

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

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>4.8</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 | 8830 | 557 | 1058 | 1431 | 3886 | 16697 | |

*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 | |
| | . | . | 2.3 | |
| Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome) | 37 | 26 | 63 | |
| | 12.3 | 63.0 | 18.4 | |
| Total live births | 30027 | 4125 | 34174 | |

**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 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 41 | |
| | 2.6 | 1.7 | 3.8 | 6.0 | 11.9 | 2.7 | |
| Anophthalmia/microphthalmia | 22 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 32 | |
| | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | |
| Anotia/microtia | 16 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 32 | |
| | 1.6 | 0.7 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | |
| Aortic valve stenosis | 42 | 3 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 63 | |
| | 4.1 | 1.0 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 11.9 | 4.1 | |
| Atrial septal defect | 356 | 104 | 59 | 16 | 1 | 568 | |
| | 34.9 | 35.9 | 37.7 | 47.9 | 11.9 | 37.4 | |
| Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect) | 80 | 20 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 118 | |
| | 7.8 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 7.8 | |
| Biliary atresia | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 14 | |
| | 0.8 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | |
| Bladder exstrophy | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | |
| | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | |
| Choanal atresia | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 | |
| | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | |
| Cleft lip alone | 41 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 58 | |
| | 4.0 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 11.9 | 3.8 | |
| Cleft lip with cleft palate | 84 | 12 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 116 | |
| | 8.2 | 4.1 | 7.7 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 7.6 | |
| Cleft palate alone | 74 | 16 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 106 | |
| | 7.2 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 7.0 | |
| Cloacal exstrophy | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | |
| Clubfoot | 194 | 32 | 23 | 3 | 2 | 265 | |
| | 19.0 | 11.0 | 14.7 | 9.0 | 23.8 | 17.4 | |
| Coarctation of the aorta | 81 | 15 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 117 | |
| | 7.9 | 5.2 | 7.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 7.7 | |
| Common truncus (truncus arteriosus) | 8 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 10 | |
| | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | |
| Congenital cataract | 34 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 55 | |
| | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 3.6 | |
| Congenital posterior urethral valves | 14 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 27 | |
| | 1.4 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | |
| Craniosynostosis | 81 | 9 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 107 | |
| | 7.9 | 3.1 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.0 | |
| Deletion 22q11.2 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 14 | |
| | 0.9 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | |
| Diaphragmatic hernia | 38 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 56 | |
| | 3.7 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 11.9 | 3.7 | |
| Double outlet right ventricle | 21 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 42 | |
| | 2.1 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | |
| Ebstein anomaly | 12 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 16 | |
| | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | |
| Encephalocele | 5 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 16 | |
| | 0.5 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | |
| Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula | 27 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 34 | |
| | 2.6 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | |
| Gastroschisis | 82 | 10 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 114 | |
| | 8.0 | 3.5 | 9.0 | 6.0 | 11.9 | 7.5 | |
| Holoprosencephaly | 22 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 29 | |
| | 2.2 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.9 | 1.9 | |
| Hypoplastic left heart syndrome | 28 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 42 | |
| | 2.7 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | |
| Hypospadias* | 546 | 109 | 27 | 12 | 1 | 735 | |
| | 104.2 | 73.7 | 33.9 | 70.9 | 22.5 | 94.4 | |
| Interrupted aortic arch | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 11 | |
| | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 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 <i>2.3</i> | <5 . | 26 <i>1.3</i> | <5 . | <5 . | 66 <i>2.0</i> | |
| Pulmonary valve atresia | 7 <i>0.9</i> | <5 . | 38 <i>2.0</i> | 11 <i>4.2</i> | <5 . | 61 <i>1.9</i> | |
| Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis | 18 <i>2.2</i> | <5 . | 47 <i>2.4</i> | 7 <i>2.7</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 76 <i>2.3</i> | 5 |
| Renal agenesis/hypoplasia | 36 <i>4.4</i> | 10 <i>6.4</i> | 99 <i>5.1</i> | 6 <i>2.3</i> | <5 . | 160 <i>4.9</i> | |
| Single ventricle | 6 <i>0.7</i> | <5 . | 27 <i>1.4</i> | <5 . | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 40 <i>1.2</i> | |
| Small intestinal atresia/stenosis | 27 <i>3.3</i> | 9 <i>5.8</i> | 88 <i>4.5</i> | 11 <i>4.2</i> | <5 . | 140 <i>4.3</i> | |
| Spina bifida without anencephalus | 34 <i>4.2</i> | <5 . | 86 <i>4.4</i> | <5 . | <5 . | 136 <i>4.2</i> | |
| Tetralogy of Fallot | 37 <i>4.5</i> | 6 <i>3.8</i> | 87 <i>4.5</i> | 9 <i>3.5</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 145 <i>4.5</i> | 6 |
| Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection | 15 <i>1.8</i> | <5 . | 50 <i>2.6</i> | <5 . | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 75 <i>2.3</i> | |
| Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA) | 18 <i>2.2</i> | <5 . | 34 <i>1.7</i> | 6 <i>2.3</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 63 <i>1.9</i> | |
| Tricuspid valve atresia | 5 <i>0.6</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 18 <i>0.9</i> | <5 . | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 25 <i>0.8</i> | |
| Trisomy 13 | 5 <i>0.6</i> | <5 . | 20 <i>1.0</i> | <5 . | <5 . | 47 <i>1.5</i> | |
| Trisomy 18 | 13 <i>1.6</i> | <5 . | 43 <i>2.2</i> | 5 <i>1.9</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 108 <i>3.3</i> | |
| Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome) | 103 <i>12.6</i> | 22 <i>14.1</i> | 325 <i>16.7</i> | 27 <i>10.4</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 507 <i>15.7</i> | |
| Turner syndrome† | <5 . | <5 . | 15 <i>1.6</i> | <5 . | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 32 <i>2.0</i> | |
| Ventricular septal defect | 52 <i>6.3</i> | 13 <i>8.3</i> | 173 <i>8.9</i> | 19 <i>7.3</i> | <5 . | 260 <i>8.0</i> | 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 | 15 | 47 | |
| | <i>1.1</i> | <i>3.8</i> | <i>1.5</i> | |
| Trisomy 18 | 59 | 49 | 108 | |
| | <i>2.1</i> | <i>12.3</i> | <i>3.3</i> | |
| Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome) | 235 | 272 | 507 | |
| | <i>8.3</i> | <i>68.5</i> | <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 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 <i>8.2</i> | 3 <i>4.1</i> | 40 <i>7.6</i> | |
| Trisomy 13 | 7 <i>1.6</i> | 2 <i>2.7</i> | 9 <i>1.7</i> | |
| Trisomy 18 | 5 <i>1.1</i> | 13 <i>17.6</i> | 18 <i>3.4</i> | |
| Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome) | 40 <i>8.9</i> | 39 <i>52.8</i> | 79 <i>15.0</i> | |
| 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 <i>0.8</i> | 27 <i>1.1</i> | 20 <i>0.7</i> | <5 . | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 85 <i>0.8</i> | |
| Anophthalmia/microphthalmia | 47 <i>1.0</i> | 27 <i>1.1</i> | 39 <i>1.3</i> | <5 . | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 116 <i>1.1</i> | |
| Anotia/microtia | 28 <i>0.6</i> | 11 <i>0.5</i> | 43 <i>1.5</i> | 7 <i>2.2</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 93 <i>0.9</i> | |
| Aortic valve stenosis | 71 <i>1.5</i> | 19 <i>0.8</i> | 39 <i>1.3</i> | <5 . | <5 . | 137 <i>1.3</i> | |
| Atrial septal defect | 4963 <i>104.7</i> | 3097 <i>130.5</i> | 4044 <i>136.5</i> | 285 <i>90.1</i> | 22 <i>168.3</i> | 12739 <i>119.4</i> | |
| Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect) | 210 <i>4.4</i> | 117 <i>4.9</i> | 86 <i>2.9</i> | 14 <i>4.4</i> | <5 . | 442 <i>4.1</i> | 1 |
| Biliary atresia | 37 <i>0.8</i> | 34 <i>1.4</i> | 14 <i>0.5</i> | <5 . | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 91 <i>0.9</i> | |
| Bladder exstrophy | 13 <i>0.3</i> | 5 <i>0.2</i> | <5 . | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 21 <i>0.2</i> | |
| Choanal atresia | 99 <i>2.1</i> | 36 <i>1.5</i> | 61 <i>2.1</i> | 5 <i>1.6</i> | <5 . | 207 <i>1.9</i> | |
| Cleft lip alone | 140 <i>3.0</i> | 37 <i>1.6</i> | 53 <i>1.8</i> | <5 . | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 241 <i>2.3</i> | |
| Cleft lip with cleft palate | 279 <i>5.9</i> | 83 <i>3.5</i> | 137 <i>4.6</i> | 17 <i>5.4</i> | <5 . | 531 <i>5.0</i> | |
| Cleft palate alone | 288 <i>6.1</i> | 82 <i>3.5</i> | 139 <i>4.7</i> | 26 <i>8.2</i> | <5 . | 549 <i>5.1</i> | |
| Cloacal exstrophy | 293 <i>6.2</i> | 169 <i>7.1</i> | 196 <i>6.6</i> | 11 <i>3.5</i> | <5 . | 692 <i>6.5</i> | |
| Clubfoot | 749 <i>15.8</i> | 255 <i>10.7</i> | 361 <i>12.2</i> | 35 <i>11.1</i> | <5 . | 1438 <i>13.5</i> | |
| Coarctation of the aorta | 398 <i>8.4</i> | 150 <i>6.3</i> | 170 <i>5.7</i> | 18 <i>5.7</i> | <5 . | 762 <i>7.1</i> | |
| Common truncus (truncus arteriosus) | 37 <i>0.8</i> | 16 <i>0.7</i> | 18 <i>0.6</i> | <5 . | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 76 <i>0.7</i> | |
| Congenital cataract | 82 <i>1.7</i> | 25 <i>1.1</i> | 32 <i>1.1</i> | <5 . | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 145 <i>1.4</i> | |
| Congenital posterior urethral valves | 63 <i>1.3</i> | 55 <i>2.3</i> | 27 <i>0.9</i> | <5 . | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 149 <i>1.4</i> | |
| Deletion 22q11.2 | 20 <i>0.4</i> | 5 <i>0.2</i> | 7 <i>0.2</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 32 <i>0.3</i> | |
| Diaphragmatic hernia | 146 <i>3.1</i> | 75 <i>3.2</i> | 92 <i>3.1</i> | 11 <i>3.5</i> | <5 . | 334 <i>3.1</i> | |
| Double outlet right ventricle | 111 <i>2.3</i> | 54 <i>2.3</i> | 66 <i>2.2</i> | 10 <i>3.2</i> | <5 . | 252 <i>2.4</i> | |
| Ebstein anomaly | 38 <i>0.8</i> | 13 <i>0.5</i> | 14 <i>0.5</i> | <5 . | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 71 <i>0.7</i> | |
| Encephalocele | 32 <i>0.7</i> | 21 <i>0.9</i> | 22 <i>0.7</i> | <5 . | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 78 <i>0.7</i> | |
| Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula | 124 <i>2.6</i> | 52 <i>2.2</i> | 68 <i>2.3</i> | 9 <i>2.8</i> | <5 . | 258 <i>2.4</i> | |
| Gastroschisis | 284 <i>6.0</i> | 63 <i>2.7</i> | 131 <i>4.4</i> | 11 <i>3.5</i> | <5 . | 499 <i>4.7</i> | 2 |
| Holoprosencephaly | 221 <i>4.7</i> | 128 <i>5.4</i> | 114 <i>3.8</i> | 16 <i>5.1</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 490 <i>4.6</i> | |
| Hypoplastic left heart syndrome | 174 <i>3.7</i> | 82 <i>3.5</i> | 70 <i>2.4</i> | 8 <i>2.5</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 343 <i>3.2</i> | |
| Hypospadias* | 2175 <i>89.3</i> | 836 <i>69.3</i> | 840 <i>55.4</i> | 83 <i>51.1</i> | 5 <i>74.4</i> | 4032 <i>73.8</i> | |
| Interrupted aortic arch | 18 <i>0.4</i> | 13 <i>0.5</i> | 19 <i>0.6</i> | <5 . | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 55 <i>0.5</i> | |
| Limb deficiencies (reduction defects) | 186 <i>3.9</i> | 90 <i>3.8</i> | 104 <i>3.5</i> | 13 <i>4.1</i> | <5 . | 403 <i>3.8</i> | |

