



Maternal and newborn mortality and morbidities The silent Tsunamis

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Our Goals for Safe Motherhood



Reduction of maternal and newborn mortality and morbidity - the silent tragedies



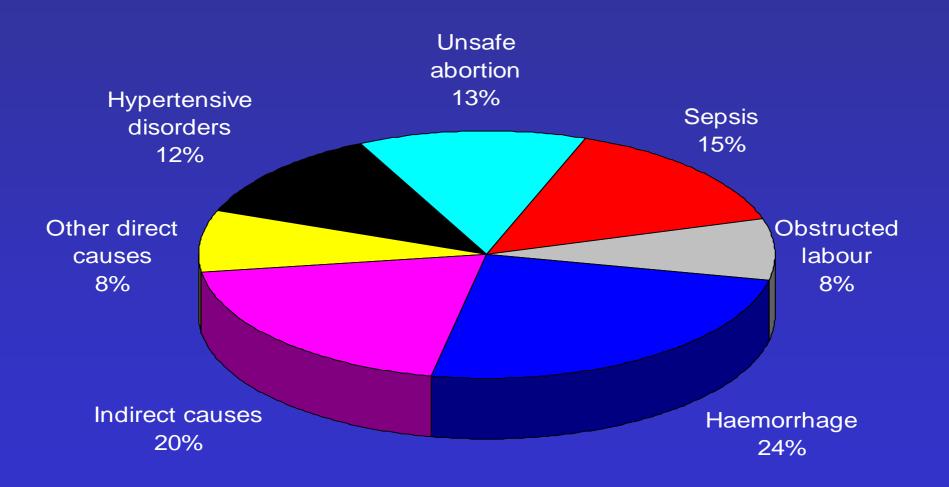
Pregnancy and Childbirth Global Situation

180-200 million pregnancies every year
75 million unwanted pregnancies
50 million induced abortions
20 million unsafe abortions
20 million women suffer from maternal morbidity
600,000 die from complications
3 million newborns die within the first week of life
3 million babies are born dead





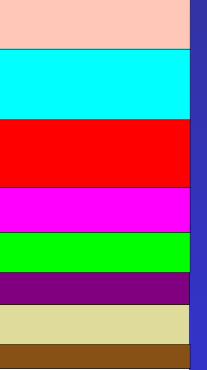
Causes of maternal mortality





Causes of neonatal deaths





- Birth asphyxia (21.1%)
- Pneumonia (19%)
- Neonatal Tetanus (14.1%)
- Birth Injuries (10.6%)
- Prematurity (10.3%)
- Sepsis, meningitis (7.2%)
- Congenital anomalies 11.1%))
- Diarrhoea (1.5%)
- All other (5.1%)

