

Supplementary Material:
Major Birth Defects Data from Population-Based
Birth Defects Surveillance Programs in the
United States, 2010–2014

Major Birth Defects Data from Population-based Birth Defects Surveillance Programs in the United States, 2010-2014

The introduction, data collection procedure, and birth defects codes for the state-specific birth defects data are available in the article, “Population-based birth defects data in the United States, 2010 to 2014: A focus on gastrointestinal defects.”

Additional information and program contacts on population-based birth defects surveillance programs are available on page S128-S182.

The state-specific birth defects tables were prepared by the National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and approved by the state programs in August 2017.

The 43 population-based birth defects programs contributing data include:

Alaska Birth Defects Registry; Arizona Birth Defects Monitoring Program; Arkansas Reproductive Health Monitoring System; California Birth Defects Monitoring Program; Colorado Responds to Children with Special Needs Section; Delaware Birth Defects Registry; Florida Birth Defects Registry; Metropolitan Atlanta Congenital Defects Program; Hawaii Birth Defects Program; Illinois Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes Reporting System; Indiana Birth Defects and Problems Registry; Iowa Registry for Congenital and Inherited Disorders; Kansas Birth Defects Information System; Kentucky Birth Surveillance Registry; Louisiana Birth Defects Monitoring Network; Maine CDC Birth Defects Program; Maryland Birth Defects Reporting and Information System; Massachusetts Birth Defects Monitoring Program; Michigan Birth Defects Registry; Minnesota Birth Defects Information System; Mississippi Birth Defects Surveillance Registry; Missouri Birth Defects Surveillance System; Nebraska Birth Defect Registry; Nevada Birth Outcomes Monitoring System; New Jersey Special Child Health Services Registry; New Mexico Birth Defects Prevention and Surveillance System; New York State Congenital Malformations Registry; North Carolina Birth Defects Monitoring Program; North Dakota Birth Defects Monitoring System; Oklahoma Birth Defects Registry; Oregon Birth Anomalies Surveillance System; Puerto Rico Birth Defects Surveillance and Prevention System; Rhode Island Birth Defects Program; South Carolina Birth Defects Program; Tennessee Birth Defects Surveillance System; Texas Birth Defects Epidemiology and Surveillance Branch; Utah Birth Defect Network; Vermont Birth Information Network; Virginia Congenital Anomalies and Reporting Education System; Washington State Birth Defects Surveillance System; West Virginia Birth Defects Surveillance System; Wisconsin Birth Defect Prevention and Surveillance System; and the U.S. Department of Defense Birth and Infant Health Registry.

Alaska**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2012 (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	<6	<6	0	0	<6	<6	
	.	.	0.0	0.0	.	.	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	0	0	0	<6	<6	<6	
	0.0	0.0	0.0	.	.	.	
Anotia/microtia	<6	<6	0	<6	<6	13	
	.	.	0.0	.	.	3.8	
Aortic valve stenosis	<6	0	0	<6	<6	8	
	.	0.0	0.0	.	.	2.3	
Atrial septal defect	263	22	0	56	191	541	
	146.0	185.0	0.0	188.3	240.3	158.3	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	8	<6	0	<6	6	19	
	4.4	.	0.0	.	7.6	5.6	
Biliary atresia	0	0	0	<6	<6	<6	
	0.0	0.0	0.0	.	.	.	
Bladder exstrophy	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Choanal atresia	9	0	0	<6	<6	14	
	5.0	0.0	0.0	.	.	4.1	
Cleft lip alone	15	0	0	<6	<6	33	
	8.3	0.0	0.0	.	.	9.7	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	<6	0	0	<6	14	25	
	.	0.0	0.0	.	17.6	7.3	
Cleft palate alone	31	<6	0	6	32	70	
	17.2	.	0.0	20.2	40.3	20.5	
Cloacal exstrophy	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Clubfoot	72	10	0	14	28	124	
	40.0	84.1	0.0	47.1	35.2	36.3	
Coarctation of the aorta	9	0	0	<6	<6	14	
	5.0	0.0	0.0	.	.	4.1	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	<6	<6	0	<6	<6	10	
	.	.	0.0	.	.	2.9	
Congenital cataract	10	0	0	<6	6	17	
	5.6	0.0	0.0	.	7.6	5.0	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	24	<6	0	6	<6	36	
	13.3	.	0.0	20.2	.	10.5	
Craniosynostosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Deletion 22q11.2	<6	0	0	0	0	<6	
	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.	
Diaphragmatic hernia	6	0	0	0	8	14	
	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	4.1	
Double outlet right ventricle	<6	<6	0	0	<6	<6	
	.	.	0.0	0.0	.	.	
Ebstein anomaly	<6	0	0	<6	<6	8	
	.	0.0	0.0	.	.	2.3	
Encephalocele	<6	<6	0	<6	<6	8	
	.	.	0.0	.	.	2.3	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	0	<6	0	0	<6	<6	
	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	.	.	
Gastroschisis	10	<6	0	<6	11	25	
	5.6	.	0.0	.	13.8	7.3	
Holoprosencephaly	10	<6	0	<6	19	39	
	5.6	.	0.0	.	23.9	11.4	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	<6	0	0	0	<6	<6	
	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	.	.	
Hypospadias*	146	<6	0	15	37	207	
	159.0	.	0.0	97.2	91.1	118.4	
Interrupted aortic arch	11	<6	0	<6	<6	18	
	6.1	.	0.0	.	.	5.3	

Alaska**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2012 (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		
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	17 <i>9.4</i>	<6 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	<6 .	10 <i>12.6</i>	31 <i>9.1</i>	
Omphalocele	19 <i>10.5</i>	<6 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	<6 .	17 <i>21.4</i>	43 <i>12.6</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	7 <i>3.9</i>	<6 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	<6 .	32 <i>40.3</i>	46 <i>13.5</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	14 <i>7.8</i>	<6 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	<6 .	15 <i>18.9</i>	33 <i>9.7</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	13 <i>7.2</i>	<6 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	<6 .	11 <i>13.8</i>	28 <i>8.2</i>	
Single ventricle	<6 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	<6 .	<6 .	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	9 <i>5.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	<6 .	10 <i>12.6</i>	22 <i>6.4</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	<6 .	<6 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	<6 .	<6 .	10 <i>2.9</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	7 <i>3.9</i>	<6 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	<6 .	7 <i>8.8</i>	18 <i>5.3</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection	<6 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	<6 .	<6 .	
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	8 <i>4.4</i>	<6 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	<6 .	<6 .	13 <i>3.8</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>	<6 .	<6 .	
Trisomy 13	<6 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	<6 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	<6 .	
Trisomy 18	<6 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	<6 .	<6 .	8 <i>2.3</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	38 <i>21.1</i>	<6 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	<6 .	15 <i>18.9</i>	63 <i>18.4</i>	
Turner syndrome†	<6 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	<6 .	<6 .	8 <i>2.3</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	154 <i>85.5</i>	<6 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	21 <i>70.6</i>	138 <i>173.7</i>	334 <i>97.7</i>	
Total live births§	18015	1189	2134	2974	7947	34174	
Male live births	9185	632	1076	1543	4061	17477	
Female live births	18015	1189	2134	2974	7947	34174	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

†Turner syndrome prevalence per 10,000 female live births

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

§Total live births includes unknown gender

Alaska**Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2010 - 2012 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Gastroschisis	❖	❖	25	
	.	.	7.3	
Trisomy 13	❖	❖	❖	
	.	.	.	
Trisomy 18	❖	❖	8	
	.	.	4.8	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	37	26	63	
	25.2	129.7	37.7	
Total live births	14682	2005	16697	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

General comments

-<6 indicates cell size suppressed to protect confidentiality or to indicate case count <6. A rhomboidal star (❖) is used to protect confidentiality where case counts in at least one other column are less than 6.

Arizona**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2013 (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	11 <i>0.7</i>	2 <i>1.2</i>	28 <i>2.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.5</i>	42 <i>1.2</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	20 <i>1.3</i>	2 <i>1.2</i>	9 <i>0.7</i>	2 <i>1.5</i>	4 <i>1.8</i>	37 <i>1.1</i>	
Anotia/microtia	10 <i>0.7</i>	2 <i>1.2</i>	14 <i>1.0</i>	1 <i>0.8</i>	3 <i>1.4</i>	30 <i>0.9</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	23 <i>1.5</i>	2 <i>1.2</i>	21 <i>1.6</i>	1 <i>0.8</i>	7 <i>3.2</i>	54 <i>1.6</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	39 <i>3.4</i>	8 <i>6.3</i>	36 <i>3.6</i>	2 <i>2.0</i>	6 <i>3.7</i>	92 <i>3.6</i>	1
Biliary atresia	4 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	5 <i>0.4</i>	3 <i>2.3</i>	3 <i>1.4</i>	17 <i>0.5</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	5 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>0.1</i>	
Choanal atresia	10 <i>0.7</i>	3 <i>1.8</i>	14 <i>1.0</i>	1 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	29 <i>0.8</i>	
Cleft lip alone	58 <i>3.8</i>	2 <i>1.2</i>	37 <i>2.7</i>	5 <i>3.8</i>	16 <i>7.3</i>	118 <i>3.4</i>	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	83 <i>5.4</i>	7 <i>4.2</i>	94 <i>7.0</i>	7 <i>5.3</i>	26 <i>11.9</i>	222 <i>6.5</i>	
Cleft palate alone	93 <i>6.1</i>	5 <i>3.0</i>	66 <i>4.9</i>	8 <i>6.1</i>	16 <i>7.3</i>	190 <i>5.5</i>	
Coarctation of the aorta	55 <i>3.6</i>	8 <i>4.8</i>	55 <i>4.1</i>	2 <i>1.5</i>	12 <i>5.5</i>	132 <i>3.9</i>	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	6 <i>0.4</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	4 <i>0.3</i>	2 <i>1.5</i>	2 <i>0.9</i>	15 <i>0.4</i>	
Congenital cataract	9 <i>0.6</i>	2 <i>1.2</i>	8 <i>0.6</i>	1 <i>0.8</i>	2 <i>0.9</i>	23 <i>0.7</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	38 <i>2.5</i>	2 <i>1.2</i>	36 <i>2.7</i>	2 <i>1.5</i>	6 <i>2.8</i>	88 <i>2.6</i>	
Double outlet right ventricle	10 <i>1.3</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	16 <i>2.4</i>	2 <i>2.9</i>	5 <i>4.7</i>	34 <i>2.0</i>	2
Ebstein anomaly	12 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	10 <i>0.7</i>	1 <i>0.8</i>	4 <i>1.8</i>	27 <i>0.8</i>	
Encephalocele	9 <i>0.6</i>	3 <i>1.8</i>	11 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.9</i>	25 <i>0.7</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	31 <i>2.0</i>	3 <i>1.8</i>	28 <i>2.1</i>	3 <i>2.3</i>	6 <i>2.8</i>	72 <i>2.1</i>	
Gastroschisis	74 <i>4.8</i>	11 <i>6.6</i>	89 <i>6.6</i>	4 <i>3.0</i>	27 <i>12.4</i>	210 <i>6.1</i>	
Holoprosencephaly	5 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	9 <i>1.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	14 <i>0.8</i>	2
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	30 <i>2.0</i>	8 <i>4.8</i>	30 <i>2.2</i>	3 <i>2.3</i>	8 <i>3.7</i>	79 <i>2.3</i>	
Interrupted aortic arch	1 <i>0.1</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	3 <i>0.4</i>	1 <i>1.5</i>	2 <i>1.9</i>	8 <i>0.5</i>	2
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	40 <i>2.6</i>	9 <i>5.4</i>	34 <i>2.5</i>	3 <i>2.3</i>	10 <i>4.6</i>	96 <i>2.8</i>	
Omphalocele	37 <i>2.4</i>	2 <i>1.2</i>	18 <i>1.3</i>	2 <i>1.5</i>	2 <i>0.9</i>	61 <i>1.8</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	87 <i>5.7</i>	9 <i>5.4</i>	78 <i>5.8</i>	6 <i>4.5</i>	18 <i>8.3</i>	200 <i>5.8</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	37 <i>2.4</i>	4 <i>2.4</i>	31 <i>2.3</i>	4 <i>3.0</i>	7 <i>3.2</i>	84 <i>2.5</i>	
Single ventricle	9 <i>0.6</i>	2 <i>1.2</i>	17 <i>1.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.9</i>	30 <i>0.9</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	46 <i>3.0</i>	5 <i>3.0</i>	43 <i>3.2</i>	2 <i>1.5</i>	13 <i>6.0</i>	112 <i>3.3</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	54 <i>3.5</i>	3 <i>1.8</i>	49 <i>3.6</i>	8 <i>6.1</i>	14 <i>6.4</i>	131 <i>3.8</i>	

Arizona**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2013 (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		
Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection	14 <i>0.9</i>	2 <i>1.2</i>	21 <i>1.6</i>	1 <i>0.8</i>	5 <i>2.3</i>	44 <i>1.3</i>	3
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	51 <i>3.3</i>	8 <i>4.8</i>	54 <i>4.0</i>	2 <i>1.5</i>	8 <i>3.7</i>	123 <i>3.6</i>	4
Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	31 <i>2.0</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	34 <i>2.5</i>	1 <i>0.8</i>	3 <i>1.4</i>	70 <i>2.0</i>	4
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	8 <i>0.5</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	9 <i>0.7</i>	2 <i>1.5</i>	1 <i>0.5</i>	21 <i>0.6</i>	3
Tricuspid valve atresia	8 <i>0.5</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	9 <i>0.7</i>	2 <i>1.5</i>	1 <i>0.5</i>	21 <i>0.6</i>	
Trisomy 13	11 <i>0.7</i>	2 <i>1.2</i>	13 <i>1.0</i>	2 <i>1.5</i>	2 <i>0.9</i>	30 <i>0.9</i>	
Trisomy 18	27 <i>1.8</i>	3 <i>1.8</i>	23 <i>1.7</i>	4 <i>3.0</i>	3 <i>1.4</i>	60 <i>1.8</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	181 <i>11.8</i>	17 <i>10.2</i>	190 <i>14.1</i>	16 <i>12.1</i>	33 <i>15.1</i>	444 <i>13.0</i>	
Total live births	152830	16717	134985	13194	21799	342614	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

Arizona**Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2010 - 2013 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Gastroschisis	204 <i>6.9</i>	6 <i>1.3</i>	210 <i>6.1</i>	
Trisomy 13	20 <i>0.7</i>	10 <i>2.1</i>	30 <i>0.9</i>	
Trisomy 18	32 <i>1.1</i>	28 <i>6.0</i>	60 <i>1.8</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	241 <i>8.1</i>	203 <i>43.3</i>	444 <i>13.0</i>	
Total live births	295752	46862	342614	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

- 1.Data for this condition begin mid-year 2011.
- 2.Data for this condition begin in 2012.
- 3.Data for this condition begin in 2010.
- 4.Data for this condition include double outlet right ventricle until 2011

General comments

- Data for 2013 are provisional.
- Data for conditions exclude possible cases.
- Stillborn cases are included in this report if there is a fetal death certificate, regardless of fetal weight or gestational age.

Arkansas**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2013 (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	27 2.6	5 1.7	6 3.8	2 6.0	1 11.9	41 2.7	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	22 2.2	6 2.1	2 1.3	1 3.0	0 0.0	32 2.1	
Anotia/microtia	16 1.6	2 0.7	12 7.7	0 0.0	0 0.0	32 2.1	
Aortic valve stenosis	42 4.1	3 1.0	13 8.3	0 0.0	1 11.9	63 4.1	
Atrial septal defect	356 34.9	104 35.9	59 37.7	16 47.9	1 11.9	568 37.4	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	80 7.8	20 6.9	11 7.0	3 9.0	0 0.0	118 7.8	
Biliary atresia	8 0.8	1 0.3	2 1.3	1 3.0	0 0.0	14 0.9	
Bladder exstrophy	3 0.3	2 0.7	1 0.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	6 0.4	
Choanal atresia	4 0.4	1 0.3	0 0.0	1 3.0	0 0.0	6 0.4	
Cleft lip alone	41 4.0	5 1.7	5 3.2	1 3.0	1 11.9	58 3.8	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	84 8.2	12 4.1	12 7.7	2 6.0	0 0.0	116 7.6	
Cleft palate alone	74 7.2	16 5.5	10 6.4	1 3.0	0 0.0	106 7.0	
Cloacal exstrophy	1 0.1	1 0.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 0.1	
Clubfoot	194 19.0	32 11.0	23 14.7	3 9.0	2 23.8	265 17.4	
Coarctation of the aorta	81 7.9	15 5.2	11 7.0	1 3.0	0 0.0	117 7.7	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	8 0.8	0 0.0	1 0.6	1 3.0	0 0.0	10 0.7	
Congenital cataract	34 3.3	9 3.1	4 2.6	3 9.0	0 0.0	55 3.6	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	14 1.4	10 3.5	1 0.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	27 1.8	
Craniosynostosis	81 7.9	9 3.1	12 7.7	0 0.0	0 0.0	107 7.0	
Deletion 22q11.2	9 0.9	1 0.3	2 1.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	14 0.9	
Diaphragmatic hernia	38 3.7	8 2.8	6 3.8	1 3.0	1 11.9	56 3.7	
Double outlet right ventricle	21 2.1	11 3.8	5 3.2	2 6.0	0 0.0	42 2.8	
Ebstein anomaly	12 1.2	0 0.0	3 1.9	0 0.0	0 0.0	16 1.1	
Encephalocele	5 0.5	8 2.8	0 0.0	1 3.0	0 0.0	16 1.1	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	27 2.6	5 1.7	1 0.6	1 3.0	0 0.0	34 2.2	
Gastroschisis	82 8.0	10 3.5	14 9.0	2 6.0	1 11.9	114 7.5	
Holoprosencephaly	22 2.2	5 1.7	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 11.9	29 1.9	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	28 2.7	6 2.1	2 1.3	2 6.0	0 0.0	42 2.8	
Hypospadias*	546 104.2	109 73.7	27 33.9	12 70.9	1 22.5	735 94.4	
Interrupted aortic arch	5 0.5	3 1.0	1 0.6	1 3.0	0 0.0	11 0.7	

Arkansas**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2013 (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		
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	49 <i>4.8</i>	21 <i>7.3</i>	8 <i>5.1</i>	1 <i>3.0</i>	2 <i>23.8</i>	83 <i>5.5</i>	
Omphalocele	28 <i>2.7</i>	7 <i>2.4</i>	5 <i>3.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	41 <i>2.7</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	156 <i>15.3</i>	43 <i>14.8</i>	19 <i>12.1</i>	6 <i>18.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	233 <i>15.3</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	10 <i>1.0</i>	3 <i>1.0</i>	3 <i>1.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	16 <i>1.1</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	37 <i>3.6</i>	10 <i>3.5</i>	7 <i>4.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	61 <i>4.0</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	28 <i>2.7</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	4 <i>2.6</i>	1 <i>3.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	35 <i>2.3</i>	
Single ventricle	6 <i>0.6</i>	2 <i>0.7</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	9 <i>0.6</i>	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	40 <i>3.9</i>	8 <i>2.8</i>	4 <i>2.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	56 <i>3.7</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	45 <i>4.4</i>	5 <i>1.7</i>	10 <i>6.4</i>	3 <i>9.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	64 <i>4.2</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	42 <i>4.1</i>	17 <i>5.9</i>	4 <i>2.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>11.9</i>	68 <i>4.5</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection	8 <i>0.8</i>	5 <i>1.7</i>	2 <i>1.3</i>	1 <i>3.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	18 <i>1.2</i>	
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	41 <i>4.0</i>	6 <i>2.1</i>	4 <i>2.6</i>	3 <i>9.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	58 <i>3.8</i>	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	30 <i>2.9</i>	3 <i>1.0</i>	4 <i>2.6</i>	2 <i>6.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	43 <i>2.8</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	6 <i>0.6</i>	2 <i>0.7</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	1 <i>3.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	10 <i>0.7</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia	6 <i>0.6</i>	2 <i>0.7</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	1 <i>3.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	10 <i>0.7</i>	
Trisomy 13	10 <i>1.0</i>	6 <i>2.1</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	17 <i>1.1</i>	
Trisomy 18	25 <i>2.4</i>	6 <i>2.1</i>	9 <i>5.8</i>	2 <i>6.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	43 <i>2.8</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	136 <i>13.3</i>	36 <i>12.4</i>	24 <i>15.3</i>	4 <i>12.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	209 <i>13.7</i>	
Turner syndrome†	11 <i>2.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>1.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	12 <i>1.6</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	619 <i>60.6</i>	120 <i>41.4</i>	121 <i>77.4</i>	23 <i>68.9</i>	2 <i>23.8</i>	930 <i>61.2</i>	
Total live births	102078	28962	15640	3340	839	152017	
Male live births	52384	14782	7970	1693	445	77834	
Female live births	49694	14180	7670	1647	394	74183	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

†Turner syndrome prevalence per 10,000 female live births

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

Arkansas**Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2010 - 2013 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Gastroschisis	108 <i>7.8</i>	4 <i>3.1</i>	114 <i>7.5</i>	
Trisomy 13	13 <i>0.9</i>	4 <i>3.1</i>	17 <i>1.1</i>	
Trisomy 18	27 <i>1.9</i>	15 <i>11.5</i>	43 <i>2.8</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	128 <i>9.2</i>	75 <i>57.6</i>	209 <i>13.7</i>	
Total live births	138984	13021	152017	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

General comments

- Stillbirths are defined as death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy and which is not an induced termination of pregnancy.
- Terminations are defined as fetal deaths fewer than 20 weeks unless the fetus has a defect.

California**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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	<5	<5	41	<5	0	89	
	.	.	2.1	.	0.0	2.8	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	16	<5	25	5	<5	54	
	2.0	.	1.3	1.9	.	1.7	
Anotia/microtia	18	<5	101	13	0	136	
	2.2	.	5.2	5.0	0.0	4.2	
Aortic valve stenosis	26	5	46	<5	<5	80	
	3.2	3.2	2.4	.	.	2.5	
Atrial septal defect	94	21	263	37	0	418	1
	11.5	13.5	13.5	14.3	0.0	12.9	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	45	13	100	16	<5	186	
	5.5	8.3	5.1	6.2	.	5.7	
Biliary atresia	<5	<5	7	5	0	16	
	.	.	0.4	1.9	0.0	0.5	
Bladder exstrophy	0	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	
	0.0	.	.	.	0.0	.	
Choanal atresia	6	<5	10	0	0	18	
	0.7	.	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	
Cleft lip alone	24	<5	48	10	<5	96	
	2.9	.	2.5	3.9	.	3.0	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	46	<5	147	15	<5	225	2
	5.6	.	7.6	5.8	.	7.0	
Cleft palate alone	41	5	90	13	0	155	2
	5.0	3.2	4.6	5.0	0.0	4.8	
Cloacal exstrophy	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	
	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.	
Coarctation of the aorta	62	7	113	9	0	196	
	7.6	4.5	5.8	3.5	0.0	6.1	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	<5	0	6	0	0	11	
	.	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	
Congenital cataract	19	<5	25	<5	0	52	
	2.3	.	1.3	.	0.0	1.6	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	6	<5	15	<5	<5	31	
	0.7	.	0.8	.	.	1.0	
Craniosynostosis	40	0	92	7	0	140	3
	4.9	0.0	4.7	2.7	0.0	4.3	
Deletion 22q11.2	24	<5	55	11	0	93	
	2.9	.	2.8	4.2	0.0	2.9	
Diaphragmatic hernia	25	<5	49	8	0	90	
	3.1	.	2.5	3.1	0.0	2.8	
Double outlet right ventricle	24	5	54	7	<5	93	
	2.9	3.2	2.8	2.7	.	2.9	
Ebstein anomaly	10	0	17	<5	0	31	
	1.2	0.0	0.9	.	0.0	1.0	
Encephalocele	<5	0	18	<5	<5	27	
	.	0.0	0.9	.	.	0.8	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	19	5	31	6	0	64	
	2.3	3.2	1.6	2.3	0.0	2.0	
Gastroschisis	43	7	119	15	<5	200	
	5.3	4.5	6.1	5.8	.	6.2	
Holoprosencephaly	9	0	29	0	0	47	
	1.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	22	5	52	6	0	93	
	2.7	3.2	2.7	2.3	0.0	2.9	
Hypospadias*	278	30	300	49	6	670	
	66.1	38.0	30.3	36.9	59.8	40.6	
Interrupted aortic arch	5	0	7	0	0	12	
	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	28	<5	56	<5	<5	98	4
	3.4	.	2.9	.	.	3.0	

California**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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		
Omphalocele	19 2.3	<5 .	26 1.3	<5 .	<5 .	66 2.0	
Pulmonary valve atresia	7 0.9	<5 .	38 2.0	11 4.2	<5 .	61 1.9	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	18 2.2	<5 .	47 2.4	7 2.7	0 0.0	76 2.3	5
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	36 4.4	10 6.4	99 5.1	6 2.3	<5 .	160 4.9	
Single ventricle	6 0.7	<5 .	27 1.4	<5 .	0 0.0	40 1.2	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	27 3.3	9 5.8	88 4.5	11 4.2	<5 .	140 4.3	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	34 4.2	<5 .	86 4.4	<5 .	<5 .	136 4.2	
Tetralogy of Fallot	37 4.5	6 3.8	87 4.5	9 3.5	0 0.0	145 4.5	6
Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection	15 1.8	<5 .	50 2.6	<5 .	0 0.0	75 2.3	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	18 2.2	<5 .	34 1.7	6 2.3	0 0.0	63 1.9	
Tricuspid valve atresia	5 0.6	0 0.0	18 0.9	<5 .	0 0.0	25 0.8	
Trisomy 13	5 0.6	<5 .	20 1.0	<5 .	<5 .	47 1.5	
Trisomy 18	13 1.6	<5 .	43 2.2	5 1.9	0 0.0	108 3.3	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	103 12.6	22 14.1	325 16.7	27 10.4	0 0.0	507 15.7	
Turner syndrome†	<5 .	<5 .	15 1.6	<5 .	0 0.0	32 2.0	
Ventricular septal defect	52 6.3	13 8.3	173 8.9	19 7.3	<5 .	260 8.0	1
Total live births §	81904	15599	194573	25939	2017	323512	
Male live births	42029	7885	98985	13281	1003	164983	
Female live births	39874	7714	95581	12658	1014	158521	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

†Turner syndrome prevalence per 10,000 female live births

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

§Total live births includes unknown gender

California**Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2010 - 2014 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Trisomy 13	32 <i>1.1</i>	15 <i>3.8</i>	47 <i>1.5</i>	
Trisomy 18	59 <i>2.1</i>	49 <i>12.3</i>	108 <i>3.3</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	235 <i>8.3</i>	272 <i>68.5</i>	507 <i>15.7</i>	
Total live births	283750	39686	323512	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

- 1.Data for this condition include only cases with congestive heart failure or cases confirmed by cath or surgery. If the defect is a component of another major heart malformation it is not counted separately.
- 2.Data for this condition exclude submucous cleft and and bifid uvula.
- 3.Data for this condition include only cases confirmed by imaging, surgery, or physician review.
- 4.Data for this condition exclude cases of limb reduction deformity of unspecified limb.
- 5.Data for this condition exclude anal stenosis.
- 6.Data for this condition include pentology of Fallot and pulmonary atresia with a ventricular septal defect. Data for this condition exclude trilogly of Fallot.

General comments

- <5 indicates cell size suppressed to protect confidentiality or to indicate case count <5.
- Stillbirths greater than or equal to 20 weeks are included for all defect types.
- Terminations are included for all gestational ages.

Colorado**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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	18 <i>0.9</i>	5 <i>3.5</i>	14 <i>1.5</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	42 <i>1.3</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	34 <i>1.7</i>	3 <i>2.1</i>	24 <i>2.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>4.8</i>	63 <i>1.9</i>	
Anotia/microtia	28 <i>1.4</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	44 <i>4.8</i>	5 <i>4.3</i>	1 <i>4.8</i>	83 <i>2.5</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	62 <i>3.1</i>	3 <i>2.1</i>	32 <i>3.5</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	100 <i>3.1</i>	
Atrial septal defect	2492 <i>123.5</i>	251 <i>175.1</i>	1247 <i>137.0</i>	157 <i>133.5</i>	42 <i>200.1</i>	4252 <i>129.8</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	78 <i>3.9</i>	11 <i>7.7</i>	38 <i>4.2</i>	3 <i>2.6</i>	1 <i>4.8</i>	139 <i>4.2</i>	
Biliary atresia	28 <i>1.4</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	13 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>4.8</i>	45 <i>1.4</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	5 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>0.2</i>	
Choanal atresia	42 <i>2.1</i>	4 <i>2.8</i>	17 <i>1.9</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	65 <i>2.0</i>	
Cleft lip alone	78 <i>3.9</i>	7 <i>4.9</i>	45 <i>4.9</i>	3 <i>2.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	137 <i>4.2</i>	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	148 <i>7.3</i>	9 <i>6.3</i>	87 <i>9.6</i>	7 <i>6.0</i>	3 <i>14.3</i>	264 <i>8.1</i>	
Cleft palate alone	182 <i>9.0</i>	7 <i>4.9</i>	72 <i>7.9</i>	13 <i>11.1</i>	3 <i>14.3</i>	286 <i>8.7</i>	
Cloacal exstrophy	126 <i>6.2</i>	12 <i>8.4</i>	74 <i>8.1</i>	11 <i>9.4</i>	1 <i>4.8</i>	229 <i>7.0</i>	
Clubfoot	383 <i>19.0</i>	16 <i>11.2</i>	169 <i>18.6</i>	17 <i>14.5</i>	5 <i>23.8</i>	614 <i>18.8</i>	
Coarctation of the aorta	192 <i>9.5</i>	16 <i>11.2</i>	86 <i>9.4</i>	4 <i>3.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	306 <i>9.3</i>	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	22 <i>1.1</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	10 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>4.8</i>	35 <i>1.1</i>	
Congenital cataract	46 <i>2.3</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	23 <i>2.5</i>	3 <i>2.6</i>	1 <i>4.8</i>	76 <i>2.3</i>	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	44 <i>2.2</i>	4 <i>2.8</i>	15 <i>1.6</i>	2 <i>1.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	79 <i>2.4</i>	
Deletion 22q11.2	26 <i>1.3</i>	5 <i>3.5</i>	14 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	47 <i>1.4</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	37 <i>1.8</i>	3 <i>2.1</i>	22 <i>2.4</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	66 <i>2.0</i>	
Double outlet right ventricle	30 <i>1.5</i>	5 <i>3.5</i>	27 <i>3.0</i>	4 <i>3.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	68 <i>2.1</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	29 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>0.8</i>	2 <i>1.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	38 <i>1.2</i>	
Encephalocele	16 <i>0.8</i>	3 <i>2.1</i>	13 <i>1.4</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	35 <i>1.1</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	95 <i>4.7</i>	2 <i>1.4</i>	42 <i>4.6</i>	5 <i>4.3</i>	1 <i>4.8</i>	148 <i>4.5</i>	
Gastroschisis	74 <i>3.7</i>	6 <i>4.2</i>	50 <i>5.5</i>	3 <i>2.6</i>	3 <i>14.3</i>	145 <i>4.4</i>	
Holoprosencephaly	13 <i>0.6</i>	3 <i>2.1</i>	14 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	33 <i>1.0</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	53 <i>2.6</i>	2 <i>1.4</i>	31 <i>3.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	89 <i>2.7</i>	
Hypospadias*	1391 <i>134.4</i>	105 <i>143.2</i>	344 <i>73.9</i>	48 <i>80.7</i>	17 <i>155.4</i>	1931 <i>115.1</i>	
Interrupted aortic arch	19 <i>0.9</i>	4 <i>2.8</i>	6 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	29 <i>0.9</i>	
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	88 <i>4.4</i>	5 <i>3.5</i>	48 <i>5.3</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	156 <i>4.8</i>	

Colorado**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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		
Omphalocele	39 <i>1.9</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	20 <i>2.2</i>	2 <i>1.7</i>	1 <i>4.8</i>	76 <i>2.3</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	133 <i>6.6</i>	15 <i>10.5</i>	61 <i>6.7</i>	7 <i>6.0</i>	2 <i>9.5</i>	223 <i>6.8</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	34 <i>1.7</i>	8 <i>5.6</i>	22 <i>2.4</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	67 <i>2.0</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	80 <i>4.0</i>	11 <i>7.7</i>	42 <i>4.6</i>	8 <i>6.8</i>	4 <i>19.1</i>	158 <i>4.8</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	106 <i>5.3</i>	13 <i>9.1</i>	51 <i>5.6</i>	5 <i>4.3</i>	3 <i>14.3</i>	191 <i>5.8</i>	
Single ventricle	20 <i>1.0</i>	2 <i>1.4</i>	10 <i>1.1</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	34 <i>1.0</i>	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	93 <i>4.6</i>	5 <i>3.5</i>	64 <i>7.0</i>	6 <i>5.1</i>	1 <i>4.8</i>	174 <i>5.3</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	60 <i>3.0</i>	4 <i>2.8</i>	41 <i>4.5</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	1 <i>4.8</i>	117 <i>3.6</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	56 <i>2.8</i>	3 <i>2.1</i>	35 <i>3.8</i>	2 <i>1.7</i>	1 <i>4.8</i>	98 <i>3.0</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection	13 <i>0.6</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	22 <i>2.4</i>	2 <i>1.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	39 <i>1.2</i>	
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	55 <i>2.7</i>	3 <i>2.1</i>	22 <i>2.4</i>	5 <i>4.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	85 <i>2.6</i>	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	44 <i>2.2</i>	3 <i>2.1</i>	19 <i>2.1</i>	5 <i>4.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	71 <i>2.2</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	27 <i>1.3</i>	7 <i>4.9</i>	12 <i>1.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	47 <i>1.4</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia	30 <i>1.5</i>	7 <i>4.9</i>	12 <i>1.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	50 <i>1.5</i>	
Trisomy 13	21 <i>1.0</i>	4 <i>2.8</i>	20 <i>2.2</i>	2 <i>1.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	88 <i>2.7</i>	
Trisomy 18	34 <i>1.7</i>	6 <i>4.2</i>	23 <i>2.5</i>	9 <i>7.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	159 <i>4.9</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	273 <i>13.5</i>	31 <i>21.6</i>	181 <i>19.9</i>	15 <i>12.8</i>	4 <i>19.1</i>	733 <i>22.4</i>	
Turner syndrome†	23 <i>2.3</i>	3 <i>4.3</i>	17 <i>3.8</i>	4 <i>6.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	71 <i>4.4</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	1012 <i>50.1</i>	88 <i>61.4</i>	559 <i>61.4</i>	56 <i>47.6</i>	24 <i>114.3</i>	1774 <i>54.2</i>	
Total live births §	201818	14332	91040	11756	2099	327457	
Male live births	103474	7331	46556	5947	1094	167737	
Female live births	98341	7000	44482	5808	1005	159713	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

†Turner syndrome prevalence per 10,000 female live births

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

§Total live births includes unknown gender

Colorado**Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2010 - 2014 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Gastroschisis	132 <i>4.9</i>	6 <i>1.1</i>	145 <i>4.4</i>	
Trisomy 13	29 <i>1.1</i>	13 <i>2.3</i>	88 <i>2.7</i>	
Trisomy 18	40 <i>1.5</i>	31 <i>5.5</i>	159 <i>4.9</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	254 <i>9.4</i>	257 <i>45.3</i>	733 <i>22.4</i>	
Total live births	270605	56784	327457	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Delaware**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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	5 <i>1.8</i>	2 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>1.3</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	4 <i>1.4</i>	5 <i>3.5</i>	4 <i>5.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	13 <i>2.5</i>	
Anotia/microtia	9 <i>3.2</i>	4 <i>2.8</i>	9 <i>13.1</i>	2 <i>7.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	24 <i>4.6</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	4 <i>1.4</i>	2 <i>1.4</i>	2 <i>2.9</i>	1 <i>3.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	9 <i>1.7</i>	
Atrial septal defect	84 <i>29.6</i>	34 <i>24.0</i>	29 <i>42.4</i>	7 <i>27.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	156 <i>29.7</i>	1
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	16 <i>5.6</i>	12 <i>8.5</i>	6 <i>8.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	35 <i>6.7</i>	
Biliary atresia	2 <i>0.7</i>	2 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>0.8</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	2 <i>0.7</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>0.6</i>	
Choanal atresia	2 <i>0.7</i>	4 <i>2.8</i>	2 <i>2.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	8 <i>1.5</i>	
Cleft lip alone	9 <i>3.2</i>	2 <i>1.4</i>	3 <i>4.4</i>	1 <i>3.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	15 <i>2.9</i>	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	18 <i>6.3</i>	6 <i>4.2</i>	6 <i>8.8</i>	1 <i>3.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	33 <i>6.3</i>	
Cleft palate alone	20 <i>7.0</i>	8 <i>5.7</i>	5 <i>7.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	33 <i>6.3</i>	2
Cloacal exstrophy	1 <i>0.4</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.4</i>	
Clubfoot	54 <i>19.0</i>	23 <i>16.3</i>	14 <i>20.4</i>	5 <i>19.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	96 <i>18.3</i>	
Coarctation of the aorta	24 <i>8.4</i>	5 <i>3.5</i>	7 <i>10.2</i>	4 <i>15.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	40 <i>7.6</i>	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	
Congenital cataract	9 <i>3.2</i>	2 <i>1.4</i>	2 <i>2.9</i>	2 <i>7.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	15 <i>2.9</i>	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	2 <i>0.7</i>	5 <i>3.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>3.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	8 <i>1.5</i>	3
Craniosynostosis	22 <i>7.7</i>	3 <i>2.1</i>	2 <i>2.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	28 <i>5.3</i>	
Deletion 22q11.2	5 <i>1.8</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>1.1</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	5 <i>1.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>3.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>1.1</i>	
Double outlet right ventricle	3 <i>1.1</i>	3 <i>2.1</i>	2 <i>2.9</i>	1 <i>3.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	10 <i>1.9</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	2 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.5</i>	
Encephalocele	2 <i>0.7</i>	2 <i>1.4</i>	2 <i>2.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>1.1</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	3 <i>1.1</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	1 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>1.0</i>	
Gastroschisis	21 <i>7.4</i>	11 <i>7.8</i>	5 <i>7.3</i>	2 <i>7.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	40 <i>7.6</i>	
Holoprosencephaly	1 <i>0.4</i>	3 <i>2.1</i>	2 <i>2.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>1.1</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	12 <i>4.2</i>	5 <i>3.5</i>	4 <i>5.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>87.0</i>	22 <i>4.2</i>	
Hypospadias*	154 <i>106.3</i>	49 <i>67.8</i>	16 <i>45.9</i>	14 <i>104.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	235 <i>87.6</i>	
Interrupted aortic arch	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>	

Delaware**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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		
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	20 <i>7.0</i>	14 <i>9.9</i>	6 <i>8.8</i>	3 <i>11.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	44 <i>8.4</i>	
Omphalocele	4 <i>1.4</i>	6 <i>4.2</i>	2 <i>2.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	12 <i>2.3</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	37 <i>13.0</i>	28 <i>19.8</i>	11 <i>16.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>87.0</i>	78 <i>14.8</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	10 <i>3.5</i>	5 <i>3.5</i>	5 <i>7.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	20 <i>3.8</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	19 <i>6.7</i>	3 <i>2.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>7.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	24 <i>4.6</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	32 <i>11.3</i>	8 <i>5.7</i>	2 <i>2.9</i>	1 <i>3.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	43 <i>8.2</i>	
Single ventricle	3 <i>1.1</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	1 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>1.0</i>	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	7 <i>2.5</i>	7 <i>4.9</i>	4 <i>5.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	18 <i>3.4</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	4 <i>1.4</i>	3 <i>2.1</i>	3 <i>4.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	10 <i>1.9</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	13 <i>4.6</i>	7 <i>4.9</i>	2 <i>2.9</i>	2 <i>7.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	24 <i>4.6</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection	3 <i>1.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>7.3</i>	1 <i>4.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	8 <i>1.9</i>	
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	11 <i>3.9</i>	2 <i>1.4</i>	3 <i>4.4</i>	1 <i>3.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	17 <i>3.2</i>	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	3 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>2.9</i>	1 <i>3.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>1.1</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	6 <i>2.1</i>	4 <i>2.8</i>	1 <i>1.5</i>	1 <i>3.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	12 <i>2.3</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia	2 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>3.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>0.6</i>	
Trisomy 13	3 <i>1.1</i>	3 <i>2.1</i>	2 <i>2.9</i>	1 <i>3.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	9 <i>1.7</i>	
Trisomy 18	10 <i>3.5</i>	2 <i>1.4</i>	4 <i>5.8</i>	2 <i>7.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	18 <i>3.4</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	44 <i>15.5</i>	17 <i>12.0</i>	12 <i>17.5</i>	5 <i>19.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	79 <i>15.0</i>	
Turner syndrome†	4 <i>2.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>6.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>2.3</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	252 <i>88.7</i>	83 <i>58.7</i>	71 <i>103.7</i>	20 <i>77.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	432 <i>82.2</i>	4
Total live births	28405	14151	6847	2588	115	52546	
Male live births	14494	7228	3488	1345	45	26821	
Female live births	13911	6923	3359	1243	70	25725	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

†Turner syndrome prevalence per 10,000 female live births

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

Delaware**Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2010 - 2014 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Gastroschisis	37 8.2	3 4.1	40 7.6	
Trisomy 13	7 1.6	2 2.7	9 1.7	
Trisomy 18	5 1.1	13 17.6	18 3.4	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	40 8.9	39 52.8	79 15.0	
Total live births	45157	7389	52546	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

- 1.Data for this condition include atrial septal fenestrations and exclude atrial septal defects that self-close (not present after a month), which are considered patent foramen ovals.
- 2.Data for this condition include Pierre Robin anomalies with cleft palate.
- 3.Data for this condition include only cases involving surgical intervention.
- 4.Data for this condition include probable cases only if the defect was found prenatally and the fetus died without a confirmatory autopsy.

General comments

- All heart defects require an echocardiogram report. Trivial or limited defects are excluded. State did not perform CCHD screening during the years 2010 -2013.
- Fetal deaths (including terminations) are included if the fetus weighed 350 grams or higher; in the absence of weight at least 20 weeks gestation or greater. Registry did not distinguish spontaneous terminations from elective terminations -stillbirths, miscarriages, and terminations were all reported together during the years 2010 - 2012.

