

The Florida Birth Defects Registry

Every 4 ½ minutes a baby is born with a birth defect in the United States

Taking a vitamin with 400 micrograms (mcg) of folic acid before and during early pregnancy may prevent neural tube defects

Birth defects are one of the leading causes of infant mortality causing 1 in 5 infant deaths

Frequency and Prevalence Rates of Selected Birth Defects for Florida and the U.S.

Birth Defects	FLORIDA †		UNITED STATES ‡	
	Average Annual No. of Cases	per 10,000 live births	Average Annual No. of Cases	per 10,000 live births
CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM				
Anencephalus	13	0.5	859	2.1
Spina Bifida without Hydrocephalus	63	2.8	1,460	3.5
CARDIOVASCULAR				
Transposition of the Great Arteries	101	4.4	1,252	3.0
Tetralogy of Fallot	108	4.7	1,657	4.0
Atrioventricular Septal Defect	91	4.0	1,966	4.7
Hypoplastic Left Heart Syndrome	71	3.1	960	2.3
OROFACIAL				
Cleft Lip with and without Cleft Palate	172	7.5	4,437	10.6
Cleft Palate without Cleft Lip	129	5.7	2,651	6.4
MUSCULOSKELETAL				
Upper Limb Reduction Defect	50	2.2	1,454	3.5
Lower Limb Reduction Defect	36	1.6	701	1.7
Gastroschisis	101	4.4	1,871	4.5
CHROMOSOMAL				
Down Syndrome	297	13.0	6,037	14.5

†Estimates based on pooled data from Florida Birth Defects Registry (FBDR) 2006-2010

‡Estimates based on pooled data from 2004-2006

Note: Due to variability, state estimates may not be directly comparable with national estimates

Purpose of the Birth Defects Registry...

In 1999, birth defects became a reportable condition. Since then, the Florida Birth Defects Registry has monitored the prevalence of birth defects in Florida. The Registry is a statewide, population-based passive surveillance program with information on more than 100,000 infants born with serious birth defects.

Case Definition...

- ◆ Florida resident mother
- ◆ Child born on or after January 1, 1998
- ◆ Diagnosed within first year of life with one or more structural, genetic or other specified birth outcomes – primarily the 740-759.9 ICD9-CM code range

Emerging Issues...

- ◆ Maternal obesity—healthy weight
- ◆ Critical Congenital Heart Defects (CCHDs)
- ◆ Maternal substance abuse (e.g., neonatal abstinence syndrome [NAS])
- ◆ Genetic testing for birth defects

How birth defects data are used...

- ◆ Epidemiologic Purposes
 - ◇ Determine birth defect prevalence rates
 - ◇ Monitor trends over time
 - ◇ Identify risk factors
 - ◇ Perform cluster investigations
 - ◇ Participate in national research collaborations
 - ◇ Evaluate possible associations between exposures and birth defects
- ◆ Planning and Prevention
 - ◇ Estimate impact of birth defects in communities
 - ◇ Develop prevention and intervention programs
 - ◇ Evaluate efficacy of prevention strategies
- ◆ Healthcare and Human Services
 - ◇ Respond to community concerns
 - ◇ Evaluate service utilization
 - ◇ Assist families