Most of these deaths are preventable or treatable

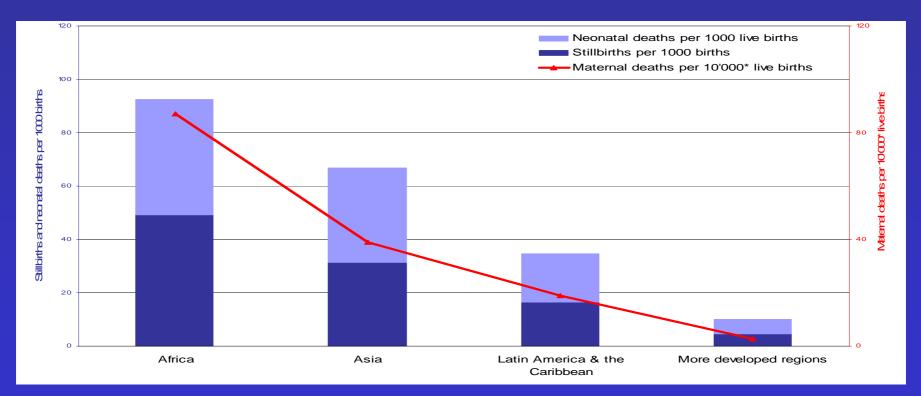




Let us look at evidence

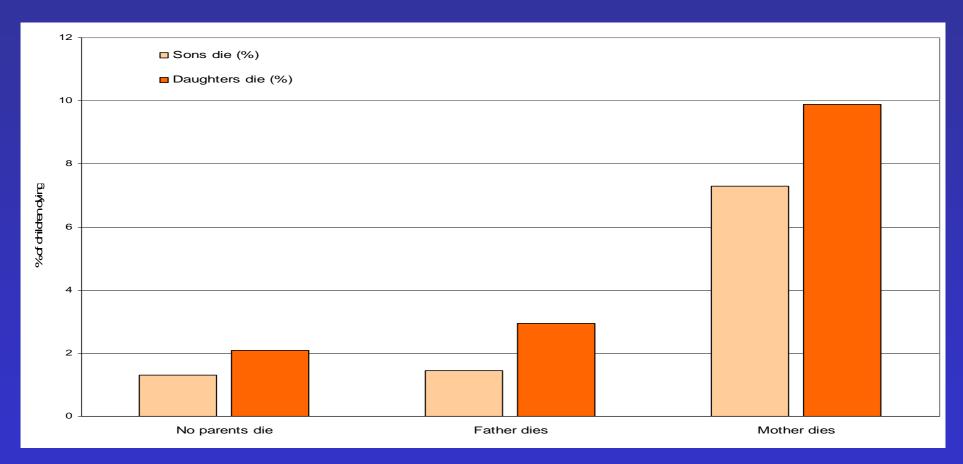


The health of the mother and newborn are inseparable



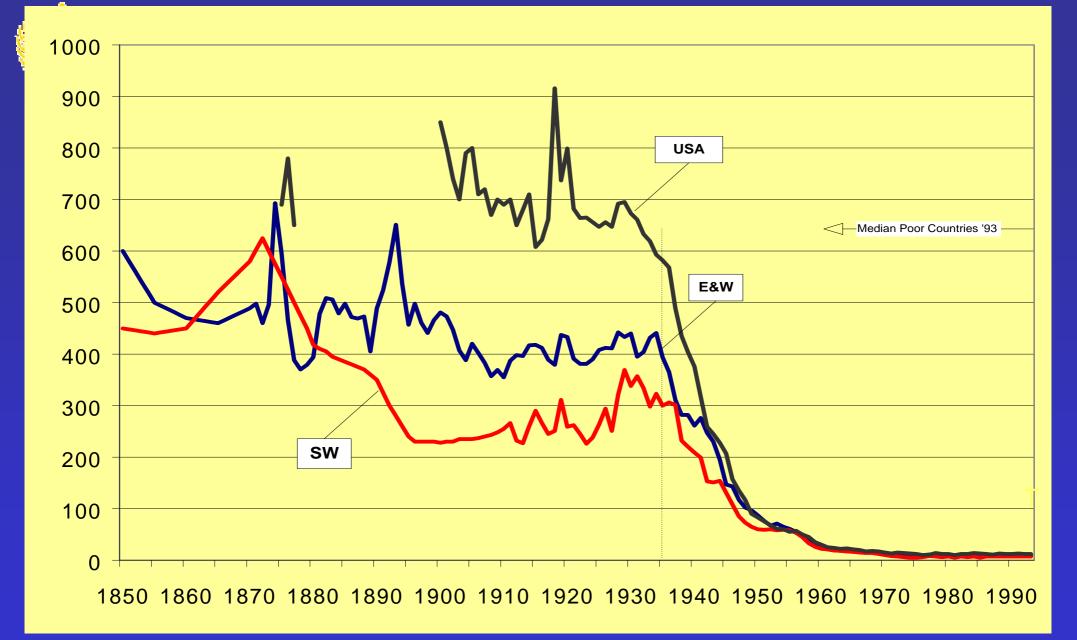


When a parent dies



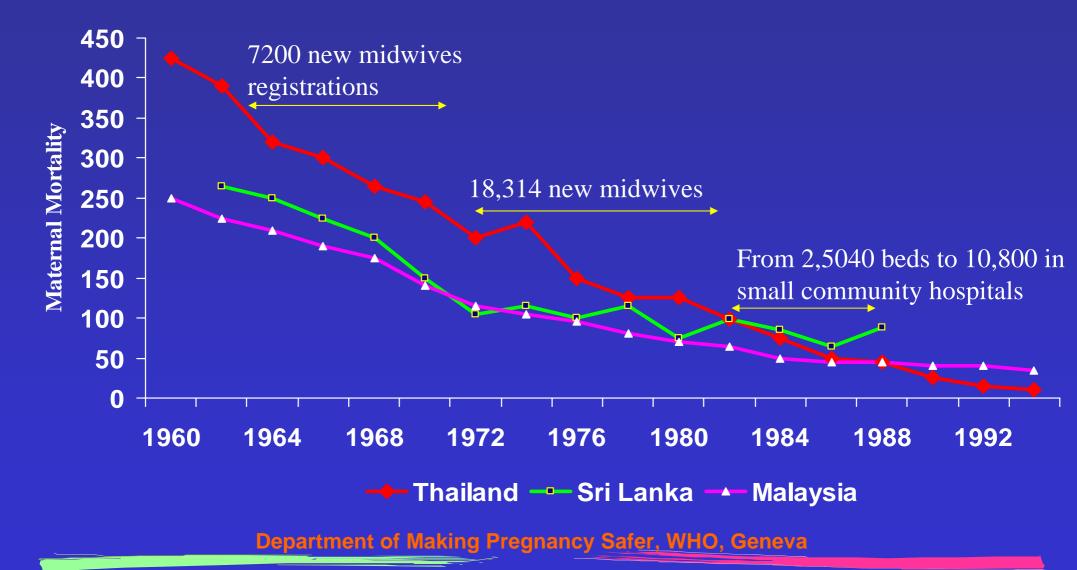
Data from Matlab 1983-89

Source: Strong, M. Health Transition Review 2(2), 1992



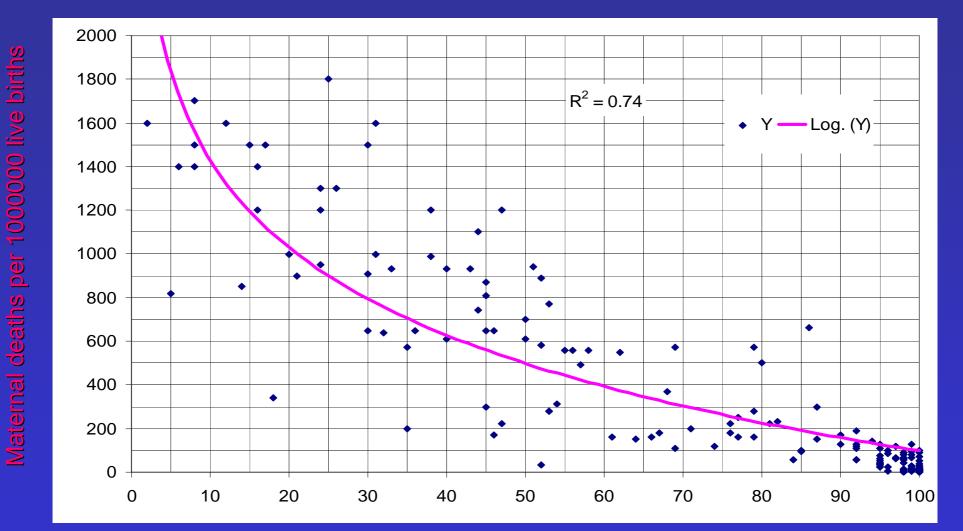