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 . | 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 . | 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 . | 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 . | 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 . | 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 . | 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 . | <5 . | 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 . | <5 . | 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 . | 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 . | 1443 <i>13.5</i> | |
| Turner syndrome† | 39 <i>1.7</i> | 13 <i>1.1</i> | 25 <i>1.7</i> | <5 . | 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 <i>3.0</i> | 17 <i>2.1</i> | 13 <i>3.3</i> | 1 <i>0.7</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 60 <i>2.9</i> | |
| Anophthalmia/microphthalmia | 13 <i>2.3</i> | 10 <i>1.2</i> | 6 <i>1.5</i> | 2 <i>1.4</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 33 <i>1.6</i> | |
| Anotia/microtia | 9 <i>1.6</i> | 8 <i>1.0</i> | 16 <i>4.0</i> | 5 <i>3.4</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 39 <i>1.9</i> | |
| Aortic valve stenosis | 12 <i>2.1</i> | 4 <i>0.5</i> | 10 <i>2.5</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 28 <i>1.4</i> | |
| Atrial septal defect | 75 <i>13.2</i> | 148 <i>17.9</i> | 48 <i>12.0</i> | 18 <i>12.3</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 329 <i>16.1</i> | |
| Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect) | 35 <i>6.2</i> | 63 <i>7.6</i> | 14 <i>3.5</i> | 3 <i>2.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 131 <i>6.4</i> | |
| Biliary atresia | 3 <i>0.5</i> | 1 <i>0.1</i> | 2 <i>0.5</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 1 <i>68.0</i> | 10 <i>0.5</i> | |
| Bladder exstrophy | 4 <i>0.7</i> | 1 <i>0.1</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 6 <i>0.3</i> | |
| Choanal atresia | 2 <i>0.4</i> | 9 <i>1.1</i> | 3 <i>0.8</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 14 <i>0.7</i> | |
| Cleft lip alone | 20 <i>3.5</i> | 17 <i>2.1</i> | 12 <i>3.0</i> | 7 <i>4.8</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 61 <i>3.0</i> | |
| Cleft lip with cleft palate | 30 <i>5.3</i> | 32 <i>3.9</i> | 20 <i>5.0</i> | 10 <i>6.8</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 110 <i>5.4</i> | |
| Cleft palate alone | 25 <i>4.4</i> | 33 <i>4.0</i> | 15 <i>3.8</i> | 11 <i>7.5</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 96 <i>4.7</i> | |
| Cloacal exstrophy | 1 <i>0.2</i> | 1 <i>0.1</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 1 <i>0.7</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 3 <i>0.1</i> | |
| Clubfoot | 69 <i>12.2</i> | 123 <i>14.9</i> | 53 <i>13.3</i> | 14 <i>9.6</i> | 1 <i>68.0</i> | 288 <i>14.1</i> | |
| Coarctation of the aorta | 40 <i>7.1</i> | 44 <i>5.3</i> | 25 <i>6.3</i> | 5 <i>3.4</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 124 <i>6.1</i> | |
| Common truncus (truncus arteriosus) | 2 <i>0.4</i> | 4 <i>0.5</i> | 2 <i>0.5</i> | 3 <i>2.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 11 <i>0.5</i> | |
| Congenital cataract | 9 <i>1.6</i> | 17 <i>2.1</i> | 8 <i>2.0</i> | 3 <i>2.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 38 <i>1.9</i> | |
| Congenital posterior urethral valves | 5 <i>0.9</i> | 17 <i>2.1</i> | 10 <i>2.5</i> | 2 <i>1.4</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 41 <i>2.0</i> | |
| Craniosynostosis | 23 <i>4.1</i> | 20 <i>2.4</i> | 8 <i>2.0</i> | 2 <i>1.4</i> | 1 <i>68.0</i> | 68 <i>3.3</i> | |
| Deletion 22q11.2 | 4 <i>0.7</i> | 10 <i>1.2</i> | 2 <i>0.5</i> | 1 <i>0.7</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 20 <i>1.0</i> | |
| Diaphragmatic hernia | 10 <i>1.8</i> | 24 <i>2.9</i> | 11 <i>2.8</i> | 3 <i>2.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 64 <i>3.1</i> | |
| Double outlet right ventricle | 9 <i>1.6</i> | 20 <i>2.4</i> | 11 <i>2.8</i> | 3 <i>2.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 47 <i>2.3</i> | |
| Ebstein anomaly | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 5 <i>0.6</i> | 2 <i>0.5</i> | 2 <i>1.4</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 9 <i>0.4</i> | |
| Encephalocele | 2 <i>0.4</i> | 6 <i>0.7</i> | 4 <i>1.0</i> | 4 <i>2.7</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 21 <i>1.0</i> | |
| Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula | 19 <i>3.3</i> | 25 <i>3.0</i> | 4 <i>1.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 52 <i>2.5</i> | |
| Gastroschisis | 26 <i>4.6</i> | 26 <i>3.1</i> | 18 <i>4.5</i> | 3 <i>2.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 83 <i>4.1</i> | |
| Holoprosencephaly | 14 <i>2.5</i> | 18 <i>2.2</i> | 7 <i>1.8</i> | 5 <i>3.4</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 51 <i>2.5</i> | |
| Hypoplastic left heart syndrome | 21 <i>3.7</i> | 20 <i>2.4</i> | 7 <i>1.8</i> | 6 <i>4.1</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 59 <i>2.9</i> | |
| Hypospadias* | 213 <i>73.0</i> | 280 <i>66.7</i> | 67 <i>33.0</i> | 35 <i>47.3</i> | 1 <i>133.3</i> | 670 <i>64.5</i> | |
| Interrupted aortic arch | 3 <i>0.5</i> | 5 <i>0.6</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 1 <i>0.7</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 13 <i>0.6</i> | |

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 <i>2.8</i> | 40 <i>4.8</i> | 15 <i>3.8</i> | 2 <i>1.4</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 83 <i>4.1</i> | |
| Omphalocele | 16 <i>2.8</i> | 35 <i>4.2</i> | 9 <i>2.3</i> | 4 <i>2.7</i> | 1 <i>68.0</i> | 79 <i>3.9</i> | |
| Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis | 45 <i>7.9</i> | 57 <i>6.9</i> | 29 <i>7.3</i> | 9 <i>6.1</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 160 <i>7.8</i> | |
| Pulmonary valve atresia | 13 <i>2.3</i> | 19 <i>2.3</i> | 10 <i>2.5</i> | 3 <i>2.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 51 <i>2.5</i> | |
| Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis | 29 <i>5.1</i> | 27 <i>3.3</i> | 16 <i>4.0</i> | 7 <i>4.8</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 82 <i>4.0</i> | |
| Renal agenesis/hypoplasia | 40 <i>7.1</i> | 56 <i>6.8</i> | 13 <i>3.3</i> | 10 <i>6.8</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 133 <i>6.5</i> | |
| Single ventricle | 2 <i>0.4</i> | 12 <i>1.4</i> | 7 <i>1.8</i> | 2 <i>1.4</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 27 <i>1.3</i> | |
| Small intestinal atresia/stenosis | 18 <i>3.2</i> | 26 <i>3.1</i> | 9 <i>2.3</i> | 3 <i>2.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 64 <i>3.1</i> | |
| Spina bifida without anencephalus | 26 <i>4.6</i> | 29 <i>3.5</i> | 14 <i>3.5</i> | 4 <i>2.7</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 82 <i>4.0</i> | |
| Tetralogy of Fallot | 36 <i>6.3</i> | 37 <i>4.5</i> | 6 <i>1.5</i> | 6 <i>4.1</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 95 <i>4.7</i> | |
| Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection | 5 <i>0.9</i> | 5 <i>0.6</i> | 9 <i>2.3</i> | 5 <i>3.4</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 26 <i>1.3</i> | |
| Transposition of the great arteries (TGA) | 22 <i>3.9</i> | 22 <i>2.7</i> | 10 <i>2.5</i> | 1 <i>0.7</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 64 <i>3.1</i> | |
| Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA) | 21 <i>3.7</i> | 16 <i>1.9</i> | 5 <i>1.3</i> | 1 <i>0.7</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 52 <i>2.5</i> | |
| Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis | 8 <i>1.4</i> | 14 <i>1.7</i> | 6 <i>1.5</i> | 4 <i>2.7</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 34 <i>1.7</i> | |
| Tricuspid valve atresia | 6 <i>1.1</i> | 4 <i>0.5</i> | 2 <i>0.5</i> | 3 <i>2.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 16 <i>0.8</i> | |
| Trisomy 13 | 13 <i>2.3</i> | 19 <i>2.3</i> | 7 <i>1.8</i> | 2 <i>1.4</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 49 <i>2.4</i> | |
| Trisomy 18 | 27 <i>4.8</i> | 33 <i>4.0</i> | 10 <i>2.5</i> | 6 <i>4.1</i> | 1 <i>68.0</i> | 96 <i>4.7</i> | |
| Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome) | 128 <i>22.6</i> | 119 <i>14.4</i> | 76 <i>19.1</i> | 24 <i>16.4</i> | 1 <i>68.0</i> | 399 <i>19.6</i> | |
| Turner syndrome† | 13 <i>4.7</i> | 20 <i>4.9</i> | 1 <i>0.5</i> | 2 <i>2.8</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 42 <i>4.2</i> | |
| Ventricular septal defect | 347 <i>61.2</i> | 357 <i>43.1</i> | 237 <i>59.4</i> | 66 <i>45.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 1118 <i>54.8</i> | |
| 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 <i>3.8</i> | 69 <i>5.1</i> | 66 <i>3.8</i> | 17 <i>3.5</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 312 <i>3.9</i> | |
| Omphalocele | 77 <i>1.8</i> | 32 <i>2.3</i> | 27 <i>1.5</i> | 6 <i>1.2</i> | 1 <i>6.3</i> | 144 <i>1.8</i> | |
| Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis | 135 <i>3.2</i> | 67 <i>4.9</i> | 79 <i>4.5</i> | 20 <i>4.1</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 303 <i>3.8</i> | |
| Pulmonary valve atresia | 7 <i>0.2</i> | 7 <i>0.5</i> | 6 <i>0.3</i> | 1 <i>0.2</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 21 <i>0.3</i> | 2 |
| Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis | 151 <i>3.6</i> | 52 <i>3.8</i> | 62 <i>3.6</i> | 12 <i>2.4</i> | 2 <i>12.7</i> | 279 <i>3.5</i> | |
| Renal agenesis/hypoplasia | 257 <i>6.1</i> | 85 <i>6.2</i> | 108 <i>6.2</i> | 30 <i>6.1</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 485 <i>6.1</i> | |
| Single ventricle | 16 <i>0.4</i> | 8 <i>0.6</i> | 4 <i>0.2</i> | 3 <i>0.6</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 31 <i>0.4</i> | |
| Small intestinal atresia/stenosis | 90 <i>2.1</i> | 28 <i>2.1</i> | 55 <i>3.2</i> | 11 <i>2.2</i> | 1 <i>6.3</i> | 186 <i>2.3</i> | |
| Spina bifida without anencephalus | 138 <i>3.3</i> | 38 <i>2.8</i> | 65 <i>3.7</i> | 10 <i>2.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 251 <i>3.1</i> | |
| Tetralogy of Fallot | 139 <i>3.3</i> | 50 <i>3.7</i> | 68 <i>3.9</i> | 23 <i>4.7</i> | 1 <i>6.3</i> | 282 <i>3.5</i> | |
| Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection | 30 <i>0.7</i> | 9 <i>0.7</i> | 26 <i>1.5</i> | 3 <i>0.6</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 68 <i>0.8</i> | |
| Transposition of the great arteries (TGA) | 118 <i>2.8</i> | 24 <i>1.8</i> | 42 <i>2.4</i> | 10 <i>2.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 194 <i>2.4</i> | |
| Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA) | 100 <i>2.4</i> | 24 <i>1.8</i> | 33 <i>1.9</i> | 8 <i>1.6</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 165 <i>2.1</i> | |
| Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis | 104 <i>2.5</i> | 39 <i>2.9</i> | 63 <i>3.6</i> | 9 <i>1.8</i> | 1 <i>6.3</i> | 216 <i>2.7</i> | 3 |
| Tricuspid valve atresia | 21 <i>0.5</i> | 10 <i>0.7</i> | 15 <i>0.9</i> | 1 <i>0.2</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 47 <i>0.6</i> | 4 |
| Trisomy 13 | 49 <i>1.2</i> | 15 <i>1.1</i> | 24 <i>1.4</i> | 4 <i>0.8</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 94 <i>1.2</i> | |
| Trisomy 18 | 98 <i>2.3</i> | 26 <i>1.9</i> | 54 <i>3.1</i> | 8 <i>1.6</i> | 1 <i>6.3</i> | 195 <i>2.4</i> | |
| Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome) | 549 <i>13.1</i> | 129 <i>9.5</i> | 352 <i>20.2</i> | 48 <i>9.8</i> | 3 <i>19.0</i> | 1087 <i>13.6</i> | |
| Turner syndrome† | 35 <i>1.7</i> | 9 <i>1.3</i> | 17 <i>2.0</i> | 1 <i>0.4</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 63 <i>1.6</i> | |
| Ventricular septal defect | 1811 <i>43.1</i> | 475 <i>34.8</i> | 820 <i>47.0</i> | 197 <i>40.2</i> | 13 <i>82.4</i> | 3319 <i>41.4</i> | 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 <i>2.5</i> | 9 <i>1.9</i> | 4 <i>1.2</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 1 <i>24.0</i> | 94 <i>2.3</i> | |
| Omphalocele | 29 <i>0.9</i> | 3 <i>0.6</i> | 1 <i>0.3</i> | 1 <i>1.1</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 35 <i>0.8</i> | |
| Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis | 178 <i>5.7</i> | 32 <i>6.8</i> | 22 <i>6.6</i> | 3 <i>3.4</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 242 <i>5.8</i> | |
| Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis | 76 <i>2.4</i> | 8 <i>1.7</i> | 6 <i>1.8</i> | 1 <i>1.1</i> | 1 <i>24.0</i> | 93 <i>2.2</i> | |
| Renal agenesis/hypoplasia | 72 <i>2.3</i> | 8 <i>1.7</i> | 4 <i>1.2</i> | 2 <i>2.2</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 89 <i>2.1</i> | |
| Single ventricle | 10 <i>0.3</i> | 1 <i>0.2</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 1 <i>1.1</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 13 <i>0.3</i> | |
| Small intestinal atresia/stenosis | 56 <i>1.8</i> | 5 <i>1.1</i> | 5 <i>1.5</i> | 2 <i>2.2</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 69 <i>1.7</i> | |
| Spina bifida without anencephalus | 80 <i>2.5</i> | 13 <i>2.8</i> | 10 <i>3.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 1 <i>24.0</i> | 106 <i>2.5</i> | |
| Tetralogy of Fallot | 60 <i>1.9</i> | 13 <i>2.8</i> | 5 <i>1.5</i> | 2 <i>2.2</i> | 1 <i>24.0</i> | 83 <i>2.0</i> | |
| Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection | 13 <i>0.4</i> | 1 <i>0.2</i> | 2 <i>0.6</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 17 <i>0.4</i> | |
| Transposition of the great arteries (TGA) | 47 <i>1.5</i> | 3 <i>0.6</i> | 3 <i>0.9</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 54 <i>1.3</i> | |
| Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis | 16 <i>0.5</i> | 4 <i>0.9</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 1 <i>1.1</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 22 <i>0.5</i> | |
| Trisomy 13 | 14 <i>0.4</i> | 4 <i>0.9</i> | 2 <i>0.6</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 21 <i>0.5</i> | |
| Trisomy 18 | 20 <i>0.6</i> | 6 <i>1.3</i> | 6 <i>1.8</i> | 1 <i>1.1</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 34 <i>0.8</i> | |
| Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome) | 282 <i>9.0</i> | 37 <i>7.9</i> | 27 <i>8.1</i> | 6 <i>6.7</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 362 <i>8.7</i> | |
| Turner syndrome† | 13 <i>0.8</i> | 3 <i>1.3</i> | 1 <i>0.6</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 17 <i>0.8</i> | |
| Ventricular septal defect | 778 <i>24.7</i> | 92 <i>19.6</i> | 83 <i>24.8</i> | 17 <i>19.0</i> | 1 <i>24.0</i> | 1000 <i>24.0</i> | |
| 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 <i>2.1</i> | 3 <i>3.3</i> | 5 <i>3.6</i> | 1 <i>1.7</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 46 <i>2.4</i> | |
| Anophthalmia/microphthalmia | 25 <i>1.6</i> | 1 <i>1.1</i> | 4 <i>2.9</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 32 <i>1.6</i> | |
| Anotia/microtia | 30 <i>1.9</i> | 1 <i>1.1</i> | 7 <i>5.1</i> | 2 <i>3.3</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 42 <i>2.2</i> | |
| Aortic valve stenosis | 40 <i>2.5</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 3 <i>2.2</i> | 2 <i>3.3</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 45 <i>2.3</i> | |
| Atrial septal defect | 511 <i>31.9</i> | 42 <i>45.7</i> | 42 <i>30.4</i> | 11 <i>18.3</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 619 <i>31.9</i> | |
| Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect) | 94 <i>5.9</i> | 13 <i>14.1</i> | 9 <i>6.5</i> | 2 <i>3.3</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 122 <i>6.3</i> | |
| Biliary 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> | |
| 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>0.3</i> | |
| Choanal atresia | 22 <i>1.4</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 22 <i>1.1</i> | |
| Cleft lip alone | 60 <i>3.7</i> | 3 <i>3.3</i> | 9 <i>6.5</i> | 2 <i>3.3</i> | 1 <i>11.0</i> | 77 <i>4.0</i> | |
| Cleft lip with cleft palate | 91 <i>5.7</i> | 4 <i>4.4</i> | 9 <i>6.5</i> | 4 <i>6.6</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 110 <i>5.7</i> | |
| Cleft palate alone | 129 <i>8.1</i> | 5 <i>5.4</i> | 10 <i>7.2</i> | 5 <i>8.3</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 150 <i>7.7</i> | |
| Cloacal exstrophy | 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> | |
| Clubfoot | 280 <i>17.5</i> | 14 <i>15.2</i> | 22 <i>15.9</i> | 8 <i>13.3</i> | 2 <i>22.1</i> | 336 <i>17.3</i> | |
| Coarctation of the aorta | 104 <i>6.5</i> | 1 <i>1.1</i> | 7 <i>5.1</i> | 1 <i>1.7</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 114 <i>5.9</i> | |
| Common truncus (truncus arteriosus) | 7 <i>0.4</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 1 <i>0.7</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 8 <i>0.4</i> | |
| Congenital cataract | 71 <i>4.4</i> | 4 <i>4.4</i> | 6 <i>4.3</i> | 1 <i>1.7</i> | 1 <i>11.0</i> | 84 <i>4.3</i> | |
| Congenital posterior urethral valves | 18 <i>1.1</i> | 2 <i>2.2</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 2 <i>3.3</i> | 1 <i>11.0</i> | 23 <i>1.2</i> | |
| Craniosynostosis | 105 <i>6.6</i> | 5 <i>5.4</i> | 11 <i>8.0</i> | 2 <i>3.3</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 124 <i>6.4</i> | |
| Deletion 22q11.2 | 23 <i>1.4</i> | 3 <i>3.3</i> | 1 <i>0.7</i> | 1 <i>1.7</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 28 <i>1.4</i> | |
| Diaphragmatic hernia | 49 <i>3.1</i> | 3 <i>3.3</i> | 3 <i>2.2</i> | 4 <i>6.6</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 61 <i>3.1</i> | |
| Double outlet right ventricle | 26 <i>1.6</i> | 6 <i>6.5</i> | 8 <i>5.8</i> | 1 <i>1.7</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 43 <i>2.2</i> | |
| Ebstein anomaly | 15 <i>0.9</i> | 1 <i>1.1</i> | 1 <i>0.7</i> | 1 <i>1.7</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 18 <i>0.9</i> | |
| Encephalocele | 16 <i>1.0</i> | 1 <i>1.1</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 17 <i>0.9</i> | |
| Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula | 55 <i>3.4</i> | 1 <i>1.1</i> | 3 <i>2.2</i> | 2 <i>3.3</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 61 <i>3.1</i> | |
| Gastroschisis | 94 <i>5.9</i> | 7 <i>7.6</i> | 14 <i>10.1</i> | 1 <i>1.7</i> | 1 <i>11.0</i> | 119 <i>6.1</i> | |
| Holoprosencephaly | 24 <i>1.5</i> | 5 <i>5.4</i> | 3 <i>2.2</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 33 <i>1.7</i> | |
| Hypoplastic left heart syndrome | 45 <i>2.8</i> | 5 <i>5.4</i> | 5 <i>3.6</i> | 2 <i>3.3</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 57 <i>2.9</i> | |
| Hypospadias* | 571 <i>69.6</i> | 23 <i>49.2</i> | 20 <i>28.8</i> | 13 <i>41.8</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 634 <i>63.9</i> | |
| Interrupted aortic arch | 9 <i>0.6</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 9 <i>0.5</i> | |

