

Major Birth Defects Data from Population-based Birth Defects Surveillance Programs in the United States, 2005-2009

Updated September 2012

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

This report contains data from 41 population-based birth defects programs. These include: Alaska Birth Defects Registry; Arkansas Reproductive Health Monitoring System; Arizona Birth Defects Monitoring Program; California Birth Defects Monitoring Program; Colorado Responds To Children With Special Needs; Connecticut Birth Defects Registry; Delaware Birth Defects Surveillance Project; Florida Birth Defects Registry; Metropolitan Atlanta Congenital Defects Program; Hawaii Birth Defects Program; Iowa Registry For Congenital and Inherited Disorders; Illinois Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes Reporting System; Indiana Birth Defects & Problems Registry; Kentucky Birth Surveillance Registry; Louisiana Birth Defects Monitoring Network; Massachusetts Center For Birth Defects Research And Prevention; Maryland Birth Defects Reporting and Information System; Maine Birth Defects Program; Michigan Birth Defects Registry; Minnesota Birth Defects Information System; Mississippi Birth Defects Registry; Missouri Birth Defects Surveillance System; North Carolina Birth Defects Monitoring Program; North Dakota Birth Defects Monitoring System; Nebraska Birth Defects Registry; New Hampshire Birth Conditions Program; New Jersey Special Child Health Services Registry; Nevada Birth Outcomes Monitoring System; New York State Congenital Malformations Registry; Ohio Connections For Children With Special Needs; Oklahoma Birth Defects Registry; Puerto Rico Birth Defects Surveillance and Prevention System; Rhode Island Birth Defects Program; South Carolina Birth Defects Program; Tennessee Birth Defects Registry; Texas Birth Defects Epidemiology and Surveillance Branch; Utah Birth Defect Network; Virginia Congenital Anomalies Reporting And Education System; Wisconsin Birth Defects Registry; West Virginia Congenital Abnormalities Registry, Education And Surveillance System; and the United States Department of Defense Birth and Infant Health Registry

Additional information and program contacts on population-based birth defects surveillance programs are available on page S121.

Alaska**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Anencephalus	<6	.	.	.	<6	<6	
Aniridia	0	.	.	.	<6	<6	
	0.0	.	.	.	.	.
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	6	.	.	.	7	15	
	1.8	.	.	.	5.0	2.7	
Anotia/microtia	9	.	.	.	8	18	
	2.7	.	.	.	5.7	3.3	
Aortic valve stenosis	<6	.	.	.	0	<6	
	.	.	.	.	0.0	.	
Atrial septal defect	401	.	.	.	315	814	
	119.9	.	.	.	224.9	148.6	
Atrioventricular septal defect (endocardial cushion defect)	18	.	.	.	12	34	
	5.4	.	.	.	8.6	6.2	
Biliary atresia	<6	.	.	.	12	16	
	.	.	.	.	8.6	2.9	
Bladder exstrophy	<6	.	.	.	<6	6	
	.	.	.	.	.	1.1	
Choanal atresia	7	.	.	.	<6	12	
	2.1	.	.	.	.	2.2	
Cleft lip with and without cleft palate	51	.	.	.	55	118	
	15.3	.	.	.	39.3	21.5	
Cleft palate without cleft lip	23	.	.	.	52	84	
	6.9	.	.	.	37.1	15.3	
Coarctation of aorta	18	.	.	.	6	25	
	5.4	.	.	.	4.3	4.6	
Common truncus	7	.	.	.	<6	12	
	2.1	.	.	.	.	2.2	
Congenital cataract	11	.	.	.	16	30	
	3.3	.	.	.	11.4	5.5	
Congenital hip dislocation	67	.	.	.	29	106	
	20.0	.	.	.	20.7	19.3	
Diaphragmatic hernia	11	.	.	.	21	36	
	3.3	.	.	.	15.0	6.6	
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	43	.	.	.	30	87	
	12.9	.	.	.	21.4	15.9	
Ebstein anomaly	<6	.	.	.	<6	<6	
	
Encephalocele	10	.	.	.	13	24	
	3.0	.	.	.	9.3	4.4	
Epispadias	<6	.	.	.	<6	6	
	.	.	.	.	.	1.1	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	9	.	.	.	6	16	
	2.7	.	.	.	4.3	2.9	
Hirschsprung disease (congenital megacolon)	19	.	.	.	12	36	
	5.7	.	.	.	8.6	6.6	
Hydrocephalus without spina bifida	27	.	.	.	19	59	
	8.1	.	.	.	13.6	10.8	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	10	.	.	.	<6	14	
	3.0	.	.	.	.	2.6	
Hypospadias*	203	.	.	.	45	297	
	128.9	.	.	.	62.1	129.1	
Microcephalus	53	.	.	.	45	107	
	15.9	.	.	.	32.1	19.5	
Obstructive genitourinary defect	191	.	.	.	62	284	
	57.1	.	.	.	44.3	51.8	
Patent ductus arteriosus	265	.	.	.	168	506	1
	79.3	.	.	.	119.9	92.3	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	38	.	.	.	36	80	
	11.4	.	.	.	25.7	14.6	
Pyloric stenosis	68	.	.	.	65	143	
	20.3	.	.	.	46.4	26.1	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	29	.	.	.	19	52	
	8.7	.	.	.	13.6	9.5	

Alaska**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Reduction deformity, lower limbs	26 <i>7.8</i>	.	.	.	17 <i>12.1</i>	49 <i>8.9</i>	
Reduction deformity, upper limbs	11 <i>3.3</i>	.	.	.	8 <i>5.7</i>	24 <i>4.4</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	28 <i>8.4</i>	.	.	.	8 <i>5.7</i>	44 <i>8.0</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	18 <i>5.4</i>	.	.	.	16 <i>11.4</i>	35 <i>6.4</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	13 <i>3.9</i>	.	.	.	14 <i>10.0</i>	30 <i>5.5</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous return (TAPVR)	<6 .	.	.	.	<6 .	11 <i>2.0</i>	
Transposition of great arteries - All	12 <i>3.6</i>	.	.	.	11 <i>7.9</i>	24 <i>4.4</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	6 <i>1.8</i>	.	.	.	<6 .	9 <i>1.6</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	6 <i>1.8</i>	.	.	.	<6 .	8 <i>1.5</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	<6 .	.	.	.	<6 .	12 <i>2.2</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	246 <i>73.6</i>	.	.	.	270 <i>192.7</i>	559 <i>102.0</i>	2
Total Live Births	33432	.	.	.	14009	54796	
Total Male Live Births	15754	.	.	.	7244	22998	

*Hypospadias: prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown race

Alaska**Trisomy Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Age		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35 and greater		
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	51 <i>13.7</i>	36 <i>52.5</i>	87 <i>15.9</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	<6 .	<6 .	8 <i>1.5</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	<6 .	<6 .	12 <i>2.2</i>	
Total Live Births	37354	6859	54796	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

1. Patent ductus arteriosus - only birth weight =>2500 grams Infants.
2. Ventricular septal defect - The ABDR is a passive surveillance system. Reports are not submitted as 'probable'. The ABDR does not conduct case verification on these reports.

General comments

- Alaska conducts surveillance for FAS using FASSNET methodology. Contact the program for data on FAS and FASD.
- Cases matched to Alaska birth certificates only; birth cohort 2002-2006 for major anomalies only
- Data was indicated by race for non-hispanic White and non-hispanic AK Native only. Live birth numbers were queried from VS data sets and not from published VS data as VS does not publish break downs on these two races with indicated ethnicity.
- The ABDR does not collect data on still births or terminations; live birth information only.
- The ABDR does not collect or provide information on amniotic bands.
- The ABDR does not provide data to any other state agency for the purpose of further metabolic and/or medical testing.
- The ABDR does not provide numbers for cells with <6 cases.
- The Alaska Birth Defects Registry collected data during all years of this birth cohort
- The Alaska Birth Defects Registry does not provide data on individual years within the birth cohort. Only Totals by Race and Age are presented with individual year data
- The Alaska Birth Defects Registry uses the ICD-9 coding system.

Arizona
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Anencephalus	21 <i>1.0</i>	4 <i>2.1</i>	41 <i>1.9</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	4 <i>1.3</i>	73 <i>1.5</i>	
Aniridia	1 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>0.1</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	10 <i>0.5</i>	1 <i>0.5</i>	28 <i>1.3</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	44 <i>0.9</i>	
Anotia/microtia	15 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	37 <i>1.7</i>	3 <i>2.0</i>	10 <i>3.2</i>	65 <i>1.3</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	37 <i>1.8</i>	2 <i>1.1</i>	42 <i>2.0</i>	2 <i>1.3</i>	6 <i>1.9</i>	89 <i>1.8</i>	
Biliary atresia	2 <i>0.1</i>	2 <i>1.1</i>	6 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	12 <i>0.2</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	3 <i>0.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	9 <i>0.2</i>	
Choanal atresia	20 <i>1.0</i>	1 <i>0.5</i>	17 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	42 <i>0.9</i>	
Cleft lip with and without cleft palate	202 <i>9.8</i>	13 <i>7.0</i>	239 <i>11.1</i>	16 <i>10.5</i>	72 <i>23.3</i>	549 <i>11.2</i>	
Cleft palate without cleft lip	114 <i>5.5</i>	7 <i>3.8</i>	148 <i>6.9</i>	14 <i>9.2</i>	20 <i>6.5</i>	310 <i>6.3</i>	
Coarctation of aorta	109 <i>5.3</i>	4 <i>2.1</i>	90 <i>4.2</i>	6 <i>3.9</i>	12 <i>3.9</i>	225 <i>4.6</i>	
Common truncus	11 <i>0.5</i>	1 <i>0.5</i>	11 <i>0.5</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	26 <i>0.5</i>	
Congenital cataract	8 <i>0.4</i>	1 <i>0.5</i>	19 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>1.0</i>	33 <i>0.7</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	38 <i>1.8</i>	3 <i>1.6</i>	44 <i>2.0</i>	2 <i>1.3</i>	11 <i>3.6</i>	100 <i>2.0</i>	
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	248 <i>12.1</i>	18 <i>9.7</i>	280 <i>13.0</i>	16 <i>10.5</i>	37 <i>12.0</i>	608 <i>12.4</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	15 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	13 <i>0.6</i>	2 <i>1.3</i>	5 <i>1.6</i>	36 <i>0.7</i>	
Encephalocele	10 <i>0.5</i>	2 <i>1.1</i>	17 <i>0.8</i>	2 <i>1.3</i>	3 <i>1.0</i>	34 <i>0.7</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	43 <i>2.1</i>	2 <i>1.1</i>	41 <i>1.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>1.9</i>	92 <i>1.9</i>	
Gastroschisis	91 <i>4.4</i>	5 <i>2.7</i>	132 <i>6.1</i>	3 <i>2.0</i>	25 <i>8.1</i>	265 <i>5.4</i>	
Hirschsprung disease (congenital megacolon)	31 <i>1.5</i>	6 <i>3.2</i>	23 <i>1.1</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	64 <i>1.3</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	65 <i>3.2</i>	6 <i>3.2</i>	51 <i>2.4</i>	3 <i>2.0</i>	9 <i>2.9</i>	136 <i>2.8</i>	
Omphalocele	33 <i>1.6</i>	3 <i>1.6</i>	37 <i>1.7</i>	6 <i>3.9</i>	3 <i>1.0</i>	84 <i>1.7</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	80 <i>3.9</i>	6 <i>3.2</i>	115 <i>5.3</i>	6 <i>3.9</i>	18 <i>5.8</i>	230 <i>4.7</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	36 <i>1.8</i>	4 <i>2.1</i>	50 <i>2.3</i>	3 <i>2.0</i>	11 <i>3.6</i>	107 <i>2.2</i>	
Reduction deformity, lower limbs	10 <i>0.5</i>	7 <i>3.8</i>	25 <i>1.2</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	3 <i>1.0</i>	47 <i>1.0</i>	
Reduction deformity, upper limbs	34 <i>1.7</i>	5 <i>2.7</i>	56 <i>2.6</i>	2 <i>1.3</i>	10 <i>3.2</i>	111 <i>2.3</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	64 <i>3.1</i>	7 <i>3.8</i>	81 <i>3.8</i>	4 <i>2.6</i>	11 <i>3.6</i>	173 <i>3.5</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	79 <i>3.8</i>	7 <i>3.8</i>	97 <i>4.5</i>	5 <i>3.3</i>	19 <i>6.1</i>	212 <i>4.3</i>	
Transposition of great arteries - All	53 <i>2.6</i>	5 <i>2.7</i>	42 <i>2.0</i>	3 <i>2.0</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	108 <i>2.2</i>	
dextro-Transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	50 <i>2.4</i>	5 <i>2.7</i>	34 <i>1.6</i>	3 <i>2.0</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	97 <i>2.0</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	15 <i>0.7</i>	4 <i>2.1</i>	26 <i>1.2</i>	5 <i>3.3</i>	3 <i>1.0</i>	54 <i>1.1</i>	

Arizona**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	37	4	40	5	10	97	
	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.0</i>	
Total Live Births	205619	18626	214999	15253	30914	491930	

**Total includes unknown race

Arizona**Trisomy Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Age		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35 and greater		
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	340 <i>7.9</i>	268 <i>43.3</i>	608 <i>12.4</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	41 <i>1.0</i>	12 <i>1.9</i>	54 <i>1.1</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	63 <i>1.5</i>	33 <i>5.3</i>	97 <i>2.0</i>	
Total Live Births	429859	61931	491930	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

General comments

-In this data submission, ABDMP adhered to the requested race/Hispanic categories. However, for traditional in-state reports ABDMP categorizes Whites as Hispanic or non-Hispanic, and for other races (i.e. Black, Asian, and American Indian) retains the single race code regardless of their Hispanic designation.

Arkansas
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Amniotic bands	26 <i>1.9</i>	11 <i>2.8</i>	1 <i>0.5</i>	1 <i>2.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	39 <i>1.9</i>	
Anencephalus	46 <i>3.4</i>	6 <i>1.5</i>	11 <i>5.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	63 <i>3.1</i>	
Aniridia	2 <i>0.1</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>0.2</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	25 <i>1.8</i>	7 <i>1.8</i>	3 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>18.0</i>	37 <i>1.8</i>	
Anotia/microtia	22 <i>1.6</i>	3 <i>0.8</i>	15 <i>7.0</i>	1 <i>2.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	41 <i>2.0</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	47 <i>3.5</i>	5 <i>1.3</i>	3 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	55 <i>2.7</i>	
Atrial septal defect	401 <i>29.5</i>	93 <i>23.9</i>	52 <i>24.3</i>	14 <i>33.1</i>	5 <i>44.9</i>	565 <i>28.0</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (endocardial cushion defect)	92 <i>6.8</i>	24 <i>6.2</i>	9 <i>4.2</i>	2 <i>4.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	127 <i>6.3</i>	
Biliary atresia	5 <i>0.4</i>	5 <i>1.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	10 <i>0.5</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	4 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>0.2</i>	
Choanal atresia	8 <i>0.6</i>	3 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>9.0</i>	12 <i>0.6</i>	
Cleft lip with and without cleft palate	173 <i>12.7</i>	31 <i>8.0</i>	19 <i>8.9</i>	2 <i>4.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	225 <i>11.2</i>	
Cleft palate without cleft lip	108 <i>7.9</i>	20 <i>5.1</i>	11 <i>5.1</i>	1 <i>2.4</i>	1 <i>9.0</i>	141 <i>7.0</i>	
Coarctation of aorta	102 <i>7.5</i>	20 <i>5.1</i>	8 <i>3.7</i>	1 <i>2.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	131 <i>6.5</i>	
Common truncus	9 <i>0.7</i>	3 <i>0.8</i>	2 <i>0.9</i>	1 <i>2.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	15 <i>0.7</i>	
Congenital cataract	52 <i>3.8</i>	16 <i>4.1</i>	7 <i>3.3</i>	1 <i>2.4</i>	1 <i>9.0</i>	77 <i>3.8</i>	
Congenital hip dislocation	17 <i>1.3</i>	3 <i>0.8</i>	3 <i>1.4</i>	1 <i>2.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	24 <i>1.2</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	47 <i>3.5</i>	8 <i>2.1</i>	6 <i>2.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	61 <i>3.0</i>	
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	170 <i>12.5</i>	27 <i>6.9</i>	39 <i>18.2</i>	6 <i>14.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	242 <i>12.0</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	8 <i>0.6</i>	2 <i>0.5</i>	3 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>9.0</i>	14 <i>0.7</i>	
Encephalocele	15 <i>1.1</i>	9 <i>2.3</i>	4 <i>1.9</i>	1 <i>2.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	29 <i>1.4</i>	
Epispadias	10 <i>0.7</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	12 <i>0.6</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	42 <i>3.1</i>	6 <i>1.5</i>	5 <i>2.3</i>	3 <i>7.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	56 <i>2.8</i>	
Fetus or newborn affected by maternal alcohol use	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	
Gastroschisis	91 <i>6.7</i>	14 <i>3.6</i>	8 <i>3.7</i>	1 <i>2.4</i>	2 <i>18.0</i>	116 <i>5.7</i>	
Hirschsprung disease (congenital megacolon)	41 <i>3.0</i>	11 <i>2.8</i>	2 <i>0.9</i>	1 <i>2.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	55 <i>2.7</i>	
Hydrocephalus without spina bifida	69 <i>5.1</i>	21 <i>5.4</i>	12 <i>5.6</i>	2 <i>4.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	104 <i>5.2</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	54 <i>4.0</i>	13 <i>3.3</i>	2 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>9.0</i>	70 <i>3.5</i>	
Hypospadias*	630 <i>90.0</i>	131 <i>66.6</i>	29 <i>26.8</i>	7 <i>32.3</i>	5 <i>90.4</i>	802 <i>77.7</i>	
Microcephalus	22 <i>1.6</i>	12 <i>3.1</i>	6 <i>2.8</i>	4 <i>9.5</i>	1 <i>9.0</i>	45 <i>2.2</i>	
Obstructive genitourinary defect	253 <i>18.6</i>	63 <i>16.2</i>	46 <i>21.5</i>	5 <i>11.8</i>	1 <i>9.0</i>	368 <i>18.2</i>	
Omphalocele	29 <i>2.1</i>	16 <i>4.1</i>	3 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	48 <i>2.4</i>	

Arkansas**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Patent ductus arteriosus	88 6.5	26 6.7	15 7.0	3 7.1	3 27.0	135 6.7	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	186 13.7	56 14.4	24 11.2	9 21.3	1 9.0	276 13.7	
Pulmonary valve atresia	9 0.7	3 0.8	1 0.5	1 2.4	0 0.0	14 0.7	
Pyloric stenosis	269 19.8	34 8.7	60 28.0	2 4.7	3 27.0	368 18.2	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	95 7.0	28 7.2	25 11.7	6 14.2	1 9.0	155 7.7	
Reduction deformity, lower limbs	37 2.7	16 4.1	4 1.9	0 0.0	0 0.0	57 2.8	
Reduction deformity, upper limbs	61 4.5	15 3.9	12 5.6	4 9.5	0 0.0	92 4.6	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	27 2.0	12 3.1	8 3.7	0 0.0	0 0.0	47 2.3	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	72 5.3	6 1.5	13 6.1	0 0.0	0 0.0	91 4.5	
Tetralogy of Fallot	64 4.7	15 3.9	7 3.3	1 2.4	0 0.0	87 4.3	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous return (TAPVR)	13 1.0	5 1.3	2 0.9	1 2.4	1 9.0	22 1.1	
Transposition of great arteries - All	66 4.9	11 2.8	6 2.8	1 2.4	0 0.0	84 4.2	
dextro-Transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	60 4.4	10 2.6	5 2.3	1 2.4	0 0.0	76 3.8	
Tricuspid valve atresia	6 0.4	3 0.8	4 1.9	0 0.0	0 0.0	13 0.6	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	14 1.0	4 1.0	2 0.9	0 0.0	0 0.0	20 1.0	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	37 2.7	14 3.6	1 0.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	52 2.6	
Ventricular septal defect	856 63.0	158 40.6	159 74.2	25 59.1	5 44.9	1203 59.6	
Total Live Births	135927	38898	21430	4228	1113	201763	
Total Male Live Births	69974	19684	10822	2166	553	103282	

*Hypospadias: prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown race

Arkansas**Trisomy Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Age		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35 and greater		
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	142 <i>7.6</i>	99 <i>63.5</i>	242 <i>12.0</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	14 <i>0.8</i>	6 <i>3.8</i>	20 <i>1.0</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	30 <i>1.6</i>	22 <i>14.1</i>	52 <i>2.6</i>	
Total Live Births	186100	15602	201763	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

General comments

-Stillborns include fetal losses at any gestational age and subjects where outcome is unknown.

California
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total***	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Amniotic bands	13 <i>1.4</i>	* .	24 <i>1.1</i>	* .	* .	47 <i>1.4</i>	
Anencephalus	13 <i>1.4</i>	* .	53 <i>2.5</i>	* .	0 <i>0.0</i>	98 <i>2.8</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	6 <i>0.7</i>	* .	17 <i>0.8</i>	* .	0 <i>0.0</i>	27 <i>0.8</i>	
Anotia/microtia	11 <i>1.2</i>	* .	87 <i>4.1</i>	9 <i>5.6</i>	* .	115 <i>3.3</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	20 <i>2.2</i>	* .	41 <i>2.0</i>	* .	* .	68 <i>2.0</i>	
Atrial septal defect	123 <i>13.7</i>	28 <i>17.9</i>	351 <i>16.7</i>	28 <i>17.5</i>	5 <i>19.1</i>	550 <i>15.9</i>	1
Atrioventricular septal defect (endocardial cushion defect)	45 <i>5.0</i>	14 <i>9.0</i>	91 <i>4.3</i>	8 <i>5.0</i>	* .	166 <i>4.8</i>	
Biliary atresia	6 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	8 <i>0.4</i>	* .	* .	18 <i>0.5</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	* .	0 <i>0.0</i>	* .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>0.1</i>	
Choanal atresia	* .	0 <i>0.0</i>	* .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	8 <i>0.2</i>	
Cleft lip with and without cleft palate	83 <i>9.2</i>	* .	215 <i>10.3</i>	20 <i>12.5</i>	* .	350 <i>10.1</i>	
Cleft palate without cleft lip	37 <i>4.1</i>	* .	108 <i>5.1</i>	9 <i>5.6</i>	* .	169 <i>4.9</i>	2
Coarctation of aorta	47 <i>5.2</i>	8 <i>5.1</i>	94 <i>4.5</i>	* .	* .	168 <i>4.9</i>	
Common truncus	* .	* .	7 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	10 <i>0.3</i>	
Congenital cataract	12 <i>1.3</i>	* .	19 <i>0.9</i>	* .	0 <i>0.0</i>	36 <i>1.0</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	25 <i>2.8</i>	* .	51 <i>2.4</i>	* .	* .	86 <i>2.5</i>	
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	104 <i>11.6</i>	19 <i>12.2</i>	313 <i>14.9</i>	* .	* .	488 <i>14.1</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	7 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	13 <i>0.6</i>	* .	0 <i>0.0</i>	24 <i>0.7</i>	
Encephalocele	* .	* .	20 <i>1.0</i>	* .	* .	32 <i>0.9</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	12 <i>1.3</i>	* .	29 <i>1.4</i>	* .	* .	48 <i>1.4</i>	3
Fetus or newborn affected by maternal alcohol use	* .	0 <i>0.0</i>	* .	* .	0 <i>0.0</i>	* .	
Gastroschisis	46 <i>5.1</i>	6 <i>3.8</i>	115 <i>5.5</i>	14 <i>8.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	187 <i>5.4</i>	
Hydrocephalus without spina bifida	27 <i>3.0</i>	7 <i>4.5</i>	66 <i>3.1</i>	* .	* .	110 <i>3.2</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	20 <i>2.2</i>	* .	47 <i>2.2</i>	5 <i>3.1</i>	* .	81 <i>2.3</i>	
Hypospadias**	68 <i>14.7</i>	11 <i>13.7</i>	78 <i>7.3</i>	6 <i>7.3</i>	* .	172 <i>9.7</i>	4
Omphalocele	7 <i>0.8</i>	* .	26 <i>1.2</i>	* .	0 <i>0.0</i>	46 <i>1.3</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	52 <i>5.8</i>	9 <i>5.8</i>	108 <i>5.1</i>	15 <i>9.4</i>	* .	190 <i>5.5</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	30 <i>3.3</i>	* .	81 <i>3.9</i>	12 <i>7.5</i>	* .	142 <i>4.1</i>	5
Reduction deformity, lower limbs	13 <i>1.4</i>	* .	25 <i>1.2</i>	* .	* .	46 <i>1.3</i>	
Reduction deformity, upper limbs	25 <i>2.8</i>	7 <i>4.5</i>	59 <i>2.8</i>	7 <i>4.4</i>	* .	104 <i>3.0</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	11 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	32 <i>1.5</i>	5 <i>3.1</i>	* .	50 <i>1.4</i>	6
Spina bifida without anencephalus	25 <i>2.8</i>	* .	93 <i>4.4</i>	* .	0 <i>0.0</i>	142 <i>4.1</i>	

California**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total***	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Tetralogy of Fallot	27 <i>3.0</i>	* .	66 <i>3.1</i>	5 <i>3.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	102 <i>3.0</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous return (TAPVR)	9 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	35 <i>1.7</i>	* .	0 <i>0.0</i>	47 <i>1.4</i>	
dextro-Transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	21 <i>2.3</i>	* .	34 <i>1.6</i>	* .	0 <i>0.0</i>	61 <i>1.8</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia	9 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	14 <i>0.7</i>	* .	* .	25 <i>0.7</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	7 <i>0.8</i>	* .	21 <i>1.0</i>	* .	0 <i>0.0</i>	43 <i>1.2</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	16 <i>1.8</i>	5 <i>3.2</i>	52 <i>2.5</i>	* .	* .	101 <i>2.9</i>	
Total Live Births	89951	15616	209751	15999	2614	345349	
Total Male Live Births	46356	8026	106684	8234	1339	176557	

*Cell size suppressed to protect confidentiality or to indicate case count <5

**Hypospadias: prevalence per 10,000 male live births

***Total includes unknown race

California**Trisomy Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Age		Total***	Notes
	Less than 35	35 and greater		
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	254 8.3	222 58.7	488 14.1	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	24 0.8	11 2.9	43 1.2	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	44 1.4	42 11.1	101 2.9	
Total Live Births	307458	37847	345349	

***Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

- 1.ASD: 1) only cases confirmed by physician review or echo or cath or surgery or autopsy are included; 2) if the ASD is a component of another major heart malformation, it is not counted
- 2.Submucous cleft and bifid uvula are not included in this report.
- 3.Isolated tracheoesophageal fistula is not included in this report.
- 4.Hypospadias case counts include only 2nd and 3rd degree.
- 5.Anal stenosis is not included in this report.
- 6.Unilateral renal agenesis/hypoplasia is not included in this report.

General comments

- Cases with chromosomal defects other than trisomy 13, 18 and 21 are not included in this report.
- Cases with single gene disorders are not included in this report.
- Stillbirth >= 20 wks is included for all defect types.

Colorado Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Anencephalus	24 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	22 <i>2.0</i>	2 <i>1.7</i>	1 <i>4.1</i>	52 <i>1.5</i>	1
Aniridia	6 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>0.2</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	26 <i>1.3</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	17 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	48 <i>1.4</i>	
Anotia/microtia	46 <i>2.2</i>	6 <i>3.9</i>	48 <i>4.4</i>	2 <i>1.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	104 <i>3.0</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	83 <i>4.0</i>	3 <i>2.0</i>	31 <i>2.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>4.1</i>	118 <i>3.4</i>	
Atrial septal defect	1908 <i>91.9</i>	211 <i>138.3</i>	1107 <i>100.7</i>	113 <i>97.6</i>	18 <i>73.1</i>	3394 <i>97.2</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (endocardial cushion defect)	76 <i>3.7</i>	8 <i>5.2</i>	38 <i>3.5</i>	6 <i>5.2</i>	1 <i>4.1</i>	131 <i>3.8</i>	2
Biliary atresia	23 <i>1.1</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	10 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	34 <i>1.0</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	6 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>4.1</i>	10 <i>0.3</i>	
Choanal atresia	35 <i>1.7</i>	5 <i>3.3</i>	19 <i>1.7</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	1 <i>4.1</i>	64 <i>1.8</i>	
Cleft lip with and without cleft palate	225 <i>10.8</i>	12 <i>7.9</i>	146 <i>13.3</i>	6 <i>5.2</i>	5 <i>20.3</i>	405 <i>11.6</i>	
Cleft palate without cleft lip	170 <i>8.2</i>	10 <i>6.6</i>	94 <i>8.6</i>	6 <i>5.2</i>	4 <i>16.2</i>	289 <i>8.3</i>	
Coarctation of aorta	192 <i>9.3</i>	11 <i>7.2</i>	86 <i>7.8</i>	3 <i>2.6</i>	1 <i>4.1</i>	296 <i>8.5</i>	
Common truncus	12 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	19 <i>0.5</i>	
Congenital cataract	44 <i>2.1</i>	3 <i>2.0</i>	22 <i>2.0</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	71 <i>2.0</i>	
Congenital hip dislocation	307 <i>14.8</i>	11 <i>7.2</i>	149 <i>13.6</i>	13 <i>11.2</i>	3 <i>12.2</i>	489 <i>14.0</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	82 <i>4.0</i>	6 <i>3.9</i>	36 <i>3.3</i>	5 <i>4.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	137 <i>3.9</i>	
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	293 <i>14.1</i>	28 <i>18.4</i>	171 <i>15.6</i>	15 <i>13.0</i>	1 <i>4.1</i>	743 <i>21.3</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	15 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	9 <i>0.8</i>	3 <i>2.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	27 <i>0.8</i>	
Encephalocele	14 <i>0.7</i>	3 <i>2.0</i>	13 <i>1.2</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	36 <i>1.0</i>	
Epispadias	27 <i>1.3</i>	2 <i>1.3</i>	14 <i>1.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	43 <i>1.2</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	90 <i>4.3</i>	7 <i>4.6</i>	35 <i>3.2</i>	3 <i>2.6</i>	1 <i>4.1</i>	138 <i>4.0</i>	
Gastroschisis	74 <i>3.6</i>	4 <i>2.6</i>	74 <i>6.7</i>	2 <i>1.7</i>	3 <i>12.2</i>	162 <i>4.6</i>	3
Hirschsprung disease (congenital megacolon)	55 <i>2.6</i>	6 <i>3.9</i>	18 <i>1.6</i>	2 <i>1.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	82 <i>2.3</i>	
Hydrocephalus without spina bifida	140 <i>6.7</i>	18 <i>11.8</i>	104 <i>9.5</i>	6 <i>5.2</i>	3 <i>12.2</i>	280 <i>8.0</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	58 <i>2.8</i>	4 <i>2.6</i>	27 <i>2.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	90 <i>2.6</i>	
Hypospadias*	1513 <i>141.9</i>	105 <i>134.4</i>	393 <i>69.7</i>	55 <i>93.3</i>	12 <i>98.6</i>	2095 <i>117.0</i>	
Microcephalus	144 <i>6.9</i>	18 <i>11.8</i>	120 <i>10.9</i>	5 <i>4.3</i>	2 <i>8.1</i>	294 <i>8.4</i>	
Obstructive genitourinary defect	845 <i>40.7</i>	63 <i>41.3</i>	416 <i>37.9</i>	59 <i>50.9</i>	11 <i>44.7</i>	1417 <i>40.6</i>	
Omphalocele	37 <i>1.8</i>	6 <i>3.9</i>	21 <i>1.9</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	79 <i>2.3</i>	4
Patent ductus arteriosus	814 <i>39.2</i>	82 <i>53.8</i>	451 <i>41.0</i>	48 <i>41.5</i>	11 <i>44.7</i>	1414 <i>40.5</i>	5
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	161 <i>7.8</i>	21 <i>13.8</i>	108 <i>9.8</i>	8 <i>6.9</i>	1 <i>4.1</i>	302 <i>8.7</i>	

Colorado**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Pulmonary valve atresia	36 <i>1.7</i>	7 <i>4.6</i>	30 <i>2.7</i>	2 <i>1.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	76 <i>2.2</i>	
Pyloric stenosis	277 <i>13.3</i>	15 <i>9.8</i>	188 <i>17.1</i>	4 <i>3.5</i>	4 <i>16.2</i>	489 <i>14.0</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	116 <i>5.6</i>	7 <i>4.6</i>	80 <i>7.3</i>	6 <i>5.2</i>	2 <i>8.1</i>	219 <i>6.3</i>	
Reduction deformity, lower limbs	37 <i>1.8</i>	2 <i>1.3</i>	11 <i>1.0</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	1 <i>4.1</i>	55 <i>1.6</i>	
Reduction deformity, upper limbs	56 <i>2.7</i>	4 <i>2.6</i>	34 <i>3.1</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	1 <i>4.1</i>	107 <i>3.1</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	115 <i>5.5</i>	9 <i>5.9</i>	48 <i>4.4</i>	2 <i>1.7</i>	1 <i>4.1</i>	193 <i>5.5</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	68 <i>3.3</i>	2 <i>1.3</i>	42 <i>3.8</i>	2 <i>1.7</i>	1 <i>4.1</i>	121 <i>3.5</i>	6
Tetralogy of Fallot	86 <i>4.1</i>	9 <i>5.9</i>	42 <i>3.8</i>	9 <i>7.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	146 <i>4.2</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous return (TAPVR)	15 <i>0.7</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	21 <i>1.9</i>	2 <i>1.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	41 <i>1.2</i>	
Transposition of great arteries - All	59 <i>2.8</i>	6 <i>3.9</i>	34 <i>3.1</i>	3 <i>2.6</i>	1 <i>4.1</i>	107 <i>3.1</i>	
dextro-Transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	39 <i>1.9</i>	3 <i>2.0</i>	17 <i>1.5</i>	2 <i>1.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	64 <i>1.8</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	25 <i>1.2</i>	5 <i>3.3</i>	22 <i>2.0</i>	2 <i>1.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	56 <i>1.6</i>	7
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	27 <i>1.3</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	6 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>8.1</i>	94 <i>2.7</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	39 <i>1.9</i>	3 <i>2.0</i>	29 <i>2.6</i>	3 <i>2.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	163 <i>4.7</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	921 <i>44.4</i>	75 <i>49.2</i>	543 <i>49.4</i>	39 <i>33.7</i>	10 <i>40.6</i>	1614 <i>46.2</i>	8
Total Live Births	207564	15254	109893	11580	2463	349062	
Total Male Live Births	106639	7810	56394	5896	1217	179134	

*Hypospadias: prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown race

Colorado**Trisomy Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Age		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35 and greater		
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	300 <i>10.2</i>	395 <i>72.1</i>	743 <i>21.3</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	41 <i>1.4</i>	45 <i>8.2</i>	94 <i>2.7</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	68 <i>2.3</i>	78 <i>14.2</i>	163 <i>4.7</i>	
Total Live Births	294218	54818	349062	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

1. Anencephalus: live births and fetal deaths any gestational age
2. Atrioventricular septal defect: Cannot include Inlet VSD
3. Gastroschisis: medical record review
4. Omphalocele: medical record review
5. Patent ductus arteriosus: birth weight greater than or equal to 2500 grams
6. Spina bifida without anencephalus: live birth and fetal deaths any gestational age
7. Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis: Tricuspid stenosis and hypoplasia included
8. Ventricular septal defects: includes probable cases

General comments

- Contact State Program directly in regards to fetal alcohol syndrome
- CDPHE disclaims responsibility for any analysis, interpretations, or conclusions

Connecticut
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2008 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Amniotic bands	1 <i>0.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.1</i>	
Anencephalus	27 <i>2.7</i>	3 <i>1.5</i>	5 <i>1.5</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	36 <i>2.2</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	2 <i>0.2</i>	1 <i>0.5</i>	4 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>0.4</i>	
Anotia/microtia	8 <i>0.8</i>	1 <i>0.5</i>	4 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	13 <i>0.8</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	7 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	9 <i>0.5</i>	
Atrial septal defect	463 <i>46.8</i>	144 <i>72.5</i>	172 <i>50.7</i>	47 <i>52.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	837 <i>50.6</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (endocardial cushion defect)	33 <i>3.3</i>	9 <i>4.5</i>	9 <i>2.7</i>	2 <i>2.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	53 <i>3.2</i>	
Biliary atresia	4 <i>0.4</i>	4 <i>2.0</i>	4 <i>1.2</i>	2 <i>2.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	14 <i>0.8</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	3 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>0.5</i>	3 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>0.4</i>	
Choanal atresia	15 <i>1.5</i>	3 <i>1.5</i>	7 <i>2.1</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	26 <i>1.6</i>	
Cleft lip with and without cleft palate	65 <i>6.6</i>	15 <i>7.5</i>	30 <i>8.8</i>	5 <i>5.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	115 <i>6.9</i>	
Cleft palate without cleft lip	56 <i>5.7</i>	6 <i>3.0</i>	14 <i>4.1</i>	6 <i>6.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	82 <i>5.0</i>	
Coarctation of aorta	40 <i>4.0</i>	9 <i>4.5</i>	19 <i>5.6</i>	2 <i>2.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	71 <i>4.3</i>	
Common truncus	4 <i>0.4</i>	1 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>2.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>0.4</i>	
Congenital cataract	6 <i>0.6</i>	3 <i>1.5</i>	7 <i>2.1</i>	2 <i>2.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	19 <i>1.1</i>	
Congenital hip dislocation	82 <i>8.3</i>	7 <i>3.5</i>	30 <i>8.8</i>	8 <i>8.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	128 <i>7.7</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	25 <i>2.5</i>	6 <i>3.0</i>	11 <i>3.2</i>	3 <i>3.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	46 <i>2.8</i>	
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	146 <i>14.8</i>	28 <i>14.1</i>	40 <i>11.8</i>	6 <i>6.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	222 <i>13.4</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	5 <i>0.5</i>	2 <i>1.0</i>	6 <i>1.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	13 <i>0.8</i>	
Encephalocele	6 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>2.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	13 <i>0.8</i>	
Epispadias	6 <i>0.6</i>	4 <i>2.0</i>	12 <i>3.5</i>	2 <i>2.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	24 <i>1.5</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	32 <i>3.2</i>	5 <i>2.5</i>	8 <i>2.4</i>	2 <i>2.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	47 <i>2.8</i>	
Fetus or newborn affected by maternal alcohol use	12 <i>1.2</i>	7 <i>3.5</i>	4 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	25 <i>1.5</i>	
Gastroschisis	56 <i>5.7</i>	12 <i>6.0</i>	29 <i>8.6</i>	3 <i>3.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	101 <i>6.1</i>	
Hirschsprung disease (congenital megacolon)	22 <i>2.2</i>	11 <i>5.5</i>	11 <i>3.2</i>	2 <i>2.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	48 <i>2.9</i>	
Hydrocephalus without spina bifida	44 <i>4.4</i>	16 <i>8.1</i>	22 <i>6.5</i>	3 <i>3.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	85 <i>5.1</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	16 <i>1.6</i>	3 <i>1.5</i>	11 <i>3.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	30 <i>1.8</i>	
Hypospadias*	420 <i>83.1</i>	64 <i>62.8</i>	75 <i>43.1</i>	26 <i>56.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	591 <i>69.8</i>	
Microcephalus	29 <i>2.9</i>	16 <i>8.1</i>	19 <i>5.6</i>	2 <i>2.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	66 <i>4.0</i>	
Obstructive genitourinary defect	29 <i>2.9</i>	5 <i>2.5</i>	13 <i>3.8</i>	4 <i>4.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	51 <i>3.1</i>	
Omphalocele	9 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	13 <i>0.8</i>	
Patent ductus arteriosus	381 <i>38.5</i>	123 <i>61.9</i>	153 <i>45.1</i>	41 <i>45.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	704 <i>42.5</i>	

Connecticut**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2008 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	56 5.7	21 10.6	26 7.7	1 1.1	0 0.0	109 6.6	
Pyloric stenosis	235 23.7	33 16.6	128 37.8	12 13.4	0 0.0	411 24.8	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	29 2.9	9 4.5	15 4.4	1 1.1	0 0.0	55 3.3	
Reduction deformity, lower limbs	12 1.2	3 1.5	3 0.9	2 2.2	0 0.0	21 1.3	
Reduction deformity, upper limbs	20 2.0	4 2.0	5 1.5	2 2.2	0 0.0	32 1.9	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	53 5.4	7 3.5	22 6.5	2 2.2	0 0.0	84 5.1	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	16 1.6	2 1.0	7 2.1	1 1.1	0 0.0	27 1.6	
Tetralogy of Fallot	56 5.7	11 5.5	21 6.2	5 5.6	0 0.0	95 5.7	
Transposition of great arteries - All	40 4.0	7 3.5	21 6.2	4 4.5	0 0.0	72 4.4	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	7 0.7	0 0.0	2 0.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	9 0.5	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	5 0.5	2 1.0	2 0.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	9 0.5	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	7 0.7	2 1.0	3 0.9	2 2.2	0 0.0	14 0.8	
Ventricular septal defect	472 47.7	102 51.3	136 40.1	85 94.9	2 24.7	806 48.7	
Total Live Births	98952	19871	33905	8953	811	165496	
Total Male Live Births	50548	10184	17414	4590	432	84665	

*Hypospadias: prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown race

Connecticut**Trisomy Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2005-2008 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Age		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35 and greater		
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	111 <i>8.5</i>	110 <i>31.2</i>	222 <i>13.4</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	4 <i>0.3</i>	5 <i>1.4</i>	9 <i>0.5</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	9 <i>0.7</i>	5 <i>1.4</i>	14 <i>0.8</i>	
Total Live Births	130250	35240	165496	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

General comments

-Coding system used is ICD-9

Delaware
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2007-2008 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Amniotic bands	1 <i>0.8</i>	2 <i>3.1</i>	1 <i>2.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>1.6</i>	
Anencephalus	1 <i>0.8</i>	1 <i>1.6</i>	1 <i>2.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>1.6</i>	
Aniridia	1 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>2.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.8</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>9.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.4</i>	
Anotia/microtia	3 <i>2.3</i>	1 <i>1.6</i>	6 <i>16.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	10 <i>4.1</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	5 <i>3.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>9.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>2.5</i>	1
Atrial septal defect	31 <i>23.9</i>	13 <i>20.2</i>	10 <i>26.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	54 <i>22.3</i>	2
Atrioventricular septal defect (endocardial cushion defect)	8 <i>6.2</i>	3 <i>4.7</i>	2 <i>5.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	13 <i>5.4</i>	
Biliary atresia	1 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.4</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	
Choanal atresia	1 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.4</i>	
Cleft lip with and without cleft palate	9 <i>6.9</i>	3 <i>4.7</i>	3 <i>8.0</i>	1 <i>9.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	17 <i>7.0</i>	
Cleft palate without cleft lip	11 <i>8.5</i>	3 <i>4.7</i>	4 <i>10.7</i>	2 <i>18.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	20 <i>8.2</i>	3
Coarctation of aorta	2 <i>1.5</i>	2 <i>3.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>1.6</i>	
Common truncus	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	
Congenital cataract	4 <i>3.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>5.3</i>	1 <i>9.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>2.9</i>	
Congenital hip dislocation	48 <i>37.1</i>	4 <i>6.2</i>	7 <i>18.7</i>	2 <i>18.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	62 <i>25.6</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	2 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>2.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>1.2</i>	
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	21 <i>16.2</i>	6 <i>9.3</i>	3 <i>8.0</i>	2 <i>18.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	32 <i>13.2</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	1 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.4</i>	
Encephalocele	2 <i>1.5</i>	2 <i>3.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>1.6</i>	
Epispadias	1 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.8</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	2 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>2.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>1.2</i>	
Fetus or newborn affected by maternal alcohol use	1 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.4</i>	
Gastroschisis	11 <i>8.5</i>	1 <i>1.6</i>	3 <i>8.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	15 <i>6.2</i>	
Hirschsprung disease (congenital megacolon)	1 <i>0.8</i>	1 <i>1.6</i>	2 <i>5.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>1.6</i>	
Hydrocephalus without spina bifida	7 <i>5.4</i>	1 <i>1.6</i>	1 <i>2.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	10 <i>4.1</i>	4
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	4 <i>3.1</i>	3 <i>4.7</i>	4 <i>10.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	11 <i>4.5</i>	
Hypospadias*	51 <i>77.0</i>	25 <i>76.7</i>	5 <i>26.7</i>	3 <i>53.2</i>	1 <i>625.0</i>	87 <i>70.4</i>	
Microcephalus	9 <i>6.9</i>	10 <i>15.5</i>	2 <i>5.3</i>	2 <i>18.9</i>	1 <i>303.0</i>	25 <i>10.3</i>	5
Obstructive genitourinary defect	123 <i>94.9</i>	36 <i>55.9</i>	27 <i>72.0</i>	13 <i>123.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	200 <i>82.4</i>	6
Omphalocele	1 <i>0.8</i>	3 <i>4.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>1.6</i>	

Delaware**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2007-2008 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Patent ductus arteriosus	11 <i>8.5</i>	12 <i>18.6</i>	3 <i>8.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	26 <i>10.7</i>	7
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	22 <i>17.0</i>	12 <i>18.6</i>	1 <i>2.7</i>	1 <i>9.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	36 <i>14.8</i>	8
Pulmonary valve atresia	1 <i>0.8</i>	1 <i>1.6</i>	1 <i>2.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>1.2</i>	8
Pyloric stenosis	12 <i>9.3</i>	2 <i>3.1</i>	7 <i>18.7</i>	2 <i>18.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	24 <i>9.9</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	9 <i>6.9</i>	2 <i>3.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	12 <i>4.9</i>	
Reduction deformity, lower limbs	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>3.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.8</i>	
Reduction deformity, upper limbs	5 <i>3.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>2.1</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	8 <i>6.2</i>	5 <i>7.8</i>	2 <i>5.3</i>	1 <i>9.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	16 <i>6.6</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	3 <i>2.3</i>	3 <i>4.7</i>	1 <i>2.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	8 <i>3.3</i>	9
Tetralogy of Fallot	9 <i>6.9</i>	2 <i>3.1</i>	2 <i>5.3</i>	2 <i>18.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	15 <i>6.2</i>	10
Total anomalous pulmonary venous return (TAPVR)	1 <i>0.8</i>	1 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.8</i>	
Transposition of great arteries - All	3 <i>2.3</i>	1 <i>1.6</i>	3 <i>8.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>2.9</i>	
dextro-Transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	3 <i>2.3</i>	1 <i>1.6</i>	3 <i>8.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>2.9</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.4</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.4</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	2 <i>1.5</i>	2 <i>3.1</i>	1 <i>2.7</i>	1 <i>9.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>2.5</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	97 <i>74.9</i>	41 <i>63.7</i>	34 <i>90.7</i>	2 <i>18.9</i>	1 <i>303.0</i>	177 <i>73.0</i>	11
Total Live Births	12955	6440	3749	1057	33	24260	
Total Male Live Births	6624	3260	1875	564	16	12353	

*Hypospadias: prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown race

Delaware**Trisomy Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2007-2008 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Age		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35 and greater		
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	17 <i>8.1</i>	13 <i>38.9</i>	32 <i>13.2</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	1 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.4</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	2 <i>1.0</i>	4 <i>12.0</i>	6 <i>2.5</i>	
Total Live Births	20922	3338	24260	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

1. Trivial or limited are not included.
2. Atrial septal fenestrations are reported as an atrial septal defect (ASD). ASDs that self-close (not present after a month) are considered Patent Foramen Ovale (PFO). PFOs are not counted.
3. Pierre Robin sequence defects are included as a cleft palate.
4. Benign external hydrocephalus or hydrocephalus due to a secondary cause are not included.
5. Head circumference must be less than the 5th percentile.
6. All obstructive and non-obstructive genitourinary defects (i.e., all hydronephrosis and other types of kidney dilation) are included as well as all resolved defects.
7. The newborn must weigh 2500 grams or greater and the PDA must be present at one month of age.
8. Peripheral, branch, trivial, or limited are not included.
9. Spina bifida occulta is not included.
10. A ventricular septal defect with an overriding aorta is counted as Tetralogy of Fallot.
11. All sizes and types of ventricular septal defects are included and all resolved VSDs are included.

General comments

- 2007 Maternal Fetal Medicine cases were derived from cytogenetic lists and fetal therapy lists. 2008 Maternal Fetal Medicine cases were derived from all possible defect cases handled by MFM.
- All chromosomal defects require a cytogenetics report.
- All defects found prenatally must be confirmed postnatally or through cytogenetic testing.
- All heart defects require an echocardiogram report.
- Coding System used was CDC/BPA.
- Registry does not distinguish spontaneous terminations from elective terminations. Stillbirths, miscarriages, and terminations are all currently reported together.
- Registry was not collecting data in 2005 and 2006. Registry data from 2009 is currently being vetted.