Maternal Mortality since the 1960s in Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Thailand





The higher the proportion of deliveries attended by skilled attendant in a country, the lower the country's maternal mortality ratio

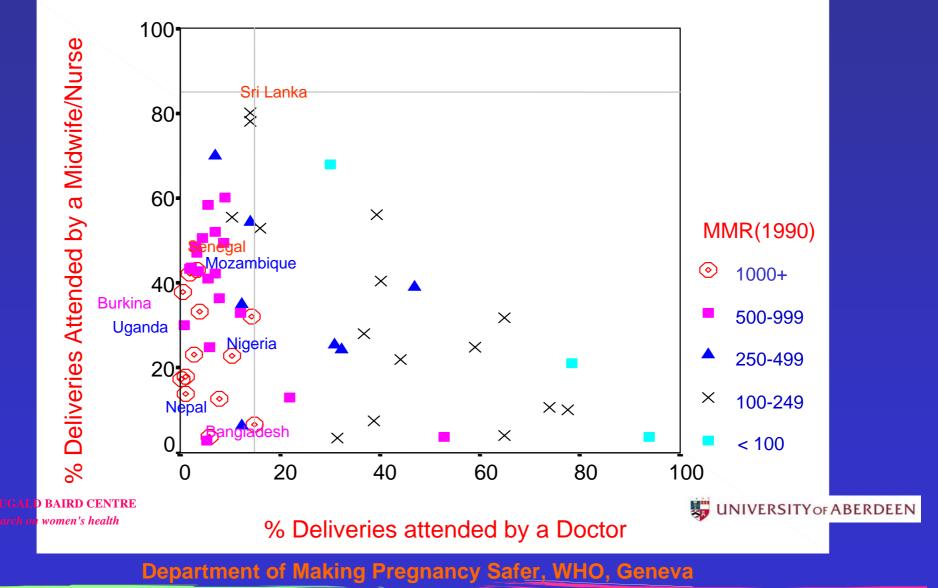


% skilled attendant at delivery



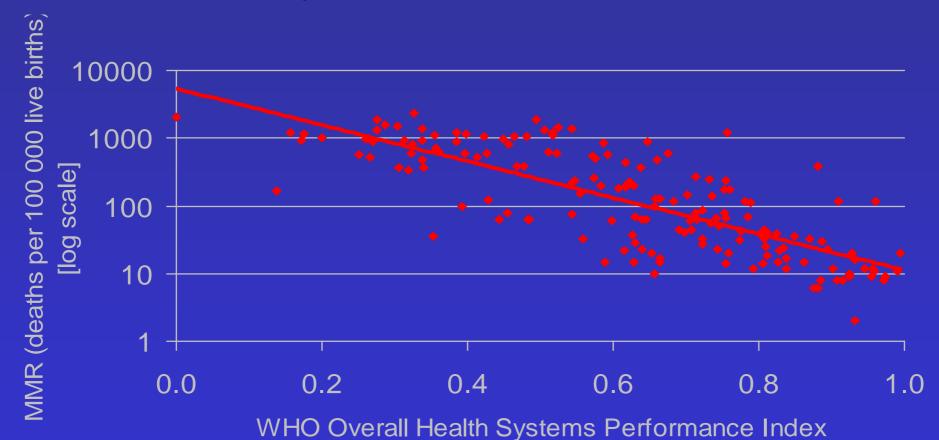
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Partnership Ratio: % Deliveries with Doctor by % Deliveries with Midwife/Nurse