Florida**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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	37 0.8	27 1.1	20 0.7	<5 .	0 0.0	85 0.8	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	47 1.0	27 1.1	39 1.3	<5 .	0 0.0	116 1.1	
Anotia/microtia	28 0.6	11 0.5	43 1.5	7 2.2	0 0.0	93 0.9	
Aortic valve stenosis	71 1.5	19 0.8	39 1.3	<5 .	<5 .	137 1.3	
Atrial septal defect	4963 104.7	3097 130.5	4044 136.5	285 90.1	22 168.3	12739 119.4	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	210 4.4	117 4.9	86 2.9	14 4.4	<5 .	442 4.1	1
Biliary atresia	37 0.8	34 1.4	14 0.5	<5 .	0 0.0	91 0.9	
Bladder exstrophy	13 0.3	5 0.2	<5 .	0 0.0	0 0.0	21 0.2	
Choanal atresia	99 2.1	36 1.5	61 2.1	5 1.6	<5 .	207 1.9	
Cleft lip alone	140 3.0	37 1.6	53 1.8	<5 .	0 0.0	241 2.3	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	279 5.9	83 3.5	137 4.6	17 5.4	<5 .	531 5.0	
Cleft palate alone	288 6.1	82 3.5	139 4.7	26 8.2	<5 .	549 5.1	
Cloacal exstrophy	293 6.2	169 7.1	196 6.6	11 3.5	<5 .	692 6.5	
Clubfoot	749 15.8	255 10.7	361 12.2	35 11.1	<5 .	1438 13.5	
Coarctation of the aorta	398 8.4	150 6.3	170 5.7	18 5.7	<5 .	762 7.1	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	37 0.8	16 0.7	18 0.6	<5 .	0 0.0	76 0.7	
Congenital cataract	82 1.7	25 1.1	32 1.1	<5 .	0 0.0	145 1.4	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	63 1.3	55 2.3	27 0.9	<5 .	0 0.0	149 1.4	
Deletion 22q11.2	20 0.4	5 0.2	7 0.2	0 0.0	0 0.0	32 0.3	
Diaphragmatic hernia	146 3.1	75 3.2	92 3.1	11 3.5	<5 .	334 3.1	
Double outlet right ventricle	111 2.3	54 2.3	66 2.2	10 3.2	<5 .	252 2.4	
Ebstein anomaly	38 0.8	13 0.5	14 0.5	<5 .	0 0.0	71 0.7	
Encephalocele	32 0.7	21 0.9	22 0.7	<5 .	0 0.0	78 0.7	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	124 2.6	52 2.2	68 2.3	9 2.8	<5 .	258 2.4	
Gastroschisis	284 6.0	63 2.7	131 4.4	11 3.5	<5 .	499 4.7	2
Holoprosencephaly	221 4.7	128 5.4	114 3.8	16 5.1	0 0.0	490 4.6	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	174 3.7	82 3.5	70 2.4	8 2.5	0 0.0	343 3.2	
Hypospadias*	2175 89.3	836 69.3	840 55.4	83 51.1	5 74.4	4032 73.8	
Interrupted aortic arch	18 0.4	13 0.5	19 0.6	<5 .	0 0.0	55 0.5	
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	186 3.9	90 3.8	104 3.5	13 4.1	<5 .	403 3.8	

Florida**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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		
Omphalocele	116 <i>2.4</i>	83 <i>3.5</i>	40 <i>1.4</i>	<5 <i>.</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	246 <i>2.3</i>	2
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	410 <i>8.7</i>	300 <i>12.6</i>	275 <i>9.3</i>	21 <i>6.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1035 <i>9.7</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	66 <i>1.4</i>	41 <i>1.7</i>	41 <i>1.4</i>	<5 <i>.</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	158 <i>1.5</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	187 <i>3.9</i>	103 <i>4.3</i>	127 <i>4.3</i>	9 <i>2.8</i>	<5 <i>.</i>	443 <i>4.2</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	274 <i>5.8</i>	140 <i>5.9</i>	153 <i>5.2</i>	10 <i>3.2</i>	<5 <i>.</i>	592 <i>5.5</i>	
Single ventricle	59 <i>1.2</i>	45 <i>1.9</i>	37 <i>1.2</i>	5 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	149 <i>1.4</i>	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	243 <i>5.1</i>	119 <i>5.0</i>	131 <i>4.4</i>	20 <i>6.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	523 <i>4.9</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	163 <i>3.4</i>	49 <i>2.1</i>	71 <i>2.4</i>	10 <i>3.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	296 <i>2.8</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	247 <i>5.2</i>	120 <i>5.1</i>	121 <i>4.1</i>	16 <i>5.1</i>	<5 <i>.</i>	525 <i>4.9</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection	37 <i>0.8</i>	29 <i>1.2</i>	27 <i>0.9</i>	<5 <i>.</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	97 <i>0.9</i>	
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	151 <i>3.2</i>	38 <i>1.6</i>	53 <i>1.8</i>	<5 <i>.</i>	<5 <i>.</i>	254 <i>2.4</i>	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	127 <i>2.7</i>	30 <i>1.3</i>	46 <i>1.6</i>	<5 <i>.</i>	<5 <i>.</i>	214 <i>2.0</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	43 <i>0.9</i>	37 <i>1.6</i>	22 <i>0.7</i>	<5 <i>.</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	108 <i>1.0</i>	3
Trisomy 13	53 <i>1.1</i>	31 <i>1.3</i>	22 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	107 <i>1.0</i>	
Trisomy 18	84 <i>1.8</i>	71 <i>3.0</i>	55 <i>1.9</i>	7 <i>2.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	226 <i>2.1</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	640 <i>13.5</i>	295 <i>12.4</i>	405 <i>13.7</i>	54 <i>17.1</i>	<5 <i>.</i>	1443 <i>13.5</i>	
Turner syndrome†	39 <i>1.7</i>	13 <i>1.1</i>	25 <i>1.7</i>	<5 <i>.</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	81 <i>1.6</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	3037 <i>64.1</i>	1354 <i>57.0</i>	2101 <i>70.9</i>	174 <i>55.0</i>	9 <i>68.9</i>	6863 <i>64.3</i>	4
Total live births §	473964	237370	296196	31617	1307	1067186	
Male live births	243632	120660	151514	16253	672	546545	
Female live births	230329	116708	144680	15363	635	520631	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

†Turner syndrome prevalence per 10,000 female live births. Excludes male phenotype.

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

§Total live births includes unknown gender

Florida**Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2010 - 2014 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Gastroschisis	486 <i>5.4</i>	13 <i>0.8</i>	499 <i>4.7</i>	2
Trisomy 13	67 <i>0.7</i>	40 <i>2.4</i>	107 <i>1.0</i>	
Trisomy 18	116 <i>1.3</i>	110 <i>6.7</i>	226 <i>2.1</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	731 <i>8.1</i>	712 <i>43.2</i>	1443 <i>13.5</i>	
Total live births	902227	164892	1067186	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

- 1.Data for this condition include canal type atrioventricular septal defect.
- 2.Data for this condition may differ from previous reports due to ICD-9-CM coding system changes.
- 3.Data for this condition include congenital tricuspid stenosis.
- 4.Data for this condition include probable cases.

General comments

-Data for conditions only includes live births.

Georgia (Metropolitan Atlanta Congenital Defects Program)
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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	17 3.0	17 2.1	13 3.3	1 0.7	0 0.0	60 2.9	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	13 2.3	10 1.2	6 1.5	2 1.4	0 0.0	33 1.6	
Anotia/microtia	9 1.6	8 1.0	16 4.0	5 3.4	0 0.0	39 1.9	
Aortic valve stenosis	12 2.1	4 0.5	10 2.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	28 1.4	
Atrial septal defect	75 13.2	148 17.9	48 12.0	18 12.3	0 0.0	329 16.1	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	35 6.2	63 7.6	14 3.5	3 2.0	0 0.0	131 6.4	
Biliary atresia	3 0.5	1 0.1	2 0.5	0 0.0	1 68.0	10 0.5	
Bladder exstrophy	4 0.7	1 0.1	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	6 0.3	
Choanal atresia	2 0.4	9 1.1	3 0.8	0 0.0	0 0.0	14 0.7	
Cleft lip alone	20 3.5	17 2.1	12 3.0	7 4.8	0 0.0	61 3.0	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	30 5.3	32 3.9	20 5.0	10 6.8	0 0.0	110 5.4	
Cleft palate alone	25 4.4	33 4.0	15 3.8	11 7.5	0 0.0	96 4.7	
Cloacal exstrophy	1 0.2	1 0.1	0 0.0	1 0.7	0 0.0	3 0.1	
Clubfoot	69 12.2	123 14.9	53 13.3	14 9.6	1 68.0	288 14.1	
Coarctation of the aorta	40 7.1	44 5.3	25 6.3	5 3.4	0 0.0	124 6.1	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	2 0.4	4 0.5	2 0.5	3 2.0	0 0.0	11 0.5	
Congenital cataract	9 1.6	17 2.1	8 2.0	3 2.0	0 0.0	38 1.9	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	5 0.9	17 2.1	10 2.5	2 1.4	0 0.0	41 2.0	
Craniosynostosis	23 4.1	20 2.4	8 2.0	2 1.4	1 68.0	68 3.3	
Deletion 22q11.2	4 0.7	10 1.2	2 0.5	1 0.7	0 0.0	20 1.0	
Diaphragmatic hernia	10 1.8	24 2.9	11 2.8	3 2.0	0 0.0	64 3.1	
Double outlet right ventricle	9 1.6	20 2.4	11 2.8	3 2.0	0 0.0	47 2.3	
Ebstein anomaly	0 0.0	5 0.6	2 0.5	2 1.4	0 0.0	9 0.4	
Encephalocele	2 0.4	6 0.7	4 1.0	4 2.7	0 0.0	21 1.0	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	19 3.3	25 3.0	4 1.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	52 2.5	
Gastroschisis	26 4.6	26 3.1	18 4.5	3 2.0	0 0.0	83 4.1	
Holoprosencephaly	14 2.5	18 2.2	7 1.8	5 3.4	0 0.0	51 2.5	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	21 3.7	20 2.4	7 1.8	6 4.1	0 0.0	59 2.9	
Hypospadias*	213 73.0	280 66.7	67 33.0	35 47.3	1 133.3	670 64.5	
Interrupted aortic arch	3 0.5	5 0.6	0 0.0	1 0.7	0 0.0	13 0.6	

Georgia (Metropolitan Atlanta Congenital Defects Program)
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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		
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	16 2.8	40 4.8	15 3.8	2 1.4	0 0.0	83 4.1	
Omphalocele	16 2.8	35 4.2	9 2.3	4 2.7	1 68.0	79 3.9	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	45 7.9	57 6.9	29 7.3	9 6.1	0 0.0	160 7.8	
Pulmonary valve atresia	13 2.3	19 2.3	10 2.5	3 2.0	0 0.0	51 2.5	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	29 5.1	27 3.3	16 4.0	7 4.8	0 0.0	82 4.0	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	40 7.1	56 6.8	13 3.3	10 6.8	0 0.0	133 6.5	
Single ventricle	2 0.4	12 1.4	7 1.8	2 1.4	0 0.0	27 1.3	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	18 3.2	26 3.1	9 2.3	3 2.0	0 0.0	64 3.1	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	26 4.6	29 3.5	14 3.5	4 2.7	0 0.0	82 4.0	
Tetralogy of Fallot	36 6.3	37 4.5	6 1.5	6 4.1	0 0.0	95 4.7	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection	5 0.9	5 0.6	9 2.3	5 3.4	0 0.0	26 1.3	
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	22 3.9	22 2.7	10 2.5	1 0.7	0 0.0	64 3.1	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	21 3.7	16 1.9	5 1.3	1 0.7	0 0.0	52 2.5	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	8 1.4	14 1.7	6 1.5	4 2.7	0 0.0	34 1.7	
Tricuspid valve atresia	6 1.1	4 0.5	2 0.5	3 2.0	0 0.0	16 0.8	
Trisomy 13	13 2.3	19 2.3	7 1.8	2 1.4	0 0.0	49 2.4	
Trisomy 18	27 4.8	33 4.0	10 2.5	6 4.1	1 68.0	96 4.7	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	128 22.6	119 14.4	76 19.1	24 16.4	1 68.0	399 19.6	
Turner syndrome†	13 4.7	20 4.9	1 0.5	2 2.8	0 0.0	42 4.2	
Ventricular septal defect	347 61.2	357 43.1	237 59.4	66 45.0	0 0.0	1118 54.8	
Total live births	56735	82809	39869	14651	147	204011	
Male live births	29187	41988	20278	7405	75	103930	
Female live births	27548	40821	19591	7246	72	100081	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

†Turner syndrome prevalence per 10,000 female live births

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

Georgia (Metropolitan Atlanta Congenital Defects Program)
Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2010 - 2014 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Gastroschisis	76 <i>4.7</i>	5 <i>1.1</i>	83 <i>4.1</i>	
Trisomy 13	30 <i>1.9</i>	19 <i>4.3</i>	49 <i>2.4</i>	
Trisomy 18	29 <i>1.8</i>	63 <i>14.4</i>	96 <i>4.7</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	174 <i>10.9</i>	213 <i>48.6</i>	399 <i>19.6</i>	
Total live births	160164	43831	204011	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

General comments

- Cases for which the date of delivery was unknown are included in the year of their last known prenatal test.
- Elective terminations include all gestational ages.
- Live births include gestational ages greater than or equal to 20 weeks.
- Prior to 2012 data include 5 counties. Data for 2012-2014 include only 3 of the original 5 counties.
- Stillbirths include gestational ages greater than or equal to 20 weeks.

Hawaii**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 (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	2 4.7	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 0.7	0 0.0	4 2.1	
Anotia/microtia	1 2.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 0.5	
Atrial septal defect	7 16.3	0 0.0	4 134.2	18 13.3	0 0.0	35 18.5	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	1 2.3	0 0.0	1 33.6	3 2.2	0 0.0	5 2.6	
Biliary atresia	1 2.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 1.5	0 0.0	3 1.6	
Bladder exstrophy	1 2.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 0.5	
Choanal atresia	1 2.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 0.5	
Cleft lip alone	3 7.0	0 0.0	2 67.1	8 5.9	0 0.0	14 7.4	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	1 2.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	7 5.2	0 0.0	9 4.7	
Cleft palate alone	2 4.7	0 0.0	0 0.0	4 3.0	0 0.0	7 3.7	
Coarctation of the aorta	1 2.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	3 2.2	0 0.0	4 2.1	
Ebstein anomaly	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 0.7	0 0.0	1 0.5	
Encephalocele	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 1.5	0 0.0	2 1.1	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	1 2.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	3 2.2	0 0.0	5 2.6	
Gastroschisis	2 4.7	0 0.0	0 0.0	9 6.7	0 0.0	12 6.3	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 1.5	0 0.0	3 1.6	
Hypospadias*	6 27.6	0 0.0	2 123.5	40 57.8	0 0.0	54 56.0	
Omphalocele	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 33.6	3 2.2	0 0.0	4 2.1	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	5 11.7	0 0.0	1 33.6	5 3.7	0 0.0	12 6.3	
Pulmonary valve atresia	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 1.5	0 0.0	2 1.1	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	3 7.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	8 5.9	0 0.0	12 6.3	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	1 2.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	6 4.4	0 0.0	8 4.2	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 0.7	0 0.0	1 0.5	
Tetralogy of Fallot	1 2.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 0.7	0 0.0	2 1.1	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 1.5	0 0.0	2 1.1	
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	0 0.0	1 20.0	1 33.6	6 4.4	0 0.0	8 4.2	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 33.6	3 2.2	0 0.0	4 2.1	
Tricuspid valve atresia	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 33.6	3 2.2	0 0.0	4 2.1	
Trisomy 13	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 1.5	0 0.0	2 1.1	
Trisomy 18	3 7.0	0 0.0	1 33.6	6 4.4	0 0.0	15 7.9	

Hawaii**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2012 (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		
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	5 <i>11.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>67.1</i>	14 <i>10.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	29 <i>15.3</i>	
Turner syndrome†	1 <i>4.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>2.2</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	8 <i>18.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>134.2</i>	29 <i>21.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	50 <i>26.4</i>	
Total live births §	4282	501	298	13532	237	18965	
Male live births	2172	251	162	6918	113	9645	
Female live births	2110	250	136	6614	124	9263	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

†Turner syndrome prevalence per 10,000 female live births

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

§Total live births includes unknown gender

Hawaii**Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2012 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Gastroschisis	12 <i>7.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	12 <i>6.3</i>	
Trisomy 13	1 <i>0.6</i>	1 <i>3.0</i>	2 <i>1.1</i>	
Trisomy 18	8 <i>5.2</i>	7 <i>20.7</i>	15 <i>7.9</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	13 <i>8.4</i>	16 <i>47.3</i>	29 <i>15.3</i>	
Total live births	15497	3382	18965	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

General comments

- Fetal deaths are defined as baby born dead (without heart rate or respiration) during or after 18th gestation week; includes babies that died during childbirth.
- Terminations limited to 20 weeks gestation and 350 gms.

Illinois**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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	59 <i>1.4</i>	18 <i>1.3</i>	42 <i>2.4</i>	4 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	126 <i>1.6</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	69 <i>1.6</i>	20 <i>1.5</i>	37 <i>2.1</i>	6 <i>1.2</i>	1 <i>6.3</i>	133 <i>1.7</i>	
Anotia/microtia	52 <i>1.2</i>	8 <i>0.6</i>	70 <i>4.0</i>	8 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	138 <i>1.7</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	64 <i>1.5</i>	11 <i>0.8</i>	29 <i>1.7</i>	7 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	111 <i>1.4</i>	
Atrial septal defect	1148 <i>27.3</i>	406 <i>29.8</i>	513 <i>29.4</i>	147 <i>30.0</i>	7 <i>44.4</i>	2228 <i>27.8</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	201 <i>4.8</i>	75 <i>5.5</i>	81 <i>4.6</i>	14 <i>2.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	373 <i>4.7</i>	1
Biliary atresia	7 <i>0.2</i>	6 <i>0.4</i>	5 <i>0.3</i>	4 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	22 <i>0.3</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	11 <i>0.3</i>	2 <i>0.1</i>	5 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	20 <i>0.2</i>	
Choanal atresia	53 <i>1.3</i>	16 <i>1.2</i>	20 <i>1.1</i>	4 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	93 <i>1.2</i>	
Cleft lip alone	136 <i>3.2</i>	37 <i>2.7</i>	39 <i>2.2</i>	15 <i>3.1</i>	2 <i>12.7</i>	230 <i>2.9</i>	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	215 <i>5.1</i>	48 <i>3.5</i>	131 <i>7.5</i>	27 <i>5.5</i>	1 <i>6.3</i>	422 <i>5.3</i>	
Cleft palate alone	242 <i>5.8</i>	59 <i>4.3</i>	88 <i>5.0</i>	26 <i>5.3</i>	1 <i>6.3</i>	417 <i>5.2</i>	
Cloacal exstrophy	10 <i>0.2</i>	3 <i>0.2</i>	4 <i>0.2</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	18 <i>0.2</i>	
Clubfoot	347 <i>8.3</i>	116 <i>8.5</i>	163 <i>9.3</i>	27 <i>5.5</i>	1 <i>6.3</i>	657 <i>8.2</i>	
Coarctation of the aorta	170 <i>4.0</i>	42 <i>3.1</i>	80 <i>4.6</i>	14 <i>2.9</i>	1 <i>6.3</i>	307 <i>3.8</i>	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	24 <i>0.6</i>	3 <i>0.2</i>	14 <i>0.8</i>	3 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	44 <i>0.5</i>	
Congenital cataract	38 <i>0.9</i>	26 <i>1.9</i>	12 <i>0.7</i>	4 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	80 <i>1.0</i>	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	29 <i>0.7</i>	16 <i>1.2</i>	9 <i>0.5</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	55 <i>0.7</i>	
Craniosynostosis	74 <i>1.8</i>	13 <i>1.0</i>	32 <i>1.8</i>	6 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	125 <i>1.6</i>	
Deletion 22q11.2	30 <i>0.7</i>	14 <i>1.0</i>	12 <i>0.7</i>	5 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	62 <i>0.8</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	118 <i>2.8</i>	28 <i>2.1</i>	36 <i>2.1</i>	9 <i>1.8</i>	1 <i>6.3</i>	193 <i>2.4</i>	
Double outlet right ventricle	56 <i>1.3</i>	32 <i>2.3</i>	37 <i>2.1</i>	11 <i>2.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	136 <i>1.7</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	25 <i>0.6</i>	4 <i>0.3</i>	16 <i>0.9</i>	3 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	48 <i>0.6</i>	
Encephalocele	20 <i>0.5</i>	14 <i>1.0</i>	20 <i>1.1</i>	2 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	57 <i>0.7</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	116 <i>2.8</i>	24 <i>1.8</i>	42 <i>2.4</i>	7 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	189 <i>2.4</i>	
Gastroschisis	148 <i>3.5</i>	58 <i>4.3</i>	87 <i>5.0</i>	2 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	295 <i>3.7</i>	
Holoprosencephaly	31 <i>0.7</i>	12 <i>0.9</i>	30 <i>1.7</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	2 <i>12.7</i>	79 <i>1.0</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	74 <i>1.8</i>	31 <i>2.3</i>	30 <i>1.7</i>	7 <i>1.4</i>	1 <i>6.3</i>	144 <i>1.8</i>	
Hypospadias*	1475 <i>68.4</i>	366 <i>52.8</i>	257 <i>28.9</i>	123 <i>48.8</i>	6 <i>73.5</i>	2228 <i>54.4</i>	
Interrupted aortic arch	16 <i>0.4</i>	14 <i>1.0</i>	9 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	39 <i>0.5</i>	

Illinois**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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		
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	159 3.8	69 5.1	66 3.8	17 3.5	0 0.0	312 3.9	
Omphalocele	77 1.8	32 2.3	27 1.5	6 1.2	1 6.3	144 1.8	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	135 3.2	67 4.9	79 4.5	20 4.1	0 0.0	303 3.8	
Pulmonary valve atresia	7 0.2	7 0.5	6 0.3	1 0.2	0 0.0	21 0.3	2
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	151 3.6	52 3.8	62 3.6	12 2.4	2 12.7	279 3.5	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	257 6.1	85 6.2	108 6.2	30 6.1	0 0.0	485 6.1	
Single ventricle	16 0.4	8 0.6	4 0.2	3 0.6	0 0.0	31 0.4	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	90 2.1	28 2.1	55 3.2	11 2.2	1 6.3	186 2.3	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	138 3.3	38 2.8	65 3.7	10 2.0	0 0.0	251 3.1	
Tetralogy of Fallot	139 3.3	50 3.7	68 3.9	23 4.7	1 6.3	282 3.5	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection	30 0.7	9 0.7	26 1.5	3 0.6	0 0.0	68 0.8	
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	118 2.8	24 1.8	42 2.4	10 2.0	0 0.0	194 2.4	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	100 2.4	24 1.8	33 1.9	8 1.6	0 0.0	165 2.1	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	104 2.5	39 2.9	63 3.6	9 1.8	1 6.3	216 2.7	3
Tricuspid valve atresia	21 0.5	10 0.7	15 0.9	1 0.2	0 0.0	47 0.6	4
Trisomy 13	49 1.2	15 1.1	24 1.4	4 0.8	0 0.0	94 1.2	
Trisomy 18	98 2.3	26 1.9	54 3.1	8 1.6	1 6.3	195 2.4	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	549 13.1	129 9.5	352 20.2	48 9.8	3 19.0	1087 13.6	
Turner syndrome†	35 1.7	9 1.3	17 2.0	1 0.4	0 0.0	63 1.6	
Ventricular septal defect	1811 43.1	475 34.8	820 47.0	197 40.2	13 82.4	3319 41.4	5
Total live births §	419842	136370	174403	49056	1577	800824	
Male live births	215611	69330	88810	25230	816	409878	
Female live births	204223	67031	85586	23826	761	390921	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

†Turner syndrome prevalence per 10,000 female live births. Excludes male phenotype.

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

§Total live births includes unknown gender

Illinois**Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2010 - 2014 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Gastroschisis	273 <i>4.1</i>	13 <i>1.0</i>	295 <i>3.7</i>	
Trisomy 13	53 <i>0.8</i>	26 <i>2.0</i>	94 <i>1.2</i>	
Trisomy 18	88 <i>1.3</i>	52 <i>3.9</i>	195 <i>2.4</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	493 <i>7.4</i>	566 <i>42.8</i>	1087 <i>13.6</i>	
Total live births	668390	132360	800824	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

- 1.Data for this condition include inlet ventricular septal defects including common atrioventricular canal type ventricular septal defect.
- 2.Data for this condition exclude cases with tetralogy of Fallot or cases with a ventricular septal defect.
- 3.Data for this condition include tricuspid stenosis or hypoplasia.
- 4.Data for this condition exclude tricuspid stenosis or hypoplasia.
- 5.Data for this condition exclude probable cases, and inlet ventricular septal defects including common atrioventricular canal type ventricular septal defects.

General comments

-Data for all conditions include live births from birth to age 2 years and fetal deaths (these include stillbirths of 20 weeks gestation or more, and miscarriages where the families chose to hold funerals).

Indiana**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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	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>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	16 <i>0.5</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	19 <i>0.5</i>	
Anotia/microtia	19 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	8 <i>2.4</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	29 <i>0.7</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	33 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	37 <i>0.9</i>	
Atrial septal defect	807 <i>25.6</i>	147 <i>31.3</i>	83 <i>24.8</i>	18 <i>20.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1075 <i>25.8</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	87 <i>2.8</i>	11 <i>2.3</i>	3 <i>0.9</i>	3 <i>3.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	108 <i>2.6</i>	
Biliary atresia	7 <i>0.2</i>	3 <i>0.6</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	14 <i>0.3</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	6 <i>0.2</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>24.0</i>	9 <i>0.2</i>	
Choanal atresia	30 <i>1.0</i>	2 <i>0.4</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	35 <i>0.8</i>	
Cleft lip alone	66 <i>2.1</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	7 <i>2.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	74 <i>1.8</i>	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	125 <i>4.0</i>	11 <i>2.3</i>	18 <i>5.4</i>	5 <i>5.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	166 <i>4.0</i>	
Cleft palate alone	124 <i>3.9</i>	20 <i>4.3</i>	10 <i>3.0</i>	4 <i>4.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	161 <i>3.9</i>	
Cloacal exstrophy	35 <i>1.1</i>	5 <i>1.1</i>	5 <i>1.5</i>	2 <i>2.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	48 <i>1.2</i>	
Clubfoot	236 <i>7.5</i>	41 <i>8.7</i>	24 <i>7.2</i>	3 <i>3.4</i>	1 <i>24.0</i>	310 <i>7.4</i>	
Coarctation of the aorta	105 <i>3.3</i>	5 <i>1.1</i>	6 <i>1.8</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	118 <i>2.8</i>	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	9 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	10 <i>0.2</i>	
Congenital cataract	13 <i>0.4</i>	2 <i>0.4</i>	3 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	19 <i>0.5</i>	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	18 <i>0.6</i>	4 <i>0.9</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	24 <i>0.6</i>	
Craniosynostosis	303 <i>9.6</i>	30 <i>6.4</i>	28 <i>8.4</i>	7 <i>7.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	376 <i>9.0</i>	
Deletion 22q11.2	5 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	8 <i>0.2</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	59 <i>1.9</i>	6 <i>1.3</i>	4 <i>1.2</i>	2 <i>2.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	72 <i>1.7</i>	
Double outlet right ventricle	31 <i>1.0</i>	3 <i>0.6</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	37 <i>0.9</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	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>	14 <i>0.3</i>	
Encephalocele	14 <i>0.4</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	2 <i>2.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	20 <i>0.5</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	45 <i>1.4</i>	3 <i>0.6</i>	4 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	53 <i>1.3</i>	
Gastroschisis	93 <i>3.0</i>	5 <i>1.1</i>	10 <i>3.0</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	113 <i>2.7</i>	
Holoprosencephaly	102 <i>3.2</i>	15 <i>3.2</i>	10 <i>3.0</i>	2 <i>2.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	131 <i>3.1</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	54 <i>1.7</i>	6 <i>1.3</i>	6 <i>1.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	68 <i>1.6</i>	
Hypospadias*	772 <i>47.7</i>	72 <i>30.2</i>	35 <i>20.5</i>	8 <i>17.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	904 <i>42.4</i>	
Interrupted aortic arch	8 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	11 <i>0.3</i>	

Indiana**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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		
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	79 2.5	9 1.9	4 1.2	0 0.0	1 24.0	94 2.3	
Omphalocele	29 0.9	3 0.6	1 0.3	1 1.1	0 0.0	35 0.8	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	178 5.7	32 6.8	22 6.6	3 3.4	0 0.0	242 5.8	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	76 2.4	8 1.7	6 1.8	1 1.1	1 24.0	93 2.2	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	72 2.3	8 1.7	4 1.2	2 2.2	0 0.0	89 2.1	
Single ventricle	10 0.3	1 0.2	0 0.0	1 1.1	0 0.0	13 0.3	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	56 1.8	5 1.1	5 1.5	2 2.2	0 0.0	69 1.7	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	80 2.5	13 2.8	10 3.0	0 0.0	1 24.0	106 2.5	
Tetralogy of Fallot	60 1.9	13 2.8	5 1.5	2 2.2	1 24.0	83 2.0	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection	13 0.4	1 0.2	2 0.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	17 0.4	
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	47 1.5	3 0.6	3 0.9	0 0.0	0 0.0	54 1.3	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	16 0.5	4 0.9	0 0.0	1 1.1	0 0.0	22 0.5	
Trisomy 13	14 0.4	4 0.9	2 0.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	21 0.5	
Trisomy 18	20 0.6	6 1.3	6 1.8	1 1.1	0 0.0	34 0.8	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	282 9.0	37 7.9	27 8.1	6 6.7	0 0.0	362 8.7	
Turner syndrome†	13 0.8	3 1.3	1 0.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	17 0.8	
Ventricular septal defect	778 24.7	92 19.6	83 24.8	17 19.0	1 24.0	1000 24.0	
Total live births	314710	46983	33481	8932	417	416149	
Male live births	161697	23878	17077	4662	204	213436	
Female live births	153013	23105	16404	4270	213	202713	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

†Turner syndrome prevalence per 10,000 female live births

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

Indiana**Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2010 - 2014 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Gastroschisis	109 2.9	4 0.9	113 2.7	
Trisomy 13	20 0.5	1 0.2	21 0.5	
Trisomy 18	17 0.5	17 3.7	34 0.8	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	224 6.1	138 29.7	362 8.7	
Total live births	369548	46532	416149	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

General comments

- Data for 2010-2014 are provisional.
- Data for conditions include probable and possible cases.

Iowa**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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	34 2.1	3 3.3	5 3.6	1 1.7	0 0.0	46 2.4	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	25 1.6	1 1.1	4 2.9	0 0.0	0 0.0	32 1.6	
Anotia/microtia	30 1.9	1 1.1	7 5.1	2 3.3	0 0.0	42 2.2	
Aortic valve stenosis	40 2.5	0 0.0	3 2.2	2 3.3	0 0.0	45 2.3	
Atrial septal defect	511 31.9	42 45.7	42 30.4	11 18.3	0 0.0	619 31.9	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	94 5.9	13 14.1	9 6.5	2 3.3	0 0.0	122 6.3	
Biliary atresia	4 0.2	1 1.1	1 0.7	0 0.0	0 0.0	6 0.3	
Bladder exstrophy	5 0.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	5 0.3	
Choanal atresia	22 1.4	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	22 1.1	
Cleft lip alone	60 3.7	3 3.3	9 6.5	2 3.3	1 11.0	77 4.0	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	91 5.7	4 4.4	9 6.5	4 6.6	0 0.0	110 5.7	
Cleft palate alone	129 8.1	5 5.4	10 7.2	5 8.3	0 0.0	150 7.7	
Cloacal exstrophy	2 0.1	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 0.1	
Clubfoot	280 17.5	14 15.2	22 15.9	8 13.3	2 22.1	336 17.3	
Coarctation of the aorta	104 6.5	1 1.1	7 5.1	1 1.7	0 0.0	114 5.9	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	7 0.4	0 0.0	1 0.7	0 0.0	0 0.0	8 0.4	
Congenital cataract	71 4.4	4 4.4	6 4.3	1 1.7	1 11.0	84 4.3	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	18 1.1	2 2.2	0 0.0	2 3.3	1 11.0	23 1.2	
Craniosynostosis	105 6.6	5 5.4	11 8.0	2 3.3	0 0.0	124 6.4	
Deletion 22q11.2	23 1.4	3 3.3	1 0.7	1 1.7	0 0.0	28 1.4	
Diaphragmatic hernia	49 3.1	3 3.3	3 2.2	4 6.6	0 0.0	61 3.1	
Double outlet right ventricle	26 1.6	6 6.5	8 5.8	1 1.7	0 0.0	43 2.2	
Ebstein anomaly	15 0.9	1 1.1	1 0.7	1 1.7	0 0.0	18 0.9	
Encephalocele	16 1.0	1 1.1	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	17 0.9	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	55 3.4	1 1.1	3 2.2	2 3.3	0 0.0	61 3.1	
Gastroschisis	94 5.9	7 7.6	14 10.1	1 1.7	1 11.0	119 6.1	
Holoprosencephaly	24 1.5	5 5.4	3 2.2	0 0.0	0 0.0	33 1.7	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	45 2.8	5 5.4	5 3.6	2 3.3	0 0.0	57 2.9	
Hypospadias*	571 69.6	23 49.2	20 28.8	13 41.8	0 0.0	634 63.9	
Interrupted aortic arch	9 0.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	9 0.5	

Iowa**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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		
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	96 <i>6.0</i>	3 <i>3.3</i>	14 <i>10.1</i>	5 <i>8.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	119 <i>6.1</i>	1
Omphalocele	38 <i>2.4</i>	3 <i>3.3</i>	6 <i>4.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	52 <i>2.7</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	197 <i>12.3</i>	18 <i>19.6</i>	14 <i>10.1</i>	8 <i>13.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	243 <i>12.5</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	13 <i>0.8</i>	2 <i>2.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	17 <i>0.9</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	61 <i>3.8</i>	5 <i>5.4</i>	9 <i>6.5</i>	1 <i>1.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	77 <i>4.0</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	86 <i>5.4</i>	4 <i>4.4</i>	9 <i>6.5</i>	2 <i>3.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	102 <i>5.3</i>	
Single ventricle	7 <i>0.4</i>	2 <i>2.2</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	10 <i>0.5</i>	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	54 <i>3.4</i>	4 <i>4.4</i>	3 <i>2.2</i>	1 <i>1.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	64 <i>3.3</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	58 <i>3.6</i>	3 <i>3.3</i>	11 <i>8.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	74 <i>3.8</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	63 <i>3.9</i>	3 <i>3.3</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	4 <i>6.6</i>	1 <i>11.0</i>	72 <i>3.7</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection	12 <i>0.7</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	3 <i>2.2</i>	1 <i>1.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	18 <i>0.9</i>	
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	42 <i>2.6</i>	4 <i>4.4</i>	3 <i>2.2</i>	2 <i>3.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	53 <i>2.7</i>	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	36 <i>2.2</i>	4 <i>4.4</i>	3 <i>2.2</i>	2 <i>3.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	46 <i>2.4</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	35 <i>2.2</i>	5 <i>5.4</i>	4 <i>2.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	44 <i>2.3</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia	4 <i>0.2</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>0.3</i>	
Trisomy 13	25 <i>1.6</i>	3 <i>3.3</i>	4 <i>2.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	33 <i>1.7</i>	
Trisomy 18	46 <i>2.9</i>	3 <i>3.3</i>	6 <i>4.3</i>	5 <i>8.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	64 <i>3.3</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	214 <i>13.4</i>	15 <i>16.3</i>	20 <i>14.5</i>	4 <i>6.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	265 <i>13.7</i>	
Turner syndrome†	42 <i>5.4</i>	2 <i>4.4</i>	5 <i>7.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	51 <i>5.4</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	854 <i>53.3</i>	40 <i>43.5</i>	66 <i>47.7</i>	20 <i>33.2</i>	3 <i>33.1</i>	998 <i>51.4</i>	
Total live births §	160229	9192	13822	6023	907	194087	
Male live births	82050	4676	6940	3107	461	99204	
Female live births	78178	4516	6882	2916	446	94882	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

†Turner syndrome prevalence per 10,000 female live births

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

§Total live births includes unknown gender

Iowa**Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2010 - 2014 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Gastroschisis	117	2	119	
	6.8	0.9	6.1	
Trisomy 13	22	11	33	
	1.3	5.2	1.7	
Trisomy 18	39	25	64	
	2.3	11.8	3.3	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	156	109	265	
	9.0	51.3	13.7	
Total live births	172820	21260	194087	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

1.Data for this condition exclude other specified and unspecified limb reductions.

General comments

- Data for all conditions exclude probable/possible cases
- Fetal deaths defined as 20 or more weeks gestation and/or 350 grams or greater.
- Terminations include all gestational ages.
- Unspecified non-live births include spontaneous abortions.

Kansas**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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	35 2.6	<5 .	11 3.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	51 2.7	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	<5 .	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	<5 .	
Anotia/microtia	<5 .	0 0.0	<5 .	<5 .	0 0.0	<5 .	
Aortic valve stenosis	5 0.4	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	5 0.3	
Atrial septal defect	105 7.7	29 22.2	52 16.9	<5 .	<5 .	225 11.7	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	16 1.2	0 0.0	<5 .	0 0.0	0 0.0	19 1.0	
Biliary atresia	0 0.0	0 0.0	<5 .	<5 .	0 0.0	<5 .	
Choanal atresia	<5 .	0 0.0	5 1.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	9 0.5	
Cleft lip alone	11 0.8	<5 .	<5 .	<5 .	0 0.0	16 0.8	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	27 2.0	<5 .	11 3.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	43 2.2	
Cleft palate alone	57 4.2	<5 .	17 5.5	<5 .	0 0.0	80 4.2	
Cloacal exstrophy	19 1.4	<5 .	<5 .	0 0.0	0 0.0	24 1.3	
Clubfoot	91 6.7	5 3.8	24 7.8	<5 .	0 0.0	132 6.9	
Coarctation of the aorta	14 1.0	0 0.0	<5 .	0 0.0	0 0.0	22 1.1	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	6 0.4	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	6 0.3	
Congenital cataract	<5 .	0 0.0	<5 .	0 0.0	0 0.0	<5 .	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	<5 .	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	<5 .	
Craniosynostosis	<5 .	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	<5 .	
Diaphragmatic hernia	27 2.0	0 0.0	16 5.2	0 0.0	0 0.0	47 2.5	
Double outlet right ventricle	<5 .	<5 .	<5 .	0 0.0	0 0.0	7 0.4	
Ebstein anomaly	<5 .	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	<5 .	
Encephalocele	<5 .	0 0.0	<5 .	0 0.0	0 0.0	6 0.3	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	9 0.7	<5 .	6 1.9	0 0.0	0 0.0	17 0.9	
Gastroschisis	68 5.0	<5 .	19 6.2	0 0.0	0 0.0	100 5.2	
Holoprosencephaly	28 2.0	<5 .	9 2.9	<5 .	0 0.0	46 2.4	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	5 0.4	<5 .	<5 .	<5 .	0 0.0	13 0.7	
Hypospadias*	158 22.6	21 31.7	27 17.2	<5 .	0 0.0	221 22.6	
Interrupted aortic arch	0 0.0	0 0.0	<5 .	0 0.0	0 0.0	<5 .	
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	30 2.2	9 6.9	11 3.6	<5 .	0 0.0	53 2.8	
Omphalocele	23 1.7	<5 .	16 5.2	<5 .	0 0.0	45 2.3	

Kansas**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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		
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	29 <i>2.1</i>	5 <i>3.8</i>	10 <i>3.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	49 <i>2.6</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	15 <i>1.1</i>	<5 .	11 <i>3.6</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	30 <i>1.6</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	16 <i>1.2</i>	<5 .	5 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	25 <i>1.3</i>	
Single ventricle	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	<5 .	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	24 <i>1.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>2.3</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	34 <i>1.8</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	37 <i>2.7</i>	<5 .	14 <i>4.5</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	59 <i>3.1</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	13 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>1.6</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	21 <i>1.1</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>0.4</i>	
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	8 <i>0.6</i>	<5 .	5 <i>1.6</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	16 <i>0.8</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>0.3</i>	
Trisomy 13	7 <i>0.5</i>	<5 .	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	13 <i>0.7</i>	
Trisomy 18	18 <i>1.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	11 <i>3.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	31 <i>1.6</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	125 <i>9.1</i>	9 <i>6.9</i>	46 <i>14.9</i>	11 <i>19.3</i>	<5 .	204 <i>10.6</i>	
Turner syndrome†	5 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>0.7</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	163 <i>11.9</i>	12 <i>9.2</i>	81 <i>26.3</i>	8 <i>14.0</i>	<5 .	298 <i>15.6</i>	
Total live births §	136677	13049	30806	5703	966	191616	
Male live births	70002	6619	15702	2896	466	97951	
Female live births	66675	6430	15103	2807	500	93664	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

†Turner syndrome prevalence per 10,000 female live births. Excludes male phenotype.

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

§Total live births includes unknown gender

Kansas**Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2010 - 2014 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Gastroschisis	96 5.6	<5 .	100 5.2	
Trisomy 13	8 0.5	5 2.4	13 0.7	
Trisomy 18	17 1.0	14 6.6	31 1.6	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	117 6.9	87 41.1	204 10.6	
Total live births	170415	21193	191616	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

General comments

-Data for conditions include live births and fetal deaths/stillbirths.

-Data for conditions includes probable cases.

-Stillbirth means any complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a human child the gestational age of which is not less than 20 completed weeks.

Kentucky
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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	38 <i>1.7</i>	1 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	41 <i>1.5</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	15 <i>0.7</i>	4 <i>1.7</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	21 <i>0.8</i>	
Anotia/microtia	5 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>0.3</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	38 <i>1.7</i>	1 <i>0.4</i>	3 <i>2.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	45 <i>1.6</i>	
Atrial septal defect	6077 <i>264.4</i>	1075 <i>453.4</i>	250 <i>184.5</i>	100 <i>405.4</i>	7 <i>240.5</i>	8185 <i>293.4</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	70 <i>3.0</i>	12 <i>5.1</i>	3 <i>2.2</i>	1 <i>4.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	102 <i>3.7</i>	
Biliary atresia	7 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	9 <i>0.3</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	7 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	10 <i>0.4</i>	
Choanal atresia	29 <i>1.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	31 <i>1.1</i>	
Cleft lip alone	87 <i>3.8</i>	6 <i>2.5</i>	3 <i>2.2</i>	2 <i>8.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	104 <i>3.7</i>	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	151 <i>6.6</i>	8 <i>3.4</i>	6 <i>4.4</i>	2 <i>8.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	178 <i>6.4</i>	
Cleft palate alone	162 <i>7.0</i>	8 <i>3.4</i>	4 <i>3.0</i>	4 <i>16.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	194 <i>7.0</i>	
Clubfoot	383 <i>16.7</i>	27 <i>11.4</i>	18 <i>13.3</i>	4 <i>16.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	462 <i>16.6</i>	
Coarctation of the aorta	169 <i>7.4</i>	18 <i>7.6</i>	6 <i>4.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	209 <i>7.5</i>	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	17 <i>0.7</i>	3 <i>1.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	23 <i>0.8</i>	
Congenital cataract	22 <i>1.0</i>	2 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>4.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	28 <i>1.0</i>	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	22 <i>1.0</i>	4 <i>1.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>4.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	28 <i>1.0</i>	
Deletion 22q11.2	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>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	67 <i>2.9</i>	6 <i>2.5</i>	2 <i>1.5</i>	3 <i>12.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	87 <i>3.1</i>	
Double outlet right ventricle	66 <i>2.9</i>	12 <i>5.1</i>	2 <i>1.5</i>	1 <i>4.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	88 <i>3.2</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	21 <i>0.9</i>	2 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	26 <i>0.9</i>	
Encephalocele	29 <i>1.3</i>	4 <i>1.7</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	37 <i>1.3</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	65 <i>2.8</i>	5 <i>2.1</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	78 <i>2.8</i>	
Gastroschisis	115 <i>5.0</i>	8 <i>3.4</i>	7 <i>5.2</i>	1 <i>4.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	137 <i>4.9</i>	
Holoprosencephaly	105 <i>4.6</i>	9 <i>3.8</i>	5 <i>3.7</i>	1 <i>4.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	132 <i>4.7</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	78 <i>3.4</i>	6 <i>2.5</i>	3 <i>2.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	97 <i>3.5</i>	
Hypospadias*	1103 <i>93.2</i>	99 <i>82.8</i>	22 <i>31.6</i>	10 <i>79.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1291 <i>90.0</i>	2
Interrupted aortic arch	8 <i>0.3</i>	2 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	11 <i>0.4</i>	
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	82 <i>3.6</i>	7 <i>3.0</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	107 <i>3.8</i>	
Omphalocele	39 <i>1.7</i>	2 <i>0.8</i>	2 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	43 <i>1.5</i>	

Kentucky**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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		
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	175 <i>7.6</i>	22 <i>9.3</i>	7 <i>5.2</i>	2 <i>8.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	222 <i>8.0</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	29 <i>1.3</i>	2 <i>0.8</i>	3 <i>2.2</i>	1 <i>4.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	38 <i>1.4</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	107 <i>4.7</i>	8 <i>3.4</i>	7 <i>5.2</i>	3 <i>12.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	137 <i>4.9</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	123 <i>5.4</i>	13 <i>5.5</i>	5 <i>3.7</i>	3 <i>12.2</i>	1 <i>34.4</i>	154 <i>5.5</i>	
Single ventricle	11 <i>0.5</i>	2 <i>0.8</i>	2 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	21 <i>0.8</i>	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	83 <i>3.6</i>	11 <i>4.6</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	3 <i>12.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	108 <i>3.9</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	64 <i>2.8</i>	3 <i>1.3</i>	2 <i>1.5</i>	4 <i>16.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	82 <i>2.9</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	95 <i>4.1</i>	13 <i>5.5</i>	2 <i>1.5</i>	2 <i>8.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	116 <i>4.2</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection	15 <i>0.7</i>	2 <i>0.8</i>	3 <i>2.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	27 <i>1.0</i>	
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	68 <i>3.0</i>	8 <i>3.4</i>	3 <i>2.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	83 <i>3.0</i>	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	56 <i>2.4</i>	6 <i>2.5</i>	2 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	68 <i>2.4</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	26 <i>1.1</i>	2 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	30 <i>1.1</i>	1
Trisomy 13	20 <i>0.9</i>	2 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>4.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	23 <i>0.8</i>	
Trisomy 18	39 <i>1.7</i>	5 <i>2.1</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	2 <i>8.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	49 <i>1.8</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	261 <i>11.4</i>	28 <i>11.8</i>	19 <i>14.0</i>	6 <i>24.3</i>	1 <i>34.4</i>	364 <i>13.0</i>	
Turner syndrome†	32 <i>2.9</i>	2 <i>1.7</i>	1 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	37 <i>2.7</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	1320 <i>57.4</i>	151 <i>63.7</i>	64 <i>47.2</i>	17 <i>68.9</i>	1 <i>34.4</i>	1675 <i>60.0</i>	3
Total live births §	229850	23709	13553	2467	291	279005	
Male live births	118390	11961	6960	1264	135	143432	
Female live births	111443	11747	6592	1203	156	135554	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

†Turner syndrome prevalence per 10,000 female live births

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

§Total live births includes unknown gender

Kentucky**Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2010 - 2014 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Gastroschisis	127	4	137	
	<i>5.1</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>4.9</i>	
Trisomy 13	20	3	23	
	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.8</i>	
Trisomy 18	28	19	49	
	<i>1.1</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>1.8</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	194	122	364	
	<i>7.8</i>	<i>44.0</i>	<i>13.0</i>	
Total live births	247251	27750	279005	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

- 1.Data for this condition include cases with stenosis and hypoplasia.
- 2.Data for this condition was not abstracted during the birth years 2011-2014.
- 3.Data for this condition exclude inlet ventricular septal defect and common atrioventricular canal type ventricular septal defect.