Florida**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Anencephalus	29 <i>0.6</i>	14 <i>0.6</i>	8 <i>0.2</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>4.0</i>	59 <i>0.5</i>	1
Aniridia	3 <i>0.1</i>	3 <i>0.1</i>	2 <i>0.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	8 <i>0.1</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	53 <i>1.0</i>	33 <i>1.3</i>	18 <i>0.5</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	106 <i>0.9</i>	
Anotia/microtia	37 <i>0.7</i>	7 <i>0.3</i>	31 <i>0.9</i>	3 <i>1.0</i>	1 <i>4.0</i>	80 <i>0.7</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	115 <i>2.2</i>	25 <i>1.0</i>	34 <i>1.0</i>	4 <i>1.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	180 <i>1.6</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (endocardial cushion defect)	207 <i>4.0</i>	111 <i>4.5</i>	111 <i>3.3</i>	10 <i>3.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	448 <i>3.9</i>	2
Biliary atresia	41 <i>0.8</i>	40 <i>1.6</i>	28 <i>0.8</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	1 <i>4.0</i>	115 <i>1.0</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	17 <i>0.3</i>	12 <i>0.5</i>	7 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	36 <i>0.3</i>	
Choanal atresia	91 <i>1.8</i>	31 <i>1.3</i>	42 <i>1.3</i>	3 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	170 <i>1.5</i>	
Cleft lip with and without cleft palate	505 <i>9.8</i>	126 <i>5.1</i>	239 <i>7.2</i>	27 <i>8.6</i>	1 <i>4.0</i>	907 <i>7.9</i>	
Cleft palate without cleft lip	335 <i>6.5</i>	113 <i>4.6</i>	165 <i>5.0</i>	16 <i>5.1</i>	1 <i>4.0</i>	635 <i>5.5</i>	
Coarctation of aorta	402 <i>7.8</i>	135 <i>5.5</i>	190 <i>5.7</i>	12 <i>3.8</i>	3 <i>12.1</i>	759 <i>6.6</i>	
Common truncus	54 <i>1.0</i>	15 <i>0.6</i>	21 <i>0.6</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	92 <i>0.8</i>	
Congenital cataract	74 <i>1.4</i>	38 <i>1.5</i>	29 <i>0.9</i>	3 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	145 <i>1.3</i>	
Congenital hip dislocation	486 <i>9.4</i>	107 <i>4.4</i>	288 <i>8.7</i>	31 <i>9.9</i>	4 <i>16.1</i>	926 <i>8.0</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	174 <i>3.4</i>	85 <i>3.5</i>	79 <i>2.4</i>	6 <i>1.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	355 <i>3.1</i>	
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	694 <i>13.5</i>	307 <i>12.5</i>	434 <i>13.1</i>	33 <i>10.5</i>	3 <i>12.1</i>	1496 <i>13.0</i>	1
Ebstein anomaly	38 <i>0.7</i>	13 <i>0.5</i>	14 <i>0.4</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	1 <i>4.0</i>	68 <i>0.6</i>	
Encephalocele	38 <i>0.7</i>	39 <i>1.6</i>	33 <i>1.0</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	1 <i>4.0</i>	115 <i>1.0</i>	
Epispadias	77 <i>1.5</i>	20 <i>0.8</i>	22 <i>0.7</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	123 <i>1.1</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	116 <i>2.3</i>	48 <i>2.0</i>	70 <i>2.1</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	239 <i>2.1</i>	
Gastroschisis	304 <i>5.9</i>	72 <i>2.9</i>	104 <i>3.1</i>	7 <i>2.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	491 <i>4.3</i>	3
Hirschsprung disease (congenital megacolon)	144 <i>2.8</i>	96 <i>3.9</i>	63 <i>1.9</i>	3 <i>1.0</i>	1 <i>4.0</i>	313 <i>2.7</i>	
Hydrocephalus without spina bifida	320 <i>6.2</i>	295 <i>12.0</i>	197 <i>5.9</i>	23 <i>7.3</i>	1 <i>4.0</i>	850 <i>7.4</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	174 <i>3.4</i>	94 <i>3.8</i>	73 <i>2.2</i>	5 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	351 <i>3.1</i>	
Hypospadias*	2208 <i>83.8</i>	764 <i>60.9</i>	787 <i>46.3</i>	89 <i>55.0</i>	3 <i>23.3</i>	3935 <i>66.9</i>	
Microcephalus	294 <i>5.7</i>	187 <i>7.6</i>	189 <i>5.7</i>	7 <i>2.2</i>	3 <i>12.1</i>	690 <i>6.0</i>	
Obstructive genitourinary defect	1846 <i>35.9</i>	673 <i>27.4</i>	1382 <i>41.6</i>	109 <i>34.7</i>	6 <i>24.2</i>	4103 <i>35.7</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	519 <i>10.1</i>	334 <i>13.6</i>	288 <i>8.7</i>	17 <i>5.4</i>	5 <i>20.1</i>	1181 <i>10.3</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	81 <i>1.6</i>	42 <i>1.7</i>	39 <i>1.2</i>	7 <i>2.2</i>	1 <i>4.0</i>	172 <i>1.5</i>	
Pyloric stenosis	1944 <i>37.8</i>	423 <i>17.2</i>	774 <i>23.3</i>	18 <i>5.7</i>	1 <i>4.0</i>	3206 <i>27.9</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	234 <i>4.5</i>	117 <i>4.8</i>	115 <i>3.5</i>	13 <i>4.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	490 <i>4.3</i>	

Florida**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Reduction deformity, lower limbs	76 <i>1.5</i>	44 <i>1.8</i>	45 <i>1.4</i>	3 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	170 <i>1.5</i>	
Reduction deformity, upper limbs	125 <i>2.4</i>	49 <i>2.0</i>	52 <i>1.6</i>	3 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	231 <i>2.0</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	230 <i>4.5</i>	101 <i>4.1</i>	109 <i>3.3</i>	9 <i>2.9</i>	1 <i>4.0</i>	461 <i>4.0</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	152 <i>3.0</i>	75 <i>3.1</i>	97 <i>2.9</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	329 <i>2.9</i>	1
Tetralogy of Fallot	286 <i>5.6</i>	128 <i>5.2</i>	126 <i>3.8</i>	14 <i>4.5</i>	1 <i>4.0</i>	566 <i>4.9</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous return (TAPVR)	38 <i>0.7</i>	25 <i>1.0</i>	27 <i>0.8</i>	6 <i>1.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	98 <i>0.9</i>	
Transposition of great arteries - All	266 <i>5.2</i>	119 <i>4.8</i>	151 <i>4.5</i>	8 <i>2.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	551 <i>4.8</i>	
dextro-Transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	163 <i>3.2</i>	40 <i>1.6</i>	79 <i>2.4</i>	3 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	290 <i>2.5</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	74 <i>1.4</i>	29 <i>1.2</i>	33 <i>1.0</i>	3 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	141 <i>1.2</i>	2
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	44 <i>0.9</i>	30 <i>1.2</i>	24 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	100 <i>0.9</i>	1
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	75 <i>1.5</i>	54 <i>2.2</i>	53 <i>1.6</i>	4 <i>1.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	189 <i>1.6</i>	1
Ventricular septal defect	2796 <i>54.3</i>	1267 <i>51.5</i>	1923 <i>57.9</i>	126 <i>40.1</i>	9 <i>36.2</i>	6210 <i>54.0</i>	2
Total Live Births	514599	245888	331910	31389	2483	1150397	
Total Male Live Births	263432	125364	170036	16192	1289	588624	

*Hypospadias: prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown race

Florida
Trisomy Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Age		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35 and greater		
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	783 <i>8.0</i>	713 <i>42.5</i>	1496 <i>13.0</i>	1
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	71 <i>0.7</i>	29 <i>1.7</i>	100 <i>0.9</i>	1
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	109 <i>1.1</i>	80 <i>4.8</i>	189 <i>1.6</i>	1
Total Live Births	982505	167823	1150397	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

- 1.FL reports live births only
- 2.Includes probable cases
- 3.Cases of Gastroschisis were differentiated from omphalocele by using 54.71 procedure code

General comments

-The Florida Birth Defect Registry is a passive population based surveillance system. In 2008, the data linkage methodology was modified to improve case ascertainment. In 2009, the linking methodology was again modified with the addition of Infant Death Certificate as a data source and the elimination of three data sources from the department's Children's Medical Services program. These modifications may affect the observed counts and rates.

Georgia
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Amniotic bands	8 <i>1.0</i>	23 <i>2.2</i>	5 <i>0.8</i>	2 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	38 <i>1.4</i>	
Anencephalus	14 <i>1.7</i>	28 <i>2.7</i>	21 <i>3.3</i>	4 <i>2.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	74 <i>2.7</i>	
Aniridia	2 <i>0.2</i>	2 <i>0.2</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>0.3</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	6 <i>0.7</i>	18 <i>1.7</i>	8 <i>1.3</i>	3 <i>1.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	38 <i>1.4</i>	
Anotia/microtia	4 <i>0.5</i>	15 <i>1.4</i>	13 <i>2.1</i>	2 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	37 <i>1.4</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	20 <i>2.5</i>	23 <i>2.2</i>	7 <i>1.1</i>	2 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	54 <i>2.0</i>	
Atrial septal defect	247 <i>30.6</i>	283 <i>27.1</i>	164 <i>26.1</i>	27 <i>16.3</i>	2 <i>66.0</i>	749 <i>27.5</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (endocardial cushion defect)	49 <i>6.1</i>	82 <i>7.8</i>	27 <i>4.3</i>	3 <i>1.8</i>	1 <i>33.0</i>	174 <i>6.4</i>	
Biliary atresia	3 <i>0.4</i>	16 <i>1.5</i>	2 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	23 <i>0.8</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	1 <i>0.1</i>	2 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>0.1</i>	
Choanal atresia	12 <i>1.5</i>	11 <i>1.1</i>	2 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	27 <i>1.0</i>	
Cleft lip with and without cleft palate	78 <i>9.7</i>	89 <i>8.5</i>	65 <i>10.3</i>	9 <i>5.4</i>	6 <i>198.0</i>	257 <i>9.4</i>	
Cleft palate without cleft lip	42 <i>5.2</i>	56 <i>5.4</i>	42 <i>6.7</i>	4 <i>2.4</i>	2 <i>66.0</i>	152 <i>5.6</i>	
Coarctation of aorta	51 <i>6.3</i>	45 <i>4.3</i>	25 <i>4.0</i>	3 <i>1.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	134 <i>4.9</i>	
Common truncus	10 <i>1.2</i>	17 <i>1.6</i>	3 <i>0.5</i>	2 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	35 <i>1.3</i>	
Congenital cataract	16 <i>2.0</i>	11 <i>1.1</i>	8 <i>1.3</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	36 <i>1.3</i>	
Congenital hip dislocation	89 <i>11.0</i>	21 <i>2.0</i>	46 <i>7.3</i>	3 <i>1.8</i>	1 <i>33.0</i>	173 <i>6.4</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	23 <i>2.8</i>	20 <i>1.9</i>	25 <i>4.0</i>	2 <i>1.2</i>	1 <i>33.0</i>	81 <i>3.0</i>	
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	152 <i>18.8</i>	146 <i>14.0</i>	109 <i>17.4</i>	18 <i>10.9</i>	1 <i>33.0</i>	456 <i>16.7</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	8 <i>1.0</i>	4 <i>0.4</i>	9 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	22 <i>0.8</i>	
Encephalocele	0 <i>0.0</i>	18 <i>1.7</i>	3 <i>0.5</i>	5 <i>3.0</i>	1 <i>33.0</i>	30 <i>1.1</i>	
Epispadias	4 <i>0.5</i>	5 <i>0.5</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	10 <i>0.4</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	26 <i>3.2</i>	20 <i>1.9</i>	10 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	57 <i>2.1</i>	
Fetus or newborn affected by maternal alcohol use	4 <i>0.5</i>	6 <i>0.6</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	11 <i>0.4</i>	
Gastroschisis	28 <i>3.5</i>	51 <i>4.9</i>	32 <i>5.1</i>	5 <i>3.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	122 <i>4.5</i>	
Hirschsprung disease (congenital megacolon)	13 <i>1.6</i>	38 <i>3.6</i>	3 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>33.0</i>	55 <i>2.0</i>	
Hydrocephalus without spina bifida	62 <i>7.7</i>	114 <i>10.9</i>	41 <i>6.5</i>	12 <i>7.2</i>	4 <i>132.0</i>	264 <i>9.7</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	16 <i>2.0</i>	18 <i>1.7</i>	11 <i>1.8</i>	2 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	51 <i>1.9</i>	
Hypospadias*	355 <i>85.0</i>	306 <i>57.0</i>	69 <i>21.2</i>	21 <i>24.1</i>	2 <i>120.5</i>	783 <i>55.7</i>	
Microcephalus	28 <i>3.5</i>	78 <i>7.5</i>	27 <i>4.3</i>	2 <i>1.2</i>	1 <i>33.0</i>	143 <i>5.3</i>	
Obstructive genitourinary defect	404 <i>50.0</i>	334 <i>31.9</i>	248 <i>39.5</i>	32 <i>19.3</i>	12 <i>396.0</i>	1098 <i>40.3</i>	
Omphalocele	16 <i>2.0</i>	34 <i>3.3</i>	14 <i>2.2</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	72 <i>2.6</i>	

Georgia**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Patent ductus arteriosus	272 <i>33.7</i>	255 <i>24.4</i>	187 <i>29.8</i>	22 <i>13.3</i>	7 <i>231.0</i>	768 <i>28.2</i>	1
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	49 <i>6.1</i>	85 <i>8.1</i>	39 <i>6.2</i>	12 <i>7.2</i>	1 <i>33.0</i>	195 <i>7.2</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	9 <i>1.1</i>	23 <i>2.2</i>	12 <i>1.9</i>	3 <i>1.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	50 <i>1.8</i>	
Pyloric stenosis	138 <i>17.1</i>	64 <i>6.1</i>	111 <i>17.7</i>	8 <i>4.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	339 <i>12.5</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	24 <i>3.0</i>	36 <i>3.4</i>	35 <i>5.6</i>	8 <i>4.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	111 <i>4.1</i>	
Reduction deformity, lower limbs	15 <i>1.9</i>	22 <i>2.1</i>	12 <i>1.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	52 <i>1.9</i>	
Reduction deformity, upper limbs	14 <i>1.7</i>	32 <i>3.1</i>	14 <i>2.2</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	69 <i>2.5</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	49 <i>6.1</i>	49 <i>4.7</i>	26 <i>4.1</i>	2 <i>1.2</i>	1 <i>33.0</i>	135 <i>5.0</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	37 <i>4.6</i>	38 <i>3.6</i>	28 <i>4.5</i>	3 <i>1.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	115 <i>4.2</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	37 <i>4.6</i>	50 <i>4.8</i>	15 <i>2.4</i>	7 <i>4.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	117 <i>4.3</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous return (TAPVR)	7 <i>0.9</i>	9 <i>0.9</i>	10 <i>1.6</i>	2 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	29 <i>1.1</i>	
Transposition of great arteries - All	28 <i>3.5</i>	32 <i>3.1</i>	15 <i>2.4</i>	4 <i>2.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	82 <i>3.0</i>	
dextro-Transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	26 <i>3.2</i>	26 <i>2.5</i>	12 <i>1.9</i>	4 <i>2.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	71 <i>2.6</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	10 <i>1.2</i>	26 <i>2.5</i>	9 <i>1.4</i>	2 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	54 <i>2.0</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia	6 <i>0.7</i>	21 <i>2.0</i>	6 <i>1.0</i>	2 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	36 <i>1.3</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	11 <i>1.4</i>	21 <i>2.0</i>	2 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	41 <i>1.5</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	31 <i>3.8</i>	33 <i>3.2</i>	13 <i>2.1</i>	8 <i>4.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	105 <i>3.9</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	546 <i>67.6</i>	437 <i>41.8</i>	368 <i>58.6</i>	40 <i>24.1</i>	7 <i>231.0</i>	1456 <i>53.5</i>	
Total Live Births	80810	104606	62812	16583	303	272284	
Total Male Live Births	41765	53672	32506	8718	166	140500	

*Hypospadias: prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown race

Georgia**Trisomy Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Age		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35 and greater		
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	234 <i>10.4</i>	220 <i>45.7</i>	456 <i>16.7</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	25 <i>1.1</i>	16 <i>3.3</i>	41 <i>1.5</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	36 <i>1.6</i>	68 <i>14.1</i>	105 <i>3.9</i>	
Total Live Births	224092	48192	272284	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

1. Cases included if gestational age \geq 36 weeks at birth and PDA is present at or beyond 6 weeks of age, or if PDA is present with other heart defects regardless of gestational age at birth.

General comments

-All totals include definite and probable/possible diagnoses.

-All totals include live births and stillbirths \geq 20 weeks, elective terminations at any gestational age, and prenatal diagnoses with undocumented outcome at any gestational age.

-All totals include prenatal diagnoses.

-NCHS bridged race data were not available. Multiple-race individuals are included in the totals only.

Hawaii**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Amniotic bands	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	
Anencephalus	1 <i>2.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>2.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>3.9</i>	
Aniridia	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	1 <i>2.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	
Anotia/microtia	2 <i>5.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>5.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	9 <i>5.0</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	
Atrial septal defect	24 <i>67.8</i>	23 <i>562.3</i>	4 <i>481.9</i>	163 <i>134.1</i>	2 <i>74.1</i>	228 <i>127.2</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (endocardial cushion defect)	1 <i>2.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>2.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>2.2</i>	
Biliary atresia	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>120.5</i>	1 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>1.1</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	
Choanal atresia	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	
Cleft lip with and without cleft palate	3 <i>8.5</i>	1 <i>24.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	15 <i>12.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	22 <i>12.3</i>	
Cleft palate without cleft lip	2 <i>5.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	13 <i>10.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	16 <i>8.9</i>	
Coarctation of aorta	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>24.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>1.7</i>	
Common truncus	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>1.1</i>	
Congenital cataract	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	
Congenital hip dislocation	3 <i>8.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>4.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	10 <i>5.6</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>1.1</i>	
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	3 <i>8.5</i>	1 <i>24.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	12 <i>9.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	16 <i>8.9</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	
Encephalocele	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>24.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>1.7</i>	
Epispadias	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	1 <i>2.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>1.7</i>	
Fetus or newborn affected by maternal alcohol use	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	
Gastroschisis	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>73.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>4.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	9 <i>5.0</i>	1
Hirschsprung disease (congenital megacolon)	1 <i>2.8</i>	2 <i>48.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>2.8</i>	
Hydrocephalus without spina bifida	2 <i>5.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>3.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>3.9</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	1 <i>2.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>1.7</i>	
Hypospadias*	4 <i>29.4</i>	2 <i>57.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	26 <i>39.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	35 <i>37.7</i>	
Microcephalus	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>48.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>4.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	9 <i>5.0</i>	
Obstructive genitourinary defect	7 <i>19.8</i>	5 <i>122.2</i>	1 <i>120.5</i>	31 <i>25.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	48 <i>26.8</i>	
Omphalocele	1 <i>2.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>2.2</i>	1

Hawaii**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Patent ductus arteriosus	30 <i>84.8</i>	20 <i>489.0</i>	4 <i>481.9</i>	153 <i>125.8</i>	2 <i>74.1</i>	224 <i>125.0</i>	2
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	8 <i>22.6</i>	7 <i>171.1</i>	1 <i>120.5</i>	27 <i>22.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	46 <i>25.7</i>	
Pyloric stenosis	1 <i>2.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>2.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	8 <i>4.5</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	1 <i>2.8</i>	1 <i>24.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>4.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	8 <i>4.5</i>	
Reduction deformity, lower limbs	1 <i>2.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>1.1</i>	
Reduction deformity, upper limbs	3 <i>8.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>2.8</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	1 <i>2.8</i>	1 <i>24.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>2.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>3.9</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	3 <i>8.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>2.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>3.3</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>48.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>2.2</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous return (TAPVR)	1 <i>2.8</i>	1 <i>24.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>1.7</i>	
Transposition of great arteries - All	1 <i>2.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>4.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>3.9</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	1 <i>2.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>1.7</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	5 <i>14.1</i>	6 <i>146.7</i>	1 <i>120.5</i>	58 <i>47.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	77 <i>43.0</i>	3
Total Live Births	3539	409	83	12158	270	17922	
Total Male Live Births	1361	348	27	6673	142	9275	

*Hypospadias: prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown race

Hawaii**Trisomy Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2005 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Age		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35 and greater		
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	7 <i>4.7</i>	9 <i>28.5</i>	16 <i>8.9</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	2 <i>1.4</i>	1 <i>3.2</i>	3 <i>1.7</i>	
Total Live Births	14762	3159	17922	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

- 1.Omphalocele and Gastroschisis are reported separately as distinguished from active case ascertainment and by CDC/BPA codes.
- 2.Patent ductus arteriosus: Infants that weigh <2500 grams are excluded.
- 3.Ventricular septal defect: probable cases are included.

General comments

- 2006-2009 data were not included in this report; however as of 2011, active case ascertainment is in progress for these years.
- Data includes stillbirths \geq 20 weeks gestational age.
- No major methodological changes to report during the period of 2005. Data collection completed by staff filling out an electronic file/report on laptop at facility.
- Pregnancies electively terminated after prenatal diagnosis are included in surveillance data regardless of the gestational age at which they were terminated.

Illinois**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Amniotic bands	40 <i>0.9</i>	19 <i>1.2</i>	17 <i>0.8</i>	3 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	81 <i>0.9</i>	
Anencephalus	57 <i>1.2</i>	23 <i>1.5</i>	41 <i>1.9</i>	9 <i>1.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	132 <i>1.5</i>	
Aniridia	2 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>0.0</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	51 <i>1.1</i>	14 <i>0.9</i>	27 <i>1.3</i>	5 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	100 <i>1.1</i>	
Anotia/microtia	43 <i>0.9</i>	11 <i>0.7</i>	59 <i>2.7</i>	5 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	121 <i>1.4</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	73 <i>1.6</i>	9 <i>0.6</i>	14 <i>0.7</i>	3 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	101 <i>1.1</i>	
Atrial septal defect	1141 <i>24.3</i>	448 <i>29.2</i>	480 <i>22.3</i>	63 <i>13.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2177 <i>24.5</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (endocardial cushion defect)	213 <i>4.5</i>	83 <i>5.4</i>	67 <i>3.1</i>	6 <i>1.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	371 <i>4.2</i>	
Biliary atresia	5 <i>0.1</i>	4 <i>0.3</i>	6 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	15 <i>0.2</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	15 <i>0.3</i>	3 <i>0.2</i>	4 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	22 <i>0.2</i>	
Choanal atresia	44 <i>0.9</i>	17 <i>1.1</i>	20 <i>0.9</i>	4 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	87 <i>1.0</i>	
Cleft lip with and without cleft palate	394 <i>8.4</i>	99 <i>6.4</i>	225 <i>10.5</i>	33 <i>6.9</i>	1 <i>8.5</i>	764 <i>8.6</i>	
Cleft palate without cleft lip	243 <i>5.2</i>	43 <i>2.8</i>	100 <i>4.7</i>	20 <i>4.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	414 <i>4.7</i>	
Coarctation of aorta	140 <i>3.0</i>	33 <i>2.1</i>	57 <i>2.7</i>	5 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	240 <i>2.7</i>	
Common truncus	18 <i>0.4</i>	8 <i>0.5</i>	7 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	35 <i>0.4</i>	
Congenital cataract	29 <i>0.6</i>	19 <i>1.2</i>	15 <i>0.7</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	65 <i>0.7</i>	
Congenital hip dislocation	192 <i>4.1</i>	14 <i>0.9</i>	73 <i>3.4</i>	9 <i>1.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	294 <i>3.3</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	100 <i>2.1</i>	40 <i>2.6</i>	53 <i>2.5</i>	8 <i>1.7</i>	1 <i>8.5</i>	208 <i>2.3</i>	
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	594 <i>12.7</i>	157 <i>10.2</i>	334 <i>15.5</i>	39 <i>8.2</i>	3 <i>25.4</i>	1150 <i>13.0</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	24 <i>0.5</i>	3 <i>0.2</i>	18 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	46 <i>0.5</i>	
Encephalocele	22 <i>0.5</i>	19 <i>1.2</i>	20 <i>0.9</i>	3 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	65 <i>0.7</i>	
Epispadias	52 <i>1.1</i>	21 <i>1.4</i>	16 <i>0.7</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	90 <i>1.0</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	109 <i>2.3</i>	30 <i>2.0</i>	35 <i>1.6</i>	6 <i>1.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	183 <i>2.1</i>	
Fetus or newborn affected by maternal alcohol use	8 <i>0.2</i>	11 <i>0.7</i>	3 <i>0.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	23 <i>0.3</i>	
Gastroschisis	153 <i>3.3</i>	67 <i>4.4</i>	119 <i>5.5</i>	5 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	349 <i>3.9</i>	
Hirschsprung disease (congenital megacolon)	46 <i>1.0</i>	26 <i>1.7</i>	12 <i>0.6</i>	4 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	90 <i>1.0</i>	
Hydrocephalus without spina bifida	279 <i>6.0</i>	183 <i>11.9</i>	168 <i>7.8</i>	14 <i>2.9</i>	3 <i>25.4</i>	659 <i>7.4</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	86 <i>1.8</i>	31 <i>2.0</i>	40 <i>1.9</i>	4 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	166 <i>1.9</i>	
Hypospadias*	1434 <i>40.1</i>	372 <i>27.6</i>	284 <i>14.9</i>	68 <i>27.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2208 <i>31.1</i>	
Microcephalus	164 <i>3.5</i>	141 <i>9.2</i>	90 <i>4.2</i>	10 <i>2.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	410 <i>4.6</i>	
Obstructive genitourinary defect	1177 <i>25.1</i>	304 <i>19.8</i>	507 <i>23.6</i>	104 <i>21.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2135 <i>24.1</i>	
Omphalocele	72 <i>1.5</i>	26 <i>1.7</i>	33 <i>1.5</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	135 <i>1.5</i>	

Illinois**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Patent ductus arteriosus	1023 <i>21.8</i>	335 <i>21.8</i>	427 <i>19.9</i>	66 <i>13.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1891 <i>21.3</i>	1
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	136 <i>2.9</i>	52 <i>3.4</i>	43 <i>2.0</i>	7 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	244 <i>2.7</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	22 <i>0.5</i>	7 <i>0.5</i>	8 <i>0.4</i>	2 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	40 <i>0.5</i>	
Pyloric stenosis	28 <i>0.6</i>	4 <i>0.3</i>	8 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	40 <i>0.5</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	152 <i>3.2</i>	55 <i>3.6</i>	79 <i>3.7</i>	19 <i>4.0</i>	1 <i>8.5</i>	312 <i>3.5</i>	
Reduction deformity, lower limbs	78 <i>1.7</i>	24 <i>1.6</i>	22 <i>1.0</i>	4 <i>0.8</i>	2 <i>16.9</i>	133 <i>1.5</i>	
Reduction deformity, upper limbs	136 <i>2.9</i>	49 <i>3.2</i>	49 <i>2.3</i>	8 <i>1.7</i>	2 <i>16.9</i>	249 <i>2.8</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	207 <i>4.4</i>	58 <i>3.8</i>	90 <i>4.2</i>	11 <i>2.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	373 <i>4.2</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	130 <i>2.8</i>	34 <i>2.2</i>	65 <i>3.0</i>	6 <i>1.3</i>	4 <i>33.8</i>	243 <i>2.7</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	130 <i>2.8</i>	61 <i>4.0</i>	55 <i>2.6</i>	17 <i>3.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	271 <i>3.1</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous return (TAPVR)	22 <i>0.5</i>	8 <i>0.5</i>	20 <i>0.9</i>	5 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	56 <i>0.6</i>	
Transposition of great arteries - All	137 <i>2.9</i>	35 <i>2.3</i>	51 <i>2.4</i>	12 <i>2.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	243 <i>2.7</i>	
dextro-Transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	72 <i>1.5</i>	18 <i>1.2</i>	25 <i>1.2</i>	5 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	124 <i>1.4</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	67 <i>1.4</i>	28 <i>1.8</i>	34 <i>1.6</i>	4 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	135 <i>1.5</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia	63 <i>1.3</i>	26 <i>1.7</i>	25 <i>1.2</i>	4 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	120 <i>1.4</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	59 <i>1.3</i>	18 <i>1.2</i>	22 <i>1.0</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	2 <i>16.9</i>	104 <i>1.2</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	102 <i>2.2</i>	41 <i>2.7</i>	43 <i>2.0</i>	6 <i>1.3</i>	4 <i>33.8</i>	198 <i>2.2</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	1752 <i>37.4</i>	454 <i>29.6</i>	858 <i>39.9</i>	102 <i>21.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3228 <i>36.4</i>	
Total Live Births	468624	153630	214912	47544	1183	887616	
Total Male Live Births	358043	134849	190622	24383	602	709479	

*Hypospadias: prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown race

Illinois**Trisomy Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Age		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35 and greater		
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	541 <i>7.2</i>	583 <i>42.3</i>	1150 <i>13.0</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	62 <i>0.8</i>	30 <i>2.2</i>	104 <i>1.2</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	70 <i>0.9</i>	84 <i>6.1</i>	198 <i>2.2</i>	
Total Live Births	749761	137749	887616	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

1. Only includes cases where the birth weight \geq 2500g

General comments

-Illinois is under court order that strictly limits the data that can be collected about a termination. The birth defect registry is therefore unable to obtain birth defect information

-In 2009, Illinois reduced the number of charts that were reviewed for birth defects, dropping primarily children with very low-birth weights and no reported associated birth defects

Indiana**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Anencephalus	11 <i>0.3</i>	2 <i>0.4</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	16 <i>0.4</i>	1
Aniridia	11 <i>0.3</i>	2 <i>0.4</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	14 <i>0.3</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	19 <i>0.6</i>	2 <i>0.4</i>	3 <i>0.8</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	27 <i>0.6</i>	
Anotia/microtia	29 <i>0.9</i>	2 <i>0.4</i>	3 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	35 <i>0.8</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	49 <i>1.5</i>	4 <i>0.7</i>	2 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	57 <i>1.3</i>	
Atrial septal defect	1161 <i>36.2</i>	168 <i>30.6</i>	96 <i>25.0</i>	35 <i>37.5</i>	2 <i>24.0</i>	1491 <i>34.1</i>	2
Atrioventricular septal defect (endocardial cushion defect)	112 <i>4.4</i>	11 <i>2.5</i>	10 <i>3.1</i>	4 <i>5.8</i>	1 <i>14.1</i>	140 <i>4.0</i>	3
Biliary atresia	19 <i>0.6</i>	8 <i>1.5</i>	4 <i>1.0</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	32 <i>0.7</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	13 <i>0.4</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	15 <i>0.3</i>	
Choanal atresia	46 <i>1.4</i>	3 <i>0.5</i>	5 <i>1.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	56 <i>1.3</i>	
Cleft lip with and without cleft palate	289 <i>9.0</i>	24 <i>4.4</i>	39 <i>10.2</i>	11 <i>11.8</i>	1 <i>12.0</i>	371 <i>8.5</i>	
Cleft palate without cleft lip	235 <i>7.3</i>	23 <i>4.2</i>	10 <i>2.6</i>	4 <i>4.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	278 <i>6.4</i>	
Coarctation of aorta	193 <i>6.0</i>	18 <i>3.3</i>	24 <i>6.2</i>	4 <i>4.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	244 <i>5.6</i>	
Common truncus	12 <i>0.4</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	15 <i>0.3</i>	
Congenital cataract	20 <i>0.6</i>	5 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	28 <i>0.6</i>	
Congenital hip dislocation	243 <i>7.6</i>	13 <i>2.4</i>	24 <i>6.2</i>	4 <i>4.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	289 <i>6.6</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	86 <i>2.7</i>	12 <i>2.2</i>	14 <i>3.6</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	115 <i>2.6</i>	
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	399 <i>12.5</i>	40 <i>7.3</i>	62 <i>16.1</i>	13 <i>13.9</i>	1 <i>12.0</i>	524 <i>12.0</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	22 <i>0.7</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	2 <i>0.5</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	26 <i>0.6</i>	
Encephalocele	22 <i>0.7</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	4 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	27 <i>0.6</i>	
Epispadias	27 <i>0.8</i>	8 <i>1.5</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	37 <i>0.8</i>	4
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	87 <i>2.7</i>	8 <i>1.5</i>	12 <i>3.1</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	1 <i>12.0</i>	109 <i>2.5</i>	
Fetus or newborn affected by maternal alcohol use	105 <i>3.3</i>	24 <i>4.4</i>	7 <i>1.8</i>	13 <i>13.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	153 <i>3.5</i>	
Gastroschisis	142 <i>4.4</i>	19 <i>3.5</i>	20 <i>5.2</i>	2 <i>2.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	188 <i>4.3</i>	5
Hirschsprung disease (congenital megacolon)	66 <i>2.1</i>	12 <i>2.2</i>	9 <i>2.3</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	92 <i>2.1</i>	
Hydrocephalus without spina bifida	374 <i>11.7</i>	64 <i>11.7</i>	26 <i>6.8</i>	8 <i>8.6</i>	1 <i>12.0</i>	480 <i>11.0</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	56 <i>1.7</i>	9 <i>1.6</i>	8 <i>2.1</i>	2 <i>2.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	76 <i>1.7</i>	
Hypospadias*	1151 <i>70.2</i>	124 <i>45.4</i>	42 <i>21.6</i>	15 <i>30.9</i>	1 <i>25.3</i>	1351 <i>60.5</i>	4
Microcephalus	300 <i>9.4</i>	58 <i>10.6</i>	34 <i>8.9</i>	16 <i>17.2</i>	1 <i>12.0</i>	416 <i>9.5</i>	
Obstructive genitourinary defect	768 <i>24.0</i>	91 <i>16.6</i>	76 <i>19.8</i>	19 <i>20.4</i>	1 <i>12.0</i>	971 <i>22.2</i>	
Omphalocele	19 <i>0.6</i>	7 <i>1.3</i>	3 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	29 <i>0.7</i>	5
Patent ductus arteriosus	504 <i>15.7</i>	129 <i>23.5</i>	56 <i>14.6</i>	16 <i>17.2</i>	2 <i>24.0</i>	718 <i>16.4</i>	6

Indiana**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	242 <i>7.6</i>	41 <i>7.5</i>	19 <i>4.9</i>	7 <i>7.5</i>	1 <i>12.0</i>	315 <i>7.2</i>	
Pyloric stenosis	882 <i>27.5</i>	68 <i>12.4</i>	96 <i>25.0</i>	6 <i>6.4</i>	4 <i>48.1</i>	1075 <i>24.6</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	151 <i>4.7</i>	13 <i>2.4</i>	18 <i>4.7</i>	5 <i>5.4</i>	1 <i>12.0</i>	189 <i>4.3</i>	
Reduction deformity, lower limbs	44 <i>1.4</i>	10 <i>1.8</i>	9 <i>2.3</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	65 <i>1.5</i>	
Reduction deformity, upper limbs	75 <i>2.3</i>	8 <i>1.5</i>	13 <i>3.4</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	97 <i>2.2</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	106 <i>3.3</i>	9 <i>1.6</i>	15 <i>3.9</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	1 <i>12.0</i>	133 <i>3.0</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	143 <i>4.5</i>	15 <i>2.7</i>	21 <i>5.5</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	183 <i>4.2</i>	7
Tetralogy of Fallot	96 <i>3.0</i>	14 <i>2.6</i>	14 <i>3.6</i>	2 <i>2.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	129 <i>3.0</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous return (TAPVR)	21 <i>0.7</i>	4 <i>0.7</i>	3 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	29 <i>0.7</i>	
Transposition of great arteries - All	149 <i>4.7</i>	20 <i>3.6</i>	14 <i>3.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	190 <i>4.4</i>	8
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	26 <i>0.8</i>	4 <i>0.7</i>	4 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	34 <i>0.8</i>	9
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	13 <i>0.4</i>	3 <i>0.5</i>	5 <i>1.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	22 <i>0.5</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	35 <i>1.1</i>	10 <i>1.8</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>12.0</i>	49 <i>1.1</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	1312 <i>40.9</i>	136 <i>24.8</i>	134 <i>34.9</i>	42 <i>45.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1648 <i>37.7</i>	10
Total Live Births	320405	54843	38409	9325	832	436733	
Total Male Live Births	163976	27314	19413	4852	396	223437	

*Hypospadias: prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown race

Indiana**Trisomy Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Age		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35 and greater		
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	346 <i>8.7</i>	178 <i>47.6</i>	524 <i>12.0</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	19 <i>0.5</i>	3 <i>0.8</i>	22 <i>0.5</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	36 <i>0.9</i>	13 <i>3.5</i>	49 <i>1.1</i>	
Total Live Births	399093	37428	436733	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

1. Ancephalus: Indiana does not collect or report information on stillbirths or terminations. Data reported is based on livebirths (2005-2009).
2. Atrial septal defect: A more stringent classification was recently adopted. This classification was only applied to 2005 data.
3. Atrioventricular septal defect: Data does not distinguish BPA code 745.487 (2005-2009).
4. Prior to July 2009, all children reported with either hypospadias or epispadias were reviewed for a combined disorder of 'hypospadias/epispadias.' Since that time our system was modified and children are currently reviewed for hypospadias and epispadias separately.
5. Indiana utilizes BPA codes to differentiate gastroschisis from omphalocele.
6. Patent ductus arteriosus: Data reported for children who were gestational age \geq 36 weeks at birth and whose PDA was last noted at \geq 6 weeks of age (2005-2009). Unable to exclude < 2500 grams infants.
7. Spina bifida with anencephalus: Indiana does not collect or report information on stillbirths or terminations. Data reported is based on livebirths (2005-2009).
8. Transposition of great arteries: Data includes entire coding range of 745.10 - 745.19 (2005-2009).
9. Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis: Data does not distinguish BPA codes 746.105 or 746.106 (2005-2009).
10. Ventricular septal defect: Data does not distinguish BPA code 745.487 (2005-2009). Probable cases included.

General comments

- Birth defects rates based on fewer than 20 cases are unstable.
- Case ascertainment in Indiana is a combination of passive ascertainment by electronic submission of hospital discharge information and active ascertainment through chart auditing of 45 targeted conditions identified through hospital discharge ICD-9-CM codes.
- Data includes children whose conditions were classified with a status of either 'confirmed' or 'probable' based on the abstracted information.
- Report based on data as of 08/16/2012. As additional information is constantly entering the system, updated data for birth years 2006-2009 will be submitted, along with 2010 data, in the next report.
- The IBDPR changed how maternal residency was defined in 2012

Iowa**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Amniotic bands	19 <i>1.1</i>	4 <i>4.9</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	26 <i>1.3</i>	
Anencephalus	49 <i>2.9</i>	3 <i>3.7</i>	7 <i>4.3</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	63 <i>3.1</i>	
Aniridia	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	36 <i>2.1</i>	4 <i>4.9</i>	7 <i>4.3</i>	2 <i>4.2</i>	1 <i>9.8</i>	50 <i>2.5</i>	
Anotia/microtia	31 <i>1.8</i>	1 <i>1.2</i>	7 <i>4.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	40 <i>2.0</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	56 <i>3.3</i>	2 <i>2.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	2 <i>19.6</i>	61 <i>3.0</i>	
Atrial septal defect	522 <i>30.9</i>	34 <i>41.7</i>	38 <i>23.3</i>	9 <i>19.0</i>	6 <i>58.7</i>	611 <i>30.5</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (endocardial cushion defect)	117 <i>6.9</i>	7 <i>8.6</i>	11 <i>6.7</i>	3 <i>6.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	138 <i>6.9</i>	
Biliary atresia	7 <i>0.4</i>	1 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	8 <i>0.4</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	8 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	8 <i>0.4</i>	
Choanal atresia	33 <i>2.0</i>	1 <i>1.2</i>	2 <i>1.2</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	37 <i>1.8</i>	
Cleft lip with and without cleft palate	180 <i>10.7</i>	8 <i>9.8</i>	17 <i>10.4</i>	5 <i>10.6</i>	2 <i>19.6</i>	212 <i>10.6</i>	
Cleft palate without cleft lip	111 <i>6.6</i>	3 <i>3.7</i>	13 <i>8.0</i>	2 <i>4.2</i>	1 <i>9.8</i>	130 <i>6.5</i>	
Coarctation of aorta	91 <i>5.4</i>	3 <i>3.7</i>	4 <i>2.5</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	1 <i>9.8</i>	100 <i>5.0</i>	
Common truncus	12 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	13 <i>0.6</i>	
Congenital cataract	41 <i>2.4</i>	1 <i>1.2</i>	5 <i>3.1</i>	2 <i>4.2</i>	1 <i>9.8</i>	50 <i>2.5</i>	
Congenital hip dislocation	107 <i>6.3</i>	4 <i>4.9</i>	7 <i>4.3</i>	3 <i>6.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	121 <i>6.0</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	21 <i>1.2</i>	1 <i>1.2</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	23 <i>1.1</i>	
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	243 <i>14.4</i>	5 <i>6.1</i>	41 <i>25.1</i>	9 <i>19.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	303 <i>15.1</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	14 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	16 <i>0.8</i>	
Encephalocele	20 <i>1.2</i>	1 <i>1.2</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	23 <i>1.1</i>	
Epispadias	9 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	9 <i>0.4</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	30 <i>1.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>1.2</i>	2 <i>4.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	34 <i>1.7</i>	
Fetus or newborn affected by maternal alcohol use	8 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	9 <i>0.4</i>	
Gastroschisis	68 <i>4.0</i>	4 <i>4.9</i>	12 <i>7.4</i>	3 <i>6.3</i>	3 <i>29.3</i>	90 <i>4.5</i>	
Hirschsprung disease (congenital megacolon)	29 <i>1.7</i>	3 <i>3.7</i>	3 <i>1.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>9.8</i>	36 <i>1.8</i>	
Hydrocephalus without spina bifida	190 <i>11.2</i>	11 <i>13.5</i>	15 <i>9.2</i>	8 <i>16.9</i>	1 <i>9.8</i>	227 <i>11.3</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	39 <i>2.3</i>	1 <i>1.2</i>	3 <i>1.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	43 <i>2.1</i>	
Hypospadias*	404 <i>46.6</i>	18 <i>43.6</i>	22 <i>26.3</i>	7 <i>29.2</i>	1 <i>18.8</i>	452 <i>44.0</i>	
Microcephalus	181 <i>10.7</i>	15 <i>18.4</i>	18 <i>11.0</i>	3 <i>6.3</i>	1 <i>9.8</i>	219 <i>10.9</i>	
Obstructive genitourinary defect	461 <i>27.3</i>	22 <i>27.0</i>	51 <i>31.2</i>	12 <i>25.3</i>	2 <i>19.6</i>	550 <i>27.4</i>	
Omphalocele	51 <i>3.0</i>	2 <i>2.5</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	55 <i>2.7</i>	

Iowa**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Patent ductus arteriosus	465 <i>27.5</i>	15 <i>18.4</i>	57 <i>34.9</i>	14 <i>29.6</i>	4 <i>39.1</i>	557 <i>27.8</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	196 <i>11.6</i>	9 <i>11.1</i>	11 <i>6.7</i>	6 <i>12.7</i>	2 <i>19.6</i>	225 <i>11.2</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	22 <i>1.3</i>	2 <i>2.5</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	26 <i>1.3</i>	
Pyloric stenosis	435 <i>25.7</i>	14 <i>17.2</i>	36 <i>22.1</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	4 <i>39.1</i>	491 <i>24.5</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	77 <i>4.6</i>	4 <i>4.9</i>	15 <i>9.2</i>	3 <i>6.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	99 <i>4.9</i>	
Reduction deformity, lower limbs	33 <i>2.0</i>	5 <i>6.1</i>	3 <i>1.8</i>	2 <i>4.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	43 <i>2.1</i>	
Reduction deformity, upper limbs	70 <i>4.1</i>	8 <i>9.8</i>	10 <i>6.1</i>	2 <i>4.2</i>	1 <i>9.8</i>	91 <i>4.5</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	125 <i>7.4</i>	6 <i>7.4</i>	9 <i>5.5</i>	5 <i>10.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	146 <i>7.3</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	76 <i>4.5</i>	7 <i>8.6</i>	13 <i>8.0</i>	2 <i>4.2</i>	1 <i>9.8</i>	99 <i>4.9</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	68 <i>4.0</i>	2 <i>2.5</i>	10 <i>6.1</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	82 <i>4.1</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous return (TAPVR)	21 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>9.8</i>	24 <i>1.2</i>	
Transposition of great arteries - All	57 <i>3.4</i>	2 <i>2.5</i>	3 <i>1.8</i>	2 <i>4.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	64 <i>3.2</i>	
dextro-Transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	47 <i>2.8</i>	1 <i>1.2</i>	3 <i>1.8</i>	2 <i>4.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	53 <i>2.6</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	41 <i>2.4</i>	1 <i>1.2</i>	3 <i>1.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>9.8</i>	47 <i>2.3</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia	20 <i>1.2</i>	1 <i>1.2</i>	2 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>9.8</i>	24 <i>1.2</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	30 <i>1.8</i>	1 <i>1.2</i>	3 <i>1.8</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	35 <i>1.7</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	51 <i>3.0</i>	3 <i>3.7</i>	6 <i>3.7</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	61 <i>3.0</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	923 <i>54.6</i>	35 <i>43.0</i>	85 <i>52.1</i>	18 <i>38.0</i>	8 <i>78.2</i>	1071 <i>53.4</i>	
Total Live Births	169001	8144	16324	4734	1023	200585	
Total Male Live Births	86711	4133	8353	2395	533	102811	

*Hypospadias: prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown race

Iowa**Trisomy Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Age		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35 and greater		
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	165 <i>9.2</i>	137 <i>63.0</i>	303 <i>15.1</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	24 <i>1.3</i>	11 <i>5.1</i>	35 <i>1.7</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	33 <i>1.8</i>	28 <i>12.9</i>	61 <i>3.0</i>	
Total Live Births	178826	21748	200585	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Kentucky
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Amniotic bands	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	
Anencephalus	42 <i>1.8</i>	<5 .	5 <i>3.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	51 <i>1.8</i>	
Aniridia	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	<5 .	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	12 <i>0.5</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	14 <i>0.5</i>	
Anotia/microtia	9 <i>0.4</i>	<5 .	6 <i>4.3</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	17 <i>0.6</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	32 <i>1.3</i>	5 <i>1.9</i>	<5 .	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	40 <i>1.4</i>	
Atrial septal defect	3614 <i>152.1</i>	825 <i>317.4</i>	188 <i>135.0</i>	48 <i>124.0</i>	5 <i>139.7</i>	4821 <i>170.3</i>	1
Atrioventricular septal defect (endocardial cushion defect)	79 <i>3.3</i>	13 <i>5.0</i>	<5 .	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	98 <i>3.5</i>	
Biliary atresia	14 <i>0.6</i>	<5 .	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	17 <i>0.6</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>0.2</i>	
Choanal atresia	24 <i>1.0</i>	<5 .	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	29 <i>1.0</i>	
Cleft lip with and without cleft palate	246 <i>10.4</i>	19 <i>7.3</i>	15 <i>10.8</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	295 <i>10.4</i>	
Cleft palate without cleft lip	119 <i>5.0</i>	10 <i>3.8</i>	<5 .	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	139 <i>4.9</i>	
Coarctation of aorta	142 <i>6.0</i>	13 <i>5.0</i>	5 <i>3.6</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	161 <i>5.7</i>	
Common truncus	9 <i>0.4</i>	<5 .	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	12 <i>0.4</i>	
Congenital cataract	17 <i>0.7</i>	<5 .	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	20 <i>0.7</i>	
Congenital hip dislocation	181 <i>7.6</i>	9 <i>3.5</i>	8 <i>5.7</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	209 <i>7.4</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	56 <i>2.4</i>	7 <i>2.7</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	68 <i>2.4</i>	
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	280 <i>11.8</i>	32 <i>12.3</i>	23 <i>16.5</i>	8 <i>20.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	356 <i>12.6</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	15 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	15 <i>0.5</i>	
Encephalocele	11 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	12 <i>0.4</i>	
Epispadias	19 <i>1.4</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	23 <i>1.4</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	56 <i>2.4</i>	5 <i>1.9</i>	<5 .	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	67 <i>2.4</i>	
Fetus or newborn affected by maternal alcohol use	20 <i>0.8</i>	13 <i>5.0</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	41 <i>1.4</i>	
Gastroschisis	83 <i>3.5</i>	7 <i>2.7</i>	7 <i>5.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	106 <i>3.7</i>	
Hirschsprung disease (congenital megacolon)	49 <i>2.1</i>	13 <i>5.0</i>	<5 .	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	69 <i>2.4</i>	
Hydrocephalus without spina bifida	125 <i>5.3</i>	10 <i>3.8</i>	<5 .	<5 .	<5 .	141 <i>5.0</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	58 <i>2.4</i>	9 <i>3.5</i>	6 <i>4.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	77 <i>2.7</i>	
Hypospadias*	918 <i>75.4</i>	98 <i>74.2</i>	30 <i>42.4</i>	<5 .	<5 .	1157 <i>79.9</i>	
Microcephalus	75 <i>3.2</i>	16 <i>6.2</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	94 <i>3.3</i>	
Obstructive genitourinary defect	477 <i>20.1</i>	46 <i>17.7</i>	34 <i>24.4</i>	8 <i>20.7</i>	<5 .	580 <i>20.5</i>	
Omphalocele	23 <i>1.0</i>	6 <i>2.3</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	33 <i>1.2</i>	