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 <i>6.8</i> | 2 <i>0.9</i> | 119 <i>6.1</i> | |
| Trisomy 13 | 22 <i>1.3</i> | 11 <i>5.2</i> | 33 <i>1.7</i> | |
| Trisomy 18 | 39 <i>2.3</i> | 25 <i>11.8</i> | 64 <i>3.3</i> | |
| Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome) | 156 <i>9.0</i> | 109 <i>51.3</i> | 265 <i>13.7</i> | |
| 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 <i>5.6</i> | <5 . | 100 <i>5.2</i> | |
| Trisomy 13 | 8 <i>0.5</i> | 5 <i>2.4</i> | 13 <i>0.7</i> | |
| Trisomy 18 | 17 <i>1.0</i> | 14 <i>6.6</i> | 31 <i>1.6</i> | |
| Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome) | 117 <i>6.9</i> | 87 <i>41.1</i> | 204 <i>10.6</i> | |
| 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 <i>5.1</i> | 4 <i>1.4</i> | 137 <i>4.9</i> | |
| Trisomy 13 | 20 <i>0.8</i> | 3 <i>1.1</i> | 23 <i>0.8</i> | |
| Trisomy 18 | 28 <i>1.1</i> | 19 <i>6.8</i> | 49 <i>1.8</i> | |
| Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome) | 194 <i>7.8</i> | 122 <i>44.0</i> | 364 <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 . | 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 . | <5 . | <5 . | 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 . | 62 <i>3.1</i> | |
| Renal agenesis/hypoplasia | 46 <i>4.3</i> | 22 <i>3.0</i> | <5 . | 0 <i>0.0</i> | <5 . | 70 <i>3.5</i> | |
| Single ventricle | <5 . | <5 . | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | <5 . | |
| Small intestinal atresia/stenosis | <5 . | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | <5 . | |
| Spina bifida without anencephalus | 35 <i>3.3</i> | 11 <i>1.5</i> | <5 . | 0 <i>0.0</i> | <5 . | 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 . | 79 <i>4.0</i> | |
| Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection | <5 . | <5 . | <5 . | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | <5 . | |
| 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 . | <5 . | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 20 <i>1.0</i> | |
| Tricuspid valve atresia | 9 <i>0.8</i> | 6 <i>0.8</i> | <5 . | 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 . | 0 <i>0.0</i> | <5 . | 15 <i>0.8</i> | |
| Trisomy 18 | 24 <i>2.3</i> | 13 <i>1.8</i> | <5 . | <5 . | 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 . | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 226 <i>11.5</i> | |
| Turner syndrome† | 7 <i>1.4</i> | <5 . | <5 . | 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 . | 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | |
| Spina bifida without anencephalus | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | |
| | <i>3.4</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>3.3</i> | |
| Tetralogy of Fallot | 28 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 30 | |
| | <i>4.7</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>10.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>4.7</i> | |
| Transposition of the great arteries (TGA) | 17 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 20 | |
| | <i>2.9</i> | <i>4.9</i> | <i>10.0</i> | <i>8.7</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>3.1</i> | |
| Tricuspid valve atresia | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | |
| | <i>0.8</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.8</i> | |
| Trisomy 13 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | <i>0.9</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.8</i> | |
| Trisomy 18 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 |
| | <i>2.6</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>2.4</i> | |
| Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome) | 68 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 82 | |
| | <i>11.5</i> | <i>19.4</i> | <i>20.0</i> | <i>17.5</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>12.8</i> | |
| Ventricular septal defect | 47 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 2 |
| | <i>20.1</i> | <i>11.3</i> | <i>80.6</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>21.2</i> | |
| 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 | 0 | 37 | |
| | <i>6.7</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>5.8</i> | |
| Trisomy 13 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | <i>0.9</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.8</i> | |
| Trisomy 18 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 2 |
| | <i>1.8</i> | <i>5.4</i> | <i>2.4</i> | |
| Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome) | 50 | 29 | 82 | |
| | <i>9.1</i> | <i>32.9</i> | <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 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 42 | |
| | <i>1.1</i> | <i>0.6</i> | <i>1.7</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>1.2</i> | |
| Anophthalmia/microphthalmia | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | |
| | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.3</i> | <i>0.4</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.2</i> | |
| Anotia/microtia | 7 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 15 | |
| | <i>0.4</i> | <i>0.2</i> | <i>0.6</i> | <i>0.4</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.4</i> | |
| Aortic valve stenosis | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | |
| | <i>0.1</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.1</i> | |
| Atrial septal defect | 16 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 35 | |
| | <i>1.0</i> | <i>0.6</i> | <i>1.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>1.0</i> | |
| Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect) | 8 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | |
| | <i>0.5</i> | <i>0.3</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.4</i> | |
| Biliary atresia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | |
| Bladder exstrophy | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 | |
| | <i>0.1</i> | <i>0.2</i> | <i>0.2</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.2</i> | |
| Choanal atresia | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 | |
| | <i>0.3</i> | <i>0.1</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.4</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.2</i> | |
| Cleft lip alone | 43 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 72 | |
| | <i>2.6</i> | <i>0.6</i> | <i>1.3</i> | <i>1.5</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>2.0</i> | |
| Cleft lip with cleft palate | 97 | 33 | 24 | 5 | 0 | 168 | |
| | <i>5.9</i> | <i>2.8</i> | <i>4.6</i> | <i>1.9</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>4.6</i> | |
| Cleft palate alone | 64 | 24 | 15 | 7 | 0 | 124 | |
| | <i>3.9</i> | <i>2.0</i> | <i>2.9</i> | <i>2.6</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>3.4</i> | |
| Cloacal exstrophy | 4 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 11 | |
| | <i>0.2</i> | <i>0.3</i> | <i>0.2</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.3</i> | |
| Clubfoot | 77 | 45 | 22 | 5 | 0 | 163 | |
| | <i>4.7</i> | <i>3.8</i> | <i>4.2</i> | <i>1.9</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>4.5</i> | |
| Coarctation of the aorta | 5 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 19 | |
| | <i>0.3</i> | <i>0.5</i> | <i>0.4</i> | <i>1.1</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.5</i> | |
| Common truncus (truncus arteriosus) | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | |
| | <i>0.1</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.1</i> | |
| Congenital cataract | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | |
| | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.2</i> | <i>0.2</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.1</i> | |
| Congenital posterior urethral valves | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.2</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.1</i> | |
| Craniosynostosis | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | |
| | <i>0.2</i> | <i>0.2</i> | <i>0.2</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.2</i> | |
| Deletion 22q11.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | |
| Diaphragmatic hernia | 13 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 36 | |
| | <i>0.8</i> | <i>0.9</i> | <i>0.6</i> | <i>0.4</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>1.0</i> | |
| Double outlet right ventricle | 11 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 22 | |
| | <i>0.7</i> | <i>0.4</i> | <i>0.2</i> | <i>0.8</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.6</i> | |
| Ebstein anomaly | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | |
| | <i>0.2</i> | <i>0.2</i> | <i>0.2</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.2</i> | |
| Encephalocele | 5 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 18 | |
| | <i>0.3</i> | <i>0.7</i> | <i>0.2</i> | <i>0.8</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.5</i> | |
| Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula | 19 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 40 | |
| | <i>1.1</i> | <i>0.8</i> | <i>0.6</i> | <i>1.1</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>1.1</i> | |
| Gastroschisis | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 9 | |
| | <i>0.4</i> | <i>0.1</i> | <i>0.3</i> | <i>0.6</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.4</i> | |
| Holoprosencephaly | 9 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 26 | |
| | <i>0.5</i> | <i>0.8</i> | <i>1.1</i> | <i>0.4</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.7</i> | |
| Hypoplastic left heart syndrome | 9 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 25 | |
| | <i>0.5</i> | <i>0.3</i> | <i>0.2</i> | <i>0.8</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.7</i> | |
| Hypospadias* | 344 | 209 | 76 | 28 | 0 | 744 | |
| | <i>40.6</i> | <i>34.4</i> | <i>28.6</i> | <i>20.1</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>39.9</i> | |
| Interrupted aortic arch | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | |
| | <i>0.1</i> | <i>0.1</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <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 <i>2.4</i> | 49 <i>4.1</i> | 20 <i>3.8</i> | 4 <i>1.5</i> | 1 <i>13.7</i> | 125 <i>3.4</i> | |
| Omphalocele | 1 <i>0.1</i> | 2 <i>0.3</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 5 <i>0.2</i> | |
| Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis | 5 <i>0.3</i> | 6 <i>0.5</i> | 1 <i>0.2</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 20 <i>0.5</i> | |
| Pulmonary valve atresia | 3 <i>0.2</i> | 3 <i>0.3</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 8 <i>0.2</i> | |
| Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis | 21 <i>1.3</i> | 15 <i>1.3</i> | 9 <i>1.7</i> | 5 <i>1.9</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 58 <i>1.6</i> | |
| Renal agenesis/hypoplasia | 16 <i>1.0</i> | 15 <i>1.3</i> | 4 <i>0.8</i> | 3 <i>1.1</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 45 <i>1.2</i> | |
| Single ventricle | 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> | 4 <i>0.1</i> | |
| Small intestinal atresia/stenosis | 9 <i>0.5</i> | 12 <i>1.0</i> | 1 <i>0.2</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 29 <i>0.8</i> | |
| Spina bifida without anencephalus | 42 <i>2.5</i> | 20 <i>1.7</i> | 13 <i>2.5</i> | 2 <i>0.8</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 81 <i>2.2</i> | |
| Tetralogy of Fallot | 38 <i>2.3</i> | 14 <i>1.2</i> | 1 <i>0.2</i> | 5 <i>1.9</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 67 <i>1.8</i> | |
| Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection | 1 <i>0.1</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 1 <i>0.2</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 5 <i>0.1</i> | |
| Transposition of the great arteries (TGA) | 9 <i>0.5</i> | 2 <i>0.2</i> | 1 <i>0.2</i> | 1 <i>0.4</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 13 <i>0.4</i> | |
| Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA) | 7 <i>0.4</i> | 2 <i>0.2</i> | 1 <i>0.2</i> | 1 <i>0.4</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 11 <i>0.3</i> | |
| Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis | 2 <i>0.1</i> | 4 <i>0.3</i> | 1 <i>0.2</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 13 <i>0.4</i> | |
| Tricuspid valve atresia | 2 <i>0.1</i> | 3 <i>0.3</i> | 1 <i>0.2</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 12 <i>0.3</i> | |
| Trisomy 13 | 8 <i>0.5</i> | 5 <i>0.4</i> | 3 <i>0.6</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 22 <i>0.6</i> | |
| Trisomy 18 | 14 <i>0.8</i> | 11 <i>0.9</i> | 7 <i>1.3</i> | 1 <i>0.4</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 42 <i>1.2</i> | |
| Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome) | 132 <i>8.0</i> | 98 <i>8.2</i> | 69 <i>13.2</i> | 12 <i>4.5</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 365 <i>10.0</i> | |
| Turner syndrome† | 4 <i>0.5</i> | 6 <i>1.0</i> | 2 <i>0.8</i> | 1 <i>0.8</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 16 <i>0.9</i> | |
| Ventricular septal defect | 40 <i>2.4</i> | 40 <i>3.4</i> | 7 <i>1.3</i> | 2 <i>0.8</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 111 <i>3.0</i> | 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+ | | |
| Trisomy 13 | 8 | 11 | 22 | |
| | <i>0.3</i> | <i>1.6</i> | <i>0.6</i> | |
| Trisomy 18 | 24 | 16 | 42 | |
| | <i>0.8</i> | <i>2.3</i> | <i>1.2</i> | |
| Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome) | 171 | 164 | 365 | |
| | <i>5.8</i> | <i>23.9</i> | <i>10.0</i> | |
| Total live births | 296334 | 68617 | 364980 | |

