs, Legislators **Program status:** Currently collecting data

Start year: 1983

Earliest year of available data: 1984 Organizational location: Department of Health

(Epidemiology/Environment, Prevention and Health Promotion

Administration)

Population covered annually: 75,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Health-General Article, Section 18-206;

Annotated Code of Maryland *Legislation year enacted:* 1982

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Selected birth defects - anencephaly, spina bifida, hydrocephaly, cleft lip, cleft palate, esophageal atresia/stenosis, rectal/anal atresia, hypospadias, reduction deformity - upper or lower limb, congenital hip dislocation, and Down syndrome until 2009, then all significant birth defects

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 weeks gestation and greater, Or >=500 grams weight; reports accepted on fetal deaths <500 grams or <20 weeks gestation if sent to us.), Elective terminations (Reports accepted on terminations <500 grams or <20 weeks gestation if sent to us.BDRIS has no specific legal authority to collect information on terminations. Maryland does not require that any certificate be filed with Vital Records for a termination unless the body is transported for burial.) Age: Newborn

Residence: All in-state births

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case-finding with case confirmation, Beginning active case finding July 2018.

Vital records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Matched birth/death file. Fetal birth certificate

Other state based registries: Programs for children with special needs, Newborn hearing screening program, Newborn metabolic screening program, Sickle Cell Disease, Critical Congenital Heart Defect follow Up Program

Delivery hospitals: Primary source: sentinel birth defects hospital report form; electronic reporting began 5/1/13

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: transfers from delivery hospitals, if screening not done at delivery hospital.

Other sources: Midwifery Facilities

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), All fetal death certificates

Coding: ICD-9-CM/ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Tests and procedures, Birth defect diagnostic information

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Illnesses/conditions, Prenatal care, Prenatal diagnostic information, Pregnancy/delivery complications, Family history

Father: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.)

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Printed abstract/report filled out by staff, Printed abstract/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Electronic file/report filled out by staff at facility (laptop, web-based, etc.)

Database collection and storage: Access, Mainframe, Visual dBASE, SAS, ASCII files; as of 5/1/13 data stored on vendor server

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Double-checking of assigned codes, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Data/hospital audits, Timeliness

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Identification of potential cases for other epidemiologic studies, Service delivery, Referral, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness

System Integration

System integration: As of 5/1/13, the birth defects data collection is integrated into the same electronic system in which we collect hearing and CCHD screening data.

Funding

Funding source: 100% General state funds

Other

Web site: http://phpa.dhmh.maryland.gov/genetics/SitePages/bdris.aspx Surveillance reports on file: All reports submitted to CDC

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Massachusetts

Massachusetts Birth Defects Monitoring Program (MBDMP)

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Public health program evaluation,

Assist community health assessments

Partner: Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Maternal and Child Health Programs, State Lab

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1997

Earliest year of available data: 1999

Organizational location: Department of Public Health (Bureau of Family

Health and Nutrition)

Population covered annually: 71,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 111, Section 67E in 1963. In 2002 the Massachusetts legislature amended this statute, expanding the birth defects monitoring program. In 2009 regulations for a Congenital Anomalies Registry, 105 CMR 302.000, were promulgated.

Legislation year enacted: 1963 (amended 2002, regulations 2009)

Case Definition

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (>= 20 weeks gestation or >= 350 grams), Unspecified non-live births (elective terminations at any gestational age, spontaneous losses < 20 weeks and < 350 grams)

Age: 1 year

Residence: In- and out-of-state births to state residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active Case Finding

Vital records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Matched birth/death

file, Fetal death certificate

Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Postmortem/pathology logs, Specialty outpatient clinics

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Disease index or discharge index,

Postmortem/pathology logs, Specialty outpatient clinics

Other specialty facilities: Prenatal diagnostic facilities (ultrasound, etc.), Cytogenetic laboratories, Genetic counseling/clinical genetic facilities

Other sources: Accepting physician reports sent to us.

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759/ICD-10-CM code Q00-Q99, Any chart with a selected list of ICD-9-CM codes outside 740-759/ICD-10-CM codes outside Q00-Q99, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), All stillborn infants, All prenatally diagnosed or suspected cases, Any birth certificate with a major birth defect box checked

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: All infant deaths (excluding prematurity), Any infant with a codable defect *Coding:* CDC coding system based on BPA

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Tests and procedures, Infant complications, Birth defect diagnostic information

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Illnesses/conditions, Prenatal care, Prenatal diagnostic information, Pregnancy/delivery complications, Family history

Father: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Family history

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Printed abstract/report filled out by staff, Electronic file/report filled out by staff at facility (laptop, web-based, etc.)

Database collection and storage: Access

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access, Excel, Tableau Quality assurance: Validity checks, Re-abstraction of cases, Double-checking of assigned codes, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Clinical review, Timeliness, Data/hospital audits as needed

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Time trends, Observed vs. expected analyses, Identification of potential cases for other epidemiologic studies, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness, Epidemiological studies (using program data)

System Integration

System links: Link to other state registries/databases, Link case finding data to final birth file and final fetal death file.

System integration: Link birth defects data to MDPH Pregnancy to Early Life Longitudinal (PELL) data system.

Funding

Funding source: 60% General state funds, 40% MCH funds

Othe

Web site: www.mass.gov/dph/birthdefects

Surveillance reports on file: Annual or bi-annual reports since 1999

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Michigan

Michigan Birth Defects Registry (MBDR)

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services, Referral to Prevention/Intervention Services, Prevalence and mortality statistics

Partner: Local Health Departments, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Outpatient Pediatrics clinics for HL7

reporting pilot

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1992

Earliest year of available data: 1992

Organizational location: Department of Health (Epidemiology/Environment, Vital Statistics)
Population covered annually: 115,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Public Act 236 of 1988

Legislation year enacted: 1988

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Congenital anomalies, certain infectious diseases, conditions caused by maternal exposures and other diseases of major organ systems

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 weeks or >400 grams)

Age: Up to two years after delivery except that reporting to age 12 for FASD beginning in 2013

Residence: Michigan births regardless of residence, out of state births diagnosed or treated in Michigan regardless of residence

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case-finding without case confirmation Vital records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Matched birth/death file, Fetal birth certificate, Fetal deaths since 2004 only

Other state based registries: Programs for children with special needs, Newborn hearing screening program, Newborn metabolic screening program, Cancer registry

Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, ICU/NICU logs or charts, Specialty outpatient clinics Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, ICU/NICU logs or charts, Specialty outpatient clinics

Third party payers: Medicaid databases

Other specialty facilities: Cytogenetic laboratories, Genetic

counseling/clinical genetic facilities

Other sources: Physician reports, Pediatric Dentistry

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759/ICD-10-CM code Q00-Q99, Any chart with a selected list of ICD-9-CM codes outside 740-759/ICD-10-CM codes outside Q00-Q99, Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. abnormal facies, congenital heart disease)

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: Facial dysmorphism or abnormal facies, Failure to thrive, CNS condition (e.g. seizure), GI condition (e.g. intestinal blockage), GU condition (e.g. recurrent infections), Cardiovascular condition, All infant deaths (excluding prematurity), Childhood deaths between 1 and 6, Ocular conditions, Auditory/hearing conditions, Any infant with a codable defect Coding: ICD-9-CM/ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Tests and procedures, Infant complications, Birth defect diagnostic information

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Illnesses/conditions, Prenatal care, Prenatal diagnostic information, Pregnancy/delivery complications, Family history

Father: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.)

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Printed abstract/report filled out by staff, Printed abstract/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Electronic file/report filled out by staff at facility (laptop, web-based, etc.), Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.) Database collection and storage: FoxPro

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SPSS, SAS, Access, Fox-pro, Excel Quality assurance: Validity checks, Re-abstraction of cases, Double-checking of assigned codes, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Data/hospital audits, Timeliness

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Time trends, Observed vs. expected analyses, Epidemiological studies (using only program data), Identification of potential cases for other epidemiologic studies, Needs assessment, Service delivery, Referral, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness

System Integration

System links: Link to other state registries/databases, Link case finding data to final birth file, CSHCS, WIC

System integration: No, data from vital records and other sources are extracted and loaded into registry as opposed to truly integrated database structures.

Funding

Funding source: 10% CDC grant, 90% Other (60% Vital Records Fees, 30% newborn screen revenue)

Other

Web site:

http://www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2944_4670---,00.html *Additional information on file:*

 $Http://www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2945_5221-16665--,00.ht\ ml$

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Minnesota

Minnesota Birth Defects Information System (BDIS)

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services, Targeted

prevention to higher risk populations.

