



Fetal Infant Mortality Review

Program Overview

Fetal and Infant Mortality Review (FIMR) is a community-based, action-oriented process to review fetal and infant deaths and make recommendations to spark systemic changes to prevent future similar deaths. All FIMR teams operate at the local level (usually the county) to examine medical, non-medical, and systems-related factors and circumstances contributing to fetal and infant deaths.

Among the various types of fatality reviews, the FIMR approach is unique because cases are de-identified; they may include a family interview to determine the family’s perspective on factors that may have contributed to the infant’s life and death; and many of the teams have a Community Action Team (CAG) that, after completion of the review, works to take the case review team’s recommendations to action.

The purpose of FIMR’s Case Review team is to conduct comprehensive multidisciplinary review of fetal and infant deaths to understand how a wide array of local social, economic, public health, educational, environmental and safety issues relate to the tragedy of infant loss; and use the findings to take action that can prevent other infant deaths and improve the systems of care and resources for women, infants, and families.

Fetal and infant mortality are important indicators of the health of a community. Fetal and infant deaths are sentinel events that illustrate system and resource issues. Understanding and addressing infant mortality concern in our community can be challenging, however it is one of the most important things that can be done to improve the overall health of our population.

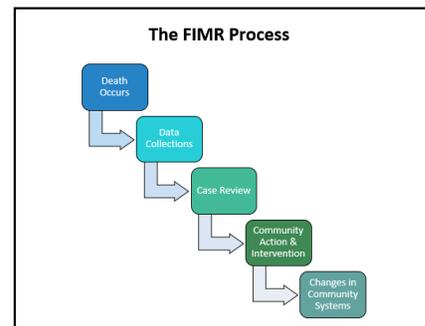
The Process of FIMR

Improving the health and well-being of women, infant, children and families is an important public health issue for the United States and a Healthy People (HP) 2020 goal. The goal of the Broward County Fetal Infant Mortality Review (FIMR) is to reduce infant mortality through a better understanding of the occurrences of fetal/ infant deaths in the community. The review is not an epidemiological research study. It is a community study to be used when examining cases with the worst outcomes and planning preventive actions for the future.

FIMR is an evidence-based process which examines fetal and infant deaths, determines preventability, and engages the community to take action. The Broward County FIMR Program is administered by the Broward Healthy Start Coalition, Inc. with funding from the Florida Department of Health. The FIMR process uses a collective impact framework with Results-Based Accountability™ (RBA) strategies to address the needs of the community.

FIMR’s two-tiered process enhances program effectiveness. The process begins with a comprehensive review of individual cases of fetal and infant deaths by the Case Review Team (CRT). Information is collected from: • Family interviews • Birth and death certificates via a Data Use Agreement with the Florida Department of Health’s Bureau of Vital Statistics • Autopsy reports • Hospital records including labor and delivery, newborn, neonatal intensive care units, pediatric units, and emergency departments

- Outpatient records including prenatal, pediatric well baby and sick baby visits
- Others services such as Women Infant and Children (WIC) supplemental nutrition program, Healthy Start services, Child Protective Investigative System (CPIS) reports and other community home visiting programs. All data are de-identified to preserve the integrity of the process and to preserve confidentiality. The CRT is composed of health care professionals, social service providers and other community members and stakeholders. The FIMR CRT examines the case summary, which includes all medical and social abstracted data, identifies issues, and makes recommendations for community change when appropriate. Listening and giving a voice to families is essential in addressing infant mortality inequities. Attempts to complete voluntary interviews with the mother and their families is conducted with the mother and/or father who suffered the



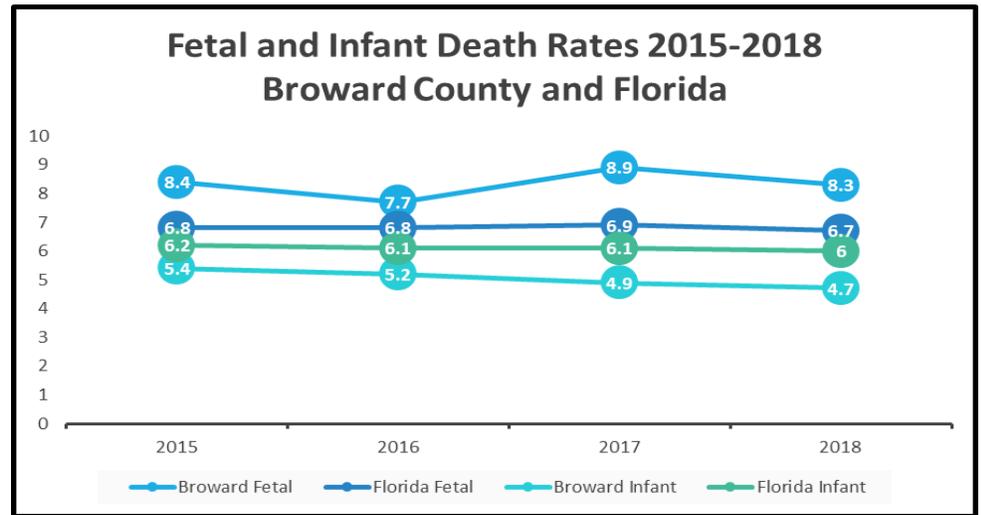
loss in order to learn more about their loss from their perspective. The FIMR Community Action Group (CAG) initiates system changes based on CRT findings and recommendations through the Community Action Team (CAG) or subcommittees. Community leaders representing government, consumers, key institutions, health and human service organizations make up the various CAG committees. FIMR CAG is overseen by the Broward Healthy Start Coalition (BHSC).