**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 <i>6.0</i> | 17 <i>4.9</i> | 25 <i>4.1</i> | 9 <i>2.9</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 192 <i>5.3</i> | |
| Omphalocele | 73 <i>3.2</i> | 5 <i>1.4</i> | 25 <i>4.1</i> | 6 <i>1.9</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 115 <i>3.2</i> | |
| Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis | 185 <i>8.1</i> | 55 <i>15.8</i> | 46 <i>7.5</i> | 20 <i>6.4</i> | 1 <i>8.9</i> | 312 <i>8.6</i> | |
| Pulmonary valve atresia | 12 <i>0.5</i> | 3 <i>0.9</i> | 2 <i>0.3</i> | 3 <i>1.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 20 <i>0.6</i> | |
| Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis | 93 <i>4.1</i> | 12 <i>3.5</i> | 25 <i>4.1</i> | 9 <i>2.9</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 145 <i>4.0</i> | |
| Renal agenesis/hypoplasia | 76 <i>3.3</i> | 9 <i>2.6</i> | 11 <i>1.8</i> | 7 <i>2.3</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 107 <i>3.0</i> | 4 |
| Single ventricle | 9 <i>0.4</i> | 2 <i>0.6</i> | 1 <i>0.2</i> | 3 <i>1.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 15 <i>0.4</i> | |
| Small intestinal atresia/stenosis | 59 <i>2.6</i> | 8 <i>2.3</i> | 21 <i>3.4</i> | 8 <i>2.6</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 98 <i>2.7</i> | |
| Spina bifida without anencephalus | 99 <i>4.3</i> | 9 <i>2.6</i> | 25 <i>4.1</i> | 4 <i>1.3</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 143 <i>3.9</i> | |
| Tetralogy of Fallot | 116 <i>5.1</i> | 15 <i>4.3</i> | 28 <i>4.6</i> | 15 <i>4.8</i> | 1 <i>8.9</i> | 178 <i>4.9</i> | 5 |
| Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection | 15 <i>0.7</i> | 3 <i>0.9</i> | 9 <i>1.5</i> | 9 <i>2.9</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 36 <i>1.0</i> | |
| Transposition of the great arteries (TGA) | 72 <i>3.2</i> | 10 <i>2.9</i> | 19 <i>3.1</i> | 8 <i>2.6</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 111 <i>3.1</i> | |
| Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA) | 60 <i>2.6</i> | 10 <i>2.9</i> | 16 <i>2.6</i> | 8 <i>2.6</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 96 <i>2.7</i> | |
| Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis | 21 <i>0.9</i> | 4 <i>1.2</i> | 4 <i>0.7</i> | 1 <i>0.3</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 30 <i>0.8</i> | |
| Tricuspid valve atresia | 12 <i>0.5</i> | 2 <i>0.6</i> | 3 <i>0.5</i> | 1 <i>0.3</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 18 <i>0.5</i> | |
| Trisomy 13 | 66 <i>2.9</i> | 3 <i>0.9</i> | 9 <i>1.5</i> | 6 <i>1.9</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 95 <i>2.6</i> | |
| Trisomy 18 | 121 <i>5.3</i> | 22 <i>6.3</i> | 37 <i>6.0</i> | 22 <i>7.1</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 223 <i>6.2</i> | |
| Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome) | 520 <i>22.8</i> | 70 <i>20.1</i> | 128 <i>20.8</i> | 52 <i>16.8</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 823 <i>22.7</i> | |
| Turner syndrome† | 85 <i>7.6</i> | 6 <i>3.5</i> | 11 <i>3.7</i> | 6 <i>4.0</i> | 1 <i>17.7</i> | 133 <i>7.5</i> | |
| Ventricular septal defect | 529 <i>23.2</i> | 78 <i>22.4</i> | 158 <i>25.7</i> | 71 <i>22.9</i> | 4 <i>35.6</i> | 847 <i>23.4</i> | 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 <i>5.0</i> | 2 <i>0.3</i> | 201 <i>4.4</i> | |
| Trisomy 13 | 19 <i>0.5</i> | 10 <i>1.7</i> | 29 <i>0.6</i> | |
| Trisomy 18 | 30 <i>0.8</i> | 27 <i>4.6</i> | 58 <i>1.3</i> | |
| Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome) | 332 <i>8.4</i> | 245 <i>41.7</i> | 577 <i>12.7</i> | |
| 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 | 21 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 55 | |
| | <i>2.9</i> | <i>2.5</i> | <i>1.5</i> | <i>8.5</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>2.8</i> | |
| Renal agenesis/hypoplasia | 6 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 19 | |
| | <i>0.6</i> | <i>1.2</i> | <i>1.5</i> | <i>4.2</i> | <i>8.2</i> | <i>1.0</i> | |
| Single ventricle | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | |
| Small intestinal atresia/stenosis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | |
| Spina bifida without anencephalus | 24 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 48 | |
| | <i>2.4</i> | <i>2.4</i> | <i>1.5</i> | <i>4.2</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>2.5</i> | |
| Tetralogy of Fallot | 44 | 54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 102 | |
| | <i>4.4</i> | <i>6.4</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>5.2</i> | |
| Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | |
| Transposition of the great arteries (TGA) | 19 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 35 | |
| | <i>1.9</i> | <i>1.5</i> | <i>1.5</i> | <i>8.5</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>1.8</i> | |
| Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis | 4 | 12 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 18 | |
| | <i>0.4</i> | <i>1.4</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>8.5</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.9</i> | |
| Trisomy 13 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | |
| | <i>0.1</i> | <i>0.6</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.4</i> | |
| Trisomy 18 | 15 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 24 | |
| | <i>1.5</i> | <i>0.8</i> | <i>1.5</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>8.2</i> | <i>1.2</i> | |
| Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome) | 72 | 60 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 149 | |
| | <i>7.2</i> | <i>7.1</i> | <i>4.4</i> | <i>4.2</i> | <i>24.5</i> | <i>7.6</i> | |
| Turner syndrome† | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | |
| Ventricular septal defect | 499 | 471 | 26 | 11 | 13 | 1068 | 1 |
| | <i>49.7</i> | <i>55.8</i> | <i>38.0</i> | <i>46.6</i> | <i>106.3</i> | <i>54.6</i> | |
| 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 <i>5.9</i> | 5 <i>5.7</i> | 3 <i>1.6</i> | 2 <i>5.3</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 73 <i>5.6</i> | |
| Omphalocele | 28 <i>2.9</i> | 4 <i>4.6</i> | 2 <i>1.0</i> | 1 <i>2.7</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 38 <i>2.9</i> | |
| Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis | 74 <i>7.7</i> | 5 <i>5.7</i> | 2 <i>1.0</i> | 1 <i>2.7</i> | 2 <i>10.4</i> | 93 <i>7.1</i> | |
| Pulmonary valve atresia | 18 <i>1.9</i> | 3 <i>3.4</i> | 1 <i>0.5</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 2 <i>10.4</i> | 29 <i>2.2</i> | |
| Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis | 44 <i>4.6</i> | 5 <i>5.7</i> | 4 <i>2.1</i> | 2 <i>5.3</i> | 1 <i>5.2</i> | 63 <i>4.8</i> | |
| Renal agenesis/hypoplasia | 74 <i>7.7</i> | 5 <i>5.7</i> | 1 <i>0.5</i> | 2 <i>5.3</i> | 1 <i>5.2</i> | 98 <i>7.5</i> | |
| Single ventricle | 26 <i>2.7</i> | 3 <i>3.4</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 1 <i>5.2</i> | 31 <i>2.4</i> | |
| Small intestinal atresia/stenosis | 22 <i>2.3</i> | 4 <i>4.6</i> | 3 <i>1.6</i> | 1 <i>2.7</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 32 <i>2.5</i> | |
| Spina bifida without anencephalus | 48 <i>5.0</i> | 2 <i>2.3</i> | 5 <i>2.6</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 1 <i>5.2</i> | 68 <i>5.2</i> | |
| Tetralogy of Fallot | 29 <i>3.0</i> | 2 <i>2.3</i> | 1 <i>0.5</i> | 3 <i>8.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 37 <i>2.8</i> | |
| Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection | 11 <i>1.1</i> | 3 <i>3.4</i> | 1 <i>0.5</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 21 <i>1.6</i> | |
| Transposition of the great arteries (TGA) | 44 <i>4.6</i> | 3 <i>3.4</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 55 <i>4.2</i> | |
| Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA) | 44 <i>4.6</i> | 3 <i>3.4</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 55 <i>4.2</i> | |
| Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis | 14 <i>1.5</i> | 4 <i>4.6</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 21 <i>1.6</i> | |
| Trisomy 13 | 9 <i>0.9</i> | 3 <i>3.4</i> | 2 <i>1.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 17 <i>1.3</i> | |
| Trisomy 18 | 35 <i>3.6</i> | 3 <i>3.4</i> | 2 <i>1.0</i> | 2 <i>5.3</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 46 <i>3.5</i> | |
| Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome) | 179 <i>18.6</i> | 5 <i>5.7</i> | 13 <i>6.7</i> | 6 <i>16.0</i> | 1 <i>5.2</i> | 238 <i>18.2</i> | |
| Turner syndrome† | 15 <i>3.2</i> | 1 <i>2.3</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 19 <i>3.0</i> | |
| Ventricular septal defect | 454 <i>47.2</i> | 22 <i>25.0</i> | 32 <i>16.6</i> | 13 <i>34.6</i> | 3 <i>15.6</i> | 623 <i>47.8</i> | |
| 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 <i>2.3</i> | 5 <i>0.4</i> | 100 <i>1.9</i> | |
| Trisomy 13 | 14 <i>0.3</i> | 7 <i>0.6</i> | 21 <i>0.4</i> | |
| Trisomy 18 | 23 <i>0.6</i> | 24 <i>2.1</i> | 48 <i>0.9</i> | |
| Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome) | 263 <i>6.5</i> | 332 <i>29.3</i> | 622 <i>11.9</i> | |
| 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 <i>2.9</i> | 58 <i>3.1</i> | 76 <i>2.7</i> | 23 <i>1.8</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 348 <i>2.9</i> | |
| Omphalocele | 94 <i>1.6</i> | 19 <i>1.0</i> | 25 <i>0.9</i> | 8 <i>0.6</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 152 <i>1.3</i> | |
| Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis | 430 <i>7.4</i> | 188 <i>10.2</i> | 218 <i>7.7</i> | 113 <i>9.0</i> | 1 <i>4.9</i> | 1071 <i>9.0</i> | |
| Pulmonary valve atresia | 50 <i>0.9</i> | 16 <i>0.9</i> | 20 <i>0.7</i> | 21 <i>1.7</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 120 <i>1.0</i> | |
| Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis | 207 <i>3.6</i> | 64 <i>3.5</i> | 108 <i>3.8</i> | 72 <i>5.7</i> | 2 <i>9.7</i> | 493 <i>4.1</i> | |
| Renal agenesis/hypoplasia | 317 <i>5.5</i> | 68 <i>3.7</i> | 129 <i>4.6</i> | 56 <i>4.4</i> | 1 <i>4.9</i> | 634 <i>5.3</i> | |
| Single ventricle | 32 <i>0.6</i> | 12 <i>0.7</i> | 18 <i>0.6</i> | 13 <i>1.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 84 <i>0.7</i> | |
| Small intestinal atresia/stenosis | 226 <i>3.9</i> | 109 <i>5.9</i> | 93 <i>3.3</i> | 62 <i>4.9</i> | 1 <i>4.9</i> | 535 <i>4.5</i> | |
| Spina bifida without anencephalus | 145 <i>2.5</i> | 35 <i>1.9</i> | 68 <i>2.4</i> | 21 <i>1.7</i> | 2 <i>9.7</i> | 304 <i>2.5</i> | |
| Tetralogy of Fallot | 288 <i>5.0</i> | 103 <i>5.6</i> | 139 <i>4.9</i> | 123 <i>9.7</i> | 1 <i>4.9</i> | 728 <i>6.1</i> | |
| Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection | 51 <i>0.9</i> | 26 <i>1.4</i> | 39 <i>1.4</i> | 26 <i>2.1</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 165 <i>1.4</i> | |
| Transposition of the great arteries (TGA) | 178 <i>3.1</i> | 25 <i>1.4</i> | 57 <i>2.0</i> | 42 <i>3.3</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 350 <i>2.9</i> | |
| Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA) | 173 <i>3.0</i> | 25 <i>1.4</i> | 57 <i>2.0</i> | 40 <i>3.2</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 343 <i>2.9</i> | |
| Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis | 70 <i>1.2</i> | 31 <i>1.7</i> | 28 <i>1.0</i> | 29 <i>2.3</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 183 <i>1.5</i> | |
| Tricuspid valve atresia | 51 <i>0.9</i> | 18 <i>1.0</i> | 15 <i>0.5</i> | 19 <i>1.5</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 117 <i>1.0</i> | |
| Trisomy 13 | 20 <i>0.3</i> | 17 <i>0.9</i> | 11 <i>0.4</i> | 9 <i>0.7</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 68 <i>0.6</i> | |
| Trisomy 18 | 57 <i>1.0</i> | 31 <i>1.7</i> | 37 <i>1.3</i> | 13 <i>1.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 156 <i>1.3</i> | |
| Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome) | 698 <i>12.1</i> | 262 <i>14.2</i> | 363 <i>12.8</i> | 144 <i>11.4</i> | 2 <i>9.7</i> | 1693 <i>14.2</i> | |
| Turner syndrome† | 47 <i>1.7</i> | 14 <i>1.5</i> | 12 <i>0.9</i> | 7 <i>1.1</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 86 <i>1.5</i> | |
| Ventricular septal defect | 2779 <i>48.1</i> | 846 <i>45.9</i> | 1265 <i>44.7</i> | 685 <i>54.3</i> | 7 <i>34.1</i> | 6070 <i>50.8</i> | |
| 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 | 1195148 | |