General comments

-Stillbirths are defined as a fetal death of 20 completed weeks gestation or more, calculated from the date last normal menstrual period began to the date of delivery, or in which the fetus weighs 350 grams or more.

Louisiana**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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	14 <i>1.3</i>	<5 .	<5 .	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	20 <i>1.0</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	11 <i>1.0</i>	8 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	<5 .	20 <i>1.0</i>	
Anotia/microtia	<5 .	<5 .	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	<5 .	10 <i>0.5</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	15 <i>1.4</i>	5 <i>0.7</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	21 <i>1.1</i>	
Atrial septal defect	539 <i>50.9</i>	434 <i>59.9</i>	64 <i>53.8</i>	11 <i>34.4</i>	7 <i>53.2</i>	1075 <i>54.5</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	51 <i>4.8</i>	35 <i>4.8</i>	9 <i>7.6</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	100 <i>5.1</i>	
Biliary atresia	<5 .	7 <i>1.0</i>	<5 .	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	12 <i>0.6</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	<5 .	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	<5 .	
Choanal atresia	16 <i>1.5</i>	<5 .	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	21 <i>1.1</i>	
Cleft lip alone	43 <i>4.1</i>	12 <i>1.7</i>	<5 .	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	59 <i>3.0</i>	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	43 <i>4.1</i>	32 <i>4.4</i>	8 <i>6.7</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	85 <i>4.3</i>	
Cleft palate alone	68 <i>6.4</i>	24 <i>3.3</i>	5 <i>4.2</i>	<5 .	<5 .	100 <i>5.1</i>	
Clubfoot	7 <i>0.7</i>	10 <i>1.4</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	<5 .	22 <i>1.1</i>	
Coarctation of the aorta	56 <i>5.3</i>	29 <i>4.0</i>	6 <i>5.0</i>	<5 .	<5 .	97 <i>4.9</i>	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	6 <i>0.6</i>	6 <i>0.8</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	14 <i>0.7</i>	
Congenital cataract	<5 .	10 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	14 <i>0.7</i>	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	27 <i>2.5</i>	20 <i>2.8</i>	<5 .	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	51 <i>2.6</i>	
Craniosynostosis	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	<5 .	
Deletion 22q11.2	6 <i>0.6</i>	6 <i>0.8</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	14 <i>0.7</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	18 <i>1.7</i>	13 <i>1.8</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	33 <i>1.7</i>	
Double outlet right ventricle	13 <i>1.2</i>	10 <i>1.4</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	29 <i>1.5</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	<5 .	<5 .	<5 .	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>0.4</i>	
Encephalocele	6 <i>0.6</i>	6 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	14 <i>0.7</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	18 <i>1.7</i>	17 <i>2.3</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	39 <i>2.0</i>	
Gastroschisis	20 <i>1.9</i>	14 <i>1.9</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	37 <i>1.9</i>	
Holoprosencephaly	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	<5 .	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	15 <i>1.4</i>	14 <i>1.9</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	30 <i>1.5</i>	
Hypospadias*	475 <i>87.2</i>	206 <i>56.0</i>	27 <i>44.5</i>	9 <i>54.4</i>	<5 .	729 <i>72.2</i>	
Interrupted aortic arch	<5 .	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	<5 .	
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	32 <i>3.0</i>	27 <i>3.7</i>	<5 .	0 <i>0.0</i>	<5 .	66 <i>3.3</i>	

Louisiana**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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		
Omphalocele	13 <i>1.2</i>	20 <i>2.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	<5 <i>.</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	34 <i>1.7</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	42 <i>4.0</i>	41 <i>5.7</i>	7 <i>5.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	90 <i>4.6</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	<5 <i>.</i>	<5 <i>.</i>	<5 <i>.</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	8 <i>0.4</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	34 <i>3.2</i>	20 <i>2.8</i>	6 <i>5.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	<5 <i>.</i>	62 <i>3.1</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	46 <i>4.3</i>	22 <i>3.0</i>	<5 <i>.</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	<5 <i>.</i>	70 <i>3.5</i>	
Single ventricle	<5 <i>.</i>	<5 <i>.</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	<5 <i>.</i>	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	<5 <i>.</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	<5 <i>.</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	35 <i>3.3</i>	11 <i>1.5</i>	<5 <i>.</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	<5 <i>.</i>	50 <i>2.5</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	30 <i>2.8</i>	38 <i>5.2</i>	6 <i>5.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	<5 <i>.</i>	79 <i>4.0</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection	<5 <i>.</i>	<5 <i>.</i>	<5 <i>.</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	<5 <i>.</i>	
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	28 <i>2.6</i>	12 <i>1.7</i>	7 <i>5.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	47 <i>2.4</i>	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	20 <i>1.9</i>	11 <i>1.5</i>	5 <i>4.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	36 <i>1.8</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	11 <i>1.0</i>	6 <i>0.8</i>	<5 <i>.</i>	<5 <i>.</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	20 <i>1.0</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia	9 <i>0.8</i>	6 <i>0.8</i>	<5 <i>.</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	16 <i>0.8</i>	
Trisomy 13	5 <i>0.5</i>	6 <i>0.8</i>	<5 <i>.</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	<5 <i>.</i>	15 <i>0.8</i>	
Trisomy 18	24 <i>2.3</i>	13 <i>1.8</i>	<5 <i>.</i>	<5 <i>.</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	41 <i>2.1</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	130 <i>12.3</i>	61 <i>8.4</i>	27 <i>22.7</i>	<5 <i>.</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	226 <i>11.5</i>	
Turner syndrome†	7 <i>1.4</i>	<5 <i>.</i>	<5 <i>.</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	13 <i>1.4</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	439 <i>41.4</i>	248 <i>34.2</i>	60 <i>50.4</i>	10 <i>31.3</i>	5 <i>38.0</i>	772 <i>39.1</i>	
Total live births §	105965	72457	11906	3199	1317	197228	
Male live births	54487	36804	6071	1655	695	100942	
Female live births	51476	35652	5835	1544	622	96283	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

†Turner syndrome prevalence per 10,000 female live births. Excludes male phenotype.

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

§Total live births includes unknown gender

Louisiana**Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2010 - 2014 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Gastroschisis	37 <i>2.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	37 <i>1.9</i>	
Trisomy 13	11 <i>0.6</i>	<5 <i>.</i>	15 <i>0.8</i>	
Trisomy 18	32 <i>1.8</i>	9 <i>5.2</i>	41 <i>2.1</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	143 <i>8.0</i>	83 <i>47.7</i>	226 <i>11.5</i>	
Total live births	179821	17407	197228	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

General comments

- 2010 birth defects data are final and include only live births to Louisiana residents that occurred in 45/56 birth hospitals and covered 72 % of total births.
- 2011 birth defects data are final and include only live births to Louisiana residents that occurred in 42/55 birth hospitals and covered 67 % of total births.
- 2012 birth defects data are final and include only live births to Louisiana residents that occurred in 36/51 birth hospitals and covered 60 % of total births.
- 2013 birth defects data are provisional and include only live births to Louisiana residents that occurred in 40/52 birth hospitals and covered 76 % of total births.
- 2014 birth defects data are provisional and include live births to Louisiana residents that occurred in 24/50 birth hospitals and covered 38 % of total births.
- Data for conditions include live births only.
- Data for conditions include probable cases.
- Only live births with birth weight \geq 350 grams or a gestational age \geq 20 weeks are included in surveillance.

Maine**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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	13 2.2	2 9.7	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	19 3.0	1
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	1 0.4	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 0.4	2
Anotia/microtia	4 0.7	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	5 0.8	
Aortic valve stenosis	2 0.9	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 0.8	2
Atrial septal defect	64 27.3	2 22.6	4 107.5	1 20.5	1 37.3	74 29.0	2
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	8 3.4	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	8 3.1	2
Biliary atresia	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	2
Bladder exstrophy	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	2
Choanal atresia	5 1.1	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	5 1.0	3
Cleft lip alone	15 2.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	15 2.3	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	31 5.3	1 4.9	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	33 5.2	
Cleft palate alone	36 6.1	1 4.9	0 0.0	1 8.7	2 32.5	42 6.6	
Coarctation of the aorta	32 5.4	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	33 5.2	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	2 0.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 0.3	
Congenital cataract	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	2
Diaphragmatic hernia	2 0.9	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 0.8	2
Double outlet right ventricle	1 0.4	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 0.4	4
Ebstein anomaly	1 0.4	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 0.4	2
Encephalocele	5 0.8	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 8.7	0 0.0	6 0.9	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	10 4.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	10 3.9	2
Gastroschisis	32 5.4	0 0.0	2 20.0	1 8.7	1 16.2	37 5.8	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	17 2.9	2 9.7	1 10.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	24 3.8	
Hypospadias*	199 65.7	7 63.9	2 38.6	3 50.0	3 97.1	224 68.1	
Interrupted aortic arch	1 0.4	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 0.4	4
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	15 2.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	17 2.7	
Omphalocele	10 1.7	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	10 1.6	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	32 5.4	2 9.7	0 0.0	1 8.7	0 0.0	35 5.5	5
Pulmonary valve atresia	7 1.2	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 8.7	0 0.0	8 1.3	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	11 4.7	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 20.5	0 0.0	13 5.1	2
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	17 7.3	1 11.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	18 7.1	2

Maine**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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		
Single ventricle	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>	4
Spina bifida without anencephalus	20 <i>3.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	21 <i>3.3</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	28 <i>4.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>10.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	30 <i>4.7</i>	
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	17 <i>2.9</i>	1 <i>4.9</i>	1 <i>10.0</i>	1 <i>8.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	20 <i>3.1</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia	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>	5 <i>0.8</i>	
Trisomy 13	2 <i>0.9</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
Trisomy 18	6 <i>2.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>2.4</i>	2
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	68 <i>11.5</i>	4 <i>19.4</i>	2 <i>20.0</i>	2 <i>17.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	82 <i>12.8</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	47 <i>20.1</i>	1 <i>11.3</i>	3 <i>80.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	54 <i>21.2</i>	2
Total live births	58983	2057	998	1145	616	63946	
Male live births	30295	1096	518	600	309	32894	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

Maine**Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2010 - 2014 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Gastroschisis	37 <i>6.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	37 <i>5.8</i>	
Trisomy 13	2 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.8</i>	2
Trisomy 18	4 <i>1.8</i>	2 <i>5.4</i>	6 <i>2.4</i>	2
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	50 <i>9.1</i>	29 <i>32.9</i>	82 <i>12.8</i>	
Total live births	55132	8814	63946	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

- 1.Data for this condition include probable cases.
- 2.Data for this condition begin in 2013.
- 3.Data for this condition begin in 2011.
- 4.Data for this condition end in 2011.
- 5.Data for this condition include atresia only through 2010; data including stenosis beginning in 2011.

General comments

-Fetal deaths are defined as those that occur at any gestational age.

Maryland
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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	19 <i>1.1</i>	7 <i>0.6</i>	9 <i>1.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	42 <i>1.2</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>0.3</i>	2 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	8 <i>0.2</i>	
Anotia/microtia	7 <i>0.4</i>	2 <i>0.2</i>	3 <i>0.6</i>	1 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	15 <i>0.4</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	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>	3 <i>0.1</i>	
Atrial septal defect	16 <i>1.0</i>	7 <i>0.6</i>	5 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	35 <i>1.0</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	8 <i>0.5</i>	4 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	16 <i>0.4</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	2 <i>0.1</i>	2 <i>0.2</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>0.2</i>	
Choanal atresia	5 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>0.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>0.2</i>	
Cleft lip alone	43 <i>2.6</i>	7 <i>0.6</i>	7 <i>1.3</i>	4 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	72 <i>2.0</i>	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	97 <i>5.9</i>	33 <i>2.8</i>	24 <i>4.6</i>	5 <i>1.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	168 <i>4.6</i>	
Cleft palate alone	64 <i>3.9</i>	24 <i>2.0</i>	15 <i>2.9</i>	7 <i>2.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	124 <i>3.4</i>	
Cloacal exstrophy	4 <i>0.2</i>	4 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	11 <i>0.3</i>	
Clubfoot	77 <i>4.7</i>	45 <i>3.8</i>	22 <i>4.2</i>	5 <i>1.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	163 <i>4.5</i>	
Coarctation of the aorta	5 <i>0.3</i>	6 <i>0.5</i>	2 <i>0.4</i>	3 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	19 <i>0.5</i>	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	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>	3 <i>0.1</i>	
Congenital cataract	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.2</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>0.1</i>	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	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>	
Craniosynostosis	3 <i>0.2</i>	2 <i>0.2</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>0.2</i>	
Deletion 22q11.2	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	13 <i>0.8</i>	11 <i>0.9</i>	3 <i>0.6</i>	1 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	36 <i>1.0</i>	
Double outlet right ventricle	11 <i>0.7</i>	5 <i>0.4</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	2 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	22 <i>0.6</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	3 <i>0.2</i>	2 <i>0.2</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	8 <i>0.2</i>	
Encephalocele	5 <i>0.3</i>	8 <i>0.7</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	2 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	18 <i>0.5</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	19 <i>1.1</i>	9 <i>0.8</i>	3 <i>0.6</i>	3 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	40 <i>1.1</i>	
Gastroschisis	4 <i>0.4</i>	1 <i>0.1</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	9 <i>0.4</i>	
Holoprosencephaly	9 <i>0.5</i>	9 <i>0.8</i>	6 <i>1.1</i>	1 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	26 <i>0.7</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	9 <i>0.5</i>	4 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	2 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	25 <i>0.7</i>	
Hypospadias*	344 <i>40.6</i>	209 <i>34.4</i>	76 <i>28.6</i>	28 <i>20.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	744 <i>39.9</i>	
Interrupted aortic arch	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>	4 <i>0.1</i>	

Maryland**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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		
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	39 2.4	49 4.1	20 3.8	4 1.5	1 13.7	125 3.4	
Omphalocele	1 0.1	2 0.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	5 0.2	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	5 0.3	6 0.5	1 0.2	0 0.0	0 0.0	20 0.5	
Pulmonary valve atresia	3 0.2	3 0.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	8 0.2	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	21 1.3	15 1.3	9 1.7	5 1.9	0 0.0	58 1.6	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	16 1.0	15 1.3	4 0.8	3 1.1	0 0.0	45 1.2	
Single ventricle	1 0.1	2 0.2	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	4 0.1	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	9 0.5	12 1.0	1 0.2	0 0.0	0 0.0	29 0.8	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	42 2.5	20 1.7	13 2.5	2 0.8	0 0.0	81 2.2	
Tetralogy of Fallot	38 2.3	14 1.2	1 0.2	5 1.9	0 0.0	67 1.8	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection	1 0.1	0 0.0	1 0.2	0 0.0	0 0.0	5 0.1	
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	9 0.5	2 0.2	1 0.2	1 0.4	0 0.0	13 0.4	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	7 0.4	2 0.2	1 0.2	1 0.4	0 0.0	11 0.3	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	2 0.1	4 0.3	1 0.2	0 0.0	0 0.0	13 0.4	
Tricuspid valve atresia	2 0.1	3 0.3	1 0.2	0 0.0	0 0.0	12 0.3	
Trisomy 13	8 0.5	5 0.4	3 0.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	22 0.6	
Trisomy 18	14 0.8	11 0.9	7 1.3	1 0.4	0 0.0	42 1.2	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	132 8.0	98 8.2	69 13.2	12 4.5	0 0.0	365 10.0	
Turner syndrome†	4 0.5	6 1.0	2 0.8	1 0.8	0 0.0	16 0.9	
Ventricular septal defect	40 2.4	40 3.4	7 1.3	2 0.8	0 0.0	111 3.0	1
Total live births §	165530	119378	52230	26510	728	364980	
Male live births	84820	60745	26555	13904	52	186492	
Female live births	80708	58632	25675	12989	70	178485	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

†Turner syndrome prevalence per 10,000 female live births

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

§Total live births includes unknown gender

Maryland**Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2010 - 2014 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Gastroschisis	109 2.9	4 0.9	113 2.7	
Trisomy 13	20 0.5	1 0.2	21 0.5	
Trisomy 18	17 0.5	17 3.7	34 0.8	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	224 6.1	138 29.7	362 8.7	
Total live births	369548	46532	416149	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

1.Data for this condition include probable cases.

General comments

- Fetal deaths defined as gestational age greater than 20 weeks.
- Terminations defined as gestational age 20 weeks or less.

Massachusetts**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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	38 <i>1.7</i>	5 <i>1.4</i>	13 <i>2.1</i>	3 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	69 <i>1.9</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	29 <i>1.3</i>	4 <i>1.2</i>	12 <i>2.0</i>	3 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	49 <i>1.4</i>	
Anotia/microtia	47 <i>2.1</i>	6 <i>1.7</i>	23 <i>3.7</i>	9 <i>2.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	87 <i>2.4</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	36 <i>1.6</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	5 <i>0.8</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	45 <i>1.2</i>	
Atrial septal defect	521 <i>22.8</i>	94 <i>27.0</i>	135 <i>22.0</i>	63 <i>20.3</i>	1 <i>8.9</i>	825 <i>22.8</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	124 <i>5.4</i>	35 <i>10.1</i>	48 <i>7.8</i>	13 <i>4.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	226 <i>6.2</i>	
Biliary atresia	8 <i>0.4</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	7 <i>1.1</i>	5 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	22 <i>0.6</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	8 <i>0.4</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	10 <i>0.3</i>	
Choanal atresia	22 <i>1.0</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	5 <i>0.8</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	29 <i>0.8</i>	
Cleft lip alone	92 <i>4.0</i>	9 <i>2.6</i>	14 <i>2.3</i>	17 <i>5.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	134 <i>3.7</i>	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	123 <i>5.4</i>	10 <i>2.9</i>	34 <i>5.5</i>	13 <i>4.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	184 <i>5.1</i>	
Cleft palate alone	138 <i>6.0</i>	21 <i>6.0</i>	36 <i>5.9</i>	20 <i>6.4</i>	1 <i>8.9</i>	218 <i>6.0</i>	1
Cloacal exstrophy	9 <i>0.4</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	3 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	13 <i>0.4</i>	
Clubfoot	344 <i>15.1</i>	40 <i>11.5</i>	77 <i>12.5</i>	29 <i>9.3</i>	4 <i>35.6</i>	511 <i>14.1</i>	2
Coarctation of the aorta	117 <i>5.1</i>	21 <i>6.0</i>	24 <i>3.9</i>	8 <i>2.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	170 <i>4.7</i>	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	10 <i>0.4</i>	3 <i>0.9</i>	3 <i>0.5</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	18 <i>0.5</i>	
Congenital cataract	60 <i>2.6</i>	10 <i>2.9</i>	24 <i>3.9</i>	3 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	97 <i>2.7</i>	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	17 <i>0.7</i>	11 <i>3.2</i>	6 <i>1.0</i>	7 <i>2.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	45 <i>1.2</i>	
Craniosynostosis	154 <i>6.7</i>	8 <i>2.3</i>	25 <i>4.1</i>	8 <i>2.6</i>	1 <i>8.9</i>	202 <i>5.6</i>	
Deletion 22q11.2	27 <i>1.2</i>	5 <i>1.4</i>	12 <i>2.0</i>	7 <i>2.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	52 <i>1.4</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	74 <i>3.2</i>	7 <i>2.0</i>	18 <i>2.9</i>	9 <i>2.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	109 <i>3.0</i>	
Double outlet right ventricle	38 <i>1.7</i>	6 <i>1.7</i>	11 <i>1.8</i>	6 <i>1.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	62 <i>1.7</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	13 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	18 <i>0.5</i>	
Encephalocele	17 <i>0.7</i>	6 <i>1.7</i>	12 <i>2.0</i>	5 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	44 <i>1.2</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	79 <i>3.5</i>	8 <i>2.3</i>	15 <i>2.4</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	104 <i>2.9</i>	
Gastroschisis	75 <i>3.3</i>	11 <i>3.2</i>	29 <i>4.7</i>	8 <i>2.6</i>	1 <i>8.9</i>	130 <i>3.6</i>	
Holoprosencephaly	31 <i>1.4</i>	4 <i>1.2</i>	14 <i>2.3</i>	3 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	55 <i>1.5</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	44 <i>1.9</i>	9 <i>2.6</i>	15 <i>2.4</i>	6 <i>1.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	79 <i>2.2</i>	
Hypospadias*	530 <i>45.4</i>	69 <i>38.7</i>	95 <i>30.3</i>	34 <i>21.3</i>	2 <i>35.7</i>	741 <i>40.0</i>	3
Interrupted aortic arch	9 <i>0.4</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	2 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	13 <i>0.4</i>	

Massachusetts**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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		
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	136 6.0	17 4.9	25 4.1	9 2.9	0 0.0	192 5.3	
Omphalocele	73 3.2	5 1.4	25 4.1	6 1.9	0 0.0	115 3.2	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	185 8.1	55 15.8	46 7.5	20 6.4	1 8.9	312 8.6	
Pulmonary valve atresia	12 0.5	3 0.9	2 0.3	3 1.0	0 0.0	20 0.6	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	93 4.1	12 3.5	25 4.1	9 2.9	0 0.0	145 4.0	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	76 3.3	9 2.6	11 1.8	7 2.3	0 0.0	107 3.0	4
Single ventricle	9 0.4	2 0.6	1 0.2	3 1.0	0 0.0	15 0.4	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	59 2.6	8 2.3	21 3.4	8 2.6	0 0.0	98 2.7	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	99 4.3	9 2.6	25 4.1	4 1.3	0 0.0	143 3.9	
Tetralogy of Fallot	116 5.1	15 4.3	28 4.6	15 4.8	1 8.9	178 4.9	5
Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection	15 0.7	3 0.9	9 1.5	9 2.9	0 0.0	36 1.0	
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	72 3.2	10 2.9	19 3.1	8 2.6	0 0.0	111 3.1	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	60 2.6	10 2.9	16 2.6	8 2.6	0 0.0	96 2.7	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	21 0.9	4 1.2	4 0.7	1 0.3	0 0.0	30 0.8	
Tricuspid valve atresia	12 0.5	2 0.6	3 0.5	1 0.3	0 0.0	18 0.5	
Trisomy 13	66 2.9	3 0.9	9 1.5	6 1.9	0 0.0	95 2.6	
Trisomy 18	121 5.3	22 6.3	37 6.0	22 7.1	0 0.0	223 6.2	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	520 22.8	70 20.1	128 20.8	52 16.8	0 0.0	823 22.7	
Turner syndrome†	85 7.6	6 3.5	11 3.7	6 4.0	1 17.7	133 7.5	
Ventricular septal defect	529 23.2	78 22.4	158 25.7	71 22.9	4 35.6	847 23.4	6
Total live births §	228183	34777	61445	31027	1125	362130	
Male live births	116821	17842	31384	15936	561	185376	
Female live births	111360	16933	30059	15091	564	176747	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

†Turner syndrome prevalence per 10,000 female live births. Excludes male phenotype.

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

§Total live births includes unknown gender

Massachusetts**Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2010 - 2014 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Gastroschisis	122 <i>4.4</i>	7 <i>0.8</i>	130 <i>3.6</i>	
Trisomy 13	39 <i>1.4</i>	56 <i>6.8</i>	95 <i>2.6</i>	
Trisomy 18	79 <i>2.8</i>	144 <i>17.5</i>	223 <i>6.2</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	316 <i>11.3</i>	507 <i>61.6</i>	823 <i>22.7</i>	
Total live births	279751	82367	362130	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

- 1.Data for this condition exclude isolated submucous cleft palate prior to 2014.
- 2.Data for this condition is limited to those who require casting or other treatment if the case is live birth.
- 3.Data for this condition exclude 1st degree and not otherwise specified prior to 2014.
- 4.Data for this condition exclude isolated unilateral renal agenesis/hypoplasia prior to 2014.
- 5.Data for this condition include pulmonary atresia with ventricular septal defect.
- 6.Data for this condition exclude isolated muscular ventricular septal defect prior to 2014.

General comments

- Coding system is modified CDC/BPA, but with different modified BPA codes for congenital cataract, diaphragmatic hernia, and double outlet right ventricle.
- Data for conditions exclude possible/probable cases.
- For live births, race/ethnicity from vital records; new birth certificate in 2011--multiple categories allowed.
- For stillbirths without vital record info and for unspecified non-livebirths, race/ethnicity from medical record.
- Pregnancy outcomes include live births, stillbirths, and starting in 2011, unspecified non-live births.
- Stillbirths defined as fetal deaths ≥ 20 weeks or ≥ 350 grams.
- Unspecified non-live births include elective terminations and early losses < 20 weeks or < 350 grams.

Michigan**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2013 (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	39 <i>1.2</i>	3 <i>0.4</i>	3 <i>0.9</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	47 <i>1.0</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	35 <i>1.1</i>	13 <i>1.5</i>	3 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	51 <i>1.1</i>	
Anotia/microtia	25 <i>0.8</i>	10 <i>1.2</i>	14 <i>4.4</i>	4 <i>2.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	71 <i>1.6</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	71 <i>2.3</i>	10 <i>1.2</i>	5 <i>1.6</i>	4 <i>2.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	94 <i>2.1</i>	
Atrial septal defect	2577 <i>82.5</i>	1275 <i>151.8</i>	253 <i>78.6</i>	126 <i>91.6</i>	26 <i>140.9</i>	4331 <i>95.1</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	168 <i>5.4</i>	40 <i>4.8</i>	18 <i>5.6</i>	7 <i>5.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	236 <i>5.2</i>	
Biliary atresia	33 <i>1.1</i>	14 <i>1.7</i>	8 <i>2.5</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	58 <i>1.3</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	8 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	8 <i>0.2</i>	
Choanal atresia	54 <i>1.7</i>	26 <i>3.1</i>	3 <i>0.9</i>	3 <i>2.2</i>	1 <i>5.4</i>	90 <i>2.0</i>	
Cleft lip alone	133 <i>4.3</i>	22 <i>2.6</i>	11 <i>3.4</i>	5 <i>3.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	175 <i>3.8</i>	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	170 <i>5.4</i>	29 <i>3.5</i>	18 <i>5.6</i>	10 <i>7.3</i>	2 <i>10.8</i>	236 <i>5.2</i>	
Cleft palate alone	146 <i>4.7</i>	32 <i>3.8</i>	17 <i>5.3</i>	5 <i>3.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	206 <i>4.5</i>	
Cloacal exstrophy	133 <i>4.3</i>	48 <i>5.7</i>	22 <i>6.8</i>	4 <i>2.9</i>	2 <i>10.8</i>	211 <i>4.6</i>	
Clubfoot	380 <i>12.2</i>	127 <i>15.1</i>	28 <i>8.7</i>	19 <i>13.8</i>	4 <i>21.7</i>	566 <i>12.4</i>	
Coarctation of the aorta	652 <i>20.9</i>	386 <i>46.0</i>	72 <i>22.4</i>	30 <i>21.8</i>	3 <i>16.3</i>	1169 <i>25.7</i>	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	44 <i>1.4</i>	19 <i>2.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>2.2</i>	1 <i>5.4</i>	67 <i>1.5</i>	
Congenital cataract	59 <i>1.9</i>	15 <i>1.8</i>	5 <i>1.6</i>	4 <i>2.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	85 <i>1.9</i>	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	36 <i>1.2</i>	16 <i>1.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	54 <i>1.2</i>	
Deletion 22q11.2	12 <i>0.4</i>	4 <i>0.5</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	18 <i>0.4</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	84 <i>2.7</i>	24 <i>2.9</i>	15 <i>4.7</i>	8 <i>5.8</i>	1 <i>5.4</i>	136 <i>3.0</i>	
Double outlet right ventricle	74 <i>2.4</i>	21 <i>2.5</i>	11 <i>3.4</i>	7 <i>5.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	113 <i>2.5</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	29 <i>0.9</i>	7 <i>0.8</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	38 <i>0.8</i>	
Encephalocele	26 <i>0.8</i>	7 <i>0.8</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	37 <i>0.8</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	79 <i>2.5</i>	10 <i>1.2</i>	5 <i>1.6</i>	4 <i>2.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	100 <i>2.2</i>	
Gastroschisis	140 <i>4.5</i>	43 <i>5.1</i>	11 <i>3.4</i>	2 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	201 <i>4.4</i>	
Holoprosencephaly	166 <i>5.3</i>	77 <i>9.2</i>	16 <i>5.0</i>	9 <i>6.5</i>	1 <i>5.4</i>	281 <i>6.2</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	117 <i>3.7</i>	46 <i>5.5</i>	13 <i>4.0</i>	5 <i>3.6</i>	1 <i>5.4</i>	186 <i>4.1</i>	
Hypospadias*	1023 <i>63.9</i>	224 <i>52.4</i>	63 <i>38.3</i>	43 <i>60.5</i>	6 <i>62.5</i>	1394 <i>59.8</i>	
Interrupted aortic arch	27 <i>0.9</i>	9 <i>1.1</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	3 <i>2.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	41 <i>0.9</i>	
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	110 <i>3.5</i>	50 <i>6.0</i>	10 <i>3.1</i>	5 <i>3.6</i>	1 <i>5.4</i>	178 <i>3.9</i>	

Michigan**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2013 (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		
Omphalocele	56 <i>1.8</i>	21 <i>2.5</i>	4 <i>1.2</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	83 <i>1.8</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	258 <i>8.3</i>	120 <i>14.3</i>	29 <i>9.0</i>	13 <i>9.5</i>	2 <i>10.8</i>	433 <i>9.5</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	69 <i>2.2</i>	35 <i>4.2</i>	10 <i>3.1</i>	3 <i>2.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	122 <i>2.7</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	141 <i>4.5</i>	51 <i>6.1</i>	13 <i>4.0</i>	6 <i>4.4</i>	1 <i>5.4</i>	215 <i>4.7</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	153 <i>4.9</i>	49 <i>5.8</i>	17 <i>5.3</i>	8 <i>5.8</i>	2 <i>10.8</i>	233 <i>5.1</i>	
Single ventricle	39 <i>1.2</i>	25 <i>3.0</i>	11 <i>3.4</i>	2 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	80 <i>1.8</i>	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	121 <i>3.9</i>	45 <i>5.4</i>	11 <i>3.4</i>	2 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	184 <i>4.0</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	115 <i>3.7</i>	28 <i>3.3</i>	10 <i>3.1</i>	7 <i>5.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	164 <i>3.6</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	167 <i>5.3</i>	54 <i>6.4</i>	20 <i>6.2</i>	10 <i>7.3</i>	1 <i>5.4</i>	254 <i>5.6</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection	41 <i>1.3</i>	11 <i>1.3</i>	7 <i>2.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	61 <i>1.3</i>	
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	154 <i>4.9</i>	43 <i>5.1</i>	17 <i>5.3</i>	13 <i>9.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	229 <i>5.0</i>	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	89 <i>2.8</i>	32 <i>3.8</i>	12 <i>3.7</i>	5 <i>3.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	140 <i>3.1</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	41 <i>1.3</i>	11 <i>1.3</i>	6 <i>1.9</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	61 <i>1.3</i>	
Trisomy 13	13 <i>0.4</i>	11 <i>1.3</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	2 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	29 <i>0.6</i>	
Trisomy 18	32 <i>1.0</i>	13 <i>1.5</i>	8 <i>2.5</i>	2 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	58 <i>1.3</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	405 <i>13.0</i>	104 <i>12.4</i>	31 <i>9.6</i>	21 <i>15.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	577 <i>12.7</i>	
Turner syndrome†	24 <i>1.6</i>	2 <i>0.5</i>	3 <i>1.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	30 <i>1.4</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	1153 <i>36.9</i>	367 <i>43.7</i>	137 <i>42.6</i>	74 <i>53.8</i>	10 <i>54.2</i>	1771 <i>38.9</i>	1
Total live births §	312285	83996	32183	13750	1845	455364	
Male live births	160104	42762	16464	7110	960	233246	
Female live births	152177	41230	15718	6639	885	222106	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

†Turner syndrome prevalence per 10,000 female live births

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

§Total live births includes unknown gender

Michigan**Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2010 - 2013 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Gastroschisis	199	2	201	
	5.0	0.3	4.4	
Trisomy 13	19	10	29	
	0.5	1.7	0.6	
Trisomy 18	30	27	58	
	0.8	4.6	1.3	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	332	245	577	
	8.4	41.7	12.7	
Total live births	396618	58698	455364	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

1.Data for this condition include probable cases.

General comments

-Data for conditions include live births only.

Minnesota**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.8</i>	5 <i>4.5</i>	5 <i>2.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	12 <i>1.0</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	5 <i>0.8</i>	4 <i>1.7</i>	2 <i>1.8</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	12 <i>1.0</i>	
Anotia/microtia	9 <i>1.4</i>	4 <i>1.7</i>	12 <i>10.8</i>	8 <i>4.6</i>	2 <i>15.1</i>	36 <i>3.0</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	16 <i>2.5</i>	3 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	20 <i>1.7</i>	
Atrial septal defect	119 <i>18.7</i>	54 <i>22.5</i>	23 <i>20.8</i>	34 <i>19.5</i>	4 <i>30.1</i>	237 <i>19.9</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	40 <i>6.3</i>	15 <i>6.2</i>	9 <i>8.1</i>	7 <i>4.0</i>	1 <i>7.5</i>	74 <i>6.2</i>	1
Biliary atresia	5 <i>0.8</i>	3 <i>1.2</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	2 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	11 <i>0.9</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	2 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>0.3</i>	
Choanal atresia	10 <i>1.6</i>	5 <i>2.1</i>	2 <i>1.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	17 <i>1.4</i>	
Cleft lip alone	20 <i>3.1</i>	6 <i>2.5</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	8 <i>4.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	36 <i>3.0</i>	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	38 <i>6.0</i>	14 <i>5.8</i>	5 <i>4.5</i>	11 <i>6.3</i>	2 <i>15.1</i>	72 <i>6.0</i>	
Cleft palate alone	46 <i>7.2</i>	11 <i>4.6</i>	3 <i>2.7</i>	7 <i>4.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	67 <i>5.6</i>	
Coarctation of the aorta	40 <i>6.3</i>	8 <i>3.3</i>	5 <i>4.5</i>	3 <i>1.7</i>	1 <i>7.5</i>	60 <i>5.0</i>	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	4 <i>0.6</i>	1 <i>0.4</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	8 <i>0.7</i>	
Congenital cataract	12 <i>1.9</i>	7 <i>2.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	21 <i>1.8</i>	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	9 <i>1.4</i>	8 <i>3.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	19 <i>1.6</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	17 <i>2.7</i>	6 <i>2.5</i>	4 <i>3.6</i>	5 <i>2.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	32 <i>2.7</i>	
Double outlet right ventricle	9 <i>1.4</i>	9 <i>3.7</i>	5 <i>4.5</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	1 <i>7.5</i>	25 <i>2.1</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	4 <i>0.6</i>	3 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	8 <i>0.7</i>	
Encephalocele	5 <i>0.8</i>	3 <i>1.2</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	3 <i>1.7</i>	1 <i>7.5</i>	13 <i>1.1</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	14 <i>2.2</i>	6 <i>2.5</i>	2 <i>1.8</i>	6 <i>3.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	28 <i>2.4</i>	
Gastroschisis	13 <i>2.0</i>	4 <i>1.7</i>	6 <i>5.4</i>	9 <i>5.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	32 <i>2.7</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	13 <i>2.0</i>	4 <i>1.7</i>	3 <i>2.7</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	21 <i>1.8</i>	
Hypospadias*	269 <i>82.5</i>	100 <i>81.1</i>	19 <i>34.4</i>	20 <i>22.5</i>	3 <i>45.7</i>	418 <i>68.8</i>	
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	23 <i>3.6</i>	6 <i>2.5</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	7 <i>4.0</i>	1 <i>7.5</i>	39 <i>3.3</i>	2
Omphalocele	13 <i>2.0</i>	5 <i>2.1</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	4 <i>2.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	23 <i>1.9</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	61 <i>9.6</i>	34 <i>14.1</i>	14 <i>12.6</i>	21 <i>12.1</i>	5 <i>37.7</i>	135 <i>11.3</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	4 <i>0.6</i>	4 <i>1.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>1.7</i>	1 <i>7.5</i>	12 <i>1.0</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	26 <i>4.1</i>	13 <i>5.4</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	9 <i>5.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	49 <i>4.1</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	33 <i>5.2</i>	14 <i>5.8</i>	4 <i>3.6</i>	8 <i>4.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	60 <i>5.0</i>	

Minnesota**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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		
Single ventricle	2 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>0.4</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	17 <i>2.7</i>	6 <i>2.5</i>	3 <i>2.7</i>	2 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	30 <i>2.5</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	21 <i>3.3</i>	2 <i>0.8</i>	3 <i>2.7</i>	4 <i>2.3</i>	1 <i>7.5</i>	32 <i>2.7</i>	3
Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection	5 <i>0.8</i>	1 <i>0.4</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	4 <i>2.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	11 <i>0.9</i>	4
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	14 <i>2.2</i>	5 <i>2.1</i>	4 <i>3.6</i>	2 <i>1.1</i>	1 <i>7.5</i>	26 <i>2.2</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia	2 <i>0.3</i>	5 <i>2.1</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	9 <i>0.8</i>	
Trisomy 13	4 <i>0.6</i>	8 <i>3.3</i>	2 <i>1.8</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	15 <i>1.3</i>	
Trisomy 18	9 <i>1.4</i>	9 <i>3.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>4.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	25 <i>2.1</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	121 <i>19.0</i>	49 <i>20.4</i>	29 <i>26.2</i>	23 <i>13.2</i>	2 <i>15.1</i>	225 <i>18.9</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	384 <i>60.2</i>	149 <i>62.0</i>	76 <i>68.6</i>	77 <i>44.2</i>	15 <i>113.0</i>	710 <i>59.6</i>	5
Total live births	63794	24041	11079	17409	1328	119075	
Male live births	32595	12328	5525	8883	657	60737	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

Minnesota**Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2010 - 2014 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Gastroschisis	32	0	32	
	<i>3.3</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>2.7</i>	
Trisomy 13	7	8	15	
	<i>0.7</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>1.3</i>	
Trisomy 18	13	12	25	
	<i>1.3</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>2.1</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	128	97	225	
	<i>13.1</i>	<i>45.2</i>	<i>18.9</i>	
Total live births	97612	21461	119075	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

- 1.Data for this condition exclude inlet ventricular septal defect.
- 2.Data for this condition exclude other specified reduction defect of lower limb, transverse reduction defect of lower limb not otherwise specified, unspecified reduction defect of lower limb, and reduction defects of unspecified limb.
- 3.Data for this condition exclude pulmonary artery atresia with septal defect.
- 4.Data for this condition begin in 2013.
- 5.Data for this condition include inlet ventricular septal defect.

General comments

- Data are for Hennepin and Ramsey Counties only.
- Data for conditions excludes probable and possible cases.