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Early

Childhood Prevention Programs

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 2005

Earliest year of available data: 2006

Organizational location: Department of Health (Maternal and Child

Health)

Population covered annually: 70,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: MS 144.2215-2219

Legislation year enacted: 2004

Outcomes covered: Pregnancy outcome: 1) Live birth; 2) Fetal death at => 20 wks in 2019 birth cohort Major structural and genetic defects diagnosed up to 1 year of age identified by CDC and NBDPN

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 weeks gestation and greater)

Age: Up to 1 year after delivery

Residence: In-state and out of state births to state residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active Case Finding

Vital records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Matched birth/death

file, Fetal birth certificate

Other state based registries: Newborn hearing screening program, Newborn metabolic screening program, Newborn CCHD screening Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Specialty outpatient clinics

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, Specialty outpatient clinics

Other sources: Statewide de-identified hospital discharge dataset; Any case reported by local public health agency

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759/ICD-10-CM code Q00-Q99, Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked, All stillborn infants, Any chart with an ICD10 Q00-Q99 or an ICD 10(P, Z, O) indicating stillbirths; All deaths prior to age 2 with a birth defect indicated as cause of death on death certificates, starting with 2009 births; Fetal death reports shared by

Coding: CDC coding system based on BPA

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Tests and procedures, Infant complications, Birth defect diagnostic information Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Illnesses/conditions, Prenatal care, Prenatal diagnostic information, Pregnancy/delivery complications, Family history

Father: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Family history

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Electronic file/report filled out by staff at facility (laptop, web-based, etc.), Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Remote access to medical records for large volume reporting facilities/systems

Database collection and storage: Web-based department-wide integrated disease surveillance database. Maven platform by Consilience Software.

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Re-abstraction of cases, Double-checking of assigned codes, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Data/hospital audits, Clinical review, Timeliness Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Time trends, Observed vs. expected analyses, Epidemiological studies (using only program data), Identification of potential cases for other epidemiologic studies, Needs assessment, Referral, Education/public awareness, Prevention projects, Collaboration with Environmental Public Health Tracking Program

System Integration

System links: Link to other state registries/databases, Link case finding data to final birth file, Sharing of confirmed cases with key contacts at local public health agencies for service referral. LPH staff can log on to our the birth defects database to view relevant case information. In 2012, LPH began entering follow up and service/program updates into BDIS. System integration: The Birth Defects Information System (BDIS) is integrated with Newborn Hearing program and Heritable Conditions. The databases share a model on the same platform, but they are managed separately. (This platform, Maven by Consilience Software, is also used by many infectious disease surveillance systems in MN and access is limited by disease/user role.) Additional integration with the Newborn CCHD Screening program takes place in 2017 as universal newborn CCHD screening is implemented.

Funding

Funding source: 90% General state funds, 10% CDC grant

Other

Web site:

https://www.health.state.mn.us/people/childrenyouth/birthdefects/index.ht

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Mississippi

Mississippi Birth Defects Surveillance Registry

Purpose: Surveillance, Referral to Services

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Advocacy Groups, Title V

Children with Special Healthcare Needs Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 2000

Earliest year of available data: 2000

Organizational location: Department of Health (Maternal and Child

Health, Genetic Services Bureau) Population covered annually: 38,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Section 41-21-205 of the Mississippi Code of

Legislation year enacted: 1997

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: The infant/fetus must have a reportable structural defect, newborn screening disorder, functional or metabolic disorder, genetically determined or a defect resulting from an environmental influence during embryonic or fetal life.

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 weeks gestation and greater)

Age: Birth to 21 years

Residence: In and out of state births to state residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case-finding without case confirmation,

Active case-finding for Zika related birth defects

Vital records: Matched birth/death file

Other state based registries: Programs for children with special needs, Newborn hearing screening program, Newborn metabolic screening

Delivery hospitals: Discharge summaries

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Discharge summaries, Specialty

outpatient clinics

Other specialty facilities: Genetic counseling/clinic genetic facilities

Other sources: Physician reports

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Zika related

birth defects

Coding: ICD-9-CM/ICD-10-CM

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Birth defect diagnostic information

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.)

Father: Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Family history

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Printed abstract/report filled out by staff, Printed abstract/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.)

Database collection and storage: Access, New web based program (in development)

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, R

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Double-checking of assigned codes, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Timeliness Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Time trends, Epidemiological studies (using only program data), Referral, Education/public awareness

System Integration

System links: Link case finding data to final birth file, Newborn screening program database and Early Hearing program database

Funding

Funding source: 100% Genetic screening revenues

Other (

Web site: www.HealthyMS.com

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Missouri

Missouri Birth Defect Surveillance System

Purpose: Surveillance, Research

Partner: Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Legislators

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1985

Earliest year of available data: 1980

Organizational location: Department of Health (Vital Statistics)

Population covered annually: 76,000

Statewide: Yes

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: ICD-9-codes 740-759, ICD-10 codes Q-codes, plus

genetic, metabolic, and other disorders

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights),

Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (Fetal death

certificates are only source of data) *Age:* Up to one year after delivery

Residence: In- and out-of-state births to state residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case-finding without case confirmation,

Population-based

Vital records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Matched birth/death

file, Fetal birth certificate

Delivery hospitals: Discharge summaries

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Discharge summaries, Specialty

outpatient clinics

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759/ICD-10-CM code Q00-Q99, Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked, All stillborn infants, Missouri is currently using CDC/NCBDD grant to abstract selected birth defects Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: Any infant with a codable defect

Coding: ICD-9-CM/ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Tests and procedures, Infant complications

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Prenatal care, Pregnancy/delivery complications, Family history **Father:** Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.),

Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.)

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies

(hospitals, etc.)

Database collection and storage: SAS

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Double-checking of assigned codes,

Comparison/verification between multiple data sources

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Time trends, Grant proposals,

Education/public awareness

System Integration

System links: Link case finding data to final birth file

Funding

Funding source: 100% MCH funds

Other (

Web site: http://health.mo.gov/data/birthdefectsregistry/index.php Surveillance reports on file: MO Birth Defects Report 1996-2000

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Montana

Montana Birth Outcomes Monitoring System (MBOMS)

Program status: No surveillance program

Start year: 1999

Earliest year of available data: 2000

Organizational location: Department of Health (Maternal and Child

Health)

Population covered annually: 12,000 Current legislation or rule: None

Outcomes covered: Major structural birth defects, chromosomal anomalies specified in the CDC 45 reportables for births occurring in calendar years 200 through 2004. Registry suspended beginning with calendar year 2005 births due to loss of CDC funding.

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Nebraska

Nebraska Birth Defect Registry (NBDR)

Purpose: Surveillance, Research

Partner: Hospitals, Universities, Early Childhood Prevention Programs,

Vital Statistics, Maternal Child Health *Program status:* Currently collecting data

Start year: 1972

Earliest year of available data: 1973

Organizational location: Department of Health (Vital Statistics, Office of

Epidemiology and Informatics) **Population covered annually:** 26,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Laws 1972, LB 1203, §1, §2, §3, §4(alternate citation: Public Health & Welfare [Codes] §71-645, §71-646, §71-647,

§71-648, §71-649)

Legislation year enacted: 1972

Case Definition

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (=> 20 weeks, => 500 grams), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (=> 20 weeks, => 500 grams)

Age: Up to one year after delivery

Residence: In state birth to state resident, out of state births to state residents when Out State Jurisdiction allows use of data

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case-finding without case confirmation Vital records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Fetal death certificate Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, Obstetrics logs (i.e., labor & delivery), Regular nursery logs, ICU/NICU logs or charts, Pediatric logs

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, ICU/NICU logs or charts, Specialty outpatient clinics

Other specialty facilities: Genetic counseling/clinic genetic facilities Other sources: Midwifery Facilities, Physician reports

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759/ICD-10-CM code Q00-Q99, Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked Coding: ICD-9-CM/ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Birth defect diagnostic information

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity **Father:** Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.)

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Electronic file/report filled out by staff at facility (laptop, web-based, etc.), Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.)

Database collection and storage: SQL

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Reports from Netsmart Quality assurance: Validity checks, Double-checking of assigned codes, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Timeliness Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Time trends, Grant proposals

System Integration

System links: Link to other state registries/databases System integration: Births, Deaths, Fetal deaths

Funding

Funding source: 100% MCH funds

Other

Web site: http://dhhs.ne.gov/Pages/Vital-Records-Birth-Defects.aspx

Surveillance reports on file:

Http://dhhs.ne.gov/Pages/Vital-Statistics.aspx

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Nevada

Nevada Birth Outcomes Monitoring System (NBOMS)

Purpose: Surveillance, Research

Partner: Hospitals, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Legislators, Nevada Bureau of Child, Family & Community Wellness, Nevada

Division of Public and Behavioral Health *Program status:* Currently collecting data

Start year: 2000

Earliest year of available data: 2005

Organizational location: Department of Health (Maternal and Child Health), Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Analytics for Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health

Population covered annually: 35,658

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: NRS 442.300 - 442.330 - Birth Defects

Registry Legislation *** Regulation = NAC 442

Legislation year enacted: 1999

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Major birth defects and genetic diseases Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (Other gestational birth age and/or birth weight criterion), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 weeks gestation and greater), Elective terminations (20 weeks gestation and greater)

Age: Birth to 7 years of age *Residence:* In-state births

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: 2011-2013 data combination of active & passive, Population-based, Hospital-based. 2014 and subsequent data passive data collection (hospital discharge data).