Broward Matters	2
Social Determinants of Health	2
Coordinated Intake & Referral	3
FIMR Case Review	3
Strengths and Key Contributing Factors in FIMR Case Findings	6
Safe Sleep	7
FIMR Case Review Team Recommendations	8
Community Action Groups	8
Black Infant Health Practice Initiative (BIHPI)	8
Breastfeeding Coalition of Broward County	8
Infant Health Committee	9
Maternal Health Committee	9
Perinatal Prevention Network	10
Safe Sleep Committee	10
Healthy Babies Are Worth the Wait (HBWW)	10
Summary	11
Looking Forward	11

Broward Matters

Broward County is the 17th most populous county in the United States and the second most populous in Florida. It has 1.9 million residents and over 14 million annual visitors, according to the Florida Department of Health Strategic Plan 2016-2020 report. Broward County is a diverse community with a 29.7% Black/African American population, a 28.7% Hispanic/Latino population and 63.9% White population. One third of Broward County's population is foreign born. Children make up close to 47% of the population. In 2018, there were a total of 21,922 live births in Broward County, representing roughly 10% of all births in the state of Florida. Examining fetal and infant deaths in terms of geographic area is essential in identifying areas that require targeted interventions. The Infant mortality rate in Broward County dropped from 4.9 to 4.7 in 2018. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) defines infant mortality as the death of an infant before his or her first birthday. The infant mortality rate measures this occurrence per 1,000 live births in a given year. Infant mortality rate continues to be one of the most widely used indicators of the overall health status of a community. For 2018, the national infant mortality rate was 5.9, the



state rate was 6.0, and historically Broward's rate has been lower. The infant mortality rate is not only seen as a measure of the risk of infant death, but it is also used as an indicator of availability, quality of health services, poverty and socioeconomic status levels in a community. Although infant mortality has reached historic lows, there is less success in reducing rates among racial and ethnic populations. Historically, infant mortality rates for infants born to African American mothers are two or more times higher than those born to White mothers and the median household income for Black families were lower than White

families. The social and economic disparities continue to widen the health inequities in our community. Reducing the Black infant mortality rate will improve health outcomes for Broward's children and families, since Black babies are dying at a higher rate. 2018 rates continue to decrease for Infant and fetal mortality, which are deaths that occur before birth following at least 20 weeks gestation. Like infant mortality, Black mothers are also more likely to experience a fetal demise. In 2018, the rate for Black and other Non-White infants is still twice as high as the White rate (10.5 deaths per 1000 live births) compared to 5.2 deaths for White moms.

Social Determinants of Health

Health starts in our homes, workplaces, schools, and communities. While preconception care (health care prior to pregnancy) and prenatal care is critical to ensuring a healthy mom and baby, addressing social determinants of health also plays an important role in reducing disparities in infant mortality. The conditions in which people live, learn, work, and play affect a wide range of health risks and outcomes. These conditions are known as social determinants of health. In order to address the issues of social determinants of health, we have to talk about health inequities. Health inequities are differences in the social, economic, and physical environment that are driving the health disparities, for example, the Black-White gap in infant mortality we experience in Broward County. Some underlying drivers of inequities include poverty, racism, trauma, discrimination, violence and toxic stress. Although Broward County's race breakdown is comprised of roughly 30% Black, they encompassed 57% of the Case Review Team

reviewed cases. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) states that addressing social determinants of health is a primary approach to achieving health equality. Research estimates that, of the modifiable factors that influence our overall health outcomes, 80 percent is attributed to non-clinical factors (including our social, economic environment, physical environment and health behaviors); only 20% is attributed to clinical care (ex: access to care and healthcare system performance). High quality health care service is a social determinant of health; however,

medical care alone will not reduce the infant mortality rate. To address social determinants of health, we have to identify the root causes of health inequities that cause poor health outcomes.



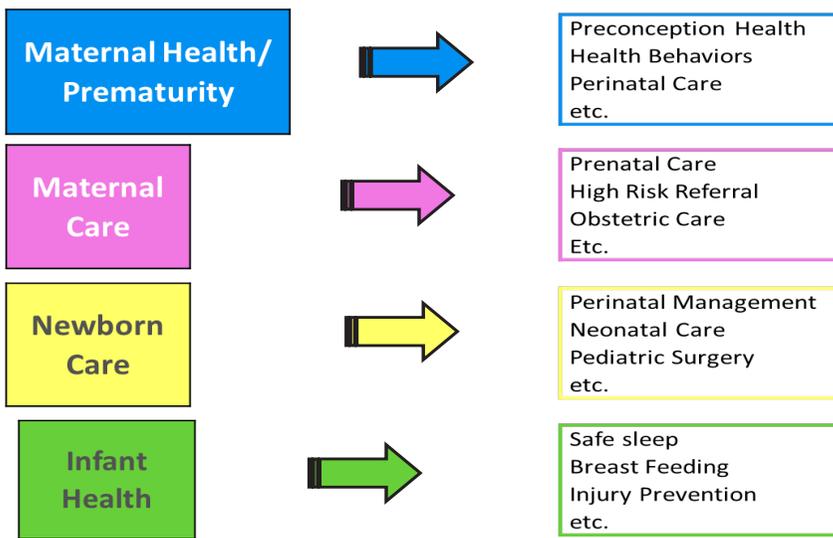
Coordinated Intake & Referral

The Healthy Start system is the organization of activities and services within a community that supports and enhances the community's ability to promote optimal health and developmental outcomes for all pregnant women and babies born in Florida. Healthy Start legislation requires that all pregnant women and infants be offered screening for risk factors that may affect their pregnancy, health, or child's development. Broward Healthy Start Coalition (BHSC), Inc.

was incorporated on February 14, 1992, and is the leader in Maternal and Child Health policy and programming in the county. The mission of BHSC is to promote the health and well-being of women, infants and families to achieve a successful pregnancy and a healthy start in life. Healthy Start screens serves as a gateway to in-home visiting services. Coordinated intake and referral is a coordinated community-based system for identifying at-risk families and connecting