Mississippi
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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	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>0.2</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	4 <i>0.4</i>	3 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>0.4</i>	
Anotia/microtia	9 <i>0.9</i>	9 <i>1.1</i>	1 <i>1.5</i>	1 <i>4.2</i>	2 <i>16.4</i>	23 <i>1.2</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	15 <i>1.5</i>	2 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	18 <i>0.9</i>	
Atrial septal defect	1211 <i>120.5</i>	1408 <i>166.9</i>	35 <i>51.1</i>	18 <i>76.2</i>	57 <i>466.1</i>	2855 <i>145.8</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	40 <i>4.0</i>	39 <i>4.6</i>	1 <i>1.5</i>	2 <i>8.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	92 <i>4.7</i>	
Biliary atresia	4 <i>0.4</i>	7 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	13 <i>0.7</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	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>	4 <i>0.2</i>	
Choanal atresia	4 <i>0.4</i>	2 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>0.4</i>	
Cleft lip alone	26 <i>2.6</i>	10 <i>1.2</i>	1 <i>1.5</i>	1 <i>4.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	38 <i>1.9</i>	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	47 <i>4.7</i>	33 <i>3.9</i>	1 <i>1.5</i>	2 <i>8.5</i>	1 <i>8.2</i>	89 <i>4.5</i>	
Cleft palate alone	26 <i>2.6</i>	14 <i>1.7</i>	1 <i>1.5</i>	1 <i>4.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	45 <i>2.3</i>	
Cloacal 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>	
Clubfoot	2 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>0.2</i>	
Coarctation of the aorta	29 <i>2.9</i>	27 <i>3.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	57 <i>2.9</i>	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	10 <i>1.0</i>	4 <i>0.5</i>	1 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	15 <i>0.8</i>	
Congenital cataract	2 <i>0.2</i>	5 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>0.4</i>	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	14 <i>1.4</i>	20 <i>2.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	35 <i>1.8</i>	
Deletion 22q11.2	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	16 <i>1.6</i>	15 <i>1.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>4.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	37 <i>1.9</i>	
Double outlet right ventricle	17 <i>1.7</i>	19 <i>2.3</i>	2 <i>2.9</i>	1 <i>4.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	40 <i>2.0</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	7 <i>0.7</i>	5 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	12 <i>0.6</i>	
Encephalocele	2 <i>0.2</i>	2 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>8.2</i>	5 <i>0.3</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	25 <i>2.5</i>	11 <i>1.3</i>	2 <i>2.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	39 <i>2.0</i>	
Holoprosencephaly	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>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	37 <i>3.7</i>	17 <i>2.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	57 <i>2.9</i>	
Hypospadias*	308 <i>59.8</i>	304 <i>72.0</i>	8 <i>23.4</i>	3 <i>24.4</i>	1 <i>16.8</i>	640 <i>64.5</i>	
Interrupted aortic arch	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>	
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	25 <i>2.5</i>	32 <i>3.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>8.2</i>	59 <i>3.0</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	108 <i>10.7</i>	109 <i>12.9</i>	1 <i>1.5</i>	2 <i>8.5</i>	1 <i>8.2</i>	233 <i>11.9</i>	

Mississippi**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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		
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	29 <i>2.9</i>	21 <i>2.5</i>	1 <i>1.5</i>	2 <i>8.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	55 <i>2.8</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	6 <i>0.6</i>	10 <i>1.2</i>	1 <i>1.5</i>	1 <i>4.2</i>	1 <i>8.2</i>	19 <i>1.0</i>	
Single ventricle	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>	
Small intestinal atresia/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>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	24 <i>2.4</i>	20 <i>2.4</i>	1 <i>1.5</i>	1 <i>4.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	48 <i>2.5</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	44 <i>4.4</i>	54 <i>6.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	102 <i>5.2</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection	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>	
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	19 <i>1.9</i>	13 <i>1.5</i>	1 <i>1.5</i>	2 <i>8.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	35 <i>1.8</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	4 <i>0.4</i>	12 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>8.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	18 <i>0.9</i>	
Trisomy 13	1 <i>0.1</i>	5 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>0.4</i>	
Trisomy 18	15 <i>1.5</i>	7 <i>0.8</i>	1 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>8.2</i>	24 <i>1.2</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	72 <i>7.2</i>	60 <i>7.1</i>	3 <i>4.4</i>	1 <i>4.2</i>	3 <i>24.5</i>	149 <i>7.6</i>	
Turner 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>	
Ventricular septal defect	499 <i>49.7</i>	471 <i>55.8</i>	26 <i>38.0</i>	11 <i>46.6</i>	13 <i>106.3</i>	1068 <i>54.6</i>	1
Total live births	100471	84357	6846	2362	1223	195773	
Male live births	51520	42239	3415	1230	594	99272	
Female live births	48951	42118	3431	1132	629	96501	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

†Turner syndrome prevalence per 10,000 female live births

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

Mississippi**Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2010 - 2014 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Trisomy 13	6 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	7 <i>0.4</i>	
Trisomy 18	14 <i>0.8</i>	10 <i>6.4</i>	24 <i>1.2</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	82 <i>4.6</i>	67 <i>42.7</i>	149 <i>7.6</i>	
Total live births	180067	15692	195773	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

1.Data for conditions exclude probable cases.

Missouri**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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	35 <i>1.2</i>	5 <i>0.9</i>	6 <i>2.9</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	48 <i>1.3</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	29 <i>1.0</i>	3 <i>0.6</i>	3 <i>1.5</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	36 <i>1.0</i>	
Anotia/microtia	12 <i>0.4</i>	3 <i>0.6</i>	7 <i>3.4</i>	3 <i>3.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	25 <i>0.7</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	41 <i>1.4</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	2 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	44 <i>1.2</i>	
Atrial septal defect	3724 <i>131.6</i>	1016 <i>187.7</i>	255 <i>125.2</i>	100 <i>108.9</i>	13 <i>161.1</i>	5278 <i>139.4</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	121 <i>4.3</i>	31 <i>5.7</i>	7 <i>3.4</i>	3 <i>3.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	166 <i>4.4</i>	
Biliary atresia	19 <i>0.7</i>	8 <i>1.5</i>	4 <i>2.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	32 <i>0.8</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	14 <i>0.5</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	15 <i>0.4</i>	
Choanal atresia	59 <i>2.1</i>	13 <i>2.4</i>	2 <i>1.0</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	76 <i>2.0</i>	
Cleft lip alone	177 <i>6.3</i>	21 <i>3.9</i>	11 <i>5.4</i>	4 <i>4.4</i>	2 <i>24.8</i>	223 <i>5.9</i>	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	200 <i>7.1</i>	31 <i>5.7</i>	14 <i>6.9</i>	4 <i>4.4</i>	2 <i>24.8</i>	265 <i>7.0</i>	
Cleft palate alone	178 <i>6.3</i>	19 <i>3.5</i>	12 <i>5.9</i>	4 <i>4.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	215 <i>5.7</i>	
Cloacal exstrophy	198 <i>7.0</i>	61 <i>11.3</i>	14 <i>6.9</i>	7 <i>7.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	290 <i>7.7</i>	
Clubfoot	499 <i>17.6</i>	81 <i>15.0</i>	27 <i>13.3</i>	15 <i>16.3</i>	1 <i>12.4</i>	644 <i>17.0</i>	
Coarctation of the aorta	181 <i>6.4</i>	25 <i>4.6</i>	15 <i>7.4</i>	5 <i>5.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	230 <i>6.1</i>	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	16 <i>0.6</i>	2 <i>0.4</i>	3 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	22 <i>0.6</i>	
Congenital cataract	45 <i>1.6</i>	12 <i>2.2</i>	1 <i>0.5</i>	2 <i>2.2</i>	1 <i>12.4</i>	63 <i>1.7</i>	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	41 <i>1.4</i>	15 <i>2.8</i>	3 <i>1.5</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	63 <i>1.7</i>	
Deletion 22q11.2	19 <i>0.7</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	1 <i>0.5</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	22 <i>0.6</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	119 <i>4.2</i>	29 <i>5.4</i>	6 <i>2.9</i>	3 <i>3.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	158 <i>4.2</i>	
Double outlet right ventricle	62 <i>2.2</i>	23 <i>4.2</i>	4 <i>2.0</i>	3 <i>3.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	94 <i>2.5</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	23 <i>0.8</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	3 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	30 <i>0.8</i>	
Encephalocele	24 <i>0.8</i>	10 <i>1.8</i>	4 <i>2.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	39 <i>1.0</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	98 <i>3.5</i>	10 <i>1.8</i>	2 <i>1.0</i>	2 <i>2.2</i>	1 <i>12.4</i>	118 <i>3.1</i>	
Gastroschisis	157 <i>5.5</i>	31 <i>5.7</i>	16 <i>7.9</i>	2 <i>2.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	211 <i>5.6</i>	
Holoprosencephaly	158 <i>5.6</i>	36 <i>6.7</i>	18 <i>8.8</i>	3 <i>3.3</i>	1 <i>12.4</i>	224 <i>5.9</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	85 <i>3.0</i>	16 <i>3.0</i>	3 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	104 <i>2.7</i>	
Hypospadias*	1311 <i>90.2</i>	270 <i>98.0</i>	47 <i>45.3</i>	37 <i>77.4</i>	6 <i>145.3</i>	1713 <i>88.2</i>	
Interrupted aortic arch	13 <i>0.5</i>	4 <i>0.7</i>	4 <i>2.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	22 <i>0.6</i>	
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	122 <i>4.3</i>	24 <i>4.4</i>	11 <i>5.4</i>	3 <i>3.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	166 <i>4.4</i>	

Missouri**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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		
Omphalocele	70 2.5	18 3.3	5 2.5	1 1.1	0 0.0	98 2.6	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	266 9.4	65 12.0	19 9.3	4 4.4	1 12.4	364 9.6	
Pulmonary valve atresia	37 1.3	7 1.3	1 0.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	46 1.2	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	142 5.0	22 4.1	9 4.4	5 5.4	1 12.4	184 4.9	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	127 4.5	35 6.5	8 3.9	7 7.6	0 0.0	180 4.8	
Single ventricle	28 1.0	8 1.5	1 0.5	1 1.1	0 0.0	39 1.0	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	108 3.8	29 5.4	8 3.9	3 3.3	0 0.0	155 4.1	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	77 2.7	7 1.3	5 2.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	92 2.4	
Tetralogy of Fallot	129 4.6	25 4.6	14 6.9	4 4.4	1 12.4	176 4.6	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection	21 0.7	6 1.1	2 1.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	31 0.8	
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	113 4.0	13 2.4	7 3.4	3 3.3	0 0.0	140 3.7	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	103 3.6	9 1.7	4 2.0	2 2.2	0 0.0	121 3.2	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	32 1.1	8 1.5	2 1.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	42 1.1	
Tricuspid valve atresia	32 1.1	8 1.5	2 1.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	42 1.1	
Trisomy 13	24 0.8	5 0.9	2 1.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	31 0.8	
Trisomy 18	40 1.4	12 2.2	6 2.9	0 0.0	0 0.0	58 1.5	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	348 12.3	76 14.0	39 19.2	10 10.9	2 24.8	491 13.0	
Turner syndrome†	23 1.7	3 1.1	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	27 1.5	
Ventricular septal defect	1354 47.8	306 56.5	112 55.0	38 41.4	2 24.8	1857 49.1	1
Total live births §	283038	54130	20365	9179	807	378535	
Male live births	145286	27554	10367	4782	413	194110	
Female live births	137748	26573	9997	4397	394	184417	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

†Turner syndrome prevalence per 10,000 female live births

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

§Total live births includes unknown gender

Missouri**Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2010 - 2014 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Gastroschisis	204 <i>6.1</i>	7 <i>1.7</i>	211 <i>5.6</i>	
Trisomy 13	19 <i>0.6</i>	12 <i>2.9</i>	31 <i>0.8</i>	
Trisomy 18	36 <i>1.1</i>	22 <i>5.3</i>	58 <i>1.5</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	286 <i>8.5</i>	205 <i>49.4</i>	491 <i>13.0</i>	
Total live births	336997	41471	378535	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

1.Data for this condition exclude probable cases

General comments

-Fetal deaths are defined as more than 20 weeks of gestation or greater than 350 grams.

Nebraska**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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	13 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	24 <i>1.8</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	12 <i>1.2</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>2.7</i>	1 <i>5.2</i>	17 <i>1.3</i>	
Anotia/microtia	19 <i>2.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>1.6</i>	1 <i>2.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	34 <i>2.6</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	22 <i>2.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	26 <i>2.0</i>	
Atrial septal defect	126 <i>13.1</i>	3 <i>3.4</i>	6 <i>3.1</i>	3 <i>8.0</i>	1 <i>5.2</i>	153 <i>11.7</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	24 <i>2.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>5.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	32 <i>2.5</i>	
Biliary atresia	4 <i>0.4</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>0.4</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	7 <i>0.7</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	8 <i>0.6</i>	
Choanal atresia	20 <i>2.1</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	25 <i>1.9</i>	
Cleft lip alone	39 <i>4.1</i>	2 <i>2.3</i>	5 <i>2.6</i>	5 <i>13.3</i>	3 <i>15.6</i>	60 <i>4.6</i>	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	57 <i>5.9</i>	3 <i>3.4</i>	2 <i>1.0</i>	8 <i>21.3</i>	4 <i>20.8</i>	89 <i>6.8</i>	
Cleft palate alone	54 <i>5.6</i>	3 <i>3.4</i>	2 <i>1.0</i>	2 <i>5.3</i>	1 <i>5.2</i>	71 <i>5.4</i>	
Cloacal 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>	
Clubfoot	171 <i>17.8</i>	13 <i>14.8</i>	11 <i>5.7</i>	2 <i>5.3</i>	4 <i>20.8</i>	226 <i>17.3</i>	
Coarctation of the aorta	81 <i>8.4</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	4 <i>2.1</i>	2 <i>5.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	103 <i>7.9</i>	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	16 <i>1.7</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	20 <i>1.5</i>	
Congenital cataract	19 <i>2.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>1.0</i>	3 <i>8.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	27 <i>2.1</i>	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	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>	
Craniosynostosis	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>1.2</i>	
Deletion 22q11.2	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>	2 <i>0.2</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	14 <i>1.5</i>	4 <i>4.6</i>	2 <i>1.0</i>	1 <i>2.7</i>	2 <i>10.4</i>	27 <i>2.1</i>	
Double outlet right ventricle	13 <i>1.4</i>	2 <i>2.3</i>	2 <i>1.0</i>	1 <i>2.7</i>	2 <i>10.4</i>	23 <i>1.8</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	5 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>5.2</i>	8 <i>0.6</i>	
Encephalocele	11 <i>1.1</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>2.7</i>	1 <i>5.2</i>	15 <i>1.1</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	34 <i>3.5</i>	2 <i>2.3</i>	3 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	41 <i>3.1</i>	
Gastroschisis	50 <i>5.2</i>	6 <i>6.8</i>	8 <i>4.1</i>	2 <i>5.3</i>	3 <i>15.6</i>	77 <i>5.9</i>	
Holoprosencephaly	3 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>2.7</i>	1 <i>5.2</i>	9 <i>0.7</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	35 <i>3.6</i>	5 <i>5.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>10.4</i>	46 <i>3.5</i>	
Hypospadias*	427 <i>86.3</i>	36 <i>82.0</i>	18 <i>18.3</i>	3 <i>15.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	533 <i>79.7</i>	
Interrupted aortic arch	9 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	11 <i>0.8</i>	

Nebraska**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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		
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	57 5.9	5 5.7	3 1.6	2 5.3	0 0.0	73 5.6	
Omphalocele	28 2.9	4 4.6	2 1.0	1 2.7	0 0.0	38 2.9	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	74 7.7	5 5.7	2 1.0	1 2.7	2 10.4	93 7.1	
Pulmonary valve atresia	18 1.9	3 3.4	1 0.5	0 0.0	2 10.4	29 2.2	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	44 4.6	5 5.7	4 2.1	2 5.3	1 5.2	63 4.8	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	74 7.7	5 5.7	1 0.5	2 5.3	1 5.2	98 7.5	
Single ventricle	26 2.7	3 3.4	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 5.2	31 2.4	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	22 2.3	4 4.6	3 1.6	1 2.7	0 0.0	32 2.5	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	48 5.0	2 2.3	5 2.6	0 0.0	1 5.2	68 5.2	
Tetralogy of Fallot	29 3.0	2 2.3	1 0.5	3 8.0	0 0.0	37 2.8	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection	11 1.1	3 3.4	1 0.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	21 1.6	
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	44 4.6	3 3.4	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	55 4.2	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	44 4.6	3 3.4	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	55 4.2	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	14 1.5	4 4.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	21 1.6	
Trisomy 13	9 0.9	3 3.4	2 1.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	17 1.3	
Trisomy 18	35 3.6	3 3.4	2 1.0	2 5.3	0 0.0	46 3.5	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	179 18.6	5 5.7	13 6.7	6 16.0	1 5.2	238 18.2	
Turner syndrome†	15 3.2	1 2.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	19 3.0	
Ventricular septal defect	454 47.2	22 25.0	32 16.6	13 34.6	3 15.6	623 47.8	
Total live births	96153	8791	19312	3756	1920	130462	
Male live births	49482	4391	9847	1899	970	66852	
Female live births	46671	4400	9465	1857	950	63610	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

†Turner syndrome prevalence per 10,000 female live births

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

Nebraska**Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2010 - 2014 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Gastroschisis	74 <i>6.4</i>	3 <i>1.9</i>	77 <i>5.9</i>	
Trisomy 13	11 <i>1.0</i>	6 <i>3.8</i>	17 <i>1.3</i>	
Trisomy 18	26 <i>2.3</i>	20 <i>12.7</i>	46 <i>3.5</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	136 <i>11.9</i>	102 <i>65.0</i>	238 <i>18.2</i>	
Total live births	114766	15690	130462	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Nevada**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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	2 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>0.5</i>	2 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>0.3</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	5 <i>0.7</i>	4 <i>2.1</i>	10 <i>1.6</i>	2 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	23 <i>1.3</i>	
Anotia/microtia	4 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>0.5</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	9 <i>0.5</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	13 <i>1.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	8 <i>1.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	23 <i>1.3</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	15 <i>2.0</i>	7 <i>3.8</i>	9 <i>1.4</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	33 <i>1.9</i>	
Biliary atresia	6 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	10 <i>0.6</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	3 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>0.3</i>	
Choanal atresia	8 <i>1.1</i>	1 <i>0.5</i>	6 <i>0.9</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	17 <i>1.0</i>	
Cleft lip alone	23 <i>3.1</i>	4 <i>2.1</i>	9 <i>1.4</i>	7 <i>4.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	43 <i>2.4</i>	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	43 <i>5.8</i>	15 <i>8.0</i>	48 <i>7.5</i>	2 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	112 <i>6.4</i>	
Cleft palate alone	38 <i>5.1</i>	6 <i>3.2</i>	23 <i>3.6</i>	3 <i>2.1</i>	1 <i>5.9</i>	74 <i>4.2</i>	
Cloacal exstrophy	22 <i>3.0</i>	6 <i>3.2</i>	13 <i>2.0</i>	3 <i>2.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	49 <i>2.8</i>	
Clubfoot	99 <i>13.4</i>	19 <i>10.2</i>	71 <i>11.1</i>	9 <i>6.3</i>	1 <i>5.9</i>	210 <i>12.0</i>	
Coarctation of the aorta	44 <i>6.0</i>	8 <i>4.3</i>	42 <i>6.6</i>	6 <i>4.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	106 <i>6.0</i>	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	1 <i>0.1</i>	2 <i>1.1</i>	5 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	8 <i>0.5</i>	
Congenital cataract	5 <i>0.8</i>	3 <i>2.0</i>	5 <i>1.0</i>	1 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	14 <i>1.0</i>	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	5 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>0.4</i>	
Craniosynostosis	64 <i>8.7</i>	12 <i>6.4</i>	33 <i>5.2</i>	4 <i>2.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	124 <i>7.1</i>	
Deletion 22q11.2	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	8 <i>1.1</i>	5 <i>2.7</i>	17 <i>2.7</i>	4 <i>2.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	35 <i>2.0</i>	
Double outlet right ventricle	7 <i>0.9</i>	1 <i>0.5</i>	8 <i>1.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	18 <i>1.0</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	4 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>0.7</i>	
Encephalocele	7 <i>0.9</i>	1 <i>0.5</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	2 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	12 <i>0.7</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	15 <i>2.0</i>	2 <i>1.1</i>	13 <i>2.0</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	32 <i>1.8</i>	
Holoprosencephaly	37 <i>5.0</i>	12 <i>6.4</i>	18 <i>2.8</i>	10 <i>7.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	78 <i>4.4</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	13 <i>1.8</i>	4 <i>2.1</i>	11 <i>1.7</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	32 <i>1.8</i>	
Hypospadias*	181 <i>47.6</i>	34 <i>35.8</i>	78 <i>23.9</i>	22 <i>29.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	331 <i>36.7</i>	
Interrupted aortic arch	3 <i>0.4</i>	1 <i>0.5</i>	5 <i>0.8</i>	2 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	11 <i>0.6</i>	
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	25 <i>3.4</i>	7 <i>3.8</i>	14 <i>2.2</i>	2 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	48 <i>2.7</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	70 <i>9.5</i>	30 <i>16.1</i>	47 <i>7.4</i>	4 <i>2.8</i>	3 <i>17.8</i>	161 <i>9.2</i>	

Nevada**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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		
Pulmonary valve atresia	8 <i>1.1</i>	2 <i>1.1</i>	8 <i>1.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	18 <i>1.0</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	27 <i>3.7</i>	1 <i>0.5</i>	24 <i>3.8</i>	4 <i>2.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	58 <i>3.3</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	25 <i>3.4</i>	5 <i>2.7</i>	22 <i>3.5</i>	4 <i>2.8</i>	3 <i>17.8</i>	61 <i>3.5</i>	
Single ventricle	2 <i>0.3</i>	3 <i>1.6</i>	2 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>0.4</i>	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	25 <i>3.4</i>	7 <i>3.8</i>	20 <i>3.1</i>	3 <i>2.1</i>	1 <i>5.9</i>	56 <i>3.2</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	14 <i>1.9</i>	8 <i>4.3</i>	9 <i>1.4</i>	3 <i>2.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	37 <i>2.1</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	20 <i>2.7</i>	2 <i>1.1</i>	21 <i>3.3</i>	5 <i>3.5</i>	2 <i>11.8</i>	51 <i>2.9</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection	5 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	10 <i>0.6</i>	
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	7 <i>0.9</i>	4 <i>2.1</i>	6 <i>0.9</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	19 <i>1.1</i>	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	5 <i>0.7</i>	3 <i>1.6</i>	4 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	13 <i>0.7</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	2 <i>0.3</i>	3 <i>1.6</i>	4 <i>0.6</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	11 <i>0.6</i>	
Trisomy 13	6 <i>0.8</i>	1 <i>0.5</i>	7 <i>1.1</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	15 <i>0.9</i>	
Trisomy 18	6 <i>0.8</i>	2 <i>1.1</i>	8 <i>1.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	19 <i>1.1</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	73 <i>9.9</i>	17 <i>9.1</i>	104 <i>16.3</i>	11 <i>7.7</i>	2 <i>11.8</i>	214 <i>12.2</i>	
Turner syndrome†	2 <i>0.6</i>	2 <i>2.2</i>	5 <i>1.6</i>	1 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	10 <i>1.2</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	367 <i>49.7</i>	78 <i>41.8</i>	317 <i>49.8</i>	51 <i>35.8</i>	7 <i>41.5</i>	860 <i>49.0</i>	1
Total live births	73890	18666	63688	14260	1688	175642	
Male live births	37990	9499	32571	7423	894	90157	
Female live births	35900	9167	31117	6837	794	85485	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

†Turner syndrome prevalence per 10,000 female live births

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

Nevada**Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2010 - 2014 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Trisomy 13	8 <i>0.5</i>	5 <i>1.9</i>	15 <i>0.9</i>	
Trisomy 18	10 <i>0.7</i>	5 <i>1.9</i>	19 <i>1.1</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	99 <i>6.7</i>	83 <i>31.2</i>	214 <i>12.2</i>	
Total live births	148848	26566	175642	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

1.Cases are excluded if less than 2500 grams birth weight or less than 36 weeks gestation.

General comments

- Data for 2014 are provisional.
- Data for conditions exclude probable/possible diagnoses.
- Data for conditions include live births and resident births only.

New Jersey
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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	4 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	9 <i>0.2</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	14 <i>0.6</i>	6 <i>0.8</i>	10 <i>0.7</i>	3 <i>0.5</i>	1 <i>17.7</i>	37 <i>0.7</i>	
Anotia/microtia	42 <i>1.8</i>	7 <i>0.9</i>	70 <i>5.1</i>	11 <i>1.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	130 <i>2.5</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	18 <i>0.8</i>	4 <i>0.5</i>	11 <i>0.8</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	35 <i>0.7</i>	
Atrial septal defect	532 <i>22.4</i>	495 <i>64.2</i>	528 <i>38.3</i>	142 <i>24.4</i>	4 <i>70.9</i>	1753 <i>33.6</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	54 <i>2.3</i>	32 <i>4.1</i>	39 <i>2.8</i>	2 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	130 <i>2.5</i>	
Biliary atresia	8 <i>0.3</i>	3 <i>0.4</i>	13 <i>0.9</i>	2 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	27 <i>0.5</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	3 <i>0.1</i>	1 <i>0.1</i>	3 <i>0.2</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	9 <i>0.2</i>	
Choanal atresia	26 <i>1.1</i>	8 <i>1.0</i>	14 <i>1.0</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	49 <i>0.9</i>	
Cleft lip alone	79 <i>3.3</i>	16 <i>2.1</i>	59 <i>4.3</i>	16 <i>2.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	177 <i>3.4</i>	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	70 <i>2.9</i>	17 <i>2.2</i>	56 <i>4.1</i>	12 <i>2.1</i>	1 <i>17.7</i>	160 <i>3.1</i>	
Cleft palate alone	157 <i>6.6</i>	25 <i>3.2</i>	84 <i>6.1</i>	42 <i>7.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	316 <i>6.1</i>	
Cloacal exstrophy	48 <i>2.0</i>	15 <i>1.9</i>	38 <i>2.8</i>	11 <i>1.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	117 <i>2.2</i>	
Clubfoot	230 <i>9.7</i>	96 <i>12.4</i>	155 <i>11.3</i>	48 <i>8.3</i>	1 <i>17.7</i>	546 <i>10.5</i>	
Coarctation of the aorta	86 <i>3.6</i>	20 <i>2.6</i>	50 <i>3.6</i>	12 <i>2.1</i>	1 <i>17.7</i>	179 <i>3.4</i>	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	6 <i>0.3</i>	4 <i>0.5</i>	6 <i>0.4</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	19 <i>0.4</i>	
Congenital cataract	28 <i>1.2</i>	20 <i>2.6</i>	38 <i>2.8</i>	11 <i>1.9</i>	1 <i>17.7</i>	101 <i>1.9</i>	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	21 <i>0.9</i>	14 <i>1.8</i>	16 <i>1.2</i>	6 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	60 <i>1.2</i>	
Deletion 22q11.2	4 <i>0.2</i>	1 <i>0.1</i>	2 <i>0.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>0.1</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	34 <i>1.4</i>	4 <i>0.5</i>	35 <i>2.5</i>	7 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	84 <i>1.6</i>	
Double outlet right ventricle	12 <i>0.5</i>	19 <i>2.5</i>	14 <i>1.0</i>	4 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	53 <i>1.0</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	13 <i>0.5</i>	3 <i>0.4</i>	7 <i>0.5</i>	3 <i>0.5</i>	1 <i>17.7</i>	28 <i>0.5</i>	
Encephalocele	6 <i>0.3</i>	3 <i>0.4</i>	4 <i>0.3</i>	2 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	16 <i>0.3</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	53 <i>2.2</i>	17 <i>2.2</i>	29 <i>2.1</i>	11 <i>1.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	119 <i>2.3</i>	
Gastroschisis	39 <i>1.6</i>	19 <i>2.5</i>	35 <i>2.5</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	1 <i>17.7</i>	100 <i>1.9</i>	
Holoprosencephaly	83 <i>3.5</i>	42 <i>5.4</i>	81 <i>5.9</i>	9 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	228 <i>4.4</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	24 <i>1.0</i>	15 <i>1.9</i>	19 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	62 <i>1.2</i>	
Hypospadias*	1128 <i>92.6</i>	246 <i>62.8</i>	378 <i>54.1</i>	167 <i>55.7</i>	2 <i>68.5</i>	1993 <i>74.9</i>	
Interrupted aortic arch	10 <i>0.4</i>	8 <i>1.0</i>	9 <i>0.7</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	28 <i>0.5</i>	
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	92 <i>3.9</i>	44 <i>5.7</i>	70 <i>5.1</i>	11 <i>1.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	228 <i>4.4</i>	

New Jersey**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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		
Omphalocele	18 <i>0.8</i>	16 <i>2.1</i>	14 <i>1.0</i>	5 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	54 <i>1.0</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	154 <i>6.5</i>	88 <i>11.4</i>	140 <i>10.2</i>	27 <i>4.6</i>	1 <i>17.7</i>	433 <i>8.3</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	13 <i>0.5</i>	11 <i>1.4</i>	14 <i>1.0</i>	2 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	46 <i>0.9</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	54 <i>2.3</i>	28 <i>3.6</i>	50 <i>3.6</i>	15 <i>2.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	163 <i>3.1</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	135 <i>5.7</i>	27 <i>3.5</i>	71 <i>5.2</i>	25 <i>4.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	265 <i>5.1</i>	
Single ventricle	4 <i>0.2</i>	3 <i>0.4</i>	3 <i>0.2</i>	3 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	13 <i>0.2</i>	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	61 <i>2.6</i>	29 <i>3.8</i>	56 <i>4.1</i>	8 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	158 <i>3.0</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	36 <i>1.5</i>	23 <i>3.0</i>	48 <i>3.5</i>	8 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	121 <i>2.3</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	65 <i>2.7</i>	32 <i>4.1</i>	47 <i>3.4</i>	17 <i>2.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	176 <i>3.4</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection	9 <i>0.4</i>	7 <i>0.9</i>	16 <i>1.2</i>	3 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	37 <i>0.7</i>	
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	41 <i>1.7</i>	15 <i>1.9</i>	23 <i>1.7</i>	6 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	91 <i>1.7</i>	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	23 <i>1.0</i>	9 <i>1.2</i>	12 <i>0.9</i>	4 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	51 <i>1.0</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	145 <i>6.1</i>	125 <i>16.2</i>	182 <i>13.2</i>	26 <i>4.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	484 <i>9.3</i>	
Trisomy 13	6 <i>0.3</i>	6 <i>0.8</i>	7 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	21 <i>0.4</i>	
Trisomy 18	18 <i>0.8</i>	18 <i>2.3</i>	10 <i>0.7</i>	2 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	48 <i>0.9</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	243 <i>10.2</i>	92 <i>11.9</i>	230 <i>16.7</i>	34 <i>5.8</i>	2 <i>35.5</i>	622 <i>11.9</i>	
Turner syndrome†	9 <i>0.8</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	5 <i>0.7</i>	1 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	18 <i>0.7</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	1244 <i>52.3</i>	413 <i>53.6</i>	821 <i>59.6</i>	242 <i>41.6</i>	3 <i>53.2</i>	2813 <i>54.0</i>	1
Total live births §	237827	77121	137769	58156	564	520962	
Male live births	121842	39179	69883	29980	292	266081	
Female live births	115984	37939	67884	28176	272	254875	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

†Turner syndrome prevalence per 10,000 female live births. Excludes male phenotype.

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

§Total live births includes unknown gender

New Jersey**Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2010 - 2014 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Gastroschisis	93 2.3	5 0.4	100 1.9	
Trisomy 13	14 0.3	7 0.6	21 0.4	
Trisomy 18	23 0.6	24 2.1	48 0.9	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	263 6.5	332 29.3	622 11.9	
Total live births	407508	113375	520962	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

1.Data for this condition only include confirmed cases.

General comments

-Data for 2014 are provisional.

-Data for conditions include live births only.

New Mexico**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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	7 <i>2.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	17 <i>2.5</i>	1 <i>3.7</i>	4 <i>2.4</i>	33 <i>2.6</i>	
Cleft lip alone	13 <i>3.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	41 <i>6.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	21 <i>12.7</i>	77 <i>6.1</i>	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	17 <i>4.8</i>	1 <i>4.2</i>	44 <i>6.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	16 <i>9.7</i>	80 <i>6.3</i>	
Cleft palate alone	34 <i>9.6</i>	2 <i>8.4</i>	31 <i>4.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	13 <i>7.8</i>	81 <i>6.4</i>	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.2</i>	
Gastroschisis	12 <i>3.4</i>	2 <i>8.4</i>	51 <i>7.4</i>	1 <i>3.7</i>	13 <i>7.8</i>	81 <i>6.4</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	4 <i>1.4</i>	1 <i>5.1</i>	7 <i>1.3</i>	1 <i>4.5</i>	2 <i>1.5</i>	16 <i>1.6</i>	
Hypospadias*	124 <i>68.0</i>	9 <i>75.1</i>	122 <i>35.0</i>	6 <i>43.1</i>	13 <i>15.6</i>	278 <i>42.9</i>	
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	17 <i>6.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	42 <i>7.7</i>	1 <i>4.5</i>	10 <i>7.5</i>	71 <i>7.0</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	2 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	13 <i>1.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>1.8</i>	18 <i>1.4</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	24 <i>6.8</i>	2 <i>8.4</i>	41 <i>6.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	11 <i>6.6</i>	79 <i>6.2</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	7 <i>2.0</i>	1 <i>4.2</i>	21 <i>3.1</i>	4 <i>14.7</i>	7 <i>4.2</i>	40 <i>3.1</i>	1
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	5 <i>1.4</i>	1 <i>4.2</i>	7 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>3.0</i>	18 <i>1.4</i>	1
Trisomy 13	4 <i>1.1</i>	1 <i>4.2</i>	9 <i>1.3</i>	1 <i>3.7</i>	3 <i>1.8</i>	25 <i>2.0</i>	
Trisomy 18	7 <i>2.0</i>	1 <i>4.2</i>	11 <i>1.6</i>	3 <i>11.0</i>	3 <i>1.8</i>	41 <i>3.2</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	45 <i>12.7</i>	4 <i>16.8</i>	102 <i>14.8</i>	1 <i>3.7</i>	20 <i>12.1</i>	191 <i>15.0</i>	
Total live births	35393	2387	68833	2721	16578	127191	
Male live births	18244	1199	34874	1393	8360	64746	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

New Mexico**Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2010 - 2014 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Gastroschisis	80 <i>7.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	81 <i>6.4</i>	
Trisomy 13	14 <i>1.2</i>	5 <i>3.6</i>	25 <i>2.0</i>	
Trisomy 18	17 <i>1.5</i>	8 <i>5.7</i>	41 <i>3.2</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	112 <i>9.9</i>	67 <i>47.8</i>	191 <i>15.0</i>	
Total live births	113171	14020	127191	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

1. Medical records are reviewed to confirm this diagnosis for Environmental Public Health Tracking; NBDPN codes may identify diagnoses that have not been confirmed by medical record.

General comments

-Unspecified non-livebirths are defined as terminations plus spontaneous abortions (not separated)

New York
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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	17 <i>0.3</i>	5 <i>0.3</i>	12 <i>0.4</i>	3 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	41 <i>0.3</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	46 <i>0.8</i>	26 <i>1.4</i>	34 <i>1.2</i>	11 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	129 <i>1.1</i>	
Anotia/microtia	60 <i>1.0</i>	17 <i>0.9</i>	73 <i>2.6</i>	32 <i>2.5</i>	1 <i>4.9</i>	198 <i>1.7</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	111 <i>1.9</i>	16 <i>0.9</i>	34 <i>1.2</i>	15 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	196 <i>1.6</i>	
Atrial septal defect	2561 <i>44.3</i>	1701 <i>92.2</i>	1937 <i>68.4</i>	847 <i>67.1</i>	3 <i>14.6</i>	7687 <i>64.3</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	213 <i>3.7</i>	111 <i>6.0</i>	123 <i>4.3</i>	48 <i>3.8</i>	2 <i>9.7</i>	594 <i>5.0</i>	
Biliary atresia	52 <i>0.9</i>	27 <i>1.5</i>	25 <i>0.9</i>	25 <i>2.0</i>	1 <i>4.9</i>	150 <i>1.3</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	15 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>0.1</i>	4 <i>0.1</i>	1 <i>0.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	23 <i>0.2</i>	
Choanal atresia	120 <i>2.1</i>	26 <i>1.4</i>	41 <i>1.4</i>	14 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	225 <i>1.9</i>	
Cleft lip alone	172 <i>3.0</i>	31 <i>1.7</i>	42 <i>1.5</i>	30 <i>2.4</i>	1 <i>4.9</i>	323 <i>2.7</i>	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	298 <i>5.2</i>	57 <i>3.1</i>	128 <i>4.5</i>	68 <i>5.4</i>	4 <i>19.5</i>	634 <i>5.3</i>	
Cleft palate alone	404 <i>7.0</i>	77 <i>4.2</i>	122 <i>4.3</i>	99 <i>7.8</i>	1 <i>4.9</i>	797 <i>6.7</i>	
Cloacal exstrophy	3 <i>0.1</i>	5 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	13 <i>0.1</i>	
Clubfoot	949 <i>16.4</i>	251 <i>13.6</i>	363 <i>12.8</i>	189 <i>15.0</i>	2 <i>9.7</i>	1904 <i>15.9</i>	
Coarctation of the aorta	314 <i>5.4</i>	70 <i>3.8</i>	135 <i>4.8</i>	64 <i>5.1</i>	2 <i>9.7</i>	671 <i>5.6</i>	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	39 <i>0.7</i>	10 <i>0.5</i>	11 <i>0.4</i>	10 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	76 <i>0.6</i>	
Congenital cataract	89 <i>1.5</i>	37 <i>2.0</i>	53 <i>1.9</i>	24 <i>1.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	241 <i>2.0</i>	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	63 <i>1.1</i>	35 <i>1.9</i>	22 <i>0.8</i>	17 <i>1.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	146 <i>1.2</i>	
Craniosynostosis	401 <i>6.9</i>	60 <i>3.3</i>	138 <i>4.9</i>	45 <i>3.6</i>	1 <i>4.9</i>	755 <i>6.3</i>	
Deletion 22q11.2	15 <i>0.3</i>	6 <i>0.3</i>	5 <i>0.2</i>	2 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	31 <i>0.3</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	143 <i>2.5</i>	44 <i>2.4</i>	54 <i>1.9</i>	35 <i>2.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	313 <i>2.6</i>	
Double outlet right ventricle	81 <i>1.4</i>	42 <i>2.3</i>	57 <i>2.0</i>	36 <i>2.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	244 <i>2.0</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	31 <i>0.5</i>	11 <i>0.6</i>	29 <i>1.0</i>	6 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	85 <i>0.7</i>	
Encephalocele	34 <i>0.6</i>	15 <i>0.8</i>	16 <i>0.6</i>	11 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	88 <i>0.7</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	130 <i>2.2</i>	35 <i>1.9</i>	58 <i>2.0</i>	27 <i>2.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	280 <i>2.3</i>	
Gastroschisis	150 <i>2.6</i>	35 <i>1.9</i>	57 <i>2.0</i>	13 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	275 <i>2.3</i>	
Holoprosencephaly	35 <i>0.6</i>	14 <i>0.8</i>	17 <i>0.6</i>	1 <i>0.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	77 <i>0.6</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	134 <i>2.3</i>	49 <i>2.7</i>	58 <i>2.0</i>	18 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	287 <i>2.4</i>	
Hypospadias*	2902 <i>97.7</i>	716 <i>76.6</i>	682 <i>47.5</i>	374 <i>57.3</i>	8 <i>77.9</i>	5187 <i>84.9</i>	
Interrupted aortic arch	48 <i>0.8</i>	16 <i>0.9</i>	34 <i>1.2</i>	14 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	128 <i>1.1</i>	

New York**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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		
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	168 2.9	58 3.1	76 2.7	23 1.8	0 0.0	348 2.9	
Omphalocele	94 1.6	19 1.0	25 0.9	8 0.6	0 0.0	152 1.3	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	430 7.4	188 10.2	218 7.7	113 9.0	1 4.9	1071 9.0	
Pulmonary valve atresia	50 0.9	16 0.9	20 0.7	21 1.7	0 0.0	120 1.0	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	207 3.6	64 3.5	108 3.8	72 5.7	2 9.7	493 4.1	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	317 5.5	68 3.7	129 4.6	56 4.4	1 4.9	634 5.3	
Single ventricle	32 0.6	12 0.7	18 0.6	13 1.0	0 0.0	84 0.7	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	226 3.9	109 5.9	93 3.3	62 4.9	1 4.9	535 4.5	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	145 2.5	35 1.9	68 2.4	21 1.7	2 9.7	304 2.5	
Tetralogy of Fallot	288 5.0	103 5.6	139 4.9	123 9.7	1 4.9	728 6.1	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection	51 0.9	26 1.4	39 1.4	26 2.1	0 0.0	165 1.4	
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	178 3.1	25 1.4	57 2.0	42 3.3	0 0.0	350 2.9	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	173 3.0	25 1.4	57 2.0	40 3.2	0 0.0	343 2.9	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	70 1.2	31 1.7	28 1.0	29 2.3	0 0.0	183 1.5	
Tricuspid valve atresia	51 0.9	18 1.0	15 0.5	19 1.5	0 0.0	117 1.0	
Trisomy 13	20 0.3	17 0.9	11 0.4	9 0.7	0 0.0	68 0.6	
Trisomy 18	57 1.0	31 1.7	37 1.3	13 1.0	0 0.0	156 1.3	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	698 12.1	262 14.2	363 12.8	144 11.4	2 9.7	1693 14.2	
Turner syndrome†	47 1.7	14 1.5	12 0.9	7 1.1	0 0.0	86 1.5	
Ventricular septal defect	2779 48.1	846 45.9	1265 44.7	685 54.3	7 34.1	6070 50.8	
Total live births §	577893	184412	283013	126187	2055	1195148	
Male live births	296986	93432	143445	65259	1027	611116	
Female live births	280899	90980	139567	60928	1028	584021	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

†Turner syndrome prevalence per 10,000 female live births

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

§Total live births includes unknown gender

New York**Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2010 - 2014 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Gastroschisis	249 <i>2.6</i>	9 <i>0.4</i>	275 <i>2.3</i>	
Trisomy 13	31 <i>0.3</i>	28 <i>1.1</i>	68 <i>0.6</i>	
Trisomy 18	73 <i>0.8</i>	65 <i>2.7</i>	156 <i>1.3</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	727 <i>7.7</i>	768 <i>31.3</i>	1693 <i>14.2</i>	
Total live births	949803	245263	1195137	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

General comments

-Data for 2013 and 2014 are provisional.

North Carolina**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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	86 2.6	31 2.2	30 3.3	3 1.3	2 2.4	172 2.9	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	56 1.7	19 1.3	13 1.4	4 1.8	1 1.2	95 1.6	
Anotia/microtia	40 1.2	9 0.6	41 4.5	4 1.8	3 3.6	97 1.6	
Aortic valve stenosis	86 2.6	24 1.7	15 1.7	4 1.8	1 1.2	131 2.2	
Atrial septal defect	1842 54.7	907 63.2	478 53.0	95 42.7	61 74.2	3389 56.3	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	212 6.3	104 7.2	53 5.9	8 3.6	9 10.9	394 6.5	
Biliary atresia	14 0.4	9 0.6	3 0.3	1 0.4	0 0.0	27 0.4	
Bladder exstrophy	8 0.2	5 0.3	2 0.2	0 0.0	0 0.0	15 0.2	
Choanal atresia	48 1.4	15 1.0	15 1.7	4 1.8	0 0.0	82 1.4	
Cleft lip alone	137 4.1	45 3.1	21 2.3	6 2.7	4 4.9	218 3.6	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	197 5.9	53 3.7	61 6.8	11 4.9	7 8.5	333 5.5	
Cleft palate alone	250 7.4	47 3.3	28 3.1	8 3.6	5 6.1	340 5.6	
Cloacal exstrophy	11 0.3	7 0.5	3 0.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	21 0.3	
Clubfoot	690 20.5	261 18.2	156 17.3	24 10.8	14 17.0	1160 19.3	
Coarctation of the aorta	174 5.2	50 3.5	37 4.1	11 4.9	2 2.4	274 4.5	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	21 0.6	6 0.4	8 0.9	4 1.8	0 0.0	40 0.7	
Congenital cataract	27 0.8	20 1.4	10 1.1	3 1.3	0 0.0	60 1.0	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	81 2.4	38 2.6	13 1.4	2 0.9	5 6.1	140 2.3	
Craniosynostosis	259 7.7	46 3.2	51 5.7	8 3.6	5 6.1	370 6.1	
Diaphragmatic hernia	100 3.0	41 2.9	30 3.3	5 2.2	2 2.4	182 3.0	
Double outlet right ventricle	60 1.8	24 1.7	11 1.2	1 0.4	2 2.4	99 1.6	
Ebstein anomaly	29 0.9	10 0.7	4 0.4	2 0.9	2 2.4	47 0.8	
Encephalocele	25 0.7	21 1.5	10 1.1	0 0.0	1 1.2	64 1.1	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	102 3.0	31 2.2	16 1.8	4 1.8	0 0.0	154 2.6	
Gastroschisis	180 5.3	52 3.6	30 3.3	3 1.3	8 9.7	275 4.6	
Holoprosencephaly	41 1.2	25 1.7	21 2.3	1 0.4	1 1.2	92 1.5	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	84 2.5	40 2.8	25 2.8	4 1.8	1 1.2	155 2.6	
Hypospadias*	1189 68.8	392 53.9	108 23.6	52 45.7	27 64.3	1770 57.6	
Interrupted aortic arch	23 0.7	16 1.1	6 0.7	3 1.3	0 0.0	49 0.8	
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	154 4.6	73 5.1	36 4.0	5 2.2	6 7.3	280 4.6	

North Carolina**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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		
Omphalocele	73 2.2	60 4.2	19 2.1	3 1.3	2 2.4	168 2.8	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	265 7.9	142 9.9	70 7.8	16 7.2	11 13.4	508 8.4	
Pulmonary valve atresia	59 1.8	34 2.4	11 1.2	6 2.7	2 2.4	113 1.9	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	148 4.4	56 3.9	46 5.1	9 4.0	4 4.9	264 4.4	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	217 6.4	76 5.3	46 5.1	2 0.9	5 6.1	351 5.8	
Single ventricle	26 0.8	13 0.9	13 1.4	1 0.4	0 0.0	54 0.9	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	96 2.9	36 2.5	39 4.3	10 4.5	4 4.9	185 3.1	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	135 4.0	38 2.6	40 4.4	4 1.8	3 3.6	227 3.8	
Tetralogy of Fallot	159 4.7	77 5.4	36 4.0	14 6.3	5 6.1	291 4.8	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection	29 0.9	15 1.0	16 1.8	4 1.8	1 1.2	65 1.1	
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	106 3.1	42 2.9	19 2.1	5 2.2	5 6.1	179 3.0	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	73 2.2	23 1.6	10 1.1	5 2.2	5 6.1	118 2.0	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	77 2.3	51 3.6	24 2.7	5 2.2	7 8.5	165 2.7	
Tricuspid valve atresia	66 2.0	44 3.1	22 2.4	5 2.2	7 8.5	145 2.4	
Trisomy 13	32 1.0	34 2.4	21 2.3	3 1.3	1 1.2	97 1.6	
Trisomy 18	107 3.2	50 3.5	36 4.0	5 2.2	2 2.4	212 3.5	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	447 13.3	134 9.3	150 16.6	24 10.8	15 18.2	800 13.3	
Turner syndrome†	43 2.6	8 1.1	10 2.3	0 0.0	1 2.5	69 2.3	
Ventricular septal defect	1536 45.6	586 40.8	496 55.0	88 39.5	29 35.3	2746 45.6	
Total live births §	336619	143596	90181	22259	8223	602403	
Male live births	172695	72697	45735	11378	4201	307496	
Female live births	163922	70894	44443	10881	4022	294897	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

†Turner syndrome prevalence per 10,000 female live births

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

§Total live births includes unknown gender

North Carolina**Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2010 - 2014 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Gastroschisis	267 <i>5.1</i>	8 <i>1.0</i>	275 <i>4.6</i>	
Trisomy 13	60 <i>1.2</i>	37 <i>4.5</i>	97 <i>1.6</i>	
Trisomy 18	122 <i>2.3</i>	90 <i>11.0</i>	212 <i>3.5</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	405 <i>7.8</i>	393 <i>48.0</i>	800 <i>13.3</i>	
Total live births	520443	81929	602403	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

General comments

-Fetal deaths are defined as deaths at 20 or more weeks gestation.