Vital records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Matched birth/death file, Fetal birth certificate, hospital medical records, diagnostic/laboratory reports

Other state based registries: Newborn hearing screening program, Newborn metabolic screening program, Cancer registry, AIDS/HIV registry

Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, Obstetrics logs (i.e., labor & delivery), Pediatric logs, Postmortem/pathology logs, Surgery logs, Cardiac catheterization laboratories, Specialty outpatient clinics

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries

Other specialty facilities: Genetic counseling/clinic genetic facilities

Other sources: Physician reports

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759/ICD-10-CM code Q00-Q99, Any chart with a selected list of ICD-9-CM codes outside 740-759/ICD-10-CM codes outside Q00-Q99, Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: Facial dysmorphism or abnormal facies, Failure to thrive, Developmental delay, CNS condition (e.g. seizure), GI condition (e.g. intestinal blockage), GU condition (e.g. recurrent infections), Cardiovascular condition, Any infant with a codable defect

Coding: ICD-9-CM/ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Tests and procedures, Infant complications, Birth defect diagnostic information

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Permographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Illnesses/condition

Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Illnesses/conditions, Prenatal care, Prenatal diagnostic information, Pregnancy/delivery complications, Family history

Father: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Illnesses/conditions, Family history

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Printed abstract/report filled out by staff, Electronic file/report filled out by staff at facility (laptop, web-based, etc.)

Database collection and storage: Access

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access

Quality assurance: Double-checking of assigned codes,

Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Data/hospital

audits, Timeliness

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Time trends, Epidemiological studies (using only program data), Identification of potential cases for other epidemiologic studies, Needs assessment, Service delivery, Referral, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness, Prevention projects

Funding

Funding source: 70% MCH funds, 30% CDC grant

Other

Surveillance reports on file:

Http://dpbh.nv.gov/Programs/NBOMS/dta/Publications/Nevada_Birth_Outcomes_Monitoring_System_%28NBOMS%29_-_Publications/

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New Hampshire

New Hampshire Birth Conditions Program

Purpose: Surveillance, Referral to Services, Referral to

Prevention/Intervention Services

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Universities, Legislators

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 2016 Zika only

Earliest year of available data: 2016 Zika only

Organizational location: Department of Health (Maternal and Child

Health)

Population covered annually: 12,500

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: RSA 141:J, NH Administrative Rules He-P

3012

Legislation year enacted: 2008

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Zika related birth defects for years 2016-2017. Going forward, all birth defects recommended by the NBDPN/CDC.

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (All gestational ages)

Age: Birth to age 2

Residence: In-state birth to state resident

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active Case Finding Vital records: Birth certificates, Death certificates

Other state based registries: Newborn hearing screening program, Newborn metabolic screening program, Developmental Disabilities

Surveillance, Bureau of Infectious Disease Control

Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, Obstetrics logs (i.e., labor & delivery), Regular nursery logs, ICU/NICU logs or charts, Postmortem/pathology logs, Surgery logs, Specialty outpatient clinics

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, ICU/NICU logs or charts, Postmortem/pathology logs, Surgery logs, Laboratory logs, Specialty outpatient clinics

Other sources: Physician reports

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759/ICD-10-CM code Q00-Q99, Any chart with a selected list of ICD-9-CM codes outside 740-759/ICD-10-CM codes outside Q00-Q99, Any chart with selected procedure codes, Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked, All stillborn infants Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: Any infant with a codable defect

Coding: CDC coding system based on BPA, ICD-9-CM/ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Tests and procedures, Infant complications, Birth defect diagnostic information Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Illnesses/conditions, Prenatal care, Prenatal diagnostic information, Pregnancy/delivery complications, Family history
Father: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Illnesses/conditions

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Printed abstract/report filled out by staff **Database collection and storage:** None at this time

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SPSS

Quality assurance: Double-checking of assigned codes, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources

Data use and analysis: Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations,

Referral

Funding

Funding source: 70% MCH funds

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New Jersey

Special Child Health Services Registry (SCHS Registry)

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services, Referral to Prevention/Intervention Services

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Community Nursing Services, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Legislators, Neurodevelopmental Centers; Federally Qualified Health Care Centers; State Parent Advocacy Network; American Academy of Pediatrics New Jersey Chapter; all three (3) New Jersey Maternal and Child Health Consortia

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1928

Earliest year of available data: 1985

Organizational location: Department of Health (Family Health Services/Special Child Health and Early Intervention Services)

Population covered annually: ~103,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: NJSA 26:8-40.2 et seq., NJAC 8:20 - Amended: 1990, 1991, 1992, 2005, Readopted: 2010, Rule Amendments

Adopted: 2009; Readopted: 2010 *Legislation year enacted:* 1983

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: All birth defects (structural, genetic, and biochemical), all Autism Spectrum Disorders, severe hyperbillirubinemia >25 mg/dL, and failed pulse oximetry are mandated to be reported; all special needs and any condition which places a child at risk (e.g. prematurity, asthma, developmental delay) are also reported, but not mandated.

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights) **Age:** Mandated reporting of birth defects diagnosed through age 5, voluntary reporting of birth defects diagnosed > age 6 and all children diagnosed with Special Needs conditions who are 22 years or younger. Autism mandated up to 22 years.

Residence: All New Jersey residents born in or out of state

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case-finding with case confirmation; staff reach out to reporters to verify rule out diagnoses, pending diagnoses, and other questionable diagnoses

Vital records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Matched birth/death file

Other state based registries: Programs for children with special needs, Newborn hearing screening program, Newborn metabolic screening program, Autism Registry

Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, Specialty outpatient clinics, Quality assurance visit consisting of chart review of 3 month period -staff of BDR does not actively look at logs and discharge summaries but depends on staff of various hospitals and agencies to do same.

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Discharge summaries, ICU/NICU logs or charts, Pediatric logs, Laboratory logs, quality assurance visit consisting of chart review of 3 month period

Third party payers: Universal billing database is used for quality assurance activities

Other sources: Midwifery Facilities, Physician reports, Special Child Health Services county-based Case Management Units, parents, medical examiners, Autism diagnosticians and treatment centers

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759/ICD-10-CM code Q00-Q99, Chart reviews are conducted on infants/children with mandated conditions that are in the 3 month audit window

Coding: ICD-9-CM/ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Birth defect diagnostic information

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.)

Father: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.)

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Printed abstract/report filled out by staff, Printed abstract/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Electronic file/report filled out by staff at facility (laptop, web-based, etc.), Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.) Database collection and storage: SAS; PostgreSQL

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Double-checking of assigned codes, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Data/hospital audits, Clinical review, Timeliness, Merge registry with birth certificate registry and the death certificate registry

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Time trends, Epidemiological studies (using only program data), Identification of potential cases for other epidemiologic studies, Needs assessment, Service delivery, Referral, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness, Prevention projects

System Integration

System links: Link to other state registries/databases, Link case finding data to final birth file, link to hearing screening registry

System integration: Autism Registry is fully integrated. Newborns having failed Pulse Oximetry Screening are integrated with Registry. Newborn hearing screening registry provides direct report to the SCHS Registry. Metabolic screening program provides direct report to SCHS Registry. Special Child Health Services county-based Case Management Referral System is included in the Registry.

Funding

Funding source: 90% MCH funds, 10% CDC grant

Other

Web site: http://www.nj.gov/health/fhs/bdr/

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New Mexico

New Mexico Birth Defects Prevention and Surveillance System (NM BDPASS)

Purpose: Surveillance, Referral to Prevention/Intervention Services

Partner: Hospitals

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1995

Earliest year of available data: 1995

Organizational location: Department of Health

(Epidemiology/Environment)

*Population covered annually: 28,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: In January 2000, birth defects became a reportable condition. These conditions must be reported to the New Mexico Department of Health's Epidemiology and Response Division. Specifically, the conditions must be reported to the Environmental Health Epidemiology Bureau.

Legislation year enacted: 2000

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Since 2016, Q00-Q99 ICD-10 codes. Before that, 740.0-760.01 with emphasis on 12 birth defects that are nationally consistent data and measures for the Environmental Public Health Tracking Program.

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (All gestational ages), Elective terminations (All gestational ages)

Age: Birth through age 4

Residence: Births to New Mexico residents occurring in New Mexico.

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case-finding with case confirmation for selected defects

Vital records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Fetal birth certificate

Delivery hospitals: Birthing hospital reports

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: specialty outpatient clinics, including neurosurgery, plastic surgery, pediatric surgical specialists, prenatal diagnostic providers

Third party payers: Children's Medical Services

Other specialty facilities: Prenatal diagnostic facilities (ultrasound, etc.),

Genetic counseling/clinical genetic facilities

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Cardiovascular conditions, renal agenesis/hypoplasia bilateral

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period:

Cardiovascular condition

Coding: CDC coding system based on BPA, ICD-9-CM/ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Birth defect diagnostic information

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Pregnancy/delivery complications, Family history

Father: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.)

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Electronic file/report filled out by staff at facility (laptop, web-based, etc.), Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.)