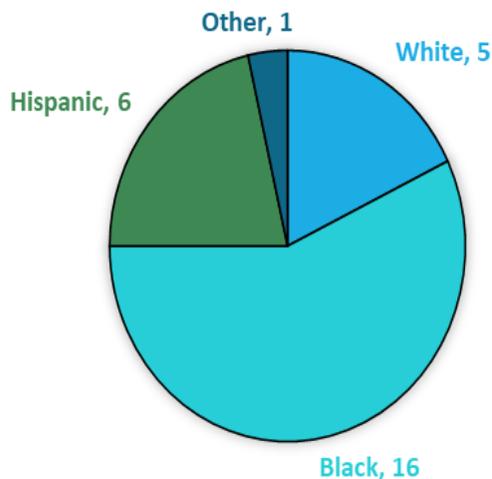
them to services that best meet their preferences and individual needs. The Broward Healthy Start Coalition's Connect Program speaks with mothers and expecting mothers and complete intake assessments to identify the best way to link them to the most appropriate program and/or resources, facilitate a smooth transition from intake to services, and collectively track what happens to each family.

FIMR Case Review



Of the 300 plus fetal and infant deaths in Broward County in 2018, 28 cases were selected systematically using the Perinatal Period of Risk Process (PPOR). The PPOR process identifies groups and periods of risk with the most deaths and the highest rates. Each period of risk is associated with its own set of risks and prevention factors. Cases may seem oversampled in the maternal health/prematurity and maternal care categories; however, this is because they reflect higher rates of fetal/infant mortality.

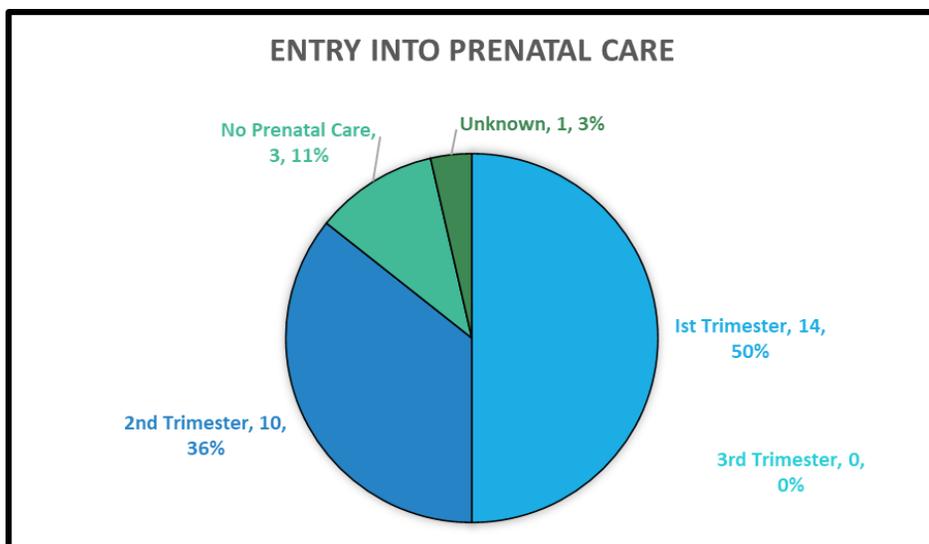
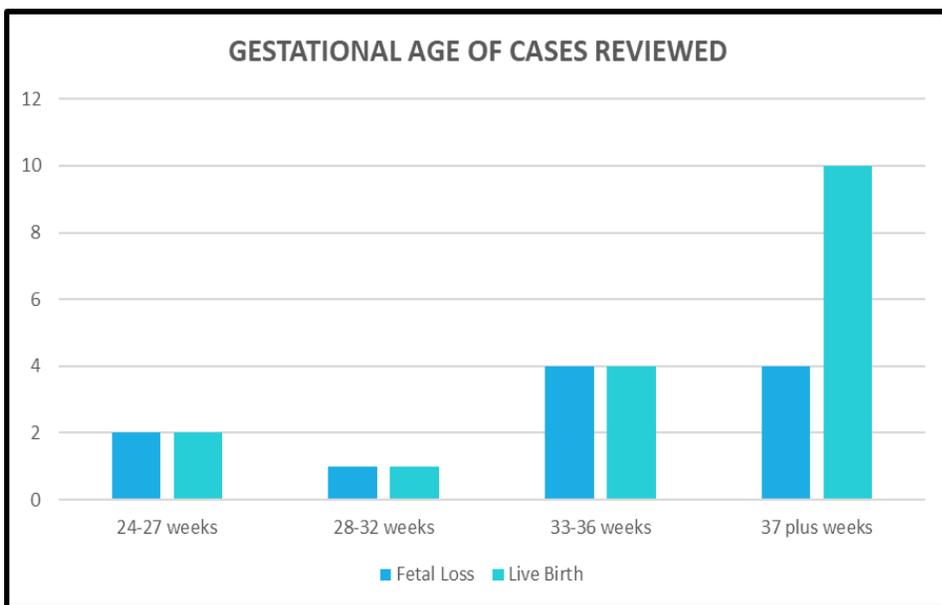
2018 CRT CASES RACE BREAKDOWN



Of the 28 cases reviewed, eleven cases were fetal deaths and sixteen were infant deaths. Of those cases, 57% were Black deaths, 21% were Hispanic and 17% were White. The most common cause among infant death cases reviewed was unsafe sleep related deaths (25%). Entry into prenatal care varied from four weeks gestation to no prenatal care at all.