-Terminations are defined as termination of pregnancy before 20 weeks gestation and do not include intra-uterine fetal death before 20 weeks.

North Dakota
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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	18 <i>4.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>17.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>10.4</i>	33 <i>6.6</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	2 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>8.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>0.6</i>	
Anotia/microtia	6 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	7 <i>1.4</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	3 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>8.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	5 <i>1.0</i>	
Atrial septal defect	450 <i>111.8</i>	35 <i>269.2</i>	13 <i>114.7</i>	11 <i>125.3</i>	121 <i>250.8</i>	642 <i>127.5</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	21 <i>5.2</i>	2 <i>15.4</i>	2 <i>17.7</i>	1 <i>11.4</i>	3 <i>6.2</i>	29 <i>5.8</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>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.4</i>	
Cleft lip alone	47 <i>11.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>8.8</i>	2 <i>22.8</i>	12 <i>24.9</i>	64 <i>12.7</i>	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	27 <i>6.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>34.2</i>	15 <i>31.1</i>	45 <i>8.9</i>	
Cleft palate alone	71 <i>17.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>8.8</i>	3 <i>34.2</i>	15 <i>31.1</i>	90 <i>17.9</i>	
Cloacal 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>0.2</i>	1
Coarctation of the aorta	18 <i>4.5</i>	2 <i>15.4</i>	1 <i>8.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>4.1</i>	23 <i>4.6</i>	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	6 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	7 <i>1.4</i>	
Congenital cataract	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>0.4</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	14 <i>3.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	17 <i>3.4</i>	
Double outlet right ventricle	4 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>8.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>1.0</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	5 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>1.0</i>	
Encephalocele	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	3 <i>0.6</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	6 <i>1.5</i>	2 <i>15.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	8 <i>1.6</i>	
Gastroschisis	11 <i>2.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	8 <i>16.6</i>	19 <i>3.8</i>	
Holoprosencephaly	2 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>4.1</i>	5 <i>1.0</i>	1
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	9 <i>2.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>8.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>4.1</i>	14 <i>2.8</i>	
Hypospadias*	64 <i>31.3</i>	5 <i>74.0</i>	1 <i>16.7</i>	1 <i>22.0</i>	7 <i>28.8</i>	79 <i>30.9</i>	
Interrupted aortic arch	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>	
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	3 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	4 <i>0.8</i>	
Omphalocele	5 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	6 <i>1.2</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	77 <i>19.1</i>	7 <i>53.8</i>	3 <i>26.5</i>	1 <i>11.4</i>	14 <i>29.0</i>	108 <i>21.5</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	69 <i>17.2</i>	7 <i>53.8</i>	3 <i>26.5</i>	1 <i>11.4</i>	13 <i>26.9</i>	97 <i>19.3</i>	

North Dakota**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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		
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	5 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>1.2</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	5 <i>1.2</i>	1 <i>7.7</i>	1 <i>8.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>4.1</i>	9 <i>1.8</i>	
Single ventricle	1 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	2 <i>0.4</i>	
Small intestinal atresia/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>0.4</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	20 <i>5.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>17.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>4.1</i>	28 <i>5.6</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	10 <i>2.5</i>	1 <i>7.7</i>	1 <i>8.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>6.2</i>	15 <i>3.0</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection	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>	
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	12 <i>3.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>8.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	13 <i>2.6</i>	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	8 <i>2.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>4.1</i>	11 <i>2.2</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	4 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	6 <i>1.2</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia	4 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	6 <i>1.2</i>	
Trisomy 13	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>0.4</i>	
Trisomy 18	6 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>4.1</i>	8 <i>1.6</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	42 <i>10.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>17.7</i>	3 <i>34.2</i>	6 <i>12.4</i>	56 <i>11.1</i>	
Turner 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>	
Ventricular septal defect	168 <i>41.8</i>	8 <i>61.5</i>	12 <i>105.9</i>	5 <i>56.9</i>	37 <i>76.7</i>	233 <i>46.3</i>	
Total live births	40233	1300	1133	878	4825	50334	
Male live births	20466	676	598	454	2434	25607	
Female live births	19767	624	535	424	2391	24727	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

†Turner syndrome prevalence per 10,000 female live births

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

North Dakota**Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2010 - 2014 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Gastroschisis	15 3.3	0 0.0	19 3.8	
Trisomy 13	2 0.4	0 0.0	2 0.4	
Trisomy 18	6 1.3	1 2.0	8 1.6	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	36 7.9	20 40.1	56 11.1	
Total live births	45341	4993	50334	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

1.Data for this condition begin in 2013.

General comments

- Data for this condition exclude inlet ventricular septal defect and common atrioventricular canal type ventricular septal defect.
- Fetal death reporting not required before 20 weeks gestation. State does not differentiate between fetal deaths and terminations.

Oklahoma
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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	33 2.0	2 0.8	8 2.1	0 0.0	5 1.7	49 1.9	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	21 1.3	0 0.0	3 0.8	2 2.7	4 1.4	32 1.2	
Anotia/microtia	28 1.7	1 0.4	12 3.1	3 4.1	4 1.4	48 1.8	
Aortic valve stenosis	57 3.4	2 0.8	14 3.6	0 0.0	5 1.7	78 2.9	
Atrial septal defect	979 59.0	138 56.7	174 45.2	27 36.6	156 54.6	1495 56.5	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	86 5.2	19 7.8	19 4.9	3 4.1	11 3.8	139 5.2	
Biliary atresia	9 0.5	2 0.8	2 0.5	0 0.0	3 1.0	16 0.6	
Bladder exstrophy	3 0.2	1 0.4	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 0.3	5 0.2	
Choanal atresia	30 1.8	4 1.6	5 1.3	0 0.0	2 0.7	42 1.6	
Cleft lip alone	78 4.7	7 2.9	13 3.4	1 1.4	13 4.5	114 4.3	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	133 8.0	9 3.7	26 6.8	3 4.1	22 7.7	196 7.4	
Cleft palate alone	131 7.9	12 4.9	27 7.0	11 14.9	20 7.0	209 7.9	
Clubfoot	295 17.8	22 9.0	64 16.6	6 8.1	55 19.2	453 17.1	
Coarctation of the aorta	99 6.0	7 2.9	20 5.2	1 1.4	20 7.0	149 5.6	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	6 0.4	5 2.1	1 0.3	0 0.0	2 0.7	17 0.6	
Congenital cataract	20 1.2	3 1.2	4 1.0	1 1.4	1 0.3	31 1.2	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	16 1.0	4 1.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 0.7	23 0.9	
Craniosynostosis	43 2.6	4 1.6	8 2.1	2 2.7	8 2.8	75 2.8	
Deletion 22q11.2	13 0.8	2 0.8	2 0.5	0 0.0	3 1.0	20 0.8	
Diaphragmatic hernia	51 3.1	6 2.5	22 5.7	2 2.7	12 4.2	96 3.6	
Double outlet right ventricle	31 1.9	8 3.3	3 0.8	2 2.7	6 2.1	51 1.9	
Ebstein anomaly	13 0.8	0 0.0	6 1.6	1 1.4	0 0.0	21 0.8	
Encephalocele	11 0.7	6 2.5	4 1.0	0 0.0	6 2.1	27 1.0	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	43 2.6	1 0.4	9 2.3	2 2.7	5 1.7	61 2.3	
Gastroschisis	90 5.4	8 3.3	17 4.4	2 2.7	14 4.9	132 5.0	
Holoprosencephaly	16 1.0	4 1.6	5 1.3	1 1.4	4 1.4	30 1.1	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	50 3.0	0 0.0	13 3.4	2 2.7	5 1.7	71 2.7	
Hypospadias*	345 40.5	46 37.1	19 9.7	7 18.8	42 29.0	465 34.3	
Interrupted aortic arch	19 1.1	3 1.2	2 0.5	1 1.4	3 1.0	28 1.1	
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	80 4.8	13 5.3	15 3.9	1 1.4	10 3.5	119 4.5	

Oklahoma**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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		
Omphalocele	35 <i>2.1</i>	11 <i>4.5</i>	10 <i>2.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>2.1</i>	62 <i>2.3</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	145 <i>8.7</i>	19 <i>7.8</i>	24 <i>6.2</i>	5 <i>6.8</i>	12 <i>4.2</i>	209 <i>7.9</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	17 <i>1.0</i>	3 <i>1.2</i>	4 <i>1.0</i>	2 <i>2.7</i>	4 <i>1.4</i>	31 <i>1.2</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	91 <i>5.5</i>	11 <i>4.5</i>	24 <i>6.2</i>	8 <i>10.8</i>	12 <i>4.2</i>	149 <i>5.6</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	100 <i>6.0</i>	11 <i>4.5</i>	16 <i>4.2</i>	1 <i>1.4</i>	14 <i>4.9</i>	145 <i>5.5</i>	
Single ventricle	6 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	11 <i>0.4</i>	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	69 <i>4.2</i>	7 <i>2.9</i>	9 <i>2.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>2.1</i>	93 <i>3.5</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	55 <i>3.3</i>	4 <i>1.6</i>	16 <i>4.2</i>	1 <i>1.4</i>	12 <i>4.2</i>	91 <i>3.4</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	86 <i>5.2</i>	6 <i>2.5</i>	10 <i>2.6</i>	6 <i>8.1</i>	9 <i>3.1</i>	118 <i>4.5</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection	18 <i>1.1</i>	3 <i>1.2</i>	5 <i>1.3</i>	1 <i>1.4</i>	4 <i>1.4</i>	31 <i>1.2</i>	
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	59 <i>3.6</i>	10 <i>4.1</i>	14 <i>3.6</i>	2 <i>2.7</i>	9 <i>3.1</i>	99 <i>3.7</i>	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	55 <i>3.3</i>	10 <i>4.1</i>	12 <i>3.1</i>	2 <i>2.7</i>	8 <i>2.8</i>	90 <i>3.4</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	22 <i>1.3</i>	4 <i>1.6</i>	6 <i>1.6</i>	1 <i>1.4</i>	2 <i>0.7</i>	36 <i>1.4</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia	13 <i>0.8</i>	2 <i>0.8</i>	4 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	21 <i>0.8</i>	
Trisomy 13	11 <i>0.7</i>	4 <i>1.6</i>	4 <i>1.0</i>	1 <i>1.4</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	22 <i>0.8</i>	
Trisomy 18	37 <i>2.2</i>	10 <i>4.1</i>	10 <i>2.6</i>	2 <i>2.7</i>	6 <i>2.1</i>	65 <i>2.5</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	198 <i>11.9</i>	26 <i>10.7</i>	76 <i>19.7</i>	11 <i>14.9</i>	28 <i>9.8</i>	347 <i>13.1</i>	
Turner syndrome†	20 <i>2.5</i>	1 <i>0.8</i>	5 <i>2.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>2.1</i>	32 <i>2.5</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	1009 <i>60.8</i>	115 <i>47.3</i>	216 <i>56.1</i>	35 <i>47.4</i>	119 <i>41.6</i>	1522 <i>57.5</i>	
Total live births §	165919	24336	38511	7387	28588	264834	
Male live births	85200	12387	19678	3728	14507	135550	
Female live births	80716	11949	18832	3658	14081	129279	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

†Turner syndrome prevalence per 10,000 female live births

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

§Total live births includes unknown gender

Oklahoma**Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2010 - 2014 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Gastroschisis	129 <i>5.4</i>	3 <i>1.3</i>	132 <i>5.0</i>	
Trisomy 13	17 <i>0.7</i>	5 <i>2.1</i>	22 <i>0.8</i>	
Trisomy 18	39 <i>1.6</i>	26 <i>11.0</i>	65 <i>2.5</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	206 <i>8.5</i>	135 <i>57.0</i>	347 <i>13.1</i>	
Total live births	241047	23670	264834	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

General comments

-Fetal deaths are defined as baby born dead (without a heart rate), at or after 20th gestational week. Includes babies that died during labor.

-Terminations are defined as fetus terminated by parental choice prior to 37 weeks. When labor is induced to deliver a fetus who is dead prior to the onset of labor it is not considered an elective termination.

Oregon**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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	13 <i>0.8</i>	2 <i>4.3</i>	9 <i>2.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	25 <i>1.1</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	15 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	9 <i>2.1</i>	1 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	25 <i>1.1</i>	
Anotia/microtia	23 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	40 <i>9.2</i>	4 <i>3.3</i>	1 <i>3.9</i>	70 <i>3.1</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	91 <i>5.9</i>	2 <i>4.3</i>	26 <i>6.0</i>	3 <i>2.4</i>	1 <i>3.9</i>	125 <i>5.5</i>	
Atrial septal defect	2441 <i>157.8</i>	126 <i>269.9</i>	920 <i>212.7</i>	138 <i>112.1</i>	87 <i>336.8</i>	3902 <i>173.0</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	167 <i>10.8</i>	6 <i>12.9</i>	59 <i>13.6</i>	13 <i>10.6</i>	6 <i>23.2</i>	261 <i>11.6</i>	
Biliary atresia	12 <i>0.8</i>	2 <i>4.3</i>	5 <i>1.2</i>	1 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	22 <i>1.0</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	1 <i>0.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.5</i>	1 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>0.2</i>	
Choanal atresia	46 <i>3.0</i>	2 <i>4.3</i>	11 <i>2.5</i>	4 <i>3.3</i>	1 <i>3.9</i>	66 <i>2.9</i>	
Cleft lip alone	11 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>1.6</i>	2 <i>1.6</i>	1 <i>3.9</i>	23 <i>1.0</i>	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	168 <i>10.9</i>	6 <i>12.9</i>	48 <i>11.1</i>	14 <i>11.4</i>	3 <i>11.6</i>	250 <i>11.1</i>	
Cleft palate alone	119 <i>7.7</i>	2 <i>4.3</i>	28 <i>6.5</i>	6 <i>4.9</i>	3 <i>11.6</i>	165 <i>7.3</i>	
Cloacal exstrophy	126 <i>8.1</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	44 <i>10.2</i>	7 <i>5.7</i>	1 <i>3.9</i>	188 <i>8.3</i>	
Clubfoot	385 <i>24.9</i>	9 <i>19.3</i>	103 <i>23.8</i>	17 <i>13.8</i>	3 <i>11.6</i>	530 <i>23.5</i>	
Coarctation of the aorta	44 <i>2.8</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	19 <i>4.4</i>	3 <i>2.4</i>	2 <i>7.7</i>	73 <i>3.2</i>	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	23 <i>1.5</i>	2 <i>4.3</i>	9 <i>2.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>3.9</i>	35 <i>1.6</i>	
Congenital cataract	75 <i>4.8</i>	5 <i>10.7</i>	27 <i>6.2</i>	2 <i>1.6</i>	1 <i>3.9</i>	115 <i>5.1</i>	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	74 <i>4.8</i>	3 <i>6.4</i>	18 <i>4.2</i>	1 <i>0.8</i>	1 <i>3.9</i>	102 <i>4.5</i>	
Deletion 22q11.2	24 <i>1.6</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	3 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>7.7</i>	32 <i>1.4</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	74 <i>4.8</i>	6 <i>12.9</i>	28 <i>6.5</i>	6 <i>4.9</i>	2 <i>7.7</i>	122 <i>5.4</i>	
Double outlet right ventricle	57 <i>3.7</i>	2 <i>4.3</i>	16 <i>3.7</i>	4 <i>3.3</i>	1 <i>3.9</i>	84 <i>3.7</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	16 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>0.9</i>	1 <i>0.8</i>	2 <i>7.7</i>	24 <i>1.1</i>	
Encephalocele	14 <i>0.9</i>	2 <i>4.3</i>	8 <i>1.8</i>	2 <i>1.6</i>	1 <i>3.9</i>	28 <i>1.2</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	41 <i>2.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	24 <i>5.5</i>	3 <i>2.4</i>	1 <i>3.9</i>	72 <i>3.2</i>	
Gastroschisis	73 <i>4.7</i>	2 <i>4.3</i>	27 <i>6.2</i>	5 <i>4.1</i>	1 <i>3.9</i>	117 <i>5.2</i>	2
Holoprosencephaly	114 <i>7.4</i>	9 <i>19.3</i>	45 <i>10.4</i>	12 <i>9.8</i>	1 <i>3.9</i>	195 <i>8.6</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	68 <i>4.4</i>	3 <i>6.4</i>	26 <i>6.0</i>	2 <i>1.6</i>	1 <i>3.9</i>	103 <i>4.6</i>	
Hypospadias*	767 <i>96.6</i>	37 <i>157.2</i>	122 <i>55.5</i>	36 <i>57.4</i>	11 <i>82.9</i>	1013 <i>87.7</i>	
Interrupted aortic arch	55 <i>3.6</i>	2 <i>4.3</i>	16 <i>3.7</i>	1 <i>0.8</i>	1 <i>3.9</i>	78 <i>3.5</i>	
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	135 <i>8.7</i>	3 <i>6.4</i>	44 <i>10.2</i>	5 <i>4.1</i>	2 <i>7.7</i>	198 <i>8.8</i>	

Oregon**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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		
Omphalocele	27 <i>1.7</i>	2 <i>4.3</i>	10 <i>2.3</i>	5 <i>4.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	47 <i>2.1</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	261 <i>16.9</i>	12 <i>25.7</i>	108 <i>25.0</i>	17 <i>13.8</i>	10 <i>38.7</i>	432 <i>19.1</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	38 <i>2.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	11 <i>2.5</i>	3 <i>2.4</i>	1 <i>3.9</i>	55 <i>2.4</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	90 <i>5.8</i>	2 <i>4.3</i>	36 <i>8.3</i>	3 <i>2.4</i>	3 <i>11.6</i>	145 <i>6.4</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	164 <i>10.6</i>	5 <i>10.7</i>	63 <i>14.6</i>	6 <i>4.9</i>	6 <i>23.2</i>	254 <i>11.3</i>	
Single ventricle	51 <i>3.3</i>	2 <i>4.3</i>	15 <i>3.5</i>	3 <i>2.4</i>	2 <i>7.7</i>	74 <i>3.3</i>	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	64 <i>4.1</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	34 <i>7.9</i>	5 <i>4.1</i>	1 <i>3.9</i>	110 <i>4.9</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	128 <i>8.3</i>	4 <i>8.6</i>	46 <i>10.6</i>	6 <i>4.9</i>	4 <i>15.5</i>	197 <i>8.7</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	104 <i>6.7</i>	3 <i>6.4</i>	32 <i>7.4</i>	6 <i>4.9</i>	2 <i>7.7</i>	155 <i>6.9</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection	23 <i>1.5</i>	2 <i>4.3</i>	9 <i>2.1</i>	1 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	38 <i>1.7</i>	
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	77 <i>5.0</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	20 <i>4.6</i>	7 <i>5.7</i>	4 <i>15.5</i>	116 <i>5.1</i>	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	66 <i>4.3</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	20 <i>4.6</i>	5 <i>4.1</i>	2 <i>7.7</i>	100 <i>4.4</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	26 <i>1.7</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	13 <i>3.0</i>	2 <i>1.6</i>	2 <i>7.7</i>	46 <i>2.0</i>	
Trisomy 13	12 <i>0.8</i>	2 <i>4.3</i>	5 <i>1.2</i>	1 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	20 <i>0.9</i>	
Trisomy 18	15 <i>1.0</i>	1 <i>2.1</i>	11 <i>2.5</i>	3 <i>2.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	30 <i>1.3</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	266 <i>17.2</i>	11 <i>23.6</i>	110 <i>25.4</i>	17 <i>13.8</i>	7 <i>27.1</i>	426 <i>18.9</i>	
Turner syndrome†	15 <i>2.0</i>	1 <i>4.3</i>	7 <i>3.3</i>	2 <i>3.3</i>	1 <i>8.0</i>	27 <i>2.5</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	992 <i>64.1</i>	32 <i>68.5</i>	445 <i>102.9</i>	59 <i>47.9</i>	28 <i>108.4</i>	1620 <i>71.8</i>	4
Total live births §	154652	4669	43245	12305	2583	225611	
Male live births	79390	2354	21968	6268	1327	115524	
Female live births	75261	2315	21277	6037	1256	110086	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

†Turner syndrome prevalence per 10,000 female live births

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

§Total live births includes unknown gender

Oregon**Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2010 - 2014 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Gastroschisis	112 <i>5.9</i>	5 <i>1.4</i>	117 <i>5.2</i>	2
Trisomy 13	13 <i>0.7</i>	7 <i>1.9</i>	20 <i>0.9</i>	
Trisomy 18	18 <i>1.0</i>	12 <i>3.3</i>	30 <i>1.3</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	244 <i>12.9</i>	182 <i>50.3</i>	426 <i>18.9</i>	
Total live births	189414	36188	225611	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

- 1.Craniosynostosis is not reported as it does not have specific ICD9-CM code. Usage of 756.0 would likely over identify cases.
- 2.Used ICD-9CM 756.73 and ICD-10CM Q793 only.
- 3.ICD-9CM coding from data sources do not include this level of specificity
- 4.We used ICD-9CM 745.4, which includes probable cases (BPA code 745.498).

General comments

- 2014 birth count does not include Oregon resident's live births born out of Oregon
- 2014 births include 1 live birth of unknown baby's sex

Puerto Rico**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity		Notes
	Hispanic	Total**	
Anencephalus	80 4.1	80 4.1	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	31 1.6	31 1.6	
Anotia/microtia	50 2.6	50 2.6	
Aortic valve stenosis	30 1.6	30 1.6	
Atrial septal defect	520 26.9	520 26.9	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	94 4.9	94 4.9	1
Bladder exstrophy	5 0.3	5 0.3	
Cleft lip alone	61 3.2	61 3.2	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	120 6.2	120 6.2	
Cleft palate alone	126 6.5	126 6.5	
Clubfoot	373 19.3	373 19.3	
Coarctation of the aorta	57 2.9	57 2.9	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	11 0.6	11 0.6	
Deletion 22q11.2	1 0.1	1 0.1	
Double outlet right ventricle	41 2.1	41 2.1	
Ebstein anomaly	18 0.9	18 0.9	
Encephalocele	22 1.1	22 1.1	
Gastroschisis	92 4.8	92 4.8	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	41 2.1	41 2.1	
Hypospadias*	459 46.1	459 46.1	
Interrupted aortic arch	3 0.2	3 0.2	
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	124 6.4	124 6.4	
Omphalocele	45 2.3	45 2.3	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	177 9.2	177 9.2	
Pulmonary valve atresia	25 1.3	25 1.3	
Single ventricle	3 0.2	3 0.2	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	94 4.9	94 4.9	
Tetralogy of Fallot	83 4.3	83 4.3	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection	18 0.9	18 0.9	
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	55 2.8	55 2.8	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	19 1.0	19 1.0	
Tricuspid valve atresia	19 1.0	19 1.0	

Puerto Rico**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Race/Ethnicity		Notes
	Hispanic	Total**	
Trisomy 13	28 <i>1.4</i>	28 <i>1.4</i>	
Trisomy 18	73 <i>3.8</i>	73 <i>3.8</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	251 <i>13.0</i>	251 <i>13.0</i>	
Turner syndrome†	1 <i>0.1</i>	1 <i>0.1</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	529 <i>27.4</i>	529 <i>27.4</i>	2
Total live births §	193374	193374	
Male live births	99514	99514	
Female live births	93859	93859	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

†Turner syndrome prevalence per 10,000 female live births

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

§Total live births includes unknown gender

Puerto Rico**Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2010 - 2014 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Gastroschisis	91 <i>5.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	92 <i>4.8</i>	
Trisomy 13	21 <i>1.2</i>	7 <i>4.1</i>	28 <i>1.4</i>	
Trisomy 18	45 <i>2.6</i>	28 <i>16.4</i>	73 <i>3.8</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	145 <i>8.2</i>	105 <i>61.4</i>	251 <i>13.0</i>	
Total live births	176208	17105	193374	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

1.Data for this condition only include atrioventricular canal.

2.Data for this condition exclude probable diagnosis and exclude inlet/posterior type ventricular septal defect only in the presence of atrioventricular canal.

General comments

-Fetal deaths include spontaneous abortions and stillbirths.

-There is no gestational age cut off for terminations

Rhode Island
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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	9 2.7	2 4.2	2 1.7	0 0.0	0 0.0	13 2.4	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	2 0.6	1 2.1	1 0.8	0 0.0	0 0.0	5 0.9	
Anotia/microtia	1 0.3	1 2.1	2 1.7	0 0.0	0 0.0	4 0.7	
Aortic valve stenosis	6 1.8	0 0.0	2 1.7	0 0.0	0 0.0	8 1.5	
Atrial septal defect	81 24.2	15 31.5	23 19.3	1 3.9	2 45.1	131 24.4	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	7 2.1	0 0.0	1 0.8	0 0.0	0 0.0	8 1.5	
Biliary atresia	1 0.3	0 0.0	1 0.8	0 0.0	0 0.0	3 0.6	
Bladder exstrophy	1 0.3	1 2.1	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 0.4	
Choanal atresia	2 0.6	1 2.1	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	3 0.6	
Cleft lip alone	13 3.9	0 0.0	5 4.2	0 0.0	0 0.0	19 3.5	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	14 4.2	0 0.0	8 6.7	1 3.9	1 22.6	26 4.8	
Cleft palate alone	19 5.7	1 2.1	2 1.7	2 7.8	0 0.0	25 4.7	
Cloacal exstrophy	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 0.2	
Clubfoot	46 13.7	7 14.7	20 16.8	4 15.6	0 0.0	80 14.9	
Coarctation of the aorta	9 2.7	2 4.2	3 2.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	15 2.8	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	2 0.6	1 2.1	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	3 0.6	
Congenital cataract	2 0.6	1 2.1	2 1.7	0 0.0	0 0.0	5 0.9	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	3 0.9	1 2.1	1 0.8	0 0.0	0 0.0	5 0.9	
Craniosynostosis	23 6.9	1 2.1	5 4.2	3 11.7	0 0.0	33 6.2	
Deletion 22q11.2	1 0.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 0.2	
Diaphragmatic hernia	9 2.7	1 2.1	3 2.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	13 2.4	
Double outlet right ventricle	2 0.6	2 4.2	1 0.8	2 7.8	0 0.0	7 1.3	
Ebstein anomaly	3 0.9	2 4.2	1 0.8	0 0.0	0 0.0	6 1.1	
Encephalocele	3 0.9	0 0.0	2 1.7	0 0.0	0 0.0	6 1.1	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	5 1.5	0 0.0	1 0.8	0 0.0	1 22.6	7 1.3	
Gastroschisis	10 3.0	1 2.1	11 9.2	0 0.0	0 0.0	23 4.3	
Holoprosencephaly	2 0.6	1 2.1	1 0.8	0 0.0	0 0.0	4 0.7	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	5 1.5	3 6.3	5 4.2	1 3.9	0 0.0	14 2.6	
Hypospadias*	179 104.6	18 73.6	32 52.5	5 36.9	1 45.9	242 88.1	
Interrupted aortic arch	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 0.2	

Rhode Island

Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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		
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	10 3.0	2 4.2	3 2.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	15 2.8	
Omphalocele	7 2.1	1 2.1	4 3.4	1 3.9	1 22.6	14 2.6	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	15 4.5	2 4.2	8 6.7	5 19.4	0 0.0	32 6.0	
Pulmonary valve atresia	1 0.3	1 2.1	1 0.8	3 11.7	0 0.0	6 1.1	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	10 3.0	1 2.1	7 5.9	0 0.0	0 0.0	19 3.5	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	9 2.7	4 8.4	6 5.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	19 3.5	
Single ventricle	1 0.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 0.4	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	11 3.3	5 10.5	5 4.2	3 11.7	0 0.0	24 4.5	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	12 3.6	2 4.2	6 5.0	1 3.9	0 0.0	25 4.7	
Tetralogy of Fallot	6 1.8	3 6.3	2 1.7	1 3.9	0 0.0	12 2.2	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection	3 0.9	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	4 0.7	
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	5 1.5	0 0.0	1 0.8	1 3.9	0 0.0	10 1.9	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	3 0.9	2 4.2	0 0.0	2 7.8	0 0.0	7 1.3	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	1 0.3	0 0.0	1 0.8	1 3.9	0 0.0	3 0.6	
Tricuspid valve atresia	1 0.3	0 0.0	1 0.8	1 3.9	0 0.0	3 0.6	
Trisomy 13	6 1.8	2 4.2	3 2.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	11 2.1	
Trisomy 18	10 3.0	3 6.3	4 3.4	0 0.0	0 0.0	18 3.4	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	49 14.6	7 14.7	17 14.3	0 0.0	1 22.6	81 15.1	
Turner syndrome†	2 1.2	0 0.0	1 1.7	1 8.2	0 0.0	4 1.5	
Ventricular septal defect	152 45.4	28 58.8	37 31.0	8 31.1	0 0.0	233 43.4	1
Total live births §	33498	4761	11923	2571	443	53640	
Male live births	17120	2444	6095	1355	218	27462	
Female live births	16378	2316	5828	1216	224	26176	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

†Turner syndrome prevalence per 10,000 female live births

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

§Total live births includes unknown gender

Rhode Island**Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2010 - 2014 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Gastroschisis	23 <i>5.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	23 <i>4.3</i>	
Trisomy 13	6 <i>1.3</i>	5 <i>5.5</i>	11 <i>2.1</i>	
Trisomy 18	7 <i>1.6</i>	11 <i>12.1</i>	18 <i>3.4</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	35 <i>7.9</i>	43 <i>47.2</i>	81 <i>15.1</i>	
Total live births	44526	9109	53637	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

1.Data for this condition include probable cases.

General comments

- Stillbirths are defined as fetal deaths that begin at 20 weeks of gestation
- Terminations are defined as induced fetal deaths that begin at 20 weeks of gestation

South Carolina**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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	40 2.4	10 1.1	8 3.4	<5 .	0 0.0	70 2.4	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	14 0.8	9 1.0	<5 .	0 0.0	0 0.0	24 0.8	
Anotia/microtia	13 0.8	10 1.1	<5 .	<5 .	0 0.0	29 1.0	
Aortic valve stenosis	15 0.9	7 0.8	<5 .	<5 .	0 0.0	27 0.9	
Atrial septal defect	102 6.2	63 6.9	20 8.5	6 11.5	0 0.0	197 6.9	1
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	89 5.4	34 3.7	15 6.4	<5 .	0 0.0	147 5.1	
Biliary atresia	7 0.4	12 1.3	<5 .	0 0.0	0 0.0	22 0.8	
Bladder exstrophy	<5 .	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	<5 .	
Choanal atresia	23 1.4	10 1.1	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	35 1.2	
Cleft lip alone	32 2.4	17 2.3	8 4.3	<5 .	0 0.0	64 2.8	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	110 6.6	36 3.9	17 7.3	7 13.4	0 0.0	174 6.1	
Cleft palate alone	100 6.0	28 3.1	8 3.4	<5 .	0 0.0	144 5.0	
Coarctation of the aorta	84 6.3	33 4.5	9 4.8	<5 .	<5 .	132 5.7	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	10 0.6	5 0.5	<5 .	0 0.0	0 0.0	18 0.6	
Congenital cataract	9 0.5	7 0.8	<5 .	0 0.0	<5 .	20 0.7	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	18 1.1	10 1.1	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	34 1.2	
Diaphragmatic hernia	41 2.5	27 3.0	8 3.4	0 0.0	0 0.0	83 2.9	
Double outlet right ventricle	40 2.4	31 3.4	<5 .	<5 .	0 0.0	81 2.8	
Ebstein anomaly	10 0.6	<5 .	<5 .	0 0.0	0 0.0	17 0.6	
Encephalocele	18 1.1	9 1.0	5 2.1	<5 .	0 0.0	38 1.3	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	40 2.4	12 1.3	<5 .	<5 .	0 0.0	57 2.0	
Gastroschisis	90 5.4	30 3.3	11 4.7	0 0.0	0 0.0	141 4.9	
Holoprosencephaly	109 6.6	68 7.5	28 11.9	<5 .	0 0.0	224 7.8	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	65 3.9	39 4.3	5 2.1	<5 .	0 0.0	116 4.0	
Hypospadias*	114 13.4	64 13.8	7 5.8	<5 .	0 0.0	192 13.1	1
Interrupted aortic arch	<5 .	<5 .	0 0.0	<5 .	0 0.0	8 0.7	
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	99 6.0	61 6.7	13 5.5	<5 .	0 0.0	200 7.0	2
Omphalocele	39 2.4	23 2.5	5 2.1	0 0.0	<5 .	79 2.8	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	146 8.8	117 12.8	24 10.2	<5 .	<5 .	299 10.4	
Pulmonary valve atresia	39 2.4	29 3.2	6 2.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	77 2.7	

South Carolina**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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		
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	66 4.0	39 4.3	<5 .	<5 .	0 0.0	114 4.0	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	85 5.1	40 4.4	9 3.8	<5 .	0 0.0	150 5.2	
Single ventricle	<5 .	0 0.0	<5 .	0 0.0	0 0.0	<5 .	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	53 3.2	24 2.6	8 3.4	<5 .	0 0.0	102 3.6	
Tetralogy of Fallot	90 5.4	55 6.0	10 4.3	<5 .	0 0.0	160 5.6	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection	9 0.7	7 1.0	<5 .	<5 .	0 0.0	23 1.0	3
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	46 2.8	27 3.0	6 2.6	<5 .	0 0.0	84 2.9	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	41 2.5	25 2.7	6 2.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	76 2.6	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	19 1.1	11 1.2	<5 .	<5 .	0 0.0	35 1.2	
Trisomy 13	11 0.7	10 1.1	5 2.1	<5 .	0 0.0	33 1.1	
Trisomy 18	34 2.1	15 1.6	6 2.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	79 2.8	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	195 11.8	69 7.6	48 20.5	7 13.4	0 0.0	337 11.7	
Ventricular septal defect	634 38.3	306 33.5	124 52.9	23 44.1	0 0.0	1132 39.4	
Total live births	165431	91256	23437	5220	1011	287137	
Male live births	84797	46245	11983	2736	510	146656	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

South Carolina**Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2010 - 2014 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Gastroschisis	136 5.3	5 1.5	141 4.9	
Trisomy 13	22 0.9	11 3.4	33 1.1	
Trisomy 18	38 1.5	41 12.5	79 2.8	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	187 7.3	150 45.9	337 11.7	
Total live births	254435	32691	287137	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

- 1.Data for this condition are only collected when found with another reportable defect.
- 2.Data for this condition include congenital reduction deformities of unspecified limb beginning in 2014.
- 3.Data for this condition begin in 2012

General comments

- Abortions in South Carolina are not usually performed after 24 weeks gestation
- Data for conditions exclude probable and possible conditions.
- Fetal deaths are defined as those that occur in a hospital at greater than 20 weeks gestation or 350 grams or more.

Tennessee
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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	41 <i>1.5</i>	6 <i>0.7</i>	9 <i>2.6</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	57 <i>1.4</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	33 <i>1.2</i>	15 <i>1.8</i>	6 <i>1.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	54 <i>1.3</i>	
Anotia/microtia	25 <i>0.9</i>	5 <i>0.6</i>	9 <i>2.6</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	40 <i>1.0</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	51 <i>1.9</i>	11 <i>1.3</i>	7 <i>2.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	71 <i>1.8</i>	
Atrial septal defect	3668 <i>135.6</i>	1774 <i>213.6</i>	425 <i>121.6</i>	69 <i>78.1</i>	3 <i>49.8</i>	5951 <i>148.6</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	140 <i>5.2</i>	48 <i>5.8</i>	17 <i>4.9</i>	6 <i>6.8</i>	1 <i>16.6</i>	213 <i>5.3</i>	1
Biliary atresia	26 <i>1.0</i>	13 <i>1.6</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	42 <i>1.0</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	9 <i>0.3</i>	2 <i>0.2</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	13 <i>0.3</i>	
Choanal atresia	62 <i>2.3</i>	12 <i>1.4</i>	8 <i>2.3</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	83 <i>2.1</i>	
Cleft lip alone	146 <i>5.4</i>	23 <i>2.8</i>	19 <i>5.4</i>	3 <i>3.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	192 <i>4.8</i>	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	202 <i>7.5</i>	36 <i>4.3</i>	27 <i>7.7</i>	6 <i>6.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	271 <i>6.8</i>	
Cleft palate alone	259 <i>9.6</i>	42 <i>5.1</i>	23 <i>6.6</i>	3 <i>3.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	327 <i>8.2</i>	
Cloacal exstrophy	208 <i>7.7</i>	157 <i>18.9</i>	29 <i>8.3</i>	6 <i>6.8</i>	1 <i>16.6</i>	403 <i>10.1</i>	
Clubfoot	511 <i>18.9</i>	103 <i>12.4</i>	68 <i>19.5</i>	6 <i>6.8</i>	1 <i>16.6</i>	695 <i>17.4</i>	
Coarctation of the aorta	225 <i>8.3</i>	53 <i>6.4</i>	28 <i>8.0</i>	3 <i>3.4</i>	1 <i>16.6</i>	313 <i>7.8</i>	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	27 <i>1.0</i>	11 <i>1.3</i>	3 <i>0.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	41 <i>1.0</i>	
Congenital cataract	59 <i>2.2</i>	19 <i>2.3</i>	8 <i>2.3</i>	2 <i>2.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	88 <i>2.2</i>	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	43 <i>1.6</i>	13 <i>1.6</i>	3 <i>0.9</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	60 <i>1.5</i>	
Deletion 22q11.2	6 <i>0.2</i>	2 <i>0.2</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	9 <i>0.2</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	108 <i>4.0</i>	42 <i>5.1</i>	16 <i>4.6</i>	4 <i>4.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	170 <i>4.2</i>	
Double outlet right ventricle	71 <i>2.6</i>	37 <i>4.5</i>	11 <i>3.1</i>	3 <i>3.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	122 <i>3.0</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	50 <i>1.8</i>	13 <i>1.6</i>	5 <i>1.4</i>	5 <i>5.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	73 <i>1.8</i>	
Encephalocele	30 <i>1.1</i>	17 <i>2.0</i>	5 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	52 <i>1.3</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	91 <i>3.4</i>	19 <i>2.3</i>	16 <i>4.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	126 <i>3.1</i>	
Gastroschisis	176 <i>6.5</i>	27 <i>3.3</i>	16 <i>4.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	221 <i>5.5</i>	
Holoprosencephaly	203 <i>7.5</i>	56 <i>6.7</i>	24 <i>6.9</i>	3 <i>3.4</i>	1 <i>16.6</i>	287 <i>7.2</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	99 <i>3.7</i>	35 <i>4.2</i>	16 <i>4.6</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	1 <i>16.6</i>	154 <i>3.8</i>	
Hypospadias*	1590 <i>114.4</i>	423 <i>100.4</i>	80 <i>44.9</i>	27 <i>59.2</i>	3 <i>101.4</i>	2133 <i>104.0</i>	
Interrupted aortic arch	18 <i>0.7</i>	8 <i>1.0</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	2 <i>2.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	29 <i>0.7</i>	
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	115 <i>4.3</i>	34 <i>4.1</i>	13 <i>3.7</i>	3 <i>3.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	165 <i>4.1</i>	

Tennessee**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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		
Omphalocele	62 <i>2.3</i>	29 <i>3.5</i>	4 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	95 <i>2.4</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	243 <i>9.0</i>	77 <i>9.3</i>	32 <i>9.2</i>	5 <i>5.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	357 <i>8.9</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	47 <i>1.7</i>	20 <i>2.4</i>	8 <i>2.3</i>	2 <i>2.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	77 <i>1.9</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	166 <i>6.1</i>	48 <i>5.8</i>	15 <i>4.3</i>	2 <i>2.3</i>	1 <i>16.6</i>	232 <i>5.8</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	173 <i>6.4</i>	45 <i>5.4</i>	20 <i>5.7</i>	2 <i>2.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	240 <i>6.0</i>	
Single ventricle	48 <i>1.8</i>	17 <i>2.0</i>	9 <i>2.6</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	77 <i>1.9</i>	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	136 <i>5.0</i>	48 <i>5.8</i>	26 <i>7.4</i>	3 <i>3.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	215 <i>5.4</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	114 <i>4.2</i>	30 <i>3.6</i>	21 <i>6.0</i>	3 <i>3.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	168 <i>4.2</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	152 <i>5.6</i>	57 <i>6.9</i>	13 <i>3.7</i>	3 <i>3.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	225 <i>5.6</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection	36 <i>1.3</i>	12 <i>1.4</i>	8 <i>2.3</i>	4 <i>4.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	60 <i>1.5</i>	
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	134 <i>5.0</i>	47 <i>5.7</i>	23 <i>6.6</i>	3 <i>3.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	209 <i>5.2</i>	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	71 <i>2.6</i>	19 <i>2.3</i>	10 <i>2.9</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	102 <i>2.5</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	38 <i>1.4</i>	14 <i>1.7</i>	8 <i>2.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	60 <i>1.5</i>	2
Trisomy 13	24 <i>0.9</i>	10 <i>1.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	37 <i>0.9</i>	
Trisomy 18	42 <i>1.6</i>	18 <i>2.2</i>	7 <i>2.0</i>	1 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	69 <i>1.7</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	387 <i>14.3</i>	104 <i>12.5</i>	75 <i>21.5</i>	10 <i>11.3</i>	2 <i>33.2</i>	579 <i>14.5</i>	
Turner syndrome†	14 <i>1.1</i>	6 <i>1.5</i>	3 <i>1.8</i>	1 <i>2.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	25 <i>1.3</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	1346 <i>49.8</i>	434 <i>52.3</i>	190 <i>54.4</i>	34 <i>38.5</i>	5 <i>82.9</i>	2016 <i>50.3</i>	3
Total live births §	270450	83041	34947	8838	603	400572	
Male live births	138981	42135	17808	4564	296	205152	
Female live births	131468	40906	17138	4274	307	195415	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

†Turner syndrome prevalence per 10,000 female live births. Excludes male phenotype.