Database collection and storage: Stata, version 13.1

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: Stata version 13.1

Quality assurance: Comparison/verification between multiple data

sources

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Rates by demographic and other variables, Service delivery, Referral

Funding

Funding source: 100% CDC grant

<u>Other</u>

Web site

https://nmtracking.org/epht-view/health/reproductive/BirthDefects.html

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New York

New York State Birth Defects Registry (NYS BDR)

Purpose: Surveillance, Research Partner: Hospitals, Universities, CDC Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1982

Earliest year of available data: 1983

Organizational location: Department of Health

(Epidemiology/Environment)

Population covered annually: ~240,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Public Health Law Article 2, Title II, Section 225(5)(t) and Article 2, Title I, Section 206(1)(j): Codes, Rules and

Regulations, Chapter 1, State Sanitary Code, Part 22.3

Legislation year enacted: 1982

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Major structural, functional or biochemical abnormality determined genetically or induced during gestation. A detailed list is available upon request.

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (All gestational ages) **Age:** As of 5/25/16: 10 years for heart defects, muscular dystrophy, genetic conditions, FAS; 2 years for all other defects

Residence: All children born in or residing in New York

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Combination of active and passive case

ascertainment; population-based *Vital records:* Birth certificates

Other state based registries: New York State (NYS) Dept. of Health

statewide hospital discharge database

Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, Obstetrics logs (i.e., labor & delivery), Regular nursery logs, ICU/NICU logs or charts, Surgery logs, Cardiac catheterization

laboratories, Specialty outpatient clinics

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, ICU/NICU logs or charts, Surgery logs, Laboratory logs, Cardiac catheterization laboratories, Specialty outpatient clinics

<u>Case Ascertainment</u>
<u>Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period:</u> Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759/ICD-10-CM code Q00-Q99, Any chart with a selected list of ICD-9-CM codes outside 740-759/ICD-10-CM codes outside Q00-Q99, Any chart with selected procedure codes

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: Any infant with a codable defect

Coding: CDC coding system based on BPA, ICD-9-CM/ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Birth defect diagnostic information

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.)

Father: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.)

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Printed abstract/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.)

Database collection and storage: Access, Oracle

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Comparison/verification between

multiple data sources, Data/hospital audits, Timeliness

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Time trends, Epidemiological studies (using only program data), Identification of potential cases for other epidemiologic studies, Grant proposals

Funding

Funding source: 11% General state funds, 11% MCH funds, 10% CDC grant, 68% Other (State Superfund, Other)

<u>Other</u>

Web site: http://www.health.ny.gov/birthdefects

Surveillance reports on file: Reports for 1983 - 2008 births are available. Work on a new report covering birth years 2009-2015 is under way. Additional information on file: Counts of selected birth defects are provided on the NYS Environmental Public Health Tracking portal (Birth years 2000-2012) and Health Data New York (birth years 1992-2011). These data repositories will be updated through birth year 2015 soon.

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North Carolina

North Carolina Birth Defects Monitoring Program (NCBDMP)

Purpose: Surveillance, Research

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Communicable disease programs; State

Laboratory for Public Health

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1987

Earliest year of available data: 1989

Organizational location: Department of Health (State Center for Health

Statistics)

Population covered annually: 121,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: NCGS 130A-131.16

Legislation year enacted: 1995

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Major birth defects

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 weeks gestation and greater), Elective terminations (All gestational ages)

Age: 1 year

Residence: North Carolina resident births, including out of state

deliveries

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active Case Finding

Vital records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Fetal birth certificate Other state based registries: Newborn metabolic screening program Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, Obstetrics logs (i.e., labor & delivery), ICU/NICU logs or charts, Postmortem/pathology logs, Surgery logs, Specialty outpatient

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, ICU/NICU logs or charts, Pediatric logs, Postmortem/pathology logs, Surgery logs, Specialty outpatient clinics Other specialty facilities: Prenatal diagnostic facilities (ultrasound, etc.), Genetic counseling/clinical genetic facilities

Other sources: Positive pulse oximetry screening database

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759/ICD-10-CM code Q00-Q99, Any chart with a selected list of ICD-9-CM codes outside 740-759/ICD-10-CM codes outside Q00-Q99, Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked, All stillborn infants, All prenatally diagnosed or suspected cases, Failed newborn pulse oximetry screen

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: Any infant with a codable defect

Coding: CDC coding system based on BPA

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Tests and procedures, Infant complications, Birth defect diagnostic information

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Illnesses/conditions, Prenatal care, Prenatal diagnostic information,

Pregnancy/delivery complications, Family history

Father: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.)

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Printed abstract/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Electronic file/report filled out by staff at facility (laptop, web-based, etc.), Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.)

Database collection and storage: Access

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Re-abstraction of cases, Double-checking of assigned codes, Clinical review, Timeliness Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Time trends, Time-space cluster analyses, Epidemiological studies (using only program data), Identification of potential cases for other epidemiologic studies, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness, Prevention projects

System Integration

System links: Link case finding data to final birth file, Link to environmental databases, Early Intervention Program

Web site: https://schs.dph.ncdhhs.gov/units/bdmp/

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North Dakota

North Dakota Birth Defects Monitoring System (NDBDMS)

Purpose: Surveillance

Partner: Advocacy Groups, Division of Special Health Services.

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 2002

Earliest year of available data: 1994

Organizational location: Department of Health (Office of the State

Epidemiologist.)

Population covered annually: 10,630-This data is for CY 2018.

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: North Dakota Century Code:1. 23-41-04. Birth report of child with special health care needs made to department. Within three days after the birth in this state of a child born with a visible congenital deformity, the licensed maternity hospital or home in which the child was born, or the legally qualified physician or other person in attendance at the birth of the child outside of a maternity hospital, shall furnish the department a report concerning the child with the information required by the department.2. 23-41-05. Birth report of child with special health care needs - Use - Confidential. The information contained in the report furnished to the department under section 23-39-04 concerning a child with a visible congenital deformity may be used by the department for the care and treatment of the child pursuant to this chapter. The report is confidential and is solely for the use of the department in the performance of its duties. The report is not open to public inspection nor considered a public record.

Legislation year enacted: 1941

Case Definition

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 weeks gestation and greater)

Age: 12 months or within the year of birth. **Residence:** In-state birth/s to state resident.

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case-finding without case confirmation *Vital records:* Birth certificates, Death certificates, Matched birth/death file. Fetal birth certificate

Other state based registries: Programs for children with special needs Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Contracted clinics conducted by Special Health Services.

Other sources: Physician Reports from contracted clinics conducted by Special Health Services.

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759/ICD-10-CM code Q00-Q99, Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. abnormal facies, congenital heart disease)

Coding: ICD-9-CM/ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Tests and procedures, Birth defect diagnostic information

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Illnesses/conditions, Prenatal care, Prenatal diagnostic information, Pregnancy/delivery complications, Family history

Father: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.)

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Electronic file/report filled out by staff at facility (laptop, web-based, etc.), Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.)

Database collection and storage: Access, Excel and SPSS

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SPSS, Access

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Double-checking of assigned codes, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Clinical review Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Time trends, Epidemiological studies (using only program data), Needs assessment, Education/public awareness, The NDBDMS has stopped surveillance since 2015. This due to lack of Medicaid paid claims data. Medicaid claims data was the major source of birth defects information.

System Integration

System links: Link case finding data to final birth file

Funding

Funding source: 100% Other (State System Development Initiative

Other

Web site: http://www.ndhealth.gov/cshs/

Surveillance reports on file: North Dakota Birth Defects Monitoring System Summary Report 2001-2005North Dakota Birth Defects Monitoring System Summary Report 1995-1999

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Ohio

Ohio Connections for Children with Special Needs (OCCSN)

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services, Referral to Prevention/Intervention Services

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Ohio Collaborative to Prevent Infant Mortality, (Ohio Department of Health) ODH Office of Health

Preparedness, ODH Bureau of Infectious Diseases Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 2006

Earliest year of available data: 2008

Organizational location: Department of Health (Maternal and Child

Health)

Population covered annually: 138,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Ohio Revised Code (ORC) 3705.30-3705.36 authorizes the department to implement a statewide birth defects information system and mandates hospital reporting (2000). Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) 3701-57-01 to 3701-57-04 specifies conditions to be reported and methods for reporting (2015). Legislation year enacted: 2000

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Major congenital anomalies as recommended by stakeholders in Ohio; Zika-related birth defects; 7 targets of newborn screening for critical congenital heart disease

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 weeks gestation and greater)

Age: Up to 5 years of age

Residence: Ohio resident children up to 5 years of age

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case-finding with case confirmation, Active case finding for Zika-related birth defects until April, 2018; passive case-finding with diagnostic validation for certain disorders; Passive case finding only for all other disorders

Vital records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Matched birth/death

Other state based registries: Programs for children with special needs, Newborn hearing screening program, Newborn screening for CCHD data system - electronic birth certificate system

Delivery hospitals: Hospital medical records and other electronic administrative data sets

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Discharge summaries, Laboratory logs, Hospital medical records and other electronic administrative data sets

Other sources: Genetics Clinic Data within some hospitals

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), ICD-10 codes or named congenital anomalyICD-10 codes or named congenital anomalies

Coding: ICD-9-CM/ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth defect diagnostic information

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.),

Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.)