Kentucky
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Patent ductus arteriosus	1661 69.9	356 137.0	92 66.1	19 49.1	<5 .	2150 75.9	2
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	181 7.6	19 7.3	7 5.0	<5 .	0 0.0	209 7.4	
Pyloric stenosis	876 36.9	42 16.2	22 15.8	<5 .	<5 .	952 33.6	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	122 5.1	20 7.7	7 5.0	5 12.9	0 0.0	161 5.7	
Reduction deformity, lower limbs	37 1.6	<5 .	<5 .	0 0.0	0 0.0	47 1.7	
Reduction deformity, upper limbs	43 1.8	<5 .	<5 .	<5 .	<5 .	51 1.8	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	87 3.7	8 3.1	<5 .	<5 .	0 0.0	102 3.6	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	86 3.6	11 4.2	<5 .	0 0.0	0 0.0	101 3.6	
Tetralogy of Fallot	80 3.4	9 3.5	<5 .	0 0.0	0 0.0	92 3.2	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous return (TAPVR)	7 1.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	7 1.3	
Transposition of great arteries - All	89 3.7	10 3.8	5 3.6	<5 .	0 0.0	108 3.8	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	22 0.9	<5 .	<5 .	<5 .	0 0.0	26 0.9	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	19 0.8	0 0.0	<5 .	0 0.0	0 0.0	25 0.9	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	34 1.4	6 2.3	<5 .	0 0.0	0 0.0	50 1.8	
Ventricular septal defect	1041 43.8	142 54.6	63 45.2	15 38.7	0 0.0	1309 46.2	3
Total Live Births	237656	25992	13924	3872	358	283168	
Total Male Live Births	121695	13215	7070	2008	187	144867	

*Hypospadias: prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown race

Kentucky
Trisomy Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Age		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35 and greater		
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	213 8.3	135 49.5	356 12.6	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	18 0.7	6 2.2	25 0.9	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	33 1.3	11 4.0	50 1.8	
Total Live Births	255588	27252	283168	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

1. Atrial septal defect: Probable cases are included
2. Patent ductus arteriosus: includes only babies over 2500 g
3. Ventricular septal defect: Probable cases are included

General comments

- 2007-2009 data is preliminary
- Although some terminations are issued stillbirth certificates, we do not collect data about terminations
- Use ICD-9 codes

Louisiana
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2008 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Amniotic bands	8 <i>1.1</i>	6 <i>1.1</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	15 <i>1.1</i>	
Anencephalus	10 <i>1.1</i>	8 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	18 <i>1.1</i>	
Aniridia	0 <i>0.0</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	<5 .	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	9 <i>1.0</i>	6 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	15 <i>0.9</i>	
Anotia/microtia	9 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	12 <i>0.7</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	19 <i>2.2</i>	11 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	31 <i>1.8</i>	
Atrial septal defect	494 <i>56.5</i>	371 <i>53.7</i>	42 <i>51.0</i>	19 <i>59.4</i>	5 <i>72.3</i>	933 <i>55.1</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (endocardial cushion defect)	63 <i>7.2</i>	32 <i>4.6</i>	<5 .	5 <i>15.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	104 <i>6.1</i>	
Biliary atresia	11 <i>1.3</i>	8 <i>1.2</i>	<5 .	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	22 <i>1.3</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	5 <i>0.6</i>	<5 .	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	<5 .	10 <i>0.6</i>	
Choanal atresia	14 <i>1.6</i>	8 <i>1.2</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	25 <i>1.5</i>	
Cleft lip with and without cleft palate	84 <i>9.6</i>	46 <i>6.7</i>	13 <i>15.8</i>	<5 .	<5 .	147 <i>8.7</i>	
Cleft palate without cleft lip	73 <i>8.3</i>	35 <i>5.1</i>	6 <i>7.3</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	116 <i>6.9</i>	
Coarctation of aorta	38 <i>4.3</i>	28 <i>4.1</i>	5 <i>6.1</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	72 <i>4.3</i>	
Common truncus	12 <i>1.4</i>	5 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	18 <i>1.1</i>	
Congenital cataract	11 <i>1.3</i>	12 <i>1.7</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	24 <i>1.4</i>	
Congenital hip dislocation	62 <i>7.1</i>	20 <i>2.9</i>	<5 .	<5 .	<5 .	88 <i>5.2</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	27 <i>3.1</i>	12 <i>1.7</i>	5 <i>6.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	44 <i>2.6</i>	
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	136 <i>15.5</i>	60 <i>8.7</i>	10 <i>12.1</i>	11 <i>34.4</i>	<5 .	218 <i>12.9</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	7 <i>1.0</i>	5 <i>0.9</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	13 <i>1.0</i>	
Encephalocele	7 <i>0.8</i>	10 <i>1.4</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	18 <i>1.1</i>	
Epispadias	12 <i>1.4</i>	8 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	20 <i>1.2</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	22 <i>2.5</i>	15 <i>2.2</i>	<5 .	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	40 <i>2.4</i>	
Fetus or newborn affected by maternal alcohol use	9 <i>1.3</i>	13 <i>2.4</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	<5 .	24 <i>1.8</i>	
Gastroschisis	55 <i>6.3</i>	22 <i>3.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	77 <i>4.5</i>	
Hirschsprung disease (congenital megacolon)	27 <i>3.1</i>	23 <i>3.3</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	51 <i>3.0</i>	
Hydrocephalus without spina bifida	46 <i>5.3</i>	52 <i>7.5</i>	5 <i>6.1</i>	<5 .	<5 .	107 <i>6.3</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	12 <i>1.4</i>	12 <i>1.7</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	<5 .	27 <i>1.6</i>	
Hypospadias*	344 <i>76.8</i>	189 <i>53.8</i>	11 <i>26.2</i>	<5 .	<5 .	551 <i>63.8</i>	
Microcephalus	72 <i>8.2</i>	99 <i>14.3</i>	6 <i>7.3</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	179 <i>10.6</i>	
Obstructive genitourinary defect	257 <i>29.4</i>	153 <i>22.1</i>	17 <i>20.6</i>	5 <i>15.6</i>	<5 .	435 <i>25.7</i>	
Omphalocele	12 <i>1.4</i>	16 <i>2.3</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	<5 .	31 <i>1.8</i>	

Louisiana**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2008 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Patent ductus arteriosus	343 39.2	212 30.7	23 27.9	9 28.2	<5 .	588 34.7	1
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	74 8.5	54 7.8	<5 .	<5 .	0 0.0	135 8.0	
Pulmonary valve atresia	13 1.5	8 1.2	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	21 1.2	
Pyloric stenosis	148 16.9	42 6.1	12 14.6	<5 .	<5 .	207 12.2	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	42 4.8	25 3.6	<5 .	<5 .	<5 .	74 4.4	
Reduction deformity, lower limbs	12 1.4	15 2.2	<5 .	0 0.0	0 0.0	29 1.7	
Reduction deformity, upper limbs	19 2.2	19 2.7	<5 .	0 0.0	0 0.0	41 2.4	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	47 5.4	33 4.8	<5 .	0 0.0	0 0.0	82 4.8	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	35 4.0	14 2.0	<5 .	<5 .	0 0.0	53 3.1	
Tetralogy of Fallot	44 5.0	27 3.9	<5 .	0 0.0	0 0.0	74 4.4	
Transposition of great arteries - All	41 4.7	19 2.7	<5 .	<5 .	<5 .	63 3.7	
dextro-Transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	37 4.2	18 2.6	<5 .	<5 .	<5 .	58 3.4	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	<5 .	11 1.6	<5 .	<5 .	0 0.0	17 1.0	
Tricuspid valve atresia	<5 .	9 1.3	<5 .	<5 .	0 0.0	15 0.9	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	<5 .	<5 .	<5 .	0 0.0	0 0.0	9 0.7	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	17 1.9	6 0.9	<5 .	<5 .	0 0.0	27 1.6	
Ventricular septal defect	505 57.7	287 41.5	39 47.4	15 46.9	<5 .	852 50.3	
Total Live Births	70886	54755	6989	2525	588	136201	
Total Male Live Births	44771	35126	4196	1654	331	86377	

*Hypospadias: prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown race

Louisiana**Trisomy Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2005-2008 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Age		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35 and greater		
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	117 <i>7.6</i>	101 <i>62.0</i>	218 <i>12.9</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	7 <i>0.6</i>	<5 .	9 <i>0.7</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	18 <i>1.2</i>	9 <i>5.5</i>	27 <i>1.6</i>	
Total Live Births	152990	16280	169283	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

1. Includes only if weight \geq 2500 grams or gestational age \geq 36 wks, however, unable to define if defect lasted at \geq 6 wks of age

General comments

- 2005-2006 birth data include only live births to Louisiana residents at birth that occurred in regions Greater New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Lake Charles and Shreveport
- 2005-2006 birth defects data include only live births to Louisiana residents at birth that occurred in Greater New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Lake Charles and Shreveport areas.
- 2007 birth defects data include only live births to Louisiana residents at birth that occurred in Greater New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Lafayette, Lake Charles and Shreveport areas
- 2007-2009 birth data include only live births to Louisiana residents at birth that occurred in regions Greater New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Lafayette, Lake Charles and Shreveport
- 2008 birth defects data are provisional and include only live births to Louisiana residents that occurred in Greater New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Lafayette, Lake Charles and Shreveport
- 2009 birth defects data are not available
- All probable cases are included
- BPA codes are used to define the birth defects
- Hurricane Katrina disrupted the active surveillance in Louisiana and may have created several types of selection bias.
- Louisiana is an active surveillance state that began identifying births in 2005. Birth defects surveillance has not been conducted among terminations and still births yet
- The 2009 cohort will not be complete until 12/31/2012 because the LA case definition includes children up to their third birthday.

Maine**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Anencephalus	6 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>1.0</i>	
Cleft lip with and without cleft palate	54 <i>8.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>18.0</i>	1 <i>17.8</i>	59 <i>8.7</i>	
Cleft palate without cleft lip	54 <i>8.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	54 <i>8.0</i>	
Coarctation of aorta	30 <i>4.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	30 <i>4.4</i>	
Common truncus	6 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>0.9</i>	
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	76 <i>12.0</i>	1 <i>6.2</i>	3 <i>30.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>17.8</i>	86 <i>12.7</i>	
Encephalocele	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>10.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.3</i>	
Gastroschisis	38 <i>6.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>9.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	39 <i>5.8</i>	1
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	19 <i>3.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	19 <i>2.8</i>	
Hypospadias*	73 <i>58.2</i>	2 <i>51.9</i>	2 <i>97.6</i>	1 <i>43.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	78 <i>57.6</i>	2
Omphalocele	15 <i>2.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	16 <i>2.4</i>	3
Pulmonary valve atresia	3 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>0.4</i>	
Reduction deformity, lower limbs	2 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.8</i>	2
Reduction deformity, upper limbs	2 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>41.5</i>	3 <i>1.1</i>	2
Spina bifida without anencephalus	22 <i>3.5</i>	1 <i>6.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	23 <i>3.4</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	21 <i>3.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>10.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	22 <i>3.2</i>	4
Transposition of great arteries - All	30 <i>4.7</i>	1 <i>6.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>17.8</i>	32 <i>4.7</i>	
dextro-Transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	21 <i>3.3</i>	1 <i>6.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	22 <i>3.2</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	2 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.3</i>	
Total Live Births	63264	1601	990	1112	562	67735	
Total Male Live Births (2008-2009)	12534	385	205	232	131	13536	

*Hypospadias: prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown race

Maine
Trisomy Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Age		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35 and greater		
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	46 <i>7.9</i>	40 <i>42.3</i>	86 <i>12.7</i>	
Total Live Births	58283	9451	67735	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

1. Gastroschisis is coded 756.73. Cases are also abstracted to determine diagnosis
2. Surveillance for this condition began with 2008 births
3. Omphalocele is coded 756.72. Cases are also abstracted to determine diagnosis
4. Includes pulmonary atresia with septal defect

Maryland
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Amniotic bands	3 <i>0.3</i>	3 <i>0.4</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	8 <i>0.3</i>	
Anencephalus	71 <i>4.0</i>	32 <i>2.5</i>	12 <i>2.4</i>	4 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	130 <i>3.4</i>	
Aniridia	1 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.1</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	3 <i>0.2</i>	7 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	10 <i>0.3</i>	
Anotia/microtia	11 <i>0.6</i>	2 <i>0.2</i>	9 <i>1.8</i>	2 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	24 <i>0.6</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	3 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>0.2</i>	
Atrial septal defect	28 <i>1.6</i>	29 <i>2.3</i>	12 <i>2.4</i>	4 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	73 <i>1.9</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (endocardial cushion defect)	28 <i>1.6</i>	23 <i>1.8</i>	4 <i>0.8</i>	1 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	56 <i>1.5</i>	
Biliary atresia	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.1</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	9 <i>0.6</i>	1 <i>0.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	11 <i>0.4</i>	
Choanal atresia	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.2</i>	4 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>0.2</i>	
Cleft lip with and without cleft palate	179 <i>10.0</i>	61 <i>4.8</i>	49 <i>9.9</i>	15 <i>6.0</i>	1 <i>12.4</i>	310 <i>8.1</i>	
Cleft palate without cleft lip	87 <i>4.9</i>	25 <i>2.0</i>	3 <i>0.6</i>	4 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	120 <i>3.1</i>	
Coarctation of aorta	13 <i>0.7</i>	7 <i>0.5</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	3 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	24 <i>0.6</i>	
Common truncus	1 <i>0.1</i>	2 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>0.2</i>	
Congenital cataract	3 <i>0.2</i>	1 <i>0.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>0.2</i>	
Congenital hip dislocation	35 <i>2.0</i>	8 <i>0.6</i>	7 <i>1.4</i>	2 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	52 <i>1.4</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	29 <i>1.6</i>	18 <i>1.4</i>	5 <i>1.0</i>	2 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	54 <i>1.4</i>	
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	213 <i>11.9</i>	126 <i>9.9</i>	42 <i>8.5</i>	30 <i>11.9</i>	1 <i>12.4</i>	429 <i>11.2</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	7 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>0.2</i>	
Encephalocele	14 <i>0.8</i>	6 <i>0.5</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	22 <i>0.6</i>	
Epispadias	5 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>0.1</i>	2 <i>0.5</i>	2 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	10 <i>0.3</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	29 <i>1.6</i>	22 <i>1.7</i>	6 <i>1.2</i>	1 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	60 <i>1.6</i>	
Fetus or newborn affected by maternal alcohol use	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.1</i>	
Hirschsprung disease (congenital megacolon)	5 <i>0.3</i>	3 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	8 <i>0.3</i>	
Hydrocephalus without spina bifida	73 <i>4.1</i>	57 <i>4.5</i>	16 <i>3.2</i>	6 <i>2.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	155 <i>4.1</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	22 <i>1.2</i>	11 <i>0.9</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	4 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	39 <i>1.0</i>	
Hypospadias*	423 <i>46.0</i>	243 <i>37.6</i>	46 <i>18.2</i>	31 <i>23.7</i>	. <i>.</i>	758 <i>38.8</i>	
Microcephalus	7 <i>0.4</i>	11 <i>0.9</i>	6 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	24 <i>0.6</i>	
Obstructive genitourinary defect	13 <i>0.9</i>	5 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	19 <i>0.6</i>	
Patent ductus arteriosus	22 <i>1.2</i>	15 <i>1.2</i>	5 <i>1.0</i>	2 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	44 <i>1.2</i>	1
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	7 <i>0.5</i>	5 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	14 <i>0.5</i>	

Maryland
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Pulmonary valve atresia	3 <i>0.4</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>0.3</i>	
Pyloric stenosis	2 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.1</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	36 <i>2.0</i>	22 <i>1.7</i>	6 <i>1.2</i>	4 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	68 <i>1.8</i>	
Reduction deformity, lower limbs	35 <i>2.0</i>	23 <i>1.8</i>	4 <i>0.8</i>	1 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	64 <i>1.7</i>	
Reduction deformity, upper limbs	51 <i>2.8</i>	34 <i>2.7</i>	12 <i>2.4</i>	4 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	103 <i>2.7</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	60 <i>3.3</i>	36 <i>2.8</i>	6 <i>1.2</i>	6 <i>2.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	111 <i>2.9</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	67 <i>3.7</i>	27 <i>2.1</i>	18 <i>3.6</i>	5 <i>2.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	119 <i>3.1</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	20 <i>1.1</i>	18 <i>1.4</i>	3 <i>0.6</i>	5 <i>2.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	46 <i>1.2</i>	
Transposition of great arteries - All	26 <i>1.4</i>	14 <i>1.1</i>	5 <i>1.0</i>	5 <i>2.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	51 <i>1.3</i>	
dextro-Transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	7 <i>0.5</i>	5 <i>0.5</i>	4 <i>1.0</i>	1 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	18 <i>0.6</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	23 <i>1.3</i>	13 <i>1.0</i>	2 <i>0.4</i>	3 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	42 <i>1.1</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	69 <i>3.8</i>	22 <i>1.7</i>	15 <i>3.0</i>	6 <i>2.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	119 <i>3.1</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	39 <i>2.7</i>	33 <i>3.2</i>	7 <i>1.8</i>	10 <i>5.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	89 <i>2.9</i>	2
Total Live Births	179338	127578	49402	25178	809	382305	
Total Male Live Births	92040	64568	25241	13105	.	195508	

*Hypospadias: prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown race

Maryland
Trisomy Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Age		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35 and greater		
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	203 <i>6.5</i>	225 <i>31.7</i>	429 <i>11.2</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	22 <i>0.7</i>	20 <i>2.8</i>	42 <i>1.1</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	49 <i>1.6</i>	69 <i>9.7</i>	119 <i>3.1</i>	
Total Live Births	311626	70967	382634	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

1. Weight greater than or equal to 2500 grams
2. Includes probable cases

General comments

- Critical Congenital Heart Defect - Data is based on hospital reporting and can not be validated through Vital Statistics as there is no requirement to specify the cardiac defect on the birth certificate.
- Hispanic: Includes all births to mothers of Hispanic origin of any race.
- The total number of births data was received from Vital Statistics
- The total number of male live births is not available for American Indian/Alaskan Native category
- Total births: Includes races categorized as 'other'.
- White(Total), Black, American Indian, Asian or Pacific Islander: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Data for persons of Hispanic origin are included in the data for each race group according to the mother's reported race.

Massachusetts
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Amniotic bands	17 <i>0.7</i>	6 <i>1.8</i>	10 <i>1.9</i>	1 <i>0.4</i>	1 <i>12.3</i>	36 <i>0.9</i>	
Anencephalus	14 <i>0.5</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	5 <i>0.9</i>	2 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	25 <i>0.6</i>	
Aniridia	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	1 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.1</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	18 <i>0.7</i>	12 <i>3.7</i>	9 <i>1.7</i>	2 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	41 <i>1.1</i>	
Anotia/microtia	43 <i>1.6</i>	3 <i>0.9</i>	13 <i>2.4</i>	10 <i>3.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	69 <i>1.8</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	47 <i>1.8</i>	8 <i>2.5</i>	8 <i>1.5</i>	1 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	65 <i>1.7</i>	
Atrial septal defect	495 <i>19.0</i>	79 <i>24.2</i>	93 <i>17.4</i>	44 <i>15.5</i>	3 <i>36.8</i>	732 <i>19.0</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (endocardial cushion defect)	135 <i>5.2</i>	26 <i>8.0</i>	21 <i>3.9</i>	5 <i>1.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	194 <i>5.0</i>	
Biliary atresia	12 <i>0.5</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	2 <i>0.4</i>	5 <i>1.8</i>	1 <i>12.3</i>	21 <i>0.5</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	4 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>0.1</i>	1
Choanal atresia	23 <i>0.9</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	3 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	29 <i>0.8</i>	
Cleft lip with and without cleft palate	220 <i>8.4</i>	17 <i>5.2</i>	42 <i>7.8</i>	25 <i>8.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	307 <i>8.0</i>	
Cleft palate without cleft lip	164 <i>6.3</i>	11 <i>3.4</i>	28 <i>5.2</i>	6 <i>2.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	215 <i>5.6</i>	
Coarctation of aorta	126 <i>4.8</i>	10 <i>3.1</i>	19 <i>3.5</i>	5 <i>1.8</i>	1 <i>12.3</i>	166 <i>4.3</i>	
Common truncus	12 <i>0.5</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	2 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>12.3</i>	16 <i>0.4</i>	
Congenital cataract	65 <i>2.5</i>	13 <i>4.0</i>	16 <i>3.0</i>	3 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	100 <i>2.6</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	69 <i>2.6</i>	10 <i>3.1</i>	8 <i>1.5</i>	5 <i>1.8</i>	1 <i>12.3</i>	100 <i>2.6</i>	
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	307 <i>11.8</i>	57 <i>17.5</i>	80 <i>14.9</i>	25 <i>8.8</i>	3 <i>36.8</i>	487 <i>12.7</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	10 <i>0.4</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	2 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	13 <i>0.3</i>	
Encephalocele	5 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>0.2</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	74 <i>2.8</i>	5 <i>1.5</i>	13 <i>2.4</i>	2 <i>0.7</i>	1 <i>12.3</i>	98 <i>2.5</i>	
Gastroschisis	79 <i>3.0</i>	14 <i>4.3</i>	26 <i>4.9</i>	4 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	132 <i>3.4</i>	
Hirschsprung disease (congenital megacolon)	58 <i>2.2</i>	3 <i>0.9</i>	12 <i>2.2</i>	7 <i>2.5</i>	1 <i>12.3</i>	83 <i>2.2</i>	
Hydrocephalus without spina bifida	64 <i>2.5</i>	24 <i>7.4</i>	26 <i>4.9</i>	4 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	122 <i>3.2</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	42 <i>1.6</i>	4 <i>1.2</i>	9 <i>1.7</i>	2 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	59 <i>1.5</i>	
Hypospadias*	361 <i>27.1</i>	44 <i>26.4</i>	39 <i>14.2</i>	28 <i>19.1</i>	1 <i>24.4</i>	482 <i>24.5</i>	2
Microcephalus	48 <i>1.8</i>	10 <i>3.1</i>	13 <i>2.4</i>	1 <i>0.4</i>	1 <i>12.3</i>	74 <i>1.9</i>	3
Obstructive genitourinary defect	360 <i>13.8</i>	42 <i>12.9</i>	97 <i>18.1</i>	42 <i>14.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	556 <i>14.5</i>	
Omphalocele	27 <i>1.0</i>	7 <i>2.1</i>	9 <i>1.7</i>	2 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	47 <i>1.2</i>	
Patent ductus arteriosus	432 <i>16.6</i>	81 <i>24.8</i>	85 <i>15.9</i>	42 <i>14.8</i>	3 <i>36.8</i>	667 <i>17.3</i>	4
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	166 <i>6.4</i>	27 <i>8.3</i>	40 <i>7.5</i>	13 <i>4.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	253 <i>6.6</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	16 <i>0.6</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	4 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	23 <i>0.6</i>	

Massachusetts
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	72 <i>2.8</i>	6 <i>1.8</i>	20 <i>3.7</i>	13 <i>4.6</i>	1 <i>12.3</i>	117 <i>3.0</i>	
Reduction deformity, lower limbs	28 <i>1.1</i>	6 <i>1.8</i>	14 <i>2.6</i>	3 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	52 <i>1.4</i>	
Reduction deformity, upper limbs	63 <i>2.4</i>	6 <i>1.8</i>	26 <i>4.9</i>	5 <i>1.8</i>	1 <i>12.3</i>	104 <i>2.7</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	7 <i>0.3</i>	5 <i>1.5</i>	2 <i>0.4</i>	1 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	17 <i>0.4</i>	5
Spina bifida without anencephalus	40 <i>1.5</i>	5 <i>1.5</i>	11 <i>2.1</i>	4 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	64 <i>1.7</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	104 <i>4.0</i>	21 <i>6.4</i>	31 <i>5.8</i>	15 <i>5.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	178 <i>4.6</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous return (TAPVR)	22 <i>0.8</i>	3 <i>0.9</i>	4 <i>0.7</i>	5 <i>1.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	34 <i>0.9</i>	
Transposition of great arteries - All	92 <i>3.5</i>	10 <i>3.1</i>	13 <i>2.4</i>	4 <i>1.4</i>	1 <i>12.3</i>	124 <i>3.2</i>	
dextro-Transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	80 <i>3.1</i>	7 <i>2.1</i>	13 <i>2.4</i>	4 <i>1.4</i>	1 <i>12.3</i>	109 <i>2.8</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia	17 <i>0.7</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	2 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	23 <i>0.6</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	19 <i>0.7</i>	4 <i>1.2</i>	4 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	27 <i>0.7</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	29 <i>1.1</i>	12 <i>3.7</i>	13 <i>2.4</i>	7 <i>2.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	63 <i>1.6</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	476 <i>18.3</i>	69 <i>21.2</i>	105 <i>19.6</i>	56 <i>19.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	727 <i>18.9</i>	6
Total Live Births	260777	32623	53524	28389	815	384688	
Total Male Live Births	133441	16682	27423	14688	409	197041	

*Hypospadias: prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown race

Massachusetts
Trisomy Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Age		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35 and greater		
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	217 <i>7.3</i>	270 <i>30.4</i>	487 <i>12.7</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	14 <i>0.5</i>	13 <i>1.5</i>	27 <i>0.7</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	28 <i>0.9</i>	35 <i>3.9</i>	63 <i>1.6</i>	
Total Live Births	295932	88756	384688	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

- 1.Excludes isolated diagnosis without surgical intervention and secondary diagnosis without postnatal confirmation.
- 2.Excludes 1st degree and NOS.
- 3.Defined as head circumference 2 std dev below normal.
- 4.Wt <=2500 gms is excluded. We use a decision tree for coding PDA: never code if on PGE or <36 wks GA. If >=6 weeks code. If <6 wks code if treated with indocin, ligated or surgically closed or associated with other codable defect.
- 5.Excludes isolated unilateral renal agenesis/hypoplasia.
- 6.Excludes isolated muscular VSDs.

General comments

- 2009 data are provisional.
- Coding system is CDC/BPA.
- Differences in numbers from previous publications are the result of updated files.
- Possible/probable cases are excluded.
- Source for race and Hispanic ethnicity is vital records.
- Stillbirths are included, terminations are not included.

Michigan

Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Anencephalus	75 <i>1.7</i>	12 <i>1.1</i>	2 <i>0.4</i>	3 <i>1.5</i>	1 <i>3.3</i>	104 <i>1.7</i>	
Aniridia	11 <i>0.3</i>	3 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	14 <i>0.2</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	66 <i>1.5</i>	23 <i>2.1</i>	3 <i>0.7</i>	3 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	102 <i>1.6</i>	
Anotia/microtia	49 <i>1.1</i>	6 <i>0.5</i>	5 <i>1.1</i>	4 <i>2.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	67 <i>1.1</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	116 <i>2.7</i>	10 <i>0.9</i>	9 <i>2.0</i>	8 <i>3.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	161 <i>2.6</i>	
Atrial septal defect	3898 <i>89.6</i>	1285 <i>116.2</i>	250 <i>55.1</i>	150 <i>73.7</i>	27 <i>88.3</i>	5807 <i>93.8</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (endocardial cushion defect)	240 <i>5.5</i>	67 <i>6.1</i>	14 <i>3.1</i>	11 <i>5.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	361 <i>5.8</i>	
Biliary atresia	36 <i>0.8</i>	21 <i>1.9</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	5 <i>2.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	67 <i>1.1</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	14 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>0.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.5</i>	1 <i>3.3</i>	20 <i>0.3</i>	
Choanal atresia	69 <i>1.6</i>	16 <i>1.4</i>	3 <i>0.7</i>	3 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	93 <i>1.5</i>	
Cleft lip with and without cleft palate	505 <i>11.6</i>	70 <i>6.3</i>	19 <i>4.2</i>	24 <i>11.8</i>	3 <i>9.8</i>	650 <i>10.5</i>	
Cleft palate without cleft lip	304 <i>7.0</i>	50 <i>4.5</i>	13 <i>2.9</i>	11 <i>5.4</i>	3 <i>9.8</i>	397 <i>6.4</i>	
Coarctation of aorta	290 <i>6.7</i>	71 <i>6.4</i>	21 <i>4.6</i>	12 <i>5.9</i>	2 <i>6.5</i>	445 <i>7.2</i>	
Common truncus	52 <i>1.2</i>	20 <i>1.8</i>	5 <i>1.1</i>	3 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	88 <i>1.4</i>	
Congenital cataract	95 <i>2.2</i>	18 <i>1.6</i>	3 <i>0.7</i>	5 <i>2.5</i>	2 <i>6.5</i>	132 <i>2.1</i>	
Congenital hip dislocation	554 <i>12.7</i>	57 <i>5.2</i>	22 <i>4.9</i>	20 <i>9.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	671 <i>10.8</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	160 <i>3.7</i>	31 <i>2.8</i>	8 <i>1.8</i>	6 <i>2.9</i>	1 <i>3.3</i>	221 <i>3.6</i>	
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	577 <i>13.3</i>	129 <i>11.7</i>	42 <i>9.3</i>	26 <i>12.8</i>	3 <i>9.8</i>	815 <i>13.2</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	33 <i>0.8</i>	9 <i>0.8</i>	2 <i>0.4</i>	3 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	53 <i>0.9</i>	
Encephalocele	42 <i>1.0</i>	19 <i>1.7</i>	6 <i>1.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	68 <i>1.1</i>	
Epispadias	39 <i>0.9</i>	11 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	52 <i>0.8</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	127 <i>2.9</i>	22 <i>2.0</i>	6 <i>1.3</i>	6 <i>2.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	173 <i>2.8</i>	
Fetus or newborn affected by maternal alcohol use	33 <i>0.8</i>	22 <i>2.0</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	1 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	57 <i>0.9</i>	
Gastroschisis	288 <i>6.6</i>	71 <i>6.4</i>	18 <i>4.0</i>	3 <i>1.5</i>	5 <i>16.3</i>	400 <i>6.5</i>	1
Hirschsprung disease (congenital megacolon)	107 <i>2.5</i>	45 <i>4.1</i>	4 <i>0.9</i>	5 <i>2.5</i>	1 <i>3.3</i>	176 <i>2.8</i>	
Hydrocephalus without spina bifida	389 <i>8.9</i>	152 <i>13.7</i>	21 <i>4.6</i>	18 <i>8.8</i>	9 <i>29.4</i>	622 <i>10.0</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	186 <i>4.3</i>	58 <i>5.2</i>	9 <i>2.0</i>	7 <i>3.4</i>	1 <i>3.3</i>	296 <i>4.8</i>	
Hypospadias*	1431 <i>64.1</i>	295 <i>52.4</i>	47 <i>20.2</i>	49 <i>46.4</i>	10 <i>64.7</i>	1882 <i>59.3</i>	
Microcephalus	385 <i>8.8</i>	131 <i>11.8</i>	30 <i>6.6</i>	22 <i>10.8</i>	2 <i>6.5</i>	594 <i>9.6</i>	
Obstructive genitourinary defect	1013 <i>23.3</i>	202 <i>18.3</i>	64 <i>14.1</i>	35 <i>17.2</i>	7 <i>22.9</i>	1363 <i>22.0</i>	
Omphalocele	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1
Patent ductus arteriosus	1360 <i>31.3</i>	480 <i>43.4</i>	112 <i>24.7</i>	50 <i>24.6</i>	9 <i>29.4</i>	2031 <i>32.8</i>	

Michigan
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	460 <i>10.6</i>	178 <i>16.1</i>	30 <i>6.6</i>	27 <i>13.3</i>	4 <i>13.1</i>	732 <i>11.8</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	93 <i>2.1</i>	39 <i>3.5</i>	9 <i>2.0</i>	6 <i>2.9</i>	2 <i>6.5</i>	161 <i>2.6</i>	
Pyloric stenosis	843 <i>19.4</i>	93 <i>8.4</i>	65 <i>14.3</i>	16 <i>7.9</i>	5 <i>16.3</i>	1065 <i>17.2</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	210 <i>4.8</i>	48 <i>4.3</i>	14 <i>3.1</i>	12 <i>5.9</i>	2 <i>6.5</i>	315 <i>5.1</i>	
Reduction deformity, lower limbs	83 <i>1.9</i>	29 <i>2.6</i>	7 <i>1.5</i>	1 <i>0.5</i>	2 <i>6.5</i>	128 <i>2.1</i>	
Reduction deformity, upper limbs	111 <i>2.6</i>	24 <i>2.2</i>	9 <i>2.0</i>	2 <i>1.0</i>	2 <i>6.5</i>	152 <i>2.5</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	233 <i>5.4</i>	67 <i>6.1</i>	15 <i>3.3</i>	14 <i>6.9</i>	4 <i>13.1</i>	350 <i>5.7</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	235 <i>5.4</i>	42 <i>3.8</i>	14 <i>3.1</i>	16 <i>7.9</i>	2 <i>6.5</i>	339 <i>5.5</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	226 <i>5.2</i>	73 <i>6.6</i>	16 <i>3.5</i>	11 <i>5.4</i>	1 <i>3.3</i>	386 <i>6.2</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous return (TAPVR)	46 <i>1.1</i>	24 <i>2.2</i>	4 <i>0.9</i>	5 <i>2.5</i>	3 <i>9.8</i>	94 <i>1.5</i>	
Transposition of great arteries - All	260 <i>6.0</i>	58 <i>5.2</i>	8 <i>1.8</i>	13 <i>6.4</i>	5 <i>16.3</i>	407 <i>6.6</i>	
dextro-Transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	180 <i>4.1</i>	29 <i>2.6</i>	3 <i>0.7</i>	8 <i>3.9</i>	3 <i>9.8</i>	256 <i>4.1</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	63 <i>1.4</i>	18 <i>1.6</i>	2 <i>0.4</i>	3 <i>1.5</i>	1 <i>3.3</i>	98 <i>1.6</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	32 <i>0.7</i>	14 <i>1.3</i>	5 <i>1.1</i>	2 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	56 <i>0.9</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	55 <i>1.3</i>	24 <i>2.2</i>	3 <i>0.7</i>	3 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	86 <i>1.4</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	1919 <i>44.1</i>	486 <i>44.0</i>	95 <i>20.9</i>	86 <i>42.2</i>	11 <i>36.0</i>	2760 <i>44.6</i>	2
Total Live Births	435184	110569	45356	20365	3059	619332	
Total Male Live Births	223154	56291	23221	10570	1545	317259	

*Hypospadias: prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown race

Michigan**Trisomy Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Age		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35 and greater		
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	448 8.3	334 40.7	815 13.2	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	41 0.8	12 1.5	56 0.9	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	51 0.9	34 4.1	86 1.4	
Total Live Births	537132	82140	619332	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

- 1.ICD-9 coding - 1st available for 2010 data
- 2.Include all reported with this code - may include probable cases

Minnesota
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2006-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Anencephalus	1 <i>0.2</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	2 <i>1.7</i>	2 <i>1.8</i>	1 <i>8.7</i>	7 <i>0.7</i>	
Aniridia	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.1</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	4 <i>0.8</i>	2 <i>1.1</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>0.7</i>	
Anotia/microtia	4 <i>0.8</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	3 <i>2.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	9 <i>0.9</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	3 <i>0.6</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>0.6</i>	
Atrial septal defect	73 <i>14.2</i>	45 <i>25.7</i>	20 <i>17.3</i>	23 <i>20.3</i>	1 <i>8.7</i>	171 <i>17.7</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (endocardial cushion defect)	26 <i>5.0</i>	7 <i>4.0</i>	4 <i>3.5</i>	6 <i>5.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	46 <i>4.7</i>	
Biliary atresia	4 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>0.6</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.1</i>	
Choanal atresia	4 <i>0.8</i>	3 <i>1.7</i>	3 <i>2.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	10 <i>1.0</i>	
Cleft lip with and without cleft palate	50 <i>9.7</i>	14 <i>8.0</i>	15 <i>13.0</i>	10 <i>8.8</i>	3 <i>26.2</i>	97 <i>10.0</i>	
Cleft palate without cleft lip	38 <i>7.4</i>	6 <i>3.4</i>	11 <i>9.5</i>	4 <i>3.5</i>	1 <i>8.7</i>	65 <i>6.7</i>	
Coarctation of aorta	27 <i>5.2</i>	11 <i>6.3</i>	4 <i>3.5</i>	5 <i>4.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	49 <i>5.1</i>	
Common truncus	3 <i>0.6</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>0.5</i>	
Congenital cataract	6 <i>1.2</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	11 <i>1.1</i>	
Congenital hip dislocation	20 <i>3.9</i>	7 <i>4.0</i>	4 <i>3.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>8.7</i>	36 <i>3.7</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	18 <i>3.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>3.5</i>	3 <i>2.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	26 <i>2.7</i>	
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	66 <i>12.8</i>	34 <i>19.4</i>	16 <i>13.9</i>	10 <i>8.8</i>	2 <i>17.4</i>	141 <i>14.6</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.2</i>	
Encephalocele	1 <i>0.2</i>	2 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>0.3</i>	
Epispadias	5 <i>1.0</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>0.6</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	19 <i>3.7</i>	4 <i>2.3</i>	2 <i>1.7</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	28 <i>2.9</i>	
Gastroschisis	14 <i>2.7</i>	6 <i>3.4</i>	7 <i>6.1</i>	10 <i>8.8</i>	1 <i>8.7</i>	40 <i>4.1</i>	
Hirschsprung disease (congenital megacolon)	8 <i>1.6</i>	3 <i>1.7</i>	2 <i>1.7</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	15 <i>1.5</i>	
Hydrocephalus without spina bifida	14 <i>2.7</i>	6 <i>3.4</i>	3 <i>2.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	23 <i>2.4</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	15 <i>2.9</i>	3 <i>1.7</i>	3 <i>2.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	23 <i>2.4</i>	
Hypospadias*	138 <i>52.5</i>	46 <i>51.6</i>	15 <i>25.6</i>	11 <i>18.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	225 <i>45.6</i>	
Microcephalus	10 <i>1.9</i>	16 <i>9.1</i>	8 <i>6.9</i>	6 <i>5.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	43 <i>4.4</i>	
Obstructive genitourinary defect	149 <i>28.9</i>	49 <i>28.0</i>	36 <i>31.2</i>	21 <i>18.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	273 <i>28.2</i>	
Omphalocele	5 <i>1.0</i>	5 <i>2.9</i>	3 <i>2.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	13 <i>1.3</i>	
Patent ductus arteriosus	77 <i>14.9</i>	43 <i>24.6</i>	22 <i>19.1</i>	13 <i>11.5</i>	1 <i>8.7</i>	165 <i>17.0</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	25 <i>4.8</i>	8 <i>4.6</i>	9 <i>7.8</i>	7 <i>6.2</i>	1 <i>8.7</i>	55 <i>5.7</i>	

Minnesota**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2006-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Pulmonary valve atresia	4 <i>0.8</i>	2 <i>1.1</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	3 <i>2.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	10 <i>1.0</i>	
Pyloric stenosis	113 <i>21.9</i>	13 <i>7.4</i>	20 <i>17.3</i>	3 <i>2.6</i>	7 <i>61.0</i>	167 <i>17.2</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	15 <i>2.9</i>	7 <i>4.0</i>	5 <i>4.3</i>	2 <i>1.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	30 <i>3.1</i>	
Reduction deformity, lower limbs	2 <i>0.4</i>	4 <i>2.3</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	8 <i>0.8</i>	
Reduction deformity, upper limbs	5 <i>1.0</i>	4 <i>2.3</i>	2 <i>1.7</i>	4 <i>3.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	16 <i>1.7</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	15 <i>2.9</i>	4 <i>2.3</i>	7 <i>6.1</i>	3 <i>2.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	34 <i>3.5</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	19 <i>3.7</i>	3 <i>1.7</i>	3 <i>2.6</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	1 <i>8.7</i>	28 <i>2.9</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	28 <i>5.4</i>	7 <i>4.0</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	6 <i>5.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	43 <i>4.4</i>	
Transposition of great arteries - All	21 <i>4.1</i>	7 <i>4.0</i>	3 <i>2.6</i>	7 <i>6.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	39 <i>4.0</i>	
dextro-Transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	20 <i>3.9</i>	7 <i>4.0</i>	3 <i>2.6</i>	7 <i>6.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	38 <i>3.9</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia	3 <i>0.6</i>	3 <i>1.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>0.7</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	2 <i>0.4</i>	4 <i>2.3</i>	3 <i>2.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	9 <i>0.9</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	11 <i>2.1</i>	5 <i>2.9</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	2 <i>1.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	19 <i>2.0</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	148 <i>28.7</i>	70 <i>40.0</i>	53 <i>45.9</i>	22 <i>19.4</i>	6 <i>52.3</i>	314 <i>32.4</i>	
Total Live Births	51574	17508	11542	11349	1147	96859	
Total Male Live Births	26303	8919	5850	5858	570	49385	

*Hypospadias: prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown race

Minnesota**Trisomy Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2006-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Age		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35 and greater		
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	37 <i>4.7</i>	61 <i>35.6</i>	141 <i>14.6</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	5 <i>0.6</i>	3 <i>1.8</i>	9 <i>0.9</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	8 <i>1.0</i>	6 <i>3.5</i>	19 <i>2.0</i>	
Total Live Births	79223	17135	96859	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

General comments

- All data include confirmed cases only
- All data include live births only
- Data are for Hennepin and Ramsey Counties only
- Minnesota uses BPA codes

Mississippi
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Anencephalus	4 <i>0.4</i>	6 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	10 <i>0.4</i>	
Aniridia	1 <i>0.1</i>	1 <i>0.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.1</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	6 <i>0.5</i>	6 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	12 <i>0.5</i>	
Anotia/microtia	11 <i>1.0</i>	7 <i>0.7</i>	1 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	20 <i>0.9</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	16 <i>1.4</i>	8 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	25 <i>1.1</i>	
Atrial septal defect	470 <i>42.0</i>	624 <i>62.7</i>	17 <i>23.3</i>	10 <i>43.3</i>	21 <i>136.1</i>	1164 <i>52.3</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (endocardial cushion defect)	27 <i>2.4</i>	40 <i>4.0</i>	3 <i>4.1</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	72 <i>3.2</i>	
Biliary atresia	5 <i>0.4</i>	6 <i>0.6</i>	1 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>13.0</i>	14 <i>0.6</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	3 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>0.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>0.2</i>	
Choanal atresia	2 <i>0.2</i>	1 <i>0.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>6.5</i>	4 <i>0.2</i>	
Cleft lip with and without cleft palate	73 <i>6.5</i>	54 <i>5.4</i>	5 <i>6.9</i>	5 <i>21.6</i>	3 <i>19.4</i>	145 <i>6.5</i>	
Cleft palate without cleft lip	47 <i>4.2</i>	34 <i>3.4</i>	2 <i>2.7</i>	3 <i>13.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	86 <i>3.9</i>	
Coarctation of aorta	40 <i>3.6</i>	17 <i>1.7</i>	3 <i>4.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	60 <i>2.7</i>	
Common truncus	4 <i>0.4</i>	5 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	9 <i>0.4</i>	
Congenital cataract	4 <i>0.4</i>	6 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	10 <i>0.4</i>	
Congenital hip dislocation	21 <i>1.9</i>	16 <i>1.6</i>	1 <i>1.4</i>	2 <i>8.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	41 <i>1.8</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	15 <i>1.3</i>	23 <i>2.3</i>	4 <i>5.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	42 <i>1.9</i>	
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	94 <i>8.4</i>	65 <i>6.5</i>	7 <i>9.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>6.5</i>	172 <i>7.7</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	8 <i>0.7</i>	9 <i>0.9</i>	1 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	18 <i>0.8</i>	
Encephalocele	5 <i>0.4</i>	4 <i>0.4</i>	1 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	10 <i>0.4</i>	
Epispadias	1 <i>0.1</i>	3 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>0.2</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	21 <i>1.9</i>	16 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>13.0</i>	40 <i>1.8</i>	
Fetus or newborn affected by maternal alcohol use	15 <i>1.3</i>	15 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	31 <i>1.4</i>	
Hirschsprung disease (congenital megacolon)	26 <i>2.3</i>	33 <i>3.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	62 <i>2.8</i>	
Hydrocephalus without spina bifida	67 <i>6.0</i>	86 <i>8.6</i>	4 <i>5.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>13.0</i>	165 <i>7.4</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	31 <i>2.8</i>	22 <i>2.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	54 <i>2.4</i>	
Hypospadias*	167 <i>29.1</i>	235 <i>46.3</i>	3 <i>8.0</i>	1 <i>8.6</i>	1 <i>12.7</i>	413 <i>36.3</i>	
Microcephalus	90 <i>8.0</i>	207 <i>20.8</i>	2 <i>2.7</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	5 <i>32.4</i>	310 <i>13.9</i>	
Obstructive genitourinary defect	150 <i>13.4</i>	147 <i>14.8</i>	4 <i>5.5</i>	3 <i>13.0</i>	1 <i>6.5</i>	307 <i>13.8</i>	
Patent ductus arteriosus	186 <i>16.6</i>	220 <i>22.1</i>	14 <i>19.2</i>	5 <i>21.6</i>	9 <i>58.3</i>	441 <i>19.8</i>	1
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	62 <i>5.5</i>	102 <i>10.3</i>	3 <i>4.1</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	1 <i>6.5</i>	170 <i>7.6</i>	
Pyloric stenosis	144 <i>12.9</i>	62 <i>6.2</i>	5 <i>6.9</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	1 <i>6.5</i>	216 <i>9.7</i>	

Mississippi
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	25 2.2	27 2.7	2 2.7	1 4.3	1 6.5	57 2.6	
Reduction deformity, lower limbs	11 1.0	12 1.2	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	23 1.0	
Reduction deformity, upper limbs	15 1.3	9 0.9	1 1.4	1 4.3	0 0.0	28 1.3	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	23 2.1	22 2.2	1 1.4	0 0.0	0 0.0	46 2.1	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	39 3.5	14 1.4	1 1.4	1 4.3	1 6.5	57 2.6	
Tetralogy of Fallot	56 5.0	49 4.9	2 2.7	2 8.7	1 6.5	111 5.0	
Transposition of great arteries - All	35 3.1	44 4.4	2 2.7	1 4.3	0 0.0	83 3.7	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	17 1.5	22 2.2	1 1.4	1 4.3	0 0.0	43 1.9	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	6 0.5	7 0.7	0 0.0	1 4.3	0 0.0	14 0.6	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	9 0.8	12 1.2	1 1.4	0 0.0	0 0.0	23 1.0	
Ventricular septal defect	332 29.7	315 31.7	20 27.4	4 17.3	10 64.8	696 31.3	2
Total Live Births	111867	99477	7297	2311	1543	222541	
Total Male Live Births	57373	50705	3745	1169	785	113802	

*Hypospadias: prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown race

Mississippi
Trisomy Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Age		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35 and greater		
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	122 <i>5.9</i>	50 <i>30.1</i>	172 <i>7.7</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	13 <i>0.6</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	14 <i>0.6</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	19 <i>0.9</i>	4 <i>2.4</i>	23 <i>1.0</i>	
Total Live Births	205902	16619	222541	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

- 1.Cases with =>2500 grams Birth Weights are included for Patent ductus arteriosus.
- 2.Mississippi does not indicate probable causes

General comments

-Mississippi uses the ICD-9 coding system.

