

South Carolina

South Carolina Birth Defects Program (SCBDP)

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

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Greenwood Genetics Center (GGC)/genetic institution, March of Dimes, Cardiology groups

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: Full data available beginning in 2006

Organizational location: Department of Health (Bureau of Population Health Data Analytics and Informatics)

Population covered annually: 56,668

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Title 44-44-10, SC Birth Defects Act

Legislation year enacted: 2004

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Central nervous system defects, eye and ear defects, cardiovascular defects, orofacial defects, gastrointestinal defects, genitourinary defects, musculoskeletal defects, and chromosomal defects

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (10 weeks or greater; all gestational ages for the data submitted in this report), Elective terminations (All gestational ages, 10 weeks or greater; all gestational ages for the data submitted in this report)

Age: Up to two years of age; program is expanding this age range for people with CHD to any age group

Residence: All SC residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active Case Finding

Vital records: Birth certificates, Fetal birth certificate, The birth certificate data is NTD-specific

Other state based registries: Newborn hearing screening program

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

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

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

Other sources: Genetic institution

Case Ascertainment

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

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period:

Cardiovascular condition, Any infant with a codable defect

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

Data Collected

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

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

Data Collection Methods and Storage

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

Database collection and storage: Access, SQL Server

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access, Arc-GIS, Microsoft Excel

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Double-checking of assigned codes, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Clinical review, We look at comparison between multiple data sources for NTD only. The program is trying to hire a geneticist for more assistance.

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Time trends, Epidemiological studies (using only program data), Identification of potential cases for other epidemiologic studies, Needs assessment, Referral, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness, Prevention projects, Legislative reports

System Integration

System links: Link case finding data to final birth file

System integration: SCBDP data is integrated with SC Vital Records.

Funding

Funding source: 55% General state funds, 10% MCH funds, 45% CDC grant

Other

Surveillance reports on file:

<https://scdhec.gov/sites/default/files/Library/CR-012491.pdf>

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DATA TABLES

South Carolina
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2014 - 2018 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total*	Notes
	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic		
Anencephalus	36 2.2	12 1.4	7 2.8	<5	0 0.0	59 2.1	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	15 0.9	16 1.8	0 0.0	<5	0 0.0	33 1.2	
Anotia/microtia	22 1.3	6 0.7	11 4.5	<5	<5	42 1.5	
Aortic valve stenosis	23 1.4	6 0.7	<5	<5	0 0.0	33 1.2	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	77 4.6	50 5.7	10 4.1	<5	0 0.0	141 4.9	
Biliary atresia	12 0.7	7 0.8	<5	0 0.0	0 0.0	22 0.8	
Bladder exstrophy	7 0.4	<5	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	8 0.3	
Choanal atresia	13 0.8	13 1.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	26 0.9	
Cleft lip alone	55 3.3	15 1.7	8 3.2	<5	<5	83 2.9	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	111 6.7	46 5.2	17 6.9	<5	<5	179 6.2	
Cleft palate alone	97 5.8	40 4.6	8 3.2	<5	0 0.0	151 5.3	
Cloacal exstrophy	<5	<5	<5	0 0.0	0 0.0	<5	
Coarctation of the aorta	85 5.1	35 4.0	10 4.1	<5	<5	136 4.7	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	13 0.8	<5	<5	<5	<5	25 0.9	
Congenital cataract	10 0.6	18 2.1	<5	<5	<5	34 1.2	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	18 2.1	11 2.5	<5	<5	0 0.0	33 2.3	1
Craniosynostosis	58 3.5	14 1.6	5 2.0	<5	<5	82 2.9	
Deletion 22q11.2	5 0.3	7 0.8	<5	0 0.0	0 0.0	13 0.5	
Diaphragmatic hernia	55 3.3	27 3.1	8 3.2	<5	0 0.0	95 3.3	
Double outlet right ventricle	28 1.7	31 3.5	9 3.6	<5	<5	71 2.5	
Ebstein anomaly	<5	<5	0 0.0	0 0.0	<5	9 0.3	
Encephalocele	23 1.4	14 1.6	<5	<5	0 0.0	40 1.4	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	35 2.1	20 2.3	<5	0 0.0	<5	62 2.2	
Gastroschisis	69 4.1	29 3.3	7 2.8	<5	<5	111 3.9	
Holoprosencephaly	37 2.2	27 3.1	6 2.4	0 0.0	<5	72 2.5	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	57 3.4	27 3.1	6 2.4	<5	0 0.0	95 3.3	
Interrupted aortic arch	18 1.1	12 1.4	<5	<5	0 0.0	33 1.2	
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	63 3.8	28 3.2	13 5.3	<5	0 0.0	109 3.8	
Omphalocele	40 2.4	35 4.0	6 2.4	<5	0 0.0	85 3.0	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	78 4.7	70 8.0	10 4.1	<5	<5	162 5.6	