Father: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.),

Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.)

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Hospital reporters upload file to secure website for integration. Small volume hospitals can manually key data into secure user interface.

Database collection and storage: SQL server

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access, MS Excel

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Clinical review, Timeliness

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Observed vs. expected analyses, Referral, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness, Prevention projects

System Integration

System links: Link to other state registries/databases, OCCSN data system shares common demographic file with Vital Statistics and Genetics Program data systems.

Funding

Funding source: 100% MCH funds

Other

Web site:

https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/birth-defect s/birth-defects

Surveillance reports on file: 2011-2015 NBDPN Report2012 Annual

Report

Additional information on file: OCCSN data system user guide for 1) reporting hospitals; 2) case confirmers

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Oklahoma

Oklahoma Birth Defect Registry (OBDR)

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services, Referral to Prevention/Intervention Services, Data used to educate public in the

Oklahoma initiative to reduce Infant Mortality

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Community Nursing Services, Early Childhood Prevention **Programs**

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1992

Earliest year of available data: 1992 abbreviated data

Organizational location: Department of Health (Screening and Special

Population covered annually: 52,500

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: 63 - 1-550.2

Legislation year enacted: 1992

Case Definition

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (20 week gestation and greater), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 weeks gestation and greater, * We collect all gestational ages but only those 20 week gestation and greater are included in most analyses and annual reporting.), Elective terminations (20 weeks gestation and greater, * We collect all gestational ages but only those 20 week gestation and greater are included in most analyses and annual reporting.)

Age: 24 months after delivery Residence: Oklahoma

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active Case Finding

Vital records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Medical Examiner's autopsy reports; Stillbirth certificates

Other state based registries: Newborn hearing screening program,

Newborn metabolic screening program

Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge

summaries, Specialty outpatient clinics

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Disease index or discharge index,

Discharge summaries, Specialty outpatient clinics

Other specialty facilities: Prenatal diagnostic facilities (ultrasound, etc.)

Other sources: MFM/Neonatology Case Conference

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759/ICD-10-CM code Q00-Q99, Any chart with a selected list of ICD-9-CM codes outside 740-759/ICD-10-CM codes outside Q00-Q99, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), All stillborn infants, All elective abortions, All neonatal deaths, All prenatally diagnosed or suspected cases

Coding: CDC coding system based on BPA

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Tests and procedures, Birth defect diagnostic information

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Illnesses/conditions, Prenatal care, Prenatal diagnostic information, Pregnancy/delivery complications, Family history

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Printed abstract/report filled out by staff

Database collection and storage: Access

<u>Data Analysis</u>

Data analysis software: SAS, Access

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Re-abstraction of cases,

Double-checking of assigned codes, Comparison/verification between

multiple data sources, Timeliness

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Time trends, Observed vs. expected analyses, Referral, Education/public awareness, Prevention

projects

System Integration

System links: Link to other state registries/databases

Other

Web site:

Special_Services/Oklahoma_Birth_Defects_Registry/index.html

Surveillance reports on file: Yes

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Oregon

Oregon Birth Anomalies Surveillance System (BASS)

Purpose: Surveillance

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Early

Childhood Prevention Programs

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 2013

Earliest year of available data: 2008

Organizational location: Department of Health (Maternal and Child

Health)

Population covered annually: 45,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: None

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: NBDPN core, recommended, and extended anomalies for surveillance, plus microcephaly and congenital hearing loss cases.

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights)

Age: 6 years and 0 months

Residence: Oregon resident births (in and out-of-state)

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case-finding without case confirmation

Vital records: Birth certificates, Death certificates

Other state based registries: Newborn hearing screening program

Delivery hospitals: Hospital Discharge Data

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Hospital Discharge Data

Third party payers: Medicaid databases Other sources: Hospital Discharge Data

Case Ascertainment

Coding: ICD-9-CM/ICD-10-CM, ICD-10 for Death certificates

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Infant complications, Birth defect diagnostic information

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.),

Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.)

Father: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.),

Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.)

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Administrative data sets sharing with data use agreements in place: Birth Certificate, Death Certificate, Hospital

Discharge Data and Medicaid claims

Database collection and storage: Access, SQL/SPSS/FileMakerPro

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SPSS, Access, Link Plus

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Double-checking of assigned codes,

Comparison/verification between multiple data sources

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Time trends, Grant proposals, Education/public

awareness

System Integration

System links: Oregon Environmental Public Health Tracking System

Funding source: 49% MCH funds, 51% CDC grant

Other

http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyPeopleFamilies/DataReports/Page

s/birth-anomalies.aspx

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Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania Birth Defects Surveillance Program (PA-BDSP)

Purpose: Surveillance of Zika-related birth defects only Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Early

Childhood Prevention Programs

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 2017

Earliest year of available data: 2016 (Zika-related birth defects only)

Organizational location: Department of Health

(Epidemiology/Environment)

Population covered annually: 117,895 (2016) and 116,489 (2017)

Statewide: No, Excludes Philadelphia City/County

Current legislation or rule: None

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (After 18 weeks gestation)

Age: 1 year

Residence: In-state birth to state resident

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case-finding with case confirmation Vital records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Fetal birth certificate Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Disease index or discharge index

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: ICD-10 CM codes for Zika-related birth defects

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: Any infant with a codable defect Coding: ICD-9-CM/ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Tests and procedures, Infant complications, Birth defect diagnostic information Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Illnesses/conditions, Prenatal care, Prenatal diagnostic information, Pregnancy/delivery complications, Family history

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Electronic file/report filled out by staff at facility

(laptop, web-based, etc.)

Database collection and storage: REDCap Cloud

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Re-abstraction of cases,

Double-checking of assigned codes, Timeliness

Data use and analysis: Baseline rates, CDC cooperative agreement

System Integration

System links: Link case finding data to final birth file

Funding source: 100% CDC grant

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Puerto Rico

Puerto Rico Birth Defects Surveillance and Prevention System (PR-BDSPS)

Purpose: Surveillance, Referral to Services, Referral to

Prevention/Intervention Services

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Community Nursing Services, Early Childhood Prevention

Programs

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1995

Earliest year of available data: 1995

Organizational location: Department of Health (Services for Children

with Special Medical Needs Division) *Population covered annually:* 30,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Law #351 Legislation year enacted: 2004

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Selected birth defects covered: Neural Tube defects, microcephaly, holoprocencephaly, cleft lip and/or cleft palate, anotia, microtia, anophthalmia, microphthalmia, limb defects, talipes equinovarus, gastroschisis, omphalocele, craniosynostosis, Trisomy 13, 18 and 21, Tuner syndrome, 22q11.2 deletion syndrome, Albinism, Jarcho-Levin syndrome, Prader Willi syndrome, major congenital heart defects, ambiguous genitalia, Hypospadias, and bladder extrophy. Birth Defects potentially related to Zika virus covered: congenital hearing loss (unilateral or bilateral) congenital hip dislocation with associated brain anomalies, arthrogryposis, eye anomalies(coloboma; congenital cataract; chorioretinal atrophy, scarring and pigmentary changes; intraocular calcifications; optic nerve abnormalities) and brain abnormalities with and without microcephaly(intracranial calcifications; cerebral/cortical atrophy; abnormal cortical gyral patterns; corpus callosum abnormalities; porencephaly; hydranencephaly; fetal brain disruption sequence; other mayor brain abnormalities).

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 weeks gestation and greater), Elective terminations (All gestational ages)

Age: Up to 6 years after delivery

Residence: In-state births to state residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active Case Finding Vital records: Birth certificates, Death certificates

Other state based registries: Programs for children with special needs, Newborn hearing screening program, Newborn metabolic screening

program

Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, Obstetrics logs (i.e., labor & delivery), Regular nursery logs, ICU/NICU logs or charts, Pediatric logs, Postmortem/pathology logs, Surgery logs, Specialty outpatient clinics

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, ICU/NICU logs or charts, Pediatric logs,

Postmortem/pathology logs, Surgery logs

Third party payers: Medicaid databases, Health Maintenance organizations (HMOs)

Other specialty facilities: Prenatal diagnostic facilities (ultrasound, etc.),

Cytogenetic laboratories *Other sources:* Physician reports

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759/ICD-10-CM code Q00-Q99, Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), All neonatal deaths, All infants in NICU or special care nursery, All prenatally diagnosed or suspected cases

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: Facial dysmorphism or abnormal facies, Cardiovascular condition, Ocular conditions, Auditory/hearing conditions

Coding: ICD-9-CM/ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Tests and procedures, Infant complications, Birth defect diagnostic information

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Illnesses/conditions, Prenatal care, Prenatal diagnostic information, Pregnancy/delivery complications

Father: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.)