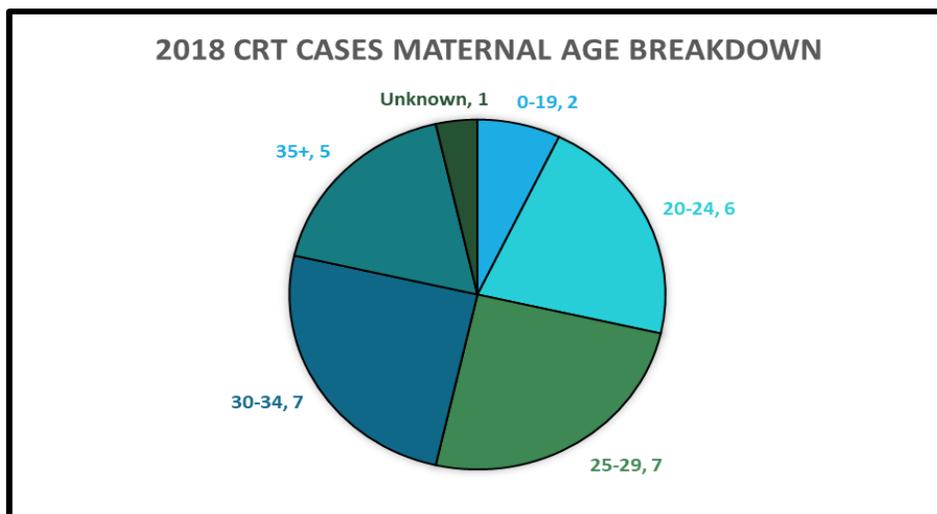
FIMR Case Review (cont.)

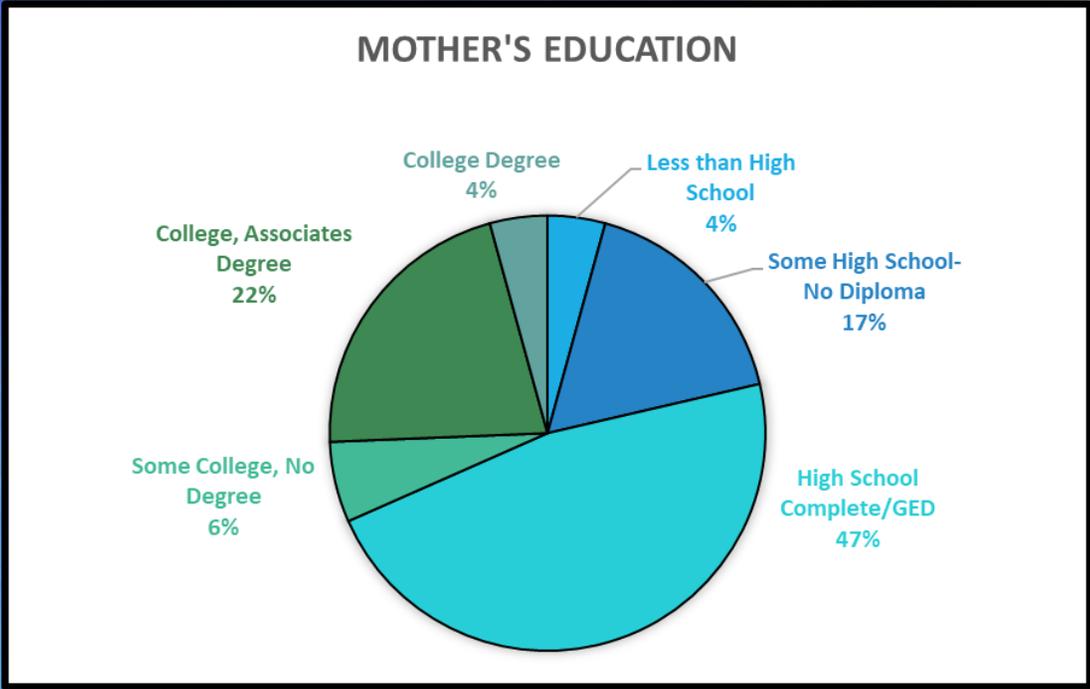
The gestational age of a pregnancy is defined as the number of weeks since the mother's last menstrual period. The gestation of an infant is one of the most important predictors of subsequent health and survival. Infants born before 37 weeks are considered premature. According to the March of Dimes, babies born too soon have more health problems and/or need to stay in the hospital longer than full term babies. Premature babies are also more likely to die within the first year of life.



Access and availability to quality prenatal care is important to pregnant women to improve the chances of a positive birth outcome. Early and consistent prenatal care may reduce the risk of pregnancy complications. During prenatal care, women are educated on important steps to take to protect their baby and warning signs of when to call the doctor. Out of the cases we reviewed in 2018, only 50% made it into prenatal care in their first trimester.

According to the National Institution of Health (NIH) teenage and women getting pregnant after the age of 35 are at a higher risk for certain pregnancy complications. Prenatal care allows health care providers to evaluate, identify and treat any risk during pregnancy. 18% of the reviewed cases has mothers that were 35 years of age or older.





Education is a social determinant of health which has an impact on infant mortality. Higher education enables women to make informed decisions about their health and allow for stronger interactions with the healthcare system. A low level of education is associated with poor health status.