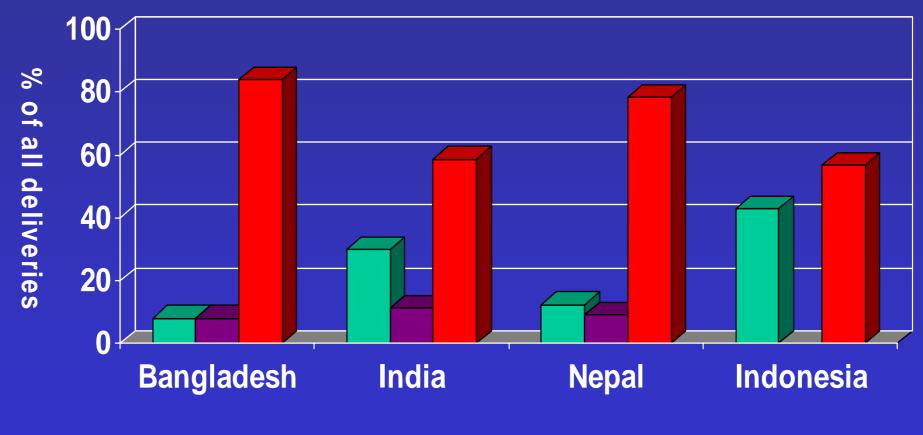


Maternal Mortality Ratio and Health System Performance





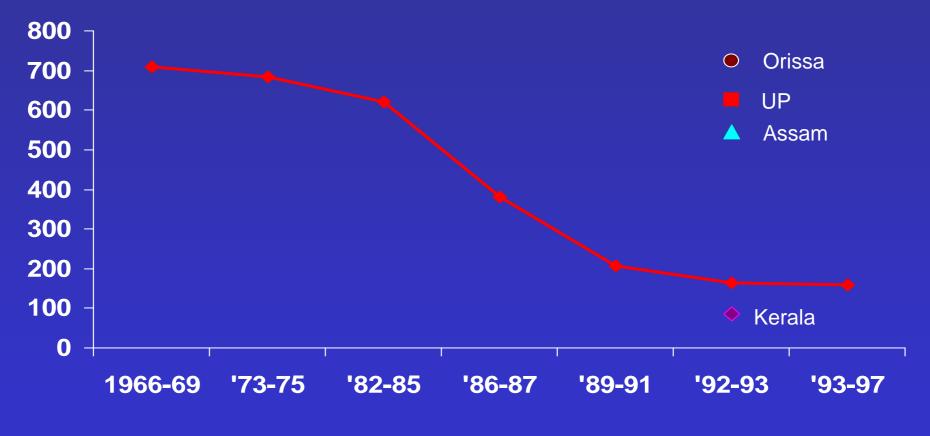
Deliveries conducted by different providers



SA TTBA Others



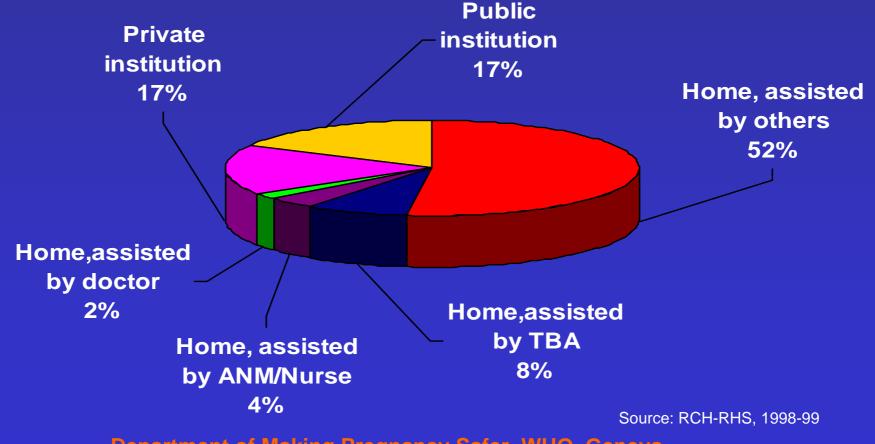
Maternal Mortality Ratio in SAT Hospital, Kerala, 1966-1997