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Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity					Total*	Notes
	White, Non-Hispanic	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic		
Pulmonary valve atresia	9 <i>0.5</i>	14 <i>1.6</i>	<5	<5	<5	29 <i>1.0</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	61 <i>3.7</i>	32 <i>3.7</i>	12 <i>4.9</i>	<5	0 <i>0.0</i>	108 <i>3.8</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	107 <i>6.4</i>	44 <i>5.0</i>	14 <i>5.7</i>	<5	<5	169 <i>5.9</i>	
Single ventricle	10 <i>0.6</i>	8 <i>0.9</i>	<5	<5	0 <i>0.0</i>	21 <i>0.7</i>	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	34 <i>2.0</i>	15 <i>1.7</i>	8 <i>3.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	58 <i>2.0</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	51 <i>3.1</i>	29 <i>3.3</i>	12 <i>4.9</i>	<5	0 <i>0.0</i>	95 <i>3.3</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	83 <i>5.0</i>	51 <i>5.8</i>	9 <i>3.6</i>	5 <i>8.9</i>	<5	151 <i>5.3</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection	17 <i>1.0</i>	11 <i>1.3</i>	<5	<5	0 <i>0.0</i>	33 <i>1.2</i>	
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	49 <i>2.9</i>	22 <i>2.5</i>	5 <i>2.0</i>	<5	0 <i>0.0</i>	77 <i>2.7</i>	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	47 <i>2.8</i>	22 <i>2.5</i>	<5	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	73 <i>2.5</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	13 <i>0.8</i>	12 <i>1.4</i>	<5	<5	<5	30 <i>1.0</i>	
Trisomy 13	23 <i>1.4</i>	18 <i>2.1</i>	<5	<5	0 <i>0.0</i>	44 <i>1.5</i>	
Trisomy 18	49 <i>2.9</i>	26 <i>3.0</i>	19 <i>7.7</i>	<5	<5	103 <i>3.6</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	198 <i>11.9</i>	86 <i>9.8</i>	50 <i>20.3</i>	14 <i>24.9</i>	<5	354 <i>12.3</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	625 <i>37.5</i>	310 <i>35.4</i>	110 <i>44.6</i>	29 <i>51.6</i>	6 <i>82.8</i>	1,088 <i>37.9</i>	
Total live births	166,679	87,654	24,671	5,625	725	286,801	
Male live births	85,834	44,337	12,434	2,921	379	146,652	

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Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2014 - 2018 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Age (Years)		Total*	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Gastroschisis	108 <i>4.4</i>	<5	111 <i>3.9</i>	
Trisomy 13	29 <i>1.2</i>	15 <i>3.9</i>	44 <i>1.5</i>	
Trisomy 18	52 <i>2.1</i>	51 <i>13.2</i>	103 <i>3.6</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	177 <i>7.1</i>	177 <i>45.9</i>	354 <i>12.3</i>	
Total live births	248,215	38,578	286,801	

Notes

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

General comments

*Data for totals include unknown and/or other.

-Data for conditions exclude probable and possible cases.