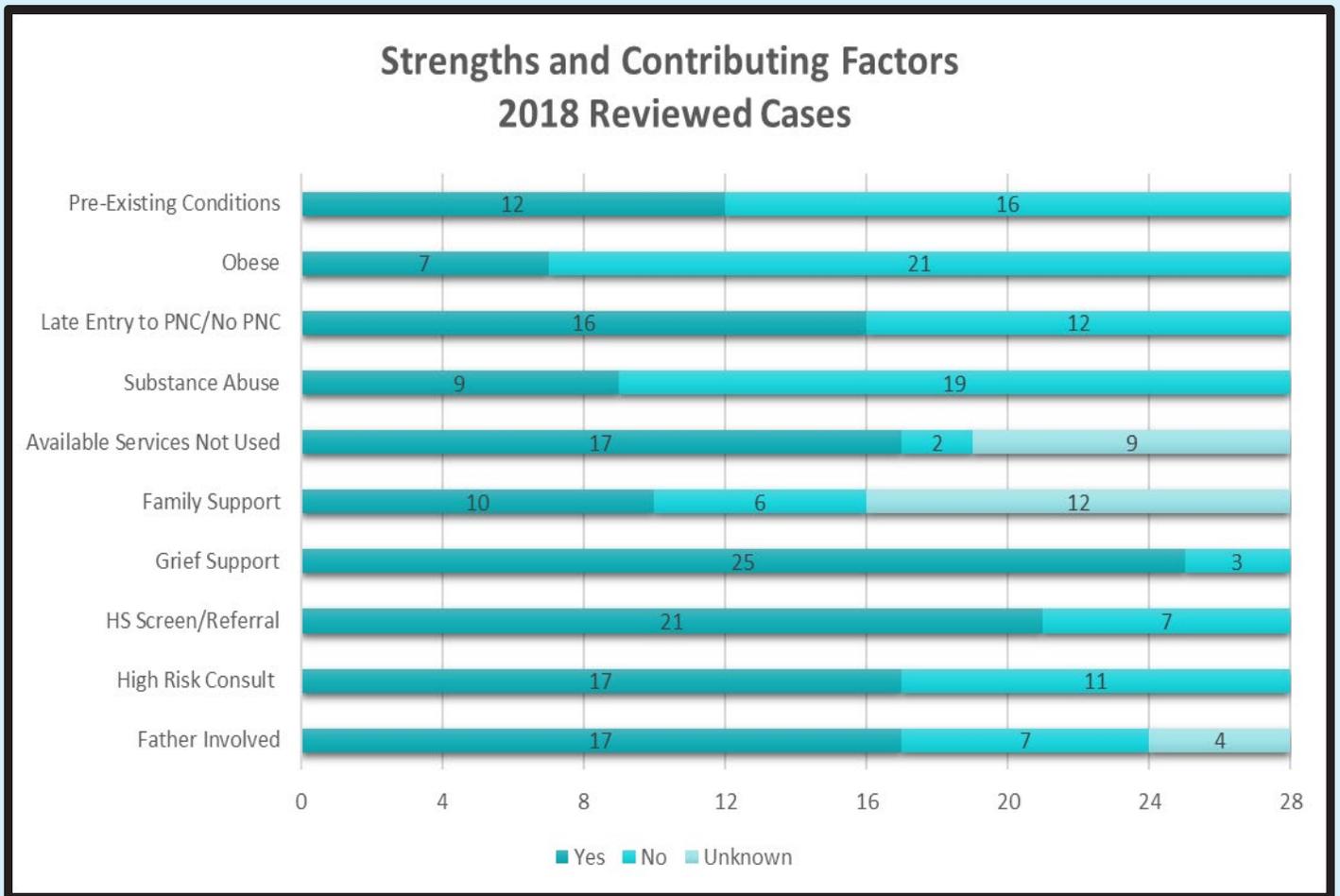
Causes of Death	# of Reviewed Cases with Cause
Gestational Hypertension	1
Complications Due to Prematurity	2
Cord Accident	1
Infection (HSV)	2
Hypoxic Ischemic Encephalopathy	1
Placental Abruptio	2
Sudden Unexpected Infant Death, Sleep Related	8
Maternal Lupus	1
Gestational Diabetes	1
Pre-eclampsia	1
Infection (Chorioamnionitis)	2
Anencephaly	1
Other Fetal Medical Conditions	4
Undetermined	1

Strengths and Key Contributing Factors in FIMR Case Findings

Case summaries are presented to the Case Review Team, which identifies present or contributing factors that may have had an impact on the birth outcome. Managing chronic health conditions such as diabetes, hypertension and obesity before and during pregnancy are important for having a healthy baby. Some

of the health inequities reflected in the minority population is often more than a reflection of genetics and personal choices. 78% of the reviewed cases were attributed to the minority population. Improving birth outcomes and eliminating racial disparities in infant mortality will require effort and collaborative

efforts at all levels including state and local government and community and non-profit agency partners. When reviewing fetal and infant deaths it is also important to identify and build on existing social and community support. Community resources can serve as a protective factor in reducing infant mortality.

