Maternal and Newborn Health Services in High Priority Districts of DELHI

FINDINGS: BASELINE ASSESSMENT

With 46% maternal deaths and 40% neonatal deaths occurring during labor and the day of birth the impetus remains on improving the Quality of Care for Maternal and Newborn interventions at the time of birth. With a constant increase in institutional deliveries, the effective implementation of high impact evidence based interventions at the health facilities is of paramount importance to help improve maternal and newborn care outcomes.

To contribute towards the global goal of Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths (EPCMD), USAID’s flagship Scaling Up RMNCH+A Project, has designed a comprehensive and holistic Care around Birth Strategy to be implemented across 141 high case load delivery points in the 25 project High Priority Districts (HPDs) spread across the 6 USAID supported states in the country.

The findings presented here are from a comprehensive baseline assessment conducted across the project HPDs as a part of the roll out of the Care around Birth Strategy.
Methodology

- The baseline assessment, which was conducted in 2015-16 by the RMNCH+A project team, encompassed a total of 748 data entry points.
- The baseline assessment provides information on the three major components of labor room environment, staff competencies and practices.
- The labor room environment component included information on facility profile, infrastructure and layout, human resources, drugs and consumables, recording and infection prevention practices. It assessed using a structured checklist, which drafted on the basis of Government of India's Maternal and Newborn Health (MNH) Toolkit.
- Of the 1140 staff nurses and ANMs posted at the facilities, competencies of 427 service providers were measured through knowledge assessment on Active Management of Third Stage of Labor (AMTSL), Post Natal Vital Monitoring and Infection Prevention Practices and skill assessment on Partograph through a case study and on Essential Newborn Care and Resuscitation (ENCR) using a neonatologist.
- Assessment of practices was done for 93 identified service delivery indicators for the last quarter of 2015 using a structured checklist, drafted following a review of recording practices at the identified facilities.
- The information presented in this document is collected from 8 facilities and 34 of the 89 service providers posted at these facilities in Delhi.

Delivery load (Oct-Dec, 2015)

AVERAGE DELIVERY PER MONTH

DELIVERIES BY CAESARIAN SECTION (n=9075*)

LIVE BIRTHS IN TOTAL BIRTHS*

* Number of births may exceed number of deliveries

Source: Facility records, Oct-Dec, 2015

Amenities, equipment and basic services

FACILITIES WITH BASIC AMENITIES (n = 8)

FACILITIES WITH LAB TESTS FOR ANC (n = 8)

88% facilities had JSY entitlements displayed

25% facilities had JSSK entitlements displayed

75% facilities had Citizen’s Charter displayed

* Assessed only for L3 facilities (n=4)
**CONSUMABLES AND AMENITIES FOR INFECTION PREVENTION (n = 8)**

- 100% Cleaning agents
- 100% Disinfectants
- 100% Antiseptic solution
- 100% Hand washing facility at point of use
- 25% Sterile gloves
- 100% Autoclave
- 100% Color coded bins
- 100% Color coded plastic bags
- 88% Needle/hub cutter
- 88% Puncture proof box

**READY REFERENCE TO INFECTION PREVENTION PROTOCOLS (n = 8)**

- 38% Hand washing
- 38% Processing of instruments used
- 25% Infection prevention
- 0% Bleaching solution
- 13% Labor room sterilization

**TRAINING, COMPETENCY AND PRACTICES IN INFECTION PREVENTION**

- 63% Facilities with trained staff (n=8)
- 38% Facilities with trained staff (n=8)
- 25% Facilities had all recommended biomedical waste management methods
- 50% Facilities had updated Labor Room Sterilization register
- 25% Providers (n=34) scored more than 80% on infection control during competency assessment
- 100% Infection prevention practices in facilities (n=8)
- 0% Sharps disinfect before disposal
- 50% Patient care area cleaned with detergent
- 25% External footwear restricted in patient care area

**QUALITY OF CARE AROUND BIRTH**

- 100% 100% 100%
- 25% 100%100%
- 88% 100% 100%
- 88% 88%
- 38% 25%
- 13% 0%
- 63% 38% 25%
- 100% 0% 25%
LABOR TABLE (n=8)

- Adequacy: 63%
- Partition/screen: 25%
- Adequate furnishings: 50%
- Stepping stool: 50%
- Modular light: 88%

AVAILABILITY OF DRUGS AND SUPPLIES (n = 8)

- Inj. Oxytocin 10 IU: 88%
- None of the facilities had reported stock out of Inj. Oxytocin 10 IU

AMENITIES IN LABOR ROOM (n=8)

- Clock with seconds hand/Digital Clock: 100%
- Room thermometer: 88%
- Refrigerator: 63%
- Room heater: 100%

AVAILABILITY OF DRUGS AND SUPPLIES (n = 8)

- Delivery trays with all items: None of the facilities
- Medicine trays with all items: None of the facilities
- Emergency trays with all items: 25%
- Delivery tray: 88%
- Medicine tray: 38%
- Emergency tray: 63%