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

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 <i>2.2</i> | 60 <i>4.2</i> | 19 <i>2.1</i> | 3 <i>1.3</i> | 2 <i>2.4</i> | 168 <i>2.8</i> | |
| Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis | 265 <i>7.9</i> | 142 <i>9.9</i> | 70 <i>7.8</i> | 16 <i>7.2</i> | 11 <i>13.4</i> | 508 <i>8.4</i> | |
| Pulmonary valve atresia | 59 <i>1.8</i> | 34 <i>2.4</i> | 11 <i>1.2</i> | 6 <i>2.7</i> | 2 <i>2.4</i> | 113 <i>1.9</i> | |
| Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis | 148 <i>4.4</i> | 56 <i>3.9</i> | 46 <i>5.1</i> | 9 <i>4.0</i> | 4 <i>4.9</i> | 264 <i>4.4</i> | |
| Renal agenesis/hypoplasia | 217 <i>6.4</i> | 76 <i>5.3</i> | 46 <i>5.1</i> | 2 <i>0.9</i> | 5 <i>6.1</i> | 351 <i>5.8</i> | |
| Single ventricle | 26 <i>0.8</i> | 13 <i>0.9</i> | 13 <i>1.4</i> | 1 <i>0.4</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 54 <i>0.9</i> | |
| Small intestinal atresia/stenosis | 96 <i>2.9</i> | 36 <i>2.5</i> | 39 <i>4.3</i> | 10 <i>4.5</i> | 4 <i>4.9</i> | 185 <i>3.1</i> | |
| Spina bifida without anencephalus | 135 <i>4.0</i> | 38 <i>2.6</i> | 40 <i>4.4</i> | 4 <i>1.8</i> | 3 <i>3.6</i> | 227 <i>3.8</i> | |
| Tetralogy of Fallot | 159 <i>4.7</i> | 77 <i>5.4</i> | 36 <i>4.0</i> | 14 <i>6.3</i> | 5 <i>6.1</i> | 291 <i>4.8</i> | |
| Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection | 29 <i>0.9</i> | 15 <i>1.0</i> | 16 <i>1.8</i> | 4 <i>1.8</i> | 1 <i>1.2</i> | 65 <i>1.1</i> | |
| Transposition of the great arteries (TGA) | 106 <i>3.1</i> | 42 <i>2.9</i> | 19 <i>2.1</i> | 5 <i>2.2</i> | 5 <i>6.1</i> | 179 <i>3.0</i> | |
| Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA) | 73 <i>2.2</i> | 23 <i>1.6</i> | 10 <i>1.1</i> | 5 <i>2.2</i> | 5 <i>6.1</i> | 118 <i>2.0</i> | |
| Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis | 77 <i>2.3</i> | 51 <i>3.6</i> | 24 <i>2.7</i> | 5 <i>2.2</i> | 7 <i>8.5</i> | 165 <i>2.7</i> | |
| Tricuspid valve atresia | 66 <i>2.0</i> | 44 <i>3.1</i> | 22 <i>2.4</i> | 5 <i>2.2</i> | 7 <i>8.5</i> | 145 <i>2.4</i> | |
| Trisomy 13 | 32 <i>1.0</i> | 34 <i>2.4</i> | 21 <i>2.3</i> | 3 <i>1.3</i> | 1 <i>1.2</i> | 97 <i>1.6</i> | |
| Trisomy 18 | 107 <i>3.2</i> | 50 <i>3.5</i> | 36 <i>4.0</i> | 5 <i>2.2</i> | 2 <i>2.4</i> | 212 <i>3.5</i> | |
| Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome) | 447 <i>13.3</i> | 134 <i>9.3</i> | 150 <i>16.6</i> | 24 <i>10.8</i> | 15 <i>18.2</i> | 800 <i>13.3</i> | |
| Turner syndrome† | 43 <i>2.6</i> | 8 <i>1.1</i> | 10 <i>2.3</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 1 <i>2.5</i> | 69 <i>2.3</i> | |
| Ventricular septal defect | 1536 <i>45.6</i> | 586 <i>40.8</i> | 496 <i>55.0</i> | 88 <i>39.5</i> | 29 <i>35.3</i> | 2746 <i>45.6</i> | |
| 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 <i>3.3</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 19 <i>3.8</i> | |
| Trisomy 13 | 2 <i>0.4</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 2 <i>0.4</i> | |
| Trisomy 18 | 6 <i>1.3</i> | 1 <i>2.0</i> | 8 <i>1.6</i> | |
| Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome) | 36 <i>7.9</i> | 20 <i>40.1</i> | 56 <i>11.1</i> | |
| 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 <i>2.0</i> | 2 <i>0.8</i> | 8 <i>2.1</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 5 <i>1.7</i> | 49 <i>1.9</i> | |
| Anophthalmia/microphthalmia | 21 <i>1.3</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 3 <i>0.8</i> | 2 <i>2.7</i> | 4 <i>1.4</i> | 32 <i>1.2</i> | |
| Anotia/microtia | 28 <i>1.7</i> | 1 <i>0.4</i> | 12 <i>3.1</i> | 3 <i>4.1</i> | 4 <i>1.4</i> | 48 <i>1.8</i> | |
| Aortic valve stenosis | 57 <i>3.4</i> | 2 <i>0.8</i> | 14 <i>3.6</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 5 <i>1.7</i> | 78 <i>2.9</i> | |
| Atrial septal defect | 979 <i>59.0</i> | 138 <i>56.7</i> | 174 <i>45.2</i> | 27 <i>36.6</i> | 156 <i>54.6</i> | 1495 <i>56.5</i> | |
| Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect) | 86 <i>5.2</i> | 19 <i>7.8</i> | 19 <i>4.9</i> | 3 <i>4.1</i> | 11 <i>3.8</i> | 139 <i>5.2</i> | |
| Biliary atresia | 9 <i>0.5</i> | 2 <i>0.8</i> | 2 <i>0.5</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 3 <i>1.0</i> | 16 <i>0.6</i> | |
| Bladder exstrophy | 3 <i>0.2</i> | 1 <i>0.4</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 1 <i>0.3</i> | 5 <i>0.2</i> | |
| Choanal atresia | 30 <i>1.8</i> | 4 <i>1.6</i> | 5 <i>1.3</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 2 <i>0.7</i> | 42 <i>1.6</i> | |
| Cleft lip alone | 78 <i>4.7</i> | 7 <i>2.9</i> | 13 <i>3.4</i> | 1 <i>1.4</i> | 13 <i>4.5</i> | 114 <i>4.3</i> | |
| Cleft lip with cleft palate | 133 <i>8.0</i> | 9 <i>3.7</i> | 26 <i>6.8</i> | 3 <i>4.1</i> | 22 <i>7.7</i> | 196 <i>7.4</i> | |
| Cleft palate alone | 131 <i>7.9</i> | 12 <i>4.9</i> | 27 <i>7.0</i> | 11 <i>14.9</i> | 20 <i>7.0</i> | 209 <i>7.9</i> | |
| Clubfoot | 295 <i>17.8</i> | 22 <i>9.0</i> | 64 <i>16.6</i> | 6 <i>8.1</i> | 55 <i>19.2</i> | 453 <i>17.1</i> | |
| Coarctation of the aorta | 99 <i>6.0</i> | 7 <i>2.9</i> | 20 <i>5.2</i> | 1 <i>1.4</i> | 20 <i>7.0</i> | 149 <i>5.6</i> | |
| Common truncus (truncus arteriosus) | 6 <i>0.4</i> | 5 <i>2.1</i> | 1 <i>0.3</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 2 <i>0.7</i> | 17 <i>0.6</i> | |
| Congenital cataract | 20 <i>1.2</i> | 3 <i>1.2</i> | 4 <i>1.0</i> | 1 <i>1.4</i> | 1 <i>0.3</i> | 31 <i>1.2</i> | |
| Congenital posterior urethral valves | 16 <i>1.0</i> | 4 <i>1.6</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 2 <i>0.7</i> | 23 <i>0.9</i> | |
| Craniosynostosis | 43 <i>2.6</i> | 4 <i>1.6</i> | 8 <i>2.1</i> | 2 <i>2.7</i> | 8 <i>2.8</i> | 75 <i>2.8</i> | |
| Deletion 22q11.2 | 13 <i>0.8</i> | 2 <i>0.8</i> | 2 <i>0.5</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 3 <i>1.0</i> | 20 <i>0.8</i> | |
| Diaphragmatic hernia | 51 <i>3.1</i> | 6 <i>2.5</i> | 22 <i>5.7</i> | 2 <i>2.7</i> | 12 <i>4.2</i> | 96 <i>3.6</i> | |
| Double outlet right ventricle | 31 <i>1.9</i> | 8 <i>3.3</i> | 3 <i>0.8</i> | 2 <i>2.7</i> | 6 <i>2.1</i> | 51 <i>1.9</i> | |
| Ebstein anomaly | 13 <i>0.8</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 6 <i>1.6</i> | 1 <i>1.4</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 21 <i>0.8</i> | |
| Encephalocele | 11 <i>0.7</i> | 6 <i>2.5</i> | 4 <i>1.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 6 <i>2.1</i> | 27 <i>1.0</i> | |
| Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula | 43 <i>2.6</i> | 1 <i>0.4</i> | 9 <i>2.3</i> | 2 <i>2.7</i> | 5 <i>1.7</i> | 61 <i>2.3</i> | |
| Gastroschisis | 90 <i>5.4</i> | 8 <i>3.3</i> | 17 <i>4.4</i> | 2 <i>2.7</i> | 14 <i>4.9</i> | 132 <i>5.0</i> | |
| Holoprosencephaly | 16 <i>1.0</i> | 4 <i>1.6</i> | 5 <i>1.3</i> | 1 <i>1.4</i> | 4 <i>1.4</i> | 30 <i>1.1</i> | |
| Hypoplastic left heart syndrome | 50 <i>3.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 13 <i>3.4</i> | 2 <i>2.7</i> | 5 <i>1.7</i> | 71 <i>2.7</i> | |
| Hypospadias* | 345 <i>40.5</i> | 46 <i>37.1</i> | 19 <i>9.7</i> | 7 <i>18.8</i> | 42 <i>29.0</i> | 465 <i>34.3</i> | |
| Interrupted aortic arch | 19 <i>1.1</i> | 3 <i>1.2</i> | 2 <i>0.5</i> | 1 <i>1.4</i> | 3 <i>1.0</i> | 28 <i>1.1</i> | |
| Limb deficiencies (reduction defects) | 80 <i>4.8</i> | 13 <i>5.3</i> | 15 <i>3.9</i> | 1 <i>1.4</i> | 10 <i>3.5</i> | 119 <i>4.5</i> | |