Missouri**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2007 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Anencephalus	39 <i>2.1</i>	5 <i>1.4</i>	6 <i>4.4</i>	1 <i>1.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	51 <i>2.1</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	34 <i>1.8</i>	11 <i>3.0</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	46 <i>1.9</i>	
Atrial septal defect	2011 <i>109.0</i>	528 <i>145.9</i>	140 <i>103.8</i>	65 <i>117.5</i>	16 <i>140.6</i>	2770 <i>114.6</i>	
Cleft lip with and without cleft palate	245 <i>13.3</i>	18 <i>5.0</i>	20 <i>14.8</i>	6 <i>10.8</i>	2 <i>17.6</i>	293 <i>12.1</i>	
Cleft palate without cleft lip	143 <i>7.8</i>	18 <i>5.0</i>	11 <i>8.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>8.8</i>	173 <i>7.2</i>	
Coarctation of aorta	158 <i>8.6</i>	29 <i>8.0</i>	6 <i>4.4</i>	1 <i>1.8</i>	1 <i>8.8</i>	196 <i>8.1</i>	
Common truncus	21 <i>1.1</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	22 <i>0.9</i>	
Congenital cataract	69 <i>3.7</i>	10 <i>2.8</i>	3 <i>2.2</i>	1 <i>1.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	83 <i>3.4</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	97 <i>5.3</i>	17 <i>4.7</i>	5 <i>3.7</i>	4 <i>7.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	124 <i>5.1</i>	
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	304 <i>16.5</i>	39 <i>10.8</i>	31 <i>23.0</i>	15 <i>27.1</i>	3 <i>26.4</i>	392 <i>16.2</i>	
Hydrocephalus without spina bifida	173 <i>9.4</i>	51 <i>14.1</i>	15 <i>11.1</i>	3 <i>5.4</i>	1 <i>8.8</i>	243 <i>10.1</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	69 <i>3.7</i>	11 <i>3.0</i>	2 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	85 <i>3.5</i>	
Microcephalus	113 <i>6.1</i>	33 <i>9.1</i>	8 <i>5.9</i>	2 <i>3.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	156 <i>6.5</i>	
Obstructive genitourinary defect	448 <i>24.3</i>	53 <i>14.6</i>	42 <i>31.1</i>	14 <i>25.3</i>	4 <i>35.1</i>	563 <i>23.3</i>	
Patent ductus arteriosus	1009 <i>54.7</i>	206 <i>56.9</i>	69 <i>51.2</i>	25 <i>45.2</i>	5 <i>43.9</i>	1316 <i>54.4</i>	
Pyloric stenosis	611 <i>33.1</i>	54 <i>14.9</i>	36 <i>26.7</i>	2 <i>3.6</i>	4 <i>35.1</i>	713 <i>29.5</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	116 <i>6.3</i>	15 <i>4.1</i>	10 <i>7.4</i>	2 <i>3.6</i>	1 <i>8.8</i>	144 <i>6.0</i>	
Reduction deformity, lower limbs	45 <i>2.4</i>	7 <i>1.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>3.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	54 <i>2.2</i>	
Reduction deformity, upper limbs	56 <i>3.0</i>	9 <i>2.5</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	1 <i>1.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	67 <i>2.8</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	111 <i>6.0</i>	9 <i>2.5</i>	6 <i>4.4</i>	2 <i>3.6</i>	2 <i>17.6</i>	130 <i>5.4</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	96 <i>5.2</i>	9 <i>2.5</i>	5 <i>3.7</i>	1 <i>1.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	111 <i>4.6</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	97 <i>5.3</i>	18 <i>5.0</i>	5 <i>3.7</i>	2 <i>3.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	122 <i>5.0</i>	
Transposition of great arteries - All	108 <i>5.9</i>	19 <i>5.2</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	3 <i>5.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	133 <i>5.5</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	19 <i>1.0</i>	6 <i>1.7</i>	6 <i>4.4</i>	2 <i>3.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	33 <i>1.4</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	36 <i>2.0</i>	11 <i>3.0</i>	6 <i>4.4</i>	1 <i>1.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	54 <i>2.2</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	857 <i>46.5</i>	164 <i>45.3</i>	62 <i>46.0</i>	20 <i>36.1</i>	3 <i>26.4</i>	1110 <i>45.9</i>	
Total Live Births	184411	36197	13485	5533	1138	241783	

Missouri**Trisomy Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2005-2007 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Age		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35 and greater		
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	245 <i>11.3</i>	147 <i>57.5</i>	392 <i>16.2</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	25 <i>1.2</i>	8 <i>3.1</i>	33 <i>1.4</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	29 <i>1.3</i>	25 <i>9.8</i>	54 <i>2.2</i>	
Total Live Births	216216	25548	241783	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

General comments

-Missouri has a passive surveillance system and uses ICD-9 codes to identify birth defect cases.

-Our surveillance systems uses information from the following files to ascertain cases: birth certificates, death certificates, fetal death certificates, newborn inpatient abstract system, pediatric in- and outpatient abstracts

Nebraska
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Amniotic bands	8 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	8 <i>0.6</i>	
Anencephalus	33 <i>3.1</i>	2 <i>2.3</i>	8 <i>3.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	44 <i>3.1</i>	1
Aniridia	1 <i>0.1</i>	1 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.1</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	9 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	12 <i>0.9</i>	
Anotia/microtia	15 <i>1.4</i>	1 <i>1.2</i>	14 <i>6.7</i>	2 <i>6.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	32 <i>2.3</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	23 <i>2.2</i>	1 <i>1.2</i>	2 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	27 <i>1.9</i>	
Atrial septal defect	230 <i>22.0</i>	26 <i>30.2</i>	40 <i>19.2</i>	6 <i>19.3</i>	3 <i>12.9</i>	311 <i>22.2</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (endocardial cushion defect)	20 <i>1.9</i>	1 <i>1.2</i>	2 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	23 <i>1.6</i>	
Biliary atresia	8 <i>0.8</i>	2 <i>2.3</i>	4 <i>1.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	14 <i>1.0</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	4 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>0.3</i>	
Choanal atresia	20 <i>1.9</i>	2 <i>2.3</i>	3 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	25 <i>1.8</i>	
Cleft lip with and without cleft palate	113 <i>10.8</i>	4 <i>4.7</i>	23 <i>11.1</i>	2 <i>6.4</i>	6 <i>25.9</i>	152 <i>10.9</i>	
Cleft palate without cleft lip	58 <i>5.5</i>	4 <i>4.7</i>	11 <i>5.3</i>	2 <i>6.4</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	83 <i>5.9</i>	
Coarctation of aorta	70 <i>6.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	8 <i>3.8</i>	1 <i>3.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	81 <i>5.8</i>	
Common truncus	5 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	7 <i>0.5</i>	
Congenital cataract	29 <i>2.8</i>	1 <i>1.2</i>	3 <i>1.4</i>	1 <i>3.2</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	35 <i>2.5</i>	
Congenital hip dislocation	93 <i>8.9</i>	1 <i>1.2</i>	16 <i>7.7</i>	4 <i>12.9</i>	3 <i>12.9</i>	118 <i>8.4</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	27 <i>2.6</i>	1 <i>1.2</i>	6 <i>2.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	34 <i>2.4</i>	
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	160 <i>15.3</i>	10 <i>11.6</i>	36 <i>17.3</i>	4 <i>12.9</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	215 <i>15.4</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	9 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	12 <i>0.9</i>	
Encephalocele	4 <i>0.4</i>	2 <i>2.3</i>	4 <i>1.9</i>	1 <i>3.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	12 <i>0.9</i>	
Epispadias	5 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>3.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>0.4</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	14 <i>1.3</i>	1 <i>1.2</i>	7 <i>3.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	22 <i>1.6</i>	
Fetus or newborn affected by maternal alcohol use	1 <i>0.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.1</i>	
Gastroschisis	45 <i>4.3</i>	1 <i>1.2</i>	10 <i>4.8</i>	1 <i>3.2</i>	5 <i>21.6</i>	64 <i>4.6</i>	
Hirschsprung disease (congenital megacolon)	27 <i>2.6</i>	1 <i>1.2</i>	6 <i>2.9</i>	3 <i>9.7</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	38 <i>2.7</i>	
Hydrocephalus without spina bifida	73 <i>7.0</i>	4 <i>4.7</i>	15 <i>7.2</i>	2 <i>6.4</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	98 <i>7.0</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	41 <i>3.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>2.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	49 <i>3.5</i>	
Hypospadias*	365 <i>68.1</i>	25 <i>56.8</i>	33 <i>30.8</i>	7 <i>43.9</i>	2 <i>16.3</i>	444 <i>61.9</i>	
Microcephalus	57 <i>5.4</i>	8 <i>9.3</i>	21 <i>10.1</i>	2 <i>6.4</i>	2 <i>8.6</i>	93 <i>6.6</i>	
Omphalocele	27 <i>2.6</i>	2 <i>2.3</i>	5 <i>2.4</i>	1 <i>3.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	36 <i>2.6</i>	
Patent ductus arteriosus	230 <i>22.0</i>	22 <i>25.6</i>	43 <i>20.7</i>	5 <i>16.1</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	307 <i>21.9</i>	

Nebraska**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	65 <i>6.2</i>	8 <i>9.3</i>	6 <i>2.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	81 <i>5.8</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	13 <i>1.2</i>	1 <i>1.2</i>	4 <i>1.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	19 <i>1.4</i>	
Pyloric stenosis	201 <i>19.2</i>	4 <i>4.7</i>	30 <i>14.4</i>	3 <i>9.7</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	241 <i>17.2</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	64 <i>6.1</i>	2 <i>2.3</i>	13 <i>6.3</i>	4 <i>12.9</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	86 <i>6.1</i>	
Reduction deformity, lower limbs	20 <i>1.9</i>	2 <i>2.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	22 <i>1.6</i>	
Reduction deformity, upper limbs	35 <i>3.3</i>	4 <i>4.7</i>	8 <i>3.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	48 <i>3.4</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	48 <i>4.6</i>	2 <i>2.3</i>	9 <i>4.3</i>	1 <i>3.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	62 <i>4.4</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	92 <i>8.8</i>	10 <i>11.6</i>	11 <i>5.3</i>	1 <i>3.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	114 <i>8.1</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	35 <i>3.3</i>	1 <i>1.2</i>	6 <i>2.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	44 <i>3.1</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous return (TAPVR)	6 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>3.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	13 <i>0.9</i>	
Transposition of great arteries - All	53 <i>5.1</i>	2 <i>2.3</i>	5 <i>2.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	61 <i>4.4</i>	
dextro-Transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	50 <i>4.8</i>	1 <i>1.2</i>	5 <i>2.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	57 <i>4.1</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia	8 <i>0.8</i>	1 <i>1.2</i>	1 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	13 <i>0.9</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	14 <i>1.3</i>	2 <i>2.3</i>	7 <i>3.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	24 <i>1.7</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	27 <i>2.6</i>	5 <i>5.8</i>	3 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	37 <i>2.6</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	404 <i>38.6</i>	22 <i>25.6</i>	83 <i>39.9</i>	7 <i>22.5</i>	6 <i>25.9</i>	535 <i>38.2</i>	
Total Live Births	104763	8597	20794	3107	2317	139995	
Total Male Live Births	53571	4405	10712	1593	1224	71711	

*Hypospadias: prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown race

Nebraska**Trisomy Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Age		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35 and greater		
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	128 <i>10.8</i>	87 <i>41.2</i>	215 <i>15.4</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	20 <i>1.7</i>	4 <i>1.9</i>	24 <i>1.7</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	22 <i>1.9</i>	15 <i>7.1</i>	37 <i>2.6</i>	
Total Live Births	118877	21105	139995	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

1.Includes probable cases

General comments

-2009 data are complete

Nevada**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Anencephalus	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	8 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	8 <i>0.4</i>	
Aniridia	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	7 <i>0.8</i>	2 <i>1.2</i>	8 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	17 <i>0.9</i>	
Anotia/microtia	5 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>0.3</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	22 <i>2.7</i>	2 <i>1.2</i>	14 <i>1.9</i>	2 <i>1.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	41 <i>2.1</i>	
Atrial septal defect	512 <i>61.9</i>	178 <i>104.7</i>	513 <i>68.0</i>	105 <i>69.1</i>	12 <i>51.3</i>	1347 <i>68.9</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (endocardial cushion defect)	23 <i>2.8</i>	3 <i>1.8</i>	28 <i>3.7</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	56 <i>2.9</i>	
Biliary atresia	6 <i>0.7</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	2 <i>0.3</i>	4 <i>2.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	13 <i>0.7</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	5 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>0.3</i>	
Choanal atresia	7 <i>0.8</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	13 <i>1.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	22 <i>1.1</i>	
Cleft lip with and without cleft palate	76 <i>9.2</i>	12 <i>7.1</i>	78 <i>10.3</i>	9 <i>5.9</i>	3 <i>12.8</i>	182 <i>9.3</i>	
Cleft palate without cleft lip	32 <i>3.9</i>	4 <i>2.4</i>	33 <i>4.4</i>	3 <i>2.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	77 <i>3.9</i>	
Coarctation of aorta	53 <i>6.4</i>	7 <i>4.1</i>	43 <i>5.7</i>	10 <i>6.6</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	118 <i>6.0</i>	
Common truncus	7 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	9 <i>1.2</i>	2 <i>1.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	18 <i>0.9</i>	
Congenital cataract	2 <i>0.2</i>	2 <i>1.2</i>	7 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	12 <i>0.6</i>	
Congenital hip dislocation	51 <i>6.2</i>	11 <i>6.5</i>	38 <i>5.0</i>	5 <i>3.3</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	113 <i>5.8</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	28 <i>3.4</i>	2 <i>1.2</i>	19 <i>2.5</i>	3 <i>2.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	53 <i>2.7</i>	
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	94 <i>11.4</i>	22 <i>12.9</i>	132 <i>17.5</i>	19 <i>12.5</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	271 <i>13.9</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	9 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	9 <i>1.2</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	19 <i>1.0</i>	
Encephalocele	4 <i>0.5</i>	4 <i>2.4</i>	3 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	12 <i>0.6</i>	
Epispadias	4 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>0.2</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	18 <i>2.2</i>	6 <i>3.5</i>	14 <i>1.9</i>	4 <i>2.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	43 <i>2.2</i>	
Fetus or newborn affected by maternal alcohol use	19 <i>2.3</i>	8 <i>4.7</i>	3 <i>0.4</i>	2 <i>1.3</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	34 <i>1.7</i>	
Hirschsprung disease (congenital megacolon)	14 <i>1.7</i>	13 <i>7.6</i>	9 <i>1.2</i>	3 <i>2.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	40 <i>2.0</i>	
Hydrocephalus without spina bifida	45 <i>5.4</i>	19 <i>11.2</i>	53 <i>7.0</i>	5 <i>3.3</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	126 <i>6.4</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	12 <i>1.5</i>	5 <i>2.9</i>	23 <i>3.0</i>	2 <i>1.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	44 <i>2.3</i>	
Hypospadias*	214 <i>50.1</i>	37 <i>42.6</i>	92 <i>24.0</i>	15 <i>19.2</i>	5 <i>43.6</i>	375 <i>37.5</i>	
Microcephalus	31 <i>3.7</i>	9 <i>5.3</i>	26 <i>3.4</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	70 <i>3.6</i>	
Obstructive genitourinary defect	249 <i>30.1</i>	26 <i>15.3</i>	205 <i>27.2</i>	36 <i>23.7</i>	6 <i>25.7</i>	533 <i>27.3</i>	
Patent ductus arteriosus	457 <i>55.2</i>	154 <i>90.5</i>	460 <i>61.0</i>	93 <i>61.2</i>	9 <i>38.5</i>	1196 <i>61.2</i>	1
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	74 <i>8.9</i>	21 <i>12.3</i>	66 <i>8.7</i>	14 <i>9.2</i>	2 <i>8.6</i>	183 <i>9.4</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	14 <i>1.7</i>	3 <i>1.8</i>	11 <i>1.5</i>	5 <i>3.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	33 <i>1.7</i>	

Nevada**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Pyloric stenosis	147 <i>17.8</i>	15 <i>8.8</i>	130 <i>17.2</i>	5 <i>3.3</i>	4 <i>17.1</i>	321 <i>16.4</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	23 <i>2.8</i>	9 <i>5.3</i>	27 <i>3.6</i>	7 <i>4.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	71 <i>3.6</i>	
Reduction deformity, lower limbs	7 <i>0.8</i>	4 <i>2.4</i>	13 <i>1.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	24 <i>1.2</i>	
Reduction deformity, upper limbs	15 <i>1.8</i>	3 <i>1.8</i>	16 <i>2.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	35 <i>1.8</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	32 <i>3.9</i>	9 <i>5.3</i>	21 <i>2.8</i>	9 <i>5.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	75 <i>3.8</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	9 <i>1.1</i>	5 <i>2.9</i>	21 <i>2.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	37 <i>1.9</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	56 <i>6.8</i>	11 <i>6.5</i>	40 <i>5.3</i>	2 <i>1.3</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	113 <i>5.8</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous return (TAPVR)	7 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	9 <i>1.2</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	17 <i>0.9</i>	
Transposition of great arteries - All	39 <i>4.7</i>	6 <i>3.5</i>	34 <i>4.5</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	85 <i>4.3</i>	
dextro-Transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	18 <i>2.2</i>	3 <i>1.8</i>	13 <i>1.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	38 <i>1.9</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	8 <i>1.0</i>	6 <i>3.5</i>	8 <i>1.1</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	25 <i>1.3</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	4 <i>0.5</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	4 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	10 <i>0.5</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	8 <i>1.0</i>	3 <i>1.8</i>	16 <i>2.1</i>	2 <i>1.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	29 <i>1.5</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	345 <i>41.7</i>	59 <i>34.7</i>	383 <i>50.8</i>	45 <i>29.6</i>	12 <i>51.3</i>	861 <i>44.1</i>	2
Total Live Births	82731	17008	75436	15205	2338	195437	
Total Male Live Births	42714	8686	38335	7825	1147	100089	

*Hypospadias: prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown race

Nevada**Trisomy Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Age		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35 and greater		
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	121 <i>7.2</i>	119 <i>45.2</i>	271 <i>13.9</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	6 <i>0.4</i>	2 <i>0.8</i>	10 <i>0.5</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	16 <i>0.9</i>	10 <i>3.8</i>	29 <i>1.5</i>	
Total Live Births	169082	26313	195437	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

1. Includes birth weight => 2500 grams
2. Ventricular septal defect: excluded if <2500 grams birth weight or < 36 weeks gestation. Probable cases excluded.

General comments

- Data are reported for live births and Nevada resident births only.
- Nevada uses ICD-9 Coding system.
- Probable/possible diagnoses are excluded.

New Hampshire

Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Amniotic bands	2 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>0.6</i>	
Anencephalus	2 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>4.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>0.9</i>	
Aniridia	2 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.3</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	3 <i>0.5</i>	1 <i>9.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>0.7</i>	
Anotia/microtia	9 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>4.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	10 <i>1.4</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	8 <i>1.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	10 <i>1.4</i>	
Atrial septal defect	59 <i>9.3</i>	1 <i>9.3</i>	3 <i>37.5</i>	4 <i>16.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	91 <i>13.0</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (endocardial cushion defect)	14 <i>2.2</i>	1 <i>9.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>4.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	26 <i>3.7</i>	
Biliary atresia	2 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>0.6</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	
Choanal atresia	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.3</i>	
Cleft lip with and without cleft palate	32 <i>5.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>12.5</i>	2 <i>8.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	54 <i>7.7</i>	
Cleft palate without cleft lip	28 <i>4.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>8.1</i>	1 <i>79.4</i>	46 <i>6.6</i>	
Coarctation of aorta	16 <i>2.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	23 <i>3.3</i>	
Common truncus	3 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>0.7</i>	
Congenital cataract	5 <i>0.8</i>	1 <i>9.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	8 <i>1.1</i>	
Congenital hip dislocation	33 <i>5.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>25.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	44 <i>6.3</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	9 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>12.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	15 <i>2.1</i>	
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	46 <i>7.3</i>	1 <i>9.3</i>	1 <i>12.5</i>	4 <i>16.2</i>	1 <i>79.4</i>	75 <i>10.7</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>0.7</i>	
Encephalocele	2 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>0.6</i>	
Epispadias	5 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>0.9</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	10 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	14 <i>2.0</i>	
Fetus or newborn affected by maternal alcohol use	2 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.3</i>	
Gastroschisis	15 <i>2.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>12.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	18 <i>2.6</i>	1
Hirschsprung disease (congenital megacolon)	5 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>25.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	9 <i>1.3</i>	
Hydrocephalus without spina bifida	7 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	11 <i>1.6</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	6 <i>0.9</i>	1 <i>9.3</i>	1 <i>12.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>79.4</i>	16 <i>2.3</i>	
Hypospadias*	197 <i>60.8</i>	2 <i>35.5</i>	4 <i>102.3</i>	6 <i>47.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	250 <i>69.6</i>	
Microcephalus	27 <i>4.3</i>	2 <i>18.6</i>	1 <i>12.5</i>	1 <i>4.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	38 <i>5.4</i>	
Obstructive genitourinary defect	131 <i>20.7</i>	4 <i>37.2</i>	9 <i>112.5</i>	5 <i>20.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	212 <i>30.3</i>	
Omphalocele	5 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>12.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	12 <i>1.7</i>	1

New Hampshire
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Patent ductus arteriosus	22 3.5	3 27.9	0 0.0	1 4.0	0 0.0	32 4.6	2
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	31 4.9	2 18.6	1 12.5	1 4.0	0 0.0	53 7.6	
Pyloric stenosis	117 18.5	0 0.0	3 37.5	2 8.1	0 0.0	163 23.3	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	16 2.5	0 0.0	2 25.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	23 3.3	
Reduction deformity, lower limbs	3 0.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	5 0.7	
Reduction deformity, upper limbs	12 1.9	0 0.0	1 12.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	20 2.9	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	33 5.2	0 0.0	3 37.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	47 6.7	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	7 1.1	0 0.0	1 12.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	13 1.9	
Tetralogy of Fallot	14 2.2	1 9.3	2 25.0	2 8.1	0 0.0	32 4.6	
Transposition of great arteries - All	7 1.1	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	16 2.3	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 0.3	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	2 0.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	5 0.7	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	6 0.9	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	13 1.9	
Ventricular septal defect	102 16.1	2 18.6	3 37.5	3 12.1	0 0.0	152 21.7	3
Total Live Births	63183	1074	800	2473	126	70082	
Total Male Live Births	32386	563	391	1262	54	35905	

*Hypospadias: prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown race

New Hampshire
Trisomy Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Age		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35 and greater		
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	46 8.0	24 19.3	75 10.7	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	2 0.3	1 0.8	5 0.7	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	6 1.0	7 5.6	13 1.9	
Total Live Births	57567	12433	70082	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

- 1.ICD-9 code data and active medical record abstraction used for all gastroschisis and omphalocele cases
- 2.Includes weight =>2500 grams only
- 3.Probable cases not included

General comments

- Data for all birth conditions includes data ascertained during calendar years 2004 through 2009 for NH resident mothers.
- Data for live births was obtained from the New Hampshire Department of State, Division of Vital Records Administration, Web Query Tool. Data may vary from year to year due to the process of continuing acquisition of birth certificate information, particularly from NH residents that give birth out of state.
- Data includes live births from birth to age 2 years, stillbirths and terminations.
- Data is for confirmed cases only, following medical chart review and use of the NBDPN Guidelines.
- For gastroschisis and omphalocele, cases are distinguished using active medical chart review.

New Jersey
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Amniotic bands	14 <i>0.5</i>	9 <i>1.1</i>	18 <i>1.3</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	44 <i>0.8</i>	1
Anencephalus	5 <i>0.2</i>	4 <i>0.5</i>	10 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	19 <i>0.3</i>	
Aniridia	9 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>0.1</i>	3 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	14 <i>0.2</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	19 <i>0.7</i>	11 <i>1.3</i>	23 <i>1.6</i>	4 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	57 <i>1.0</i>	
Anotia/microtia	43 <i>1.6</i>	11 <i>1.3</i>	68 <i>4.8</i>	11 <i>2.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	140 <i>2.5</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	25 <i>1.0</i>	5 <i>0.6</i>	16 <i>1.1</i>	2 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	51 <i>0.9</i>	
Atrial septal defect	647 <i>24.6</i>	435 <i>51.9</i>	532 <i>37.2</i>	145 <i>27.0</i>	5 <i>81.2</i>	1803 <i>32.0</i>	2
Atrioventricular septal defect (endocardial cushion defect)	84 <i>3.2</i>	27 <i>3.2</i>	35 <i>2.4</i>	11 <i>2.0</i>	1 <i>16.2</i>	163 <i>2.9</i>	
Biliary atresia	8 <i>0.3</i>	8 <i>1.0</i>	10 <i>0.7</i>	4 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	31 <i>0.6</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	2 <i>0.1</i>	2 <i>0.2</i>	3 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>0.1</i>	
Choanal atresia	38 <i>1.4</i>	17 <i>2.0</i>	28 <i>2.0</i>	5 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	90 <i>1.6</i>	
Cleft lip with and without cleft palate	196 <i>7.4</i>	47 <i>5.6</i>	132 <i>9.2</i>	51 <i>9.5</i>	1 <i>16.2</i>	441 <i>7.8</i>	
Cleft palate without cleft lip	159 <i>6.0</i>	38 <i>4.5</i>	103 <i>7.2</i>	38 <i>7.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	348 <i>6.2</i>	
Coarctation of aorta	91 <i>3.5</i>	29 <i>3.5</i>	53 <i>3.7</i>	15 <i>2.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	197 <i>3.5</i>	
Common truncus	10 <i>0.4</i>	2 <i>0.2</i>	15 <i>1.0</i>	2 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	29 <i>0.5</i>	
Congenital cataract	39 <i>1.5</i>	16 <i>1.9</i>	40 <i>2.8</i>	5 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	102 <i>1.8</i>	
Congenital hip dislocation	140 <i>5.3</i>	18 <i>2.1</i>	67 <i>4.7</i>	26 <i>4.8</i>	1 <i>16.2</i>	260 <i>4.6</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	34 <i>1.3</i>	9 <i>1.1</i>	25 <i>1.7</i>	10 <i>1.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	81 <i>1.4</i>	
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	300 <i>11.4</i>	100 <i>11.9</i>	205 <i>14.3</i>	44 <i>8.2</i>	2 <i>32.5</i>	671 <i>11.9</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	15 <i>0.6</i>	5 <i>0.6</i>	12 <i>0.8</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	33 <i>0.6</i>	
Encephalocele	13 <i>0.5</i>	5 <i>0.6</i>	8 <i>0.6</i>	4 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	31 <i>0.6</i>	
Epispadias	62 <i>2.4</i>	15 <i>1.8</i>	27 <i>1.9</i>	8 <i>1.5</i>	1 <i>16.2</i>	116 <i>2.1</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	65 <i>2.5</i>	13 <i>1.6</i>	33 <i>2.3</i>	2 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	116 <i>2.1</i>	
Fetus or newborn affected by maternal alcohol use	11 <i>0.4</i>	14 <i>1.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>16.2</i>	27 <i>0.5</i>	
Gastroschisis	49 <i>1.9</i>	21 <i>2.5</i>	48 <i>3.4</i>	7 <i>1.3</i>	1 <i>16.2</i>	127 <i>2.3</i>	3
Hirschsprung disease (congenital megacolon)	45 <i>1.7</i>	23 <i>2.7</i>	24 <i>1.7</i>	8 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	103 <i>1.8</i>	
Hydrocephalus without spina bifida	66 <i>2.5</i>	54 <i>6.4</i>	88 <i>6.2</i>	8 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	224 <i>4.0</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	36 <i>1.4</i>	15 <i>1.8</i>	33 <i>2.3</i>	4 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	93 <i>1.7</i>	
Hypospadias*	1418 <i>105.1</i>	317 <i>74.1</i>	359 <i>49.2</i>	163 <i>59.4</i>	6 <i>183.5</i>	2314 <i>80.4</i>	
Microcephalus	131 <i>5.0</i>	76 <i>9.1</i>	128 <i>9.0</i>	35 <i>6.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	378 <i>6.7</i>	
Obstructive genitourinary defect	1237 <i>47.0</i>	272 <i>32.4</i>	596 <i>41.7</i>	204 <i>38.0</i>	5 <i>81.2</i>	2352 <i>41.8</i>	
Omphalocele	21 <i>0.8</i>	24 <i>2.9</i>	14 <i>1.0</i>	4 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	65 <i>1.2</i>	3

New Jersey
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Patent ductus arteriosus	1775 <i>67.5</i>	828 <i>98.8</i>	1086 <i>76.0</i>	334 <i>62.2</i>	6 <i>97.4</i>	4075 <i>72.4</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	246 <i>9.3</i>	112 <i>13.4</i>	120 <i>8.4</i>	32 <i>6.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	523 <i>9.3</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	18 <i>0.7</i>	13 <i>1.6</i>	15 <i>1.0</i>	3 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	53 <i>0.9</i>	
Pyloric stenosis	493 <i>18.7</i>	73 <i>8.7</i>	279 <i>19.5</i>	30 <i>5.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	907 <i>16.1</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	75 <i>2.9</i>	19 <i>2.3</i>	58 <i>4.1</i>	20 <i>3.7</i>	1 <i>16.2</i>	175 <i>3.1</i>	
Reduction deformity, lower limbs	45 <i>1.7</i>	34 <i>4.1</i>	32 <i>2.2</i>	9 <i>1.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	124 <i>2.2</i>	
Reduction deformity, upper limbs	57 <i>2.2</i>	32 <i>3.8</i>	52 <i>3.6</i>	16 <i>3.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	166 <i>3.0</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	140 <i>5.3</i>	30 <i>3.6</i>	63 <i>4.4</i>	13 <i>2.4</i>	1 <i>16.2</i>	254 <i>4.5</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	75 <i>2.9</i>	17 <i>2.0</i>	52 <i>3.6</i>	5 <i>0.9</i>	1 <i>16.2</i>	153 <i>2.7</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	78 <i>3.0</i>	49 <i>5.8</i>	48 <i>3.4</i>	17 <i>3.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	201 <i>3.6</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous return (TAPVR)	19 <i>0.7</i>	10 <i>1.2</i>	16 <i>1.1</i>	2 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	47 <i>0.8</i>	
Transposition of great arteries - All	72 <i>2.7</i>	34 <i>4.1</i>	51 <i>3.6</i>	15 <i>2.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	180 <i>3.2</i>	
dextro-Transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	49 <i>1.9</i>	12 <i>1.4</i>	29 <i>2.0</i>	10 <i>1.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	104 <i>1.8</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	18 <i>0.7</i>	16 <i>1.9</i>	18 <i>1.3</i>	3 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	56 <i>1.0</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	8 <i>0.3</i>	2 <i>0.2</i>	7 <i>0.5</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	19 <i>0.3</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	23 <i>0.9</i>	14 <i>1.7</i>	16 <i>1.1</i>	5 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	58 <i>1.0</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	1694 <i>64.4</i>	481 <i>57.4</i>	942 <i>65.9</i>	268 <i>49.9</i>	4 <i>64.9</i>	3433 <i>61.0</i>	4
Total Live Births	263116	83832	142918	53714	616	562582	
Total Male Live Births	134977	42766	72928	27450	327	287933	

*Hypospadias: prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown race

New Jersey
Trisomy Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Age		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35 and greater		
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	285 6.5	350 28.8	671 11.9	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	9 0.2	10 0.8	19 0.3	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	25 0.6	33 2.7	58 1.0	
Total Live Births	441248	121318	562582	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

- 1.Used codes 658.80 and 762.80.
- 2.ASD only, PFO coded separately.
- 3.Gastroschisis coded 756.79, Omphalocele coded 756.78.
- 4.Only confirmed cases included.

General comments

- Hybrid system; passive with audit, uses ICD9-CM codes
- Live births only

New York
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Amniotic bands	25 <i>0.4</i>	10 <i>0.5</i>	19 <i>0.7</i>	1 <i>0.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	55 <i>0.5</i>	
Anencephalus	19 <i>0.3</i>	10 <i>0.5</i>	20 <i>0.7</i>	2 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	52 <i>0.4</i>	
Aniridia	10 <i>0.2</i>	1 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>0.2</i>	1 <i>0.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	19 <i>0.2</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	68 <i>1.1</i>	25 <i>1.2</i>	50 <i>1.7</i>	12 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	157 <i>1.3</i>	
Anotia/microtia	53 <i>0.9</i>	7 <i>0.3</i>	45 <i>1.6</i>	8 <i>0.7</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	116 <i>0.9</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	139 <i>2.3</i>	29 <i>1.4</i>	40 <i>1.4</i>	9 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	220 <i>1.8</i>	
Atrial septal defect	2218 <i>37.0</i>	1462 <i>72.4</i>	1316 <i>45.5</i>	491 <i>45.7</i>	10 <i>43.3</i>	5592 <i>45.8</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (endocardial cushion defect)	243 <i>4.1</i>	119 <i>5.9</i>	102 <i>3.5</i>	36 <i>3.3</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	512 <i>4.2</i>	
Biliary atresia	43 <i>0.7</i>	37 <i>1.8</i>	39 <i>1.3</i>	19 <i>1.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	140 <i>1.1</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	18 <i>0.3</i>	3 <i>0.1</i>	1 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	22 <i>0.2</i>	
Choanal atresia	129 <i>2.2</i>	41 <i>2.0</i>	47 <i>1.6</i>	6 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	225 <i>1.8</i>	
Cleft lip with and without cleft palate	484 <i>8.1</i>	93 <i>4.6</i>	231 <i>8.0</i>	73 <i>6.8</i>	4 <i>17.3</i>	908 <i>7.4</i>	
Cleft palate without cleft lip	366 <i>6.1</i>	93 <i>4.6</i>	141 <i>4.9</i>	67 <i>6.2</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	681 <i>5.6</i>	
Coarctation of aorta	328 <i>5.5</i>	110 <i>5.5</i>	150 <i>5.2</i>	47 <i>4.4</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	648 <i>5.3</i>	
Common truncus	38 <i>0.6</i>	21 <i>1.0</i>	12 <i>0.4</i>	6 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	78 <i>0.6</i>	
Congenital cataract	102 <i>1.7</i>	56 <i>2.8</i>	58 <i>2.0</i>	14 <i>1.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	234 <i>1.9</i>	
Congenital hip dislocation	595 <i>9.9</i>	76 <i>3.8</i>	282 <i>9.7</i>	82 <i>7.6</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	1050 <i>8.6</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	161 <i>2.7</i>	40 <i>2.0</i>	59 <i>2.0</i>	23 <i>2.1</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	292 <i>2.4</i>	
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	761 <i>12.7</i>	266 <i>13.2</i>	365 <i>12.6</i>	75 <i>7.0</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	1498 <i>12.3</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	37 <i>0.6</i>	15 <i>0.7</i>	21 <i>0.7</i>	5 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	80 <i>0.7</i>	
Encephalocele	42 <i>0.7</i>	20 <i>1.0</i>	21 <i>0.7</i>	8 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	93 <i>0.8</i>	
Epispadias	94 <i>1.6</i>	52 <i>2.6</i>	45 <i>1.6</i>	5 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	200 <i>1.6</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	185 <i>3.1</i>	39 <i>1.9</i>	68 <i>2.4</i>	19 <i>1.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	319 <i>2.6</i>	
Fetus or newborn affected by maternal alcohol use	29 <i>0.5</i>	24 <i>1.2</i>	13 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	67 <i>0.5</i>	
Gastroschisis	164 <i>2.7</i>	51 <i>2.5</i>	86 <i>3.0</i>	5 <i>0.5</i>	4 <i>17.3</i>	314 <i>2.6</i>	
Hirschsprung disease (congenital megacolon)	168 <i>2.8</i>	83 <i>4.1</i>	60 <i>2.1</i>	23 <i>2.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	341 <i>2.8</i>	
Hydrocephalus without spina bifida	415 <i>6.9</i>	229 <i>11.3</i>	251 <i>8.7</i>	67 <i>6.2</i>	3 <i>13.0</i>	979 <i>8.0</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	180 <i>3.0</i>	51 <i>2.5</i>	74 <i>2.6</i>	16 <i>1.5</i>	3 <i>13.0</i>	329 <i>2.7</i>	
Hypospadias*	2970 <i>96.7</i>	657 <i>63.9</i>	709 <i>47.9</i>	264 <i>47.5</i>	8 <i>71.2</i>	4685 <i>74.8</i>	
Microcephalus	297 <i>5.0</i>	184 <i>9.1</i>	215 <i>7.4</i>	43 <i>4.0</i>	3 <i>13.0</i>	759 <i>6.2</i>	
Obstructive genitourinary defect	2491 <i>41.6</i>	649 <i>32.2</i>	1112 <i>38.4</i>	497 <i>46.2</i>	12 <i>52.0</i>	4836 <i>39.6</i>	
Omphalocele	70 <i>1.2</i>	36 <i>1.8</i>	29 <i>1.0</i>	12 <i>1.1</i>	3 <i>13.0</i>	153 <i>1.3</i>	

New York
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Patent ductus arteriosus	1708 <i>28.5</i>	959 <i>47.5</i>	665 <i>23.0</i>	292 <i>27.2</i>	14 <i>60.7</i>	3711 <i>30.4</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	503 <i>8.4</i>	241 <i>11.9</i>	237 <i>8.2</i>	85 <i>7.9</i>	3 <i>13.0</i>	1091 <i>8.9</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	40 <i>0.7</i>	17 <i>0.8</i>	30 <i>1.0</i>	4 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	92 <i>0.8</i>	
Pyloric stenosis	1563 <i>26.1</i>	264 <i>13.1</i>	833 <i>28.8</i>	123 <i>11.4</i>	10 <i>43.3</i>	2825 <i>23.1</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	251 <i>4.2</i>	74 <i>3.7</i>	139 <i>4.8</i>	32 <i>3.0</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	509 <i>4.2</i>	
Reduction deformity, lower limbs	52 <i>0.9</i>	23 <i>1.1</i>	15 <i>0.5</i>	10 <i>0.9</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	104 <i>0.9</i>	
Reduction deformity, upper limbs	149 <i>2.5</i>	37 <i>1.8</i>	53 <i>1.8</i>	10 <i>0.9</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	254 <i>2.1</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	305 <i>5.1</i>	90 <i>4.5</i>	105 <i>3.6</i>	26 <i>2.4</i>	2 <i>8.7</i>	541 <i>4.4</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	134 <i>2.2</i>	46 <i>2.3</i>	63 <i>2.2</i>	21 <i>2.0</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	269 <i>2.2</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	282 <i>4.7</i>	118 <i>5.8</i>	104 <i>3.6</i>	61 <i>5.7</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	579 <i>4.7</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous return (TAPVR)	47 <i>0.8</i>	18 <i>0.9</i>	40 <i>1.4</i>	11 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	118 <i>1.0</i>	
Transposition of great arteries - All	185 <i>3.1</i>	48 <i>2.4</i>	68 <i>2.4</i>	20 <i>1.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	328 <i>2.7</i>	
dextro-Transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	175 <i>2.9</i>	48 <i>2.4</i>	68 <i>2.4</i>	18 <i>1.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	316 <i>2.6</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	62 <i>1.0</i>	42 <i>2.1</i>	44 <i>1.5</i>	17 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	168 <i>1.4</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia	35 <i>0.6</i>	18 <i>0.9</i>	19 <i>0.7</i>	7 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	80 <i>0.7</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	50 <i>0.8</i>	20 <i>1.0</i>	28 <i>1.0</i>	6 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	104 <i>0.9</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	58 <i>1.0</i>	38 <i>1.9</i>	38 <i>1.3</i>	6 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	145 <i>1.2</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	2790 <i>46.6</i>	837 <i>41.5</i>	1329 <i>45.9</i>	403 <i>37.5</i>	12 <i>52.0</i>	5470 <i>44.8</i>	
Total Live Births	598723	201832	289265	107492	2307	1221543	
Total Male Live Births	307169	102881	147869	55574	1124	625949	

*Hypospadias: prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown race

New York
Trisomy Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Age		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35 and greater		
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	696 <i>7.1</i>	802 <i>33.3</i>	1498 <i>12.3</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	72 <i>0.7</i>	32 <i>1.3</i>	104 <i>0.9</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	63 <i>0.6</i>	82 <i>3.4</i>	145 <i>1.2</i>	
Total Live Births	980378	240937	1221543	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

General comments

-2009 data are provisional

-NY only ascertains birth defects among live births

North Carolina
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Amniotic bands	48 <i>1.3</i>	24 <i>1.6</i>	15 <i>1.4</i>	3 <i>1.6</i>	4 <i>4.5</i>	95 <i>1.5</i>	
Anencephalus	78 <i>2.2</i>	30 <i>2.0</i>	40 <i>3.9</i>	6 <i>3.1</i>	3 <i>3.4</i>	170 <i>2.7</i>	
Aniridia	2 <i>0.1</i>	5 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>0.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	8 <i>0.1</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	59 <i>1.7</i>	29 <i>1.9</i>	21 <i>2.0</i>	3 <i>1.6</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	113 <i>1.8</i>	
Anotia/microtia	57 <i>1.6</i>	19 <i>1.3</i>	42 <i>4.1</i>	5 <i>2.6</i>	5 <i>5.7</i>	129 <i>2.0</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	92 <i>2.6</i>	31 <i>2.1</i>	24 <i>2.3</i>	2 <i>1.0</i>	6 <i>6.8</i>	155 <i>2.4</i>	
Atrial septal defect	1338 <i>37.6</i>	773 <i>51.6</i>	365 <i>35.2</i>	59 <i>30.7</i>	54 <i>61.4</i>	2598 <i>40.6</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (endocardial cushion defect)	197 <i>5.5</i>	97 <i>6.5</i>	51 <i>4.9</i>	8 <i>4.2</i>	4 <i>4.5</i>	359 <i>5.6</i>	
Biliary atresia	23 <i>0.6</i>	20 <i>1.3</i>	9 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>2.3</i>	54 <i>0.8</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	9 <i>0.3</i>	6 <i>0.4</i>	2 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	17 <i>0.3</i>	
Choanal atresia	49 <i>1.4</i>	16 <i>1.1</i>	17 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	83 <i>1.3</i>	
Cleft lip with and without cleft palate	345 <i>9.7</i>	98 <i>6.5</i>	93 <i>9.0</i>	19 <i>9.9</i>	13 <i>14.8</i>	569 <i>8.9</i>	
Cleft palate without cleft lip	258 <i>7.2</i>	64 <i>4.3</i>	49 <i>4.7</i>	18 <i>9.4</i>	7 <i>8.0</i>	396 <i>6.2</i>	
Coarctation of aorta	203 <i>5.7</i>	62 <i>4.1</i>	45 <i>4.3</i>	10 <i>5.2</i>	7 <i>8.0</i>	328 <i>5.1</i>	
Common truncus	34 <i>1.0</i>	13 <i>0.9</i>	6 <i>0.6</i>	2 <i>1.0</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	56 <i>0.9</i>	
Congenital cataract	48 <i>1.3</i>	27 <i>1.8</i>	9 <i>0.9</i>	2 <i>1.0</i>	2 <i>2.3</i>	88 <i>1.4</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	93 <i>2.6</i>	35 <i>2.3</i>	30 <i>2.9</i>	6 <i>3.1</i>	4 <i>4.5</i>	169 <i>2.6</i>	
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	436 <i>12.2</i>	158 <i>10.6</i>	137 <i>13.2</i>	24 <i>12.5</i>	13 <i>14.8</i>	774 <i>12.1</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	28 <i>0.8</i>	8 <i>0.5</i>	13 <i>1.3</i>	5 <i>2.6</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	55 <i>0.9</i>	
Encephalocele	40 <i>1.1</i>	21 <i>1.4</i>	21 <i>2.0</i>	2 <i>1.0</i>	2 <i>2.3</i>	86 <i>1.3</i>	
Epispadias	29 <i>0.8</i>	20 <i>1.3</i>	4 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	53 <i>0.8</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	96 <i>2.7</i>	29 <i>1.9</i>	20 <i>1.9</i>	3 <i>1.6</i>	3 <i>3.4</i>	151 <i>2.4</i>	
Gastroschisis	145 <i>4.1</i>	60 <i>4.0</i>	39 <i>3.8</i>	6 <i>3.1</i>	7 <i>8.0</i>	260 <i>4.1</i>	
Hirschsprung disease (congenital megacolon)	79 <i>2.2</i>	60 <i>4.0</i>	14 <i>1.4</i>	3 <i>1.6</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	157 <i>2.5</i>	
Hydrocephalus without spina bifida	324 <i>9.1</i>	187 <i>12.5</i>	98 <i>9.5</i>	13 <i>6.8</i>	11 <i>12.5</i>	637 <i>10.0</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	105 <i>2.9</i>	32 <i>2.1</i>	26 <i>2.5</i>	3 <i>1.6</i>	2 <i>2.3</i>	169 <i>2.6</i>	
Hypospadias*	1191 <i>65.1</i>	409 <i>53.7</i>	114 <i>21.5</i>	40 <i>40.2</i>	31 <i>69.4</i>	1786 <i>54.5</i>	
Microcephalus	140 <i>3.9</i>	117 <i>7.8</i>	40 <i>3.9</i>	8 <i>4.2</i>	3 <i>3.4</i>	308 <i>4.8</i>	
Obstructive genitourinary defect	1179 <i>33.1</i>	458 <i>30.6</i>	314 <i>30.3</i>	63 <i>32.8</i>	30 <i>34.1</i>	2049 <i>32.1</i>	
Omphalocele	65 <i>1.8</i>	34 <i>2.3</i>	16 <i>1.5</i>	8 <i>4.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	123 <i>1.9</i>	
Patent ductus arteriosus	1144 <i>32.1</i>	520 <i>34.7</i>	365 <i>35.2</i>	56 <i>29.2</i>	36 <i>40.9</i>	2124 <i>33.2</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	242 <i>6.8</i>	150 <i>10.0</i>	87 <i>8.4</i>	13 <i>6.8</i>	7 <i>8.0</i>	500 <i>7.8</i>	

North Carolina
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Pulmonary valve atresia	42 <i>1.2</i>	34 <i>2.3</i>	19 <i>1.8</i>	4 <i>2.1</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	100 <i>1.6</i>	
Pyloric stenosis	720 <i>20.2</i>	96 <i>6.4</i>	181 <i>17.5</i>	10 <i>5.2</i>	29 <i>33.0</i>	1037 <i>16.2</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	150 <i>4.2</i>	53 <i>3.5</i>	52 <i>5.0</i>	5 <i>2.6</i>	5 <i>5.7</i>	266 <i>4.2</i>	
Reduction deformity, lower limbs	53 <i>1.5</i>	33 <i>2.2</i>	21 <i>2.0</i>	2 <i>1.0</i>	5 <i>5.7</i>	115 <i>1.8</i>	
Reduction deformity, upper limbs	122 <i>3.4</i>	58 <i>3.9</i>	38 <i>3.7</i>	3 <i>1.6</i>	6 <i>6.8</i>	228 <i>3.6</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	236 <i>6.6</i>	104 <i>6.9</i>	69 <i>6.7</i>	10 <i>5.2</i>	7 <i>8.0</i>	429 <i>6.7</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	153 <i>4.3</i>	40 <i>2.7</i>	55 <i>5.3</i>	9 <i>4.7</i>	2 <i>2.3</i>	262 <i>4.1</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	138 <i>3.9</i>	70 <i>4.7</i>	30 <i>2.9</i>	9 <i>4.7</i>	7 <i>8.0</i>	256 <i>4.0</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous return (TAPVR)	36 <i>1.0</i>	16 <i>1.1</i>	22 <i>2.1</i>	5 <i>2.6</i>	2 <i>2.3</i>	81 <i>1.3</i>	
Transposition of great arteries - All	111 <i>3.1</i>	36 <i>2.4</i>	32 <i>3.1</i>	5 <i>2.6</i>	3 <i>3.4</i>	187 <i>2.9</i>	
dextro-Transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	96 <i>2.7</i>	33 <i>2.2</i>	26 <i>2.5</i>	3 <i>1.6</i>	2 <i>2.3</i>	160 <i>2.5</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	63 <i>1.8</i>	39 <i>2.6</i>	20 <i>1.9</i>	1 <i>0.5</i>	3 <i>3.4</i>	126 <i>2.0</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia	52 <i>1.5</i>	37 <i>2.5</i>	17 <i>1.6</i>	1 <i>0.5</i>	2 <i>2.3</i>	109 <i>1.7</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	38 <i>1.1</i>	23 <i>1.5</i>	15 <i>1.4</i>	2 <i>1.0</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	80 <i>1.3</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	93 <i>2.6</i>	37 <i>2.5</i>	26 <i>2.5</i>	10 <i>5.2</i>	2 <i>2.3</i>	171 <i>2.7</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	1421 <i>39.9</i>	595 <i>39.8</i>	525 <i>50.7</i>	58 <i>30.2</i>	41 <i>46.6</i>	2645 <i>41.4</i>	
Total Live Births	356226	149674	103644	19192	8794	639115	
Total Male Live Births	182972	76191	53034	9952	4467	327419	

*Hypospadias: prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown race

North Carolina
Trisomy Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Age		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35 and greater		
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	451 <i>8.1</i>	320 <i>39.6</i>	774 <i>12.1</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	57 <i>1.0</i>	23 <i>2.8</i>	80 <i>1.3</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	98 <i>1.8</i>	71 <i>8.8</i>	171 <i>2.7</i>	
Total Live Births	558240	80843	639115	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

North Dakota
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Amniotic bands	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	
Anencephalus	12 <i>3.4</i>	1 <i>14.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	14 <i>3.2</i>	
Aniridia	1 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	1 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	
Anotia/microtia	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>4.1</i>	2 <i>0.5</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	9 <i>2.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>6.2</i>	12 <i>2.7</i>	
Atrial septal defect	215 <i>60.6</i>	10 <i>148.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>35.3</i>	76 <i>156.2</i>	307 <i>70.2</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (endocardial cushion defect)	7 <i>2.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>8.2</i>	12 <i>2.7</i>	1
Biliary atresia	2 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	3 <i>0.7</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	1 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	
Choanal atresia	3 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>0.7</i>	
Cleft lip with and without cleft palate	39 <i>11.0</i>	1 <i>14.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	9 <i>18.5</i>	50 <i>11.4</i>	
Cleft palate without cleft lip	52 <i>14.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>17.7</i>	7 <i>14.4</i>	60 <i>13.7</i>	
Coarctation of aorta	11 <i>3.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	11 <i>2.5</i>	
Common truncus	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>4.1</i>	2 <i>0.5</i>	
Congenital cataract	7 <i>2.0</i>	1 <i>14.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	9 <i>2.1</i>	
Congenital hip dislocation	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	9 <i>2.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>6.2</i>	12 <i>2.7</i>	
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	30 <i>8.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>17.7</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	35 <i>8.0</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	6 <i>1.7</i>	1 <i>14.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	8 <i>1.8</i>	
Encephalocele	1 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	2 <i>0.5</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	16 <i>4.5</i>	1 <i>14.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	18 <i>4.1</i>	
Fetus or newborn affected by maternal alcohol use	3 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>4.1</i>	5 <i>1.1</i>	
Hirschsprung disease (congenital megacolon)	7 <i>2.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>6.2</i>	10 <i>2.3</i>	
Hydrocephalus without spina bifida	17 <i>4.8</i>	2 <i>29.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>8.2</i>	24 <i>5.5</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	12 <i>3.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	13 <i>3.0</i>	
Hypospadias*	47 <i>26.0</i>	1 <i>27.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>22.4</i>	54 <i>24.3</i>	2
Microcephalus	16 <i>4.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	18 <i>4.1</i>	
Obstructive genitourinary defect	4 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>0.9</i>	
Patent ductus arteriosus	158 <i>44.6</i>	5 <i>74.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>35.3</i>	43 <i>88.4</i>	212 <i>48.5</i>	3
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	45 <i>12.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	16 <i>32.9</i>	62 <i>14.2</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	7 <i>2.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>4.1</i>	9 <i>2.1</i>	

North Dakota
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Pyloric stenosis	76 <i>21.4</i>	3 <i>44.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	20 <i>41.1</i>	99 <i>22.6</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	16 <i>4.5</i>	1 <i>14.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>8.2</i>	21 <i>4.8</i>	
Reduction deformity, lower limbs	4 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>4.1</i>	6 <i>1.4</i>	
Reduction deformity, upper limbs	2 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	3 <i>0.7</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	13 <i>3.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>8.2</i>	17 <i>3.9</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	21 <i>5.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>12.3</i>	27 <i>6.2</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	17 <i>4.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>14.4</i>	24 <i>5.5</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous return (TAPVR)	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	
Transposition of great arteries - All	17 <i>4.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	17 <i>3.9</i>	
dextro-Transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	9 <i>2.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	9 <i>2.1</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	5 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>1.1</i>	4
Tricuspid valve atresia	5 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>1.1</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	2 <i>2.9</i>	1 <i>78.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>3.6</i>	5
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	3 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	4 <i>0.9</i>	6
Ventricular septal defect	131 <i>36.9</i>	2 <i>29.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	38 <i>78.1</i>	177 <i>40.5</i>	7
Total Live Births	35465	675	1606	566	4866	43716	
Total Male Live Births	18102	358	678	167	2678	22249	

*Hypospadias: prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown race

North Dakota
Trisomy Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Age		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35 and greater		
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	25 <i>6.4</i>	10 <i>22.4</i>	35 <i>8.0</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	2 <i>2.7</i>	1 <i>11.8</i>	3 <i>3.6</i>	5
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	3 <i>0.8</i>	1 <i>2.2</i>	4 <i>0.9</i>	6
Total Live Births	39247	4469	43716	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

- 1.State uses ICD-9 code 745.60, .61, .69 for confirmed diagnosis.We cannot distinguish 745.487 CDC/BPA codes.
- 2.The state uses ICD-9 codes and cannot distinguish these two conditions (Epispadias, Hypospadias) often unless reported.
- 3.Infants < 2500 grams are unable to be excluded.
- 4.State uses ICD-9 code 746.1 for confirmed diagnosis.We cannot distinguish 746.105 and 746.106 CDC/BPA codes.
- 5.Trisomy 13 was collected in the birth certificates up to the year 2005. Data for Trisomy 13 are for the year 2005 only. Trisomy 13 is not being collected in the new electronic birth certificates from the year 2006 onwards.
- 6.Trisomy 18 was collected in the birth certificates up to the year 2005. Data for Trisomy 18 are for the years 2005 through 2009. Trisomy 18 is not being collected in the new electronic birth certificates from the year 2006 onwards.
- 7.State uses ICD-9 code 745.4 for confirmed diagnosis.We cannot distinguish 745.487 and 745.498 CDC/BPA codes.