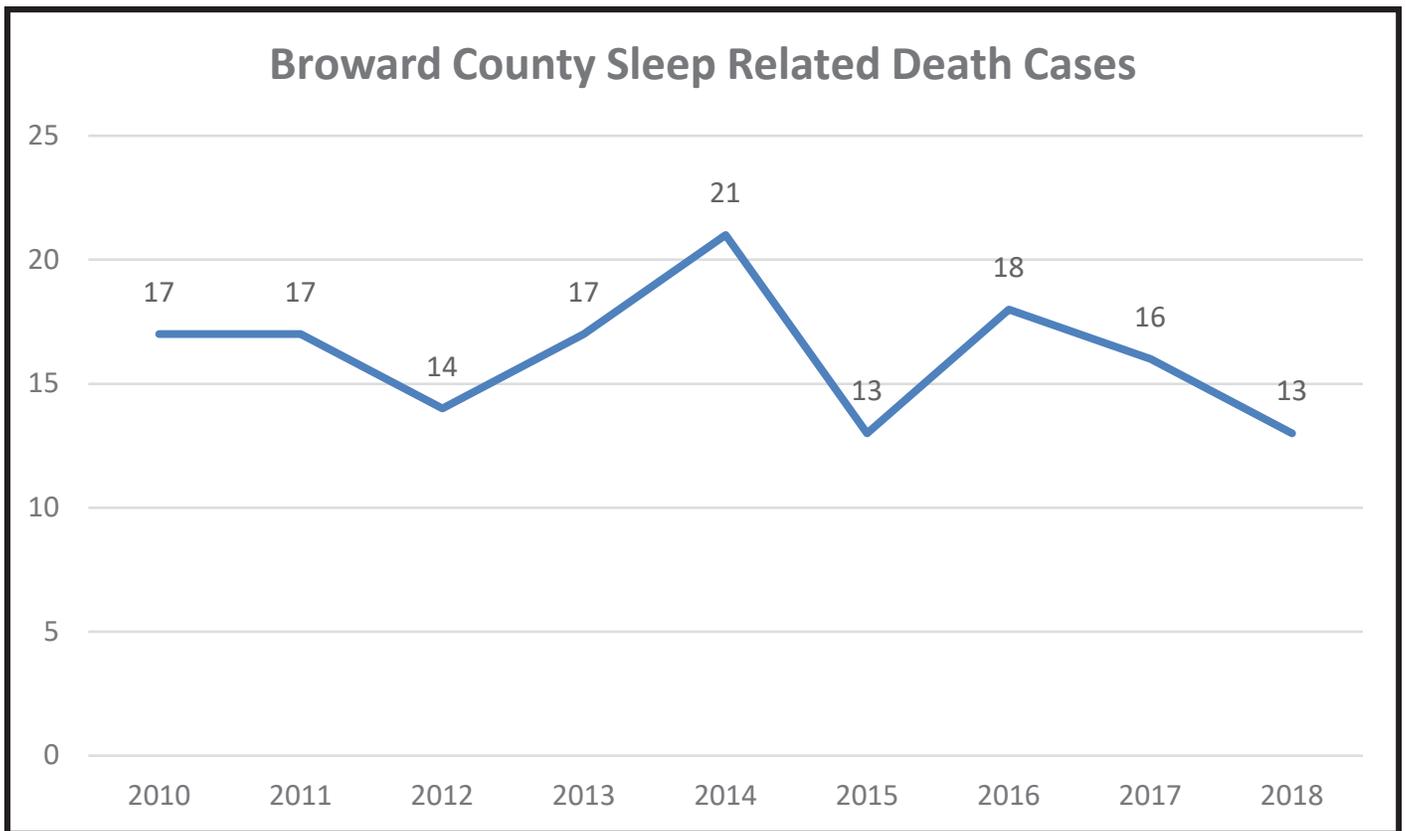


Safe Sleep

Every year, there are thousands of sleep-related deaths among babies in the United States. Infant sleep related deaths have been a consistent and concerning trend in Broward County. Sleep related deaths remains the number one preventable death in infancy. Thirteen babies died from SUID in 2018, down 3 from 2017 in Broward. This year, 77% percent of the babies were bed-sharing despite numerous community-wide

safe sleep messages recommending babies sleep alone, on their back and in a crib. Black non-Hispanic infants have a higher risk compared to other racial/ethnic groups. 69% of the reviewed sleep related deaths were Black. Safe sleep practices are considered a key step in reducing infant deaths. Pediatric practices and obstetric offices are central targets for promoting safe sleep messaging

in Broward. Raising awareness and community education about infant safe sleep practices is a critical part of avoiding preventable infant death and lowering the infant mortality rate here in Broward. By engaging family, friends and all members of the community we can do more to encourage awareness and conversations about ways to protect our babies.



Of the cases reviewed in 2018, these were the factors that contributed to their death:

Risk Factors	2018: 13 Sleep Related Death Cases
Not in Infant Bed	10, 77%
Not Placed on Back to Sleep	6, 46%
Bed Sharing with Adults or Other Children	8, 62 %
No Crib in Home	1, 8%
Soft/Loose Bedding or Pillows in Sleep Space	10, 77%
Acknowledgement of Unsafe Sleep Environment	10, 77%

FIMR Case Review Team Recommendations

- ❖ Understand and work to eliminate racial inequality and improve the social, economic, educational, environmental determinants of health.
- ❖ Increase awareness and collaboration of FIMR issues among legislators, policy makers, and local community leaders.
- ❖ Continue with the County wide Safe Sleep awareness campaign educating and promoting safe sleep practices (ABCs-babies should sleep Alone, on their Back, in a Crib with no pillows, quilts, blankets, bumper pads, or other soft objects, and in a Smoke-free home) to all caregivers for infants via hospital medical staff and community education. Strongly encourage pediatricians to educate parents during well baby visits on infant safe sleep practices.
- ❖ Improve comprehensive reproductive health services for all women and men of reproductive age. Promote and increase contraceptive use to increase the health of the potential parents and the spread of diseases within the community. Promote and educate about the benefits of longer inter-pregnancy intervals of 18 months or more
- ❖ Promote provider adherence to establishing practice guidelines and a routine discussion of risk factors leading to poor outcomes, including: • Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), health and pregnancy • Chronic condition control especially for diabetes, hypertension, and infections • Domestic violence • Mental Health.

Community Action Groups

Broward County's Community Action Group (CAG) provides feedback on the FIMR process and committee work that supports the development of strategies and action steps to eliminate fetal and infant mortality. Evidence-based interventions exist to reduce many maternal behaviors and chronic conditions that are associated with adverse pregnancy outcomes. FIMR-CAG uses a collaborative approach, engaging individuals, organizations, funders and the community to work together to reduce infant mortality and improve the health of all mothers. Goals and objectives are accomplished through seven sub-committees: Black Infant Health Practice Initiative, Breastfeeding Coalition of Broward County, Infant Health (Substance Exposed Newborns and Infant Mental Health), Maternal Health, Perinatal HIV Provider Network, Safe Sleep, Teen Parent Alliance, and one community-based initiative, Healthy Babies are Worth the Wait.