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)

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

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

| Maternal Race/Ethnicity | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Defect | Hispanic | Total** | Notes |
| Trisomy 13 | 28 | 28 | |
| | <i>1.4</i> | <i>1.4</i> | |
| Trisomy 18 | 73 | 73 | |
| | <i>3.8</i> | <i>3.8</i> | |
| Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome) | 251 | 251 | |
| | <i>13.0</i> | <i>13.0</i> | |
| Turner syndrome† | 1 | 1 | |
| | <i>0.1</i> | <i>0.1</i> | |
| Ventricular septal defect | 529 | 529 | 2 |
| | <i>27.4</i> | <i>27.4</i> | |
| 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 <i>3.0</i> | 2 <i>4.2</i> | 3 <i>2.5</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 15 <i>2.8</i> | |
| Omphalocele | 7 <i>2.1</i> | 1 <i>2.1</i> | 4 <i>3.4</i> | 1 <i>3.9</i> | 1 <i>22.6</i> | 14 <i>2.6</i> | |
| Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis | 15 <i>4.5</i> | 2 <i>4.2</i> | 8 <i>6.7</i> | 5 <i>19.4</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 32 <i>6.0</i> | |
| Pulmonary valve atresia | 1 <i>0.3</i> | 1 <i>2.1</i> | 1 <i>0.8</i> | 3 <i>11.7</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 6 <i>1.1</i> | |
| Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis | 10 <i>3.0</i> | 1 <i>2.1</i> | 7 <i>5.9</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 19 <i>3.5</i> | |
| Renal agenesis/hypoplasia | 9 <i>2.7</i> | 4 <i>8.4</i> | 6 <i>5.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 19 <i>3.5</i> | |
| Single ventricle | 1 <i>0.3</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 2 <i>0.4</i> | |
| Small intestinal atresia/stenosis | 11 <i>3.3</i> | 5 <i>10.5</i> | 5 <i>4.2</i> | 3 <i>11.7</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 24 <i>4.5</i> | |
| Spina bifida without anencephalus | 12 <i>3.6</i> | 2 <i>4.2</i> | 6 <i>5.0</i> | 1 <i>3.9</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 25 <i>4.7</i> | |
| Tetralogy of Fallot | 6 <i>1.8</i> | 3 <i>6.3</i> | 2 <i>1.7</i> | 1 <i>3.9</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 12 <i>2.2</i> | |
| Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection | 3 <i>0.9</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 4 <i>0.7</i> | |
| Transposition of the great arteries (TGA) | 5 <i>1.5</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 1 <i>0.8</i> | 1 <i>3.9</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 10 <i>1.9</i> | |
| Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA) | 3 <i>0.9</i> | 2 <i>4.2</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 2 <i>7.8</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 7 <i>1.3</i> | |
| Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis | 1 <i>0.3</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 1 <i>0.8</i> | 1 <i>3.9</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 3 <i>0.6</i> | |
| Tricuspid valve atresia | 1 <i>0.3</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 1 <i>0.8</i> | 1 <i>3.9</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 3 <i>0.6</i> | |
| Trisomy 13 | 6 <i>1.8</i> | 2 <i>4.2</i> | 3 <i>2.5</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 11 <i>2.1</i> | |
| Trisomy 18 | 10 <i>3.0</i> | 3 <i>6.3</i> | 4 <i>3.4</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 18 <i>3.4</i> | |
| Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome) | 49 <i>14.6</i> | 7 <i>14.7</i> | 17 <i>14.3</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 1 <i>22.6</i> | 81 <i>15.1</i> | |
| Turner syndrome† | 2 <i>1.2</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 1 <i>1.7</i> | 1 <i>8.2</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 4 <i>1.5</i> | |
| Ventricular septal defect | 152 <i>45.4</i> | 28 <i>58.8</i> | 37 <i>31.0</i> | 8 <i>31.1</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 233 <i>43.4</i> | 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 | 0 | 23 | |
| | <i>5.2</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>4.3</i> | |
| Trisomy 13 | 6 | 5 | 11 | |
| | <i>1.3</i> | <i>5.5</i> | <i>2.1</i> | |
| Trisomy 18 | 7 | 11 | 18 | |
| | <i>1.6</i> | <i>12.1</i> | <i>3.4</i> | |
| Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome) | 35 | 43 | 81 | |
| | <i>7.9</i> | <i>47.2</i> | <i>15.1</i> | |
| Total live births | 44526 | 9109 | 53640 | |

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

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 <i>4.0</i> | 39 <i>4.3</i> | <5 . | <5 . | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 114 <i>4.0</i> | |
| Renal agenesis/hypoplasia | 85 <i>5.1</i> | 40 <i>4.4</i> | 9 <i>3.8</i> | <5 . | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 150 <i>5.2</i> | |
| Single ventricle | <5 . | 0 <i>0.0</i> | <5 . | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | <5 . | |
| Spina bifida without anencephalus | 53 <i>3.2</i> | 24 <i>2.6</i> | 8 <i>3.4</i> | <5 . | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 102 <i>3.6</i> | |
| Tetralogy of Fallot | 90 <i>5.4</i> | 55 <i>6.0</i> | 10 <i>4.3</i> | <5 . | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 160 <i>5.6</i> | |
| Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection | 9 <i>0.7</i> | 7 <i>1.0</i> | <5 . | <5 . | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 23 <i>1.0</i> | 3 |
| Transposition of the great arteries (TGA) | 46 <i>2.8</i> | 27 <i>3.0</i> | 6 <i>2.6</i> | <5 . | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 84 <i>2.9</i> | |
| Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA) | 41 <i>2.5</i> | 25 <i>2.7</i> | 6 <i>2.6</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 76 <i>2.6</i> | |
| Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis | 19 <i>1.1</i> | 11 <i>1.2</i> | <5 . | <5 . | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 35 <i>1.2</i> | |
| Trisomy 13 | 11 <i>0.7</i> | 10 <i>1.1</i> | 5 <i>2.1</i> | <5 . | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 33 <i>1.1</i> | |
| Trisomy 18 | 34 <i>2.1</i> | 15 <i>1.6</i> | 6 <i>2.6</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 79 <i>2.8</i> | |
| Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome) | 195 <i>11.8</i> | 69 <i>7.6</i> | 48 <i>20.5</i> | 7 <i>13.4</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 337 <i>11.7</i> | |
| Ventricular septal defect | 634 <i>38.3</i> | 306 <i>33.5</i> | 124 <i>52.9</i> | 23 <i>44.1</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 1132 <i>39.4</i> | |
| 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 <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 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 <i>2.2</i> | 29 <i>1.3</i> | 282 <i>3.0</i> | 16 <i>1.8</i> | 3 <i>8.4</i> | 487 <i>2.5</i> | |
| Anophthalmia/microphthalmia | 178 <i>2.7</i> | 47 <i>2.1</i> | 310 <i>3.3</i> | 21 <i>2.4</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 564 <i>2.9</i> | |
| Anotia/microtia | 148 <i>2.2</i> | 30 <i>1.4</i> | 477 <i>5.1</i> | 21 <i>2.4</i> | 2 <i>5.6</i> | 681 <i>3.5</i> | |
| Aortic valve stenosis | 183 <i>2.7</i> | 30 <i>1.4</i> | 263 <i>2.8</i> | 16 <i>1.8</i> | 2 <i>5.6</i> | 495 <i>2.6</i> | |
| Atrial septal defect | 5235 <i>78.4</i> | 1936 <i>87.7</i> | 8042 <i>86.6</i> | 590 <i>67.5</i> | 23 <i>64.1</i> | 15992 <i>82.8</i> | |
| Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect) | 321 <i>4.8</i> | 108 <i>4.9</i> | 385 <i>4.1</i> | 29 <i>3.3</i> | 1 <i>2.8</i> | 850 <i>4.4</i> | |
| Biliary atresia | 37 <i>0.6</i> | 12 <i>0.5</i> | 61 <i>0.7</i> | 11 <i>1.3</i> | 1 <i>2.8</i> | 124 <i>0.6</i> | |
| Bladder exstrophy | 20 <i>0.3</i> | 5 <i>0.2</i> | 10 <i>0.1</i> | 2 <i>0.2</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 37 <i>0.2</i> | |
| Choanal atresia | 111 <i>1.7</i> | 32 <i>1.4</i> | 112 <i>1.2</i> | 6 <i>0.7</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 265 <i>1.4</i> | |
| Cleft lip alone | 272 <i>4.1</i> | 54 <i>2.4</i> | 270 <i>2.9</i> | 24 <i>2.7</i> | 1 <i>2.8</i> | 627 <i>3.2</i> | |
| Cleft lip with cleft palate | 462 <i>6.9</i> | 100 <i>4.5</i> | 792 <i>8.5</i> | 60 <i>6.9</i> | 9 <i>25.1</i> | 1435 <i>7.4</i> | |
| Cleft palate alone | 407 <i>6.1</i> | 96 <i>4.3</i> | 538 <i>5.8</i> | 61 <i>7.0</i> | 4 <i>11.2</i> | 1122 <i>5.8</i> | |
| Cloacal exstrophy | 4 <i>0.1</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 7 <i>0.1</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 11 <i>0.1</i> | |
| Clubfoot | 1177 <i>17.6</i> | 369 <i>16.7</i> | 1592 <i>17.1</i> | 93 <i>10.6</i> | 8 <i>22.3</i> | 3274 <i>16.9</i> | |
| Coarctation of the aorta | 395 <i>5.9</i> | 109 <i>4.9</i> | 526 <i>5.7</i> | 40 <i>4.6</i> | 3 <i>8.4</i> | 1083 <i>5.6</i> | |
| Common truncus (truncus arteriosus) | 51 <i>0.8</i> | 17 <i>0.8</i> | 90 <i>1.0</i> | 3 <i>0.3</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 163 <i>0.8</i> | |
| Congenital cataract | 127 <i>1.9</i> | 39 <i>1.8</i> | 185 <i>2.0</i> | 10 <i>1.1</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 362 <i>1.9</i> | |
| Congenital posterior urethral valves | 67 <i>1.0</i> | 36 <i>1.6</i> | 60 <i>0.6</i> | 18 <i>2.1</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 182 <i>0.9</i> | |
| Craniosynostosis | 521 <i>7.8</i> | 70 <i>3.2</i> | 594 <i>6.4</i> | 25 <i>2.9</i> | 3 <i>8.4</i> | 1224 <i>6.3</i> | |
| Deletion 22q11.2 | 50 <i>0.7</i> | 23 <i>1.0</i> | 85 <i>0.9</i> | 5 <i>0.6</i> | 2 <i>5.6</i> | 166 <i>0.9</i> | |
| Diaphragmatic hernia | 197 <i>2.9</i> | 51 <i>2.3</i> | 277 <i>3.0</i> | 19 <i>2.2</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 546 <i>2.8</i> | |
| Double outlet right ventricle | 50 <i>0.7</i> | 26 <i>1.2</i> | 104 <i>1.1</i> | 11 <i>1.3</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 192 <i>1.0</i> | |
| Ebstein anomaly | 51 <i>0.8</i> | 9 <i>0.4</i> | 86 <i>0.9</i> | 3 <i>0.3</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 150 <i>0.8</i> | |
| Encephalocele | 52 <i>0.8</i> | 30 <i>1.4</i> | 101 <i>1.1</i> | 11 <i>1.3</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 197 <i>1.0</i> | |
| Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula | 177 <i>2.6</i> | 55 <i>2.5</i> | 193 <i>2.1</i> | 13 <i>1.5</i> | 1 <i>2.8</i> | 442 <i>2.3</i> | |
| Gastroschisis | 363 <i>5.4</i> | 87 <i>3.9</i> | 653 <i>7.0</i> | 24 <i>2.7</i> | 1 <i>2.8</i> | 1138 <i>5.9</i> | |
| Holoprosencephaly | 52 <i>0.8</i> | 20 <i>0.9</i> | 111 <i>1.2</i> | 5 <i>0.6</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 190 <i>1.0</i> | |
| Hypoplastic left heart syndrome | 178 <i>2.7</i> | 54 <i>2.4</i> | 212 <i>2.3</i> | 10 <i>1.1</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 458 <i>2.4</i> | |
| Hypospadias* | 3043 <i>88.9</i> | 872 <i>77.6</i> | 2159 <i>45.5</i> | 315 <i>69.6</i> | 11 <i>59.7</i> | 6486 <i>65.7</i> | |
| Interrupted aortic arch | 38 <i>0.6</i> | 19 <i>0.9</i> | 55 <i>0.6</i> | 5 <i>0.6</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 118 <i>0.6</i> | |