None of the facilities had stock out of Inj. Magnesium Sulfate

PROTOCOLS IN LABOR ROOM (n=8)

- Management of Antepartum Hemorrhage (APH): 13%
- Active Management of Third Stage of Labor: 38%
- Partograph: 13%
- Management of Postpartum Hemorrhage: 75%

UPDATED DOCUMENTATION (n=8)

- Labor Room Register: 88%
- Referral Register (out): 75%
- Referral Register (in): 25%
- Post Natal Care Register: 25%
- Maternal Death Register: 38%
- Discharge Register: 100%
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**AVAILABILITY OF ESSENTIAL EQUIPMENT FOR NEWBORN CARE (n=8)**

- Fetoscope: 100%
- Bag and mask: 100%
- Pediatric stethoscope: 75%
- Baby weighing scale: 100%
- Functional suction apparatus: 100%
- Functional oxygen cylinder: 75%

13% facilities had radiant warmers
75% facilities had a designated newborn tray

**AVAILABILITY OF ESSENTIAL DRUGS AND SUPPLIES (n=8)**

- Vitamin K1: 13%
- BCG vaccine: 0%

**PROTOCOLS FOR NEWBORN CARE (n=8)**

- None of the facilities had stock out of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV)
- None of the facilities had stock out of Hepatitis B Vaccine (HBV)

25% facilities displayed all the protocols for newborn care

**PREPAREDNESS OF SERVICE PROVIDERS FOR ESSENTIAL NEWBORN CARE**

- Trained human resources:
  - NSSK trained medical officers (n=34): 24%
  - NSSK trained GNM (n=71): 10%
  - NSSK trained ANM (n=18): 6%

- Newborn care competencies (score > 80 percent) (n=34):
  - Preparation of the labor room: 0%
  - Essential immediate newborn care: 25%
  - Counseling on care at discharge: 32%
  - Counseling on identification of danger signs in newborns: 0%
  - Newborn Resuscitation: 3%

**COMPETENCIES IN ESSENTIAL IMMEDIATE NEWBORN CARE AND ACTION POST-BIRTH**

- Competencies demonstrated by providers (n=34):
  - Called out time of birth: 0%
  - Delivered over mother’s abdomen: 44%
  - Checked for meconium: 26%
  - Checked for crying and breathing: 0%
  - Dried the baby: 6%
  - Skin to skin contact: 68%
  - Cord clamping: 88%
  - Initiation of breastfeeding: 74%
  - Administered Inj. Vit K1 <1hr of birth: 94%
  - Newborn examinations: 38%
QUALITY OF CARE AROUND BIRTH

NEWBORN RESUSCITATION (n =34)

Essential Newborn Care

IMMEDIATE NEWBORN CARE (n= 8954)

NEWBORN VACCINATION (n = 8954)

POSTNATAL MONITORING OF NEWBORN (n=8)

None of the facilities (n=8) were providing Kangaroo Mother Care to VLBW newborns

15% newborns received all three vaccines

Breathing rate of newborns monitored in one hour in 63% facilities

Newborns monitored for vital between 1 to 6 hours in 50% facilities

100% facilities(n=8) record information on still birth

None of the facilities (n=8) were weighing had low birth weight (<2.5kgs)

99% newborns were weighed at the time of birth

80% newborns weighed had very low birth weight (<2.0kgs)

4% newborns weighed had very low birth weight (<2.0kgs)

18% newborns weighed had low birth weight (<2.5kgs)

4% newborns weighed had low birth weight (<2.5kgs)

None of the facilities (n=8) were weighing had low birth weight (<2.5kgs)

Source: Facility records, Oct-Dec, 2015

Felt pressure

Pop off valve checked

Bag re-inflates

Ventilation started

Checked chest rise

Ventilation cycle

Ventilated 30 seconds

15% newborns (n=8954) received all three vaccines

28% newborns received Hepatitis B vaccine

15% newborns received OPV

15% newborns received BCG vaccine

15% newborns received OPV

15% newborns received BCG vaccine

Temperature at birth

Dried after birth

Delayd cord clamping

Received Injection Vit K1

Breastfeeding in <1 hour of birth

1% 0% 0% 3% 4%
The ‘NINE’ Pillars

1. **Adoptive Learning** - By adapting lessons from successful models on quality of care at health facilities
2. **Comprehensive Baseline** - For maternal and newborn care covering labor room environment, staff competencies and practices
3. **Advocacy for Implementation** - Consistent engagement with national and state government at all available platforms
4. **Holistic Technical Intervention Packages** - To strengthen evidence based, high impact interventions for mothers and newborns
5. **Experiential Training** - By using participatory methods to facilitate ‘learning-by-doing’
6. **Structured Mentoring Visits** – Regular, planned onsite mentoring to sustain learning
7. **Sustained Quality Improvement** - A multipronged approach including facility QI teams, champions and Experience Sharing Platforms
8. **Robust Management Information System** - For continuing comprehensive measurement of the progress and outcomes
9. **Impact at Scale** - Planned and organized transfer of successful interventions to more facilities, districts and states

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