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Printed abstract/report filled out by staff, Printed abstract/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.) **Database collection and storage:** Access, REDCap

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SPSS, Access, Excel

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Re-abstraction of cases, Double-checking of assigned codes, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Clinical review, Timeliness

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Time trends, Service delivery, Referral, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness, Prevention projects

Funding

Funding source: 67.2% MCH funds, 32.7% CDC grant

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Rhode Island

Rhode Island Birth Defects Program (RIBDP)

Purpose: Surveillance, Referral to Services, Referral to

Prevention/Intervention Services

Partner: Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Community Nursing Services, Early Childhood

Prevention Programs, Families

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 2000

Earliest year of available data: 2002

Organizational location: Department of Health (Center for Health Data

and Analysis)

Population covered annually: 10,800

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Title 23, Chapter 13.3 of Rhode Island General Laws requires the development of a birth defects surveillance, reporting, and information system that will a) describe the occurrence of birth defects in children up to age five; b) detect trends of morbidity and mortality; and c) identify newborns and children with birth defects to intervene on a timely basis for treatment.

Legislation year enacted: 2003

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: All birth defects and genetic diseases Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (All gestational ages), Elective terminations (All gestational ages)

Age: Birth up to 5 years

Residence: Rhode Island maternal residence

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Combination of active and passive case ascertainment

Vital records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Matched birth/death file

Other state based registries: Programs for children with special needs, Newborn hearing screening program, Newborn metabolic screening program, Rhode Island has an integrated child health information system called KIDSNET, which links data from 10 programs including: Newborn Developmental Risk Screening, Newborn Bloodspot Screening,

Newborn Hearing Screening, Home Visiting, Immunization, etc.

Delivery hospitals: Discharge summaries

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Discharge summaries, Specialty outpatient clinics

Other specialty facilities: Prenatal diagnostic facilities (ultrasound, etc.), Cytogenetic laboratories, Genetic counseling/clinical genetic facilities, Maternal serum screening facilities

Other sources: Physician reports

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759/ICD-10-CM code Q00-Q99, Any chart with a selected list of ICD-9-CM codes outside 740-759/ICD-10-CM codes outside Q00-Q99, All stillborn infants, All elective abortions, All infants in NICU or special care nursery, All prenatally diagnosed or suspected cases, Chart reviews are conducted for infants born at the regional perinatal center and the 4 other maternity hospitals who were identified with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759 and 760.71 or an ICD-10 Q code and other sentinel conditions

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: Any infant with a codable defect

Coding: ICD-9-CM/ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Tests and procedures, Infant complications, Birth defect diagnostic information

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Illnesses/conditions, Prenatal care, Prenatal diagnostic information, Pregnancy/delivery complications, Family history

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Printed abstract/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Electronic file/report filled out by staff at facility (laptop, web-based, etc.), Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.)

Database collection and storage: Access, Oracle

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Re-abstraction of cases, Double-checking of assigned codes, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Data/hospital audits, Timeliness

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Time trends, Observed vs. expected analyses, Epidemiological studies (using only program data), Needs assessment, Service delivery, Referral, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness, Prevention projects

System Integration

System links: Link to other state registries/databases, KIDSNET, hospital discharge data

System integration: Integrated into KIDSNET for web-based provider reporting

Funding

Funding source: 5% General state funds, 10% MCH funds, 85% CDC grant

Other

Web site: www.health.ri.gov/programs/birthdefects Surveillance reports on file: 2018 Rhode Island Birth Defects Data Book

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South Carolina

South Carolina Birth Defects Program (SCBDP)

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services, Referral to

Prevention/Intervention Services

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Greenwood Genetics Center (GGC)/genetic institution

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: GGC began monitoring in 1992; transitioned to South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SC DHEC) and expanded in 2006

Earliest year of available data: Full data available beginning in 2006 Organizational location: Department of Health (Bureau of Health

Improvement and Equity)

Population covered annually: 58,135

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Title 44-44-10, SC Birth Defects Act

Legislation year enacted: 2004

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Central nervous system defects, eye and ear defects, cardiovascular defects, orofacial defects, gastrointestinal defects, genitourinary defects, musculoskeletal defects, and chromosomal defects Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (All gestational ages), Elective terminations (All gestational ages)

Age: Up to two years of age; program is expanding this age range

Residence: In-state births to state residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active Case Finding

Vital records: Birth certificates, The birth certificate data is NTD-specific Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Disease index or discharge index,

Discharge summaries

Other sources: NTD reports from a few geneticists

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759/ICD-10-CM code Q00-Q99, Any chart with a selected list of ICD-9-CM codes outside 740-759/ICD-10-CM codes outside Q00-Q99, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), All prenatally diagnosed or suspected cases, , elective abortions, prenatally diagnosed cases found through problem pregnancy codes, and select ICD-10/9 codes outside of that range

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: Any infant with a codable defect

Coding: ICD-9-CM/ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Birth defect diagnostic information

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Illnesses/conditions, Prenatal care, Prenatal diagnostic information, Pregnancy/delivery complications

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Electronic file/report filled out by staff at facility (laptop, web-based, etc.), Electronic scanning of printed records **Database collection and storage:** Access, SQL Server

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access, Arc-GIS, Microsoft Excel Quality assurance: Validity checks, Double-checking of assigned codes, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Clinical review, We look at comparison between multiple data sources for NTD only. The program is trying to hire a geneticist for more assistance.

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Baseline rates,

Pata use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Baseline rates Rates by demographic and other variables, Time trends, Needs assessment, Referral, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness, Prevention projects

System Integration

System links: Link case finding data to final birth file

System integration: SCBDP data is integrated with SC Vital Records.

Funding

Funding source: 60% General state funds, 10% MCH funds, 30% CDC

grant

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South Dakota

Program status: No surveillance program

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Tennessee

Tennessee Birth Defects Surveillance System (TNBDSS)

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services, Referral to

Prevention/Intervention Services

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Legislators

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 2000

Earliest year of available data: 1999

Organizational location: Department of Health (Maternal and Child

Health)

Population covered annually: 80,324

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: TCA 68-5-506

Legislation year enacted: 2000

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: 46 major structural birth defects

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (Prior to July 1st 2010: 500 grams or more, or in the absence of weight, 22 completed weeks of gestation or more; July 1st 2010 and later: 350 grams or more, or in the absence of weight, 20 completed weeks of gestation or more)

Age: Up to 5 years old

Residence: In and out of state births to state residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case-finding with case confirmation,

Passive case-finding without case confirmation

Vital records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Matched birth/death

file, Fetal birth certificate

Other state based registries: Newborn hearing screening program, Newborn metabolic screening program, Hospital Discharge Data System Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, Obstetrics logs (i.e., labor & delivery), Regular nursery logs,

ICU/NICU logs or charts, Pediatric logs, Specialty outpatient clinics

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Disease index or discharge index,
Discharge summaries, ICU/NICU logs or charts, Pediatric logs, Specialty outpatient clinics

Other sources: Midwifery Facilities

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: ICD-10 codes from 23 Zika-related birth defects

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: CNS

condition (e.g. seizure), Auditory/hearing conditions

Coding: ICD-9-CM/ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Tests and procedures, Infant complications, Birth defect diagnostic information

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Illnesses/conditions, Prenatal care, Prenatal diagnostic information, Pregnancy/delivery complications, Family history

Father: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.)

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Electronic file/report filled out by staff at facility (laptop, web-based, etc.), Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.)

Database collection and storage: SAS and REDCap

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Arc-GIS

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Double-checking of assigned codes, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Clinical review Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Time trends, Epidemiological studies (using only program data), Identification of potential cases for other epidemiologic studies, Referral, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness

System Integration

System links: Link to other state registries/databases, Link case finding data to final birth file

Funding

Funding source: 100% CDC grant

Other

Web site: www.tn.gov/health

Surveillance reports on file: Tennessee Birth Defects Registry Report

2010-2015

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Texas

Texas Birth Defects Epidemiology and Surveillance Branch (TBDES)

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services, Referral to

Prevention/Intervention Services

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Legislators, Researchers (NBDPN,

NBDPS, ICBDSR)

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1994

Earliest year of available data: 1996

Organizational location: Department of Health

(Epidemiology/Environment)

Population covered annually: 398,449 in 2016 (provisional)

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Health and Safety Code, Title 2, Subtitle D,

Section 1. Chapter 87

Legislation year enacted: 1993

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: All major structural birth defects and fetal alcohol syndrome.