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

§Total live births includes unknown gender

Tennessee**Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2010 - 2014 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Gastroschisis	218 <i>6.1</i>	3 <i>0.7</i>	221 <i>5.5</i>	
Trisomy 13	31 <i>0.9</i>	6 <i>1.4</i>	37 <i>0.9</i>	
Trisomy 18	47 <i>1.3</i>	22 <i>5.1</i>	69 <i>1.7</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	346 <i>9.7</i>	228 <i>52.7</i>	579 <i>14.5</i>	
Total live births	357233	43246	400572	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

- 1.Data for this condition include inlet ventricular septal defect.
- 2.Data for this condition include stenosis or hypoplasia.
- 3.Data for this condition include inlet ventricular septal defect and probable cases.

General comments

-Prior to 07/01/2010, fetal deaths are defined as 500 grams or more, or 22 weeks gestation or more; after 07/01/2010, fetal deaths are defined as 350 grams or more ,or 20 weeks gestation or more.

Texas**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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	150 2.2	29 1.3	282 3.0	16 1.8	3 8.4	487 2.5	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	178 2.7	47 2.1	310 3.3	21 2.4	0 0.0	564 2.9	
Anotia/microtia	148 2.2	30 1.4	477 5.1	21 2.4	2 5.6	681 3.5	
Aortic valve stenosis	183 2.7	30 1.4	263 2.8	16 1.8	2 5.6	495 2.6	
Atrial septal defect	5235 78.4	1936 87.7	8042 86.6	590 67.5	23 64.1	15992 82.8	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	321 4.8	108 4.9	385 4.1	29 3.3	1 2.8	850 4.4	
Biliary atresia	37 0.6	12 0.5	61 0.7	11 1.3	1 2.8	124 0.6	
Bladder exstrophy	20 0.3	5 0.2	10 0.1	2 0.2	0 0.0	37 0.2	
Choanal atresia	111 1.7	32 1.4	112 1.2	6 0.7	0 0.0	265 1.4	
Cleft lip alone	272 4.1	54 2.4	270 2.9	24 2.7	1 2.8	627 3.2	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	462 6.9	100 4.5	792 8.5	60 6.9	9 25.1	1435 7.4	
Cleft palate alone	407 6.1	96 4.3	538 5.8	61 7.0	4 11.2	1122 5.8	
Cloacal exstrophy	4 0.1	0 0.0	7 0.1	0 0.0	0 0.0	11 0.1	
Clubfoot	1177 17.6	369 16.7	1592 17.1	93 10.6	8 22.3	3274 16.9	
Coarctation of the aorta	395 5.9	109 4.9	526 5.7	40 4.6	3 8.4	1083 5.6	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	51 0.8	17 0.8	90 1.0	3 0.3	0 0.0	163 0.8	
Congenital cataract	127 1.9	39 1.8	185 2.0	10 1.1	0 0.0	362 1.9	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	67 1.0	36 1.6	60 0.6	18 2.1	0 0.0	182 0.9	
Craniosynostosis	521 7.8	70 3.2	594 6.4	25 2.9	3 8.4	1224 6.3	
Deletion 22q11.2	50 0.7	23 1.0	85 0.9	5 0.6	2 5.6	166 0.9	
Diaphragmatic hernia	197 2.9	51 2.3	277 3.0	19 2.2	0 0.0	546 2.8	
Double outlet right ventricle	50 0.7	26 1.2	104 1.1	11 1.3	0 0.0	192 1.0	
Ebstein anomaly	51 0.8	9 0.4	86 0.9	3 0.3	0 0.0	150 0.8	
Encephalocele	52 0.8	30 1.4	101 1.1	11 1.3	0 0.0	197 1.0	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	177 2.6	55 2.5	193 2.1	13 1.5	1 2.8	442 2.3	
Gastroschisis	363 5.4	87 3.9	653 7.0	24 2.7	1 2.8	1138 5.9	
Holoprosencephaly	52 0.8	20 0.9	111 1.2	5 0.6	0 0.0	190 1.0	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	178 2.7	54 2.4	212 2.3	10 1.1	0 0.0	458 2.4	
Hypospadias*	3043 88.9	872 77.6	2159 45.5	315 69.6	11 59.7	6486 65.7	
Interrupted aortic arch	38 0.6	19 0.9	55 0.6	5 0.6	0 0.0	118 0.6	

Texas**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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		
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	371 <i>5.6</i>	142 <i>6.4</i>	560 <i>6.0</i>	26 <i>3.0</i>	3 <i>8.4</i>	1115 <i>5.8</i>	
Omphalocele	157 <i>2.3</i>	52 <i>2.4</i>	176 <i>1.9</i>	14 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	402 <i>2.1</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	640 <i>9.6</i>	245 <i>11.1</i>	1159 <i>12.5</i>	61 <i>7.0</i>	4 <i>11.2</i>	2134 <i>11.0</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	63 <i>0.9</i>	23 <i>1.0</i>	106 <i>1.1</i>	10 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	205 <i>1.1</i>	1
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	324 <i>4.8</i>	106 <i>4.8</i>	540 <i>5.8</i>	35 <i>4.0</i>	3 <i>8.4</i>	1024 <i>5.3</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	430 <i>6.4</i>	166 <i>7.5</i>	615 <i>6.6</i>	60 <i>6.9</i>	3 <i>8.4</i>	1294 <i>6.7</i>	
Single ventricle	49 <i>0.7</i>	17 <i>0.8</i>	85 <i>0.9</i>	7 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	158 <i>0.8</i>	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	214 <i>3.2</i>	86 <i>3.9</i>	335 <i>3.6</i>	16 <i>1.8</i>	1 <i>2.8</i>	658 <i>3.4</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	244 <i>3.7</i>	63 <i>2.9</i>	432 <i>4.7</i>	13 <i>1.5</i>	1 <i>2.8</i>	766 <i>4.0</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	316 <i>4.7</i>	121 <i>5.5</i>	435 <i>4.7</i>	42 <i>4.8</i>	3 <i>8.4</i>	930 <i>4.8</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection	67 <i>1.0</i>	22 <i>1.0</i>	195 <i>2.1</i>	23 <i>2.6</i>	1 <i>2.8</i>	310 <i>1.6</i>	
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	315 <i>4.7</i>	74 <i>3.4</i>	443 <i>4.8</i>	28 <i>3.2</i>	1 <i>2.8</i>	870 <i>4.5</i>	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	283 <i>4.2</i>	66 <i>3.0</i>	401 <i>4.3</i>	24 <i>2.7</i>	1 <i>2.8</i>	783 <i>4.1</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	134 <i>2.0</i>	50 <i>2.3</i>	194 <i>2.1</i>	17 <i>1.9</i>	1 <i>2.8</i>	398 <i>2.1</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia	61 <i>0.9</i>	23 <i>1.0</i>	67 <i>0.7</i>	9 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	161 <i>0.8</i>	
Trisomy 13	84 <i>1.3</i>	32 <i>1.4</i>	109 <i>1.2</i>	14 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	243 <i>1.3</i>	
Trisomy 18	176 <i>2.6</i>	53 <i>2.4</i>	258 <i>2.8</i>	30 <i>3.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	526 <i>2.7</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	857 <i>12.8</i>	226 <i>10.2</i>	1583 <i>17.0</i>	93 <i>10.6</i>	4 <i>11.2</i>	2795 <i>14.5</i>	
Turner syndrome†	98 <i>3.0</i>	20 <i>1.8</i>	116 <i>2.5</i>	10 <i>2.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	245 <i>2.6</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	3889 <i>58.2</i>	1195 <i>54.1</i>	7019 <i>75.6</i>	476 <i>54.5</i>	27 <i>75.3</i>	12727 <i>65.9</i>	2
Total live births	668109	220833	928937	87366	3586	1932050	
Male live births	342343	112399	474032	45285	1842	987806	
Female live births	325766	108434	454905	42081	1744	944244	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

†Turner syndrome prevalence per 10,000 female live births

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

Texas**Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2010 - 2014 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Gastroschisis	1116	22	1138	
	6.6	0.9	5.9	
Trisomy 13	168	75	243	
	1.0	3.0	1.3	
Trisomy 18	270	255	526	
	1.6	10.2	2.7	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	1457	1337	2795	
	8.7	53.3	14.5	
Total live births	1681283	250681	1932050	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

- 1.Data for this condition exclude co-occurring ventricular septal defect/ tetralogy of Fallot.
- 2.Data for this condition include inlet ventricular septal defect.

General comments

- Data for all conditions exclude possible/probable cases.
- Fetal deaths are defined as spontaneous death of a conception product prior to the complete expulsion/extraction from its mother, regardless of gestational length. The labor onset may be natural/induced, but not as a result of an intended procedure.

Utah**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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	39 1.9	1 3.6	15 3.9	1 1.1	1 3.6	58 2.3	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	25 1.2	2 7.2	10 2.6	1 1.1	0 0.0	39 1.5	
Anotia/microtia	61 3.0	1 3.6	29 7.5	11 12.0	2 7.2	104 4.0	
Aortic valve stenosis	66 3.3	0 0.0	15 3.9	1 1.1	1 3.6	83 3.2	
Atrial septal defect	810 40.4	10 36.2	176 45.6	38 41.5	8 28.9	1059 41.2	1
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	158 7.9	4 14.5	23 6.0	8 8.7	1 3.6	200 7.8	
Biliary atresia	17 0.8	1 3.6	2 0.5	1 1.1	0 0.0	21 0.8	
Bladder exstrophy	4 0.2	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 1.1	0 0.0	5 0.2	
Choanal atresia	36 1.8	0 0.0	8 2.1	0 0.0	0 0.0	44 1.7	
Cleft lip alone	119 5.9	2 7.2	16 4.1	6 6.6	0 0.0	145 5.6	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	153 7.6	3 10.9	29 7.5	0 0.0	3 10.8	190 7.4	
Cleft palate alone	135 6.7	2 7.2	23 6.0	3 3.3	2 7.2	171 6.7	
Cloacal exstrophy	6 0.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 1.1	0 0.0	7 0.3	
Coarctation of the aorta	203 10.1	4 14.5	36 9.3	3 3.3	3 10.8	253 9.9	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	16 0.8	1 3.6	3 0.8	0 0.0	0 0.0	21 0.8	
Congenital cataract	50 2.5	0 0.0	15 3.9	3 3.3	1 3.6	70 2.7	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	39 1.9	0 0.0	4 1.0	2 2.2	0 0.0	46 1.8	
Craniosynostosis	227 11.3	2 7.2	51 13.2	2 2.2	6 21.7	292 11.4	
Deletion 22q11.2	27 1.3	1 3.6	4 1.0	3 3.3	2 7.2	39 1.5	
Diaphragmatic hernia	37 1.8	1 3.6	6 1.6	1 1.1	1 3.6	46 1.8	
Double outlet right ventricle	43 2.1	1 3.6	4 1.0	0 0.0	1 3.6	50 1.9	
Ebstein anomaly	25 1.2	0 0.0	8 2.1	0 0.0	0 0.0	35 1.4	
Encephalocele	22 1.1	0 0.0	3 0.8	0 0.0	0 0.0	26 1.0	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	56 2.8	1 3.6	10 2.6	2 2.2	1 3.6	72 2.8	
Gastroschisis	83 4.1	0 0.0	18 4.7	0 0.0	2 7.2	108 4.2	
Holoprosencephaly	27 1.3	2 7.2	10 2.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	39 1.5	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	62 3.1	2 7.2	8 2.1	4 4.4	1 3.6	78 3.0	
Hypospadias*	696 67.3	8 55.1	46 23.4	17 36.0	1 7.1	783 59.3	2
Interrupted aortic arch	10 0.5	1 3.6	4 1.0	1 1.1	0 0.0	17 0.7	
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	132 6.6	3 10.9	28 7.2	2 2.2	0 0.0	169 6.6	

Utah

Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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		
Omphalocele	62 3.1	1 3.6	16 4.1	2 2.2	2 7.2	84 3.3	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	292 14.5	5 18.1	57 14.8	12 13.1	3 10.8	377 14.7	
Pulmonary valve atresia	14 0.7	0 0.0	4 1.0	2 2.2	0 0.0	20 0.8	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	76 3.8	2 7.2	8 2.1	8 8.7	0 0.0	96 3.7	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	84 4.2	1 3.6	12 3.1	6 6.6	3 10.8	109 4.2	
Single ventricle	12 0.6	0 0.0	3 0.8	0 0.0	0 0.0	15 0.6	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	59 2.9	2 7.2	18 4.7	5 5.5	0 0.0	85 3.3	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	80 4.0	1 3.6	11 2.8	2 2.2	1 3.6	100 3.9	
Tetralogy of Fallot	70 3.5	1 3.6	12 3.1	3 3.3	1 3.6	90 3.5	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection	24 1.2	0 0.0	12 3.1	1 1.1	1 3.6	38 1.5	
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	101 5.0	3 10.9	18 4.7	2 2.2	1 3.6	128 5.0	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	46 2.3	1 3.6	10 2.6	2 2.2	0 0.0	62 2.4	
Tricuspid valve atresia	23 1.1	1 3.6	6 1.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	30 1.2	
Trisomy 13	25 1.2	1 3.6	8 2.1	2 2.2	0 0.0	38 1.5	
Trisomy 18	77 3.8	3 10.9	13 3.4	1 1.1	1 3.6	101 3.9	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	307 15.3	4 14.5	78 20.2	18 19.7	2 7.2	417 16.2	
Turner syndrome†	48 4.9	0 0.0	12 6.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	61 4.9	
Ventricular septal defect	504 25.1	6 21.7	122 31.6	16 17.5	5 18.1	659 25.7	
Total live births §	200700	2763	38628	9147	2767	256824	
Male live births	103401	1453	19698	4720	1402	132113	
Female live births	97298	1310	18930	4427	1365	124710	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

†Turner syndrome prevalence per 10,000 female live births. Excludes male phenotype.

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

§Total live births includes unknown gender

Utah**Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2010 - 2014 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Gastroschisis	106 <i>4.7</i>	2 <i>0.7</i>	108 <i>4.2</i>	
Trisomy 13	24 <i>1.1</i>	14 <i>4.6</i>	38 <i>1.5</i>	
Trisomy 18	67 <i>3.0</i>	34 <i>11.2</i>	101 <i>3.9</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	219 <i>9.7</i>	198 <i>65.4</i>	417 <i>16.2</i>	
Total live births	226543	30262	256824	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

- 1.Data for this condition exclude isolated secundum atrial septal defect beginning in 2014.
- 2.Data for this condition exclude isolated first degree hypospadias beginning in 2014.

General comments

- Stillbirths are based on ≥ 20 weeks gestation.
- Terminations include any weeks' gestation.

Vermont**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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	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>	
Anotia/microtia	4 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>15.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>1.6</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	18 <i>6.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>24.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	19 <i>6.2</i>	
Atrial septal defect	266 <i>94.0</i>	4 <i>94.3</i>	6 <i>147.1</i>	7 <i>106.2</i>	2 <i>465.1</i>	288 <i>94.7</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	19 <i>6.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	19 <i>6.2</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	1 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>15.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.7</i>	
Cleft lip alone	14 <i>4.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	15 <i>4.9</i>	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	14 <i>4.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	14 <i>4.6</i>	
Cleft palate alone	24 <i>8.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>24.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	25 <i>8.2</i>	
Coarctation of the aorta	22 <i>7.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	22 <i>7.2</i>	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	1 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>24.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.7</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	12 <i>4.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	12 <i>3.9</i>	
Double outlet right ventricle	5 <i>1.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>1.6</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	2 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.7</i>	
Encephalocele	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	5 <i>1.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>15.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>2.0</i>	
Gastroschisis	13 <i>4.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	14 <i>4.6</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	10 <i>3.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	10 <i>3.3</i>	
Hypospadias*	116 <i>78.8</i>	3 <i>140.2</i>	1 <i>46.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	121 <i>76.4</i>	
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	14 <i>4.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	16 <i>5.3</i>	
Omphalocele	3 <i>1.1</i>	1 <i>23.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>1.3</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	50 <i>17.7</i>	2 <i>47.2</i>	1 <i>24.5</i>	1 <i>15.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	55 <i>18.1</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	3 <i>1.1</i>	2 <i>47.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>1.6</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	16 <i>5.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	16 <i>5.3</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	18 <i>6.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>15.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	19 <i>6.2</i>	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	7 <i>2.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>15.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	8 <i>2.6</i>	1
Spina bifida without anencephalus	6 <i>2.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>2.0</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	11 <i>3.9</i>	2 <i>47.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>15.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	14 <i>4.6</i>	
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	11 <i>3.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>15.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	12 <i>3.9</i>	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	8 <i>2.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>15.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	9 <i>3.0</i>	

Vermont**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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		
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	3 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>1.0</i>	
Trisomy 13	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	6 <i>2.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>2.0</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	31 <i>11.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>15.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	32 <i>10.5</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	196 <i>69.3</i>	6 <i>141.5</i>	3 <i>73.5</i>	6 <i>91.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	216 <i>71.0</i>	2
Total live births	28294	424	408	659	43	30412	
Male live births	14717	214	215	349	23	15832	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

Vermont**Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2010 - 2014 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Gastroschisis	136 <i>5.3</i>	5 <i>1.5</i>	141 <i>4.9</i>	
Trisomy 13	22 <i>0.9</i>	11 <i>3.4</i>	33 <i>1.1</i>	
Trisomy 18	38 <i>1.5</i>	41 <i>12.5</i>	79 <i>2.8</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	187 <i>7.3</i>	150 <i>45.9</i>	337 <i>11.7</i>	
Total live births	254435	32691	287137	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

- 1.Data for this condition include only small intestinal atresia.
- 2.Data for this condition exclude probable cases.

Virginia
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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	28 <i>1.0</i>	9 <i>0.8</i>	7 <i>1.1</i>	5 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	53 <i>1.0</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	13 <i>0.4</i>	13 <i>1.2</i>	3 <i>0.5</i>	3 <i>0.8</i>	1 <i>12.1</i>	33 <i>0.6</i>	
Anotia/microtia	29 <i>1.0</i>	8 <i>0.7</i>	13 <i>2.0</i>	3 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	53 <i>1.0</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	39 <i>1.3</i>	11 <i>1.0</i>	6 <i>0.9</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>12.1</i>	58 <i>1.1</i>	
Atrial septal defect	2575 <i>87.4</i>	1269 <i>117.9</i>	1010 <i>156.9</i>	453 <i>124.5</i>	7 <i>84.6</i>	5399 <i>105.2</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	99 <i>3.4</i>	48 <i>4.5</i>	19 <i>3.0</i>	4 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	173 <i>3.4</i>	
Biliary atresia	17 <i>0.6</i>	8 <i>0.7</i>	4 <i>0.6</i>	4 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	33 <i>0.6</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	4 <i>0.1</i>	1 <i>0.1</i>	1 <i>0.2</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	7 <i>0.1</i>	
Choanal atresia	35 <i>1.2</i>	14 <i>1.3</i>	4 <i>0.6</i>	3 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	58 <i>1.1</i>	
Cleft lip alone	72 <i>2.4</i>	21 <i>2.0</i>	18 <i>2.8</i>	7 <i>1.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	121 <i>2.4</i>	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	143 <i>4.9</i>	35 <i>3.3</i>	36 <i>5.6</i>	17 <i>4.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	234 <i>4.6</i>	
Cleft palate alone	197 <i>6.7</i>	40 <i>3.7</i>	31 <i>4.8</i>	15 <i>4.1</i>	1 <i>12.1</i>	285 <i>5.6</i>	
Cloacal exstrophy	129 <i>4.4</i>	67 <i>6.2</i>	37 <i>5.7</i>	21 <i>5.8</i>	2 <i>24.2</i>	265 <i>5.2</i>	
Clubfoot	274 <i>9.3</i>	100 <i>9.3</i>	57 <i>8.9</i>	17 <i>4.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	462 <i>9.0</i>	
Coarctation of the aorta	170 <i>5.8</i>	62 <i>5.8</i>	37 <i>5.7</i>	16 <i>4.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	287 <i>5.6</i>	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	19 <i>0.6</i>	11 <i>1.0</i>	3 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	33 <i>0.6</i>	
Congenital cataract	23 <i>0.8</i>	15 <i>1.4</i>	6 <i>0.9</i>	3 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	49 <i>1.0</i>	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	25 <i>0.8</i>	22 <i>2.0</i>	7 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	56 <i>1.1</i>	
Deletion 22q11.2	8 <i>0.3</i>	4 <i>0.4</i>	2 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	15 <i>0.3</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	64 <i>2.2</i>	29 <i>2.7</i>	19 <i>3.0</i>	2 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	116 <i>2.3</i>	
Double outlet right ventricle	45 <i>1.5</i>	25 <i>2.3</i>	13 <i>2.0</i>	11 <i>3.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	95 <i>1.9</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	20 <i>0.7</i>	11 <i>1.0</i>	13 <i>2.0</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	45 <i>0.9</i>	
Encephalocele	15 <i>0.5</i>	11 <i>1.0</i>	6 <i>0.9</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	34 <i>0.7</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	43 <i>1.5</i>	18 <i>1.7</i>	16 <i>2.5</i>	6 <i>1.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	83 <i>1.6</i>	
Gastroschisis	101 <i>3.4</i>	31 <i>2.9</i>	33 <i>5.1</i>	7 <i>1.9</i>	1 <i>12.1</i>	178 <i>3.5</i>	
Holoprosencephaly	113 <i>3.8</i>	66 <i>6.1</i>	22 <i>3.4</i>	9 <i>2.5</i>	1 <i>12.1</i>	214 <i>4.2</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	67 <i>2.3</i>	26 <i>2.4</i>	14 <i>2.2</i>	6 <i>1.6</i>	1 <i>12.1</i>	116 <i>2.3</i>	
Hypospadias*	918 <i>60.7</i>	311 <i>56.9</i>	108 <i>32.8</i>	77 <i>41.1</i>	2 <i>46.6</i>	1437 <i>54.7</i>	
Interrupted aortic arch	11 <i>0.4</i>	14 <i>1.3</i>	3 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	28 <i>0.5</i>	
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	92 <i>3.1</i>	28 <i>2.6</i>	9 <i>1.4</i>	8 <i>2.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	141 <i>2.7</i>	

Virginia**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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		
Omphalocele	40 <i>1.4</i>	18 <i>1.7</i>	6 <i>0.9</i>	7 <i>1.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	71 <i>1.4</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	186 <i>6.3</i>	110 <i>10.2</i>	57 <i>8.9</i>	30 <i>8.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	389 <i>7.6</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	37 <i>1.3</i>	15 <i>1.4</i>	9 <i>1.4</i>	5 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	67 <i>1.3</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	99 <i>3.4</i>	40 <i>3.7</i>	33 <i>5.1</i>	16 <i>4.4</i>	1 <i>12.1</i>	192 <i>3.7</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	115 <i>3.9</i>	37 <i>3.4</i>	27 <i>4.2</i>	10 <i>2.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	190 <i>3.7</i>	
Single ventricle	39 <i>1.3</i>	14 <i>1.3</i>	6 <i>0.9</i>	2 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	64 <i>1.2</i>	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	95 <i>3.2</i>	47 <i>4.4</i>	28 <i>4.3</i>	7 <i>1.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	181 <i>3.5</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	54 <i>1.8</i>	24 <i>2.2</i>	25 <i>3.9</i>	2 <i>0.5</i>	1 <i>12.1</i>	107 <i>2.1</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	127 <i>4.3</i>	69 <i>6.4</i>	18 <i>2.8</i>	19 <i>5.2</i>	1 <i>12.1</i>	237 <i>4.6</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection	19 <i>0.6</i>	5 <i>0.5</i>	9 <i>1.4</i>	4 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	38 <i>0.7</i>	
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	58 <i>2.0</i>	22 <i>2.0</i>	12 <i>1.9</i>	11 <i>3.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	105 <i>2.0</i>	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	49 <i>1.7</i>	17 <i>1.6</i>	10 <i>1.6</i>	9 <i>2.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	86 <i>1.7</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	27 <i>0.9</i>	13 <i>1.2</i>	8 <i>1.2</i>	5 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	54 <i>1.1</i>	
Trisomy 13	19 <i>0.6</i>	10 <i>0.9</i>	4 <i>0.6</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>12.1</i>	36 <i>0.7</i>	
Trisomy 18	23 <i>0.8</i>	20 <i>1.9</i>	11 <i>1.7</i>	4 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	58 <i>1.1</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	318 <i>10.8</i>	130 <i>12.1</i>	119 <i>18.5</i>	31 <i>8.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	605 <i>11.8</i>	
Turner syndrome†	20 <i>1.4</i>	6 <i>1.1</i>	4 <i>1.3</i>	2 <i>1.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	32 <i>1.3</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	1190 <i>40.4</i>	463 <i>43.0</i>	346 <i>53.7</i>	156 <i>42.9</i>	2 <i>24.2</i>	2188 <i>42.6</i>	
Total live births §	294496	107627	64385	36375	827	513043	
Male live births	151279	54704	32887	18720	429	262795	
Female live births	143209	52919	31495	17652	398	250229	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

†Turner syndrome prevalence per 10,000 female live births. Excludes male phenotype.

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

§Total live births includes unknown gender

Virginia**Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2010 - 2014 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Gastroschisis	175 <i>4.1</i>	3 <i>0.3</i>	178 <i>3.5</i>	
Trisomy 13	19 <i>0.4</i>	17 <i>1.9</i>	36 <i>0.7</i>	
Trisomy 18	29 <i>0.7</i>	29 <i>3.3</i>	58 <i>1.1</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	301 <i>7.1</i>	303 <i>34.7</i>	605 <i>11.8</i>	
Total live births	425724	87292	513043	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Washington**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Total**	Notes
Anencephalus	17	
	0.4	
Cleft palate alone	2 1	
	6.4	
Gastroschisis	124	
	2.8	
Hypospadias*	1195	
	53.3	
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	127	
	5.6	
Omphalocele	47	
	1.1	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	103	
	2.4	
risom 21 Do n s n rome	571	
	13.1	
Total live births	437250	
Male live births	224343	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

General comments

-Data for conditions cannot be reported by maternal race/ethnicity.

-Data for conditions include age less than or equal to one year.

West Virginia
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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	41 <i>4.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>8.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	43 <i>4.7</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	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>	
Anotia/microtia	3 <i>0.4</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>	
Aortic valve stenosis	13 <i>1.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	15 <i>1.6</i>	
Atrial septal defect	1324 <i>157.5</i>	60 <i>163.3</i>	9 <i>73.7</i>	8 <i>84.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1449 <i>158.7</i>	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	24 <i>2.9</i>	1 <i>2.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	26 <i>2.8</i>	
Biliary atresia	9 <i>1.1</i>	1 <i>2.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	10 <i>1.1</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	11 <i>1.3</i>	1 <i>2.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	14 <i>1.5</i>	
Cleft lip alone	5 <i>0.6</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 cleft palate	43 <i>5.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	44 <i>4.8</i>	
Cleft palate alone	66 <i>7.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	67 <i>7.3</i>	
Cloacal exstrophy	30 <i>3.6</i>	3 <i>8.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>10.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	36 <i>3.9</i>	
Clubfoot	146 <i>17.4</i>	4 <i>10.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	153 <i>16.8</i>	
Coarctation of the aorta	41 <i>4.9</i>	1 <i>2.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	44 <i>4.8</i>	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	65 <i>7.7</i>	2 <i>5.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>10.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	68 <i>7.4</i>	
Congenital cataract	4 <i>0.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>10.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>0.5</i>	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	5 <i>0.6</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>	
Craniosynostosis	41 <i>24.9</i>	1 <i>14.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>217.4</i>	43 <i>24.0</i>	
Deletion 22q11.2	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>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	20 <i>2.4</i>	1 <i>2.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	22 <i>2.4</i>	
Double outlet right ventricle	25 <i>3.0</i>	1 <i>2.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	27 <i>3.0</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	12 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	12 <i>1.3</i>	
Encephalocele	3 <i>0.4</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>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	15 <i>1.8</i>	2 <i>5.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	17 <i>1.9</i>	
Gastroschisis	6 <i>1.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>1.7</i>	1
Holoprosencephaly	45 <i>5.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	49 <i>5.4</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	16 <i>1.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	19 <i>2.1</i>	
Hypospadias*	237 <i>55.3</i>	7 <i>37.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	248 <i>53.3</i>	
Interrupted aortic arch	6 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>0.7</i>	

West Virginia**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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		
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	15 <i>1.8</i>	1 <i>2.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	17 <i>1.9</i>	
Omphalocele	6 <i>1.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	6 <i>1.7</i>	1
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	56 <i>6.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>10.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	60 <i>6.6</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	11 <i>1.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	11 <i>1.2</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	37 <i>4.4</i>	1 <i>2.7</i>	1 <i>8.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	39 <i>4.3</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	37 <i>4.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	39 <i>4.3</i>	
Single ventricle	7 <i>0.8</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	9 <i>1.0</i>	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	30 <i>3.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	30 <i>3.3</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	23 <i>2.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>10.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	24 <i>2.6</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	37 <i>4.4</i>	2 <i>5.4</i>	1 <i>8.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	41 <i>4.5</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection	8 <i>1.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>10.5</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	9 <i>1.0</i>	
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	26 <i>3.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	28 <i>3.1</i>	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	23 <i>2.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	23 <i>2.5</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	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>0.4</i>	
Trisomy 13	3 <i>0.4</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>	
Trisomy 18	14 <i>1.7</i>	3 <i>8.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	17 <i>1.9</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	58 <i>6.9</i>	3 <i>8.2</i>	1 <i>8.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	70 <i>7.7</i>	
Turner syndrome†	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>0.4</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	304 <i>36.2</i>	11 <i>29.9</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>31.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	335 <i>36.7</i>	
Total live births	84081	3675	1221	950	122	91332	
Male live births	42836	1875	665	476	60	46521	
Female live births	41245	1800	556	474	62	44811	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

†Turner syndrome prevalence per 10,000 female live births

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

West Virginia**Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2010 - 2014 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Gastroschisis	5 <i>1.5</i>	1 <i>2.8</i>	6 <i>1.7</i>	1
Trisomy 13	3 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	3 <i>0.3</i>	
Trisomy 18	11 <i>1.3</i>	6 <i>6.7</i>	17 <i>1.9</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	44 <i>5.3</i>	19 <i>21.3</i>	70 <i>7.7</i>	
Total live births	82304	8931	91332	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

1.Data for this condition began in 2013.

General comments

-Data for conditions include probable cases.

Wisconsin**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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	22 1.0	4 1.3	3 1.0	3 2.0	2 5.1	34 1.1	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	8 0.3	1 0.3	1 0.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	10 0.3	
Anotia/microtia	14 0.6	2 0.6	6 1.9	1 0.7	1 2.6	25 0.8	
Aortic valve stenosis	19 0.8	3 1.0	1 0.3	1 0.7	2 5.1	26 0.8	
Atrial septal defect	1167 51.0	149 47.4	157 49.9	65 44.3	35 90.0	1600 50.6	
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	49 2.1	5 1.6	7 2.2	2 1.4	0 0.0	65 2.1	
Biliary atresia	1 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	1 0.0	
Bladder exstrophy	6 0.3	0 0.0	1 0.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	8 0.3	
Choanal atresia	20 0.9	0 0.0	4 1.3	1 0.7	1 2.6	27 0.9	
Cleft lip alone	76 3.3	5 1.6	6 1.9	5 3.4	0 0.0	92 2.9	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	44 1.9	8 2.5	10 3.2	2 1.4	0 0.0	64 2.0	
Cleft palate alone	113 4.9	10 3.2	11 3.5	12 8.2	5 12.9	157 5.0	
Cloacal exstrophy	83 3.6	11 3.5	14 4.4	6 4.1	0 0.0	115 3.6	
Clubfoot	379 16.6	43 13.7	37 11.8	10 6.8	4 10.3	484 15.3	
Coarctation of the aorta	76 3.3	7 2.2	7 2.2	3 2.0	1 2.6	95 3.0	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	1 0.0	0 0.0	2 0.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	3 0.1	
Congenital cataract	15 0.7	1 0.3	6 1.9	0 0.0	1 2.6	24 0.8	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	16 0.7	3 1.0	1 0.3	2 1.4	2 5.1	24 0.8	
Craniosynostosis	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	
Deletion 22q11.2	4 0.2	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	4 0.1	
Diaphragmatic hernia	56 2.4	4 1.3	5 1.6	0 0.0	2 5.1	67 2.1	
Double outlet right ventricle	21 0.9	4 1.3	1 0.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	27 0.9	
Ebstein anomaly	14 0.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	15 0.5	
Encephalocele	10 0.4	3 1.0	2 0.6	2 1.4	0 0.0	19 0.6	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	50 2.2	6 1.9	4 1.3	3 2.0	0 0.0	65 2.1	
Holoprosencephaly	55 2.4	14 4.5	7 2.2	5 3.4	1 2.6	87 2.8	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	14 0.6	2 0.6	2 0.6	0 0.0	1 2.6	19 0.6	
Hypospadias*	888 75.7	101 63.3	64 39.8	29 38.1	7 34.2	1106 68.3	
Interrupted aortic arch	5 0.2	1 0.3	0 0.0	2 1.4	1 2.6	9 0.3	
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	73 3.2	6 1.9	7 2.2	5 3.4	1 2.6	93 2.9	

Wisconsin**Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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		
Omphalocele	38 <i>1.7</i>	5 <i>1.6</i>	3 <i>1.0</i>	3 <i>2.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	49 <i>1.6</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	35 <i>1.5</i>	8 <i>2.5</i>	3 <i>1.0</i>	2 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	48 <i>1.5</i>	
Pulmonary valve atresia	3 <i>0.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	4 <i>0.1</i>	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	68 <i>3.0</i>	6 <i>1.9</i>	8 <i>2.5</i>	9 <i>6.1</i>	2 <i>5.1</i>	97 <i>3.1</i>	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	128 <i>5.6</i>	9 <i>2.9</i>	8 <i>2.5</i>	5 <i>3.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	152 <i>4.8</i>	
Single ventricle	2 <i>0.1</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>2.6</i>	3 <i>0.1</i>	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	64 <i>2.8</i>	12 <i>3.8</i>	11 <i>3.5</i>	5 <i>3.4</i>	3 <i>7.7</i>	95 <i>3.0</i>	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	56 <i>2.4</i>	9 <i>2.9</i>	12 <i>3.8</i>	3 <i>2.0</i>	1 <i>2.6</i>	81 <i>2.6</i>	
Tetralogy of Fallot	24 <i>1.0</i>	4 <i>1.3</i>	4 <i>1.3</i>	4 <i>2.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	36 <i>1.1</i>	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection	1 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>0.1</i>	
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	21 <i>0.9</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>5.1</i>	28 <i>0.9</i>	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	12 <i>0.5</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	2 <i>5.1</i>	19 <i>0.6</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	4 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>0.2</i>	
Tricuspid valve atresia	4 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>0.7</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	5 <i>0.2</i>	
Trisomy 13	14 <i>0.6</i>	3 <i>1.0</i>	2 <i>0.6</i>	2 <i>1.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	22 <i>0.7</i>	
Trisomy 18	60 <i>2.6</i>	5 <i>1.6</i>	8 <i>2.5</i>	5 <i>3.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	81 <i>2.6</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	260 <i>11.4</i>	23 <i>7.3</i>	46 <i>14.6</i>	21 <i>14.3</i>	2 <i>5.1</i>	354 <i>11.2</i>	
Turner syndrome†	9 <i>0.8</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	1 <i>0.6</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	11 <i>0.7</i>	
Ventricular septal defect	569 <i>24.9</i>	73 <i>23.2</i>	111 <i>35.3</i>	38 <i>25.9</i>	15 <i>38.6</i>	817 <i>25.8</i>	
Total live births	228868	31425	31488	14670	3887	316115	
Male live births	117346	15966	16071	7615	2047	162048	
Female live births	111523	15459	15417	7054	1840	154067	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

†Turner syndrome prevalence per 10,000 female live births

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

Wisconsin**Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2010 - 2014 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Trisomy 13	12 <i>0.4</i>	10 <i>2.4</i>	22 <i>0.7</i>	
Trisomy 18	46 <i>1.7</i>	35 <i>8.5</i>	81 <i>2.6</i>	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	179 <i>6.5</i>	175 <i>42.5</i>	354 <i>11.2</i>	
Total live births	274922	41176	316115	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

General comments

-Fetal deaths are limited to greater than or equal to 20 weeks gestation.

Department of Defense
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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	27 <i>0.7</i>	2 <i>0.2</i>	3 <i>0.4</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	1 <i>1.0</i>	33 <i>0.5</i>	
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	58 <i>1.4</i>	19 <i>2.3</i>	15 <i>2.2</i>	8 <i>2.7</i>	3 <i>2.9</i>	104 <i>1.7</i>	
Anotia/microtia	89 <i>2.2</i>	9 <i>1.1</i>	26 <i>3.8</i>	15 <i>5.1</i>	2 <i>1.9</i>	141 <i>2.3</i>	
Aortic valve stenosis	137 <i>3.3</i>	22 <i>2.7</i>	14 <i>2.1</i>	4 <i>1.4</i>	4 <i>3.8</i>	185 <i>3.0</i>	
Atrial septal defect	4616 <i>112.8</i>	981 <i>120.4</i>	752 <i>110.3</i>	263 <i>89.0</i>	92 <i>88.2</i>	6846 <i>111.7</i>	1
Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect)	246 <i>6.0</i>	49 <i>6.0</i>	30 <i>4.4</i>	12 <i>4.1</i>	2 <i>1.9</i>	345 <i>5.6</i>	2
Biliary atresia	36 <i>0.9</i>	15 <i>1.8</i>	11 <i>1.6</i>	2 <i>0.7</i>	2 <i>1.9</i>	67 <i>1.1</i>	
Bladder exstrophy	21 <i>0.5</i>	2 <i>0.2</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	0 <i>0.0</i>	24 <i>0.4</i>	
Choanal atresia	104 <i>2.5</i>	19 <i>2.3</i>	21 <i>3.1</i>	4 <i>1.4</i>	3 <i>2.9</i>	155 <i>2.5</i>	
Cleft lip alone	301 <i>7.4</i>	31 <i>3.8</i>	33 <i>4.8</i>	27 <i>9.1</i>	8 <i>7.7</i>	404 <i>6.6</i>	
Cleft lip with cleft palate	332 <i>8.1</i>	38 <i>4.7</i>	46 <i>6.7</i>	28 <i>9.5</i>	12 <i>11.5</i>	466 <i>7.6</i>	
Cleft palate alone	493 <i>12.1</i>	68 <i>8.3</i>	73 <i>10.7</i>	35 <i>11.8</i>	11 <i>10.6</i>	692 <i>11.3</i>	
Cloacal exstrophy	340 <i>8.3</i>	78 <i>9.6</i>	51 <i>7.5</i>	18 <i>6.1</i>	6 <i>5.8</i>	506 <i>8.3</i>	
Clubfoot	900 <i>22.0</i>	168 <i>20.6</i>	135 <i>19.8</i>	51 <i>17.3</i>	15 <i>14.4</i>	1293 <i>21.1</i>	
Coarctation of the aorta	450 <i>11.0</i>	72 <i>8.8</i>	41 <i>6.0</i>	21 <i>7.1</i>	11 <i>10.6</i>	611 <i>10.0</i>	
Common truncus (truncus arteriosus)	105 <i>2.6</i>	15 <i>1.8</i>	12 <i>1.8</i>	7 <i>2.4</i>	1 <i>1.0</i>	143 <i>2.3</i>	
Congenital cataract	131 <i>3.2</i>	31 <i>3.8</i>	30 <i>4.4</i>	8 <i>2.7</i>	4 <i>3.8</i>	210 <i>3.4</i>	
Congenital posterior urethral valves	90 <i>2.2</i>	17 <i>2.1</i>	5 <i>0.7</i>	5 <i>1.7</i>	2 <i>1.9</i>	123 <i>2.0</i>	
Deletion 22q11.2	49 <i>1.2</i>	9 <i>1.1</i>	3 <i>0.4</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	2 <i>1.9</i>	64 <i>1.0</i>	
Diaphragmatic hernia	172 <i>4.2</i>	43 <i>5.3</i>	31 <i>4.5</i>	13 <i>4.4</i>	7 <i>6.7</i>	271 <i>4.4</i>	
Double outlet right ventricle	136 <i>3.3</i>	31 <i>3.8</i>	18 <i>2.6</i>	9 <i>3.0</i>	1 <i>1.0</i>	199 <i>3.2</i>	
Ebstein anomaly	59 <i>1.4</i>	9 <i>1.1</i>	7 <i>1.0</i>	4 <i>1.4</i>	3 <i>2.9</i>	83 <i>1.4</i>	
Encephalocele	44 <i>1.1</i>	9 <i>1.1</i>	8 <i>1.2</i>	1 <i>0.3</i>	1 <i>1.0</i>	64 <i>1.0</i>	
Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula	122 <i>3.0</i>	24 <i>2.9</i>	15 <i>2.2</i>	4 <i>1.4</i>	1 <i>1.0</i>	168 <i>2.7</i>	
Gastroschisis	251 <i>6.1</i>	30 <i>3.7</i>	53 <i>7.8</i>	14 <i>4.7</i>	5 <i>4.8</i>	360 <i>5.9</i>	
Holoprosencephaly	299 <i>7.3</i>	48 <i>5.9</i>	40 <i>5.9</i>	16 <i>5.4</i>	10 <i>9.6</i>	427 <i>7.0</i>	
Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	188 <i>4.6</i>	40 <i>4.9</i>	14 <i>2.1</i>	7 <i>2.4</i>	1 <i>1.0</i>	255 <i>4.2</i>	
Hypospadias*	2457 <i>116.4</i>	451 <i>108.5</i>	271 <i>77.4</i>	136 <i>89.3</i>	56 <i>106.0</i>	3439 <i>109.0</i>	
Interrupted aortic arch	61 <i>1.5</i>	9 <i>1.1</i>	4 <i>0.6</i>	4 <i>1.4</i>	2 <i>1.9</i>	81 <i>1.3</i>	
Limb deficiencies (reduction defects)	233 <i>5.7</i>	48 <i>5.9</i>	36 <i>5.3</i>	7 <i>2.4</i>	6 <i>5.8</i>	336 <i>5.5</i>	

Department of Defense
Birth Defects Counts and Prevalence 2010 - 2014 (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		
Omphalocele	82 2.0	26 3.2	9 1.3	5 1.7	0 0.0	124 2.0	
Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis	561 13.7	174 21.4	117 17.2	43 14.5	15 14.4	928 15.1	
Pulmonary valve atresia	40 1.0	17 2.1	8 1.2	5 1.7	0 0.0	71 1.2	
Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis	262 6.4	41 5.0	36 5.3	26 8.8	7 6.7	379 6.2	
Renal agenesis/hypoplasia	277 6.8	58 7.1	42 6.2	18 6.1	4 3.8	405 6.6	
Single ventricle	125 3.1	27 3.3	15 2.2	6 2.0	0 0.0	177 2.9	
Small intestinal atresia/stenosis	219 5.4	58 7.1	33 4.8	16 5.4	4 3.8	335 5.5	
Spina bifida without anencephalus	204 5.0	26 3.2	30 4.4	8 2.7	8 7.7	281 4.6	
Tetralogy of Fallot	282 6.9	57 7.0	43 6.3	27 9.1	3 2.9	416 6.8	
Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection	55 1.3	13 1.6	14 2.1	5 1.7	2 1.9	91 1.5	
Transposition of the great arteries (TGA)	180 4.4	19 2.3	19 2.8	13 4.4	1 1.0	235 3.8	
Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA)	166 4.1	16 2.0	19 2.8	13 4.4	1 1.0	217 3.5	
Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis	64 1.6	18 2.2	10 1.5	8 2.7	0 0.0	102 1.7	3
Trisomy 13	40 1.0	15 1.8	7 1.0	4 1.4	0 0.0	66 1.1	
Trisomy 18	69 1.7	22 2.7	10 1.5	0 0.0	1 1.0	106 1.7	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	588 14.4	103 12.6	84 12.3	29 9.8	12 11.5	835 13.6	
Turner syndrome†	53 2.7	8 2.0	8 2.4	3 2.1	2 3.9	75 2.5	
Ventricular septal defect	2944 72.0	520 63.8	459 67.3	165 55.8	63 60.4	4230 69.0	4
Total live births	409098	81473	68205	29560	10425	612905	
Male live births	211133	41562	35033	15223	5282	315540	
Female live births	197965	39911	33172	14337	5143	297365	

*Hypospadias prevalence per 10,000 male live births

†Turner syndrome prevalence per 10,000 female live births

**Total includes unknown and other maternal race/ethnicity

Department of Defense**Trisomy and Gastroschisis Counts and Prevalence by Maternal Age 2010 - 2014 (Prevalence per 10,000 Live Births)**

Defect	Maternal Age (years)		Total**	Notes
	Less than 35	35+		
Gastroschisis	332 6.2	5 0.9	360 5.9	
Trisomy 13	39 0.7	25 4.3	66 1.1	
Trisomy 18	65 1.2	37 6.4	106 1.7	
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	506 9.5	295 51.2	835 13.6	
Total live births	533370	57628	612905	

**Total includes unknown maternal age

Notes

- 1.Data for this condition include patent foramen ovale.
- 2.Data for this condition include inlet ventricular septal defect.
- 3.Data for this condition include cases with tricuspid stenosis or hypoplasia.
- 4.Data for this condition include inlet ventricular septal defect and probable ventricular septal defect.