Black Infant Health Practice Initiative (BIHPI)

Black babies are still dying at more than three times the rate as White babies. Broward County Black women are more likely to have their births covered by Medicaid, have late entry to or no prenatal care, be obese at the onset of pregnancy and have pre-term births than White women. Domestic violence, substance abuse, toxic stress, and mental health issues compound health disparities for Black women. BIHPI seeks to increase community knowledge about the factors that contribute to Black infant

death and promote community action through advocacy, education and effective community partnerships to improve the health of Black infants and women in our county. Community mobilization and engagement are a primary focus of the initiative. Engaging the community in the fight against infant mortality is critical. Raising awareness of health issues that affect our most vulnerable population is an effective strategy in our efforts in reducing infant mortality and eliminating racial

disparity. The Shower2Empower is an annual event that gathers new parents and pregnant moms together to learn about the different maternal health issues associated with pregnancy that are affecting our community. The Shower2Empower continues to be a success with over 250 attendees each year and this year they were able to hold a Shower2Empower in Spanish in order to serve our Hispanic community who also face similar health disparities.

Breastfeeding Coalition of Broward County

Research suggests that breastfeeding is a key modifiable risk factor for disease for both mother and baby. Attitudes towards breastfeeding in the community are not always positive or accepting. Institutional barriers exist such as returning to work/school, lack of support in families, workplace, and specific cultural barriers. Hospital practices such as offering artificial infant milk or formula without a medical need during the postpartum period

negatively affect breastfeeding rates. The Breastfeeding Coalition facilitated by Florida Department of Health in Broward seeks to align efforts of all Maternal Child Health agencies to educate on breastfeeding and address competing messages from various sectors and create cohesive messaging strategies. They lead efforts to adopt regulations for childcare licensing to require early childhood care providers to support the needs of the breastfed

infant and mother. Accomplishments include increasing the number of Peer Specialists located throughout the County and increasing the number of Childcare "Breastfeeding Friendly" facilities. The Breastfeeding Coalition continues to promote breastfeeding education and support throughout the community; they are seeking funding to increase their efforts.

Community Action Groups (cont.)

Infant Health Committee

Childhood experiences, both positive and negative, have an impact on lifelong health and opportunities. There continues to be an increase in the number of substance-exposed newborns in Broward County. Drug and alcohol treatment protocols are not consistently developed on evidence-based practices and fragmentation between services



in the community remains. Capacity, insurance requirements, and criteria for admission remain internal challenges while access to transportation, childcare and the stigma associated with behavioral health are very real barriers. Protocols for treatment, primarily for detoxification are always changing and not mutually agreed upon by all practitioners. Lifestyle choices often associated with substance use may threaten pregnant women in other areas such as prostitution, theft and violence. Behaviors can result in incarceration while engagement in unsafe sexual activities may also have the unintended consequences of sexually transmitted infections that may place the fetus at risk.

The Infant Health Committee's goal is that all babies will be born substance free and be socially, emotionally, and physically healthy. The Infant Health Committee works to engage stakeholders at all levels, including persons receiving services and other community members to develop and implement a system of care for substance abusing mothers and their babies. The committee assisted with the establishment of detoxification protocols as well as a program at Memorial Healthcare System for substance abusing mothers. They have also implemented Broward Health/BARC Project. Broward County continues to utilize Early Childhood Court and Child Parent Psychotherapy, an evidence-based practice to promote reunification, which increases infant health.

Maternal Health Committee

Maternal mortality and morbidity remain a challenge in the United States. Maternal health is closely connected to infant health. Changing harmful behaviors before pregnancy may reduce or eliminate adverse birth outcomes. However, continued challenges of racial inequality, poverty, and other social determinants of health affects healthy birth outcomes. Broward County's rates for births covered by Medicaid is remaining steady for Black and white births and is increasing for Hispanic births. All rates are still less than the state rate. The rate of births to mothers with 3rd trimester or no prenatal care has been increasing in Broward. The Hispanic population's rates are leveling off; however, the Black and White population's rates have been increasing. The overlapping of determinants such as poverty, education, employment, behavioral health, and physical health

may be contributing to challenges with healthy pregnancies and healthy birth outcomes. The Maternal Infant Health committee's goal is that all women in Broward have healthy pregnancies with positive birth outcomes. The committee is working on addressing increasing the rate of early entry to prenatal care, decreasing the rate of health-related preconception, prenatal and inter-conception conditions and maternal mortality. A Plan of Action has been developed to address several of the challenges highlighted in the Turn the Curve Report.



Community Action Groups (cont.)

Perinatal Prevention Network

In Broward County there are 21,048 people living with HIV and 661 people who received their HIV diagnosis in 2018. The highest proportion of adults who received an HIV Diagnosis in 2018 were Black followed by Hispanic. In 2018, 91 HIV positive pregnant women were case managed by DOH-Broward's Perinatal Prevention Program with 92 deliveries. Of the 91 women, 84% were Black and 17% were White. All deliveries were documented and 96% of the women were on antiretroviral therapy during pregnancy.

Florida Statute 64D-3.042 requires all pregnant women to be tested for sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) including HIV, chlamydia, gonorrhea, hepatitis B, and syphilis at the initial prenatal care visit and

again at 28 to 32 weeks gestation. In 2018, Florida had 491 cases of HIV exposed infants and 8 cases of perinatal transmission of HIV. In Broward County we had zero maternal to child HIV transmission in 2018. Substance use/abuse, co-morbid mental health issues, homelessness, undocumented women and lack of affordable housing in Broward County continue to be challenges and reasons for absent or delayed prenatal care. The Perinatal HIV Provider Network facilitated by the Florida Department of Health in Broward works diligently to address the needs of pregnant women who are HIV positive. DOH-Broward Perinatal Prevention Coordinator conducts physician detailing visits to over 145 OB/GYN practices to promote routine 1st and 3rd trimester STD/

HIV testing of pregnant women on a yearly basis. PPN produced 'HIV Perinatal Protocol and Guidelines' that were distributed to the Labor and Delivery, Neonatal Intensive Care Units, and Newborn Nurseries at the (8) eight labor and delivery hospitals and hosted three (3) symposia in 2018. Healthy Start Coalition partnered with DOH-Broward to produce and distribute HIV Perinatal Toolkits for the 145 OB/GYN practices in Broward County.