General comments

- Fetal Death or birth resulting in stillbirth means death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy. The death is indicated by the fact that after such expulsion or extraction the fetus does not breathe or show any evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. North Dakota does not require reporting of this event before 20 weeks of gestation. Although collection is attempted, reporting is poor.
- North Dakota Vital Statistics implemented electronic registration of births from 2006 onwards.
- The North Dakota Birth Defects Monitoring System master registry is translated to ICD-9 using ICD-10 codes from birth certificates.
- There was no major methodological changes in the registry for the year 2011.

Ohio**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2008 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Cleft lip with and without cleft palate	119 <i>10.5</i>	14 <i>5.6</i>	5 <i>7.3</i>	3 <i>9.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	141 <i>9.5</i>	1
Cleft palate without cleft lip	94 <i>8.3</i>	19 <i>7.7</i>	3 <i>4.4</i>	2 <i>6.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	118 <i>7.9</i>	2
Spina bifida without anencephalus	39 <i>3.4</i>	3 <i>1.2</i>	3 <i>4.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	45 <i>3.0</i>	3
Total Live Births	113542	24818	6887	3129	216	148592	

**Total includes unknown race

Notes

- 1.Cleft lip with and without cleft palate: Data pulled on 14JUL2011.
- 2.Cleft palate without cleft lip: Includes one late reported case after lock-down of birth records. Data pulled on 14JUL2011.
- 3.Spina bifida: Livebirths only. Includes one late reported case after lock-down of birth records. Data pulled on 05JUL2011.

Oklahoma
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Amniotic bands	16 <i>1.1</i>	4 <i>1.9</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	3 <i>1.2</i>	25 <i>0.9</i>	
Anencephalus	47 <i>3.2</i>	4 <i>1.9</i>	4 <i>1.2</i>	2 <i>4.1</i>	6 <i>2.4</i>	63 <i>2.3</i>	
Aniridia	8 <i>0.5</i>	1 <i>0.5</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	11 <i>0.4</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	25 <i>1.7</i>	5 <i>2.4</i>	5 <i>1.4</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	8 <i>3.1</i>	44 <i>1.6</i>	
Anotia/microtia	32 <i>2.2</i>	2 <i>1.0</i>	11 <i>3.2</i>	2 <i>4.1</i>	5 <i>2.0</i>	52 <i>1.9</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	70 <i>4.8</i>	5 <i>2.4</i>	4 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	9 <i>3.5</i>	88 <i>3.3</i>	
Atrial septal defect	1185 <i>80.4</i>	195 <i>94.3</i>	160 <i>46.0</i>	20 <i>41.2</i>	251 <i>98.5</i>	1827 <i>68.0</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (endocardial cushion defect)	87 <i>5.9</i>	8 <i>3.9</i>	7 <i>2.0</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	15 <i>5.9</i>	118 <i>4.4</i>	
Biliary atresia	10 <i>0.7</i>	1 <i>0.5</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.8</i>	15 <i>0.6</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	8 <i>0.5</i>	1 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.8</i>	11 <i>0.4</i>	
Choanal atresia	30 <i>2.0</i>	4 <i>1.9</i>	4 <i>1.2</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	5 <i>2.0</i>	44 <i>1.6</i>	
Cleft lip with and without cleft palate	154 <i>10.5</i>	13 <i>6.3</i>	15 <i>4.3</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	25 <i>9.8</i>	208 <i>7.7</i>	
Cleft palate without cleft lip	241 <i>16.4</i>	18 <i>8.7</i>	34 <i>9.8</i>	8 <i>16.5</i>	45 <i>17.7</i>	348 <i>13.0</i>	
Coarctation of aorta	93 <i>6.3</i>	15 <i>7.3</i>	9 <i>2.6</i>	4 <i>8.2</i>	14 <i>5.5</i>	136 <i>5.1</i>	
Common truncus	21 <i>1.4</i>	2 <i>1.0</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	3 <i>1.2</i>	28 <i>1.0</i>	
Congenital cataract	42 <i>2.9</i>	6 <i>2.9</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	4 <i>1.6</i>	54 <i>2.0</i>	
Congenital hip dislocation	83 <i>5.6</i>	5 <i>2.4</i>	16 <i>4.6</i>	4 <i>8.2</i>	12 <i>4.7</i>	121 <i>4.5</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	76 <i>5.2</i>	6 <i>2.9</i>	13 <i>3.7</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	8 <i>3.1</i>	104 <i>3.9</i>	
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	206 <i>14.0</i>	20 <i>9.7</i>	59 <i>17.0</i>	6 <i>12.4</i>	26 <i>10.2</i>	319 <i>11.9</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	14 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>1.6</i>	19 <i>0.7</i>	
Encephalocele	18 <i>1.2</i>	4 <i>1.9</i>	3 <i>0.9</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	2 <i>0.8</i>	29 <i>1.1</i>	
Epispadias	12 <i>0.8</i>	2 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	14 <i>0.5</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	58 <i>3.9</i>	9 <i>4.4</i>	5 <i>1.4</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	9 <i>3.5</i>	82 <i>3.1</i>	
Fetus or newborn affected by maternal alcohol use	3 <i>0.2</i>	1 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.8</i>	6 <i>0.2</i>	
Gastroschisis	115 <i>7.8</i>	10 <i>4.8</i>	16 <i>4.6</i>	3 <i>6.2</i>	29 <i>11.4</i>	173 <i>6.4</i>	
Hirschsprung disease (congenital megacolon)	31 <i>2.1</i>	4 <i>1.9</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	6 <i>2.4</i>	44 <i>1.6</i>	
Hydrocephalus without spina bifida	119 <i>8.1</i>	23 <i>11.1</i>	15 <i>4.3</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	21 <i>8.2</i>	182 <i>6.8</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	40 <i>2.7</i>	3 <i>1.5</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	2 <i>4.1</i>	7 <i>2.7</i>	54 <i>2.0</i>	
Hypospadias*	434 <i>57.6</i>	47 <i>44.3</i>	14 <i>7.9</i>	7 <i>28.2</i>	49 <i>37.8</i>	552 <i>40.2</i>	
Microcephalus	126 <i>8.6</i>	25 <i>12.1</i>	18 <i>5.2</i>	2 <i>4.1</i>	26 <i>10.2</i>	202 <i>7.5</i>	
Obstructive genitourinary defect	731 <i>49.6</i>	84 <i>40.6</i>	125 <i>36.0</i>	24 <i>49.4</i>	93 <i>36.5</i>	1064 <i>39.6</i>	
Omphalocele	48 <i>3.3</i>	10 <i>4.8</i>	8 <i>2.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>2.0</i>	71 <i>2.6</i>	

Oklahoma
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Patent ductus arteriosus	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	116 <i>7.9</i>	18 <i>8.7</i>	17 <i>4.9</i>	2 <i>4.1</i>	20 <i>7.8</i>	174 <i>6.5</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	16 <i>1.1</i>	4 <i>1.9</i>	4 <i>1.2</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	3 <i>1.2</i>	28 <i>1.0</i>	
Pyloric stenosis	769 <i>52.2</i>	40 <i>19.3</i>	108 <i>31.1</i>	6 <i>12.4</i>	146 <i>57.3</i>	1074 <i>40.0</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	122 <i>8.3</i>	19 <i>9.2</i>	15 <i>4.3</i>	2 <i>4.1</i>	17 <i>6.7</i>	175 <i>6.5</i>	
Reduction deformity, lower limbs	464 <i>31.5</i>	58 <i>28.1</i>	82 <i>23.6</i>	9 <i>18.5</i>	60 <i>23.5</i>	676 <i>25.2</i>	
Reduction deformity, upper limbs	71 <i>4.8</i>	11 <i>5.3</i>	8 <i>2.3</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	14 <i>5.5</i>	106 <i>3.9</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	110 <i>7.5</i>	13 <i>6.3</i>	16 <i>4.6</i>	3 <i>6.2</i>	11 <i>4.3</i>	155 <i>5.8</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	91 <i>6.2</i>	8 <i>3.9</i>	6 <i>1.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	10 <i>3.9</i>	116 <i>4.3</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	76 <i>5.2</i>	14 <i>6.8</i>	14 <i>4.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	17 <i>6.7</i>	121 <i>4.5</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous return (TAPVR)	26 <i>1.8</i>	5 <i>2.4</i>	7 <i>2.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	8 <i>3.1</i>	46 <i>1.7</i>	
Transposition of great arteries - All	51 <i>3.5</i>	4 <i>1.9</i>	7 <i>2.0</i>	2 <i>4.1</i>	10 <i>3.9</i>	74 <i>2.8</i>	
dextro-Transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	45 <i>3.1</i>	4 <i>1.9</i>	6 <i>1.7</i>	2 <i>4.1</i>	10 <i>3.9</i>	67 <i>2.5</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	19 <i>1.3</i>	4 <i>1.9</i>	4 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.4</i>	28 <i>1.0</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia	16 <i>1.1</i>	4 <i>1.9</i>	3 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.4</i>	24 <i>0.9</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	20 <i>1.4</i>	4 <i>1.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	7 <i>2.7</i>	32 <i>1.2</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	40 <i>2.7</i>	8 <i>3.9</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	5 <i>2.0</i>	56 <i>2.1</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	947 <i>64.3</i>	136 <i>65.8</i>	165 <i>47.5</i>	24 <i>49.4</i>	156 <i>61.2</i>	1432 <i>53.3</i>	
Total Live Births	147354	20674	34758	4854	25480	268661	
Total Male Live Births	75408	10600	17732	2484	12969	137407	

*Hypospadias: prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown race

Oklahoma
Trisomy Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Age		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35 and greater		
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	175 <i>7.1</i>	144 <i>64.6</i>	319 <i>11.9</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	25 <i>1.0</i>	7 <i>3.1</i>	32 <i>1.2</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	39 <i>1.6</i>	17 <i>7.6</i>	56 <i>2.1</i>	
Total Live Births	246360	22283	268661	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Puerto Rico
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Anencephalus	.	.	95	.	.	95	
	.	.	4.0	.	.	4.0	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	.	.	16	.	.	16	1
	.	.	1.8	.	.	1.8	
Anotia/microtia	.	.	29	.	.	29	2
	.	.	3.2	.	.	3.2	
Aortic valve stenosis	.	.	46	.	.	46	
	.	.	1.9	.	.	1.9	
Atrial septal defect	.	.	534	.	.	534	3
	.	.	22.6	.	.	22.6	
Atrioventricular septal defect (endocardial cushion defect)	.	.	99	.	.	99	4
	.	.	4.2	.	.	4.2	
Bladder exstrophy	.	.	0	.	.	0	5
	.	.	0.0	.	.	0.0	
Cleft lip with and without cleft palate	.	.	227	.	.	227	
	.	.	9.6	.	.	9.6	
Cleft palate without cleft lip	.	.	151	.	.	151	
	.	.	6.4	.	.	6.4	
Coarctation of aorta	.	.	97	.	.	97	
	.	.	4.1	.	.	4.1	
Common truncus	.	.	19	.	.	19	
	.	.	0.8	.	.	0.8	
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	.	.	355	.	.	355	
	.	.	15.0	.	.	15.0	
Ebstein anomaly	.	.	23	.	.	23	
	.	.	1.0	.	.	1.0	
Encephalocele	.	.	35	.	.	35	
	.	.	1.5	.	.	1.5	
Epispadias	.	.	6	.	.	6	6
	.	.	0.4	.	.	0.4	
Gastroschisis	.	.	114	.	.	114	7
	.	.	4.8	.	.	4.8	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	.	.	55	.	.	55	
	.	.	2.3	.	.	2.3	
Hypospadias*	.	.	218	.	.	218	8
	.	.	30.9	.	.	30.9	
Omphalocele	.	.	59	.	.	59	7
	.	.	2.5	.	.	2.5	
Patent ductus arteriosus	.	.	640	.	.	640	9
	.	.	27.0	.	.	27.0	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	.	.	251	.	.	251	
	.	.	10.6	.	.	10.6	
Pulmonary valve atresia	.	.	27	.	.	27	
	.	.	1.1	.	.	1.1	
Reduction deformity, lower limbs	.	.	35	.	.	35	
	.	.	1.5	.	.	1.5	
Reduction deformity, upper limbs	.	.	82	.	.	82	
	.	.	3.5	.	.	3.5	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	.	.	103	.	.	103	
	.	.	4.4	.	.	4.4	
Tetralogy of Fallot	.	.	88	.	.	88	
	.	.	3.7	.	.	3.7	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous return (TAPVR)	.	.	14	.	.	14	
	.	.	0.6	.	.	0.6	
Transposition of great arteries - All	.	.	63	.	.	63	10
	.	.	2.7	.	.	2.7	
dextro-Transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	.	.	59	.	.	59	
	.	.	2.5	.	.	2.5	
Tricuspid valve atresia	.	.	34	.	.	34	
	.	.	1.4	.	.	1.4	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	.	.	39	.	.	39	
	.	.	1.6	.	.	1.6	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	.	.	90	.	.	90	
	.	.	3.8	.	.	3.8	

Puerto Rico**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Ventricular septal defect	.	.	560	.	.	560	11
	.	.	23.7	.	.	23.7	
Total Live Births	.	.	236699	.	.	236699	
Total Male Live Births (2007-2009)	.	.	70552	.	.	70552	

*Hypospadias: prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown race

Puerto Rico
Trisomy Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Age		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35 and greater		
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	209 <i>9.6</i>	146 <i>74.7</i>	355 <i>15.0</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	27 <i>1.2</i>	12 <i>6.1</i>	39 <i>1.6</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	54 <i>2.5</i>	36 <i>18.4</i>	90 <i>3.8</i>	
Total Live Births	217092	19545	236699	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

1. Anophthalmia/microphthalmia: Only include data for 2008-2009.
2. Anotia/microtia: Only include data for 2008-2009
3. Excludes PFO
4. Only includes AV Canal.
5. Bladder exstrophy: Only include data for 2008-2009
6. Epispadias: Only include data for 2007-2009
7. We used clinical diagnosis to distinguish gastroschisis and omphalocele.
8. Hypospadias: Only include data for 2007-2009
9. Unable to exclude infants with defect last noted at <6 wks of age.
10. Excludes 745.11 (DORV)
11. Excludes probable cases. We can't distinguish inlet VSD from other VSD. However we exclude inlet/posterior type VSD in the presence of AV Canal.

General comments

- Probable/possible diagnoses were not included.
- The coding system used was ICD 9 CM
- We include stillbirths and terminations (no gestational age cut off) in our counts.

Rhode Island
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Amniotic bands	2 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.3</i>	
Anencephalus	3 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>0.5</i>	
Aniridia	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	2 <i>0.5</i>	1 <i>2.0</i>	2 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>0.8</i>	
Anotia/microtia	1 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>2.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>17.7</i>	5 <i>0.8</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	2 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.3</i>	
Atrial septal defect	142 <i>37.7</i>	26 <i>51.6</i>	50 <i>39.5</i>	5 <i>18.5</i>	4 <i>70.8</i>	230 <i>37.9</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (endocardial cushion defect)	8 <i>2.1</i>	2 <i>4.0</i>	1 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	11 <i>1.8</i>	
Biliary atresia	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	
Choanal atresia	2 <i>0.5</i>	2 <i>4.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>0.7</i>	
Cleft lip with and without cleft palate	32 <i>8.5</i>	1 <i>2.0</i>	9 <i>7.1</i>	2 <i>7.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	45 <i>7.4</i>	
Cleft palate without cleft lip	28 <i>7.4</i>	1 <i>2.0</i>	7 <i>5.5</i>	3 <i>11.1</i>	1 <i>17.7</i>	40 <i>6.6</i>	
Coarctation of aorta	7 <i>1.9</i>	2 <i>4.0</i>	3 <i>2.4</i>	2 <i>7.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	15 <i>2.5</i>	
Common truncus	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	
Congenital cataract	1 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>2.0</i>	1 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>0.5</i>	
Congenital hip dislocation	33 <i>8.8</i>	3 <i>6.0</i>	7 <i>5.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	43 <i>7.1</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	9 <i>2.4</i>	1 <i>2.0</i>	5 <i>4.0</i>	1 <i>3.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	16 <i>2.6</i>	
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	56 <i>14.9</i>	5 <i>9.9</i>	13 <i>10.3</i>	3 <i>11.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	83 <i>13.7</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	2 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.3</i>	
Encephalocele	2 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.3</i>	
Epispadias	10 <i>2.7</i>	1 <i>2.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	11 <i>1.8</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	7 <i>1.9</i>	1 <i>2.0</i>	6 <i>4.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	16 <i>2.6</i>	
Fetus or newborn affected by maternal alcohol use	4 <i>1.1</i>	4 <i>7.9</i>	2 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	11 <i>1.8</i>	
Gastroschisis	11 <i>2.9</i>	5 <i>9.9</i>	12 <i>9.5</i>	1 <i>3.7</i>	1 <i>17.7</i>	30 <i>4.9</i>	
Hirschsprung disease (congenital megacolon)	7 <i>1.9</i>	2 <i>4.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	10 <i>1.6</i>	
Hydrocephalus without spina bifida	14 <i>3.7</i>	4 <i>7.9</i>	3 <i>2.4</i>	2 <i>7.4</i>	1 <i>17.7</i>	26 <i>4.3</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	3 <i>0.8</i>	1 <i>2.0</i>	1 <i>0.8</i>	1 <i>3.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>1.2</i>	
Hypospadias*	148 <i>76.1</i>	19 <i>73.7</i>	39 <i>61.3</i>	3 <i>22.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	211 <i>67.8</i>	
Microcephalus	11 <i>2.9</i>	1 <i>2.0</i>	2 <i>1.6</i>	2 <i>7.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	17 <i>2.8</i>	
Obstructive genitourinary defect	97 <i>25.8</i>	20 <i>39.7</i>	30 <i>23.7</i>	6 <i>22.2</i>	1 <i>17.7</i>	156 <i>25.7</i>	
Omphalocele	6 <i>1.6</i>	1 <i>2.0</i>	2 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	9 <i>1.5</i>	

Rhode Island
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Patent ductus arteriosus	136 <i>36.1</i>	25 <i>49.6</i>	49 <i>38.7</i>	7 <i>25.9</i>	1 <i>17.7</i>	219 <i>36.1</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	28 <i>7.4</i>	2 <i>4.0</i>	13 <i>10.3</i>	2 <i>7.4</i>	1 <i>17.7</i>	49 <i>8.1</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	5 <i>1.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>17.7</i>	8 <i>1.3</i>	
Pyloric stenosis	2 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>0.5</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	13 <i>3.5</i>	4 <i>7.9</i>	4 <i>3.2</i>	1 <i>3.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	22 <i>3.6</i>	
Reduction deformity, lower limbs	7 <i>1.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	9 <i>1.5</i>	
Reduction deformity, upper limbs	6 <i>1.6</i>	1 <i>2.0</i>	1 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	8 <i>1.3</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	4 <i>1.1</i>	3 <i>6.0</i>	1 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	8 <i>1.3</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	8 <i>2.1</i>	2 <i>4.0</i>	5 <i>4.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	15 <i>2.5</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	13 <i>3.5</i>	3 <i>6.0</i>	8 <i>6.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	26 <i>4.3</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous return (TAPVR)	2 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>2.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>0.8</i>	
Transposition of great arteries - All	7 <i>1.9</i>	1 <i>2.0</i>	4 <i>3.2</i>	2 <i>7.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	14 <i>2.3</i>	
dextro-Transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	5 <i>1.3</i>	1 <i>2.0</i>	4 <i>3.2</i>	1 <i>3.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	11 <i>1.8</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia	1 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>2.0</i>	1 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>17.7</i>	4 <i>0.7</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>4.0</i>	2 <i>1.6</i>	1 <i>3.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>1.0</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	7 <i>1.9</i>	2 <i>4.0</i>	2 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	12 <i>2.0</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	141 <i>37.5</i>	14 <i>27.8</i>	42 <i>33.2</i>	12 <i>44.4</i>	1 <i>17.7</i>	215 <i>35.4</i>	
Total Live Births	37623	5036	12652	2703	565	60715	
Total Male Live Births	19460	2579	6367	1361	286	31137	

*Hypospadias: prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown race

Rhode Island
Trisomy Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Age		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35 and greater		
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	38 <i>7.6</i>	41 <i>37.9</i>	83 <i>13.7</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	2 <i>0.4</i>	4 <i>3.7</i>	6 <i>1.0</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	5 <i>1.0</i>	7 <i>6.5</i>	12 <i>2.0</i>	
Total Live Births	49906	10809	60715	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

General comments

- Includes specialty clinic data from 2009
- Prenatal ascertainment of cases begins in 2009

South Carolina
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2006-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Anencephalus	27 <i>2.0</i>	19 <i>2.3</i>	14 <i>5.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	61 <i>2.4</i>	
Aniridia	2 <i>0.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.1</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	6 <i>0.4</i>	3 <i>0.4</i>	1 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	10 <i>0.4</i>	
Anotia/microtia	3 <i>0.2</i>	2 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>2.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>0.2</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	11 <i>0.8</i>	4 <i>0.5</i>	4 <i>1.7</i>	1 <i>2.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	22 <i>0.9</i>	
Atrial septal defect	226 <i>22.0</i>	152 <i>24.7</i>	53 <i>28.8</i>	7 <i>23.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	445 <i>23.8</i>	1
Atrioventricular septal defect (endocardial cushion defect)	58 <i>4.2</i>	52 <i>6.4</i>	8 <i>3.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	120 <i>4.8</i>	
Biliary atresia	5 <i>0.4</i>	4 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	9 <i>0.4</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.1</i>	
Choanal atresia	7 <i>0.5</i>	6 <i>0.7</i>	3 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	16 <i>0.6</i>	
Cleft lip with and without cleft palate	109 <i>8.0</i>	41 <i>5.0</i>	21 <i>8.7</i>	5 <i>12.5</i>	2 <i>20.0</i>	185 <i>7.5</i>	
Cleft palate without cleft lip	60 <i>4.4</i>	44 <i>5.4</i>	10 <i>4.2</i>	1 <i>2.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	116 <i>4.7</i>	
Coarctation of aorta	58 <i>4.2</i>	21 <i>2.6</i>	8 <i>3.3</i>	2 <i>5.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	90 <i>3.6</i>	
Common truncus	12 <i>0.9</i>	3 <i>0.4</i>	1 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>10.0</i>	17 <i>0.7</i>	
Congenital cataract	9 <i>0.7</i>	3 <i>0.4</i>	2 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	14 <i>0.6</i>	
Congenital hip dislocation	47 <i>3.4</i>	8 <i>1.0</i>	14 <i>5.8</i>	1 <i>2.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	70 <i>2.8</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	32 <i>2.3</i>	12 <i>1.5</i>	7 <i>2.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	52 <i>2.1</i>	
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	66 <i>9.5</i>	35 <i>8.6</i>	18 <i>15.2</i>	3 <i>14.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	124 <i>9.9</i>	2
Ebstein anomaly	8 <i>0.6</i>	3 <i>0.4</i>	1 <i>0.4</i>	2 <i>5.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	14 <i>0.6</i>	
Encephalocele	14 <i>1.0</i>	8 <i>1.0</i>	8 <i>3.3</i>	1 <i>2.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	31 <i>1.3</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	8 <i>0.6</i>	4 <i>0.5</i>	1 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	13 <i>0.5</i>	
Gastroschisis	6 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>0.2</i>	
Hirschsprung disease (congenital megacolon)	18 <i>1.3</i>	8 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	26 <i>1.0</i>	
Hydrocephalus without spina bifida	63 <i>4.6</i>	44 <i>5.4</i>	10 <i>4.2</i>	1 <i>2.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	118 <i>4.8</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	32 <i>2.3</i>	22 <i>2.7</i>	9 <i>3.7</i>	1 <i>2.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	64 <i>2.6</i>	
Microcephalus	37 <i>2.7</i>	43 <i>5.3</i>	18 <i>7.5</i>	2 <i>5.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	103 <i>4.2</i>	
Obstructive genitourinary defect	89 <i>6.5</i>	42 <i>5.2</i>	22 <i>9.2</i>	1 <i>2.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	159 <i>6.4</i>	
Omphalocele	1 <i>0.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.0</i>	
Patent ductus arteriosus	196 <i>19.1</i>	179 <i>29.0</i>	51 <i>27.7</i>	6 <i>20.3</i>	1 <i>14.0</i>	441 <i>23.6</i>	3
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	69 <i>5.0</i>	48 <i>5.9</i>	15 <i>6.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>10.0</i>	135 <i>5.5</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	11 <i>0.8</i>	10 <i>1.2</i>	4 <i>1.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	25 <i>1.0</i>	
Pyloric stenosis	70 <i>6.8</i>	25 <i>4.1</i>	20 <i>10.8</i>	1 <i>3.4</i>	1 <i>14.0</i>	119 <i>6.4</i>	4

South Carolina**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2006-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	24 <i>1.8</i>	9 <i>1.1</i>	2 <i>0.8</i>	1 <i>2.5</i>	1 <i>10.0</i>	37 <i>1.5</i>	
Reduction deformity, lower limbs	25 <i>1.8</i>	16 <i>2.0</i>	5 <i>2.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	46 <i>1.9</i>	
Reduction deformity, upper limbs	29 <i>2.1</i>	19 <i>2.3</i>	12 <i>5.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>10.0</i>	61 <i>2.5</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	34 <i>2.5</i>	20 <i>2.5</i>	6 <i>2.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	60 <i>2.4</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	49 <i>3.6</i>	17 <i>2.1</i>	6 <i>2.5</i>	1 <i>2.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	73 <i>2.9</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	45 <i>3.3</i>	39 <i>4.8</i>	12 <i>5.0</i>	1 <i>2.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	99 <i>4.0</i>	
Transposition of great arteries - All	66 <i>4.8</i>	28 <i>3.4</i>	8 <i>3.3</i>	1 <i>2.5</i>	1 <i>10.0</i>	106 <i>4.3</i>	
dextro-Transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	39 <i>2.8</i>	11 <i>1.4</i>	3 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>10.0</i>	55 <i>2.2</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	8 <i>0.6</i>	8 <i>1.0</i>	5 <i>2.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	21 <i>0.8</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	7 <i>1.0</i>	6 <i>1.5</i>	1 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	15 <i>1.2</i>	5
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	15 <i>2.2</i>	8 <i>2.0</i>	4 <i>3.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	27 <i>2.2</i>	6
Ventricular septal defect	420 <i>30.7</i>	251 <i>30.8</i>	121 <i>50.4</i>	9 <i>22.5</i>	2 <i>20.0</i>	811 <i>32.7</i>	
Total Live Births	136903	81439	24022	3998	999	250776	

**Total includes unknown race

South Carolina**Trisomy Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2006-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Age		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35 and greater		
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	64 <i>5.8</i>	60 <i>44.6</i>	124 <i>9.9</i>	2
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	12 <i>1.1</i>	3 <i>2.2</i>	15 <i>1.2</i>	5
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	17 <i>1.5</i>	10 <i>7.4</i>	27 <i>2.2</i>	6
Total Live Births	111204	13447	124654	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

1. Atrial Septal Defect was dropped beginning in 2009
2. Down Syndrome was collected beginning in 2008
3. Patent Ductus Arteriosus was dropped beginning in 2009
4. Pyloric Stenosis was dropped beginning in 2009
5. Trisomy 13 was collected beginning in 2008
6. Trisomy 18 was collected beginning in 2008

Tennessee
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Anencephalus	35 <i>1.2</i>	11 <i>1.3</i>	8 <i>2.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	56 <i>1.3</i>	
Aniridia	7 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>0.2</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	20 <i>0.7</i>	16 <i>1.8</i>	3 <i>0.8</i>	1 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	41 <i>1.0</i>	
Anotia/microtia	18 <i>0.6</i>	2 <i>0.2</i>	7 <i>1.8</i>	1 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	28 <i>0.7</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	71 <i>2.5</i>	5 <i>0.6</i>	8 <i>2.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	85 <i>2.0</i>	
Atrial septal defect	2450 <i>86.3</i>	1133 <i>130.3</i>	274 <i>71.0</i>	47 <i>58.4</i>	1 <i>16.0</i>	3921 <i>93.3</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (endocardial cushion defect)	123 <i>4.3</i>	34 <i>3.9</i>	10 <i>2.6</i>	1 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	168 <i>4.0</i>	1
Biliary atresia	18 <i>0.6</i>	7 <i>0.8</i>	3 <i>0.8</i>	3 <i>3.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	31 <i>0.7</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	18 <i>0.6</i>	4 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	22 <i>0.5</i>	
Choanal atresia	59 <i>2.1</i>	11 <i>1.3</i>	3 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>16.0</i>	74 <i>1.8</i>	
Cleft lip with and without cleft palate	372 <i>13.1</i>	60 <i>6.9</i>	35 <i>9.1</i>	1 <i>1.2</i>	2 <i>32.1</i>	473 <i>11.3</i>	
Cleft palate without cleft lip	244 <i>8.6</i>	46 <i>5.3</i>	20 <i>5.2</i>	8 <i>9.9</i>	2 <i>32.1</i>	320 <i>7.6</i>	
Coarctation of aorta	200 <i>7.0</i>	49 <i>5.6</i>	27 <i>7.0</i>	1 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	277 <i>6.6</i>	
Common truncus	37 <i>1.3</i>	3 <i>0.3</i>	3 <i>0.8</i>	1 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	44 <i>1.0</i>	
Congenital cataract	74 <i>2.6</i>	20 <i>2.3</i>	4 <i>1.0</i>	5 <i>6.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	103 <i>2.5</i>	
Congenital hip dislocation	246 <i>8.7</i>	39 <i>4.5</i>	27 <i>7.0</i>	3 <i>3.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	315 <i>7.5</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	106 <i>3.7</i>	29 <i>3.3</i>	14 <i>3.6</i>	4 <i>5.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	153 <i>3.6</i>	
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	420 <i>14.8</i>	112 <i>12.9</i>	60 <i>15.5</i>	9 <i>11.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	605 <i>14.4</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	24 <i>0.8</i>	7 <i>0.8</i>	4 <i>1.0</i>	1 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	36 <i>0.9</i>	
Encephalocele	35 <i>1.2</i>	10 <i>1.1</i>	11 <i>2.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	56 <i>1.3</i>	
Epispadias	44 <i>1.5</i>	10 <i>1.1</i>	2 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	56 <i>1.3</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	81 <i>2.9</i>	13 <i>1.5</i>	9 <i>2.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	103 <i>2.5</i>	
Fetus or newborn affected by maternal alcohol use	55 <i>1.9</i>	33 <i>3.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	88 <i>2.1</i>	
Gastroschisis	178 <i>6.3</i>	23 <i>2.6</i>	19 <i>4.9</i>	4 <i>5.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	224 <i>5.3</i>	2
Hirschsprung disease (congenital megacolon)	79 <i>2.8</i>	43 <i>4.9</i>	8 <i>2.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	131 <i>3.1</i>	
Hydrocephalus without spina bifida	176 <i>6.2</i>	85 <i>9.8</i>	37 <i>9.6</i>	3 <i>3.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	303 <i>7.2</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	91 <i>3.2</i>	34 <i>3.9</i>	13 <i>3.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	138 <i>3.3</i>	
Hypospadias*	1694 <i>116.5</i>	489 <i>110.6</i>	66 <i>33.6</i>	22 <i>53.3</i>	2 <i>63.9</i>	2281 <i>106.2</i>	
Microcephalus	308 <i>10.8</i>	117 <i>13.5</i>	44 <i>11.4</i>	5 <i>6.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	477 <i>11.3</i>	
Obstructive genitourinary defect	896 <i>31.6</i>	176 <i>20.2</i>	87 <i>22.5</i>	23 <i>28.6</i>	1 <i>16.0</i>	1186 <i>28.2</i>	
Omphalocele	79 <i>2.8</i>	37 <i>4.3</i>	11 <i>2.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	127 <i>3.0</i>	3
Patent ductus arteriosus	1582 <i>55.7</i>	693 <i>79.7</i>	214 <i>55.4</i>	33 <i>41.0</i>	1 <i>16.0</i>	2529 <i>60.2</i>	4

Tennessee
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	307 <i>10.8</i>	103 <i>11.8</i>	29 <i>7.5</i>	5 <i>6.2</i>	2 <i>32.1</i>	447 <i>10.6</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	44 <i>1.5</i>	17 <i>2.0</i>	8 <i>2.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	70 <i>1.7</i>	
Pyloric stenosis	1401 <i>49.4</i>	230 <i>26.4</i>	183 <i>47.4</i>	10 <i>12.4</i>	1 <i>16.0</i>	1829 <i>43.5</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	171 <i>6.0</i>	47 <i>5.4</i>	24 <i>6.2</i>	3 <i>3.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	247 <i>5.9</i>	
Reduction deformity, lower limbs	53 <i>1.9</i>	25 <i>2.9</i>	7 <i>1.8</i>	2 <i>2.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	88 <i>2.1</i>	
Reduction deformity, upper limbs	56 <i>2.0</i>	20 <i>2.3</i>	12 <i>3.1</i>	2 <i>2.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	91 <i>2.2</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	140 <i>4.9</i>	51 <i>5.9</i>	19 <i>4.9</i>	4 <i>5.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	214 <i>5.1</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	121 <i>4.3</i>	29 <i>3.3</i>	29 <i>7.5</i>	1 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	181 <i>4.3</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	177 <i>6.2</i>	52 <i>6.0</i>	19 <i>4.9</i>	5 <i>6.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	253 <i>6.0</i>	
Transposition of great arteries - All	182 <i>6.4</i>	54 <i>6.2</i>	24 <i>6.2</i>	4 <i>5.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	265 <i>6.3</i>	5
dextro-Transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	67 <i>2.4</i>	19 <i>2.2</i>	8 <i>2.1</i>	3 <i>3.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	97 <i>2.3</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	40 <i>1.4</i>	7 <i>0.8</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	49 <i>1.2</i>	6
Tricuspid valve atresia	40 <i>1.4</i>	7 <i>0.8</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	49 <i>1.2</i>	6
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	17 <i>0.6</i>	13 <i>1.5</i>	3 <i>0.8</i>	1 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	34 <i>0.8</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	46 <i>1.6</i>	13 <i>1.5</i>	9 <i>2.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	68 <i>1.6</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	1341 <i>47.2</i>	386 <i>44.4</i>	182 <i>47.1</i>	21 <i>26.1</i>	1 <i>16.0</i>	1937 <i>46.1</i>	7
Total Live Births	283873	86969	38615	8043	624	420278	
Total Male Live Births	145385	44223	19659	4131	313	214748	

*Hypospadias: prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown race

Tennessee
Trisomy Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Age		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35 and greater		
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	355 <i>9.4</i>	250 <i>58.6</i>	605 <i>14.4</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	25 <i>0.7</i>	9 <i>2.1</i>	34 <i>0.8</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	46 <i>1.2</i>	22 <i>5.2</i>	68 <i>1.6</i>	
Total Live Births	377393	42668	420278	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

- 1.TN does not use the new CDC/BPA codes and cannot distinguish 745.487 from other VSD.
- 2.ICD-9 Procedure Code = 54.71
- 3.ICD-9 Procedure Code not equal to 54.71
- 4.Birthweight = 2500 grams.
- 5.TN does not use the new CDC/BPA codes: information includes the entire range.
- 6.TN does not use the new CDC/BPA codes and cases with 746.106 are included within this category
- 7.Includes probable cases. TN does not use the new CDC/BPA codes and cannot distinguish 745.487.

Texas
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Amniotic bands	57 <i>0.8</i>	25 <i>1.1</i>	66 <i>0.7</i>	4 <i>0.6</i>	1 <i>2.8</i>	154 <i>0.8</i>	
Anencephalus	134 <i>1.9</i>	43 <i>1.9</i>	301 <i>3.0</i>	14 <i>1.9</i>	1 <i>2.8</i>	503 <i>2.5</i>	
Aniridia	8 <i>0.1</i>	2 <i>0.1</i>	9 <i>0.1</i>	1 <i>0.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	20 <i>0.1</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	211 <i>3.1</i>	56 <i>2.5</i>	343 <i>3.4</i>	16 <i>2.2</i>	4 <i>11.1</i>	635 <i>3.2</i>	
Anotia/microtia	132 <i>1.9</i>	34 <i>1.5</i>	475 <i>4.8</i>	25 <i>3.5</i>	5 <i>13.9</i>	673 <i>3.4</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	180 <i>2.6</i>	34 <i>1.5</i>	229 <i>2.3</i>	10 <i>1.4</i>	1 <i>2.8</i>	460 <i>2.3</i>	
Atrial septal defect	4425 <i>64.3</i>	1565 <i>69.3</i>	6505 <i>65.2</i>	349 <i>48.2</i>	24 <i>66.7</i>	12938 <i>64.7</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (endocardial cushion defect)	348 <i>5.1</i>	109 <i>4.8</i>	400 <i>4.0</i>	15 <i>2.1</i>	1 <i>2.8</i>	876 <i>4.4</i>	
Biliary atresia	43 <i>0.6</i>	12 <i>0.5</i>	83 <i>0.8</i>	7 <i>1.0</i>	2 <i>5.6</i>	148 <i>0.7</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	17 <i>0.2</i>	2 <i>0.1</i>	8 <i>0.1</i>	2 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	29 <i>0.1</i>	
Choanal atresia	97 <i>1.4</i>	28 <i>1.2</i>	119 <i>1.2</i>	10 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	255 <i>1.3</i>	
Cleft lip with and without cleft palate	747 <i>10.8</i>	155 <i>6.9</i>	1144 <i>11.5</i>	68 <i>9.4</i>	6 <i>16.7</i>	2131 <i>10.7</i>	
Cleft palate without cleft lip	481 <i>7.0</i>	105 <i>4.7</i>	583 <i>5.8</i>	47 <i>6.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1223 <i>6.1</i>	
Coarctation of aorta	396 <i>5.8</i>	82 <i>3.6</i>	527 <i>5.3</i>	25 <i>3.5</i>	3 <i>8.3</i>	1040 <i>5.2</i>	
Common truncus	50 <i>0.7</i>	14 <i>0.6</i>	75 <i>0.8</i>	4 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	143 <i>0.7</i>	
Congenital cataract	146 <i>2.1</i>	57 <i>2.5</i>	182 <i>1.8</i>	8 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	397 <i>2.0</i>	
Congenital hip dislocation	343 <i>5.0</i>	48 <i>2.1</i>	447 <i>4.5</i>	35 <i>4.8</i>	1 <i>2.8</i>	881 <i>4.4</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	204 <i>3.0</i>	51 <i>2.3</i>	290 <i>2.9</i>	14 <i>1.9</i>	2 <i>5.6</i>	564 <i>2.8</i>	
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	856 <i>12.4</i>	221 <i>9.8</i>	1510 <i>15.1</i>	77 <i>10.6</i>	4 <i>11.1</i>	2691 <i>13.5</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	42 <i>0.6</i>	5 <i>0.2</i>	70 <i>0.7</i>	7 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	124 <i>0.6</i>	
Encephalocele	51 <i>0.7</i>	24 <i>1.1</i>	112 <i>1.1</i>	3 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	196 <i>1.0</i>	
Epispadias	79 <i>1.1</i>	25 <i>1.1</i>	71 <i>0.7</i>	8 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	183 <i>0.9</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	168 <i>2.4</i>	32 <i>1.4</i>	200 <i>2.0</i>	12 <i>1.7</i>	2 <i>5.6</i>	417 <i>2.1</i>	
Fetus or newborn affected by maternal alcohol use	15 <i>0.2</i>	10 <i>0.4</i>	14 <i>0.1</i>	1 <i>0.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	40 <i>0.2</i>	
Gastroschisis	410 <i>6.0</i>	92 <i>4.1</i>	634 <i>6.4</i>	18 <i>2.5</i>	2 <i>5.6</i>	1161 <i>5.8</i>	
Hirschsprung disease (congenital megacolon)	121 <i>1.8</i>	58 <i>2.6</i>	87 <i>0.9</i>	14 <i>1.9</i>	2 <i>5.6</i>	285 <i>1.4</i>	
Hydrocephalus without spina bifida	485 <i>7.0</i>	161 <i>7.1</i>	732 <i>7.3</i>	20 <i>2.8</i>	2 <i>5.6</i>	1410 <i>7.1</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	166 <i>2.4</i>	52 <i>2.3</i>	191 <i>1.9</i>	8 <i>1.1</i>	1 <i>2.8</i>	419 <i>2.1</i>	
Hypospadias*	2899 <i>81.9</i>	784 <i>68.2</i>	1947 <i>38.3</i>	196 <i>52.8</i>	14 <i>74.9</i>	5866 <i>57.4</i>	
Microcephalus	639 <i>9.3</i>	341 <i>15.1</i>	1162 <i>11.6</i>	71 <i>9.8</i>	7 <i>19.4</i>	2236 <i>11.2</i>	
Obstructive genitourinary defect	3144 <i>45.7</i>	714 <i>31.6</i>	4705 <i>47.1</i>	328 <i>45.3</i>	15 <i>41.7</i>	8963 <i>44.8</i>	
Omphalocele	137 <i>2.0</i>	55 <i>2.4</i>	195 <i>2.0</i>	10 <i>1.4</i>	2 <i>5.6</i>	408 <i>2.0</i>	

Texas
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Patent ductus arteriosus	3702 <i>53.8</i>	1211 <i>53.6</i>	6129 <i>61.4</i>	353 <i>48.7</i>	16 <i>44.5</i>	11478 <i>57.4</i>	1
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	624 <i>9.1</i>	241 <i>10.7</i>	1066 <i>10.7</i>	41 <i>5.7</i>	5 <i>13.9</i>	1984 <i>9.9</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	87 <i>1.3</i>	31 <i>1.4</i>	163 <i>1.6</i>	6 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	289 <i>1.4</i>	2
Pyloric stenosis	1522 <i>22.1</i>	194 <i>8.6</i>	2167 <i>21.7</i>	31 <i>4.3</i>	6 <i>16.7</i>	3932 <i>19.7</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	368 <i>5.3</i>	99 <i>4.4</i>	564 <i>5.7</i>	32 <i>4.4</i>	3 <i>8.3</i>	1078 <i>5.4</i>	
Reduction deformity, lower limbs	151 <i>2.2</i>	62 <i>2.7</i>	178 <i>1.8</i>	8 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	401 <i>2.0</i>	
Reduction deformity, upper limbs	304 <i>4.4</i>	97 <i>4.3</i>	393 <i>3.9</i>	19 <i>2.6</i>	7 <i>19.4</i>	822 <i>4.1</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	396 <i>5.8</i>	127 <i>5.6</i>	614 <i>6.2</i>	28 <i>3.9</i>	4 <i>11.1</i>	1176 <i>5.9</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	238 <i>3.5</i>	57 <i>2.5</i>	415 <i>4.2</i>	8 <i>1.1</i>	2 <i>5.6</i>	726 <i>3.6</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	273 <i>4.0</i>	109 <i>4.8</i>	362 <i>3.6</i>	35 <i>4.8</i>	3 <i>8.3</i>	792 <i>4.0</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous return (TAPVR)	93 <i>1.4</i>	20 <i>0.9</i>	229 <i>2.3</i>	10 <i>1.4</i>	1 <i>2.8</i>	355 <i>1.8</i>	
Transposition of great arteries - All	269 <i>3.9</i>	63 <i>2.8</i>	352 <i>3.5</i>	27 <i>3.7</i>	2 <i>5.6</i>	714 <i>3.6</i>	3
dextro-Transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	256 <i>3.7</i>	64 <i>2.8</i>	353 <i>3.5</i>	26 <i>3.6</i>	2 <i>5.6</i>	703 <i>3.5</i>	4
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	109 <i>1.6</i>	49 <i>2.2</i>	192 <i>1.9</i>	14 <i>1.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	367 <i>1.8</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia	50 <i>0.7</i>	22 <i>1.0</i>	75 <i>0.8</i>	7 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	155 <i>0.8</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	75 <i>1.1</i>	29 <i>1.3</i>	109 <i>1.1</i>	10 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	225 <i>1.1</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	186 <i>2.7</i>	66 <i>2.9</i>	260 <i>2.6</i>	23 <i>3.2</i>	1 <i>2.8</i>	544 <i>2.7</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	3906 <i>56.7</i>	1065 <i>47.2</i>	6899 <i>69.1</i>	338 <i>46.6</i>	19 <i>52.8</i>	12289 <i>61.5</i>	5
Total Live Births	688672	225737	997993	72455	3599	1999140	
Total Male Live Births	353805	114886	508998	37139	1868	1022134	

*Hypospadias: prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown race

Texas
Trisomy Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Age		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35 and greater		
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	1521 8.6	1170 50.5	2691 13.5	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	160 0.9	65 2.8	225 1.1	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	298 1.7	246 10.6	544 2.7	
Total Live Births	1767472	231538	1999140	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

1. Patent ductus arteriosus: In Texas, coding of patent ductus arteriosus (PDA) is based on the following criteria. PDA is never coded if the infant was less than 36 weeks gestation and less than 12 weeks of age at diagnosis, or if the infant was on prostaglandin. If the infant was greater than or equal to 36 weeks gestation and less than 12 weeks of age at diagnosis, PDA is coded only if there is another reportable defect present, or if there was a medical/surgical intervention for this problem. PDA is always coded if the infant is greater than or equal to 12 weeks of age at diagnosis, unless the infant was on prostaglandin.
2. Pulmonary valve atresia for CCHD: Excludes TOF.
3. Transposition of the great arteries: As Texas does not use the new CDC BPA codes and the exclusion criteria has '745.180', those defects of 'double outlet right ventricle' which we have coded into 745.180 will not be counted in this defect.
4. Transposition of the great arteries for CCHD: Data are provisional.
5. Ventricular Septal Defect: We are unable to distinguish inlet VSD from other types of VSD.