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (All gestational ages), Elective terminations (All gestational ages)

Age: Up to one year after delivery and up to 6 years for FAS, special studies and childhood genetic disorders diagnosed after infancy. Residence: In and out of state births to state residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active Case Finding, Population-based, includes entire state

Vital records: Fetal death certificates for delivery year 2009 to present Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, Obstetrics logs (i.e., labor & delivery), Regular nursery logs, ICU/NICU logs or charts, Pediatric logs, Postmortem/pathology logs, Surgery logs, Cardiac catheterization laboratories, Specialty outpatient clinics, Genetics, stillbirths and radiology logs

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, ICU/NICU logs or charts, Pediatric logs, Postmortem/pathology logs, Surgery logs, Laboratory logs, Cardiac catheterization laboratories, Specialty outpatient clinics, genetics, stillbirths and radiology logs

Other sources: Midwifery Facilities, Licensed birthing centers

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759/ICD-10-CM code Q00-Q99, Any chart with a selected list of ICD-9-CM codes outside 740-759/ICD-10-CM codes outside Q00-Q99, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), Infants with low birth weight or low gestation (<34 weeks gestational age), All stillborn infants Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: CNS condition (e.g. seizure), GI condition (e.g. intestinal blockage), GU condition (e.g. recurrent infections), Cardiovascular condition, Any infant with a codable defect

Coding: CDC coding system based on BPA

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Tests and procedures, Infant complications, Birth defect diagnostic information Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Illnesses/conditions, Prenatal care, Prenatal diagnostic information, Pregnancy/delivery complications, Family history Father: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.),

Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Family history

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Printed abstract/report filled out by staff, Electronic file/report filled out by staff at facility (laptop, web-based, etc.) Database collection and storage: Oracle

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Re-abstraction of cases, Double-checking of assigned codes, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Clinical review, Timeliness, Re-casefinding, re-review of medical records

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Time trends, Time-space cluster analyses, Capture-recapture analyses, Observed vs. expected analyses, Epidemiological studies (using only program data), Identification of potential cases for other epidemiologic studies, Needs assessment, Service delivery, Referral, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness, Prevention projects, Link registry to vital records for demographic data, special projects linking to other files (Texas Health Data for geocodes, Newborn Screening data).

System Integration

System links: Link to other state registries/databases, Link to environmental databases, Statewide hospital discharge datasets

Funding

Funding source: 23% General state funds, 70% MCH funds, 7% CDC

Other

Web site: https://www.dshs.texas.gov/birthdefects/

Surveillance reports on file: See website for publication and surveillance

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Utah

Utah Birth Defect Network (UBDN)

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Prevention/Intervention

Services, General Birth Defect Prevention Education

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Community Health Centers

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1994

Earliest year of available data: 1994

Organizational location: Department of Health (CSHCN)

Population covered annually: 50,486 for 2016

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Birth Defect Rule (R398-5)

Legislation year enacted: 1999

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Major structural and genetic defects identified by CDC and NRDPN

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (All gestational ages), Elective terminations (All gestational ages)

Age: 2 years based on mandatory reporting Residence: Utah maternal residence

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Combination of active and passive case

ascertainment; population-based

Vital records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Matched birth/death

file, Fetal birth certificate

Other state based registries: Programs for children with special needs, Newborn hearing screening program, Newborn metabolic screening program, CCHD screening program, Autism Registry

Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, Specialty outpatient clinics, Champions report live births delivered at their respective hospitals

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, Cardiac catheterization laboratories, Specialty outnatient clinics

Other specialty facilities: Prenatal diagnostic facilities (ultrasound, etc.), Cytogenetic laboratories, Genetic counseling/clinical genetic facilities Other sources: Physician reports, Lay midwives

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759/ICD-10-CM code Q00-Q99, Any chart with a selected list of ICD-9-CM codes outside 740-759/ICD-10-CM codes outside Q00-Q99, Any chart with selected procedure codes, Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), All stillborn infants, All neonatal deaths, All infants in NICU or special care nursery, All prenatally diagnosed or suspected cases, All fetal death certificates, NICU reports, infant deaths are reviewed

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: Facial dysmorphism or abnormal facies, Failure to thrive, Cardiovascular condition, All infant deaths (excluding prematurity), Childhood deaths between 1 and 6, Auditory/hearing conditions, Any infant with a codable defect

Coding: CDC coding system based on BPA, ICD-9-CM/ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Tests and procedures, Infant complications, Birth defect diagnostic information

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Illnesses/conditions, Prenatal care, Prenatal diagnostic information, Pregnancy/delivery complications, Family history

Father: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Illnesses/conditions, Family history

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Printed abstract/report filled out by staff, Printed abstract/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Electronic file/report filled out by staff at facility (laptop, web-based, etc.), Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Electronic file/report filled out by staff using remote access from office (laptop, web-based, etc.)

Database collection and storage: Access

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Double-checking of assigned codes, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Clinical review, Timeliness, Logical checks, duplicate check in tracking and surveillance module, case record form checked for completeness, timeliness through system

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Time trends, Epidemiological studies (using only program data), Identification of potential cases for other epidemiologic studies, Needs assessment, Referral, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness, Prevention projects, Oral Facial Cleft Case-Control Study, UT Center for Birth Defects Research and Prevention, International Clearinghouse for Birth Defects, Local studies

System Integration

System links: Link to other state registries/databases, Link to environmental databases, Link to Utah genealogic population database, Link to vital records

System integration: The database is linked with birth, death, and pulse oximetry screening data. Newborns having failed Pulse Oximetry Screening are integrated with UBDN.

Funding

Funding source: 7% General state funds, 66% MCH funds, 27% CDC grant

Other

Web site: http://www.health.utah.gov/birthdefect Surveillance reports on file: Http://ibis.health.utah.gov Other comments: IBIS indicators are online.

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Vermont

Birth Information Network (BIN)

Purpose: Surveillance, Referral to Services

Partner: Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Hospital

Association

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 2006

Earliest year of available data: 2006

Organizational location: Department of Health (Division of Health

Surveillance / Statistics)

Population covered annually: 6000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Act 32 (TITLE 18 VSA §5087)

Legislation year enacted: 2003

Case Definition

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 week gestation and greater or a birth weight of more than 400 grams)

Age: Up to one year after delivery

Residence: In and out of state births to state residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case-finding with case confirmation Vital records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Matched birth/death file. Fetal birth certificate

Other state based registries: Programs for children with special needs, Newborn hearing screening program, Newborn metabolic screening program

Delivery hospitals: Discharge summaries, Specialty outpatient clinics **Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals:** Discharge summaries, Specialty outpatient clinics

Third party payers: Medicaid databases, Multi-payer claims database

Other specialty facilities: Cytogenetic laboratories Other sources: Physician reports, Autopsy reports

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with selected procedure codes, Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), Any chart with an ICD-9-CM or ICD-10-CM code corresponding to a condition monitored by Vermont's registry.

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: Any infant with a codable defect

Coding: ICD-9-CM/ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Tests and procedures, Infant complications, Birth defect diagnostic information

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Illnesses/conditions, Prenatal care, Pregnancy/delivery complications, Family history

Father: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.)

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Printed abstract/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.)

Database collection and storage: Access

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SPSS, Access, Excel

Quality assurance: Comparison/verification between multiple data

sources, Clinical review, Timeliness

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Time trends, Observed vs. expected analyses, Identification of potential cases for other epidemiologic studies, Referral, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness

System Integration

System links: Link to other state registries/databases, Link case finding data to final birth file. Link to environmental databases

Funding

Funding source: 5% General state funds, 95% CDC grant

Other

Web site:

http://www.healthvermont.gov/health-statistics-vital-records/registries/bir th-information-network

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Virginia

Virginia Congenital Anomalies and Reporting Education System (VaCARES)

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services, Referral to

Prevention/Intervention Services

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals **Program status:** Currently collecting data

Start year: 1985

Earliest year of available data: 2004

Organizational location: Department of Health (Office of Family Health

Services, Division of Child and Family Health) *Population covered annually:* 101,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Code of Virginia, §

32.1-69.1https://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacodefull/title32.1/chapter2/article8.

1/

Legislation year enacted: 1985

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Major and non-major birth defects

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights)

Age: Up to 2 years of age

Residence: Any diagnoses occurring in-state

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case-finding without case confirmation

Vital records: Birth certificates

Other state based registries: Newborn hearing screening program,

Newborn metabolic screening program *Delivery hospitals:* Discharge summaries

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Discharge summaries

Other specialty facilities: Genetic counseling/clinic genetic facilities

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. abnormal facies, congenital heart disease)

Coding: ICD-9-CM/ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Infant complications, Birth defect diagnostic information

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Illnesses/conditions, Prenatal care, Pregnancy/delivery complications, Family history

Father: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.)

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Printed abstract/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Electronic file/report filled out by staff at facility (laptop, web-based, etc.)

Database collection and storage: Web-based reporting system is linked to electronic birth certificate and populates Oracle data tables

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS

Data use and analysis: Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Time trends, Epidemiological studies (using only program data), Needs assessment, Referral, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness

System Integration

System links: Link to other state registries/databases, Link case finding data to final birth file

System integration: VaCARES is part of the Virginia Vital Events Screening and Tracking System, which also houses electronic birth certificate reporting and the Virginia Early Hearing Detection and Intervention tracking systems.