Source: Challenges in Safe Motherhood Initiative in Kerala UNFPA

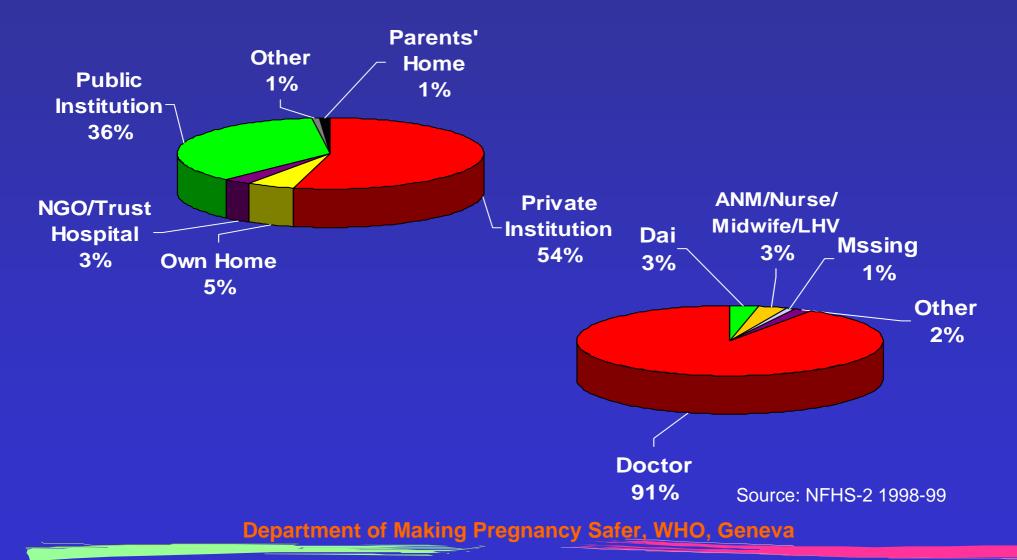


Distribution of deliveries by place of delivery and assistance in case of home delivery India, 1998-99



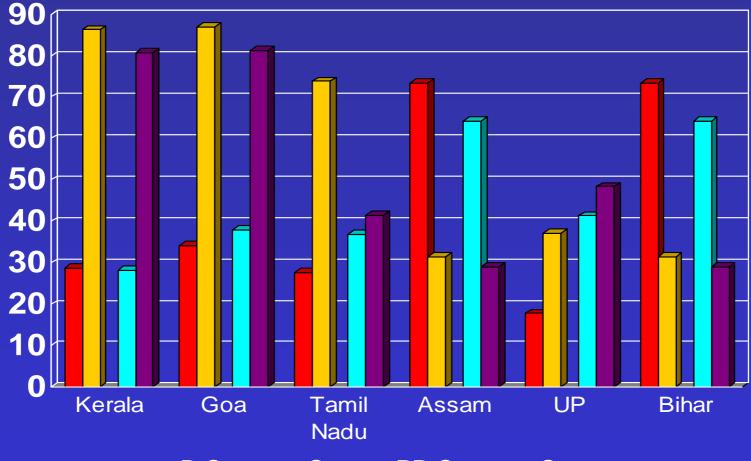


Place of Delivery and Assistance During Delivery Kerala, 1998-99

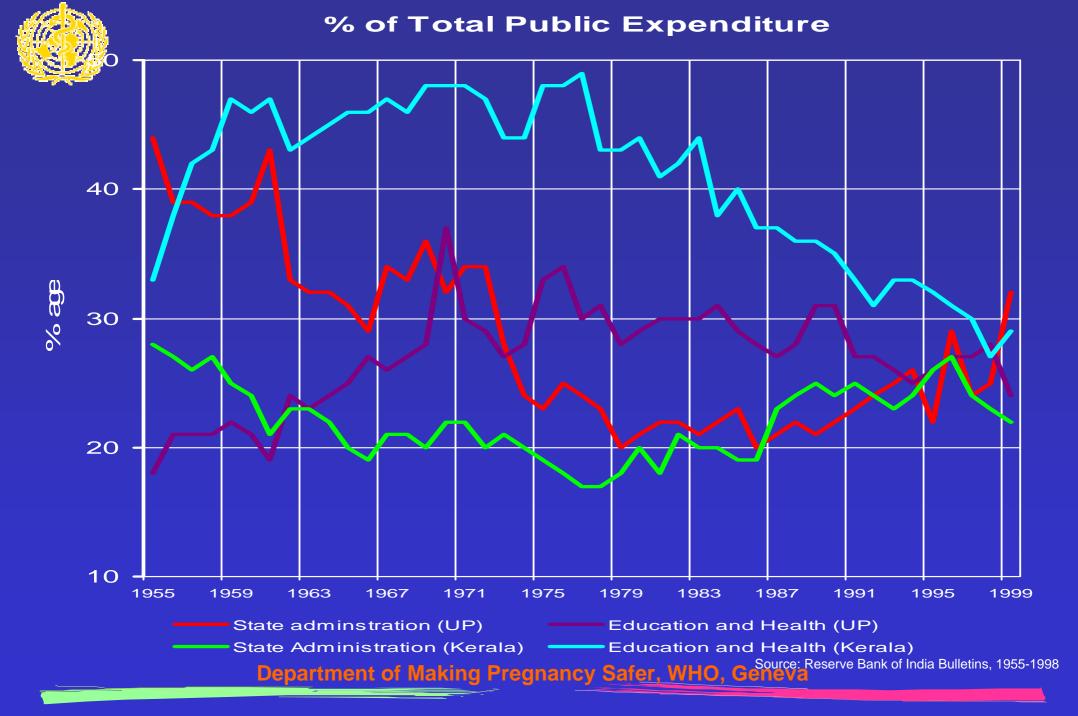




Delivery and Post Delivery Complications and Health Care Seeking Behaviour India, 19988-99