General comments

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

STATE BIRTH DEFECTS SURVEILLANCE**PROGRAM DIRECTORY**

Updated August 2017

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

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Alaska*Alaska Birth Defects Registry (ABDR)***Purpose:** Surveillance, Research**Partner:** Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Community Nursing Services, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Legislators**Program status:** Currently collecting data**Start year:** 1996**Earliest year of available data:** 1996**Organizational location:** Department of Health (Epidemiology/Environment, Maternal and Child Health)**Population covered annually:** 11,000**Statewide:** Yes**Current legislation or rule:** 7 AAC 27.012**Legislation year enacted:** 1996**Case Definition****Outcomes covered:** Selected major birth defects based on ICD-10-CM code list**Pregnancy outcome:** Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights)**Age:** Birth to sixth birthday**Residence:** In and out of state births to Alaska residents**Surveillance Methods****Case ascertainment:** Passive case-finding with case confirmation**Vital records:** Birth certificates**Other state based registries:** Programs for children with special needs, Newborn hearing screening program, Newborn metabolic screening program, Genetics clinics, specialty clinics (heart, cleft lip/palate, neurodevelopmental), MIMR (FIMR), public health nursing, Alaska Dept. of Behavioral Health (AKAIMS)**Delivery hospitals:** Reports are generated by the health information management departments, within hospitals and health care facilities, for any child encountered with a reportable ICD-10 code.**Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals:** Reports are generated by the health information management departments, within hospitals and health care facilities, for any child encountered with a reportable ICD-10 code.**Third party payers:** Medicaid databases, Indian health services**Other specialty facilities:** Genetic counseling/clinic genetic facilities**Other sources:** Physician reports, Alaska Health Information Exchange, AK AIMS (Alaska Dept. of Behavioral Health)**Case Ascertainment****Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period:** All Codes included in the current NBDPN list of birth defects listing (see: http://www.nbdpn.org/docs/Appendix_3_1_BirthDefectsDescriptions2015.pdf) are sampled for review. Other collected conditions/codes will be sampled and reviewed based upon incoming requests and/or need.**Coding:** ICD-10-CM**Data Collected****Infant/fetus:** Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth defect diagnostic information**Mother:** Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.)**Father:** Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.)**Data Collection Methods and Storage****Data collection:** Printed abstract/report filled out by staff, Printed abstract/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Electronic file/report filled out by staff at facility (laptop, web-based, etc.), Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.)**Database collection and storage:** Access**Data Analysis****Data analysis software:** SAS, Access, R**Quality assurance:** Validity checks, Re-abstraction of cases, Double-checking of assigned codes, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Timeliness**Data use and analysis:** Routine statistical monitoring, Rates by demographic and other variables, Time trends, Needs assessment, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness**System Integration****System links:** Link case finding data to final birth file**System integration:** No.**Funding****Funding source:** 20% General state funds, 80% MCH funds**Other****Web site:**<http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/wcfh/Pages/mchept/abdr/ABDR.aspx>**Surveillance reports on file:**<http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/wcfh/Pages/mchept/mchdatabook/default.aspx>**Additional information on file:**http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/wcfh/Documents/mchept/abdr/Prevalence_Estimates/DataCollectionMethods_v1.pdfhttp://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/wcfh/Documents/mchept/abdr/Prevalence_Estimates/SurveillanceNotes_v1.pdf**Contacts****Alaska Birth Defects Registry****Alaska Department of Health and Social Services****MCH-Epidemiology****Anchorage, AK 99503****Phone:** 907-269-3400**Email:** hssbirthdefreg@alaska.gov**Secure Email:** akdhss.dph_abdr@alaskahic.com

Arizona*Arizona Birth Defects Monitoring Program (ABDMP)*

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

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

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1986

Earliest year of available data: 1986

Organizational location: Department of Health (Public Health Statistics)

Population covered annually: 87,000

Statewide: Yes

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

Legislation year enacted: 1988

Case Definition

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (Any gestational age or weight if a fetal death certificate was issued), Elective terminations (If fetal death certificate was issued and medical records are available)

Age: Up to one year after delivery. If the nature of a defect diagnosed in the first year of life is more precisely diagnosed later in the child's life, and this information is contained in the chart at the time of our review, then the more precise diagnosis and information is used.

Residence: Arizona birth to an Arizona resident mother

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active Case Finding

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

Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Disease index or discharge index

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

Other sources: Midwifery Facilities, Physician reports

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with a selected list of ICD-9-CM codes outside 740-759, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. 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: 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, Birth defect diagnostic information

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

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

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Printed abstract/report filled out by staff

Database collection and storage: Access, Oracle

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access

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

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

Funding

Funding source: 5% General state funds, 6% MCH funds, 22% CDC grant, 1% Private Foundation, 66% CDC Zika grant

Other

Web site: <http://azdhs.gov/phs/phstats/bdr/index.htm> and azhealth.gov/birth-defects

Surveillance reports on file: Annual Reports

Additional information on file: Fact Sheets; Resources

Other comments: To contact the ABDMP email abdmp@azdhs.gov

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Arkansas*Arkansas Reproductive Health Monitoring System (ARHMS)***Purpose:** Surveillance, Research**Partner:** Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Legislators**Program status:** Currently collecting data**Start year:** 1980**Earliest year of available data:** 1980**Organizational location:** University**Population covered annually:** 40,000**Statewide:** Yes**Current legislation or rule:** Acts 1985, No. 214**Legislation year enacted:** 1985**Case Definition****Outcomes covered:** Major congenital malformations, 740.000-759.990, plus select others outside this range**Pregnancy outcome:** Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (All gestational ages), Elective terminations (All gestational ages)**Age:** Birth to second birthday**Residence:** In and out of state births to Arkansas residents**Surveillance Methods****Case ascertainment:** Active Case Finding**Vital records:** Birth certificates**Delivery hospitals:** Disease index or discharge index, Obstetrics logs (i.e., labor & delivery), ICU/NICU logs or charts, Surgery logs, Cardiac catheterization laboratories, Specialty outpatient clinics, Reports are generated by the health information management departments, within hospitals and health care facilities, for any child encountered with a reportable ICD-9 code.**Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals:** Disease index or discharge index, ICU/NICU logs or charts, Cardiac catheterization laboratories, Specialty outpatient clinics, Reports are generated by the health information management departments, within hospitals and health care facilities, for any child encountered with a reportable ICD-9 code.**Other specialty facilities:** Prenatal diagnostic facilities (ultrasound, etc.), Genetic counseling/clinical genetic facilities**Other sources:** Physician reports**Case Ascertainment****Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period:** Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with a selected list of ICD-9-CM codes outside 740-759, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), 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, Birth defect diagnostic information**Mother:** Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Prenatal diagnostic information**Father:** Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Family history**Data Collection Methods and Storage****Data collection:** Electronic file/report filled out by staff at facility (laptop, web-based, etc.)**Database collection and storage:** Access**Data Analysis****Data analysis software:** SAS, Access, STATA**Quality assurance:** Validity checks, Double-checking of assigned codes, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Timeliness**Data use and analysis:** Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Time trends, Epidemiologic studies (using only program data), Identification of potential cases for other epidemiologic studies, Needs assessment, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness, Prevention projects**System Integration****System links:** Link to other state registries/databases, Link case finding data to final birth file**System integration:** No**Funding****Funding source:** 100% General state funds**Other****Web site:** <http://arbirthdefectsresearch.uams.edu/>**Surveillance reports on file:** Online data query system available through the Arkansas Department of Health: <http://www.healthy.arkansas.gov/programsServices/healthStatistics/Pages/Statistics.aspx>**Contacts****Wendy Nembhard, PhD, MPH****ARHMS, Section of Birth Defect Research, AR Children's Research Institute****13 Children's Way, Slot 512-40****Little Rock, AR 72202****Phone: 501-364-5000****Fax: 501-364-5107****Email: WNNembhard@uams.edu****Elizabeth Sellars, MD****ARHMS, Section of Genetics & Metabolism, AR Children's Research Institute****13 Children's Way, Slot 512-22****Little Rock, AR 72202****Phone: 501-364-2966****Fax: 501-364-1564****Email: EASellars@uams.edu**

California*California Birth Defects Monitoring Program (CBDMP)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Research

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Universities

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1983

Earliest year of available data: 1983

Organizational location: Department of Health (Genetic Disease Screening Program, Center for Family Health)

Population covered annually: 70,000

Statewide: No, CBDMP 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, CBDMP has statutory authority to conduct active surveillance anywhere in the state when warranted by environmental incidents or concerns.

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

Legislation year enacted: 1982

Case Definition

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

Age: One year

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

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active Case Finding

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

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

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

Case Ascertainment

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

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period:

Facial dysmorphism or abnormal facies, Failure to thrive, GI condition (e.g. intestinal blockage), GU condition (e.g. recurrent infections), Cardiovascular condition, All infant deaths (excluding prematurity), Ocular conditions, Any infant with a codable defect

Coding: CDC BPA codes 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

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

Data Collection Methods and Storage

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

Database collection and storage: SQL server

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Re-abstraction of cases, Double-checking of assigned codes, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Clinical review, 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 investigations, 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, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness

System Integration

System links: Link case finding data to final birth file

Funding

Funding source: 100% CBDMP Special Fund

Other

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

Surveillance reports on file: Birth defect fact sheets and California regional birth defect data available on the website.

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

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Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Metropolitan Atlanta Congenital Defects Program)*Metropolitan Atlanta Congenital Defects Program (MACDP)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Research

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Laboratories, Prenatal Diagnostic Providers

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1967

Earliest year of available data: 1968

Organizational location: CDC, National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities

Population covered annually: 35000

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

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: All major structural and genetic birth defects

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

Age: Before 6 years of age

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

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active Case Finding

Vital records: Birth certificates, 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, Pediatric logs, Postmortem/pathology logs, Induction logs and miscarriage logs

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

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

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with a selected list of ICD-9-CM codes outside 740-759, Any chart with a CDC/BPA code, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. 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. intestinal blockage), Cardiovascular condition, All infant deaths (excluding prematurity), Any infant with a codable defect

Coding: CDC coding system based on BPA

Data Collected

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

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

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

Data Collection Methods and Storage

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

Database collection and storage: Access, SQL Server, SAS

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SPSS, SAS, Access

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

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

System Integration

System links: Link case finding data to final birth file

Funding

Funding source: 100% Intramural CDC funding

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

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

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Colorado*Colorado Responds to Children with Special Needs Section (CRCSN)*

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

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

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1988

Earliest year of available data: 1989

Organizational location: Department of Health (Vital Statistics, Center for Health and Environmental Data (CHED))

Population covered annually: 67,430(2016)

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Colorado Revised Statutes (CRS) 25-1.5-101.25-1.5-105

Legislation year enacted: 1985

Case Definition

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

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

Age: Up to the 5th birthday (up to 10th birthday for fetal alcohol syndrome)

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

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active Case Finding, Passive case-finding with case confirmation

Vital records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Fetal birth certificate

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

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

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

Third party payers: Medicaid databases

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

Other sources: Physician reports

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: All stillborn infants, Selected chart reviews for prenatal to age 3: for statistical trends monitoring (23 conditions-categories); fetal alcohol syndrome (to age 10), active case ascertainment data sources

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.), Gravidity/parity, Pregnancy/delivery complications, Family history

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

Data Collection Methods and Storage

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

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: Epi-Info, SAS, Access, Arcview (GIS software) ; Maptitude, SaTScan, Centrus

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

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Time trends, Time-space cluster analyses, Observed vs. expected analyses, 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, Link case finding data to final birth file, Link to environmental databases

Funding

Funding source: 26% General state funds, 30% Service fees, 43% CDC grant

Other

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

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Connecticut*Connecticut Birth Defects Registry (CT BDR)*

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

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

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 2002

Earliest year of available data: 2000

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

Population covered annually: 37,000

Statewide: Yes

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

Reports of physical defects of children. Statutes were revised - Section 19a-53 of the general statutes is repealed and will be replaced (Effective October 1, 2017):

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: All major structural birth defects; biochemical, genetic and hearing impairment through linkage with Newborn Screening System; any condition which places a child at risk for needing specialized medical care (i.e., complications of prematurity, cancer, trauma, etc.) ICD-9 codes 740 thru 759.9 and 760.71. ICD10 codes include the entire Q series as well as some recommended by CDC in the provided crosswalk. Also Zika associated birth defects including those in ICD10 H series are included.

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

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

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

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active Case Finding, Passive case-finding without case confirmation, All Zika associated birth defects as identified by the USBDS are currently rapid ascertainment (within 12 hours of being entered) and referred to the CT DPH Infectious Disease program for follow-up if a Zika association is connected.

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

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

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

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

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

Case Ascertainment

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

Coding: ICD-9-CM, ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

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

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

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

Data Collection Methods and Storage

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

Database collection and storage: Access, Mainframe, Web based database just moved to sequel server

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access, Arc GIS

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

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

System Integration

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

System integration: We are integrated with the newborn metabolic and early hearing and detection intervention. Vital Records imports into the Maven Newborn Screening System (NSS). This database also links with the Lead program and the new Children and Youth with Special Health Care Needs program.

Funding

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

Other

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

Surveillance reports on file: NBDPN annual reports, state profiles

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Delaware*Delaware Birth Defects Registry (DBDR)***Purpose:** Surveillance**Partner:** Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Birthing Centers**Program status:** Currently collecting data**Start year:** 2007**Earliest year of available data:** 2007**Organizational location:** Department of Health (Maternal and Child Health)**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:** Selected major birth defects, selected metabolic defects, genetic diseases, and infant mortality.**Pregnancy outcome:** Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 weeks gestation and greater, Or greater than 350 grams.)**Age:** Birth to 1 year**Residence:** In-state births to state resident**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, Developmental Disabilities Surveillance, Cancer registry, AIDS/HIV registry**Delivery hospitals:** Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, Postmortem/pathology logs, Specialty outpatient clinics, High risk pregnancy logs**Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals:** Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, Postmortem/pathology logs, Specialty outpatient clinics**Other specialty facilities:** Prenatal diagnostic facilities (ultrasound, etc.), Genetic counseling/clinical genetic facilities**Other sources:** Midwifery Facilities, Physician reports**Case Ascertainment****Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period:** Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with a selected list of ICD-9-CM codes outside 740-759, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), All stillborn infants, All prenatal diagnosed or suspected cases**Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period:** Facial dysmorphism or abnormal facies, GI condition (e.g. intestinal blockage), Cardiovascular condition, All infant deaths (excluding prematurity), Ocular conditions, Any infant with a codable defect
Coding: CDC coding system based on BPA, ICD-9-CM**Data Collected****Infant/fetus:** Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Tests and procedures, Infant complications, Birth defect diagnostic information**Mother:** Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Illnesses/conditions, Prenatal care, Prenatal diagnostic information, Pregnancy/delivery complications, Family history**Father:** Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.)**Data Collection Methods and Storage****Data collection:** Printed abstract/report filled out by staff, Printed abstract/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.)**Database collection and storage:** Access**Data Analysis****Data analysis software:** SAS, Access**Quality assurance:** Validity checks, Double-checking of assigned codes, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Clinical review**Data use and analysis:** Routine statistical monitoring, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Time trends, Capture-recapture analyses, Epidemiologic studies (using only program data), Education/public awareness**System Integration****System links:** Link to other state registries/databases**Funding****Funding source:** 40% General state funds, 60% MCH funds**Other****Web site:** <http://dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/chca/dphbdr1.html>**Surveillance reports on file:** Analysis of the 2007 Delaware Birth DefectsRegistry <http://dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/chca/files/birthdefectsregistryreport2007.pdf>**Contacts****Dana R Thompson, MPH****Christiana Care Health System****4735 Ogletown Stanton Road****Newark, DE 19718****Phone: 302-733-5032****Fax: 302-733-5044****Email: Dana.Thompson@ChristianaCare.org**

District of Columbia

Program status: No surveillance program

Surveillance Methods

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

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Florida*Florida Birth Defects Registry (FBDR)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Educate health care professionals, women of childbearing age and general public about birth defects.

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Legislators, Federal and state agencies

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1998

Earliest year of available data: 1998

Organizational location: Department of Health (Epidemiology/Environment), University

Population covered annually: 224,273 in 2015

Statewide: Yes

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

Legislation year enacted: 1999

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Major structural malformations and genetic disorders

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (20 week gestation and greater)

Age: Until age 1

Residence: Florida

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case-finding with case confirmation, FL has one CDC funded cooperative agreement which use active case ascertainment which is linked to the passive surveillance program.

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

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

Coding: ICD-9-CM, 4Quarter 2015 also utilizes ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

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

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

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

Data Collection Methods and Storage

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

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

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access, SQL, dBASE

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

Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Timeliness

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

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

Funding

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

Other

Web site: www.fbdr.org

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

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

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Georgia*Georgia Birth Defects Registry (GBDR)*

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

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

Program status: Program has not started collecting data

Start year: 2017 (estimate going live by the last quarter of 2017)

Earliest year of available data: N/A (estimate 2018)

Organizational location: Department of Health (Epidemiology/Environment)

Population covered annually: 129,940 in 2016.

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

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

Age: Up to six years of age, per Georgia law.

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

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case-finding with case confirmation, Passive case-finding without case confirmation

Vital records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Fetal death certificate

Other state based registries: Newborn hearing screening program, Newborn metabolic screening program, Zika Active Monitoring System, GBDRIS

Delivery hospitals: Hospital Discharge Data from Georgia hospitals.

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Hospital Discharge Data from Georgia hospitals.

Other sources: Metropolitan Atlanta Congenital Defects Program (MACDP)

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period:

Zika-associated birth defects

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

Data Collected

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

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

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

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Printed abstract/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Cases can be called/faxed in directly, identified through passive reporting of line lists from select birthing hospitals to our web-based reporting platform, or identified through flags on electronic birth certificates.

Database collection and storage: Oracle

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Microsoft Excel 2013.

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Double-checking of assigned codes, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Timeliness. As a part of Zika birth defect surveillance, we confirm all electronic birth certificates and passive line list cases through medical record abstraction. We will automate the quality assurance processes once the web-based birth defects registry is active.

Data use and analysis: Public health program evaluation, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Identification of potential cases for other epidemiologic studies, Service delivery, Referral, Grant proposals

System Integration

System integration: We are in the process of building a registry for our web-based reporting platform. This registry will have the capacity to identify and link cases from flagged electronic birth certificates, hospital line lists with reported birth defect cases, cases directly called in and manually entered into the registry, and those submitted by MACDP. Subsequently, we aim to match children identified with intervention referral services.

Funding

Funding source: 100% CDC grant

Other

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

Additional information on file: In Georgia, active surveillance is performed by the Metropolitan Atlanta Congenital Defects Program (MACDP) and is presently the data source for the NBDPN Annual Report. MACDP performs medical record abstraction for all birth defect cases born to mothers who reside within DeKalb, Fulton, or Gwinnett counties at the time of delivery. This catchment area constitutes roughly 50% of all live births in Georgia. The Georgia Department of Public Health (DPH) is working toward statewide reporting in 2018. We are constructing a web-based statewide birth defects registry that will capture and link MACDP cases, in addition to those reported directly to DPH, flagged on electronic birth certificates, or submitted through regular hospital reporting.

Other comments: A procedure manual for the Georgia Birth Defects Registry will be available upon completion of the development of the registry. Providers interested in reporting a birth defect should contact Jerusha Barton (jerusha.barton@dph.ga.gov) for information on how to do so.

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Hawaii*Hawaii Birth Defects Program (HBDP)*

Purpose: Surveillance

Partner: Hospitals, Iowa Registry for Congenital and Inherited Disorders

Program status: Currently collecting data
Start year: 1988

Earliest year of available data: 1986

Organizational location: Department of Health (Children with Special Health Needs Branch)

Population covered annually: 19,000

Statewide: Yes

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

Legislation year enacted: 2002

Case Definition

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

Age: Up to one year after delivery

Residence: All in-state births

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active Case Finding

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

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

Case Ascertainment

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

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

Coding: CDC coding system based on BPA

Data Collected

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

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

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

Data Collection Methods and Storage

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

Database collection and storage: Access

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS

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

Data use and analysis: Epidemiologic studies (using only program data)

Funding

Funding source: 100% State of Hawaii Birth Defects Special Fund

Other

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

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Idaho

Program status: No surveillance program

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Illinois*Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes Reporting System (APORS)*

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

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

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1986

Earliest year of available data: 1989

Organizational location: Department of Health (Epidemiology/Environment)

Population covered annually: 155,000

Statewide: Yes

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

Legislation year enacted: 1984; last amended 2008

Case Definition

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 weeks gestation and greater, or the family chose to hold a funeral)

Age: 2 years

Residence: In and out of state births to state residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case-finding with case confirmation, Passive case-finding without case confirmation

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

Other state based registries: Newborn hearing screening program, Newborn metabolic screening program, Hospital discharge data

Delivery hospitals: Discharge summaries, Reporting from all hospital nurseries

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

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked, All prenatal diagnosed or suspected cases, APORS collects and refers cases of neonatal deaths, infants with gestational age less than 31 weeks, infants with prenatal drug exposure (excluding marijuana), serious congenital infections, endocrine, metabolic and immune disorders, hemoglobinopathies, coagulation defects, leukemia, intrauterine growth restriction, seizures, conditions leading to more than 72 hours on a ventilator, and selected other conditions. Only charts with reported selected birth defects are reviewed.

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

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

Data Collected

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

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

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

Data Collection Methods and Storage

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

Database collection and storage: Access, Purpose-built system linked with Vital Record System

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access

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

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Time trends, 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

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

Funding

Funding source: 52% General state funds, 42% CDC grant, 6% Other federal funding (non-CDC grants)

Other**Web site:**

<http://www.dph.illinois.gov/data-statistics/epidemiology/apors>

Surveillance reports on file: Birth Defects and Other Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes in Illinois 2005-2009 Trends in the Prevalence of Birth Defects in Illinois and Chicago 1989-2009

Additional information on file: QC reports, fact sheets

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

Purpose: Surveillance, Per statute research and referrals should be completed, but we are currently updating our processes

Partner: Hospitals, Advocacy Groups, Legislators

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 2002

Earliest year of available data: 2003 birth data is available in 2006

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

Population covered annually: 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 Disorders (299.0-299.99), fetal deaths, metabolic disorders & hearing loss from newborn screening, selected neoplasms, congenital blood disorders, and certain eye disorders.

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

Age: Up to 5 years (FAS); capture all ages but only review ages 0-8 years with Autism Spectrum Disorders; 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: Passive case-finding with case confirmation, Passive case-finding without case confirmation, case confirmation for hospital discharge data; w/o case confirmation for physician reporting

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

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Discharge summaries

Other specialty facilities: Genetic counseling/clinic genetic facilities

Other sources: Midwifery Facilities, Physician reports

Case Ascertainment

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

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period:

Any infant with a codable defect

Coding: ICD-9-CM

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

Database collection and storage: Oracle

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SQL

Quality assurance: Data/hospital audits

Data use and analysis: Data is currently unusable. going forward we would like to do basic surveillance, referrals, and programmatic initiatives

System Integration

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

Funding

Funding source: 100% General state funds

Other

Web site: www.birthdefects.in.gov

Surveillance reports on file: Indiana's IBDPR Rule (410 IAC 21-3), Progress Report to the Indiana Legislature, and most recent statistics from IBDPR

Other comments: Our website is being updated.

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Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services, Referral to Prevention/Intervention Services, Prevention education programs
Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Legislators
Program status: Currently collecting data
Start year: 1983
Earliest year of available data: 1983
Organizational location: University
Population covered annually: 38,817 average live births per year (2010-2014)
Statewide: Yes
Current legislation or rule: Iowa Code 136A, Iowa Administrative Code 641-4.7
Legislation year enacted: 1986; Revised 2001, 2003, 2004, 2009, 2013

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Major birth defects, muscular dystrophy, fetal deaths with and without birth defects, newborn screening disorders
Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (All gestational ages), Elective terminations (All gestational ages)
Age: 2 years
Residence: Maternal residence in Iowa at time of delivery

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active Case Finding
Vital records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Fetal death certificates, Fetal Death Evaluation Protocol
Other state based registries: Programs for children with special needs, Newborn hearing screening program, Developmental Disabilities Surveillance, Cancer registry, Iowa Perinatal Care Program
Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, ICU/NICU logs or charts, Cardiac catheterization laboratories, Specialty outpatient clinics, Collect verbatim summaries of surgical reports, diagnostic test results, consultation reports, and autopsy/surgical pathology reports.
Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, ICU/NICU logs or charts, Cardiac catheterization laboratories, Specialty outpatient clinics, Collect verbatim summaries of surgical reports, diagnostic test results, consultation reports, and autopsy/surgical pathology reports.
Other specialty facilities: Prenatal diagnostic facilities (ultrasound, etc.), Cytogenetic laboratories, Genetic counseling/clinical genetic facilities, Maternal serum screening facilities
Other sources: Physician reports, Outpatient surgery facilities; IHA Discharge Data

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with a selected list of ICD-9-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 (i.e. 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, Developmental delay, CNS condition (e.g. seizure), GI condition (e.g. intestinal blockage), GU condition (e.g. recurrent infections), Cardiovascular condition, All infant deaths (excluding prematurity), Ocular conditions, Auditory/hearing conditions, Any infant with a codable defect
Coding: CDC coding system based on BPA, ICD-9-CM

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

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Electronic file/report filled out by staff at facility (laptop, web-based, etc.)
Database collection and storage: Access, Oracle, PC Server, FileMaker Pro

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, 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 investigations, 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: 100% General state funds

Other

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

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Kansas*Kansas Birth Defects Information System (BDIS)***Purpose:** Surveillance**Partner:** Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Universities**Program status:** Interested in developing a surveillance program
Start year: 1985**Earliest year of available data:** 1985**Organizational location:** Department of Health (Epidemiology/Environment, Maternal and Child Health, Vital Statistics)**Population covered annually:** 39,126**Statewide:** Yes**Current legislation or rule:** K.S.A. 65-1,241 through 65-1,246**Legislation year enacted:** 2004**Case Definition****Outcomes covered:** The outcome data below are available from Office of Vital Statistics. Live births and stillbirths (fetal deaths) information 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 ($\leq 1,200$ grams), low Apgar scores (≤ 5 at five minutes), seizure or serious neurologic dysfunction, and significant birth injury [skeletal fracture(s), peripheral nerve injury, and/or soft tissue/solid organ hemorrhage which requires intervention] are also reported to BDIS.**Pregnancy outcome:** Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 weeks gestation and greater)**Age:** Under five years of age with a primary diagnosis of a congenital anomaly or abnormal condition**Residence:** In state and out of state births to Kansas residents and in-state births to out of state residents**Surveillance Methods****Case ascertainment:** Passive case-finding without case confirmation**Vital records:** Birth certificates, Stillbirth (fetal death) certificates**Other state based registries:** Programs for children with special needs, Newborn hearing screening program, Newborn metabolic screening program**Delivery hospitals:** Reports**Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals:** Reports**Other sources:** Physician reports**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.), Infant complications, Birth defect diagnostic information**Mother:** Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Family history**Father:** Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.)**Data Collection Methods and Storage****Data collection:** Printed abstract/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), In Kansas, birth defects (congenital anomalies) are collected through three data sources: live birth certificates, stillbirth (fetal death) certificates, and the congenital malformations and fetal alcohol syndrome reporting form. The live birth and stillbirth (fetal death) certificates data (congenital anomalies and abnormal conditions) contained within the Vital Statistics Integrated Information System are extracted, downloaded and transferred to BDIS. Any additional reports of congenital anomalies from physicians, hospitals and freestanding birthing centers are entered manually into BDIS.**Database collection and storage:** Access, SQL Server**Data Analysis****Data analysis software:** SAS**Quality assurance:** Office of Vital Statistics conducts verification on live birth and stillbirth (fetal death) certificate data.**Data use and analysis:** Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Time trends, Grant proposals, Ad-hoc upon request (e.g. cluster investigations)**System Integration****System links:** Link 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 and Newborn metabolic screening program.**Funding****Funding source:** 100% MCH funds**Other****Web site:** http://www.kdheks.gov/bfh/birth_defects.htm**Contacts****Annie Gile, BS, CHES****Kansas Department of Health and Environment****1000 SW Jackson, Suite 220****Topeka, Kansas 66612-1274****Phone: 785-296-6314****Fax: 785-296-6553****Email: Annie.Gile@ks.gov****Jamie S. Kim, MPH****Kansas Department of Health and Environment****1000 SW Jackson, Suite 220****Topeka, Kansas 66612-1274****Phone: 785-296-6467****Fax: 785-296-6553****Email: Jamie.Kim@ks.gov**

Kentucky*Kentucky Birth Surveillance Registry (KBSR)*

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

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

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1998

Earliest year of available data: 1998

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

Population covered annually: 56,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Kentucky Revised Statute 211.660 Kentucky birth surveillance registry - Department's authority to promulgate administrative regulations. Effective: July 15, 2002

Legislation year enacted: 2002

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: KBSR collects information concerning birth defects, stillbirths, and high-risk conditions for Kentucky residents birth to age five. Diagnoses include the following ICD-9 codes:

• All congenital anomalies codes - 740-759 • Dwarfism not elsewhere classified - 259.4 • Metabolic/storage disorders - 270-279, Excluding codes 274, 276 and 278 • Hereditary hemolytic anemia - 282 • Neurologic disorders of brain and spinal cord - 334-335 • Cerebral palsy - 343 • Teratogens (noxious influences) - 760.7 and all subcategories, from 760.70 to 760.79 • Infant of diabetic mother - 775.0 • Failure to thrive - 783.4 • Small for gestational age - 764.0 • Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome - 760.79 • Fetal Alcohol Syndrome - 760.71

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (A fetal death of twenty (20) completed weeks' gestation or more, calculated from the date last normal menstrual period began to the date of delivery or in which the fetus weighs three hundred fifty (350) grams or more.)

Age: Up to 5 years of age

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

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case-finding with case confirmation

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

Other state based registries: Newborn CCHD Screening

Delivery hospitals: Discharge summaries, 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, Surgery logs, Laboratory logs, Specialty outpatient clinics

Third party payers: Medicaid databases

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

Case Ascertainment

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

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period:

Any infant with a codable defect

Coding: ICD-9-CM, ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

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

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

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

Data Collection Methods and Storage

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

Database collection and storage: Online database developed in-house

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS

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

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

System Integration

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

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

Funding

Funding source: 100% CDC grant

Other

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

Surveillance reports on file: Birth Defect Specific Fact Sheets; Contact of Partners

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Louisiana*Louisiana Birth Defects Monitoring Network (LBDMN)*

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

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

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 2005

Earliest year of available data: 2005

Organizational location: Department of Health (DHH/OPH/CPH/Title V CYSHCN Programs)

Population covered annually: 62,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Law: LA R.S. 40:31.41 - 40:31.48, 2001. DHH Rule: LAC 48:V. Chapters 161 and 163

Legislation year enacted: 2001

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Major structural birth defects and selected genetic conditions

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (greater than or equal to 20 weeks gestation or greater than or equal to 350 grams)

Age: Up to three years old

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

Surveillance Methods

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

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

Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, ICU/NICU logs or charts

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

Third party payers: Medicaid databases

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with a selected list of ICD-9-CM codes outside 740-759

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, Infant complications, Birth defect diagnostic information

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

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

Data Collection Methods and Storage

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

Database collection and storage: Access, InfoPath/SharePoint stored in SQL

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access, 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, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Time trends, Time-space cluster analyses, Observed vs. expected analyses, 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

System integration: Integration with Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System (LEERS) birth and death records will be completed in 2014.

Funding

Funding source: 24% General state funds, 47% MCH funds, 25% CDC grant, 4% Inter Agency Transfer

Other

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

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

Additional information on file: Advisory Board Documentation <http://www.prd.doa.louisiana.gov/boardsandcommissions/viewBoard.cfm?board=192>

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Maine*Maine CDC Birth Defects Program (MBDP)*

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

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

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1999

Earliest year of available data: 2003

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

Population covered annually: 12,593

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: 22 MRSA c. 1687

Legislation year enacted: 1999

Case Definition

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

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

Age: Through age one

Residence: All in-state births to Maine residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case ascertainment with active case confirmation

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

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

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

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

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

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

Case Ascertainment

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

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

Coding: ICD-9-CM, ICD-10 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.), Birth defect diagnostic information

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

Data Collection Methods and Storage

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

Database collection and storage: Oracle, Microsoft SQL Server

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Stat-exact

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

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, 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

System integration: Newborn Hearing/ Newborn Bloodspot Screening Programs

Funding

Funding source: 100% MCH funds

Other**Web site:**

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

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Maryland*Maryland Birth Defects Reporting and Information System (BDRIS)***Purpose:** Surveillance, Referral to Services**Partner:** Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Legislators**Program status:** Currently collecting data**Start year:** 1983**Earliest year of available data:** 1984**Organizational location:** Department of Health (Epidemiology/Environment, Prevention and Health Promotion Administration)**Population covered annually:** 75,000**Statewide:** Yes**Current legislation or rule:** Health-General Article, Section 18-206; Annotated Code of Maryland**Legislation year enacted:** 1982**Case Definition****Outcomes covered:** Selected birth defects - anencephaly, spina bifida, hydrocephaly, cleft lip, cleft palate, esophageal atresia/stenosis, rectal/anal atresia, hypospadias, reduction deformity - upper or lower limb, congenital hip dislocation, and Down syndrome until 2009, then all significant birth defects**Pregnancy outcome:** Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights,), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 weeks gestation and greater, Or \geq 500 grams weight; reports accepted on fetal deaths $<$ 500 grams or $<$ 20 weeks gestation if sent to us.), Elective terminations (Reports accepted on terminations $<$ 500 grams or $<$ 20 weeks gestation if sent to us. BDRIS has no specific legal authority to collect information on terminations. Maryland does not require that any certificate be filed with Vital Records for a termination unless the body is transported for burial.)**Age:** Newborn**Residence:** All in-state births**Surveillance Methods****Case ascertainment:** Passive case-finding with case confirmation**Vital records:** Birth certificates, Death certificates, Matched birth/death file, Fetal birth certificate**Other state based registries:** Programs for children with special needs, Newborn hearing screening program, Newborn metabolic screening program, Sickle Cell Disease, Critical Congenital Heart Defect follow Up Program**Delivery hospitals:** Primary source: sentinel birth defects hospital report form; electronic reporting began 5/1/13**Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals:** transfers from delivery hospitals, if screening not done at delivery hospital.**Other sources:** Midwifery Facilities**Case Ascertainment****Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period:** 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, Family history**Father:** Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.)**Data Collection Methods and Storage****Data collection:** Printed abstract/report filled out by staff, Printed abstract/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Electronic file/report filled out by staff at facility (laptop, web-based, etc.)**Database collection and storage:** Access, Mainframe, Visual dBASE, SAS, ASCII files; as of 5/1/13 data stored on vendor server**Data Analysis****Data analysis software:** SAS, 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 investigations, Identification of potential cases for other epidemiologic studies, Service delivery, Referral, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness**System Integration****System integration:** As of 5/1/13, the birth defects data collection is integrated into the same electronic system in which we collect hearing and CCHD screening data.**Funding****Funding source:** 100% General state funds**Other****Web site:**<http://phpa.dhmd.maryland.gov/genetics/SitePages/bdris.aspx>**Surveillance reports on file:** All reports submitted to CDC**Contacts****Monika Piccardi, RN, BSN****Maryland Dept. of Health & Mental Hygiene****201 W. Preston Street, Room 423****Baltimore, MD 21201****Phone: 410-767-6737****Fax: 443-333-7956****Email: monika.piccardi@maryland.gov****Jed Miller, MD****Maryland Dept. of Health & Mental Hygiene****201 W. Preston Street, Room 423****Baltimore, MD 21201****Phone: 410-767-5642****Fax: 443-333-7956****Email: Jed.miller1@maryland.gov**

Massachusetts*Massachusetts Birth Defects Monitoring Program (MBDMP)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Public health program evaluation, assist community health assessments

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

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1997

Earliest year of available data: 1999

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

Population covered annually: 73,000

Statewide: Yes

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

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

Case Definition

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

Age: 1 year

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

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active Case Finding

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

Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index, Regular nursery logs, ICU/NICU logs or charts, Postmortem/pathology logs, Specialty outpatient clinics

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

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

Case Ascertainment

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

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

Data Collection Methods and Storage

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

Database collection and storage: Access

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access, Excel

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

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

System Integration

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

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

Funding

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

Other

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

Surveillance reports on file: Annual or bi-annual reports, 1999 through 2012

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Michigan*Michigan Birth Defects Registry (MBDR)*

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

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

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1992

Earliest year of available data: 1992

Organizational location: Department of Health (Epidemiology/Environment, Vital Statistics)

Population covered annually: 115,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Public Act 236 of 1988

Legislation year enacted: 1988

Case Definition

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

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

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

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

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case-finding without case confirmation

Vital records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Matched birth/death file, Fetal birth certificate, Fetal deaths since 2004 only

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

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

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

Third party payers: Medicaid databases

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

Other sources: Physician reports, Pediatric Dentistry

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with a selected list of ICD-9-CM codes outside 740-759, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. 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. intestinal blockage), GU condition (e.g. recurrent infections), Cardiovascular condition, All infant deaths (excluding prematurity), Childhood deaths between 1 and 6, Ocular conditions, Auditory/hearing conditions, Any infant with a codable defect

Coding: ICD-9-CM, ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

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

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

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

Data Collection Methods and Storage

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

Database collection and storage: FoxPro

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SPSS, SAS, Access, Fox-pro, Excel

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

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

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

Funding

Funding source: 10% CDC grant

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](http://www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2945_5221-16665--,00.html)

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Minnesota*Minnesota Birth Defects Information System (BDIS)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services, Targeted prevention to higher risk populations.

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

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 2005

Earliest year of available data: 2006

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

Population covered annually: 70,000

Statewide: No, Currently covering about 95% of live births in MN.

Statewide surveillance is expected to be completed by the end of 2017. Coverage is complete for smaller regions of the state.

Prevalence estimates from 2006-2010 are available for the two largest counties in Minnesota, Hennepin and Ramsey counties, which account for just over 40% of MN births. For 2011 births, coverage expanded to complete in the 7-county metro area.

Current legislation or rule: MS 144.2215-2219

Legislation year enacted: 2004

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Major structural and genetic defects diagnosed up to 1 year of age identified by CDC and NBDPN.

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

Age: Up to 1 year after delivery

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

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active Case Finding

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

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

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

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759, Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked, Any chart with an ICD10 Q00-Q99; All deaths prior to age 2 with a birth defect indicated as cause of death on death certificates, starting with 2009 births

Coding: CDC coding system based on BPA

Data Collected

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

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

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

Data Collection Methods and Storage

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

Database collection and storage: Web-based department-wide integrated disease surveillance database. Maven platform by Consilience Software.

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS

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

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Identification of potential cases for other epidemiologic studies, Needs assessment, Referral, Education/public awareness, Prevention projects, Collaboration with Environmental Public Health Tracking Program

System Integration

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

System integration: The Birth Defects Information System (BDIS) is integrated with Newborn Hearing program and Heritable Conditions. The databases share a model on the same platform, but they are managed separately. (This platform, Maven by Consilience Software, is also used by many infectious disease surveillance systems in MN and access is limited by disease/user role.) Additional integration with the Newborn CCHD Screening program takes place in 2017 as universal newborn CCHD screening is implemented.

Funding

Funding source: 90% General state funds, 10% CDC grant

Other

Web site:

<http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/cfh/program/cyshn/bdmainintro.cfm>

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Mississippi*Mississippi Birth Defects Surveillance Registry****Purpose:*** Surveillance***Partner:*** Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Advocacy Groups, Title V Children with Special Healthcare Needs***Program status:*** Currently collecting data***Start year:*** 2000***Earliest year of available data:*** 2000***Organizational location:*** Department of Health (Maternal and Child Health, Genetic Services Bureau)***Population covered annually:*** 38,000***Statewide:*** Yes***Current legislation or rule:*** Section 41-21-205 of the Mississippi Code of 1972***Legislation year enacted:*** 1997**Case Definition*****Outcomes covered:*** The infant/fetus must have a reportable structural defect, newborn screening disorder, functional or metabolic disorder, genetically determined or a defect resulting from an environmental influence during embryonic or fetal life.***Pregnancy outcome:*** Livebirths, Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 weeks gestation and greater)***Age:*** Birth to 21 years***Residence:*** In and out of state births to state residents**Surveillance Methods*****Case ascertainment:*** Passive case-finding without case confirmation, Active case-finding for Zika related birth defects***Vital records:*** Matched birth/death file***Other state based registries:*** Programs for children with special needs, Newborn hearing screening program, Newborn metabolic screening program***Delivery hospitals:*** Discharge summaries***Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals:*** Discharge summaries, Specialty outpatient clinics***Other specialty facilities:*** Genetic counseling/clinic genetic facilities***Other sources:*** Physician reports**Case Ascertainment*****Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period:*** Zika related birth defects***Coding:*** ICD 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.), Birth defect diagnostic information***Mother:*** Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.)***Father:*** Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Family history**Data Collection Methods and Storage*****Data collection:*** Printed abstract/report filled out by staff, Printed abstract/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.)***Database collection and storage:*** Access, New web based program (in development)**Data Analysis*****Data analysis software:*** SPSS, SAS, Access***Quality assurance:*** Validity checks, Data/hospital audits, Timeliness***Data use and analysis:*** Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Time trends, Epidemiologic studies (using only program data), Grant proposals, Education/public awareness**System Integration*****System links:*** Link case finding data to final birth file**Funding*****Funding source:*** 100% Genetic screening revenues**Other*****Web site:*** www.HealthyMS.com**Contacts****Alyce L. Stewart, DrPH, MPH, MCHES****Mississippi State Department of Health****570 East Woodrow Wilson Ave****Jackson, Mississippi 39215-1700****Phone: 601 576-7619****Fax: 601 576-7498****Email: alyce.stewart@msdh.ms.gov****Ninglong Han, MS****Mississippi State Department of Health****570 East Woodrow Wilson Ave****Jackson, Mississippi 39215-1700****Phone: 601 576-8165****Fax: 601 576-8168****Email: ninglong.han@msdh.ms.gov**

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: 76,000

Statewide: Yes

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: ICD-9 codes 740-759, plus genetic, metabolic, and other disorders

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (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: Population-based

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

Delivery hospitals: Discharge summaries

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

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Missouri does not have resources to conduct confirmatory chart review for cases.