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 5.6 | 142 6.4 | 560 6.0 | 26 3.0 | 3 8.4 | 1115 5.8 | |
| Omphalocele | 157 2.3 | 52 2.4 | 176 1.9 | 14 1.6 | 0 0.0 | 402 2.1 | |
| Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis | 640 9.6 | 245 11.1 | 1159 12.5 | 61 7.0 | 4 11.2 | 2134 11.0 | |
| Pulmonary valve atresia | 63 0.9 | 23 1.0 | 106 1.1 | 10 1.1 | 0 0.0 | 205 1.1 | 1 |
| Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis | 324 4.8 | 106 4.8 | 540 5.8 | 35 4.0 | 3 8.4 | 1024 5.3 | |
| Renal agenesis/hypoplasia | 430 6.4 | 166 7.5 | 615 6.6 | 60 6.9 | 3 8.4 | 1294 6.7 | |
| Single ventricle | 49 0.7 | 17 0.8 | 85 0.9 | 7 0.8 | 0 0.0 | 158 0.8 | |
| Small intestinal atresia/stenosis | 214 3.2 | 86 3.9 | 335 3.6 | 16 1.8 | 1 2.8 | 658 3.4 | |
| Spina bifida without anencephalus | 244 3.7 | 63 2.9 | 432 4.7 | 13 1.5 | 1 2.8 | 766 4.0 | |
| Tetralogy of Fallot | 316 4.7 | 121 5.5 | 435 4.7 | 42 4.8 | 3 8.4 | 930 4.8 | |
| Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection | 67 1.0 | 22 1.0 | 195 2.1 | 23 2.6 | 1 2.8 | 310 1.6 | |
| Transposition of the great arteries (TGA) | 315 4.7 | 74 3.4 | 443 4.8 | 28 3.2 | 1 2.8 | 870 4.5 | |
| Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA) | 283 4.2 | 66 3.0 | 401 4.3 | 24 2.7 | 1 2.8 | 783 4.1 | |
| Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis | 134 2.0 | 50 2.3 | 194 2.1 | 17 1.9 | 1 2.8 | 398 2.1 | |
| Tricuspid valve atresia | 61 0.9 | 23 1.0 | 67 0.7 | 9 1.0 | 0 0.0 | 161 0.8 | |
| Trisomy 13 | 84 1.3 | 32 1.4 | 109 1.2 | 14 1.6 | 0 0.0 | 243 1.3 | |
| Trisomy 18 | 176 2.6 | 53 2.4 | 258 2.8 | 30 3.4 | 0 0.0 | 526 2.7 | |
| Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome) | 857 12.8 | 226 10.2 | 1583 17.0 | 93 10.6 | 4 11.2 | 2795 14.5 | |
| Turner syndrome† | 98 3.0 | 20 1.8 | 116 2.5 | 10 2.4 | 0 0.0 | 245 2.6 | |
| Ventricular septal defect | 3889 58.2 | 1195 54.1 | 7019 75.6 | 476 54.5 | 27 75.3 | 12727 65.9 | 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 <i>6.6</i> | 22 <i>0.9</i> | 1138 <i>5.9</i> | |
| Trisomy 13 | 168 <i>1.0</i> | 75 <i>3.0</i> | 243 <i>1.3</i> | |
| Trisomy 18 | 270 <i>1.6</i> | 255 <i>10.2</i> | 526 <i>2.7</i> | |
| Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome) | 1457 <i>8.7</i> | 1337 <i>53.3</i> | 2795 <i>14.5</i> | |
| 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 <i>1.9</i> | 1 <i>3.6</i> | 15 <i>3.9</i> | 1 <i>1.1</i> | 1 <i>3.6</i> | 58 <i>2.3</i> | |
| Anophthalmia/microphthalmia | 25 <i>1.2</i> | 2 <i>7.2</i> | 10 <i>2.6</i> | 1 <i>1.1</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 39 <i>1.5</i> | |
| Anotia/microtia | 61 <i>3.0</i> | 1 <i>3.6</i> | 29 <i>7.5</i> | 11 <i>12.0</i> | 2 <i>7.2</i> | 104 <i>4.0</i> | |
| Aortic valve stenosis | 66 <i>3.3</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 15 <i>3.9</i> | 1 <i>1.1</i> | 1 <i>3.6</i> | 83 <i>3.2</i> | |
| Atrial septal defect | 810 <i>40.4</i> | 10 <i>36.2</i> | 176 <i>45.6</i> | 38 <i>41.5</i> | 8 <i>28.9</i> | 1059 <i>41.2</i> | 1 |
| Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect) | 158 <i>7.9</i> | 4 <i>14.5</i> | 23 <i>6.0</i> | 8 <i>8.7</i> | 1 <i>3.6</i> | 200 <i>7.8</i> | |
| Biliary atresia | 17 <i>0.8</i> | 1 <i>3.6</i> | 2 <i>0.5</i> | 1 <i>1.1</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 21 <i>0.8</i> | |
| Bladder exstrophy | 4 <i>0.2</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 1 <i>1.1</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 5 <i>0.2</i> | |
| Choanal atresia | 36 <i>1.8</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 8 <i>2.1</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 44 <i>1.7</i> | |
| Cleft lip alone | 119 <i>5.9</i> | 2 <i>7.2</i> | 16 <i>4.1</i> | 6 <i>6.6</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 145 <i>5.6</i> | |
| Cleft lip with cleft palate | 153 <i>7.6</i> | 3 <i>10.9</i> | 29 <i>7.5</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 3 <i>10.8</i> | 190 <i>7.4</i> | |
| Cleft palate alone | 135 <i>6.7</i> | 2 <i>7.2</i> | 23 <i>6.0</i> | 3 <i>3.3</i> | 2 <i>7.2</i> | 171 <i>6.7</i> | |
| Cloacal exstrophy | 6 <i>0.3</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 1 <i>1.1</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 7 <i>0.3</i> | |
| Coarctation of the aorta | 203 <i>10.1</i> | 4 <i>14.5</i> | 36 <i>9.3</i> | 3 <i>3.3</i> | 3 <i>10.8</i> | 253 <i>9.9</i> | |
| Common truncus (truncus arteriosus) | 16 <i>0.8</i> | 1 <i>3.6</i> | 3 <i>0.8</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 21 <i>0.8</i> | |
| Congenital cataract | 50 <i>2.5</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 15 <i>3.9</i> | 3 <i>3.3</i> | 1 <i>3.6</i> | 70 <i>2.7</i> | |
| Congenital posterior urethral valves | 39 <i>1.9</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 4 <i>1.0</i> | 2 <i>2.2</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 46 <i>1.8</i> | |
| Craniosynostosis | 227 <i>11.3</i> | 2 <i>7.2</i> | 51 <i>13.2</i> | 2 <i>2.2</i> | 6 <i>21.7</i> | 292 <i>11.4</i> | |
| Deletion 22q11.2 | 27 <i>1.3</i> | 1 <i>3.6</i> | 4 <i>1.0</i> | 3 <i>3.3</i> | 2 <i>7.2</i> | 39 <i>1.5</i> | |
| Diaphragmatic hernia | 37 <i>1.8</i> | 1 <i>3.6</i> | 6 <i>1.6</i> | 1 <i>1.1</i> | 1 <i>3.6</i> | 46 <i>1.8</i> | |
| Double outlet right ventricle | 43 <i>2.1</i> | 1 <i>3.6</i> | 4 <i>1.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 1 <i>3.6</i> | 50 <i>1.9</i> | |
| Ebstein anomaly | 25 <i>1.2</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 8 <i>2.1</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 35 <i>1.4</i> | |
| Encephalocele | 22 <i>1.1</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 3 <i>0.8</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 26 <i>1.0</i> | |
| Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula | 56 <i>2.8</i> | 1 <i>3.6</i> | 10 <i>2.6</i> | 2 <i>2.2</i> | 1 <i>3.6</i> | 72 <i>2.8</i> | |
| Gastroschisis | 83 <i>4.1</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 18 <i>4.7</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 2 <i>7.2</i> | 108 <i>4.2</i> | |
| Holoprosencephaly | 27 <i>1.3</i> | 2 <i>7.2</i> | 10 <i>2.6</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 39 <i>1.5</i> | |
| Hypoplastic left heart syndrome | 62 <i>3.1</i> | 2 <i>7.2</i> | 8 <i>2.1</i> | 4 <i>4.4</i> | 1 <i>3.6</i> | 78 <i>3.0</i> | |
| Hypospadias* | 696 <i>67.3</i> | 8 <i>55.1</i> | 46 <i>23.4</i> | 17 <i>36.0</i> | 1 <i>7.1</i> | 783 <i>59.3</i> | 2 |
| Interrupted aortic arch | 10 <i>0.5</i> | 1 <i>3.6</i> | 4 <i>1.0</i> | 1 <i>1.1</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 17 <i>0.7</i> | |
| Limb deficiencies (reduction defects) | 132 <i>6.6</i> | 3 <i>10.9</i> | 28 <i>7.2</i> | 2 <i>2.2</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 169 <i>6.6</i> | |

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 <i>3.1</i> | 1 <i>3.6</i> | 16 <i>4.1</i> | 2 <i>2.2</i> | 2 <i>7.2</i> | 84 <i>3.3</i> | |
| Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis | 292 <i>14.5</i> | 5 <i>18.1</i> | 57 <i>14.8</i> | 12 <i>13.1</i> | 3 <i>10.8</i> | 377 <i>14.7</i> | |
| Pulmonary valve atresia | 14 <i>0.7</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 4 <i>1.0</i> | 2 <i>2.2</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 20 <i>0.8</i> | |
| Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis | 76 <i>3.8</i> | 2 <i>7.2</i> | 8 <i>2.1</i> | 8 <i>8.7</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 96 <i>3.7</i> | |
| Renal agenesis/hypoplasia | 84 <i>4.2</i> | 1 <i>3.6</i> | 12 <i>3.1</i> | 6 <i>6.6</i> | 3 <i>10.8</i> | 109 <i>4.2</i> | |
| Single ventricle | 12 <i>0.6</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 3 <i>0.8</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 15 <i>0.6</i> | |
| Small intestinal atresia/stenosis | 59 <i>2.9</i> | 2 <i>7.2</i> | 18 <i>4.7</i> | 5 <i>5.5</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 85 <i>3.3</i> | |
| Spina bifida without anencephalus | 80 <i>4.0</i> | 1 <i>3.6</i> | 11 <i>2.8</i> | 2 <i>2.2</i> | 1 <i>3.6</i> | 100 <i>3.9</i> | |
| Tetralogy of Fallot | 70 <i>3.5</i> | 1 <i>3.6</i> | 12 <i>3.1</i> | 3 <i>3.3</i> | 1 <i>3.6</i> | 90 <i>3.5</i> | |
| Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection | 24 <i>1.2</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 12 <i>3.1</i> | 1 <i>1.1</i> | 1 <i>3.6</i> | 38 <i>1.5</i> | |
| Transposition of the great arteries (TGA) | 101 <i>5.0</i> | 3 <i>10.9</i> | 18 <i>4.7</i> | 2 <i>2.2</i> | 1 <i>3.6</i> | 128 <i>5.0</i> | |
| Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA) | 46 <i>2.3</i> | 1 <i>3.6</i> | 10 <i>2.6</i> | 2 <i>2.2</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 62 <i>2.4</i> | |
| Tricuspid valve atresia | 23 <i>1.1</i> | 1 <i>3.6</i> | 6 <i>1.6</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 30 <i>1.2</i> | |
| Trisomy 13 | 25 <i>1.2</i> | 1 <i>3.6</i> | 8 <i>2.1</i> | 2 <i>2.2</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 38 <i>1.5</i> | |
| Trisomy 18 | 77 <i>3.8</i> | 3 <i>10.9</i> | 13 <i>3.4</i> | 1 <i>1.1</i> | 1 <i>3.6</i> | 101 <i>3.9</i> | |
| Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome) | 307 <i>15.3</i> | 4 <i>14.5</i> | 78 <i>20.2</i> | 18 <i>19.7</i> | 2 <i>7.2</i> | 417 <i>16.2</i> | |
| Turner syndrome† | 48 <i>4.9</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 12 <i>6.3</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 61 <i>4.9</i> | |
| Ventricular septal defect | 504 <i>25.1</i> | 6 <i>21.7</i> | 122 <i>31.6</i> | 16 <i>17.5</i> | 5 <i>18.1</i> | 659 <i>25.7</i> | |
| 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | |
| Anotia/microtia | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | |
| | <i>1.4</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>15.2</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>1.6</i> | |
| Aortic valve stenosis | 18 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 19 | |
| | <i>6.4</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>24.5</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>6.2</i> | |
| Atrial septal defect | 266 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 288 | |
| | <i>94.0</i> | <i>94.3</i> | <i>147.1</i> | <i>106.2</i> | <i>465.1</i> | <i>94.7</i> | |
| Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect) | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | |
| | <i>6.7</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>6.2</i> | |
| Bladder exstrophy | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | |
| | <i>0.4</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>15.2</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.7</i> | |
| Cleft lip alone | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | |
| | <i>4.9</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>4.9</i> | |
| Cleft lip with cleft palate | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | |
| | <i>4.9</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>4.6</i> | |
| Cleft palate alone | 24 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 25 | |
| | <i>8.5</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>24.5</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>8.2</i> | |
| Coarctation of the aorta | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | |
| | <i>7.8</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>7.2</i> | |
| Common truncus (truncus arteriosus) | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| | <i>0.4</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>24.5</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.7</i> | |
| Diaphragmatic hernia | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | |
| | <i>4.2</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>3.9</i> | |
| Double outlet right ventricle | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | |
| | <i>1.8</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>1.6</i> | |
| Ebstein anomaly | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| | <i>0.7</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.7</i> | |
| Encephalocele | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | |
| Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 | |
| | <i>1.8</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>15.2</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>2.0</i> | |
| Gastroschisis | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | |
| | <i>4.6</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>4.6</i> | |
| Hypoplastic left heart syndrome | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | |
| | <i>3.5</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>3.3</i> | |
| Hypospadias* | 116 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 121 | |
| | <i>78.8</i> | <i>140.2</i> | <i>46.5</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>76.4</i> | |
| Limb deficiencies (reduction defects) | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | |
| | <i>4.9</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>5.3</i> | |
| Omphalocele | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | |
| | <i>1.1</i> | <i>23.6</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>1.3</i> | |
| Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis | 50 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 55 | |
| | <i>17.7</i> | <i>47.2</i> | <i>24.5</i> | <i>15.2</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>18.1</i> | |
| Pulmonary valve atresia | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | |
| | <i>1.1</i> | <i>47.2</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>1.6</i> | |
| Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | |
| | <i>5.7</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>5.3</i> | |
| Renal agenesis/hypoplasia | 18 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 19 | |
| | <i>6.4</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>15.2</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>6.2</i> | |
| Small intestinal atresia/stenosis | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 1 |
| | <i>2.5</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>15.2</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>2.6</i> | |
| Spina bifida without anencephalus | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | |
| | <i>2.1</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>2.0</i> | |
| Tetralogy of Fallot | 11 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 14 | |
| | <i>3.9</i> | <i>47.2</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>15.2</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>4.6</i> | |
| Transposition of the great arteries (TGA) | 11 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 12 | |
| | <i>3.9</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>15.2</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>3.9</i> | |
| Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA) | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 9 | |
| | <i>2.8</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>15.2</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <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 | 14 | 0 | 14 | |
| | <i>5.5</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>4.6</i> | |
| Trisomy 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | <i>0.0</i> | |
| Trisomy 18 | 3 | 4 | 6 | |
| | <i>1.2</i> | <i>3.2</i> | <i>2.0</i> | |
| Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome) | 18 | 13 | 32 | |
| | <i>7.1</i> | <i>10.3</i> | <i>10.5</i> | |
| Total live births | 25442 | 12663 | 30412 | |