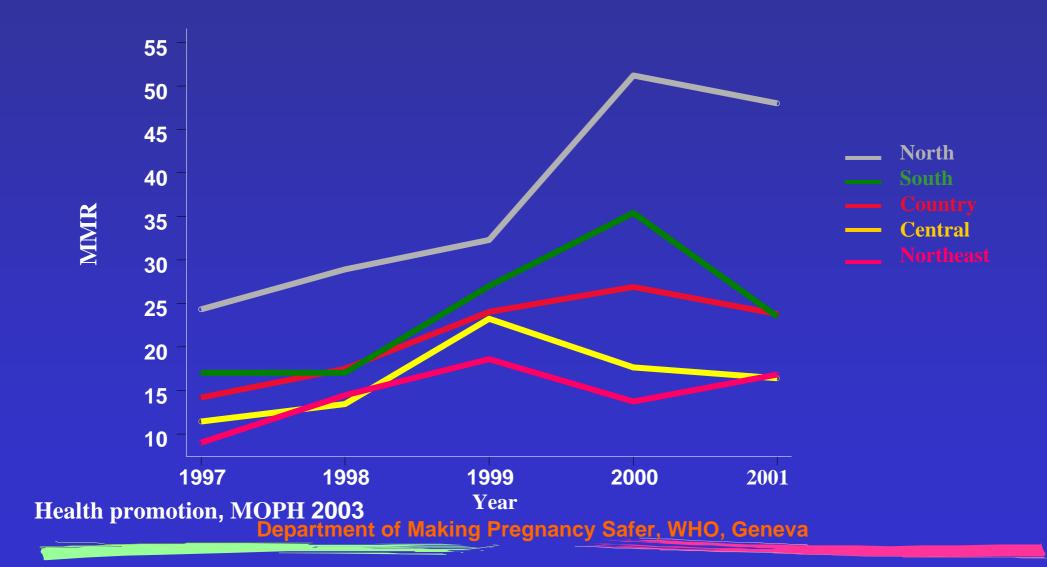


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MMR in Thailand by regions in 1997-2001

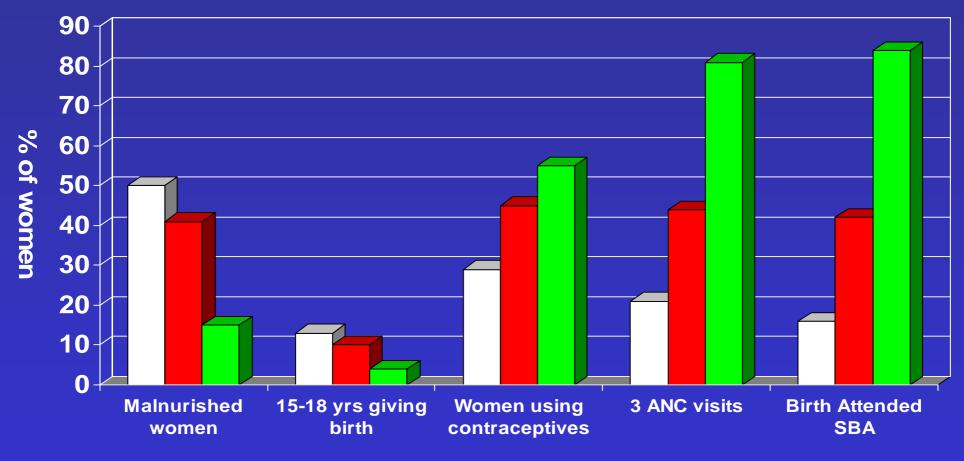






Rich Poor Divide And Investment

Rich Poor Divide: Who should programme target

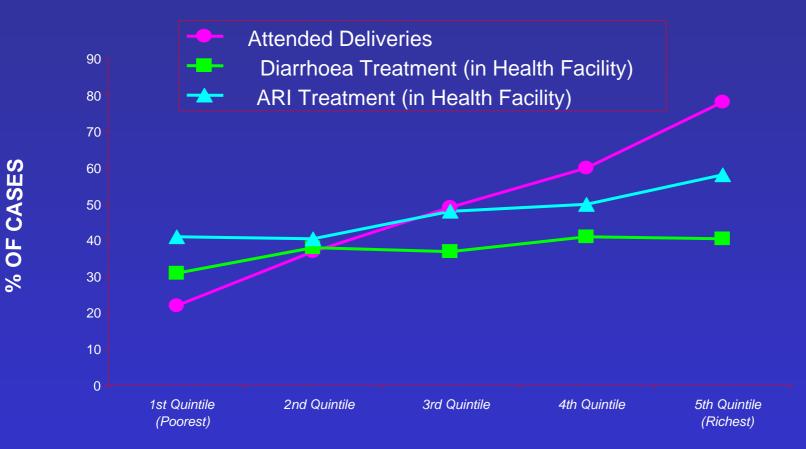


Poorest fifth Middle fifth Richest fifth

Source: Population Reference Bureau 2004



POOR-RICH INEQUALITIES IN ACCESS TO DIFFERENT TYPES OF HEALTH CARE



(unweighted average of 10 developing countries)

Source: World Bank (1999) Safe Motherhood and The World Bank.

