

# **Access to maternal and newborn health services in Uganda: Are we ready to meet the demand? Lessons from MANIFEST project implementation**

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## **Maternal and Newborn Conference**

# Outline

- Introduction
- Methods
- Results
- Conclusions

# Our key outcome

Everybody's question

Good results to communicate



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# Equilibrium Game

## Demand interventions

### Community Sensitization

- Home Visits
- Community dialogue meetings

### Improve Income & Transport

- Saving groups integrate Savings for MNH
- Transporter sign an agreement with Saving groups

## Supply interventions

### HWs Capacity building

- Mentorship and support supervision
- MNH refresher training

### Management Skills

- Management training for DMHT members

### Health workers Motivation and Support Supervision

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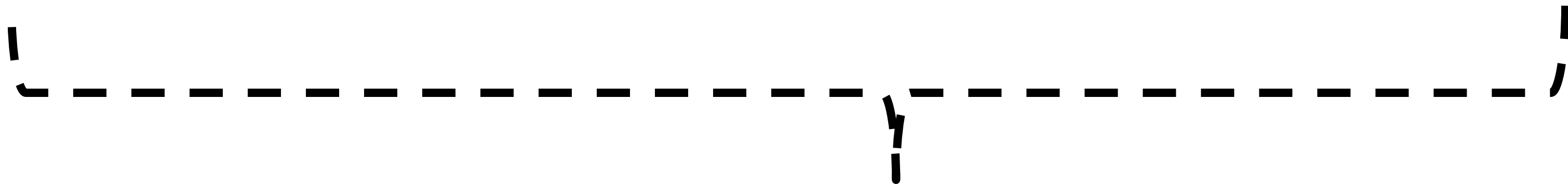
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*Reduced maternal and newborn deaths*

*no control over the provision of essential equipment/drugs and staffing*

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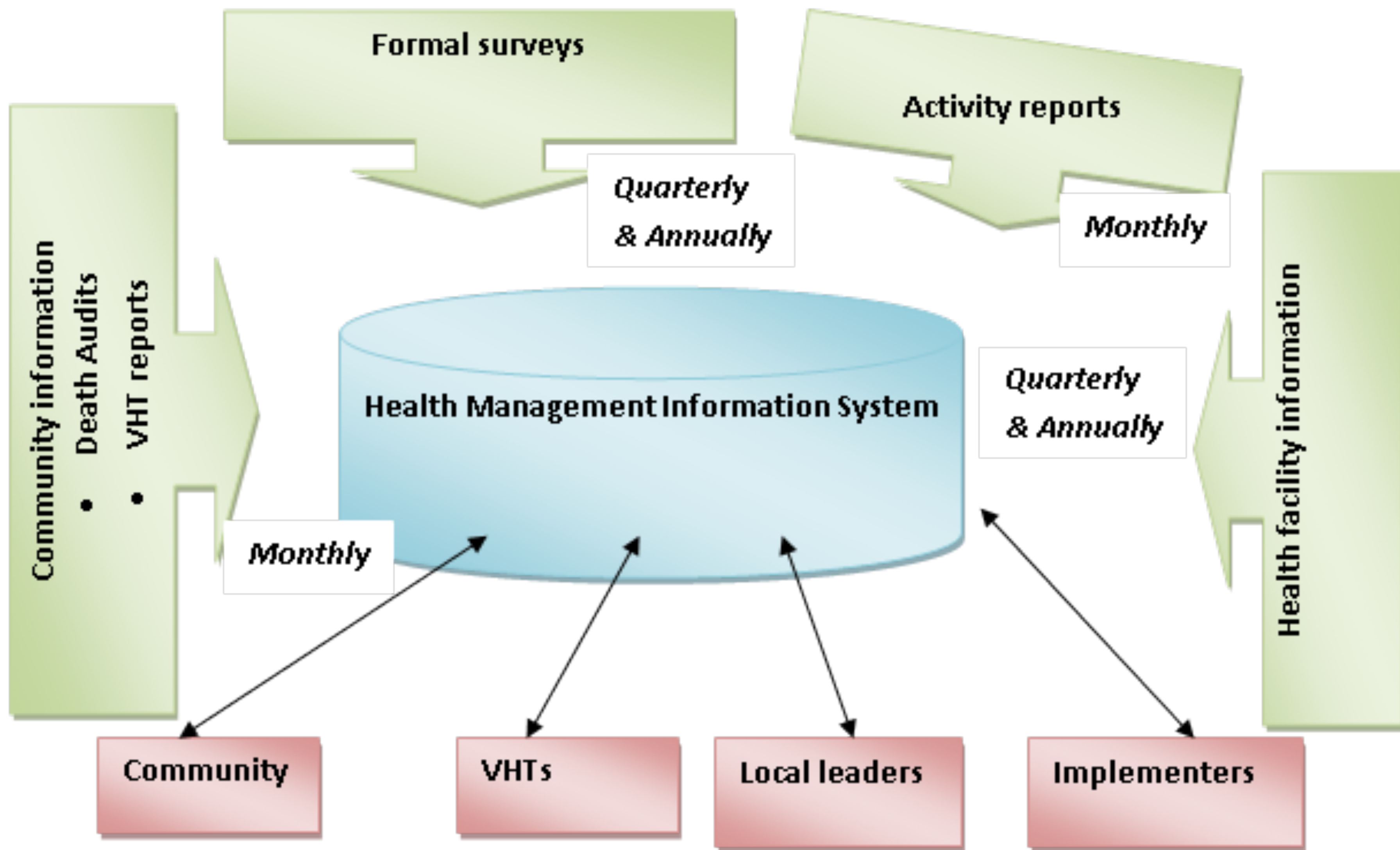
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# ***MNH game changers – Rural Uganda***