Safe Sleep Committee

Promoting infant safe sleep practices is a public health priority. From 2006-2017, 184 babies died in Broward County while in an unsafe sleep environment or unsafe sleep position. Despite the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) recommending babies sleep alone, on their back and in a crib, bassinet or pack and play, caregivers continue bed-share and position babies on their sides and stomach. Education is the key to promoting caregiving practices that ensure infants' well-being. The Safe Sleep Committee facilitated by Healthy Mothers, Healthy

Babies Coalition of Broward addresses infant unsafe sleep practices. The Safe Sleep Program provided over forty trainings to community partners/parents reaching and educating almost 1,000 people. In collaboration with the Cribs for Kids Program at HMHB, 530 cribs were distributed while providing safe sleep education to 162 parents. All other families receiving a crib are educated by partnering case managers who provide the education in the clients' homes. Our Model Behavior component of the Safe Sleep Program educated over

400 hospital nurses and other staff on the behaviors they should be modeling while the parents are in the hospital, prior to discharge. To maximize efforts, The Safe Sleep Committee is targeting partnerships in high need areas throughout the county. By mapping which communities in Broward experience the highest numbers of SUIDs, we can prioritize outreach to the community sites that exist in those neighborhoods. The Safe Sleep Committee strives to be more present on social media platforms to reach more parents in 2018-2019.

Healthy Babies Are Worth the Wait (HBWW)

A premature baby is a baby who is born too early, before 37 weeks. Preterm babies are at increased risk to die within the first year of life, and if they survive are vulnerable to developing comorbid conditions, such as cerebral palsy and cardiovascular conditions. Racial/ethnic disparities exist as do geographic differences. Black babies in Broward County are 1.65 times more likely to be born preterm than White babies in 2018. A consortium of community organizations including Broward Healthy Start Coalition (BHSC), the March of Dimes (MOD), Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies of Broward (HMHB) and others work hard to reduce these rates. There are 12 zip codes in Broward where prematurity rates are significantly greater than the Healthy People 2020 Objective. These zip codes are

primarily located in areas that are racially segregated and identified as "vulnerable populations" due to their low rates of high school graduation and high rates of poverty. Some of the contributing factors include late or no entry to prenatal care, obesity, poverty, lack of insurance, immigration, and toxic stress. Women of color may experience "contextualized stress" due to perceived racism and discrimination which may in turn negatively affect birth outcomes. The March of Dimes HBWW® Community Program has identified several "Hot Spots" in Broward County where the rates of prematurity are higher than in others. These include zip codes 33068, 33313, 33319, 33309, and 33311. HBWW Broward began utilizing a Collective Impact framework with RBA™ strategies in 2016

as a collaborative approach, engaging individuals, organizations, funders, and the community to work together to reduce the preterm birth rate. HBWW has worked with 50 healthcare providers to engage, educate and encourage them to establish protocols for Low Dose aspirin, 17-P, Inter-conception Care and counseling with One Key Question. 500 residents of priority communities received birth equity educational materials, and 200 medical and clinical professionals attended "Call to Action to Reduce Prematurity in Broward Symposium". The HBWW initiative received funding from the SunTrust Foundation for the Zeta Phi Beta Sorority to open a Stork's Nest in a "hot spot" zip code to increase awareness and resources regarding issues in the community.

Summary

The impact of fetal and infant mortality is profound and devastating to our community. Babies' dying is not a natural order of life. Additionally, Black babies dying at two times the rate or higher is a public health crisis. Communities can play an important role in efforts to reduce infant mortality by being aware of the risk factors and working to address them. We cannot address the problem if we are not informed. To begin to address the issues of infant mortality all women of childbearing age should receive preconception care and it is imperative that women seek prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy. Promoting and adhering to the ABCs of infant safe sleep practices can help in reducing the infant mortality rate. Lastly, we have to empower the community/consumer on how to voice their concerns, make good health choices and be an active participant in managing their health outcomes.

Looking Forward

Broward County Fetal Infant Mortality Review program will continue to expand its activities and impact the community through:

- ❖ Increasing public awareness on the issues impacting infant mortality.
- ❖ Promote education on the importance on preconception, prenatal care and interconceptional care.
- ❖ Increasing the number of "shared stories"



We would like to recognize the the FIMR Case Review Team and FIMR Community Action Group for their time and dedication in reviewing, compiling and analyzing the FIMR data to assist with efforts to reduce fetal and infant mortality.

FIMR Case Review Team

Naomi Benton-Brown, RN
Dr. Katina Brown-Burgess
Cassandra Burrell, MPA
Eileen Danoff, RN
Sandra Despagne, MPH
Trisha Dowell, LCSW
David Duresky, M.A.
Loren Graham, RN, BSN
Rebecca Hacker, MS, RD, LD/N
Dr. Irving Karten
Jhonii P. Louis, PhD, LCSW, RN, BCRP
Patricia Partridge, RN
Ana Romero, LCSW
Veronique D. Sajous, RN
Reginald Shagoury, MBA, RD, LD/N
Samantha Silver, CAP, CRPS-A
Ashley Sturm, BS
Karlene Tomlinson, MS
Judine Whyte-Foster, RN
Family Central
Florida Department of Health in Broward County

FIMR Community Action Group

211 Broward
Broward Addiction Recovery Center
Broward County Schools
Broward Health Medical Center
Broward Healthy Start Coalition
Children's Services Council of Broward County
Community Access Center
Family Central
Florida Department of Health in Broward County
Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies Coalition of Broward County
Henderson Behavioral Health
The Journey Institute
Memorial Healthcare System
The Ronik-Radlauer Group
Susan B. Anthony Recovery Center
Urban League of Broward County

The Broward County FIMR Program is administered by the Broward Healthy Start Coalition, Inc. with funding from the Florida Department of Health. For more information please contact Broward Healthy Start Coalition at (954) 563-7583