General comments

- Our case definition includes livebirths, stillbirths, and terminations at any length of gestation and any birthweight.
- Texas only reports confirmed and definite diagnoses for any defect reported. Possible/probable cases are not given.
- Texas uses the CDC/BPA coding system, but does not use the new CDC/BPA codes.

Utah**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Amniotic bands	24 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	29 <i>1.1</i>	
Anencephalus	58 <i>2.8</i>	1 <i>4.1</i>	11 <i>2.5</i>	1 <i>1.2</i>	1 <i>3.0</i>	74 <i>2.7</i>	
Aniridia	1 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.0</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	10 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	14 <i>0.5</i>	
Anotia/microtia	50 <i>2.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	21 <i>4.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	71 <i>2.6</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	103 <i>4.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	20 <i>4.6</i>	7 <i>8.1</i>	2 <i>5.9</i>	132 <i>4.9</i>	
Atrial septal defect	772 <i>36.9</i>	14 <i>57.7</i>	171 <i>39.6</i>	39 <i>45.4</i>	16 <i>47.3</i>	1017 <i>37.7</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (endocardial cushion defect)	116 <i>5.5</i>	2 <i>8.2</i>	25 <i>5.8</i>	5 <i>5.8</i>	2 <i>5.9</i>	150 <i>5.6</i>	
Biliary atresia	13 <i>0.6</i>	2 <i>8.2</i>	2 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	17 <i>0.6</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	4 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>0.2</i>	
Choanal atresia	17 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	19 <i>0.7</i>	
Cleft lip with and without cleft palate	297 <i>14.2</i>	4 <i>16.5</i>	41 <i>9.5</i>	5 <i>5.8</i>	3 <i>8.9</i>	354 <i>13.1</i>	
Cleft palate without cleft lip	141 <i>6.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	23 <i>5.3</i>	11 <i>12.8</i>	6 <i>17.7</i>	182 <i>6.8</i>	
Coarctation of aorta	209 <i>10.0</i>	4 <i>16.5</i>	32 <i>7.4</i>	4 <i>4.7</i>	2 <i>5.9</i>	252 <i>9.4</i>	
Common truncus	16 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	17 <i>0.6</i>	
Congenital cataract	66 <i>3.2</i>	1 <i>4.1</i>	7 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>3.0</i>	75 <i>2.8</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	34 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>1.4</i>	1 <i>1.2</i>	3 <i>8.9</i>	44 <i>1.6</i>	
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	281 <i>13.4</i>	6 <i>24.7</i>	84 <i>19.5</i>	10 <i>11.6</i>	4 <i>11.8</i>	394 <i>14.6</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	24 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>3.0</i>	27 <i>1.0</i>	
Encephalocele	18 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>3.0</i>	26 <i>1.0</i>	
Epispadias	1 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>3.0</i>	3 <i>0.1</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	56 <i>2.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	18 <i>4.2</i>	4 <i>4.7</i>	1 <i>3.0</i>	80 <i>3.0</i>	
Gastroschisis	93 <i>4.4</i>	4 <i>16.5</i>	27 <i>6.3</i>	12 <i>14.0</i>	5 <i>14.8</i>	141 <i>5.2</i>	
Hirschsprung disease (congenital megacolon)	37 <i>1.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.5</i>	7 <i>8.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	46 <i>1.7</i>	
Hydrocephalus without spina bifida	93 <i>4.4</i>	5 <i>20.6</i>	13 <i>3.0</i>	2 <i>2.3</i>	1 <i>3.0</i>	114 <i>4.2</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	81 <i>3.9</i>	2 <i>8.2</i>	12 <i>2.8</i>	2 <i>2.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	97 <i>3.6</i>	
Hypospadias*	810 <i>75.1</i>	14 <i>110.8</i>	45 <i>20.6</i>	19 <i>42.2</i>	6 <i>34.9</i>	902 <i>65.1</i>	
Microcephalus	132 <i>6.3</i>	2 <i>8.2</i>	35 <i>8.1</i>	3 <i>3.5</i>	4 <i>11.8</i>	176 <i>6.5</i>	
Obstructive genitourinary defect	146 <i>7.0</i>	2 <i>8.2</i>	20 <i>4.6</i>	3 <i>3.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	172 <i>6.4</i>	
Omphalocele	59 <i>2.8</i>	3 <i>12.4</i>	10 <i>2.3</i>	2 <i>2.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	75 <i>2.8</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	299 <i>14.3</i>	5 <i>20.6</i>	53 <i>12.3</i>	17 <i>19.8</i>	4 <i>11.8</i>	381 <i>14.1</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	24 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>1.6</i>	4 <i>4.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	37 <i>1.4</i>	

Utah**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Pyloric stenosis	317 <i>15.1</i>	1 <i>4.1</i>	81 <i>18.8</i>	6 <i>7.0</i>	4 <i>11.8</i>	411 <i>15.2</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	84 <i>4.0</i>	2 <i>8.2</i>	20 <i>4.6</i>	2 <i>2.3</i>	2 <i>5.9</i>	110 <i>4.1</i>	
Reduction deformity, lower limbs	36 <i>1.7</i>	1 <i>4.1</i>	6 <i>1.4</i>	5 <i>5.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	48 <i>1.8</i>	
Reduction deformity, upper limbs	112 <i>5.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	30 <i>7.0</i>	5 <i>5.8</i>	1 <i>3.0</i>	150 <i>5.6</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	68 <i>3.2</i>	2 <i>8.2</i>	17 <i>3.9</i>	3 <i>3.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	91 <i>3.4</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	93 <i>4.4</i>	1 <i>4.1</i>	18 <i>4.2</i>	1 <i>1.2</i>	2 <i>5.9</i>	115 <i>4.3</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	68 <i>3.2</i>	2 <i>8.2</i>	16 <i>3.7</i>	5 <i>5.8</i>	2 <i>5.9</i>	94 <i>3.5</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous return (TAPVR)	21 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>1.6</i>	2 <i>2.3</i>	2 <i>5.9</i>	32 <i>1.2</i>	
Transposition of great arteries - All	89 <i>4.2</i>	2 <i>8.2</i>	22 <i>5.1</i>	4 <i>4.7</i>	1 <i>3.0</i>	120 <i>4.5</i>	
dextro-Transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	50 <i>2.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	8 <i>1.9</i>	2 <i>2.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	60 <i>2.2</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia	22 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>1.4</i>	3 <i>3.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	31 <i>1.2</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	36 <i>1.7</i>	2 <i>8.2</i>	18 <i>4.2</i>	1 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	57 <i>2.1</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	71 <i>3.4</i>	4 <i>16.5</i>	16 <i>3.7</i>	2 <i>2.3</i>	1 <i>3.0</i>	96 <i>3.6</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	470 <i>22.4</i>	14 <i>57.7</i>	111 <i>25.7</i>	18 <i>20.9</i>	10 <i>29.6</i>	625 <i>23.2</i>	
Total Live Births	209441	2426	43141	8597	3381	269509	
Total Male Live Births	107861	1264	21890	4505	1718	138538	

*Hypospadias: prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown race

Utah
Trisomy Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Age		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35 and greater		
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	223 <i>9.1</i>	171 <i>68.0</i>	394 <i>14.6</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	38 <i>1.6</i>	19 <i>7.6</i>	57 <i>2.1</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	57 <i>2.3</i>	39 <i>15.5</i>	96 <i>3.6</i>	
Total Live Births	244335	25161	269509	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Virginia
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Anencephalus	28 <i>0.9</i>	3 <i>0.3</i>	10 <i>1.4</i>	6 <i>1.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	53 <i>1.0</i>	
Aniridia	6 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	8 <i>0.2</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	19 <i>0.6</i>	5 <i>0.4</i>	4 <i>0.6</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	34 <i>0.6</i>	
Anotia/microtia	19 <i>0.6</i>	9 <i>0.8</i>	10 <i>1.4</i>	3 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	49 <i>0.9</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	53 <i>1.7</i>	5 <i>0.4</i>	7 <i>1.0</i>	3 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	88 <i>1.7</i>	
Atrial septal defect	2627 <i>86.1</i>	1034 <i>90.3</i>	797 <i>113.5</i>	481 <i>133.2</i>	5 <i>65.8</i>	5854 <i>110.3</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (endocardial cushion defect)	105 <i>3.4</i>	55 <i>4.8</i>	13 <i>1.9</i>	8 <i>2.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	201 <i>3.8</i>	
Biliary atresia	23 <i>0.8</i>	7 <i>0.6</i>	1 <i>0.1</i>	3 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	41 <i>0.8</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	11 <i>0.4</i>	2 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	16 <i>0.3</i>	
Choanal atresia	53 <i>1.7</i>	12 <i>1.0</i>	6 <i>0.9</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	91 <i>1.7</i>	
Cleft lip with and without cleft palate	292 <i>9.6</i>	44 <i>3.8</i>	57 <i>8.1</i>	27 <i>7.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	489 <i>9.2</i>	
Cleft palate without cleft lip	221 <i>7.2</i>	38 <i>3.3</i>	27 <i>3.8</i>	33 <i>9.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	365 <i>6.9</i>	
Coarctation of aorta	161 <i>5.3</i>	32 <i>2.8</i>	20 <i>2.8</i>	11 <i>3.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	281 <i>5.3</i>	
Common truncus	15 <i>0.5</i>	8 <i>0.7</i>	5 <i>0.7</i>	5 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	35 <i>0.7</i>	
Congenital cataract	27 <i>0.9</i>	18 <i>1.6</i>	5 <i>0.7</i>	3 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	60 <i>1.1</i>	
Congenital hip dislocation	190 <i>6.2</i>	20 <i>1.7</i>	35 <i>5.0</i>	19 <i>5.3</i>	1 <i>13.2</i>	297 <i>5.6</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	73 <i>2.4</i>	38 <i>3.3</i>	18 <i>2.6</i>	3 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	146 <i>2.7</i>	
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	344 <i>11.3</i>	112 <i>9.8</i>	100 <i>14.2</i>	38 <i>10.5</i>	1 <i>13.2</i>	683 <i>12.9</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	20 <i>0.7</i>	9 <i>0.8</i>	4 <i>0.6</i>	5 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	45 <i>0.8</i>	
Encephalocele	12 <i>0.4</i>	4 <i>0.3</i>	4 <i>0.6</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	26 <i>0.5</i>	
Epispadias	35 <i>1.1</i>	12 <i>1.0</i>	4 <i>0.6</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	57 <i>1.1</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	80 <i>2.6</i>	28 <i>2.4</i>	9 <i>1.3</i>	3 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	137 <i>2.6</i>	
Fetus or newborn affected by maternal alcohol use	17 <i>0.6</i>	20 <i>1.7</i>	2 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	45 <i>0.8</i>	
Gastroschisis	4 <i>0.1</i>	1 <i>0.1</i>	2 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>0.1</i>	
Hirschsprung disease (congenital megacolon)	70 <i>2.3</i>	28 <i>2.4</i>	7 <i>1.0</i>	6 <i>1.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	123 <i>2.3</i>	
Hydrocephalus without spina bifida	141 <i>4.6</i>	75 <i>6.6</i>	30 <i>4.3</i>	12 <i>3.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	306 <i>5.8</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	57 <i>1.9</i>	19 <i>1.7</i>	11 <i>1.6</i>	3 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	103 <i>1.9</i>	
Hypospadias*	954 <i>60.9</i>	260 <i>44.9</i>	92 <i>25.5</i>	75 <i>40.5</i>	1 <i>27.9</i>	1504 <i>55.3</i>	
Microcephalus	129 <i>4.2</i>	50 <i>4.4</i>	37 <i>5.3</i>	19 <i>5.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	278 <i>5.2</i>	
Obstructive genitourinary defect	729 <i>23.9</i>	152 <i>13.3</i>	114 <i>16.2</i>	98 <i>27.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1216 <i>22.9</i>	
Omphalocele	2 <i>0.1</i>	2 <i>0.2</i>	1 <i>0.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>0.1</i>	
Patent ductus arteriosus	3085 <i>101.1</i>	1613 <i>140.9</i>	836 <i>119.0</i>	484 <i>134.1</i>	5 <i>65.8</i>	6839 <i>128.8</i>	

Virginia
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	279 <i>9.1</i>	137 <i>12.0</i>	72 <i>10.3</i>	57 <i>15.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	663 <i>12.5</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	26 <i>0.9</i>	16 <i>1.4</i>	8 <i>1.1</i>	5 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	63 <i>1.2</i>	
Pyloric stenosis	521 <i>17.1</i>	96 <i>8.4</i>	72 <i>10.3</i>	15 <i>4.2</i>	3 <i>39.5</i>	772 <i>14.5</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	124 <i>4.1</i>	33 <i>2.9</i>	22 <i>3.1</i>	6 <i>1.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	210 <i>4.0</i>	
Reduction deformity, lower limbs	37 <i>1.2</i>	17 <i>1.5</i>	3 <i>0.4</i>	3 <i>0.8</i>	1 <i>13.2</i>	67 <i>1.3</i>	
Reduction deformity, upper limbs	81 <i>2.7</i>	24 <i>2.1</i>	12 <i>1.7</i>	5 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	132 <i>2.5</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	93 <i>3.0</i>	28 <i>2.4</i>	16 <i>2.3</i>	6 <i>1.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	162 <i>3.1</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	119 <i>3.9</i>	45 <i>3.9</i>	27 <i>3.8</i>	4 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	241 <i>4.5</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	113 <i>3.7</i>	49 <i>4.3</i>	23 <i>3.3</i>	16 <i>4.4</i>	1 <i>13.2</i>	233 <i>4.4</i>	
Transposition of great arteries - All	164 <i>5.4</i>	40 <i>3.5</i>	24 <i>3.4</i>	14 <i>3.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	288 <i>5.4</i>	
dextro-Transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	78 <i>2.6</i>	14 <i>1.2</i>	10 <i>1.4</i>	6 <i>1.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	125 <i>2.4</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	24 <i>0.8</i>	12 <i>1.0</i>	4 <i>0.6</i>	5 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	55 <i>1.0</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	18 <i>0.6</i>	5 <i>0.4</i>	9 <i>1.3</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	40 <i>0.8</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	39 <i>1.3</i>	13 <i>1.1</i>	6 <i>0.9</i>	8 <i>2.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	76 <i>1.4</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	1374 <i>45.0</i>	378 <i>33.0</i>	356 <i>50.7</i>	177 <i>49.0</i>	3 <i>39.5</i>	2685 <i>50.6</i>	
Total Live Births	305140	114481	70231	36102	760	530936	
Total Male Live Births	156663	57923	36118	18518	359	271762	

*Hypospadias: prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown race

Virginia
Trisomy Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Age		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35 and greater		
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	312 <i>7.0</i>	286 <i>33.0</i>	683 <i>12.9</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	22 <i>0.5</i>	11 <i>1.3</i>	40 <i>0.8</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	35 <i>0.8</i>	31 <i>3.6</i>	76 <i>1.4</i>	
Total Live Births	443714	86753	530936	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

West Virginia
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Anencephalus	16 <i>1.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	17 <i>1.7</i>	
Aniridia	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	3 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>0.3</i>	
Anotia/microtia	5 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>0.5</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	9 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	11 <i>1.1</i>	
Atrial septal defect	614 <i>66.1</i>	12 <i>33.8</i>	2 <i>17.1</i>	3 <i>34.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	753 <i>75.8</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (endocardial cushion defect)	21 <i>2.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	23 <i>2.3</i>	
Biliary atresia	3 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>0.3</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	2 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.2</i>	
Choanal atresia	2 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>0.5</i>	
Cleft lip with and without cleft palate	32 <i>3.4</i>	1 <i>2.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>11.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	35 <i>3.5</i>	
Cleft palate without cleft lip	50 <i>5.4</i>	1 <i>2.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>11.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	52 <i>5.2</i>	
Coarctation of aorta	22 <i>2.4</i>	1 <i>2.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	25 <i>2.5</i>	
Common truncus	36 <i>3.9</i>	1 <i>2.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	37 <i>3.7</i>	
Congenital cataract	3 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>0.3</i>	
Congenital hip dislocation	11 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	13 <i>1.3</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	15 <i>1.6</i>	1 <i>2.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	17 <i>1.7</i>	
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	56 <i>6.0</i>	2 <i>5.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	72 <i>7.3</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	6 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>0.6</i>	
Encephalocele	4 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>0.5</i>	
Epispadias	4 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>0.5</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	10 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	14 <i>1.4</i>	
Fetus or newborn affected by maternal alcohol use	14 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	16 <i>1.6</i>	
Hirschsprung disease (congenital megacolon)	10 <i>1.1</i>	2 <i>5.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	15 <i>1.5</i>	
Hydrocephalus without spina bifida	24 <i>2.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	28 <i>2.8</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	13 <i>1.4</i>	1 <i>2.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	17 <i>1.7</i>	
Hypospadias*	165 <i>35.5</i>	5 <i>27.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	198 <i>39.9</i>	
Microcephalus	22 <i>2.4</i>	1 <i>2.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	30 <i>3.0</i>	
Obstructive genitourinary defect	62 <i>6.7</i>	1 <i>2.8</i>	1 <i>8.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	66 <i>6.6</i>	
Patent ductus arteriosus	201 <i>21.6</i>	9 <i>25.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	211 <i>21.2</i>	1
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	27 <i>2.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	30 <i>3.0</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	6 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	10 <i>1.0</i>	

West Virginia
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Pyloric stenosis	70 7.5	1 2.8	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	79 8.0	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	22 2.4	1 2.8	1 8.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	27 2.7	
Reduction deformity, lower limbs	8 0.9	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	8 0.8	
Reduction deformity, upper limbs	11 1.2	1 2.8	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	12 1.2	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	26 2.8	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	30 3.0	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	33 3.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	33 3.3	
Tetralogy of Fallot	28 3.0	1 2.8	1 8.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	36 3.6	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous return (TAPVR)	3 0.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	6 0.6	
Transposition of great arteries - All	24 2.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	32 3.2	
dextro-Transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	10 1.1	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	15 1.5	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	7 0.8	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	13 1.3	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	6 0.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	10 1.0	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	10 1.1	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	11 1.1	
Ventricular septal defect	194 20.9	3 8.5	0 0.0	1 11.5	0 0.0	227 22.9	
Total Live Births	92855	3550	1167	867	119	99295	
Total Male Live Births	46430	1807	581	466	51	49662	

*Hypospadias: prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown race

West Virginia
Trisomy Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Age		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35 and greater		
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	46 <i>5.0</i>	17 <i>22.5</i>	72 <i>7.3</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	8 <i>0.9</i>	1 <i>1.3</i>	10 <i>1.0</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	7 <i>0.8</i>	3 <i>4.0</i>	11 <i>1.1</i>	
Total Live Births	91735	7559	99295	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

1. Includes only births =>2500 grams or =>36 wks gestation.

General comments

- Birth defects defined by ICD-9 coding.
- No methodologic changes during this period.
- Probable cases are included.
- Stillbirths and terminations per birth defect are not collected.

Wisconsin**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Anencephalus	37 <i>1.5</i>	5 <i>1.4</i>	8 <i>2.4</i>	3 <i>2.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	56 <i>1.7</i>	
Aniridia	2 <i>0.1</i>	3 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>0.1</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	14 <i>0.6</i>	5 <i>1.4</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	21 <i>0.6</i>	
Anotia/microtia	18 <i>0.7</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	12 <i>3.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	31 <i>0.9</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	18 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	1 <i>1.9</i>	21 <i>0.6</i>	
Atrial septal defect	933 <i>37.1</i>	131 <i>37.6</i>	115 <i>34.5</i>	35 <i>25.2</i>	43 <i>80.0</i>	1257 <i>37.0</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (endocardial cushion defect)	47 <i>1.9</i>	7 <i>2.0</i>	3 <i>0.9</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	58 <i>1.7</i>	
Biliary atresia	3 <i>0.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>1.9</i>	4 <i>0.1</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	7 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>0.2</i>	
Choanal atresia	36 <i>1.4</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	6 <i>1.8</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	45 <i>1.3</i>	
Cleft lip with and without cleft palate	232 <i>9.2</i>	26 <i>7.5</i>	31 <i>9.3</i>	8 <i>5.8</i>	8 <i>14.9</i>	305 <i>9.0</i>	
Cleft palate without cleft lip	161 <i>6.4</i>	13 <i>3.7</i>	14 <i>4.2</i>	7 <i>5.0</i>	3 <i>5.6</i>	199 <i>5.9</i>	
Coarctation of aorta	44 <i>1.7</i>	7 <i>2.0</i>	8 <i>2.4</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	60 <i>1.8</i>	
Common truncus	16 <i>0.6</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	3 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	21 <i>0.6</i>	
Congenital cataract	23 <i>0.9</i>	4 <i>1.1</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	28 <i>0.8</i>	
Congenital hip dislocation	177 <i>7.0</i>	4 <i>1.1</i>	20 <i>6.0</i>	4 <i>2.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	205 <i>6.0</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	41 <i>1.6</i>	7 <i>2.0</i>	9 <i>2.7</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	1 <i>1.9</i>	59 <i>1.7</i>	
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	311 <i>12.4</i>	29 <i>8.3</i>	58 <i>17.4</i>	27 <i>19.5</i>	6 <i>11.2</i>	431 <i>12.7</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	5 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	1 <i>1.9</i>	9 <i>0.3</i>	
Encephalocele	10 <i>0.4</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	1 <i>1.9</i>	14 <i>0.4</i>	
Epispadias	22 <i>0.9</i>	6 <i>1.7</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	31 <i>0.9</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	55 <i>2.2</i>	5 <i>1.4</i>	4 <i>1.2</i>	2 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	66 <i>1.9</i>	
Fetus or newborn affected by maternal alcohol use	20 <i>0.8</i>	8 <i>2.3</i>	3 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>5.6</i>	34 <i>1.0</i>	
Hirschsprung disease (congenital megacolon)	12 <i>0.5</i>	4 <i>1.1</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	2 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	20 <i>0.6</i>	
Hydrocephalus without spina bifida	80 <i>3.2</i>	23 <i>6.6</i>	13 <i>3.9</i>	3 <i>2.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	119 <i>3.5</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	44 <i>1.7</i>	13 <i>3.7</i>	3 <i>0.9</i>	2 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	62 <i>1.8</i>	
Hypospadias*	973 <i>75.3</i>	123 <i>70.1</i>	58 <i>34.1</i>	13 <i>18.4</i>	11 <i>40.6</i>	1180 <i>68.0</i>	
Microcephalus	33 <i>1.3</i>	8 <i>2.3</i>	6 <i>1.8</i>	2 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	49 <i>1.4</i>	
Obstructive genitourinary defect	487 <i>19.3</i>	39 <i>11.2</i>	37 <i>11.1</i>	26 <i>18.7</i>	13 <i>24.2</i>	602 <i>17.7</i>	
Patent ductus arteriosus	697 <i>27.7</i>	115 <i>33.0</i>	100 <i>30.0</i>	30 <i>21.6</i>	24 <i>44.7</i>	966 <i>28.5</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	71 <i>2.8</i>	18 <i>5.2</i>	12 <i>3.6</i>	5 <i>3.6</i>	4 <i>7.4</i>	110 <i>3.2</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	8 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	12 <i>0.4</i>	

Wisconsin**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Pyloric stenosis	3 <i>0.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>0.1</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	86 <i>3.4</i>	6 <i>1.7</i>	9 <i>2.7</i>	3 <i>2.2</i>	1 <i>1.9</i>	105 <i>3.1</i>	
Reduction deformity, lower limbs	29 <i>1.2</i>	4 <i>1.1</i>	4 <i>1.2</i>	2 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	39 <i>1.1</i>	
Reduction deformity, upper limbs	65 <i>2.6</i>	10 <i>2.9</i>	9 <i>2.7</i>	4 <i>2.9</i>	3 <i>5.6</i>	91 <i>2.7</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	89 <i>3.5</i>	6 <i>1.7</i>	9 <i>2.7</i>	5 <i>3.6</i>	1 <i>1.9</i>	110 <i>3.2</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	78 <i>3.1</i>	10 <i>2.9</i>	9 <i>2.7</i>	2 <i>1.4</i>	1 <i>1.9</i>	100 <i>2.9</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	54 <i>2.1</i>	13 <i>3.7</i>	11 <i>3.3</i>	2 <i>1.4</i>	1 <i>1.9</i>	81 <i>2.4</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous return (TAPVR)	4 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>0.1</i>	
Transposition of great arteries - All	46 <i>1.8</i>	5 <i>1.4</i>	12 <i>3.6</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	1 <i>1.9</i>	65 <i>1.9</i>	
dextro-Transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	33 <i>1.3</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	5 <i>1.5</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	1 <i>1.9</i>	42 <i>1.2</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	15 <i>0.6</i>	4 <i>1.1</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	22 <i>0.6</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia	1 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.1</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	20 <i>0.8</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	3 <i>0.9</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	26 <i>0.8</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	57 <i>2.3</i>	6 <i>1.7</i>	7 <i>2.1</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	72 <i>2.1</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	627 <i>24.9</i>	56 <i>16.1</i>	115 <i>34.5</i>	35 <i>25.2</i>	21 <i>39.1</i>	854 <i>25.2</i>	1
Total Live Births	251798	34819	33317	13874	5373	339341	
Total Male Live Births	129258	17551	16984	7062	2708	173652	

*Hypospadias: prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown race

Wisconsin**Trisomy Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Age		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35 and greater		
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	220 <i>7.5</i>	206 <i>46.6</i>	426 <i>12.6</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	17 <i>0.6</i>	4 <i>0.9</i>	21 <i>0.6</i>	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	23 <i>0.8</i>	16 <i>3.6</i>	39 <i>1.1</i>	
Total Live Births	295093	44200	339341	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

1. Hospital practice in coding is not known.

General comments

-Anencephaly, Spina Bifida, Down Syndrome, Trisomy 13, and Trisomy 18 data include livebirths and stillbirths (although trisomy data in the maternal age table include only livebirths). Data for all other defects include only livebirths.

-As in the past, Wisconsin used its linked birth-hospital discharge records. Live births that were not linked to a newborn discharge record are not included. Since the discharge records are only available from Wisconsin hospitals, only Wisconsin resident births occurring in Wisconsin hospitals are included.

-Questions? richard.miller@wisconsin.gov

-The discharge records include a primary diagnosis and up to eight other diagnoses; all were scanned for the conditions. The diagnoses are ICD-9 coded.

Department of Defense
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Anencephalus	20 <i>0.6</i>	8 <i>1.0</i>	6 <i>1.0</i>	3 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	38 <i>0.7</i>	1
Aniridia	8 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	8 <i>0.1</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	65 <i>1.8</i>	22 <i>2.7</i>	11 <i>1.8</i>	5 <i>2.0</i>	2 <i>2.0</i>	106 <i>1.9</i>	
Anotia/microtia	72 <i>2.0</i>	11 <i>1.4</i>	14 <i>2.3</i>	4 <i>1.6</i>	3 <i>3.0</i>	104 <i>1.9</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	150 <i>4.2</i>	15 <i>1.9</i>	16 <i>2.6</i>	7 <i>2.9</i>	5 <i>4.9</i>	194 <i>3.5</i>	
Atrial septal defect	2860 <i>79.1</i>	696 <i>86.1</i>	472 <i>76.8</i>	163 <i>66.4</i>	64 <i>63.3</i>	4332 <i>78.7</i>	2
Atrioventricular septal defect (endocardial cushion defect)	202 <i>5.6</i>	65 <i>8.0</i>	40 <i>6.5</i>	9 <i>3.7</i>	4 <i>4.0</i>	326 <i>5.9</i>	3
Biliary atresia	40 <i>1.1</i>	9 <i>1.1</i>	7 <i>1.1</i>	2 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	58 <i>1.1</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	16 <i>0.4</i>	2 <i>0.2</i>	2 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	21 <i>0.4</i>	
Choanal atresia	111 <i>3.1</i>	17 <i>2.1</i>	13 <i>2.1</i>	3 <i>1.2</i>	1 <i>1.0</i>	147 <i>2.7</i>	
Cleft lip with and without cleft palate	465 <i>12.9</i>	57 <i>7.1</i>	60 <i>9.8</i>	27 <i>11.0</i>	6 <i>5.9</i>	625 <i>11.4</i>	
Cleft palate without cleft lip	436 <i>12.1</i>	54 <i>6.7</i>	69 <i>11.2</i>	23 <i>9.4</i>	5 <i>4.9</i>	599 <i>10.9</i>	
Coarctation of aorta	328 <i>9.1</i>	66 <i>8.2</i>	52 <i>8.5</i>	15 <i>6.1</i>	9 <i>8.9</i>	476 <i>8.6</i>	
Common truncus	77 <i>2.1</i>	13 <i>1.6</i>	13 <i>2.1</i>	5 <i>2.0</i>	3 <i>3.0</i>	111 <i>2.0</i>	
Congenital cataract	114 <i>3.2</i>	26 <i>3.2</i>	29 <i>4.7</i>	8 <i>3.3</i>	1 <i>1.0</i>	180 <i>3.3</i>	
Congenital hip dislocation	751 <i>20.8</i>	82 <i>10.1</i>	111 <i>18.1</i>	39 <i>15.9</i>	25 <i>24.7</i>	1024 <i>18.6</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	162 <i>4.5</i>	33 <i>4.1</i>	23 <i>3.7</i>	10 <i>4.1</i>	1 <i>1.0</i>	230 <i>4.2</i>	
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	531 <i>14.7</i>	111 <i>13.7</i>	90 <i>14.6</i>	35 <i>14.3</i>	8 <i>7.9</i>	786 <i>14.3</i>	1
Ebstein anomaly	39 <i>1.1</i>	9 <i>1.1</i>	5 <i>0.8</i>	3 <i>1.2</i>	3 <i>3.0</i>	62 <i>1.1</i>	
Encephalocele	41 <i>1.1</i>	11 <i>1.4</i>	13 <i>2.1</i>	4 <i>1.6</i>	4 <i>4.0</i>	74 <i>1.3</i>	
Epispadias*	51 <i>2.7</i>	15 <i>3.7</i>	7 <i>2.2</i>	2 <i>1.6</i>	1 <i>1.9</i>	77 <i>2.7</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	95 <i>2.6</i>	19 <i>2.4</i>	13 <i>2.1</i>	5 <i>2.0</i>	1 <i>1.0</i>	135 <i>2.5</i>	
Fetus or newborn affected by maternal alcohol use	26 <i>0.7</i>	6 <i>0.7</i>	2 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	36 <i>0.7</i>	
Hirschsprung disease (congenital megacolon)	151 <i>4.2</i>	36 <i>4.5</i>	26 <i>4.2</i>	13 <i>5.3</i>	7 <i>6.9</i>	245 <i>4.4</i>	
Hydrocephalus without spina bifida	376 <i>10.4</i>	99 <i>12.3</i>	46 <i>7.5</i>	16 <i>6.5</i>	11 <i>10.9</i>	556 <i>10.1</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	165 <i>4.6</i>	43 <i>5.3</i>	27 <i>4.4</i>	9 <i>3.7</i>	7 <i>6.9</i>	257 <i>4.7</i>	
Hypospadias*	1918 <i>103.0</i>	384 <i>93.5</i>	213 <i>67.7</i>	120 <i>95.0</i>	39 <i>75.2</i>	2739 <i>96.8</i>	
Microcephalus	366 <i>10.1</i>	95 <i>11.8</i>	48 <i>7.8</i>	31 <i>12.6</i>	7 <i>6.9</i>	555 <i>10.1</i>	
Obstructive genitourinary defect	1531 <i>42.4</i>	257 <i>31.8</i>	268 <i>43.6</i>	96 <i>39.1</i>	45 <i>44.5</i>	2231 <i>40.5</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	670 <i>18.5</i>	212 <i>26.2</i>	110 <i>17.9</i>	36 <i>14.7</i>	22 <i>21.7</i>	1071 <i>19.5</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	88 <i>2.4</i>	24 <i>3.0</i>	16 <i>2.6</i>	7 <i>2.9</i>	3 <i>3.0</i>	142 <i>2.6</i>	
Pyloric stenosis	1020 <i>28.2</i>	91 <i>11.3</i>	145 <i>23.6</i>	28 <i>11.4</i>	37 <i>36.6</i>	1344 <i>24.4</i>	

Department of Defense
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total**	Notes
	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black or African	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaskan Native		
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	220 <i>6.1</i>	36 <i>4.5</i>	24 <i>3.9</i>	20 <i>8.1</i>	3 <i>3.0</i>	309 <i>5.6</i>	
Reduction deformity, lower limbs	92 <i>2.5</i>	24 <i>3.0</i>	9 <i>1.5</i>	4 <i>1.6</i>	4 <i>4.0</i>	136 <i>2.5</i>	
Reduction deformity, upper limbs	116 <i>3.2</i>	16 <i>2.0</i>	21 <i>3.4</i>	8 <i>3.3</i>	2 <i>2.0</i>	164 <i>3.0</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	206 <i>5.7</i>	20 <i>2.5</i>	33 <i>5.4</i>	11 <i>4.5</i>	6 <i>5.9</i>	282 <i>5.1</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	181 <i>5.0</i>	24 <i>3.0</i>	26 <i>4.2</i>	8 <i>3.3</i>	6 <i>5.9</i>	254 <i>4.6</i>	1
Tetralogy of Fallot	223 <i>6.2</i>	48 <i>5.9</i>	36 <i>5.9</i>	23 <i>9.4</i>	9 <i>8.9</i>	345 <i>6.3</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous return (TAPVR)	50 <i>1.4</i>	13 <i>1.6</i>	13 <i>2.1</i>	5 <i>2.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	85 <i>1.5</i>	
Transposition of great arteries - All	212 <i>5.9</i>	37 <i>4.6</i>	37 <i>6.0</i>	17 <i>6.9</i>	3 <i>3.0</i>	310 <i>5.6</i>	
dextro-Transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	138 <i>3.8</i>	23 <i>2.8</i>	19 <i>3.1</i>	14 <i>5.7</i>	2 <i>2.0</i>	199 <i>3.6</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	54 <i>1.5</i>	15 <i>1.9</i>	3 <i>0.5</i>	1 <i>0.4</i>	1 <i>1.0</i>	76 <i>1.4</i>	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	48 <i>1.3</i>	17 <i>2.1</i>	7 <i>1.1</i>	1 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	75 <i>1.4</i>	1
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	68 <i>1.9</i>	11 <i>1.4</i>	13 <i>2.1</i>	5 <i>2.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	98 <i>1.8</i>	1
Ventricular septal defect	2680 <i>74.2</i>	475 <i>58.8</i>	432 <i>70.3</i>	149 <i>60.7</i>	71 <i>70.2</i>	3882 <i>70.5</i>	4
Total Live Births	361422	80801	61447	24552	10116	550562	
Total Male Live Births	186253	41071	31446	12636	5184	282914	

*Hypospadias and Epispadias: prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown race

**Department of Defense
Trisomy Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2005-2009 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Age		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35 and greater		
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	505 <i>10.5</i>	254 <i>50.7</i>	786 <i>14.3</i>	1
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	58 <i>1.2</i>	15 <i>3.0</i>	75 <i>1.4</i>	1
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	58 <i>1.2</i>	36 <i>7.2</i>	98 <i>1.8</i>	1
Total Live Births	480438	50143	550562	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

1. DoD Registry only captures livebirths
2. DoD Registry relies on ICD-9-CM codes and cannot differentiate PFO
3. DoD Registry relies on ICD-9-CM codes and cannot distinguish 745.487
4. All ICD-9-CM coded cases that meet DoD Registry case criteria are included. DoD Registry relies on ICD-9-CM codes and cannot distinguish 745.487

General comments

- Criteria for a case: One diagnosis from institutional records, or 2 diagnoses from professional encounter records
- Infants that appear as multiples of same gender are excluded from analysis
- Race/Ethnicity for the DoD Birth and Infant Health Registry is based on the military parent through whom the infant receives military health care benefits. This may be the infants' mother or father.

**STATE BIRTH DEFECTS SURVEILLANCE
PROGRAM DIRECTORY**

Updated September 2012

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

Program status: No surveillance program

Contacts

Cindy Ashley, RN, BSN
Alabama Newborn Screening Program
201 Monroe Street
Montgomery, Alabama, 36104
Phone: 334-206-2971 Fax: 334-206-3791
E-mail: Cindy.Ashley@adph.state.al.us

Rachel Montgomery, RN, BSN
 Alabama Newborn Screening Program
 201 Monroe Street
 Montgomery, Alabama, 36104
Phone: 334-206-5955 Fax: 334-206-3063
E-mail: Rachel.Montgomery.adph.state.al.us

Alaska*Alaska Birth Defects Registry (ABDR)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Research
Partner: Local Health Departments, Universities, Hospitals, Community Nursing Services, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Advocacy Groups
Program status: Currently collecting data
Start year: 1996
Earliest year of available data: 1996
Organizational location: Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Health, Section of Women's, Children's and Family Health
Population covered annually: 11,000
Statewide: Yes
Current legislation or rule: 7 AAC 27.012
Legislation year enacted: 1996

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: ICD-9 Codes 237.7, 243, 255.2, 270, 271, 277, 279, 282, 284.0, 331, 334, 335, 343, 359, 362.74, 389, 740-760, 760.71
Pregnancy outcome: Live Births (all gestational ages and birth weights)
Age: Birth to age six
Residence: In and out of state births to Alaska residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case ascertainment, Population based, Passive case ascertainment with case verification of selected conditions including FAS and NTDs

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), MIMR (FIMR), public health nursing

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-9 code.

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

Third party payers: Medicaid databases, Indian health services

Other specialty facilities: Genetic counseling/clinical genetics facilities

Other sources: Physician reports

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9 code of 760.71 and other birth defects as selected for review by the ABDR Program Manager.

Coding: ICD-9-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

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 storage/management: Access

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: Epi-Info, SPSS, 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, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Time trends, Epidemiologic studies (using only program data), Needs assessment, Service delivery, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness, Prevention projects

System Integration

System links: Link case finding data to final birth file

Funding

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

Other

Web site: www.epi.alaska.gov/mchebi/ABDR

Surveillance reports on file: See website

Contacts

Jennifer A. Bisson
State of Alaska, Division of Public Health
3601 C Street, Suite 358
Anchorage, AK, 99503
Phone: 907-269-8097
E-mail: jennifer.bisson@alaska.gov

Arizona*Arizona Birth Defects Monitoring Program (ABDMP)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Referral to Services, Referral to Prevention/Intervention
Partner: Local Health Departments, Universities, Hospitals, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Advocacy Groups
Program status: Currently collecting data
Start year: 1986
Earliest year of available data: 1986
Organizational location: Department of Health (Bureau of Public Health Statistics/Office of Health Registries)
Population covered annually: 87,053 live births in AZ to AZ residents, 2010
Statewide: Yes
Current legislation or rule:
 Statute- www.azleg.state.az.us/ars/36/00133.htm
 Rule- www.azsos.gov/public_services/Title_09/9-04.htm Effective 1991.
Legislation year enacted: 1988

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Major birth defects and genetic diseases, as defined by the BPA/MACDP codes. Covered conditions vary by year of birth.
Pregnancy outcome: Live Births (all gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 weeks gestation and greater, stillbirths with a fetal death certificate can be of any gestational age or weight), Terminations are not included in the electronic database.
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 (which occurs 2-3 years after the child's birth or fetal death), then the more precise diagnosis is used.
Residence: Cases are born in Arizona and have an Arizona abstract indicating mother's residence in AZ

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active case ascertainment, Population based, 1986-2004: 44 categories; 2005-2009: 31 categories; 2010+: 32 categories of defects.
Vital Records: Birth certificates, Fetal death certificates
Other state based registries: Programs for children with special needs
Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, Mother's chart for stillborns
Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, Mother's chart for stillborns
Third party payers: Indian Health Service
Other specialty facilities: Prenatal diagnostic facilities (ultrasound, etc.), Cytogenetic laboratories, Genetic counseling/clinical genetics facilities

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart within a narrowed list of ICD9-CM codes between 740-759, Any chart with selected procedure codes, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (e.g., abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), All stillborn infants, All neonatal deaths, Some 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

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, 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, Maternal risk factors, 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
Database storage/management: Access, Oracle

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
Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigation, Time trends, Epidemiologic studies (using only program data), Identification of potential cases for other epidemiologic studies, 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: 14.5% general state funds, 16.5% MCH funds, and 69% CDC Cooperative grant funds

Other

Web site: <http://www.azdhs.gov/phs/phstats/bdr/index.htm>
Surveillance reports on file: Same as Above

Contacts

Timothy J. Flood, M.D.
Arizona Department of Health Services
150 North 18th Ave., Ste. 550
Phoenix, AZ, 85007
Phone: 602-542-7331 Fax: 602-364-0082
E-mail: floodt@azdhs.gov

Dianna Contreras
 Arizona Department of Health Services
 150 North 18th Ave., Ste. 550
 Phoenix, AZ, 85007
Phone: 602-542-7335 Fax: 602-542-7447
E-mail: dianna.contreras@azdhs.gov

Arkansas*Arkansas Reproductive Health Monitoring System (ARHMS)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Prevention/Intervention
Partner: Local Health Departments, Universities, Hospitals, Advocacy Groups, Legislators
Program status: Currently collecting data
Start year: 1980
Earliest year of available data: 1980
Organizational location: University, Arkansas Children's Hospital
Population covered annually: 41,000
Statewide: Yes
Current legislation or rule: Senate Bill Act 214
Legislation year enacted: 1985

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Major structural birth defects
Pregnancy outcome: Live Births (all gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (all gestational ages), Elective Terminations (all gestational ages)
Age: Two years after delivery
Residence: In and out of state births to state residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active case ascertainment, Population based
Vital Records: Birth certificates
Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, Obstetrics logs (i.e., labor & delivery), Regular nursery logs, ICU/NICU logs or charts
Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, ICU/NICU logs or charts, Specialty outpatient clinics
Other specialty facilities: Prenatal diagnostic facilities (ultrasound, etc.), Genetic counseling/clinical genetics facilities
Other sources: Physician reports

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with a ICD9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with a selected list of ICD9-CM codes outside 740-759, All stillborn infants
Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: Any infant with a codable defect
Coding: Locally modified BPA/CDC and NBDPS coding system

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, 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 storage/management: Access

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access, STATA
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 investigation, Time trends, Observed vs. expected analyses, Epidemiologic 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

Funding

Funding Source: 100% General state funds

Other

Web site: <http://arbirthdefectsresearch.uams.edu/>

Contacts

Bridget S. Mosley, MPH
Arkansas Reproductive Health Monitoring System
13 Children's Way, Slot 512-40
Little Rock, AR, 72202
Phone: 501-364-8951 Fax: 501-364-5050
E-mail: MosleyBridgetS@uams.edu

Charlotte A. Hobbs, MD, PhD
 UAMS College of Medicine; Arkansas Center for Birth Defects Research and Prevention
 13 Children's Way, Slot 512-40
 Little Rock, AR, 72202
Phone: 501-364-5000 Fax: 501-364-5107
E-mail: HobbsCharlotte@uams.edu

California*California Birth Defects Monitoring Program (CBDMP)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Research

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

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1983

Earliest year of available data: 1983

Organizational location: Department of Health (California Department of Public Health: Maternal, Child, Adolescent Health Division, Center for Family Health)

Population covered annually: 70,000

Statewide: No, The Program currently monitors a sampling 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, the Program has statutory authority to conduct active surveillance anywhere in the state when warranted by environmental incidents or concerns.

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

Legislation year enacted: 1982

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Serious structural birth defects, primarily encompassed within ICD codes 740-759

Pregnancy outcome: Live Births (all gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (less than 20 week gestation, 20 weeks gestation and greater), Terminations (less than 20 week gestation, 20 weeks gestation and greater)

Age: One year

Residence: In-state births to residents of 1 of 8 counties; does not include births in military hospitals.

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active case ascertainment, Population based

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

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 genetics facilities, Maternal serum screening facilities

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with a ICD9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with a selected list of ICD9-CM codes outside 740-759, Any chart with selected procedure codes, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (e.g., abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), All stillborn infants, All neonatal deaths, Terminations, All prenatal diagnosed or suspected cases, apgar 0-0

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., recurrent blockage), GU condition (e.g., recurrent infections), Cardiovascular condition, All infant deaths (excluding prematurity), Any infant with a codable defect

Coding: CDC BPA coding system but 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, 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 storage/management: SQL Server 2008 R2

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, validity checks are done on all abstracts.

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

System Integration

System links: Link case finding data to final birth file, Hospital discharge. CBDMP links case finding data to final vital statistics birth and fetal death files

Funding

Funding Source: 69% California Birth Defects Monitoring Fund, 31% Other federal funding (non-CDC grants)

Other

Web site: www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/CBDMP

Comments: Please send inquiries to mchinet@cdph.ca.gov.

Contacts

Barbara Warmerdam

**California Birth Defects Monitoring Program,
Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health Program
California Department of Public Health
1615 Capitol Avenue, MS 8304
Sacramento, CA, 95814**

Phone: 916-341-6677

Fax: 916-650-0455

E-mail: Barbara.Warmerdam@cdph.ca.gov

Shabbir Ahmad, DVM, MS, PhD

Maternal, Child, and Adolescent Health Program

California Department of Public Health

1615 Capitol Ave, MS 8304

Sacramento, CA, 95814

Phone: 916-650-0300

Fax: 916-650-0305

E-mail: Shabbir.Ahmad@cdph.ca.gov

Colorado*Colorado Responds To Children with Special Needs: Colorado (CRCSN)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Referral to Services, Referral to Prevention/Intervention

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

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1988

Earliest year of available data: 1989

Organizational location: Department of Health (Epidemiology/Environment)

Population covered annually: 66,346 (2010)

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: Live Births (all gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (less than 20 week gestation, 20 weeks gestation and greater, less than 20 week limited to selected post-mortem pathology sites)

Age: Up to the 3rd birthday (up to the 10th birthday for fetal alcohol syndrome)

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

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Combination of active and passive case ascertainment

Vital Records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Fetal death certificates

Other state based registries: Newborn hearing screening program, Newborn metabolic screening program

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

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Postmortem/pathology logs, Specialty outpatient clinics, selected postmortem pathology sites

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

Other sources: Physician reports, selected sites for fetal alcohol syndrome and muscular dystrophy

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Selected chart reviews for prenatal to age 3: for statistical trends monitoring (20 conditions - categories); selected death and fetal deaths; fetal alcohol syndrome (to age 10); active case ascertainment data sources (postmortem pathology and specialty clinics); quality control (selected procedures); and others as needed.