**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 | |
| | <i>0.4</i> | |
| Cleft palate alone | 281 | |
| | <i>6.4</i> | |
| Gastroschisis | 124 | |
| | <i>2.8</i> | |
| Hypospadias* | 1195 | |
| | <i>53.3</i> | |
| Limb deficiencies (reduction defects) | 127 | |
| | <i>5.6</i> | |
| Omphalocele | 47 | |
| | <i>1.1</i> | |
| Spina bifida without anencephalus | 103 | |
| | <i>2.4</i> | |
| risom 21 Do n s n rome | 571 | |
| | <i>13.1</i> | |
| 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 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 43 | |
| | 4.9 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.7 | |
| Anophthalmia/microphthalmia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Anotia/microtia | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | |
| | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | |
| Aortic valve stenosis | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | |
| | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | |
| Atrial septal defect | 1324 | 60 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 1449 | |
| | 157.5 | 163.3 | 73.7 | 84.2 | 0.0 | 158.7 | |
| Atrioventricular septal defect (Endocardial cushion defect) | 24 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | |
| | 2.9 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | |
| Biliary atresia | 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | |
| | 1.1 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | |
| Bladder exstrophy | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | |
| Choanal atresia | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | |
| | 1.3 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | |
| Cleft lip alone | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | |
| | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | |
| Cleft lip with cleft palate | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44 | |
| | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.8 | |
| Cleft palate alone | 66 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 67 | |
| | 7.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.3 | |
| Cloacal exstrophy | 30 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 36 | |
| | 3.6 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 10.5 | 0.0 | 3.9 | |
| Clubfoot | 146 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 153 | |
| | 17.4 | 10.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.8 | |
| Coarctation of the aorta | 41 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44 | |
| | 4.9 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.8 | |
| Common truncus (truncus arteriosus) | 65 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 68 | |
| | 7.7 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 10.5 | 0.0 | 7.4 | |
| Congenital cataract | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | |
| | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | |
| Congenital posterior urethral valves | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | |
| | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | |
| Craniosynostosis | 41 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 43 | |
| | 24.9 | 14.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 217.4 | 24.0 | |
| Deletion 22q11.2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | |
| Diaphragmatic hernia | 20 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | |
| | 2.4 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | |
| Double outlet right ventricle | 25 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | |
| | 3.0 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | |
| Ebstein anomaly | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | |
| | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | |
| Encephalocele | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | |
| | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | |
| Esophageal atresia/tracheoesophageal fistula | 15 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | |
| | 1.8 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | |
| Gastroschisis | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 |
| | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | |
| Holoprosencephaly | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49 | |
| | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.4 | |
| Hypoplastic left heart syndrome | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | |
| | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | |
| Hypospadias* | 237 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 248 | |
| | 55.3 | 37.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 53.3 | |
| Interrupted aortic arch | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | |
| | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | |

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

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 | 10 | 22 | |
| | <i>0.4</i> | <i>2.4</i> | <i>0.7</i> | |
| Trisomy 18 | 46 | 35 | 81 | |
| | <i>1.7</i> | <i>8.5</i> | <i>2.6</i> | |
| Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome) | 179 | 175 | 354 | |
| | <i>6.5</i> | <i>42.5</i> | <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 <i>2.0</i> | 26 <i>3.2</i> | 9 <i>1.3</i> | 5 <i>1.7</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 124 <i>2.0</i> | |
| Pulmonary valve atresia and stenosis | 561 <i>13.7</i> | 174 <i>21.4</i> | 117 <i>17.2</i> | 43 <i>14.5</i> | 15 <i>14.4</i> | 928 <i>15.1</i> | |
| Pulmonary valve atresia | 40 <i>1.0</i> | 17 <i>2.1</i> | 8 <i>1.2</i> | 5 <i>1.7</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 71 <i>1.2</i> | |
| Rectal and large intestinal atresia/stenosis | 262 <i>6.4</i> | 41 <i>5.0</i> | 36 <i>5.3</i> | 26 <i>8.8</i> | 7 <i>6.7</i> | 379 <i>6.2</i> | |
| Renal agenesis/hypoplasia | 277 <i>6.8</i> | 58 <i>7.1</i> | 42 <i>6.2</i> | 18 <i>6.1</i> | 4 <i>3.8</i> | 405 <i>6.6</i> | |
| Single ventricle | 125 <i>3.1</i> | 27 <i>3.3</i> | 15 <i>2.2</i> | 6 <i>2.0</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 177 <i>2.9</i> | |
| Small intestinal atresia/stenosis | 219 <i>5.4</i> | 58 <i>7.1</i> | 33 <i>4.8</i> | 16 <i>5.4</i> | 4 <i>3.8</i> | 335 <i>5.5</i> | |
| Spina bifida without anencephalus | 204 <i>5.0</i> | 26 <i>3.2</i> | 30 <i>4.4</i> | 8 <i>2.7</i> | 8 <i>7.7</i> | 281 <i>4.6</i> | |
| Tetralogy of Fallot | 282 <i>6.9</i> | 57 <i>7.0</i> | 43 <i>6.3</i> | 27 <i>9.1</i> | 3 <i>2.9</i> | 416 <i>6.8</i> | |
| Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection | 55 <i>1.3</i> | 13 <i>1.6</i> | 14 <i>2.1</i> | 5 <i>1.7</i> | 2 <i>1.9</i> | 91 <i>1.5</i> | |
| Transposition of the great arteries (TGA) | 180 <i>4.4</i> | 19 <i>2.3</i> | 19 <i>2.8</i> | 13 <i>4.4</i> | 1 <i>1.0</i> | 235 <i>3.8</i> | |
| Dextro-transposition of great arteries (d-TGA) | 166 <i>4.1</i> | 16 <i>2.0</i> | 19 <i>2.8</i> | 13 <i>4.4</i> | 1 <i>1.0</i> | 217 <i>3.5</i> | |
| Tricuspid valve atresia and stenosis | 64 <i>1.6</i> | 18 <i>2.2</i> | 10 <i>1.5</i> | 8 <i>2.7</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 102 <i>1.7</i> | 3 |
| Trisomy 13 | 40 <i>1.0</i> | 15 <i>1.8</i> | 7 <i>1.0</i> | 4 <i>1.4</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 66 <i>1.1</i> | |
| Trisomy 18 | 69 <i>1.7</i> | 22 <i>2.7</i> | 10 <i>1.5</i> | 0 <i>0.0</i> | 1 <i>1.0</i> | 106 <i>1.7</i> | |
| Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome) | 588 <i>14.4</i> | 103 <i>12.6</i> | 84 <i>12.3</i> | 29 <i>9.8</i> | 12 <i>11.5</i> | 835 <i>13.6</i> | |
| Turner syndrome† | 53 <i>2.7</i> | 8 <i>2.0</i> | 8 <i>2.4</i> | 3 <i>2.1</i> | 2 <i>3.9</i> | 75 <i>2.5</i> | |
| Ventricular septal defect | 2944 <i>72.0</i> | 520 <i>63.8</i> | 459 <i>67.3</i> | 165 <i>55.8</i> | 63 <i>60.4</i> | 4230 <i>69.0</i> | 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 <i>6.2</i> | 5 <i>0.9</i> | 360 <i>5.9</i> | |
| Trisomy 13 | 39 <i>0.7</i> | 25 <i>4.3</i> | 66 <i>1.1</i> | |
| Trisomy 18 | 65 <i>1.2</i> | 37 <i>6.4</i> | 106 <i>1.7</i> | |
| Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome) | 506 <i>9.5</i> | 295 <i>51.2</i> | 835 <i>13.6</i> | |
| 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

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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/mcheabi/abdr/ABDR.aspx>

Surveillance reports on file:

[Http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/wcfh/Pages/mcheabi/mchdatabook/default.aspx](http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/wcfh/Pages/mcheabi/mchdatabook/default.aspx)

Additional information on file:

[Http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/wcfh/Documents/mcheabi/abdr/Prevalence_Estimates/DataCollectionMethods_v1.pdf](http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/wcfh/Documents/mcheabi/abdr/Prevalence_Estimates/DataCollectionMethods_v1.pdf)
http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/wcfh/Documents/mcheabi/abdr/Prevalence_Estimates/SurveillanceNotes_v1.pdf

Contacts

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Arizona*Arizona Birth Defects Monitoring Program (ABDMP)*

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

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

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California*California Birth Defects Monitoring Program (CBDMP)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Research

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Universities

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1983

Earliest year of available data: 1983

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

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.**Contacts****Janet D. Cragan, MD, MPH****Centers for Disease Control and Prevention****1600 Clifton Rd., MS E-86****Atlanta, GA 30333****Phone: 404-498-3807****Fax: 770-488-3266****Email: JCragan@cdc.gov**

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-abstracting 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 Defects

Registry <http://dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/chca/files/birthdefectsregistryreport2007.pdf>

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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 16-38-4-7Rule 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

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Kentucky*Kentucky Birth Surveillance Registry (KBSR)*

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

Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, 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.dhmh.maryland.gov/genetics/SitePages/bdris.aspx>

Surveillance reports on file: All reports submitted to CDC

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Massachusetts*Massachusetts Birth Defects Monitoring Program (MBDMP)*

Purpose: Surveillance, Research, Public health program evaluation, assist community health assessments
Partner: Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Maternal and Child Health Programs, State Lab
Program status: Currently collecting data
Start year: 1997
Earliest year of available data: 1999
Organizational location: Department of Public Health (Bureau of Family Health and Nutrition)
Population covered annually: 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--,0,0.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

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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

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

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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)(l) 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/>

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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.), 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.)

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>

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

Purpose: Surveillance of Zika-related birth defects only
Partner: Local Health Departments, Hospitals, Environmental Agencies/Organizations, Advocacy Groups, Universities, Early Childhood Prevention Programs

Program status: 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, gastrochisis, omphalocele, craniostenosis, Trisomy 13, 18 and 21, Truner'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.), Gravidity/parity, Illnesses/conditions, Prenatal care, Prenatal diagnostic information, Pregnancy/delivery complications, Family history

Data Collection Methods and Storage

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

Database collection and storage: Access, Oracle

Data Analysis

Data analysis software: SAS, Access

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

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

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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

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West Virginia*West Virginia Birth Defects Surveillance System*

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

Partner: Hospitals, Universities, Early Childhood Prevention Programs

Program status: Currently collecting data

Start year: 1989

Earliest year of available data: 1989

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

Population covered annually: 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. 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