Funding

Funding source: 75% MCH funds, 25% CDC grant

Other

Web site: http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/livewell/programs/vacares/

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Washington

Washington State Birth Defects Surveillance System (BDSS)

Purpose: Surveillance

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Environmental

Agencies/Organizations, Universities *Program status:* Currently collecting data *Start year:* 1986 (active), 1991 (passive) *Earliest year of available data:* 1987

Organizational location: Department of Health (Office of Family &

Community Health Improvement) **Population covered annually:** 90,000 est

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Notifiable Conditions: WAC 246-101

Legislation year enacted: 2000

Case Definition

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 weeks gestation and greater)

Age: We ascertain cases through 1 year of age for structural defects and

to age 10 for FAS/FAE, Cerebral Palsy and Autism

Residence: Resident births; children born, diagnosed, or treated in-state

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case-finding without case confirmation

Vital records: Birth certificates, Fetal birth certificate Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Disease index or discharge index

Case Ascertainment

Coding: ICD-9-CM/ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Tests and procedures, Birth defect diagnostic information

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.) **Father:** Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.)

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Printed abstract/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Case-finding Log listing of all data elements required for each case are completed by Medical Records staff, sometimes in conjunction with hospital Information Systems staff. Several facilities submit print-outs from data query of internal system of discharge data. Minimal use of diskette or other forms of electronic data transfer. A web-based reporting system is currently in development.

Database collection and storage: Web-based SQL server

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Stata Quality assurance: Validity checks

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Baseline rates, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Time trends, Observed

vs. expected analyses

System Integration

System links: Link case finding data to final birth file

Funding

Funding source: 70% General state funds, 30% MCH funds

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West Virginia

West Virginia Birth Defects Surveillance System

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services, Referral to

Prevention/Intervention Services

Partner: Hospitals, Universities, Early Childhood Prevention Programs

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1989

Earliest year of available data: 1989

Organizational location: Department of Health (Maternal and Child

Health)

Population covered annually: 20,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: WV State Code 16-5-12a Legislation year enacted: 1991; updated 2002

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: ICD-9-CM codes 740-759, 760, 764, 765, 766 with

transition to ICD-10

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 weeks gestation and greater), Elective terminations (20 weeks gestation and greater)

Age: 0-6 years

Residence: In and out of state births to state residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case-finding without case confirmation Vital records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Matched birth/death

file, Fetal birth certificate, Elective termination certificates

Other state based registries: Programs for children with special needs, Newborn hearing screening program, Newborn metabolic screening program, Infant and Maternal Mortality Review Panel

Delivery hospitals: Discharge summaries

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Discharge summaries

Other sources: Pediatric referrals of children not identified on birth

certificate

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759/ICD-10-CM code Q00-Q99, Any chart with a selected list of ICD-9-CM codes outside 740-759/ICD-10-CM codes outside Q00-Q99, Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), Infants with low birth weight or low gestation (<2500 grams or <37 weeks), All stillborn infants, All elective abortions, All neonatal deaths, All infants in NICU or special care nursery Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: Facial dysmorphism or abnormal facies, Failure to thrive, Developmental delay, CNS condition (e.g. seizure), Gl condition (e.g. intestinal blockage), GU condition (e.g. recurrent infections), Cardiovascular condition, All infant deaths (excluding prematurity), Childhood deaths between 1 and 6, Ocular conditions, Auditory/hearing conditions, Any infant with a codable defect

Coding: ICD-9-CM/ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth defect diagnostic information

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.)

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Printed abstract/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.)

Database collection and storage: Access

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: Access

Quality assurance: Comparison/verification between multiple data

sources, Timeliness

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Time trends, Epidemiological studies (using only program data), Needs assessment, Service delivery, Referral, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness, Prevention

projects

System Integration

System links: Link to other state registries/databases, Link case finding

data to final birth file

Funding

Funding source: 100% MCH funds

Other

Web site: http://wvdhhr.org/omcfh

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Wisconsin

Wisconsin Birth Defect Prevention and Surveillance System (WBDPSS)

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Early

Childhood Prevention Programs

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 2004

Earliest year of available data: 2005

Organizational location: Department of Health (Maternal and Child Health, Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health)

Population covered annually: average 69,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: State statute 253.12 Birth defect prevention and surveillance system. Enacted December 2000. The statute was updated September 2017 and was enacted on July 1, 2018. The original legislation required parent permission to submit identifiers to the registry. The 2017 updated removed that requirement and parents now opt out if they don't want identifiers included in the registry. Department of Health Services rules, Chapter DHS 116 Wisconsin Birth Defect Prevention and Surveillance System. Enacted April 2003.

Legislation year enacted: 2000 and update enacted in 2018

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: A list of 87 specific birth defects are collected. The list may be viewed on our website at

https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/cyshcn/birthdefects/index.htm. It is an appendix to the reporting form DPH 40054. The list was developed by the Scientific Committee of the Council on Birth Defect Prevention and Surveillance and is included as an appendix in the rules.

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 weeks gestation and greater)

Age: Up to 2 years after delivery

Residence: All children born in and/or receiving services in the state

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case-finding without case confirmation, Work with reporters who report batches from EMRs to assure reporting quality

Vital records: Matched birth/death file, compare registry reports to vital records periodically for selected birth defects

Case Ascertainment

Coding: ICD-9-CM/ICD-10-CM, State assigned codes assigned to all conditions collected. Reporters combine ICD-9-CM or ICD-10 with text searches to derive defects that share an ICD code.

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Birth defect diagnostic information

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.) **Father:** Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.)

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Printed abstract/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Electronic file/report filled out by staff at facility (laptop, web-based, etc.), Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Can submit one report on the website or upload multiple reports. A paper form is also available that is entered by state birth defects staff.

Database collection and storage: Oracle

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Comparison/verification between

multiple data source:

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Rates by demographic and other variables, Time trends, Observed vs. expected analyses, Referral, Grant proposals, Prevention projects

Funding

Funding source: 100% Other (revenue from birth certificate fees)

Other

Web site: https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/cyshcn/birthdefects/index.htm

Surveillance reports on file: Posted on the website

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Wyoming

Program status: Interested in developing a surveillance program

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Department of Defense

United States Department of Defense (DoD) Birth and Infant Health Research Program (BIHR)

Purpose: Surveillance, Research

Partner: Hospitals, Universities, Other DoD Programs

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1998

Earliest year of available data: 1998; data for formal analysis beginning

with 2001

Organizational location: Deployment Health Research Department,

Naval Health Research Center

Population covered annually: Approximately 100,000 per year **Statewide:** No, National/Worldwide; includes all DoD beneficiaries **Current legislation or rule:** Assistant Secretary of Defense, Health

Affairs Policy Memorandum *Legislation year enacted:* 1998

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Outcomes include those birth defects listed in the case definition of the National Birth Defects Prevention Network. For a birth defect to be represented, the diagnosis must appear at least once in an inpatient record, or at least twice on two separate dates for outpatient encounters. Same sex multiples are excluded from analysis.

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights) **Age:** Birth up to one year after delivery. Infants in the 2016 birth cohort may have incomplete data through the first year of life.

Residence: Worldwide; any birth to a US military beneficiary.

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active Case Finding, Passive case-finding with case confirmation, Passive case-finding without case confirmation, Electronic diagnostic codes from all inpatient and outpatient healthcare encounters of US military beneficiaries at both civilian and military care facilities. Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, Specialty outpatient clinics, All inpatient and outpatient encounters at both civilian and military care facilities are captured in standardized DoD data.

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, Specialty outpatient clinics, All inpatient and outpatient encounters at both civilian and military care facilities are captured in standardized DoD data.

Third party payers: All inpatient and outpatient encounters at both civilian and military care facilities are captured in standardized DoD data. **Other sources:** Validation of standardized electronic data performed by chart review of a random sample of births from military facilities.

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759/ICD-10-CM code Q00-Q99, Any chart with a selected list of ICD-9-CM codes outside 740-759/ICD-10-CM codes outside Q00-Q99, Validation of standardized electronic data performed by chart review of a random sample of births from military healthcare facilities.

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: Any infant with a codable defect

Coding: ICD-9-CM/ICD-10-CM, The BIHR program assesses outcomes through the first year of life; however, infants in the 2016 birth cohort may have incomplete data through the first year of life. Infants born on or after October 1, 2014 concluded their first year of life after the transition from ICD-9-CM to ICD-10-CM coding on October 1, 2015. For these infants, the BIHR program employed ICD-10-CM coding to assess outcomes for the final months of their assessment period.

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Tests and procedures, Infant complications, Birth defect diagnostic information

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Illnesses/conditions, Prenatal care, Prenatal diagnostic information, Pregnancy/delivery complications, Family history

Father: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Illnesses/conditions

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.)

Database collection and storage: Access, SAS

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Re-abstraction of cases, Double-checking of assigned codes, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Clinical review

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Time trends, Observed vs. expected analyses, Epidemiological studies (using only program data), Identification of potential cases for other epidemiologic studies, Grant proposals, Prevention projects, Monitor birth defect outcomes following specific parental or gestational exposures of concern.

System Integration

System links: DoD databases
System integration: DoD databases

Funding

Funding source: 100% Other federal funding (non-CDC grants)

Other

Web site:

http://www.med.navy.mil/sites/nhrc/research/mph/Pages/Reproductive-Health.aspx

Surveillance reports on file: DoD/Health Affairs policy memorandum; annual reports

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