Coding: ICD-9-CM, extended code utilized to describe syndromes, further detail of a condition, and to specify status

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, Pregnancy/delivery complications, Maternal risk factors

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 storage/management: Access, Conversion to SQL Server

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access, ArcView (GIS software), Maptitude, SaTScan

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Timeliness, ongoing quality control procedures for problematic conditions and situations; 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 investigation, Time trends, Time-space cluster analyses, Capture-recapture analyses, Observed vs. expected analyses, Epidemiologic 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, Ongoing match to vital records files (birth, death, fetal death)

Funding

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

Other

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

Contacts

Margaret Frances Ruttner, MSPH
Colorado Responds to Children with Special Needs
4300 Cherry Creek Drive, South
Denver, CO, 80246-1530
Phone: 303-692-2636 Fax: 303-782-0904
E-mail: margaret.ruttner@state.co.us

Carol Stanton, MBA
 CRCSN
 4300 Cherry Creek Dr, South
 Denver, CO, 80246-1530
 Phone: 303-692-2621 Fax: 303-782-0904
 E-mail: carol.stanton@state.co.us

Connecticut*Connecticut Birth Defects Registry (CTBDR)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services, Referral to Prevention/Intervention, reporting for MCH Block Grant

Partner: Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Advocacy Groups, CT Council on Genomics

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: 43,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Sec. 19a-56a. (Formerly Sec. 10a-132b), Birth defects surveillance program; Sec. 19a-54. (Formerly Sec. 19-21a), Registration of physically handicapped children; Sec. 19a-53. (Formerly Sec. 19-21), Reports of physical defects of children.

Legislation year enacted: Sec. 10a-132b: 1991; Sec. 19-21a: 1949 Sec. 19-21: 1949.

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

Pregnancy outcome: Live Births (all gestational ages and birth weights, PDA \geq to 2500 gms birth weight)

Age: Up to one year after delivery for birth defects

Residence: In state births to state residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case ascertainment, Population based

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

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, 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.

Midwifery facilities: Midwifery facilities

Other sources: Physician reports, Mandatory reporting by health care providers and facilities; CSHCN Programs; Newborn Screening System (for genetic disorders and hearing impairment).

Case Ascertainment

Coding: ICD-9-CM, test written in 'other' field categories

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, Maternal risk factors, 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 storage/management: Access, Oracle

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access, STATA, 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 investigation, Time trends, Time-space cluster analyses, Capture-recapture analyses, Epidemiologic studies (using only program data), Needs assessment, Service delivery, Referral, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness, Prevention projects, Provider education

System Integration

System links: Link case finding data to final birth file

Funding

Funding Source: 100% MCH funds

Other

Web site: <http://www.ct.gov/dph/birthdefectsregistry>

Contacts

Karin Davis, B.S.

**Connecticut Department of Public Health, Family Health Division
410 Capitol Avenue, MS #11MAT**

Hartford, CT, 06134

Phone: 860-509-7499

Fax: 860-509-7720

E-mail: Karin.Davis@ct.gov

Delaware*Delaware Birth Defects Surveillance Project*

Purpose: Surveillance, Referral to Prevention/Intervention

Partner: Hospitals, Early Childhood Prevention Programs

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 2007

Earliest year of available data: 2007, 2008, 2009

Organizational location: Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Health, Family Health Services

Population covered annually: 12,000

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: Birth Defects Registry - Selected birth defects for passive surveillance, developmental disabilities if due to a birth defect, selected metabolic defects, genetic diseases, infant mortality, congenital infections, Autism

Pregnancy outcome: Live Births (any gestation for live birth, greater than 20 weeks for fetal death), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 weeks gestation and greater)

Age: Birth to 5 years

Residence: In-state and out-of-state birth to state resident, and in-state birth to state non-resident.

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Combination of active and passive case ascertainment, Population based

Vital Records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, hospital discharge records/data

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

Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, Postmortem/pathology logs, High risk pregnancy

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

Midwifery facilities: Midwifery facilities

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

Other sources: Physician reports

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with a ICD9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (e.g., abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked, All stillborn infants, All neonatal deaths, All prenatal diagnosed or suspected cases

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: Facial dysmorphism or abnormal facies, Failure to thrive, Development delay, Cardiovascular condition, All infant deaths (excluding prematurity), Ocular conditions, Auditory/hearing conditions, Any infant with a codable defect

Coding: ICD-9-CM, six-digit modified BPA/ICD-9 codes

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, Maternal risk factors

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 submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.)

Database storage/management: Natus Medical Inc.

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: Natus Medical Inc.

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Clinical review, none at this time

Data use and analysis: Only became active in early 2010 with review of calendar year 2007

System Integration

System links: Link to Newborn Bloodspot and Hearing Screening

System integration: Initial check into Newborn Bloodspot Screening records with a link which pulls info to Birth Defects Registry from Newborn Bloodspot Screening case management system.

Funding

Funding Source: Genetic screening revenues, Title V MCH Block grant

Contacts

Leah Jones Woodall, MPA

DE Division of Public Health

417 Federal Street

Dover, DE, 19901

Phone: (302) 744-4825

Fax: (302) 739-3313

E-mail: leah.woodall@state.de.us

Kristin Maiden, PhD

Christiana Care Health System

4735 Ogletown Stanton Rd

Newark, DE, 19718

Phone: (302)733-5032

E-mail: kmaiden@christianacare.org

District of Columbia*District of Columbia Birth Defects Surveillance and Prevention Program (DC BDSPP)*

Purpose: Research, Referral to Services, Referral to Prevention/Intervention

Partner: Hospitals

Program status: Interested in developing a surveillance program

Surveillance Methods

Other state based registries: Newborn hearing screening program, Newborn metabolic screening program

Data Collected

Mother: Maternal risk factors

Contacts

Karen Watts, BSN, MPA, MBA, RNC, FAHM, PMP

Department of Health, Community Health Administration

899 North Capitol Street, NE 3rd Floor, Washington, DC, 20002

Phone: 202-442-9405

Fax: 202-671-0849

E-mail: karenp.watts@dc.gov

Sandra A. Davis, MPH

Department of Health, Community Health Administration

899 North Capitol Street, NE 3rd Floor, Washington, DC, 20002

Phone: 2024785820

Fax: 2026710854

E-mail: sandraa.davis@dc.gov

Florida*Florida Birth Defects Registry (FBDR)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Prevention/Intervention, educate health care professionals, women of childbearing age and general public about birth defects.

Partner: Local Health Departments, Universities, Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Advocacy Groups, 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: 213,234 in 2011

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 selected genetic disorders

Pregnancy outcome: Live Births

Age: Until age 1

Residence: Florida

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case ascertainment, Population based, FL has two CDC funded cooperative agreements which use active case ascertainment which is linked to the passive surveillance program.

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

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

Coding: ICD-9-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, Maternal risk factors

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 storage/management: Access, Dedicated server for birth defects data.

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SPSS, SAS, Access, SQL, dBASE

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

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigation, Time trends, Observed vs. expected analyses, Epidemiologic 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.

Other

Web site: www.fbdr.org

Surveillance reports on file: Publications, procedure manuals, electronic case ascertainment database and educational materials

Comments: CDC/NCBDDD Cooperative Agreement for enhanced surveillance of selected birth defects, referral for services and prevention activities. CDC/NCEH Cooperative Agreement for Environmental Public Health Tracking for active surveillance of selected birth defects and analysis of environmental data and birth defects.

Contacts

Jane A. Correia, B.S.

**Florida Department of Health
4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin A08,
Tallahassee, FL, 32399-1712**

Phone: 850-245-4444, ext. 2198

Fax: 850-922-8473

E-mail: Jane_Correia@doh.state.fl.us

Sharon M. Watkins, PhD

Florida Department of Health
4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin A08
Tallahassee, FL, 32399-1712

Phone: 850-245-4444 ext. 3939

Fax: 850-922-8473

E-mail: Sharon_Watkins@doh.state.fl.us

Georgia*Metropolitan Atlanta Congenital Defects Program (MACDP)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Research

Partner: Local Health Departments, Universities, Hospitals, Advocacy Groups, 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: 50,000

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

Current legislation or rule: State Laws Official Georgia Code Annotated (OCGA) 31-12-2

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Major structural or genetic birth defects

Pregnancy outcome: Live Births (≥ 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 five central metropolitan Atlanta counties

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active case ascertainment, Population based

Vital Records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Fetal death certificates

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, induction logs and miscarriage logs

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

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

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with a ICD9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with a selected list of ICD9-CM codes outside 740-759, Any chart with a CDC/BPA code, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (e.g., abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked, Infants with low birth weight or low gestation (birth weight < 2500 grams and/or 20-36 weeks gestation), All stillborn infants, All neonatal deaths, All elective abortions, All infants with low APGAR scores, All infants in NICU or special care nursery, All prenatal 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., recurrent blockage), 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

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 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 storage/management: SQL Server

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SPSS, SAS, Access

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Double-checking of assigned codes, 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 investigation, Time trends, Time-space cluster analyses, Observed vs. expected analyses, Epidemiologic studies (using only program data), Identification of potential cases for other epidemiologic studies, Service delivery, Education/public awareness, Prevention projects, survival analysis

System Integration

System links: Link case finding data to final birth file, National Death Index, Birth certificates, Death certificates, Fetal death certificates, Laboratory Records

Funding

Funding Source: 100% CDC funded

Other

Web site: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/bd/macdp.htm>

Surveillance reports on file: MACDP 40th Anniversary Surveillance Report

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

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. Copies are available upon request from: JCragan@cdc.gov

Contacts

Janet D. Cragan, MD, MPH

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

1600 Clifton Rd., MS E-86

Atlanta, GA, 30333

Phone: 404-498-3807

Fax: 404-498-3040

E-mail: JCragan@cdc.gov

Pamela Costa, MPH

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

1600 Clifton Rd., MS E-86

Atlanta, GA, 30333

Phone: 404-498-3488

Fax: 404-498-3040

E-mail: PCosta@cdc.gov

Georgia*Georgia Birth Defects Reporting and Information System (GBDRIS)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services, Referral to Prevention/Intervention

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

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 2003

Earliest year of available data: 2005

Organizational location: Department of Health (Maternal and Child Health)

Population covered annually: 138,000

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 mandate the reporting of notifiable diseases and newborn hearing screening, and Chapters 290-5-3-.02 and 290-5-24 of the Rules of Department of Human Resources, which regulate the reporting of notifiable diseases and metabolic disorders.

Legislation year enacted: Updated in 2003

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Major birth defects, genetic diseases, FAS and CP

Pregnancy outcome: Live Births (all gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (all gestational ages), Elective Terminations (all gestational ages)

Age: Up to 18 years of age

Residence: In and out of state births to state residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case ascertainment

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

Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries

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

Other specialty facilities: Genetic counseling/clinical genetics facilities

Other sources: Physician reports

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with a ICD9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (e.g., abnormal facies, congenital heart disease)

Coding: ICD-9-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.)

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 storage/management: Access

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access

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

Data use and analysis: Public health program evaluation, Service delivery

System Integration

System integration: We are working to integrate it with our child health data system that contains birth, genetics and intervention referrals.

Other

Web site: <http://health.state.ga.us/epi/mch/birthdefects/gbdris/index.asp>

Comments: In Georgia, please note that other surveillance is performed by MACDP and that is where the numbers for your report come from.

Contacts

Brendan Noggle, MPH

GA Division of Public Health, MCH Program

2 Peachtree St., NW, Suite 11-463

Atlanta, GA, 30303

Phone: 404-463-2191

Fax: 404-657-7517

E-mail: rbnoggle@dhr.state.ga.us

Katherine Kahn, MPH

GA Division of Public Health, MCH Program

2 Peachtree St., NW, Suite 14-482

Atlanta, GA, 30303

Phone: 404-657-2602

Fax: 404-657-7517

E-mail: kekahn@dhr.state.ga.us

Hawaii*Hawaii Birth Defects Program (HBDP)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Report incidences and trends, develop preventive strategies, develop a statewide registry

Partner: Local Health Departments, Universities, Hospitals, Community Nursing Services, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Advocacy Groups, Legislators, Hawaii Health Data Warehouse

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: 18,913 (average over past 3 years)

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: HRS §321.421 to 426; HRS §321.41 to 44

Legislation year enacted: 2002

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: All outcomes identified on the ICD-9 and CDC/BPA codes for the NBDPN Annual Report to CDC as well as other adverse neonatal conditions such as congenital infections, fetal alcohol syndrome, and specific chromosomal syndromes

Pregnancy outcome: Live Births (all gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (all gestational ages), Elective Terminations (all gestational ages, elective medical terminations that were carried out because a screening test or diagnostic procedure documented that the fetus was severely impaired with a birth defect, and the parents elected not to bring the baby to term)

Age: Up to one year after delivery, except for Fetal Alcohol Syndrome, which can be diagnosed at any age.

Residence: All in-state Hawaii births (resident and non-resident).

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active case ascertainment, Population based, Hospital based

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, Prenatal summaries

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

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

Other sources: Physician reports

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with a ICD9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with a selected list of ICD9-CM codes outside 740-759, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (e.g., abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), All stillborn infants, All neonatal deaths, All prenatal diagnosed or suspected cases, Medical terminations and spontaneous abortions where fetus was diagnosed with a birth defect, and parents elected not to bring baby to term, or mother spontaneously aborted.

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: All infant deaths (excluding prematurity), Childhood deaths between 1 and 6, Any infant with a codable defect

Coding: CDC coding system based on BPA, ICD-9-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, Maternal risk factors, 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: Electronic file/report filled out by staff at facility (laptop, web-based, etc.)

Database storage/management: Access, SQL Server 2000

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: Access, SQL Server 2000

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, Time trends, Epidemiologic studies (using only program data), Needs assessment, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness, Prevention projects, State Surveillance Data Report

Funding

Funding Source: 100% Birth Defects Special Fund (state fund from marriage license fee)

Other

Web site: <http://hawaii.gov/health/family-child-health/genetics/hbdhome.html>

Surveillance reports on file: Thirteen HBDP Statewide Surveillance Data Reports: (1) 1989-1991, (2) 1988-1993, (3) 1988-1994, (4) 1988-1995, (5) 1987-1996, (6) 1986-1997, (7) 1986-1998, (8) 1986-1999, (9) 1986-2000, (10) 1986-2001, (11) 1986-2002, (12) 1986-2003, (13) 1986-2005.

Additional information on file: Hawai'i Statutory Authority; HBDP Publications; HBDP Case finding list; HBDP BPA Codes

Contacts

Patricia L. Heu, M.D., M.P.H.

Children with Special Health Needs Branch, Hawaii State Department of Health

741 Sunset Avenue

Honolulu, HI, 96816

Phone: 808-733-9058

Fax: 808-733-9068

E-mail: patricia.heu@doh.hawaii.gov

Sylvia M. Au, M.S.

Children with Special Health Needs Branch, Hawaii State Department of Health

741 Sunset Avenue

Honolulu, HI, 96816

Phone: 808-733-9063

Fax: 808-733-9068

E-mail: sylvia@hawaiiigenetics.org

Idaho

Program status: No surveillance program in Idaho

Contacts**Pam Harder**

Idaho Dept of Health & Welfare

450 West State Street, Boise, ID, 83720

Phone: 208-334-6658

Fax: 208-334-4946

E-mail: harperp@dhw.idaho.gov

Jacque Watson

Children's Special Health Program

Idaho Department of Health and Welfare

450 West State Street, Boise, ID, 83720

Phone: 208-334-5963

Fax: 208-334-4946

E-mail: watsonj1@dhw.idaho.gov

Illinois

Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes Reporting System (APORS)

Purpose: Surveillance, Referral to Services, Referral to Prevention/Intervention

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, State agency serving children with special healthcare needs

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1986

Earliest year of available data: 1989

Organizational location: Department of Health (Epidemiology/Environment)

Population covered annually: 170,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Illinois Health and Hazardous Substances Registry Act (410 ILCS 525)

Legislation year enacted: 1985

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: ICD-9-CM Codes 740.0 through 759.9; infants positive for controlled substances; very low birth weight (< 1500g); fetal death; death during the newborn hospital stay; serious congenital infections; congenital endocrine, metabolic or immune disorders; congenital blood disorders; other conditions such as retinopathy of prematurity, intrauterine growth retardation, FAS

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

Age: Up to 2 years of age

Residence: In and out of state births to state residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Combination of active and passive case ascertainment, Population based, Hospital based

Vital Records: Birth certificates, Fetal death certificates

Other state based registries: Newborn hearing screening program, Newborn metabolic screening program

Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, hospitals mandated to identify newborn cases and report to IDPH

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, hospitals mandated to report newborns discharged from any of the NICU or specialty units

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Charts of children identified by APORS with major structural birth defects or Trisomy 13, 18 or 21 are reviewed. Prior to 2008, any chart with ICD9-CM code 740-759, or with selected conditions outside that range were reviewed.

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: Charts of children identified by APORS with major structural birth defects or Trisomy 13, 18 or 21 are reviewed. Prior to 2008, any chart with ICD9-CM code 740-759, or with selected conditions outside that range were reviewed.

Coding: Modified CDC/BPA coding system

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: 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 storage/management: Access, Mainframe

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access, Arc Map, JoinPoint & SaTScan

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 investigation, Time trends, Epidemiologic studies (using only program data), Needs assessment, Service delivery, Referral, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness, Prevention projects, Public Use Data Set

System Integration

System links: Link case finding data to final birth file

System integration: The APORS program data is incorporated into a data warehouse at the Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services

Funding

Funding Source: 63% General state funds, 37% CDC grant

Other

Web site: www.idph.state.il.us/about/epi/apors.htm

Surveillance reports on file: Surveillance reports are available on-line -- visit website listed above, as are public use data sets.

Contacts

Jane Fornoff, PhD

Illinois Department of Public Health

535 West Jefferson St, 3rd Floor, Springfield, IL, 62761

Phone: 217-785-7133

Fax: 217-524-1770

E-mail: jane.fornoff@illinois.gov

Tiefu Shen, MD, PhD

Illinois Department of Public Health

535 West Jefferson St, 3rd Floor, Springfield, IL, 62761

Phone: 217-785-1873

Fax: 217-524-1770

E-mail: tiefu.shen@illinois.gov

Indiana*Indiana Birth Defects & Problems Registry (IBDPR)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services

Partner: Universities, Hospitals, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, 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 (Epidemiology/Environment), Department of Health (Maternal and Child Health), Department of Health (State Health Data Center)

Population covered annually: 89,000

Statewide: Yes

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

Legislation year enacted: 2001

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: ICD-9-CM Codes 740-759.9, Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (760.71), Pervasive Developmental Disorder (299.0), fetal deaths, metabolic disorders & hearing loss from newborn screening, selected neoplasms, congenital blood disorders, and certain eye disorders.

Pregnancy outcome: Live Births (all gestational ages and birth weights)

Age: Up to 5 years (FAS, autism); up to 3 years for all other birth defects

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

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Combination of active and passive case ascertainment, Hospital based

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

Other state based registries: Newborn hearing screening program, Newborn metabolic screening program

Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Chart audits of 45 targeted birth defects

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Chart audits of 45 targeted birth defects

Other specialty facilities: Genetic counseling/clinical genetics facilities

Other sources: Physician reports

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with a ICD9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with a selected list of ICD9-CM codes outside 740-759

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

Coding: ICD-9-CM, and 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, Maternal risk factors, 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.), Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), ISDH Chart Auditors submit hospital chart audit information electronically through use of a laptop and a web-based portal to the Indiana State Department of Health Repository, which stores and integrates the data.

Database storage/management: Oracle

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Oracle and ArcView GIS

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, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigation, Needs assessment

System Integration

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

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

Funding

Funding Source: 20% MCH funds, 80% from the IBDPR fund obtained through birth certificate sales

Other

Web site: www.birthdefects.in.gov

Contacts

Malorie Hensley, MS

Indiana State Department of Health

2 North Meridian Street, 7F

Indianapolis, IN, 46204

Phone: 317-233-7019

Fax: 317-234-2995

E-mail: MHensley@isdh.IN.gov

Robert Bowman, MS, MA, MS

Indiana State Department of Health

2 North Meridian Street, 7F

Indianapolis, IN, 46204

Phone: 317-233-1231

Fax: 317-234-2995

E-mail: BobBowman@isdh.IN.gov

Iowa*Iowa Registry for Congenital and Inherited Disorders (IRCID)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services, Referral to Prevention/Intervention, Prevention education programs
Partner: Local Health Departments, Universities, Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Advocacy Groups, Legislators
Program status: Currently collecting data
Start year: 1983
Earliest year of available data: 1983
Organizational location: University
Population covered annually: 37,831 average 10 year
Statewide: Yes
Current legislation or rule: Iowa Code 136A, Iowa Administrative Code 641-4.7
Legislation year enacted: 1986; Revised 2001, 2003, 2004, 2009

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Major birth defects, Duchenne/Becker muscular dystrophy, fetal deaths with and without birth defects, newborn screening disorders
Pregnancy outcome: Live Births (all gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (all gestational ages), Elective Terminations (all gestational ages)
Age: 1 year
Residence: Maternal residence in Iowa at time of delivery

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active case ascertainment, Population based
Vital Records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Fetal death certificates, Stillbirth Evaluation Protocol
Other state based registries: Newborn hearing screening program, Newborn metabolic screening program, Iowa Perinatal Care 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.), Cytogenetic laboratories, Genetic counseling/clinical genetics facilities, Maternal serum screening facilities
Other sources: Physician reports, Outpatient surgery facilities

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with a ICD9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with a selected list of ICD9-CM codes outside 740-759, Any chart with a CDC/BPA code, Any chart with selected procedure codes, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (e.g., abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked, All stillborn infants, All neonatal deaths, All elective abortions, All prenatal diagnosed or suspected cases, muscular dystrophy
Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: Facial dysmorphism or abnormal facies, Failure to thrive, Development delay, CNS condition (e.g., seizure), GI condition (e.g., recurrent blockage), 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

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, Maternal risk factors, 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 storage/management: Access, Oracle, PC server

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SPSS, SAS, Access, Oracle
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 investigation, Time trends, Capture-recapture analyses, Observed vs. expected analyses, Epidemiologic 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. For specific studies, data may be linked with environmental databases or other state databases.

Funding

Funding Source: 35% General state funds, 65% CDC grant

Contacts

Paul A. Romitti, Ph.D.
Iowa Registry for Congenital and Inherited Disorders
UI Research Park 100 BVC Room W245-G
Iowa City, IA, 52242-5000
Phone: 319-384-1549 Fax: 319-353-8711
E-mail: paul-romitti@uiowa.edu

Kansas*Birth Defects Information System (BDIS)*

Purpose: Registry

Partner: Hospitals

Program status: Interested in developing a surveillance program

Start year: 1985

Earliest year of available data: 1985

Organizational location: Department of Health (Maternal and Child Health), Department of Health (Vital Statistics)

Population covered annually: 40,439 (Year 2010)

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 fetal deaths information are used 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 and low Apgar scores are also reported to BDIS.

Pregnancy outcome: Live births (all gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (greater than 350 grams)

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 ascertainment, Population based

Vital Records: Birth certificates, Fetal death certificates

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

Other sources: Physician reports

Case Ascertainment

Coding: ICD-9-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.)

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: 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.). In Kansas, birth defects (congenital anomalies) are collected through three data sources: birth certificates, fetal death certificates, and the congenital malformations and fetal alcohol syndrome reporting form. The birth certificates data (congenital anomalies and abnormal conditions) contained within the Vital Statistics Integrated Information System are extracted, downloaded and transferred to BDIS. Any additional reports of congenital anomalies from physicians, hospitals and freestanding birthing centers are entered manually into BDIS.

Database storage/management: SQL Server

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS

Quality assurance: Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Office of Vital Statistics conducts verification on birth certificate data.

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigation, Time trends, Grant proposals, ad-hoc upon request

System Integration

System links: Link to other state registries/databases

System integration: Our program has a link with vital statistics records. BDIS uses the same data system (WebBFH) and shares information with Children and Youth with Special Health Care Needs Program.

Funding

Funding Source: 100% MCH funds

Contacts

Jamie S. Kim, MPH

Kansas Department of Health & Environment

1000 SW Jackson, Suite 220

Topeka, KS, 66612-1274

Phone: 785-296-6467

Fax: 785-296-6553

E-mail: jkim@kdheks.gov

Jamey. Kendall, RN, BSN

Kansas Department of Health & Environment

1000 SW Jackson, Suite 220

Topeka, KS, 66612-1274

Phone: 785-291-3363

Fax: 785-296-6553

E-mail: jkendall@kdheks.gov

Kentucky*Kentucky Birth Surveillance Registry (KBSR)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Referral to Services, Referral to Prevention/Intervention, Prevention of birth defects
Partner: Local Health Departments, Universities, Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Advocacy Groups, Legislators

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1996

Earliest year of available data: 1998

Organizational location: Department of Health (Maternal and Child Health), Department for Public Health, Division of Maternal and Child Health, Early Childhood Development Branch

Population covered annually: 56,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: KRS 211.651-211.670

Legislation year enacted: 1992

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Major birth defects, genetic diseases, fetal mortality

Pregnancy outcome: Live Births (all gestational ages and birth weights) Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 weeks gestation and greater, 20 weeks or 350 gms)

Age: Up to fifth birthday

Residence: All in-state births; out of state births to state residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Combination of active and passive case ascertainment

Vital Records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Matched birth/death file, Fetal death certificates, medical laboratory reporting mandated; outpatient reporting voluntary

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), ICU/NICU logs or charts, Specialty outpatient clinics, laboratory records

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

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

Other sources: Physician reports, local health departments

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with a ICD9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with a selected list of ICD9-CM codes outside 740-759, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (e.g., abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), 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, CNS condition (e.g., seizure), Cardiovascular condition, Any infant with a codable defect

Coding: ICD-9-CM, ICD-10 for Vital Statistics death data

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, Maternal risk factors, 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.), Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.)

Database storage/management: Access

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access, Link Plus

Quality assurance: 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 investigation, Time trends, Epidemiologic 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, IRB-approved research projects

System Integration

System links: Link case finding data to final birth file

System integration: True positives identified by newborn screening are integrated into the KBSR database.

Funding

Funding Source: 30% General state funds, 70% CDC grant

Other

Web site: <http://chfs.ky.gov/dph/ach/ecd/kbsr.htm>

Contacts

Sandy G. Fawbush, RN, BSN
Kentucky Department for Public Health
275 East Main Street, HS 2WC
Frankfort, KY, 40621

Phone: 502-564-3756 x3563 **Fax:** 502-564-8389

E-mail: sandy.fawbush@ky.gov

Troi J Cunningham, RN
Kentucky Department for Public Health
275 East Main Street, HS 2WC
Frankfort, KY, 40621

Phone: 502-564-3756 x3779 **Fax:** 502-564-8389

E-mail: troi.cunningham@ky.gov

Louisiana*Louisiana Birth Defects Monitoring Network (LBDMN)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services, Referral to Prevention/Intervention

Partner: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Louisiana State University HSC School of Medicine, Hospitals, Louisiana Environmental Public Health Tracking Program, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Louisiana Public Health Institute, Louisiana Center for Health Statistics and Vital Records, March of Dimes, Louisiana Maternal and Child Health Program, Louisiana Genetic Diseases Program, Louisiana Hearing, Speech, and Vision Program, and Louisiana Medicaid Office.

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 2005

Earliest year of available data: 2005

Organizational location: Department of Health and Hospitals (Title V Children and Youth with Special Health Care Needs Programs)

Population covered annually: Approx. 62,000 live births (2011)

Statewide: No

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

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

Legislation year enacted: 2001

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Major structural birth defects and selected genetic diseases

Pregnancy outcome: Live Births (≥ 20 weeks or ≥ 350 grams)

Age: Birth through three years old

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

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active surveillance, Population based

Vital Records: Birth certificates, Matched birth/death file

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

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with a selected list of ICD9-CM codes 740-759; 760.71; 762.8

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: Any child up to three years of age with a selected birth defects code

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

Data Collected

Live births/children up to 3 years of age: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgar score, etc.), Tests and procedures, and 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, Maternal risk factors, 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 scanning of printed records, Hand-written, printed forms phased out in 2011.

Database storage/management: Access, Excel, and InfoPath/SharePoint

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS and GIS (Arc View)

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, Time trends, Education/public awareness, Prevention projects

System Integration

System links: Link case finding data to birth records, child death records, hospital inpatient discharge data, and Medicaid data up to three years of age

Funding

Funding Source: 28% CDC grant, 72% Title V Block Grant funds

Other

Web site: <http://new.dhh.louisiana.gov/index.cfm/page/771>

Surveillance reports on file: Louisiana Morbidity Report

Additional information on file: Advisory Board Documentation

Comments:

Web-based birth defects database integrated with Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System (LEERS) is under development; LBDMN Advisory Board:

<http://www.prd.doa.louisiana.gov/boardsandcommissions/viewBoard.cfm?board=192>

Contacts

Dionka C. Pierce, MPH, Interim Program Manager

DHH / OPH / CSHS

1450 Poydras St., Ste 1950

New Orleans, LA, 70112

Phone: 504-568-5055

Fax: 504-568-7529

E-mail: Dionka.Pierce@la.gov

Susan Berry, MD, MPH

DHH / OPH / CSHS

1450 Poydras St., Ste 1950

New Orleans, LA, 70112

Phone: 504-568-5055

Fax: 504-568-7529

E-mail: Susan.Berry@LA.gov

Maine*Maine CDC Birth Defects Program (MBDP)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services, Referral to Prevention/Intervention, Education

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

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1999

Earliest year of available data: 2003

Organizational location: Department of Health (Division of Population Health/MCH Unit/CSHN)

Population covered annually: 12,814

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: Live Births (all gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 weeks gestation and greater, prenatally diagnosed at any gestation), Elective Terminations (prenatally diagnosed at any gestation)

Age: Through age one

Residence: All in-state births to Maine residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case ascertainment, Population based, Passive case ascertainment with active case confirmation

Vital Records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Matched birth/death file, Fetal 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, Laboratory logs, Specialty outpatient clinics

Midwifery facilities: Midwifery facilities

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

Other sources: Physician reports, Children with Special Health Needs

Case Ascertainment

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

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: Cardiovascular condition, All infant deaths (excluding prematurity), Any infant with a codable defect

Coding: CDC coding system based on BPA, ICD-9-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, Maternal risk factors, 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 storage/management: Oracle, Citrix, University of Maine/Center for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities ChildLINK database system electronic abstraction record/hospital case reports/electronic submission of hospital discharge data. On-line hospital case report form.

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, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, 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: 85% MCH funds, 15% Maine Environmental Public Health Tracking grant

Other

Web site: http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/boh/cshn/birth_defects/index.html

Contacts

Toni G. Wall, MPA

Department of Health & Human Services

11 State House Station, 286 Water St.-7th floor

Augusta, ME, 04333

Phone: 207-287-5350

Fax: 207-287-5355

E-mail: toni.g.wall@maine.gov

Diane C. Haberman, MSW, LCSW

Department of Health & Human Services

11 State House Station, 286 Water St. 7th floor

Augusta, ME, 04333

Phone: 207-287-8424

Fax: 207-287-5355

E-mail: Diane.Haberman@maine.gov

Maryland*Maryland Birth Defects Reporting and Information System (BDRIS)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services

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

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1983

Earliest year of available data: 1984

Organizational location: Department of Health (Epidemiology/Environment), Department of Health (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: Live Births (all gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 weeks gestation and greater, or \geq 500 grams weight; reports accepted on fetal deaths <500 grams or <20 weeks gestation if sent to us), Elective Terminations (all gestational ages; 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 ascertainment, Population based, Multiple-Source

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

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: Obstetrics logs (i.e., labor & delivery), Regular nursery logs, ICU/NICU logs or charts, primary source: sentinel birth defects hospital report form

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: ICU/NICU logs or charts, primary source: sentinel birth defects hospital report form

Midwifery facilities: Midwifery facilities

Other specialty facilities: Genetic counseling/clinical genetics facilities, Maternal serum screening facilities

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with a ICD9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (e.g., abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked, All fetal death certificates

Coding: ICD-9-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, Maternal risk factors, 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, Printed abstract/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.)

Database storage/management: Access, Mainframe, Visual dBASE, SAS, ASCII files

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access

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

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigation, Time trends, Time-space cluster analyses, Observed vs. expected analyses, Epidemiologic 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: In the process of linkage with other state registries/databases

Funding

Funding Source: 100% General state funds

Contacts**Debra Harper-Hill**

Maryland Dept. of Health & Mental Hygiene

201 W. Preston Street, Room 423

Baltimore, MD, 21201

Phone: 410-767-6625

Fax: 443-333-7956

E-mail: Debra.HarperHill@maryland.gov

Donna X. Harris

Maryland Dept. of Health & Mental Hygiene

201 W. Preston Street, Room 423

Baltimore, MD, 21201

Phone: 410-767-5642

Fax: 443-333-7956

E-mail: Donna.Harris@maryland.gov

Massachusetts

Birth Defects Monitoring Program, Massachusetts Center for Birth Defects Research and Prevention, Massachusetts Department of Public Health (MBDMP)

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services, Referral to Prevention/Intervention

Partner: Universities, Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Advocacy Groups

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1997

Earliest year of available data: 1999 for statewide data

Organizational location: Department of Public Health (Bureau of Family Health and Nutrition)

Population covered annually: 75,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 111, Section 67E. In 2002 the Massachusetts Legislature amended this statute, expanding the birth defects monitoring program. Regulations (105 CMR 302.000) were promulgated on February 6, 2009.

Legislation year enacted: 1963

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Major structural birth defects and chromosomal anomalies of medical, surgical or cosmetic significance

Pregnancy outcome: Live Births (all gestational ages and birth weights)

Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (reportable fetal deaths: ≥ 20 weeks gestation or ≥ 350 grams)

Age: Up to one year

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

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Combination of active and passive case ascertainment, Population based

Vital Records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Fetal death certificates

Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Obstetrics logs (i.e., labor & delivery), Regular nursery logs, ICU/NICU logs or charts, Postmortem/pathology logs

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

Other sources: Physician reports

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with a ICD9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with a selected list of ICD9-CM codes outside 740-759, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (e.g., abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), All stillborn infants, All neonatal deaths

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: Facial dysmorphism or abnormal facies, Failure to thrive, Cardiovascular condition, All infant deaths (excluding prematurity), 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, Maternal risk factors, 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, Printed abstract/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Electronic scanning of printed records, Data from printed Confidential Reporting and Abstracting Form is entered into electronic surveillance database.

Database storage/management: Access

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access, Excel

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 investigation, Time trends, Time-space cluster analyses, Observed vs. expected analyses, Epidemiologic studies (using only program data), Identification of potential cases for other epidemiologic studies, Referral, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness, Prevention projects, 1) selected cases from surveillance are eligible for CDC's National Birth Defects Prevention Study 2) Down syndrome and cardiovascular defects used for CDC grant to determine prevalence, disparities, and cost of these defects; 3) contributed data to other surveillance research projects

System Integration

System links: 1) Link case finding data to final birth file, 2) Link case finding data to final fetal death file, 3) Massachusetts Pregnancy to Early Life Longitudinal (PELL) Linkage Project

Funding

Funding Source: 28% General state funds, 72% MCH funds

Other

Web site: <http://www.mass.gov/dph/birthdefects>

Surveillance reports on file: go to <http://www.mass.gov/dph/birthdefects> to view or download annual surveillance reports.

Contacts

Marlene Anderka, ScD, MPH
Massachusetts Department of Public Health
5th Floor, 250 Washington Street
Boston, MA, 02108-4619

Phone: 617-624-6045 **Fax:** 617-624-5574

E-mail: marlene.anderka@state.ma.us

Cathy Higgins, BA

Massachusetts Department of Public Health
 5th Floor, 250 Washington Street
 Boston, MA, 02108-4619

Phone: 617-624-5510 **Fax:** 617-624-5574

E-mail: cathleen.higgins@state.ma.us

Michigan*Michigan Birth Defects Registry (MBDR)*

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

Partner: Local Health Departments, Universities, Hospitals, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Advocacy Groups, Legislators

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1992

Earliest year of available data: 1992

Organizational location: Department of Health (Vital Statistics)

Population covered annually: 112,000

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: Live Births (all gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 weeks or >400 grams)

Age: Up to two years after delivery

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

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case ascertainment, Combination of active and passive case ascertainment, Population based

Vital Records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Matched birth/death file, Fetal death certificates, 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, AIDS/HIV registry

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, CSHCS

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

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with a selected list of ICD9-CM codes outside 740-759, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (e.g., abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), 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, CNS condition (e.g., seizure), GI condition (e.g., recurrent 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

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, Maternal risk factors

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 storage/management: FoxPro

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SPSS, 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, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigation, Time trends, Observed vs. expected analyses, Epidemiologic 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: 20% CDC grant, 80% Vital Records Fees

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.html

Contacts

Glenn Edward Copeland, MBA

Michigan Birth Defects Registry

201 Townsend

Lansing, MI, 48913

Phone: 517-335-8677

Fax: 517-335-8711

E-mail: CopelandG@Michigan.gov

Lorrie Simmons, RHIT

Michigan Dept. of Community Health

201 Townsend.

Lansing, MI, 48913

Phone: 517-335-9197

Fax: 517-335-8711

E-mail: Simmonsl@Michigan.gov

Minnesota*Minnesota Birth Defects Information System (BDIS)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services, Referral to Prevention/Intervention

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

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 2005

Earliest year of available data: 2006

Organizational location: Department of Health (Division of Community and Family Health)

Population covered annually: 73,000

Statewide: No, The statewide surveillance system will be phased in over a number of years. Data is currently being collected in the two largest counties in Minnesota Hennepin and Ramsey counties). These two counties account for approximately 50 percent of the births.

Current legislation or rule: MS 144.2215-2219

Legislation year enacted: 2004

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Major "reported birth defects" as defined by CDC and ICD-9 codes up to 1 year of age

Pregnancy outcome: Live Births (all gestational ages and birth weights)

Age: Up to 1 year after delivery

Residence: In-state data

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active case ascertainment, Combination of active and passive case ascertainment, Population based, Hospital based

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

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

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

Third party payers: Medicaid databases

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with selected procedure codes, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (e.g., abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: 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, Maternal risk factors, 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.), laptops encrypted and data loaded into web-based database

Database storage/management: Web-based department-wide integrated disease surveillance database

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, physician review as needed;

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Needs assessment, Referral, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness, Prevention projects, collaboration with Environmental Public Health Tracking Program, phased-in statewide system expansion beginning in 2010; Many of these listed above will be used when full data sets are available

System Integration

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

System integration: Program plans to integrate with Newborn Screening/Hearing and collaborate with other regional programs.

Funding

Funding Source: 85% General state funds, 15% CDC grant

Other

Web site: <http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/birthdefects>

Surveillance reports on file: Annual reports: 2005-2009

Additional information on file: Folic Acid Guidelines for physicians

Contacts

Barbara Frohnert, MPH

Minnesota Department of Health

85 East 7th Place

St. Paul, MN, 55164

Phone: 651-201-5953

Fax: 651-201-3590

E-mail: Barbara.Frohnert@state.mn.us

Kristin Oehlke, MS, CGC

Minnesota Department of Health

85 East 7th Place

St. Paul, MN, 55164

Phone: 651-201-3648

Fax: 651-201-3590

E-mail: kristin.oehlke@state.mn.us

Mississippi*Mississippi Birth Defects Surveillance Registry (BDRS)*

Purpose: Surveillance

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Title V Children with Special Health Care Needs

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 2000

Earliest year of available data: 2000

Organizational location: Department of Health (Maternal and Child Health), Department of Health (Genetic Services Bureau)

Population covered annually: 42,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Section 41-21-205 of the Mississippi Code of 1972

Legislation year enacted: 1997

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Live births and reportable fetal deaths with birth defects (fetal death of 20 completed weeks of gestation or more, or a weight of 350 grams or more) shall be reported.

Pregnancy outcome: Live Births (all gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 weeks gestation and greater, or 350 grams or more)

Age: Birth to 21 years

Residence: In state and out of state births to residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case ascertainment, Population based

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

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

Other specialty facilities: Genetic counseling/clinical genetics facilities

Other sources: Physician reports

Case Ascertainment

Coding: ICD-9-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.)

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 storage/management: Access

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SPSS, SAS, Access

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

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Needs assessment, Education/public awareness

Funding

Funding Source: 100% Genetic screening revenues

Other

Web site: www.healthymys.com

Surveillance reports on file: Birth Defects Surveillance Report 2000-2007

Contacts

Beryl Polk, PhD

Mississippi State Dept. of Health

570 E. Woodrow Wilson Ave, Suite 200

Jackson, MS, 39215-1700

Phone: 601-576-7619

Fax: 601-576-7498

E-mail: beryl.polk@msdh.state.ms.us

Patricia Terry, MS

Mississippi State Dept. of Health

570 E. Woodrow Wilson Ave, Suite 200

Jackson, MS, 39215-1700

Phone: 601-576-7619

Fax: 601-576-7498

E-mail: patricia.terry@msdh.state.ms.us

Missouri*Missouri Birth Defects 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: 79,000

Statewide: Yes

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: ICD9 codes 740-759, plus genetic, metabolic, and other disorders

Pregnancy outcome: Live Births (all gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 weeks gestation and greater, 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 ascertainment, Population based

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

Delivery hospitals: Discharge summaries

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Discharge summaries, Specialty outpatient clinics

Case Ascertainment

Coding: ICD-9-CM, ICD-10

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, Maternal risk factors

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 storage/management: 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, 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

Contacts

Ray Shell, BS

**Missouri Dept of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics
920 Wildwood Dr.**

Jefferson City, Missouri, 65109

Phone: 573-751-6343

Fax: 573-526-4102

E-mail: ray.shell@health.mo.gov

Montana*Montana Birth Outcomes Monitoring System (MBOMS)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Referral to Services

Partner: Private practice physicians

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

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Major structural birth defects, chromosomal anomalies specified in the CDC 45 reportables for births occurring in calendar years 2000 through 2004. Registry suspended beginning with calendar year 2006 births due to loss of CDC funding.

Pregnancy outcome: 20 weeks and greater

Funding

Funding Source: No funding available since 8/26/2005

Other

Comments: Due to lack of funding, Montana is no longer performing active surveillance. Informal active/passive surveillance continues and linkages between ascertainment and services are in place and supported. Data and program linkages exist between newborn hearing screening, birth certificates, and newborn screening.

Contacts

MaryLynn Donnelly, RN

Children's Special Health Services

Mt. Dept. of Public Hlth and Human Services, PO Box 202951

Helena, MT, 59620-2951

Phone: 406-444-3620

Fax: 406-444-2750

E-mail: mdonnelly@mt.gov

Nebraska*Nebraska Birth Defects Registry*

Purpose: Surveillance, We are in the process of exploring our policy on expanding the use of the birth defects data

Partner: Hospitals, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, Vital Statistics and MCH

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1973

Earliest year of available data: 1973

Organizational location: Department of Health (Vital Statistics), Department of Health (Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health, Office of Health Statistics)

Population covered annually: Statewide, 27,000 births annually

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Laws 1972, LB 1203, §1, §2, §3, §4 (alternate citation: Public Health and Welfare [Codes] §71-645, §71-646, §71-647, §71-648, §71-649)

Legislation year enacted: 1972

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: All birth defects, exclusions according to CDC exclusion list

Pregnancy outcome: Live Births (Greater than 20 weeks and greater than 500 grams), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 weeks gestation and greater)

Age: Birth to 1 year

Residence: In-state and out-of-state birth to state resident.

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case ascertainment

Vital Records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Fetal death certificates

Other state based registries: Newborn hearing screening program, Newborn metabolic 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

Other specialty facilities: Genetic counseling/clinical genetics facilities

Other sources: Physician reports

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with a ICD9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (e.g., abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked, Infants with low birth weight or low gestation, All neonatal deaths, All infants in NICU or special care nursery, All prenatal 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., recurrent 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: 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.), 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: 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.), Defects taken from paper copies of birth certificates submitted to the Vital Statistics Office.

Database storage/management: Netsmart

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Reports from Netsmart.

Quality assurance: Re-abstraction of cases, Double-checking of assigned codes, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Case finding, data coding and entry.

Data use and analysis: Baseline rates, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigation, Epidemiologic studies (using only program data), Identification of potential cases for other epidemiologic studies, Needs assessment, Grant proposals, Incidence rates, trend analysis, birth defect registry.

System Integration

System links: Netsmart.

System integration: Integrated with births, fetal deaths, deaths and hearing screening.

Funding

Funding Source: 100% MCH funds

Other

Web site:

http://dhhs.ne.gov/publichealth/Pages/vitalrecords_partners.aspx

Surveillance reports on file:

http://dhhs.ne.gov/publichealth/Pages/ced_vs.aspx

Contacts

Nila Irwin

**Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services
1033 O Street, Suite 130**

Lincoln, Nebraska, 68509-5026

Phone: 402-471-0354

Fax: 402-742-2388

E-mail: Nila.Irwin@nebraska.gov

Nevada*Nevada Birth Outcomes Monitoring System (NBOMS)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services, Referral to Prevention/Intervention

Partner: Hospitals, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Legislators, Bureau of Child, Family, & Community Wellness

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 2000

Earliest year of available data: 2005

Organizational location: Department of Health (Maternal and Child Health), State Health Division, Office of Health Statistics and Surveillance, Bureau of Health Statistics, Planning, Epidemiology and Response

Population covered annually: Nearly 40,000

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: Live Births (20 weeks of gestation and greater with all birth weights), 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: Combination of active and passive case ascertainment, Population based, Hospital based

Vital Records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Matched birth/death file, Fetal death certificates, hospital medical records, diagnostic/laboratory reports

Other state based registries: Newborn hearing screening program, Newborn metabolic screening program, Cancer 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/clinical genetics facilities

Other sources: Physician reports

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with a ICD9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with a selected list of ICD9-CM codes outside 740-759, 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, Development delay, CNS condition (e.g., seizure), GI condition (e.g., recurrent blockage), GU condition (e.g., recurrent infections), Cardiovascular condition, Any infant with a codable defect

Coding: ICD-9-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.), Illnesses/conditions, Prenatal care, Prenatal diagnostic information, Pregnancy/delivery complications, Maternal risk factors, 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

Database storage/management: Access

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SPSS, 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 investigation, Time trends, Epidemiologic 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, Birth registry data is manually linked to birth defect data, but the actual databases are not linked.

Funding

Funding Source: 100% MCH Block Grant

Other

Surveillance reports on file:

http://health.nv.gov/PUBLICATIONS/OHSS/2009_NBOMS_Annual_Report.pdf

Contacts

Prasanjit Chakma, MPH

NV Birth Outcomes Monitoring System, Office of Health

Statistics & Surveillance, BHSP&ER

3811 W. Charleston Blvd., Ste. 205

Las Vegas, NV, 89102

Phone: 702-486 9855

Fax: 702-486 0490

E-mail: pchakma@health.nv.gov

Brad Towle, MA, MPA

Office of Health Statistics and Surveillance (OHSS), Bureau of Health

Statistics, Planning, Epidemiology and Response (BHSP&ER)

4150 Technology Way, Suite 200

Carson City, Nevada, 89706

Phone: 775-684-4243

E-mail: btowle@health.nv.gov

New Hampshire*New Hampshire Birth Conditions Program (NHBCP)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services, Referral to Prevention/Intervention

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

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 2003

Earliest year of available data: 2003

Organizational location: Department of Health (Maternal and Child Health), Department of Health (Bureau of Special Medical Services: Bureau of Nutrition and Health Promotion, Department of Environmental Services Bureau of Environmental Health), University

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: all major birth defects and genetic diseases recommended by the CDC/NBDPN

Pregnancy outcome: Live Births (all gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (all gestational ages), Elective Terminations (all gestational ages)

Age: Currently collecting birth to age 2

Residence: All New Hampshire residents, those born in-state as well as out of state

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active case ascertainment, Population based

Vital Records: Birth certificates, Fetal death certificates, Elective termination certificates, hospital ICD-9 codes for admissions, discharges and transports, fetal pathology reviews at Dartmouth Hitchcock Medical Center

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

Delivery hospitals: Discharge summaries, Obstetrics logs (i.e., labor & delivery), Regular nursery logs, ICU/NICU logs or charts, Postmortem/pathology logs, Specialty outpatient clinics, medical records abstraction of charts of selected ICD 9 Codes

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Discharge summaries, ICU/NICU logs or charts, Postmortem/pathology logs, Specialty outpatient clinics, cytogenetics laboratory, perinatal pathology logs, Medical Genetics Clinic files, molecular genetics laboratory, Prenatal Diagnosis Program files

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

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with a ICD9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with a selected list of ICD9-CM codes outside 740-759, Any chart with a CDC/BPA code, Any chart with selected procedure codes, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (e.g., abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), All stillborn infants, All neonatal deaths, All infants in NICU or special care nursery, All prenatal diagnosed or suspected cases, elective terminations that have confirmed birth conditions by autopsy or confirmed by clinical assessment

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

Coding: CDC coding system based on BPA, ICD-9-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, Maternal risk factors, Family history

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

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 storage/management: Oracle, AURIS, a web-based reporting system currently utilized by the NH DHHS Newborn Hearing Screening Program, has added a module to the currently operating system to meet the birth defects tracking requirements.