Coding: ICD-9-CM, ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

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

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

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

Data Collection Methods and Storage

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

Database collection and storage: SAS

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

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Montana*Montana Birth Outcomes Monitoring System (MBOMS)*

Program status: No surveillance program

Start Year: 1999

Earliest year of available data: 2000

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

Population covered annually: 12,000

Current legislation or rule: None

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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 2005 births due to loss of CDC funding.

Comments: MBOMS became inactive in 2005

Nebraska*Nebraska Birth Defect Registry*

Purpose: Surveillance, Research

Partner: Hospitals, Universities, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Vital Statistics, Maternal Child Health

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1972

Earliest year of available data: 1973

Organizational location: Department of Health (Vital Statistics, Office of Epidemiology and Informatics)

Population covered annually: 27,000

Statewide: Yes

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

Legislation year enacted: 1972

Case Definition

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (=> 20 weeks, => 500 grams), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (=> 20 weeks, => 500 grams)

Age: Up to one year after delivery

Residence: In state birth to state resident, out of state births to state residents when Out State Jurisdiction allows use of data

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case-finding without case confirmation

Vital records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Fetal death certificate

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

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

Other specialty facilities: Genetic counseling/clinic genetic facilities

Other sources: Midwifery Facilities, Physician reports

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759, Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked

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

Database collection and storage: SQL

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Reports from Netsmart

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

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Time trends, Grant proposals

System Integration

System links: Link to other state registries/databases

System integration: Births, Deaths, Fetal deaths

Funding

Funding source: 100% MCH funds

Other

Web site:

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

Surveillance reports on file:

[Http://dhhs.ne.gov/publichealth/Pages/ced_vs.aspx](http://dhhs.ne.gov/publichealth/Pages/ced_vs.aspx)

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Nevada*Nevada Birth Outcomes Monitoring System (NBOMS)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Research

Partner: Hospitals, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Legislators, Nevada Bureau of Child, Family, & Community Wellness, Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health.

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 2000

Earliest year of available data: 2005

Organizational location: Department of Health (Maternal and Child Health), Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health, Office of Public Health Informatics and Epidemiology (OPHIE).

Population covered annually: 35,658

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: NRS 442.300 - 442.330 - Birth Defects Registry Legislation *** Regulation = NAC 442

Legislation year enacted: 1999

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Major birth defects and genetic diseases

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (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: 2011-2013 data combination of active & passive, Population-based, Hospital-based. 2014 and subsequent data passive data collection (hospital discharge data).

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

Other state based registries: Newborn hearing screening program, Newborn metabolic screening program, Cancer registry, AIDS/HIV registry

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

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

Other specialty facilities: Genetic counseling/clinic genetic facilities

Other sources: Physician reports

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with a selected list of ICD-9-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, Developmental delay, CNS condition (e.g. seizure), GI condition (e.g. intestinal blockage), GU condition (e.g. recurrent infections), Cardiovascular condition, Any infant with a codable defect

Coding: ICD-9-CM

Data Collected

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

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

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

Data Collection Methods and Storage

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

Database collection and storage: Access

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access

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

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Time trends, 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

System integration: No

Funding

Funding source: 70% MCH funds, 30% CDC grant. The epidemiologist/biostatistician is based in the Office of Public Health Informatics and Epidemiology (OPHIE).

Other

Surveillance reports on file:

http://dphh.nv.gov/Programs/NBOMS/dta/Publications/Nevada_Birth_Outcomes_Monitoring_System_%28NBOMS%29_-_Publications/

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New Hampshire*New Hampshire Zika Birth Conditions Program*

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

Program status: Program has not started collecting data

Organizational location: Department of Health and Human Services, Maternal and Child Health Services

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: Will be determined prior to program's initiation.

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Will be determined prior to program's initiation.

Funding

Funding source: 100% CDC grant

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

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

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Community Nursing Services, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Legislators, Neurodevelopmental Centers; Federally Qualified Health Care Centers; State Parent Advocacy Network; AAP NJ Chapter; all three (3) NJ MCH Consortia

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1928

Earliest year of available data: 1985

Organizational location: Department of Health (Special Child Health and Early Intervention Services)

Population covered annually: 105,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: NJSA 26:8-40.2 et seq., NJAC 8:20 - Amended: 1990, 1991, 1992, 2005, Readopted: 2010, Rule Amendments Adopted: 2009; Readopted: 2010

Legislation year enacted: 1983

Case Definition

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

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

Age: Mandated reporting of birth defects diagnosed through age 5, voluntary reporting of birth defects diagnosed > age 6 and all children diagnosed with Special Needs conditions who are 22 years or younger. Autism mandated up to 22 years.

Residence: All NJ residents, in and out of state

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: combination of active & passive, Population-based, with annual audits

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, 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, Laboratory logs, Specialty outpatient clinics, quality assurance visit consisting of chart review of 3 month period

Third party payers: Universal billing database is used for quality assurance activities

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

Other sources: Midwifery Facilities, Physician reports, Special Child Health Services county-based Case Management Units, parents, medical examiners, Autism diagnosticians and treatment centers

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with a selected list of ICD-9-CM codes outside 740-759, All neonatal deaths, All death certificates for < 3 years of age

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: Facial dysmorphism or abnormal facies, CNS condition (e.g. seizure), GI condition (e.g. intestinal blockage), GU condition (e.g. recurrent infections), Cardiovascular condition, All infant deaths (excluding prematurity), Ocular conditions, 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.), Birth defect diagnostic information

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

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

Data Collection Methods and Storage

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

Database collection and storage: Mainframe, SAS; PostgreSQL

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Double-checking of assigned codes, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Data/hospital audits, Clinical review, Timeliness, Merge registry with birth certificate registry and the death certificate registry

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, 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

System integration: Autism Registry is fully integrated. Newborns having failed Pulse Oximetry Screening are integrated with Registry. Newborn hearing screening registry provides direct report to the SCHS Registry. Metabolic screening program provides direct report to SCHS Registry. Autism Registry is included in the Registry. Special Child Health Services county-based Case Management Referral System is included in the Registry.

Funding

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

Other

Web site: <http://www.nj.gov/health/fhs/bdr/>

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New Mexico*New Mexico Birth Defects Prevention and Surveillance System (NM BDPASS)***Purpose:** Surveillance, Referral to Prevention/Intervention Services**Partner:** Hospitals**Program status:** Currently collecting data**Start year:** 1995**Earliest year of available data:** 1995**Organizational location:** Department of Health
(Epidemiology/Environment)**Population covered annually:** 28,000**Statewide:** Yes**Current legislation or rule:** In January 2000, birth defects became a reportable condition. These conditions must be reported to the New Mexico Department of Health's Epidemiology and Response Division. Specifically, the conditions must be reported to the Environmental Health Epidemiology Bureau.**Legislation year enacted:** 2000**Case Definition****Outcomes covered:** 740.0-760.01, with emphasis on 12 birth defects that are nationally consistent data and measures for the Environmental Public Health Tracking Program.**Pregnancy outcome:** Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc., Elective terminations (All gestational ages)**Age:** Birth through age 4**Residence:** Births to New Mexico residents occurring in New Mexico.**Surveillance Methods****Case ascertainment:** Passive case-finding with case confirmation for selected defects**Vital records:** Birth certificates, Death certificates, Fetal birth certificate**Delivery hospitals:** Birthing hospital reports**Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals:** specialty outpatient clinics, including neurosurgery, plastic surgery, pediatric surgical specialists, prenatal diagnostic providers**Other specialty facilities:** Prenatal diagnostic facilities (ultrasound, etc.), Genetic counseling/clinical genetic facilities**Case Ascertainment****Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period:** Cardiovascular conditions, renal agenesis/hypoplasia partial & bilateral**Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period:** Cardiovascular condition**Coding:** CDC coding system based on BPA, ICD-9-CM, ICD-10-CM for deaths**Data Collected****Infant/fetus:** Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Birth defect diagnostic information**Mother:** Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Pregnancy/delivery complications, Family history**Father:** Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.)**Data Collection Methods and Storage****Data collection:** Electronic file/report filled out by staff at facility (laptop, web-based, etc.), Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.)**Database collection and storage:** Stata, version 13.1**Data Analysis****Data analysis software:** Stata version 13.1**Quality assurance:** Comparison/verification between multiple data sources**Data use and analysis:** Routine statistical monitoring, Rates by demographic and other variables**Funding****Funding source:** 100% CDC grant**Other****Web site:**https://nmtracking.org/en/health_effects/birthdefects/about_birthdefects/**Contacts****Heidi R Krapfl, MS****NM Department of Health, Epidemiology and Response Division****1190 St. Francis Drive, Suite N1304****Santa Fe, NM 87505****Phone: 505-476-3577****Fax: 505-827-0013****Email: heidi.krapfl@state.nm.us****Abubakar S Ropri, MPH****New Mexico Department of Health, Epidemiology and Response Division****1190 St. Francis Drive, Suite N1305****Santa Fe, NM 87505****Phone: 505-476-3584****Fax: 505-827-0013****Email: abubakar.ropri@state.nm.us**

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

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services, Referral to Prevention/Intervention Services, Community outreach and education
Partner: Hospitals, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Early Childhood Prevention Programs

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1982

Earliest year of available data: 1983

Organizational location: Department of Health
(Epidemiology/Environment)

Population covered annually: 240,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Public Health Law Article 2, Title II, Section 225(5)(t) and Article 2, Title I, Section 206(1)(j): Codes, Rules and Regulations, Chapter 1, State Sanitary Code, Part 22.3

Legislation year enacted: 1982

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Major structural, functional or biochemical abnormality determined genetically or induced during gestation. A detailed list is available upon request.

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 weeks gestation and greater), Elective terminations (All gestational ages, Authority to collect birth defects diagnosed during pregnancy as of 5/25/16)

Age: As of 5/25/16: 10 years for heart defects, muscular dystrophy, genetic conditions, FAS; 2 years for all other defects

Residence: In-state and out-of-state births to state residents; in-state births to non-residents; all children born in or residing in New York

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, In regions where active surveillance is conducted.

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, in regions where active surveillance is conducted.

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

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with a selected list of ICD-9-CM codes outside 740-759, 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, ICD-9-CM prior to 1992; both ICD-9-CM and ICD-10-CM from September 2015; Only ICD-10-CM from 2016

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: Printed abstract/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.)

Database collection and storage: Access, Oracle

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access, JAVA

Quality assurance: Validity checks, 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 investigations, 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

System Integration

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

Funding

Funding source: 30% General state funds, 7% MCH funds, 1% Genetic screening revenues, 3% CDC grant, 59% State Superfund, Other

Other

Web site: <http://www.health.ny.gov/birthdefects>

Surveillance reports on file: Reports for 1983 - 2008 births

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North Carolina*North Carolina Birth Defects Monitoring Program (NCBDMP)***Purpose:** Surveillance, Research**Partner:** Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Communicable disease programs; State Laboratory for Public Health**Program status:** Currently collecting data**Start year:** 1987**Earliest year of available data:** 1989**Organizational location:** Department of Health (State Center for Health Statistics)**Population covered annually:** 121,000**Statewide:** Yes**Current legislation or rule:** NCGS 130A-131**Legislation year enacted:** 1995**Case Definition****Pregnancy outcome:** Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 weeks gestation and greater), Elective terminations (All gestational ages)**Age:** 1 year**Residence:** NC resident births, including out of state deliveries**Surveillance Methods****Case ascertainment:** Active Case Finding**Vital records:** Birth certificates, Death certificates, Fetal birth certificate**Other state based registries:** Newborn metabolic screening program**Delivery hospitals:** Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, Obstetrics logs (i.e., labor & delivery), ICU/NICU logs or charts, Postmortem/pathology logs, Surgery logs, Specialty outpatient clinics,**Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals:** Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, ICU/NICU logs or charts, Pediatric logs, Postmortem/pathology logs, Surgery logs, Specialty outpatient clinics**Other specialty facilities:** Prenatal diagnostic facilities (ultrasound, etc.), Genetic counseling/clinical genetic facilities**Other sources:** Positive pulse oximetry screening database**Case Ascertainment****Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period:** Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with a selected list of ICD-9-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, Failed newborn pulse oximetry screen**Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period:**

Any infant with a codable defect

Coding: CDC coding system based on BPA**Data Collected****Infant/fetus:** Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Tests and procedures, Infant complications, Birth defect diagnostic information**Mother:** Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Illnesses/conditions, Prenatal care, Prenatal diagnostic information, Pregnancy/delivery complications, Family history**Father:** Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.)**Data Collection Methods and Storage****Data collection:** Printed abstract/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Electronic file/report filled out by staff at facility (laptop, web-based, etc.), Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.)**Database collection and storage:** Access**Data Analysis****Data analysis software:** SAS, Access**Quality assurance:** Validity checks, Re-abstraction of cases, Double-checking of assigned codes, Clinical review, Timeliness
Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Time trends, Time-space cluster analyses, 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, Link to environmental databases**Other****Web site:** <http://www.schs.state.nc.us/units/bdmp/>**Contacts****Robert E. Meyer, PhD, MPH**
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North Dakota*North Dakota Birth Defects Monitoring System (NDBDMS)*

Purpose: Surveillance

Partner: Advocacy Groups, Universities, The North Dakota Department of Human Services

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 2002

Earliest year of available data: 1994

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

Population covered annually: 13, 027-This data is for CY 2016.

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: North Dakota Century Code:1. 23-41-04. Birth report of child with special health care needs made to department. Within three days after the birth in this state of a child born with a visible congenital deformity, the licensed maternity hospital or home in which the child was born, or the legally qualified physician or other person in attendance at the birth of the child outside of a maternity hospital, shall furnish the department a report concerning the child with the information required by the department. 2. 23-41-05. Birth report of child with special health care needs - Use - Confidential. The information contained in the report furnished to the department under section 23-39-04 concerning a child with a visible congenital deformity may be used by the department for the care and treatment of the child pursuant to this chapter. The report is confidential and is solely for the use of the department in the performance of its duties. The report is not open to public inspection nor considered a public record.

Legislation year enacted: 1941

Case Definition

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (Other gestational birth age and/or birth weight criterion), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 weeks gestation and greater)

Age: 12 months or within the year of birth.

Residence: In-state birth/s to state resident.

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case-finding without case confirmation

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

Other state based registries: Programs for children with special needs

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Specialty outpatient clinics

Third party payers: Medicaid databases

Other sources: Physician reports

Case Ascertainment

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

Coding: ICD-9-CM, ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

Infant/fetus: Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Tests and procedures, Birth defect diagnostic information

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

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

Data Collection Methods and Storage

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

Database collection and storage: Access, Mainframe, Excel and SPSS

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SPSS, Access

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

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Time trends, Time-space cluster analyses, Epidemiologic studies (using only program data), Needs assessment, Service delivery, Referral, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness

System Integration

System integration: No.

Funding

Funding source: 100% State System Development Initiative (SSDI)

Other

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

Surveillance reports on file: North Dakota Birth Defects Monitoring System Summary Report 2001-2005 North Dakota Birth Defects Monitoring System Summary Report 1995-1999

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Ohio*Ohio Connections for Children with Special Needs (OCCSN)*

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

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Ohio Collaborative to Prevent Infant Mortality, ODH Office of Health Preparedness

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: 139,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Ohio Revised Code (ORC)

3705.30-3705.36 authorizes the department to implement a statewide birth defects information system and mandates hospital reporting (2000). Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) 3701-57-01 to 3701-57-04 specifies conditions to be reported and methods for reporting (2010).

Legislation year enacted: 2000

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Major congenital anomalies as recommended by stakeholders in Ohio; Zika-related birth defects; 7 targets of newborn screening for critical congenital heart disease

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

Age: Up to 5 years of age

Residence: Ohio resident children up to 5 years of age

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case-finding with case confirmation, Passive case-finding without case confirmation, Active case finding for Zika-related birth defects until April, 2018; passive case-finding with diagnostic validation for certain disorders; Passive case finding only for all other disorders

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

Other state based registries: Programs for children with special needs, Newborn hearing screening program, Newborn screening for CCHD data system - electronic birth certificate system

Delivery hospitals: Hospital medical records and other electronic administrative data sets

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Discharge summaries, Laboratory logs, Hospital medical records and other electronic administrative data sets

Other sources: Genetics Clinic Data within some hospitals

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked, ICD-10 codes or named congenital anomaly/ICD-10 codes or named congenital anomalies

Coding: ICD-9-CM, ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

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

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

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

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Hospital reporters upload file to secure website for integration. Small volume hospitals can manually key data into secure user interface.

Database collection and storage: SQL server. 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 for follow-up.

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SPSS, SAS, MS Excel

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

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Observed vs. expected analyses, Referral, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness, Prevention projects

System Integration

System links: Link to other state registries/databases

Funding

Funding source: 100% MCH funds

Other

Web site:

<http://www.odh.ohio.gov/odhprograms/cmh/bdefects/birthdefects1.aspx>

Surveillance reports on file: 2012 Annual Report

Additional information on file: OCCSN data system user guide for 1) reporting hospitals; 2) case abstractors; and 3) Hospital contacts for Zika-related birth defects

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Oklahoma*Oklahoma Birth Defect Registry (OBDR)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services, Referral to Prevention/Intervention Services, Data used to educate public in the Oklahoma initiative to reduce Infant Mortality

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

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1992

Earliest year of available data: 1992 abbreviated data

Organizational location: Department of Health (Screening and Special Services)

Population covered annually: 53,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: 63 - 1-550.2

Legislation year enacted: 1992

Case Definition

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

Age: 24 months after delivery

Residence: Oklahoma

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active Case Finding

Vital records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Medical Examiner's autopsy reports

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

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

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

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

Other sources: MFM/Neonatology Case Conference

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with a selected list of ICD-9-CM codes outside 740-759, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), All stillborn infants, All neonatal deaths, All elective abortions, 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, Birth defect diagnostic information

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

Data Collection Methods and Storage

Data collection: Printed abstract/report filled out by staff

Database collection and storage: Access

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access, ArcGIS

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, Needs assessment, Service delivery, Referral, Education/public awareness, Prevention projects

System Integration

System links: Link case finding data to final birth file

Funding

Funding source: 64% MCH funds, 36% CDC grant

Other**Web site:**

https://www.ok.gov/health/Community_&_Family_Health/Screening_&_Special_Services/Oklahoma_Birth_Defects_Registry/index.html

Surveillance reports on file: Yes

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Oregon*Oregon Birth Anomalies Surveillance System (BASS)***Purpose:** Surveillance**Partner:** Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Advocacy Groups, Universities**Program status:** Currently collecting data
Start year: 2013**Earliest year of available data:** 2008**Organizational location:** Department of Health (Maternal and Child Health)**Population covered annually:** 45,000**Statewide:** Yes**Current legislation or rule:** None**Case Definition****Outcomes covered:** NBDPN core, recommended, and extended anomalies for surveillance, plus microcephaly and congenital hearing loss cases.**Pregnancy outcome:** Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights)**Age:** 6 years and 0 months**Residence:** Oregon resident births (in and out-of-state)**Surveillance Methods****Case ascertainment:** Passive case-finding without case confirmation, Link birth certificate to full hospital discharge dataset, Medicaid claims dataset, and death certificates**Vital records:** Birth certificates, Death certificates**Delivery hospitals:** Hospital Discharge Data**Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals:** Hospital Discharge Data**Third party payers:** Medicaid databases**Other sources:** Hospital discharge data**Case Ascertainment****Coding:** We used ICD-9-CM for cases identified between January, 2008 and September, 2015 and ICD-10-CM for cases identified since October, 2015. We used ICD-10 for death certificate case identification**Data Collected****Infant/fetus:** Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Tests and procedures, Infant complications, Birth defect diagnostic information**Mother:** Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Gravidity/parity, Illnesses/conditions, Prenatal care, Prenatal diagnostic information, Pregnancy/delivery complications, Family history**Father:** Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.)**Data Collection Methods and Storage****Data collection:** Administrative data sets sharing with data use agreements in place: Birth Certificate, Death Certificate, Hospital Discharge Data and Medicaid claims**Database collection and storage:** Access**Data Analysis****Data analysis software:** SPSS, Access, Link plus**Quality assurance:** Validity checks, Double-checking of assigned codes, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources**Data use and analysis:** Routine statistical monitoring, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness**Funding****Funding source:** 50% MCH funds, 50% CDC grant**Other****Web site:**<http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyPeopleFamilies/DataReports/Pages/birth-anomalies.aspx>**Contacts****Vivian Siu, MPH, MURP****Maternal and Child Health Section, Center for Prevention and Health Promotion, Oregon Public Health Division. Oregon Health Authority****800 NE Oregon St, Suite 825****Portland, OR 97232****Phone: 971-673-0244****Email: vivian.w.siu@state.or.us****Suzanne Zane, DVM, MPH****Maternal and Child Health Section, Center for Prevention and Health Promotion, Oregon Public Health Division. Oregon Health Authority****800 NE Oregon St, Suite 850****Portland, OR 97232****Phone: 971-673-0559****Email: Suzanne.Zane@dhsosha.state.or.us**

Pennsylvania*Pennsylvania Birth Defects Surveillance Program (PA-BDSP)*

Purpose: Surveillance of Zika-related birth defects only

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

Program status: Program has not started collecting data

Start year: 2017

Earliest year of available data: 2016 (Zika-related birth defects only)

Organizational location: Department of Health (Epidemiology/Environment)

Population covered annually: 118,000

Statewide: No, Excludes Philadelphia City/County

Current legislation or rule: None

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Case Definition

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (After 16 weeks gestation)

Age: 1 year

Residence: In-state birth to state resident

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case-finding with case confirmation

Vital records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Fetal birth certificate

Delivery hospitals: Disease index or discharge index

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Disease index or discharge index

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked, Infants with low birth weight or low gestation (Anencephaly and Spina Bifida), ICD-10 CM code for Zika-related birth defects

Coding: ICD-10 CM

Data Collected

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

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

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

Data Collection Methods and Storage

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

Database collection and storage: REDCap Cloud

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS

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

Data use and analysis: Baseline rates, CDC cooperative agreement

System Integration

System links: Link case finding data to final birth file

System integration: No, not integrated at this time

Funding

Funding source: 100% CDC grant

Puerto Rico*Puerto Rico Birth Defects Surveillance and Prevention System (PR-BDSPS)*

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

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

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1995

Earliest year of available data: 1995

Organizational location: Department of Health (Services for Children with Special Medical Needs Division)

Population covered annually: 30,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Law #351

Legislation year enacted: September 16, 2004

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Selected birth defects covered: Neural Tube defects, microcephaly, holoprocencephaly, cleft lip and/or cleft palate, anotia, microtia, anophthalmia, microphthalmia, limb defects, talipes equinovarus, gastroschisis, omphalocele, craniostenosis, Trisomy 13, 18 and 21, Turner's syndrome, 22q11.2 deletion syndrome, Albinism, Jarcho-Levin syndrome, Prader Willi syndrome, major congenital heart defects, ambiguous genitalia, Hypospadias, and bladder extrophy.

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

Age: Up to 6 years after delivery

Residence: In-state births to state residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active Case Finding

Vital records: Birth certificates, Death certificates

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

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

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Discharge summaries, ICU/NICU logs or charts, Pediatric logs, Postmortem/pathology logs

Third party payers: Medicaid databases, Health Maintenance organizations (HMOs)

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

Other sources: Physician reports

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked, All prenatal diagnosed or suspected cases

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: Facial dysmorphism or abnormal facies, Cardiovascular condition

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

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

Data Collection Methods and Storage

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

Database collection and storage: Access, REDCap

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SPSS, Access

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

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Time trends, Service delivery, Referral, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness, Prevention projects

Funding

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

Other**Web site:**

<http://www.salud.gov.pr/Programas/CampanaAcidoFolico/Pages/default.aspx>

Surveillance reports on file: Puerto Rico Birth Defects Annual Report 2012 and 2010

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Rhode Island*Rhode Island Birth Defects Program*

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

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

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 2000

Earliest year of available data: 2002

Organizational location: Department of Health (Center for Health Data and Analysis)

Population covered annually: 10,800

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Title 23, Chapter 13.3 of Rhode Island General Laws requires the development of a birth defects surveillance, reporting, and information system that will a) describe the occurrence of birth defects in children up to age five; b) detect trends of morbidity and mortality; and c) identify newborns and children with birth defects to intervene on a timely basis for treatment.

Legislation year enacted: 2003

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: All birth defects and genetic diseases

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

Age: Birth up to 5 years

Residence: RI maternal residence

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Combination of active and passive case ascertainment

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

Other state based registries: Programs for children with special needs, Newborn hearing screening program, Newborn metabolic screening program, RI has an integrated child health information system called KIDSNET, which links data from 10 programs including: Newborn Developmental Risk Screening, Newborn Bloodspot Screening, Newborn Hearing Screening, Home Visiting, Immunization, etc.

Delivery hospitals: Discharge summaries

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

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

Other sources: Physician reports

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with a selected list of ICD-9-CM codes outside 740-759, All stillborn infants, All elective abortions, All infants in NICU or special care nursery, All prenatal diagnosed or suspected cases, Chart reviews are conducted for infants born at the regional perinatal center and the 5 other maternity hospitals who were identified with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759 and 760.71, and other sentinel conditions

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period:

Any infant with a codable defect

Coding: ICD-9-CM, ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

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

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

Data Collection Methods and Storage

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

Database collection and storage: Access, Oracle

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access

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

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

System integration: Integrated into KIDSNET for web-based provider reporting

Funding

Funding source: 5% General state funds, 10% MCH funds, 85% CDC grant

Other

Web site: www.health.ri.gov/programs/birthdefects

Surveillance reports on file: 2014 Rhode Island Birth Defects Data Book

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South Carolina*South Carolina Birth Defects Program (SCBDP)*

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

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Early Childhood Prevention Programs, Greenwood Genetics Center (GGC)

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: GGC began monitoring in 1995; transitioned to SC DHEC and expanded in 2006

Earliest year of available data: Full data available beginning in 2006

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

Population covered annually: 58,135

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: A281, R308, H4115

Legislation year enacted: 2004

Case Definition

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

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

Age: Up to two years of age

Residence: In-state births to state residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active Case Finding

Vital records: Birth certificates, Death certificates, Matched birth/death file, Fetal birth certificate, Elective termination 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, Postmortem/pathology logs

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

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

Other sources: Physician reports

Case Ascertainment

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

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period:

Any infant with a codable defect

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

Data Collection Methods and Storage

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

Database collection and storage: Access, SQL Server

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access, Arc-GIS

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, Time-space cluster analyses, Needs assessment, Referral, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness, Prevention projects

System Integration

System links: Link case finding data to final birth file

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

Funding

Funding source: 70% General state funds, 10% MCH funds, 20% CDC grant

Other**Web site:**

<http://www.scdhec.gov/Health/FamilyPlanning/DataStatistics/PregnancyBabyHealth/BirthDefects/>

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South Dakota

Program status: No surveillance program

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Tennessee*Tennessee Birth Defects Surveillance System (TNBDSS)*

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

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

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 2017

Earliest year of available data: 1999

Organizational location: Department of Health (Maternal and Child Health, Division of Family, Health, and Wellness)

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: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (Prior to July 1st 2010: 500 grams or more, or in the absence of weight, 22 completed weeks of gestation or more; July 1st 2010 and later: 350 grams or more, or in the absence of weight, 20 completed weeks of gestation or more)

Age: Up to one year after delivery

Residence: In and out of state births to state residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: population-based

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

Other state based registries: Newborn hearing screening program, 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

Other sources: Midwifery Facilities

Case Ascertainment

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

Data Collected

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

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

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

Data Collection Methods and Storage

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

Database collection and storage: Access, SQL and SAS

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Arc-GIS

Quality assurance: Validity checks, 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, Time trends, Epidemiologic studies (using only program data), Identification of potential cases for other epidemiologic studies, Needs assessment, Education/public awareness

System Integration

System links: Link case finding data to final birth file

Other

Web site: www.tn.gov/health

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Texas*Texas Birth Defects Epidemiology and Surveillance Branch (TBDES)*

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

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Legislators, Researchers (NBDPN, NBDPS, ICBDSR)

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1994

Earliest year of available data: 1996

Organizational location: Department of Health (Epidemiology/Environment)

Population covered annually: 399,482 in 2014

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Health and Safety Code, Title 2, Subtitle D, Section 1, Chapter 87

Legislation year enacted: 1993

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: All major structural birth defects and fetal alcohol syndrome.

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

Age: Up to one year after delivery and up to 6 years for FAS, special studies and childhood genetic disorders diagnosed after infancy.

Residence: In and out of state births to state residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Active Case Finding, Population-based

Vital records: Fetal death certificates for delivery year 2009 to present

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

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

Other sources: Midwifery Facilities, Licensed birthing centers

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with a selected list of ICD-9-CM codes outside 740-759, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), Infants with low birth weight or low gestation (<34 weeks GA), All stillborn infants, Fetal death certificates with a congenital anomaly indicated.

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: CNS condition (e.g. seizure), GI condition (e.g. intestinal blockage), GU condition (e.g. recurrent infections), Cardiovascular condition, Any infant with a codable defect

Coding: CDC coding system based on BPA

Data Collected

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

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

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

Data Collection Methods and Storage

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

Database collection and storage: Oracle

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Re-abstraction of cases, Double-checking of assigned codes, Clinical review, Timeliness, Re-casefinding, re-review of medical records

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Time trends, Time-space cluster analyses, 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

Funding

Funding source: 54% General state funds, 33% MCH funds, 13% CDC grant

Other

Web site: www.dshs.state.tx.us/birthdefects/

Surveillance reports on file: See website for publication and surveillance reports

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Utah*Utah Birth Defect Network (UBDN)*

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

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1994

Earliest year of available data: 1994

Organizational location: Department of Health (CSHCN)

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: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (All gestational ages), Elective terminations (All gestational ages)
Age: 2 years based on mandatory reporting

Residence: 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

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

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

Other sources: Midwifery Facilities, Physician reports, Lay midwives

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with a selected list of ICD-9-CM codes outside 740-759, Any chart with a CDC/BPA code, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. 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 death certificates, NICU reports, infant deaths are reviewed

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period: Facial dysmorphism or abnormal facies, Failure to thrive, Cardiovascular condition, All infant deaths (excluding prematurity), Childhood deaths between 1 and 6, Any infant with a codable defect
Coding: CDC coding system based on BPA

Data Collected

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

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

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

Data Collection Methods and Storage

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

Database collection and storage: Access

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access

Quality assurance: Validity checks, Double-checking of assigned codes, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Clinical review, Timeliness, Logical checks, duplicate check in tracking and surveillance module, case record form checked for completeness, timeliness through system, 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, International Clearinghouse for Birth Defects, Local studies

System Integration

System links: Link to other state registries/databases, Link to environmental databases

System integration: The database is linked with birth, death, and pulse oximetry screening data. Newborns having failed Pulse Oximetry Screening are integrated with UBDN.

Funding

Funding source: 100% MCH funds

Other

Web site: <http://www.health.utah.gov/birthdefect>

Surveillance reports on file: [Http://ibis.health.utah.gov](http://ibis.health.utah.gov)

Additional information on file: Scientific Collaboration Protocol

Other comments: IBIS indicators for specific birth defects are online.

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Vermont
Birth Information Network (BIN)

Purpose: Surveillance, Referral to Services

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

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 2006

Earliest year of available data: 2006

Organizational location: Department of Health (Division of Health Surveillance / Statistics)

Population covered annually: 6200

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Act 32 (TITLE 18 VSA §5087)

Legislation year enacted: 2003

Case Definition

Pregnancy outcome: Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 week gestation and greater or a birth weight of more than 400 grams)

Age: Up to one year after delivery

Residence: In and out of state births to state residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case-finding with case confirmation

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

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

Delivery hospitals: Discharge summaries, Specialty outpatient clinics

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

Third party payers: Medicaid databases, Multi-payer claims database

Other specialty facilities: Cytogenetic laboratories

Other sources: Physician reports, Autopsy reports

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with selected procedure codes, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked, Any chart with an ICD-9-CM or ICD-10-CM code corresponding to a condition monitored by Vermont's registry.

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

Coding: ICD-9-CM, ICD-10-CM

Data Collected

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

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

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

Data Collection Methods and Storage

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

Database collection and storage: Access

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SPSS, Access, Excel

Quality assurance: Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Data/hospital audits, Clinical review, Timeliness

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Public health program evaluation, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Observed vs. expected analyses, Referral, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness

System Integration

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

Funding

Funding source: 2.5% General state funds, 97.5% CDC grant

Other

Web site:

<http://www.healthvermont.gov/health-statistics-vital-records/registries/birth-information-network>

Surveillance reports on file:

[Http://www.healthvermont.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2016/12/BIN_data_report_2006_2012.pdf](http://www.healthvermont.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2016/12/BIN_data_report_2006_2012.pdf)

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Virginia*Virginia Congenital Anomalies and Reporting Education System (VaCARES)*

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

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1985

Earliest year of available data: 2004

Organizational location: Department of Health (Office of Family Health Services, Division of Child and Family Health)

Population covered annually: 101,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: Code of Virginia, § 32.1-69.1

Legislation year enacted: 1985

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: Major and non-major birth defects

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

Age: Up to 2 years of age

Residence: Any diagnoses occurring in-state

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case-finding without case confirmation

Vital records: Birth certificates

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

Delivery hospitals: Discharge summaries

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Discharge summaries

Other specialty facilities: Genetic counseling/clinic genetic facilities

Case Ascertainment

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

Coding: ICD-9-CM, ICD-10 as of October 1, 2015

Data Collected

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

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

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

Data Collection Methods and Storage

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

Database collection and storage: Oracle, Web-based reporting system is linked to electronic birth certificate and populates Oracle data tables

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS

Quality assurance: Validity checks

Data use and analysis: Public health program evaluation, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Time trends, Needs assessment, Referral, Grant proposals, Education/public awareness

System Integration

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

System integration: VaCARES is part of the Virginia Vital Events Screening and Tracking System, which also houses electronic birth certificate reporting and the Virginia Early Hearing Detection and Intervention tracking.

Funding

Funding source: 97% MCH funds, 3% Genetic screening revenues

Other

Web site: <http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/livewell/programs/vacares/>

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Washington*Washington State Birth Defects Surveillance System (BDSS)****Purpose:*** Surveillance***Partner:*** Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Universities***Program status:*** Currently collecting data***Start year:*** 1986 (active), 1991 (passive)***Earliest year of available data:*** 1987***Organizational location:*** Department of Health (Office of Family & Community Health Improvement)***Population covered annually:*** 90,000***Statewide:*** Yes***Current legislation or rule:*** Notifiable Conditions: WAC 246-101***Legislation year enacted:*** 2000***Case Definition******Pregnancy outcome:*** Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights), Fetal deaths - stillbirths, spontaneous abortions, etc. (20 weeks gestation and greater)***Age:*** We ascertain cases through 1 year of age for structural defects and to age 10 for FAS/FAE, Cerebral Palsy and Autism***Residence:*** Resident births; children born, diagnosed, or treated in-state***Surveillance Methods******Case ascertainment:*** Passive case-finding without case confirmation***Vital records:*** Birth certificates, Matched birth/death file, Fetal birth certificate***Delivery hospitals:*** Disease index or discharge index***Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals:*** Disease index or discharge index***Case Ascertainment******Coding:*** ICD-9-CM***Data Collected******Infant/fetus:*** Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Tests and procedures, Birth defect diagnostic information***Mother:*** Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.)***Father:*** Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.)***Data Collection Methods and Storage******Data collection:*** Printed abstract/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.), Case-finding Log listing of all data elements required for each case are completed by Medical Records staff, sometimes in conjunction with hospital Information Systems staff. Several facilities submit print-outs from data query of internal system of discharge data. Minimal use of diskette or other forms of electronic data transfer. A web-based reporting system is currently in development.***Database collection and storage:*** Web-based SQL server***Data Analysis******Data analysis software:*** SAS, Stata***Quality assurance:*** Validity checks, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Timeliness***Data use and analysis:*** Routine statistical monitoring, Baseline rates, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Time trends, Observed vs. expected analyses, Education/public awareness***System Integration******System links:*** Link case finding data to final birth file***Funding******Funding source:*** 70% General state funds, 30% MCH funds***Contacts*****Kevin Beck, MA****Washington Dept. of Health****PO Box 47835****Olympia, WA 98504-7835****Phone: 360-236-3492****Fax: 360-236-2323****Email: kevin.beck@doh.wa.gov****Teresa Vollan, MPH****Washington Dept. of Health****PO Box 47835****Olympia, WA 98504-7835****Phone: 360-236-3581****Fax: 360-236-2323****Email: teresa.vollan@doh.wa.gov**

West Virginia*West Virginia Birth Defects Surveillance System*

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

Partner: Hospitals, Universities, Early Childhood Prevention Programs

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1989

Earliest year of available data: 1989

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

Population covered annually: 21,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: WV State Code 16-5-12a

Legislation year enacted: 1991; updated 2002

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: ICD-9-CM codes 740-759, 760, 764, 765, 766 with transition to ICD-10

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

Age: 0-6 years

Residence: In and out of state births to state residents

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case-finding without case confirmation

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

Other state based registries: Programs for children with special needs, Newborn hearing screening program, Newborn metabolic screening program, Infant and Maternal Mortality Review Panel

Delivery hospitals: Discharge summaries

Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals: Discharge summaries

Other sources: Pediatric referrals of children not identified on birth certificate

Case Ascertainment

Conditions warranting chart review in newborn period: Any chart with an ICD-9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with a selected list of ICD-9-CM codes outside 740-759, Any chart with selected defects or medical conditions (i.e. abnormal facies, congenital heart disease), Any birth certificate with a birth defect box checked, Infants with low birth weight or low gestation (<2500 grams or <37 weeks), All stillborn infants, All neonatal deaths, All elective abortions, All infants in NICU or special care nursery

Conditions warranting chart review beyond the newborn period:

Facial dysmorphism or abnormal facies, Failure to thrive, Developmental delay, CNS condition (e.g. seizure), GI condition (e.g. intestinal blockage), GU condition (e.g. recurrent infections), Cardiovascular condition, All infant deaths (excluding prematurity), Childhood deaths between 1 and 6, Ocular conditions, Auditory/hearing conditions, Any infant with a codable defect

Coding: ICD-9-CM, transitioning to 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.), Birth defect diagnostic information

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

Database collection and storage: Access

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: Access

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

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Time trends, 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

Funding

Funding source: 100% MCH funds

Other

Web site: <http://wvdhhr.org/omcfh>

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Wisconsin*Wisconsin Birth Defect Prevention and Surveillance System (WBDPSS)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Referral to Services

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

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 2004

Earliest year of available data: 2005

Organizational location: Department of Health (Maternal and Child Health, Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health)

Population covered annually: average 67,000

Statewide: Yes

Current legislation or rule: State statute 253.12 Birth defect prevention and surveillance system. Enacted December 2000. Department of Health Services rules, Chapter DHS 116 Wisconsin Birth Defect Prevention and Surveillance System. Enacted April 2003.

Legislation year enacted: 2000

Case Definition

Outcomes covered: A list of 87 specific birth defects are collected.

The list may be viewed on our website at <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/cyshcn/birthdefects/index.htm>. It is an appendix to the reporting form DPH 40054. The list was developed by the Scientific Committee of the Council on Birth Defect Prevention and Surveillance and is included as an appendix in the rules.

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

Age: Up to 2 years after delivery

Residence: All children born in and/or receiving services in the state

Surveillance Methods

Case ascertainment: Passive case-finding without case confirmation, Work with reporters who report batches from EMRs to assure reporting quality

Vital records: Matched birth/death file, compare registry reports to vital records periodically for selected birth defects

Case Ascertainment

Coding: ICD-9-CM, State assigned codes assigned to all conditions collected. Reporters combine ICD-9-CM or ICD-10 with text searches to derive defects that share an ICD code.

Data Collected

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

Mother: Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), 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.), Can submit one report on the website or upload multiple reports. A paper form is also available that is entered by state birth defects staff.

Database collection and storage: Oracle

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS

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

Data use and analysis: Routine statistical monitoring, Rates by demographic and other variables, Time trends, Observed vs. expected analyses, Referral, Grant proposals, Prevention projects

Funding

Funding source: 100% birth certificate fees

Other

Web site:

<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/cyshcn/birthdefects/index.htm>

Surveillance reports on file: Posted on the website

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Wyoming

Program status: Interested in developing a surveillance program

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Department of Defense*United States Department of Defense (DoD) Birth and Infant Health Registry***Purpose:** Surveillance, Research**Partner:** Hospitals, Universities, 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**Population covered annually:** Approximately 100,000 per year**Statewide:** No, National/Worldwide; includes all DoD beneficiaries**Current legislation or rule:** Assistant Secretary of Defense, Health Affairs Policy Memorandum**Legislation year enacted:** 1998**Case Definition****Outcomes covered:** Outcomes include those birth defects listed in the case definition of the National Birth Defects Prevention Network. For a birth defect to be represented, the diagnosis must appear at least once in an inpatient record, or at least twice on two separate dates for outpatient encounters. Same sex multiples are excluded from analysis.**Pregnancy outcome:** Livebirths (All gestational ages and birth weights)**Age:** Birth up to one year after delivery**Residence:** Worldwide; any birth to a US military beneficiary**Surveillance Methods****Case ascertainment:** Active Case Finding, Passive case-finding with case confirmation, Passive case-finding without case confirmation, Electronic diagnostic codes from all inpatient and outpatient healthcare encounters of US military beneficiaries at both civilian and military care facilities.**Delivery hospitals:** Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, Specialty outpatient clinics, All inpatient and outpatient encounters at both civilian and military care facilities are captured in standardized DoD data**Pediatric & tertiary care hospitals:** Disease index or discharge index, Discharge summaries, Specialty outpatient clinics, All inpatient and outpatient encounters at both civilian and military care facilities are captured in standardized DoD data**Third party payers:** All inpatient and outpatient encounters at both civilian and military care facilities are captured in standardized DoD data**Other sources:** Validation of standardized electronic data performed by 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 an ICD-9-CM code 740-759, Any chart with a selected list of ICD-9-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, The DoD Birth and Infant Health Registry (Registry) assesses outcomes through the first year of life. Infants born on or after October 1, 2014 concluded their first year of life after the transition from ICD-9-CM to ICD-10-CM coding on October 1, 2015. For these infants, the Registry employed ICD-10-CM coding to assess outcomes for the final months of their assessment period.**Data Collected****Infant/fetus:** Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Birth measurements (weight, gestation, Apgars, etc.), Tests and procedures, Infant complications, Birth defect diagnostic information**Mother:** Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Illnesses/conditions, Prenatal care, Prenatal diagnostic information, Pregnancy/delivery complications**Father:** Identification information (name, address, date-of-birth, etc.), Demographic information (race/ethnicity, sex, etc.), Illnesses/conditions**Data Collection Methods and Storage****Data collection:** Electronic file/report submitted by other agencies (hospitals, etc.)**Database collection and storage:** Access, SAS**Data Analysis****Data analysis software:** SAS**Quality assurance:** Validity checks, Re-abstraction of cases, Double-checking of assigned codes, Comparison/verification between multiple data sources, Clinical review**Data use and analysis:** Routine statistical monitoring, Baseline rates, Rates by demographic and other variables, Monitoring outbreaks and cluster investigations, Time trends, Observed vs. expected analyses, Epidemiologic studies (using only program data), Identification of potential cases for other epidemiologic studies, Grant proposals, Prevention projects, Monitor birth defect outcomes following specific parental or gestational exposures of concern**System Integration****System integration:** DoD databases**Funding****Funding source:** 100% Other federal funding (non-CDC grants)**Other****Web site:**<http://www.med.navy.mil/sites/nhrc/Pages/Research-and-Development-Focus-Areas.aspx?Category=MILITARY-RANDDFOCUS>**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: 619-553-9255****Fax: 619-767-4806****Email: avamarie.s.conlin.ctr@mail.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****Email: gia.r.gumbs.ctr@mail.mil**