- Human resource
- Infrastructure and equipment
- Quality of care
- Availability of essential drugs
- Other MNH access determinants

# Data collection method



# Key highlights

# *Staff employed (HC III)*

	None	One	At least two
<b>Clinician</b>	11.8%	52.8%	35.3%
<b>Registered Nurse</b>	41.2%	52.9%	5.9%
<b>Registered Midwife</b>	73.5%	26.5%	0%
<b>Enrolled Nurse</b>	14.7%	17.7%	67.7%
<b>Nursing Assistants</b>	2.86%	25.7%	71.4%

# *Staff employed (HC IV and Hospitals)*

	None	One	At least two
<b>Clinician</b>	14.35	14.3%	71.43%
<b>Registered Nurse</b>	28.6%	42.9%	28.6%
<b>Registered Midwife</b>	28.6%	62%	9.4%
<b>Enrolled Nurse</b>	14.3%		85.7%
<b>Nursing Assistants</b>	12.5%	12.5%	75.0%

# HWs Present at the time of survey

	Clinician	Registered Nurse	Registered Midwife	Enrolled Nurse	Nursing Assistants
None	55.6%	56%	42.9%	23%	36.6%
Present	44.4%	44%	57%	77%	63.4%

# Should we consider this as “Assisted skilled delivery?? HWs voices

*“Women are now being referred by the VHTs for maternal and newborn care services. The VHTs are sensitizing women on issues related to maternal and newborn services thus discouraged from delivering from the TBA. **The challenge we are having now is that, the facility does not have a midwife. We are improvising by using the nursing assistant who is not trained to do that work”.** HC III staff*

# Quality of care



***-15% low birth weights-HH survey***

***-36.8% of women with small babies had received information on how to care for small babies from health workers***

***5.3% received kangaroo mother care (KMC)***



# Delay 3

*“When the time for delivery reached she went to HC III (immediately the labor **started-8:00am**). When the HC III staff failed, **they referred her to the Hospital at 11:00Pm** (at night). The hospital opted for a caesarian. After the operation, **she bled too much and this resulted to her death**. fortunately the baby survived”*. **Deceased Sister- Maternal Death**

**Audit**

# **Infrastructure and Equipment**

# Facility space

*“We have very small space as you can see. Labor ward has only two beds. Yesterday I had five mothers one delivered from the floor due to the limited number of the beds here”*. **Health Facility Midwife**