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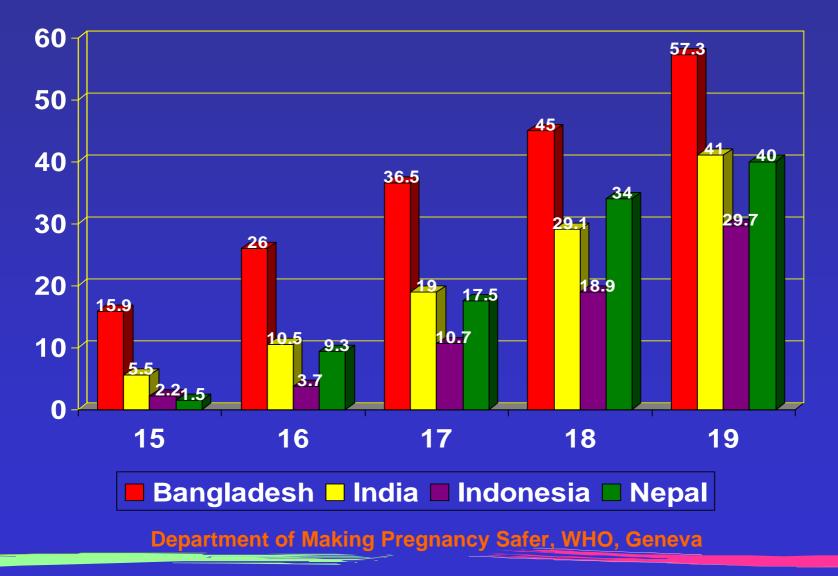




Ground Reality

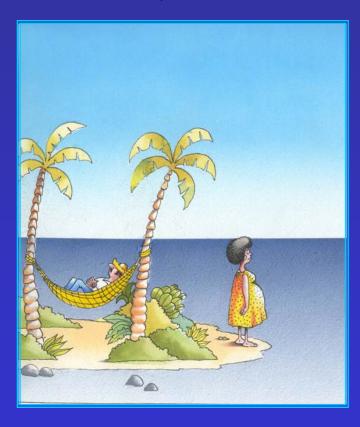


Percentage of women age 15-19 who are mother or currently pregnant, by single years of age