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SPSS, Access

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, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Observed vs. expected analyses, Epidemiologic studies (using only program data), Service delivery, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness, Prevention projects

System Integration

System links: Link to other state registries/databases

System integration: Integrated into the NH DHHS Newborn Hearing Screening Program registry, a state-wide universal hearing program for all NH infants. This system also receives weekly uploads from the State's Vital Records system that is then linked with the birth conditions and newborn screening data. In addition, in 2011 the NH Birth Conditions Program database was linked with the Title V program database with data on children receiving Special Medical Services in NH.

Funding

Funding Source: 100% CDC grant

Other

Web site: www.nhbc.org

Contacts

John B. Moeschler, MD, MS
Division of Genetics and Child Development, Dept. of
Pediatrics Dartmouth Hitchcock Medical Center
1 Medical Center Drive
Lebanon, NH, 03756
Phone: 603-653-6053 Fax: 603-650-8268
E-mail: john.b.moeschler@hitchcock.org

Stephanie D. Miller, RN, MSN, MPH
 NH Birth Conditions Program - Dartmouth Medical School
 1 Medical Center Drive
 Lebanon, NH, 03756
 Phone: 603-653-3163 Fax: 603-653-0712
 E-mail: stephanie.d.miller@hitchcock.org

New Jersey*Special Child Health Services Registry (SCHS REGISTRY)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services, Referral to Prevention/Intervention

Partner: Local Health Departments, Universities, Hospitals, Community Nursing Services, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Advocacy Groups, Legislators, Neurodevelopmental Centers; Federally Qualified Health Care Centers

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1928

Earliest year of available data: 1985

Organizational location: Department of Health - Special Child, Adult, and Early Intervention Services

Population covered annually: 110,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: NJSA 26:8-40.20 et seq., NJAC 8:20 - Amended: 1990, 1991, 1992, 2005, Readopted: 2010, Rule Amendments Adopted: 2009; Re-adopted 2010

Legislation year enacted: 1983

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: All birth defects (structural, genetic, and biochemical), all Autism Spectrum Disorders, and severe hyperbilirubinemia, are required to be reported; all special needs and any condition which places a child at risk (prematurity, asthma, cancer, developmental delay) are also reported but not required.

Pregnancy outcome: Live Births (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

Residence: All NJ residents, in and out of state

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Combination of active and passive case ascertainment, Population based

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, 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, quality assurance visit consisting of chart review of 3 month period

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, quality assurance visit consisting of chart review of 3 month period

Midwifery facilities: Midwifery facilities

Third party payers: Universal Billing database is used for Quality Assurance activities

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

Other sources: 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 a ICD9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with a selected list of ICD9-CM

codes outside 740-759, All neonatal deaths, all death certificates for < 3 year of age

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: GI condition (e.g., recurrent blockage), GU condition (e.g., recurrent infections), Cardiovascular condition, All infant deaths (excluding prematurity), Ocular conditions, Any infant with a codable defect
Coding: ICD-9-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.), implementation of a web-based reporting ongoing since July 1, 2009

Database storage/management: Mainframe, SAS; SQL

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 investigation, Epidemiologic 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: Newborn hearing screening registry provides direct report to SCHS Registry. Metabolic screening program provides direct report to SCHS Registry. Autism Registry is included in the Registry.

Funding

Funding Source: 90% MCH funds, 10% CDC grant

Contacts

**Leslie M. Beres-Sochka, MS, Hyg
SCHEIS, New Jersey Department of Health
PO Box 364, Trenton, NJ, 08625-0364**

Phone: 609-292-5676 Fax: 609-633-7820

E-mail: Leslie.Beres-Sochka@doh.state.nj.us

Mary M. Knapp, MSN

New Jersey Department of Health

PO Box 364, Trenton, NJ, 08625-0364

Phone: 609-292-5676 Fax: 609-633-7820

E-mail: mary.knapp@doh.state.nj.us

New Mexico*New Mexico Birth Defects Prevention and Surveillance System (NM BDPASS)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Referral to Services, Referral to Prevention/Intervention

Partner: Universities, Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Advocacy Groups, Legislators, Private providers

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1995

Earliest year of available data: 1995

Organizational location: Department of Health (Epidemiology/Environment), Department of Health (Maternal and Child Health)

Population covered annually: 30,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: In January 2000, birth defects became a reportable condition. These conditions are updated by the Office of Epidemiology. This did not involve legislation, only a change in regulations.

Legislation year enacted: January 1, 2000

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: 740-760.71, Currently focused on major birth defects of interest to Environmental Public Health Tracking.

Pregnancy outcome: Live Births (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 years

Residence: Births to New Mexico residents.

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case ascertainment, Population based

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

Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, medical chart review

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Specialty outpatient clinics, specialty outpatient clinics, including neurosurgery, plastic surgery, pediatric surgical specialists, prenatal diagnostic providers

Third party payers: Medicaid databases, Health maintenance organization (HMOs), Indian health services, Children's Medical Services (CMS)

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

Other sources: Physician reports

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Chart reviews only done to clarify birth defect diagnosis identified through other means, e.g., nonspecific diagnosis such as 749

Coding: CDC coding system based on BPA, ICD-9-CM, ICD10 for deaths

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.)

Data Collection Methods and Storage

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

Database storage/management: Stata

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: Stata

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 investigation, 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 to death file

Funding

Funding Source: 100% CDC grant; At this point, the only funding for birth defects surveillance is from Environmental Public Health Tracking grant. We are actively seeking resources to support this effort.

Other

Web site:

https://nmtracking.unm.edu/health_effects/birthdefects/about_birthdefects

Contacts

Heidi Krapfl, MS

NM Department of Health

1190 St. Francis Drive, Suite N1304

Santa Fe, NM 87502

Phone: 505-476-3577

Fax: 505-827-0013

E-mail: heidi.krapfl@state.nm.us

New York*New York State Congenital Malformations Registry (CMR)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services, Referral to Prevention/Intervention, Community outreach and education

Partner: Universities, Hospitals, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, March of Dimes

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1982

Earliest year of available data: 1983

Organizational location: Department of Health (Epidemiology/Environment)

Population covered annually: 250,000 - 300,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Public Health Law Art. 2, Title, II, Sect 225(5)(t) and Art. 2 Title I, sect 206(1)(j): Codes, Rules and Regulations, Chap 1, State Sanitary Code, part 22.3

Legislation year enacted: 1982

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Major malformations - a detailed list is available upon request

Pregnancy outcome: Live Births (all gestational ages and birth weights)

Age: 2 years

Residence: In-state and out-of-state birth to state resident; in-state birth to nonresident; all children born in or residing in New York, up to age 2

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Combination of active and passive case ascertainment, Population based

Other state based registries: 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, 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, Specialty outpatient clinics

Other specialty facilities: Cytogenetic laboratories

Other sources: Physician reports, Cytogenetic laboratories

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Charts with major malformations - a detailed list is available upon request

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

Coding: CDC coding system based on BPA, ICD-9-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.)

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 storage/management: Access, Sybase

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access, JAVA

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, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigation, Time trends, Time-space cluster analyses, Capture-recapture analyses, Observed vs. expected analyses, Epidemiologic 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 environmental databases

Funding

Funding Source: 13.6% General state funds, 10.2% MCH funds, 3.4% Genetic screening revenues, 50.2% CDC grant, 13.3% Other federal funding (non-CDC grants), 9.3% State Superfund

Other

Web site:

http://www.health.state.ny.us/diseases/congenital_malformations/cmrmhome.htm

Surveillance reports on file: Reports for 1983-2007

Contacts

Charlotte M. Druschel, MD, MPH

New York Department of Health

Empire State Plaza - Corning Tower, Room 1203

Albany, NY 12237

Phone: 518-402-7771

Fax: 518-402-7769

E-mail: cmd05@health.state.ny.us

Ying Wang, PhD, MPH

New York Department of Health

Empire State Plaza - Corning Tower, Room 1203

Albany, NY 12237

Phone: 518-402-7716

Fax: 518-402-7723

E-mail: wxy01@health.state.ny.us

North Carolina*North Carolina Birth Defects Monitoring Program (NCBDMP)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services, Referral to Prevention/Intervention, Education, Advocacy

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

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: 122,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: NCGS 130A-131

Legislation year enacted: 1995

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Major birth defects

Pregnancy outcome: Live Births (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 one year after delivery

Residence: NC resident births, in-state and out-of-state occurrence

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active case ascertainment, Population based

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

Other state based registries: Programs for children with special needs

Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, Obstetrics logs (i.e., labor & delivery), 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: Prenatal diagnostic facilities (ultrasound, etc.), Genetic counseling/clinical genetics facilities

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with a ICD9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with a selected list of ICD9-CM codes outside 740-759, Any chart with selected procedure codes, Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked, All stillborn infants, All prenatal 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

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, Maternal risk factors, 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 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 storage/management: Access, Mainframe, SAS

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access, Various software for spatial analyses

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 investigation, Time trends, Time-space cluster analyses, Observed vs. expected analyses, Epidemiologic studies (using only program data), Identification of potential cases for other epidemiologic studies, Service delivery, Referral, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness, Prevention projects, advocacy

System Integration

System links: Link to other state registries/databases, Link case finding data to final birth file, Link to environmental databases, Vital Statistics, Medicaid Paid Claims, MCH Program Data

Funding

Funding Source: 80% General state funds, 20% CDC grant

Other

Web site: <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/bdmp/>

Contacts

Robert E. Meyer, PhD

North Carolina Center for Health Statistics

1908 Mail Service Center

Raleigh, NC, 27699-1908

Phone: 919.733.4728

Fax: 919.715.4489

E-mail: robert.meyer@dhhs.nc.gov

Jennifer Stock

North Carolina Center for Health Statistics

1908 Mail Service Center

Raleigh, NC, 27699-1908

Phone: 919.715.0263

Fax: 919.715.4489

E-mail: Jennifer.stock@dhhs.nc.gov

North Dakota*North Dakota Birth Defects Monitoring System (NDBDMS)*

Purpose: Surveillance

Partner: Universities, March of Dimes

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 2002

Earliest year of available data: 1994

Organizational location: Department of Health (Vital Statistics),
Department of Health (Maternal and Child Health), Department of Health
(Children's Special Health Services)

Population covered annually: 9234

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: North Dakota Century code 23-41

Legislation year enacted: 1941

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Selected birth defects (NTDs, congenital heart defects, cleft lip and palate, chromosomal anomalies) and other risk factors that may lead to health and developmental problems

Pregnancy outcome: Live Births (all gestational ages and birth weights, numbers collected and reported via Vital Records), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 weeks gestation and greater, numbers collected and reported via Vital Records), Elective Terminations (less than 20 week gestation, 20 weeks gestation and greater, numbers collected and reported via Vital Records)

Age: Newborn period

Residence: In-state resident births and out of state birth receiving services in ND

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case ascertainment

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

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

Delivery hospitals: Birth certificate completion

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Specialty outpatient clinics

Third party payers: Medicaid databases

Other sources: Physician reports

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with a ICD9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (e.g., abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked

Coding: ICD-9-CM, ICD 10

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, Maternal risk factors, 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 storage/management: Access, Mainframe, DB2, SPSS, Excel

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, Epidemiologic studies (using only program data), Needs assessment, Service delivery, Referral, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness

System Integration

System links: Link case finding data to final birth file

System integration: The program/system/registry is integrated with birth, death, fetal death, Medicaid claims payment and Children with Special Healthcare Needs databases.

Funding

Funding Source: 100% from the State System Development Initiative (SSDI) Grant

Other

Web site: <http://www.ndhealth.gov/cshs/>

Surveillance reports on file: North Dakota Birth Defects Monitoring System -Summary Report 2001-2005

Contacts

Devaiah Muthappa Muccatira, MS

**ND Department of Health, Childrens Special Health Services
Division**

600 East Boulevard Avenue, Dept. 301

Bismarck, ND, 58505-0200

Phone: 701-328-4963

Fax: 701-328-1645

E-mail: dmuccatira@nd.gov

Tamara Lynn Gallup-Millner, RN, MPA

ND Department of Health, Childrens Special Health Services Division

600 East Boulevard Avenue, Dept. 301

Bismarck, ND, 58505-0200

Phone: 701-328-4814

Fax: 701-328-1645

E-mail: tgallupmillner@nd.gov

Ohio*Ohio Connections for Children with Special Needs (OCCSN)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services, Referral to Prevention/Intervention

Partner: Local Health Departments, Universities, Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Advocacy Groups, Legislators, Title V CSHCN, Ohio Hospital Association

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: 145,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Ohio Revised Code (ORC) 3705.30 - 3705.36, signed into law in July, 2000. "The Director of Health shall establish and, if funds for this purpose are available, implement a statewide birth defects information system for the collection of information concerning congenital anomalies, stillbirths, and abnormal conditions of newborns." Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) 3701-57-01 to 3701-57-04.revised 2010

Legislation year enacted: 2000

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Major birth defects recommended by NBDPN, disorders on state newborn bloodspot panel, disorders related to infant hearing loss

Pregnancy outcome: Live Births (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 children 0 to 5 years of age seen for medical care at a hospital in Ohio; all in and out of state births and fetal deaths to state residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case ascertainment, and passive case ascertainment with follow-up for certain disorders.

Vital Records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Matched birth/death file, Fetal death certificates (20 weeks gestation and greater)

Other state based registries: Programs for children with special needs, Newborn metabolic screening program, Title V CSHCN Program data, Genetics Program Data System, Part C Early Intervention System Data, Newborn Bloodspot Screening Data

Delivery hospitals: Hospital data for medical records and billing

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Hospital data for medical records and billing

Other specialty facilities: Genetic counseling/clinical genetics facilities

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked, ICD-9-CM, ICD-10 (death certificates), or named congenital anomaly

Coding: ICD-9-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.)

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data Collection: Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Reporting hospitals upload CSV flat file to secure website for integration. Low volume reporters can manually key data into user interface on secure internet site.

Database storage/management: SQL 2008 server. External system data methods and storage: ODBC connection with SAS. SAS import of other data sets and merge export of cohort line lists to MS Excel (follow-up)

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, MS Excel, FRIL

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, Observed vs. expected analyses, Epidemiologic studies (using only program data), Referral, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness, Prevention projects, IRB approved research projects

System Integration

System links: Link to other state registries/databases

System integration: OCCSN data system shares common demographic file with Vital Statistics and Genetics Program data system

Funding

Funding Source: 25% Genetic screening revenues, 75% CDC grant

Other

Web site:

<http://www.odh.ohio.gov/odhPrograms/cmh/bdefects/birthdefects1.aspx>

Contacts

Anna Starr, BS

Ohio Department of Health

246 N. High Street

Columbus, OH, 43216-0118

Phone: 614-995-5333

Fax: 614-728-9163

E-mail: Anna.Starr@odh.ohio.gov

Norma Ryan, PhD

Ohio Dept. of Health

246 N. High Street

Columbus, OH, 43215

Phone: 614-752-9523

Fax: 614-564-2504

E-mail: Norma.Ryan@odh.ohio.gov

Richard Thomas, MPH

Birth Defects Epidemiologist

Ohio Department of Health

Center for Public Health Statistics & Informatics

246 N. High Street

Columbus, Ohio 43215

Phone: 614-466-0269

E-mail: Richard.Thomas@odh.ohio.gov

Oklahoma*Oklahoma Birth Defects Registry (OBDR)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Referral to Services, Referral to Prevention/Intervention

Partner: Local Health Departments, Universities, Hospitals, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Advocacy Groups, Legislators, Cytogenetics/ & Medical Genetics

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1992; statewide 1994

Earliest year of available data: 1992; 1994 statewide

Organizational location: Department of Health (Prevention and Preparedness)

Population covered annually: 55,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: 63 O.S. Section 1-550.2

Legislation year enacted: 1992

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Modified 6-digit ICD-9-CM codes for birth defects and genetic diseases (CDC/BPA)

Pregnancy outcome: Live Births (≥ 20 weeks gestation), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 weeks gestation and greater), Elective Terminations (20 weeks gestation and greater)

Age: 2 years

Residence: In-state births to state residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active case ascertainment, Population based

Vital Records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Fetal death certificates

Other state based registries: 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, Surgery logs, Specialty outpatient clinics

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

Midwifery facilities: Midwifery facilities

Third party payers: Indian health services, military hospitals delivering babies

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

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with a ICD9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with a selected list of ICD9-CM codes outside 740-759, Any chart with a CDC/BPA code

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.), 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, Maternal risk factors, 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

Database storage/management: Access

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access, ArcView GIS

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Re-abstraction of cases, Double-checking of assigned codes, Timeliness, editing of all completed abstracts

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigation, Time trends, Time-space cluster analyses, Needs assessment, Referral, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness, Prevention projects, program quality assurance

Funding

Funding Source: 13% General state funds, 57% MC funds, 30% CDC grant

Other

Web site:

http://www.ok.gov/health/Child_and_Family_Health/Screening_and_Special_Services/

Contacts

Sharon Vaz, MS

Oklahoma State Department of Health; Screening and Special Services

1000 NE 10th Street, Room 709

Oklahoma City, OK, 73117-1299

Phone: 405-271-6617

Fax: 405-271-4892

E-mail: SharonAV@health.ok.gov

Oregon*Birth Anomalies Registry (BAR)*

Purpose: Surveillance

Partner: Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Advocacy Groups, Legislators

Program status: Program has not started collecting data yet

Start year: 2012?

Earliest year of available data: 2010?

Organizational location: Department of Health (Maternal and Child Health)

Population covered annually: 49,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: None

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: EPHT-12 (Anencephalus, Spina bifida without anencephalus, Transposition of great arteries, Tetralogy of Fallot, Hypoplastic left heart syndrome, Cleft lip with and without cleft palate, Cleft palate without cleft lip, Upper limb defect, Lower limb defect, Gastroschisis, Down syndrome, Hypospadias)

Pregnancy outcome: Live Births (all gestational ages and birth weights)

Age: 0-1 now

Residence: In-state births to state residents?

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Link birth certificate to hospital discharge dataset

Vital Records: Birth certificates

Delivery hospitals: Discharge summaries, Dataset of all state hospital discharges

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Discharge summaries

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: 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

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

Data Analysis

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring

System Integration

System links: Link to other state registries/databases

Funding

Funding Source: 20% MCH funds, 80% EPHT

Contacts

Kenneth D. Rosenberg, MD, MPH

Oregon Public Health Division

800 NE Oregon Street, Suite 850

Portland, OR, 97232

Phone: 971-673-0237

Fax: 971-673-0240

E-mail: ken.d.rosenberg@state.or.us

Pennsylvania*Pennsylvania Birth Defects Surveillance Database*

Program status: No surveillance program

Contacts

Ronald A. Tringali, PhD

PA Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology

933 Health & Welfare Building, Commonwealth Avenue & Forster Street

Harrisburg, PA, 17120

Phone: (717) 787-3350

Fax: (717) 772-6975

E-mail: rtringali@pa.gov

Puerto Rico*Puerto Rico Birth Defects Surveillance and Prevention System (PRBDSS)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Referral to Services, Referral to Prevention/Intervention

Partner: Local Health Departments, Universities, Hospitals, Community Nursing Services, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Advocacy Groups

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1995

Earliest year of available data: 1995

Organizational location: Department of Health (Maternal and Child Health)

Population covered annually: 45,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Yes, Law 351

Legislation year enacted: September 16th, 2004

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Selected birth defects - neural tube defects, cleft lip and/or cleft palate, talipes equinovarus, limb defects, ventral wall defects, ambiguous genitalia, trisomy 13, 18 and 21, albinism, congenital heart defects, hipos/epispadias, Jarcho-Levin syndrome, anotia, microtia, anophthalmia, microphthalmia and bladder extrophy.

Pregnancy outcome: Live Births (all gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (all gestational ages), Elective Terminations (all gestational ages)

Age: Up to 6 years after delivery

Residence: In-state birth to state residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active case ascertainment, Population based

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

Delivery hospitals: 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: Discharge summaries, ICU/NICU logs or charts, Pediatric logs, Postmortem/pathology logs, Surgery logs, Laboratory logs

Third party payers: Medicaid databases, Health maintenance organization (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 a ICD9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with a selected list of ICD9-CM codes outside 740-759, Any chart with selected procedure codes, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (e.g., abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked, All stillborn infants, All neonatal deaths, All elective abortions, All infants in NICU or special care nursery, All prenatal diagnosed or suspected cases

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: Facial dysmorphism or abnormal facies, Failure to thrive, Cardiovascular condition, All infant deaths (excluding prematurity), Ocular conditions, Auditory/hearing conditions, Any infant with a codable defect
Coding: ICD-9-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.)

Data Collection Methods and Storage

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

Database storage/management: Access

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SPSS

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 investigation, Time trends, Time-space cluster analyses, Epidemiologic 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

Web site: <http://www.salud.gov.pr>

Surveillance reports on file: PR Birth Defects Databook 2012

Contacts

Mónica R. Castellano Vega, MS

Puerto Rico Birth Defects Surveillance and Prevention System, PR Department of Health

PO Box 70184

San Juan, PR, 00936

Phone: 787-765-2929 X-4571

Fax: 787-764-4259

E-mail: mocastellano@salud.gov.pr

Rhode Island*Rhode Island Birth Defects Program*

Purpose: Surveillance, Referral to Services, Referral to Prevention/Intervention

Partner: Universities, Hospitals, Community Nursing Services, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Advocacy Groups, families

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 2000

Earliest year of available data: 1997

Organizational location: Department of Health (Center for Health Data and Analysis)

Population covered annually: 11,000

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: Major birth defects and genetic diseases

Pregnancy outcome: Live Births (all gestational ages and birth weights), Elective Terminations (20 weeks gestation and greater)

Age: Birth-4 years

Residence: RI residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active 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, RI has an integrated child health information system called KIDSNET, which links data from 9 programs including: Newborn Developmental Risk Screening; Universal Newborn Hearing; Newborn Bloodspot Screening; Early Intervention; Immunization; Lead Poisoning; WIC; Home Visiting and Vital Records

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 genetics facilities, Maternal serum screening facilities

Other sources: Physician reports

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with a ICD9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with a selected list of ICD9-CM codes outside 740-759, Chart reviews are conducted for infants born at the regional perinatal center and 3 community hospitals (represents 90% of newborns with birth defects) who were identified with an ICD-9 code 740-759 and other sentinel conditions

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

Coding: ICD-9-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, Maternal risk factors, 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 storage/management: 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, Clinical review, Timeliness

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigation, Time trends, Epidemiologic 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 to KIDSNET (Newborn Developmental Risk Screening; Universal Newborn Hearing; Newborn Bloodspot Screening; Early Intervention; Immunization; Lead Poisoning; WIC; Home Visiting; and Vital Records); hospital discharge database

System integration: Integrated into KIDSNET for web-based provider reporting

Funding

Funding Source: 10% MCH funds, 90% CDC grant

Other

Web site: <http://www.health.ri.gov/family/birthdefects/index.php>

Surveillance reports on file: 2010 Rhode Island Birth Defects Data Book

Comments: Chart reviews are also conducted for ICD-9-CM codes 740-759 and other sentinel conditions after the newborn period from sources such as, genetics counseling and testing centers.

Contacts

Samara Viner-Brown, MS

Rhode Island Department of Health

3 Capitol Hill, Room 407

Providence, RI, 02908-5097

Phone: 401-222-5122

Fax: 401-222-4415

E-mail: Samara.Viner-Brown@health.ri.gov

William Arias, MPH

Rhode Island Department of Health

3 Capitol Hill, Room 407

Providence, RI, 02908

Phone: 401-222-7930

Fax: 401-222-4415

E-mail: william.arias@health.ri.gov

South Carolina*South Carolina Birth Defects Program (SCBDP)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Prevention/Intervention

Partner: Local Health Departments, Universities, Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Advocacy Groups, Greenwood Genetic Center (GGC)

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: GGC began monitoring in 1992; transitioned to SC DHEC and expanded in 2006

Earliest year of available data: Via GGC, for 3 categories of defects, since 1993

Organizational location: Department of Health (Maternal and Child Health)

Population covered annually: 60,682

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: A281,R308,H4115

Legislation year enacted: 2004

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Neural tube defects, cardiovascular defects, musculoskeletal defects, orofacial clefts

Pregnancy outcome: Live Births (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

Residence: Currently monitoring in-state births to persons residing in South Carolina

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active case ascertainment

Vital Records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Matched birth/death file, Fetal death certificates, Elective termination certificates

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

Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, Postmortem/pathology logs, ICD-9 codes

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, ICD-9 codes

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

Other sources: Physician reports

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with a ICD9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with a selected list of ICD9-CM codes outside 740-759, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (e.g., abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), birth certificate with neural tube defect box checked, All stillborn infants, All elective abortions, All prenatal diagnosed or suspected cases

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

Coding: ICD-9-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

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 storage/management: Access

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

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigation, Time trends, Epidemiologic 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 case finding data to final birth file, Link to environmental databases, SC Vital Records

System integration: SC Vital Records

Funding

Funding Source: 100% General state funds

Contacts

Brenda Martin, MN

SC Birth Defects Program, SC Dept of Health & Environmental Control

1751 Calhoun St.

Columbia, SC, 29201

Phone: 803-898-3780

Fax: 803-898-2065

E-mail: martinby@dhec.sc.gov

Kimberly Jenkins, BSN

SC DHEC

1751 Calhoun Street

Columbia, SC, 29201

Phone: 803-360-1039

Fax: 803-898-2065

E-mail: jenkinka@dhec.sc.gov

South Dakota

Program status: No surveillance program

Contacts

Darlene Bergeleen, BS, RN

SD Dept Health

600 E. Capitol Ave.

Pierre, SD, 57501

Phone: 605-773-3737

Fax: 605-773-5683

E-mail: darlene.bergeleen@state.sd.us

Tennessee*Tennessee Birth Defects Registry (TBDR)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services, Referral to Prevention/Intervention

Partner: Local Health Departments, Universities, Hospitals, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Advocacy Groups, Legislators

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 2000

Earliest year of available data: 1999

Organizational location: Department of Health (Division of Policy, Planning & Analysis)

Population covered annually: 85,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: TCA 68-5-506

Legislation year enacted: 2000

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: 45 major structural birth defects

Pregnancy outcome: Live Births (all gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (500 grams or more, or in the absence of weight, 22 completed weeks of gestation or more)

Age: Up to one year after delivery

Residence: In and out of state births to state residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case ascertainment, Population based, Hospital based, Active medical record reviews at five regional perinatal center hospitals.

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

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, 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, Surgery logs, Laboratory logs, Cardiac catheterization laboratories, Specialty outpatient clinics

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with a ICD9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with selected procedure codes, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (e.g., congenital heart disease, musculoskeletal defects, Chromosomal anomalies), All stillborn infants, ICD-9-CM code 760.71

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

Coding: ICD-9-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, Maternal risk factors

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 storage/management: Access, SQL Server

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access, SQL Server, Arc-GIS

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

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigation, Time trends, Epidemiologic studies (using only program data), Identification of potential cases for other epidemiologic studies, Needs assessment, 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% General state funds

Other

Web site: <http://hit.state.tn.us/Reports.aspx>

Surveillance reports on file: Tennessee Birth Defects Registry 2004-2008

Contacts

David J. Law, Ph.D.

TN Dept. of Health - PPA

425 Fifth Avenue North, 6th Flr.

Nashville, TN, 37247

Phone: 615-253-4702

Fax: 615-253-1688

E-mail: david.law@tn.gov

Texas*Texas Birth Defects Epidemiology and Surveillance Branch (TBDES)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services, Referral to Prevention/Intervention

Partner: Universities, Hospitals, Advocacy Groups

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1994

Earliest year of available data: 1996

Organizational location: Department of Health (Epidemiology/Environment)

Population covered annually: 401,599 in 2009

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: Live Births (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 - FAS up to 6 years

Residence: In and out of state births to state residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Combination of active and passive case ascertainment, Population based

Vital Records: We are now using fetal death certificates (2009+) to aid in 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, genetics logs, stillbirth logs, 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 logs, radiology logs

Midwifery facilities: Midwifery facilities

Other sources: Licensed birthing centers, reference labs

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with a ICD9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with a selected list of ICD9-CM codes outside 740-759, Any chart with selected procedure codes, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (e.g., abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), Infants with low birth weight or low gestation (<34 weeks GA), All stillborn infants

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: CNS condition (e.g., seizure), GI condition (e.g., recurrent 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 diagnostic information, Pregnancy/delivery complications, Family history, Prenatal care

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

Database storage/management: SQL Server migrating to Oracle in Fall 2012.

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Re-abstraction of cases, Double-checking of assigned codes, Clinical review, Timeliness, Re-casefinding, Re-review of medical records

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

System Integration

System links: Link to other state registries/databases, Link to environmental databases, link registry to vital records for demographic data, special projects linking to other files (Texas Health Data for geocodes, Newborn Screening data)

Funding

Funding Source: 46% General state funds, 54% MCH funds * Note: does not include CDC-funded Texas Birth Defects Research Center funds

Other

Web site: www.dshs.state.tx.us/birthdefects/

Comments: In order to maintain efficiency with increasing workloads; we stopped the routine review and abstraction of mother's medical records (we still occasionally abstract specific information from the mother's record when it's needed and can't be found elsewhere) and that change only applies to live born cases (we still routinely review and abstract information from mother's medical records for other pregnancy outcomes).

Contacts

Mark A. Canfield, PhD

Birth Defects Epidemiology and Surveillance Branch

Texas Department of State Health Services

P.O. Box 149347, Mail code 1964

Austin, TX, 78714-9347

Phone: 512-776-7232

Fax: 512-776-7330

E-mail: mark.canfield@dshs.state.tx.us

Lisa K. Marengo, MS

Birth Defects Epidemiology and Surveillance Branch

Texas Department of State Health Services

P.O. Box 149347, Mail code 1964

Austin, TX, 78714-9347

Phone: 512-776-6657

Fax: 512-776-7330

E-mail: lisa.marengo@dshs.state.tx.us

Utah*Utah Birth Defect Network (UBDN)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services, Referral to Prevention/Intervention, Education
Partner: Universities, Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Advocacy Groups, Legislators
Program status: Currently collecting data
Start year: 1994
Earliest year of available data: 1994
Organizational location: Department of Health (CSHCN), University of Utah
Population covered annually: 55,000
Statewide: Yes
Current legislation or rule: Birth Defect Rule (R398-5)
Legislation year enacted: 1999

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Major structural malformations; newborn metabolic conditions; stillbirths
Pregnancy outcome: Live Births (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: Maternal residence in Utah at time of delivery

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Combination of active and passive case ascertainment, Population based
Vital Records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Fetal birth certificate
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, Specialty outpatient clinics, Champions report live births delivered at their respective hospitals
Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, ICU/NICU logs or charts, Postmortem/pathology logs, Surgery logs, Cardiac catheterization laboratories, Specialty outpatient clinics
Midwifery facilities: Midwifery facilities
Other specialty facilities: Prenatal diagnostic facilities (ultrasound, etc.), Cytogenetic laboratories, Genetic counseling/clinical genetics facilities
Other sources: Physician reports, lay midwives

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with a ICD9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with a selected list of ICD9-CM codes outside 740-759, Any chart with a CDC/BPA code, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (e.g., abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked, All stillborn infants, All neonatal deaths, All infants in NICU or special care nursery, All prenatal diagnosed or suspected cases, all fetal deaths 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, 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, Maternal risk factors, 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.)
Database storage/management: Access

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, Logical checks, Duplicate check in tracking and surveillance module, Case record form checked for completeness, Timeliness through system, Manual review of subset of surveillance module case data compared to case record form.
Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Time trends, Epidemiologic studies (using only program data), Identification of potential cases for other epidemiologic studies, Referral, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness, Prevention projects, Oral Facial Cleft Case-Control Study, UT Center for Birth Defects Research and Prevention

System Integration

System links: Link to environmental databases, Link to Utah genealogic population database

Funding

Funding Source: 82% General state funds, 18% Other federal funding (non-CDC grants), CDC-EHTP

Other

Web site: <http://www.health.utah.gov/birthdefect/>
Surveillance reports on file: <http://ibis.health.utah.gov/>
Additional information on file: Scientific Collaboration Protocol
Comments: IBIS indicators for specific birth defects are on-line.

Contacts

Marcia Lynn Feldkamp, PhD
Utah Birth Defect Network
44 N Mario Capecchi Drive, P.O. Box 144699
Salt Lake City, UT, 84114-4699
Phone: 801-584-8490 Fax: 801-883-4668
E-mail: Marcia.feldkamp@hsc.utah.edu

Amy E. Nance, MPH
 Utah Birth Defect Network
 44 N Mario Capecchi Drive, P.O. Box 144699
 Salt Lake City, UT, 84114-4699
 Phone: 801-883-4661 Fax: 801-883-4668
 E-mail: aenance@utah.gov

Vermont*Birth Information Network (BIN)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Referral to Services, Referral to Prevention/Intervention, Prevention education
Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Advocacy Groups, Vermont Department of Financial Regulation, VT Association of Hospitals and Health Systems.
Program status: Currently collecting data
Start year: 2006
Earliest year of available data: 2006
Organizational location: Department of Health (Statistics)
Population covered annually: 6,500
Statewide: Yes
Current legislation or rule: Act 32 (TITLE 18 VSA §5087)
Legislation year enacted: 2003

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Major birth defects and genetic diseases, very low birth weight (less than 1500 grams), hearing loss
Pregnancy outcome: Live Births (all gestational ages and birth weights)
Age: Up to one year after delivery
Residence: In and out of state births to state residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case ascertainment, Population based
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
Delivery hospitals: Discharge summaries, Specialty outpatient clinics
Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Discharge summaries, Specialty outpatient clinics
Third party payers: Medicaid databases
Other sources: Physician reports from offices and clinics associated with Tertiary Care Hospital, Autopsy reports from Office of the Chief Medical Examiner

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (e.g., abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked
Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: Any infant with a codable defect
Coding: ICD-9-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, Maternal risk factors
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 storage/management: Access

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SPSS, Access, Excel
Quality assurance: Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Data/hospital audits, Clinical review, Timeliness
Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Baseline rates, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigation, Observed vs. expected analyses, Referral, Grant proposals, Prevention projects, 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: 100% CDC grant

Contacts

Peggy Brozicevic
Vermont Department of Health
P.O. Box 70, 108 Cherry Street
Burlington, VT, 05402
Phone: 802-863-7298 **Fax: 802-865-7701**
E-mail: peggy.brozicevic@state.vt.us

Brennan Martin
Vermont Department of Health
P.O. Box 70, 108 Cherry Street
Burlington, VT, 05402
Phone: 802-863-7611 **Fax: 802-865-7701**
E-mail: brennan.martin@state.vt.us

Virginia*Virginia Congenital Anomalies Reporting and Education System (VACARES)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services

Partner: Universities, Hospitals, Children with Special Health Care Needs, Care Connection for Children Network

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1985

Earliest year of available data: 1987

Organizational location: Department of Health (Division of Child and Family Health, Child Health Programs, Genetics and Newborn Screening)

Population covered annually: 101,202

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Health Law 32.1-69.1,-69.1:1,-69.2

Legislation year enacted: 1985, amended 1986, 1988, 2006

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Major birth defects and genetic diseases

Pregnancy outcome: Live Births (all gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (all gestational ages, only for the Neural tube defect and Trisomy cases requested)

Age: Below 24 months of age

Residence: All in state births; Out of state births hospitalized in state up to 24 months of age with reportable birth defect

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case ascertainment, Population based

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

Other state based registries: Newborn hearing screening program, Newborn metabolic screening program

Delivery hospitals: Discharge summaries, Medical records abstracts codes from charts

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Discharge summaries

Other specialty facilities: Genetic counseling/clinical genetics facilities

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with a ICD9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with a selected list of ICD9-CM codes outside 740-759, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (e.g., abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked, All neonatal deaths, Chart review done by the coders in Health Information Management

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

Coding: ICD-9-CM, ICD-10 for death certificate

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

Database storage/management: Oracle

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, Needs assessment, Service delivery, Referral, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness, Prevention projects

System Integration

System links: Link to other state registries/databases

System integration: Virginia birth defects registry data (VaCARES) are reported by hospitals to the state health department via the Virginia Infant Screening and Infant Tracking System (VISITS II), which is a Web-based integrated data tracking and management system. VISITS II is a component of the Virginia Vital Events and Screening Tracking System (VVESTS), which also includes the Virginia electronic birth certificate and Virginia Early Hearing Detection and Intervention Program databases.

Funding

Funding Source: 100% MCH funds

Other

Web site: <http://www.vahealth.org/gns/vaCares.htm>

Surveillance reports on file: Virginia Congenital Anomalies Reporting and Education System: Birth Defect Surveillance Data 1989-1998 available on Web site.

Additional information on file: Family Brochure and Parent Fact Sheets (English and Spanish) available on Web site.

Contacts

Kathleen Moline, BSN, MA

Division of Child and Family Health, Office of Family Health Services, Virginia Department of Health

109 Governor Street, 8th Floor

Richmond, VA, 23219

Phone: 804-864-7712

Fax: 804-864-7721

E-mail: kathleen.moline@vdh.virginia.gov

Joanne Boise

Division of Child and Family Health, Virginia Department of Health
109 Governor Street, 8th Floor

Richmond, VA, 23219

Phone: 804-864-7688

Fax: 804-864-7721

E-mail: Joanne.boise@vdh.virginia.gov

Washington*Washington State Birth Defects Surveillance System (BDSS)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Referral to Services

Partner: Universities, Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1986- Active and 1991- Passive

Earliest year of available data: 1987

Organizational location: Department of Health (Office of Healthy Communities, Surveillance & Evaluation)

Population covered annually: 90,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Notifiable Conditions: WAC 246-101

Legislation year enacted: 2000

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: From 1987 to 1991 (active surveillance), and from 1991 to the 2000 (passive surveillance), the cases reportable to the Birth Defects Registry included those with ICD-9-CM codes 740-759, selected primary cancers, selected metabolic conditions, and FAS/FAE. Since the adoption of the Notifiable Conditions law in 2000, conditions subject to mandatory reporting are neural tube defects, orofacial clefts, limb deficiencies, abdominal wall defects, hypospadias/epispadias and Down Syndrome. FAS/FAE, Cerebral Palsy and Autism are designated as reportable with systems being established to ascertain cases outside the hospital setting.

Pregnancy outcome: Live Births (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 ten for FAS/FAE, Cerebral Palsy and Autism.

Residence: Resident births; children born, diagnosed or treated in-state

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case ascertainment

Vital Records: Birth certificates, Fetal death certificates

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

Other sources: University-based FAS/FAE and Autism specialty centers

Case Ascertainment

Coding: ICD-9-CM, ICD-9-CM, FAS/FAE coding scheme will be utilized in data collection and case description for FAS/FAE cases

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.), Casefinding 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 storage/management: Web-based SQL server

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Stata

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

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Baseline rates, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigation, Time trends, Observed vs. expected analyses, Education/public awareness

System Integration

System links: Link case finding data to final birth file, CSHCN program participant file

Funding

Funding Source: 30% General state funds, 70% MCH funds

Contacts

Kevin Mark Beck, MA

Washington Dept. of Health; Office of Healthy Communities, Surveillance & Evaluation

P.O. Box 47835

Olympia, WA, 98504-7835

Phone: 360-236-3492

Fax: 360-236-2323

E-mail: kevin.beck@doh.wa.gov

Katie Hutchinson, PhD, MSPH

Washington Dept. of Health; Office of Healthy Communities, Surveillance & Evaluation

P.O. Box 47835

Olympia, WA

Phone: 360-236-3546

Fax: 360-236-2323

E-mail: katie.hutchinson@doh.wa.gov

West Virginia*West Virginia Birth Defects Surveillance System Congenital Abnormalities Registry, Education and Surveillance System (CARESS)***Purpose:** Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services, Referral to Prevention/Intervention**Partner:** Universities, Hospitals, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Advocacy Groups**Program status:** Currently collecting data**Start year:** 1989**Earliest year of available data:** 1989**Organizational location:** Department of Health (Epidemiology/Environment), Department of Health (Vital Statistics), Department of Health (Maternal and Child Health)**Population covered annually:** 21,000**Statewide:** Yes**Current legislation or rule:** State Statute Section 16-5-12a**Legislation year enacted:** 1991 Legislation updated: 2002**Case Definition****Outcomes covered:** Congenital anomalies of ICD-9 codes 740-759, 760, 764, 765, 766**Pregnancy outcome:** Live Births (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 ascertainment, monthly reports sent from birthing facilities across the state and reproductive outcome forms submitted by facilities and individual physicians**Vital Records:** Birth certificates, Death certificates, Matched birth/death file, Fetal death certificates, Elective termination certificates**Other state based registries:** Programs for children with special needs, Newborn hearing screening program, Newborn metabolic screening program, Development Disabilities Surveillance, Cancer registry, AIDS/HIV registry, SIDS/SUID**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, Pediatric logs, Specialty outpatient clinics, physicians complete reproductive outcomes forms for those diagnosed after delivery**Other specialty facilities:** Genetic counseling/clinical genetics facilities**Other sources:** Physician reports, pediatric referrals of children diagnosed after delivery and discharge**Case Ascertainment****Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period:** Any chart with a ICD9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with a selected list of ICD9-CM codes outside 740-759, Any chart with selected procedure codes, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (e.g., abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked, Infants with low birth weight or low gestation (less than 2500 grams or less than 37 weeks), All stillborn infants, All neonatal deaths, All elective abortions, All infants with low APGAR scores, All infants in NICU or special care nursery**Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period:** Facial dysmorphism or abnormal facies, Failure to thrive, Development delay, CNS condition (e.g., seizure), GI condition (e.g., recurrent 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.), 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, Maternal risk factors, 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 submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.)**Database storage/management:** Access**Data Analysis****Data analysis software:** Access**Quality assurance:** Validity checks, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Timeliness**Data use and analysis:** Routine statistical monitoring, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Time trends, Epidemiologic 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, Plans continue to link several programs housed in the Office of Maternal, Child and Family Health.**Funding****Funding Source:** Title V Block Grant funds**Other****Web site:** <http://www.wvdhhr.org/caress/>**Contacts****Kathryn G. Cummons, MSW****Research, Evaluation and Planning****350 Capitol St.****Charleston, WV, 25301****Phone: 304-558-5388****Fax: 304-558-3510****E-mail: kathy.g.cummons@wv.gov**

Melissa A. Baker, MA

OMCFH

350 Capitol St.

Charleston, WV, 25301

Phone: 304-356-4438**Fax: 304-558-3510****E-mail: melissa.a.baker@wv.gov**

Wisconsin*Wisconsin Birth Defects Registry (WBDR)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services

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

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 2004

Earliest year of available data: 2004

Organizational location: Department of Health (Maternal and Child Health)

Population covered annually: ~69,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Wisconsin Statutes 253.12

Rules: **HFS 116**--Took effect April 1, 2003

Legislation year enacted: 2000

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Structural malformations, deformations, disruptions, or dysplasias; genetic, inherited, or biochemical diseases.

Pregnancy outcome: Live Births (20 weeks gestational age or greater), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 weeks gestation and greater)

Age: Birth to 2 years

Residence: Statute mandates reporting of birth defects diagnosed or treated in Wisconsin regardless of residence status

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case ascertainment, Population based

Delivery hospitals: Case reports from nursery managers

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: case reports from pediatric specialty clinics

Midwifery facilities: Midwifery facilities

Third party payers: Health maintenance organization (HMOs)

Other specialty facilities: Genetic counseling/clinical genetics facilities

Other sources: Physician reports

Case Ascertainment

Coding: Wisconsin codes assigned to a specific list of birth defects crosswalked to ICD-9-CM where possible

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 filled out by staff at facility (laptop, web-based, etc.), Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Organizations can report by uploading multiple records from their electronic patient records system to the WBDR secure website.

Database storage/management: Oracle

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, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigation, Time trends, Observed vs. expected analyses, Epidemiologic 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: Legislation currently prohibits data linkage.

Funding

Funding Source: MCH Block grant - staffing and Birth Record/Certificate fees - Registry/Program

Other

Web site: <https://phin.wisconsin.gov/wbdr/index.html>

Surveillance reports on file:

<http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/health/children/birthdefects/index.htm>

Comments: We have stopped printing reports as of 2008 and instead post them to our website.

Contacts

Elizabeth Oftedahl, MPH

**Division of Public Health, Department of Health and Family Services
1 West Wilson, PO Box 2659**

Madison, WI, 53701

Phone: 608-261-9304

Fax: 608-267-3824

E-mail: Elizabeth.Oftedahl@dhs.wisconsin.gov

Peggy Helm-Quest, MSED, MHA, CHES

Division of Public Health, Department of Health and Family Services
1 West Wilson, PO Box 2659

Madison, WI, 53701

Phone: 608-267-2945

Fax: 608-267-382

E-mail: Peggy.HelmQuest@dhs.wisconsin.gov

Wyoming

Program status: Interested in developing a surveillance program
Wyoming plans to have birth defects surveillance data in 2012.

Contacts

Amy Spieker, MPH

Wyoming Department of Health

6101 Yellowstone Rd, Ste 420

Cheyenne, WY, 82002

Phone: 307-777-5769

Fax: 307-777-8687

E-mail: amy.spieker@wyo.gov

Ashley Busacker, PhD

CDC/WDH

6101 Yellowstone Rd, Ste 510

Cheyenne, WY, 82002

Phone: 307-777-6936

E-mail: ashley.busacker@wyo.gov

US Department of Defense*United States Department of Defense (DoD) Birth and Infant Health Registry***Purpose:** Surveillance, Research**Partner:** Universities, Hospitals, Other DoD Programs**Program status:** Currently collecting data**Start year:** 1998**Earliest year of available data:** 1998**Organizational location:** Deployment Health Research Department, Naval Health Research Center, San Diego, CA**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:** Live Births (all gestational ages and birth weights)**Age:** Birth to 1 year**Residence:** Worldwide; any birth to a US military beneficiary.**Surveillance Methods****Case ascertainment:** Combination of active and passive case ascertainment, Population based, electronic diagnostic codes from all inpatient and outpatient healthcare encounters of US military beneficiaries.**Delivery hospitals:** Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, Specialty outpatient clinics, all inpatient and outpatient encounters 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 are captured in standardized DoD data.**Third party payers:** All inpatient and outpatient encounters are captured in standardized DoD data.**Other sources:** Validation of standardized electronic data performed by active case ascertainment and chart review of a random sample of births from military facilities.**Case Ascertainment****Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period:** Any chart with a ICD9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with a selected list of ICD9-CM codes outside 740-759, validation of standardized electronic data performed by active case ascertainment and 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**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**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 storage/management:** 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, Time trends, Observed vs. expected analyses, Epidemiologic studies (using only program data), Identification of potential cases for other epidemiologic studies, Grant proposals, Prevention projects**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/Pages/Department164.aspx>**Surveillance reports on file:** DoD/Health Affairs policy memorandum; annual reports**Contacts****Ava Marie S. Conlin, DO, MPH****Deployment Health Research Department, Dept 164, Naval Health Research Center****140 Sylvester Road****San Diego, CA, 92106-3521****Phone: 619-767-4489****Fax: 619-767-4806****E-mail: ava.conlin@med.navy.mil****Gia R. Gumbs, MPH****DoD Birth and Infant Health Registry****140 Sylvester Road****San Diego, CA, 92106-3521****Phone: 619-553-9255****Fax: 619-767-4806****E-mail: NHRC-birthregistry@med.navy.mil**