# Infrastructure

	HC III	HC IV	Hospital	Overall
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Accessible and working baby scale	69.7	71.43	66.67	69.77
Fetal Scope	93.94	100	100	95.35
Stethoscope	63.64	57.14	66.67	62.79
Blood pressure machine (sphygnomanometer)	51.52	57.14	66.67	53.49
Accessible and working adult scale	51.52	85.71	100	60.47
Working wartch or timing device	42.42	85.71	66.67	51.16
Height stick	27.27	14.29	0	23.26
24-hour functioning light source	48.48	71.43	66.67	53.49
Thermometer	42.42	71.43	66.67	48.84
Manual vaccum aspirator for abortion care	18.18	57.14	33.33	25.58
Speculum	57.58	42.86	100	58.14
Vacuum extractor	0%	42.86	66.67	11.63
Newborn suction device	30.3	28.57	33.33	30.23
Newborn resuscitation device	48.48	71.43	33.33	51.16
Mucus trap/suction machine	30.3	14.29	66.67	30.23
Baby warmer or heat lamp	0	14.29	0	2.33

*Needed for assessment*



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*Needed for assessment*

*Needed for newborn resuscitation*

# Infrastructure – referral transport - Community voice

*“When time for delivery **reached, I went to HC for delivery** because it is where I was going for ANC. **I reached the HC at 2:00PM** but **was referred to the Hospital at 3:00am.** Immediately I reached the Hospital, the health workers found that they could not manage me and I was referred to the Regional Hospital. **Unfortunately, the driver for the ambulance was not around, so it took time to get the vehicle to take me to where I was referred.** The vehicle was got at 4:00am and we **reached the regional hospital at 6:00 am.** When I reached (regional hospital), Immediately I was put on the drip and a decision was made for the caesarian. **Unfortunately the baby died immediately after delivery”.** Mother, 29 Yrs, gravid 5 and above- Newborn Death Audit*

# **Availability of essential drugs**



	<i>Facility Type</i>			
	<i>HC III</i>	<i>HC IV</i>	<i>Hospital</i>	<i>Overall</i>
	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Sulphadoxine Prymethamine (Fansidar) for IPT	<b>78.79</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>66.67</b>	<b>81.4</b>
Vitamin A	90.91	100	100	93.02
Ferrous Sulphate	<b>48.48</b>	<b>28.57</b>	<b>66.67</b>	<b>46.51</b>
Folic Acid	<b>48.48</b>	<b>57.14</b>	<b>66.67</b>	<b>51.16</b>
Combined ferrous/folate	<b>36.36</b>	<b>42.86</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>41.86</b>
Benzyl penicillin	42.42	57.14	66.67	46.51
Diazepam (IM or IV)	81.82	71.43	100	81.4
Mebendazol	84.84	100	100	88.37
Amoxicillin	<b>36.36</b>	<b>28.57</b>	<b>33.33</b>	<b>34.88</b>
Penicillin or ampicillin	<b>30.3</b>	<b>42.86</b>	<b>66.67</b>	<b>34.88</b>
Cotrimoxizole	78.79	85.71	100	81.4

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Tetracycline ointment or silver nitrate eye drop	60.61	57.14	66.67	60.47
Corticosteroides (for preterm labor)	27.27	0	100	27.91
Ergometrine (oral or injectable)	9.09	28.57	33.33	13.95
Oxytocin	27.27	71.43	66.67	37.21
Misoprostol	24.24	28.57	33.33	25.58
IV Ampicillin	27.27	14.29	66.67	27.91
IV Gentamycin	24.24	14.29	66.67	25.58
IV metronidazole	15.15	0	66.67	16.28
Local anaesthetics (such as lidocaine)	63.64	85.71	66.67	67.44
Zinc tablets	60.61	42.86	66.67	58.14
Nevirapine	60.61	71.42	66.67	62.79
Magnesium Sulophate (IV or IM)	27.27	14.29	33.33	25.58

# Effect

<i>Category</i>	<i>Death per 1000</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
<i>Overall newborn death</i>	34	26.4-42

- There was no significant difference in neonatal mortality between Facility and home related births (**34.7 Vs 32.9 per 1000 live births, p=0.824**)

# *If ..* Conclusion-

## ***Facility Level***

- Health workers recruitment
- Availability of drugs and other essential equipment
- Mentorship and Support Supervision

## ***Community Level***

- Household income
- Community transport
- Access to information and Knowledge on danger signs
- Other socio-determinants of Health

## **Leadership and Planning**

- Resource mobilization
- Information sharing
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- Appropriate decision making

- Improved access to MNH services



***Reduced maternal and newborn deaths***



# Acknowledgements

- GMNH-conference organizers
- District officials – Kamuli, Pallisa and Kibuku
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