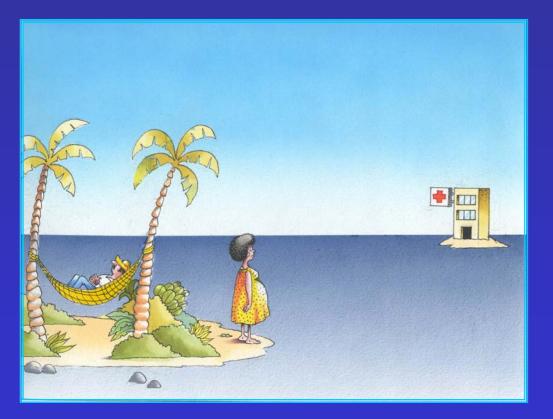
Recognition





Recognition

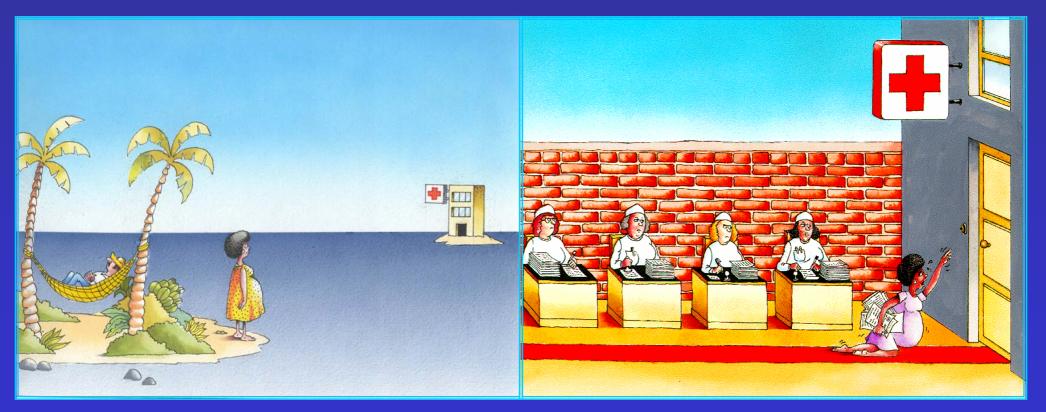
Referral





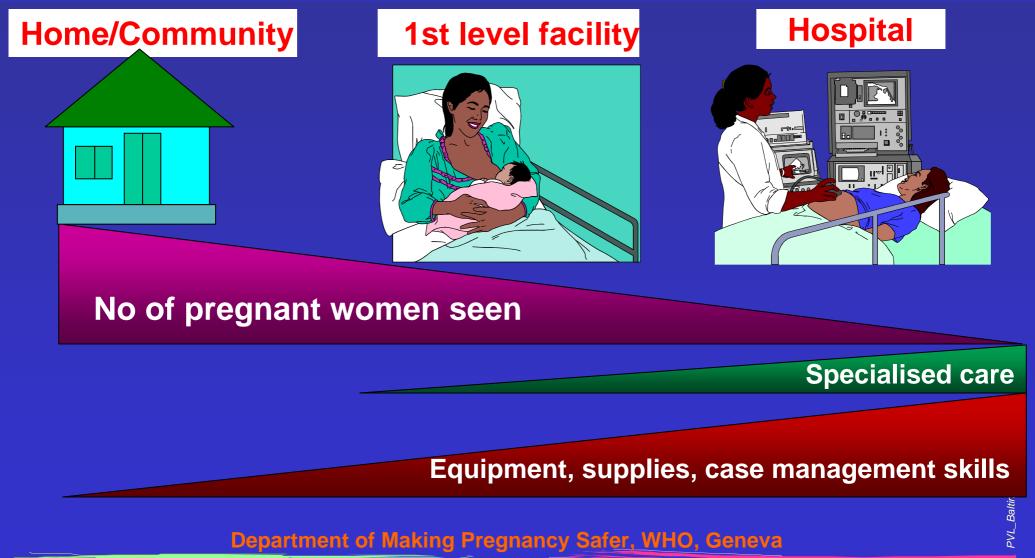


Responsiveness





Where Care for Pregnancy and Childbirth Is Provided?



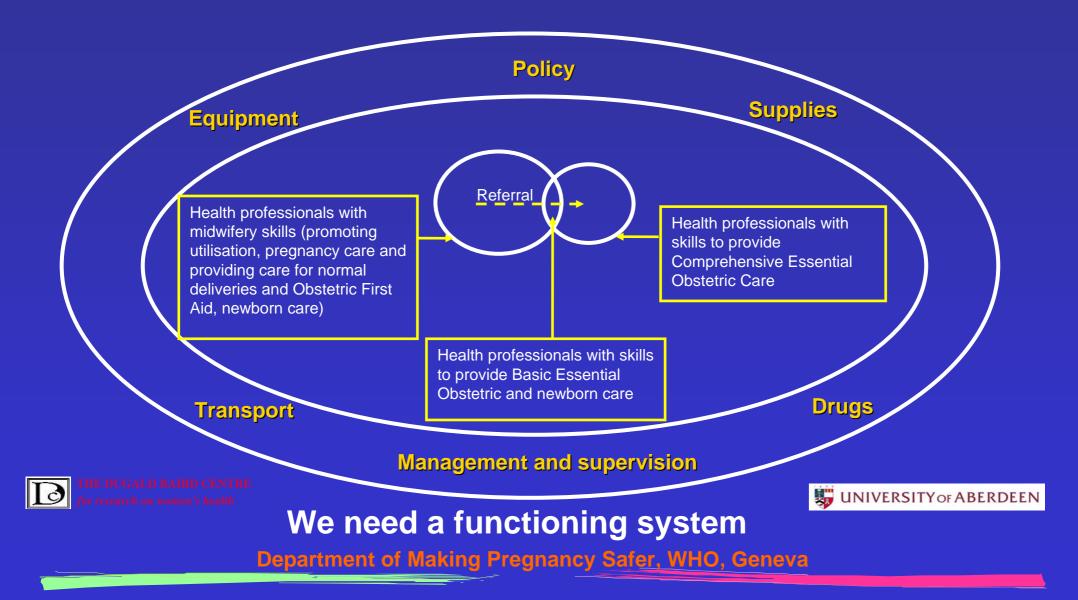




Interventions for safe motherhood

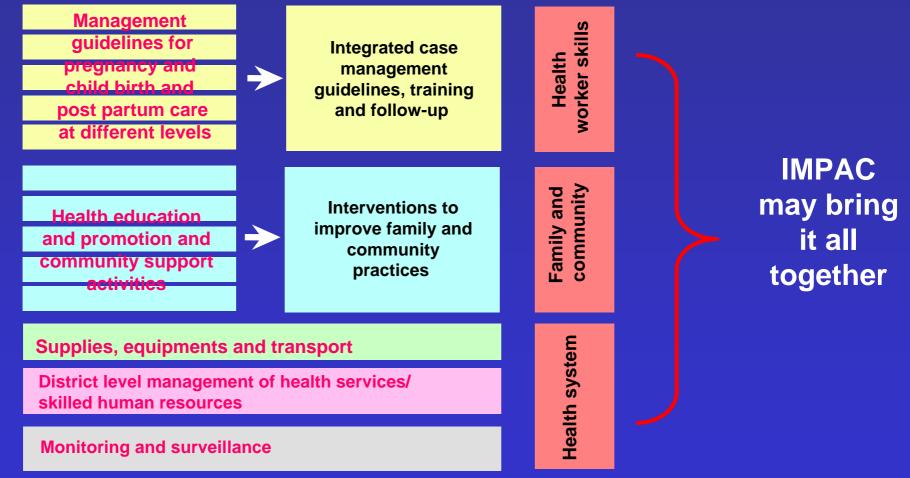


Skilled Care at Every Birth





Integrated Management of Pregnancy and Childbirth





Investment/implementation decisions

Where to invest

- Poorly performing state/province/district with high mortality
- Middle performing with moderate/low mortality
- Well performing with lowest mortality
- Which group
 - Poorest
 - Middle income
 - Richest

Step wise (districts/states) or country wide



To achieve our goals we need



Political Commitment Appropriate investment Right strategy Policy and legislations Public/Private/NGO mix Time



No more poor options for poor people Developing countries are not rich enough to

invest on cheap ideas and strategies

