

EmONC Regional Dissemination: Eastern

Samuel Bosomprah, PhD

Mamaye Ghana Campaign Team,
School of Public Health

Background

- WHO published “*Monitoring Emergency and Obstetric care - A Handbook*” in 2009.
 - ✓ Offers guidance on a set of indicators for monitoring progress in maternal and perinatal deaths interventions
- In 2010, MoH/GHS commissioned a national assessment for EmONC
 - ✓ Aim was to generate information for use in strengthening the health system towards reducing maternal and child mortality
- The 2010 EmONC also serves as a baseline data for MAF implementation

Method

- **Nationwide** cross-sectional facility-based surveys - between April and September 2010
- 12 modules as data collection instruments
- Inclusion criteria - At least 5 deliveries per month in 2009 based on HMIS
- But for Upper West and Northern: At least 1 delivery per month
- In Upper East: At least 1 delivery per month plus 30% of all CHPS chosen at random

How do we define EmONC?

- An evidence-based package of interventions and services that save the lives of mothers and newborns
- For monitoring purposes, this package is defined by 9 signal functions
- A facility's EmONC Status (Basic and Comprehensive) is determined by the signal functions performed in the last 3 months of the survey

EmONC Signal functions

1. Administer parenteral antibiotics
2. Administer a uterotonic agent (for example, parenteral oxytocin)
3. Administer parenteral anticonvulsants for preeclampsia and eclampsia (for example, magnesium sulphate)
4. Remove placenta manually
5. Remove retained products (for example, manual vacuum extraction; dilatation and curettage)
6. Perform assisted vaginal delivery (for example, vacuum extraction)
7. Perform basic neonatal resuscitation (for example, with bag and mask)
8. Perform surgery (for example, caesarean section)
9. Perform blood transfusion

1-7 = Basic; 1-7 + 8&9 = Comprehensive

Why use signal functions?

- Focus on emergencies and live saving services for MNH
- Demonstrate facility functioning
- Stimulate review of policies
- Identify interventions needed
 - Clinical training
 - Supportive Supervision
 - Standardised protocols
 - Distribution of equipment
 - Logistics for drugs and supplies
 - Community mobilisation

UNICEF/WHO/UNFPA EmONC Indicators

- Availability
 - Are there enough facilities providing EmONC?
 - Are they well distributed?
- Utilisation
 - Are enough women using these facilities?
 - Are women with obstetric complications using these facilities?
 - Are sufficient critical services being provided?
- Quality of Care
 - Is the quality of the service adequate?

Are EmONC regional reports worth such human and financial investment?

NO



if the reports will just be nice colourful knick-knack

YES



if they will:

strengthen national policies for women and newborn

increase public expenditures for women and newborn

be instrumental in putting women and newborn high in the national development agenda

OK, but how to make it happen?

EmONC results must be fully used for evidence-based social mobilization and advocacy purpose by:

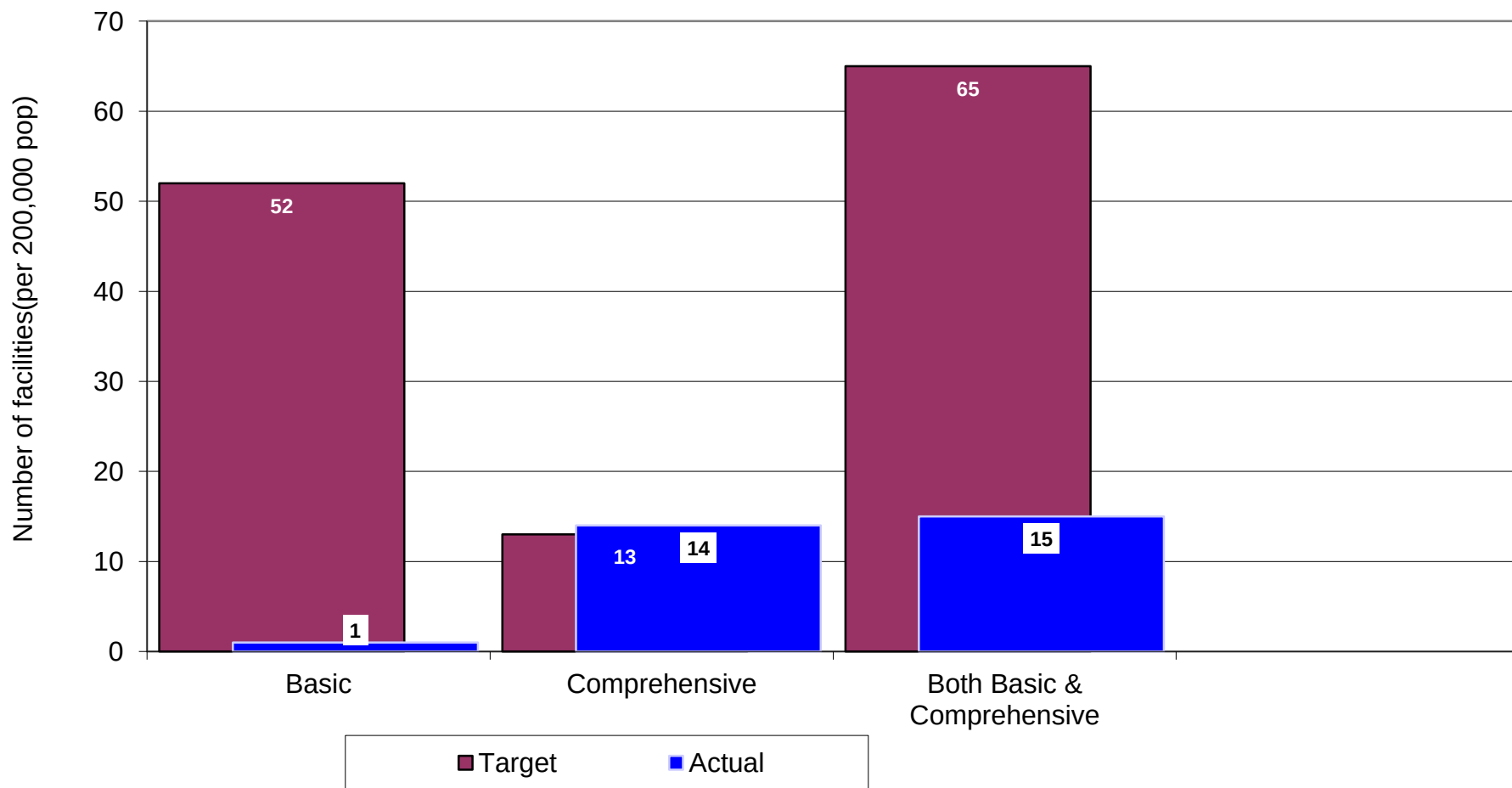
Effectively communicating EmONC findings

Developing additional analysis to inform key National Priorities

Stimulating strategic stakeholders to use EmONC findings

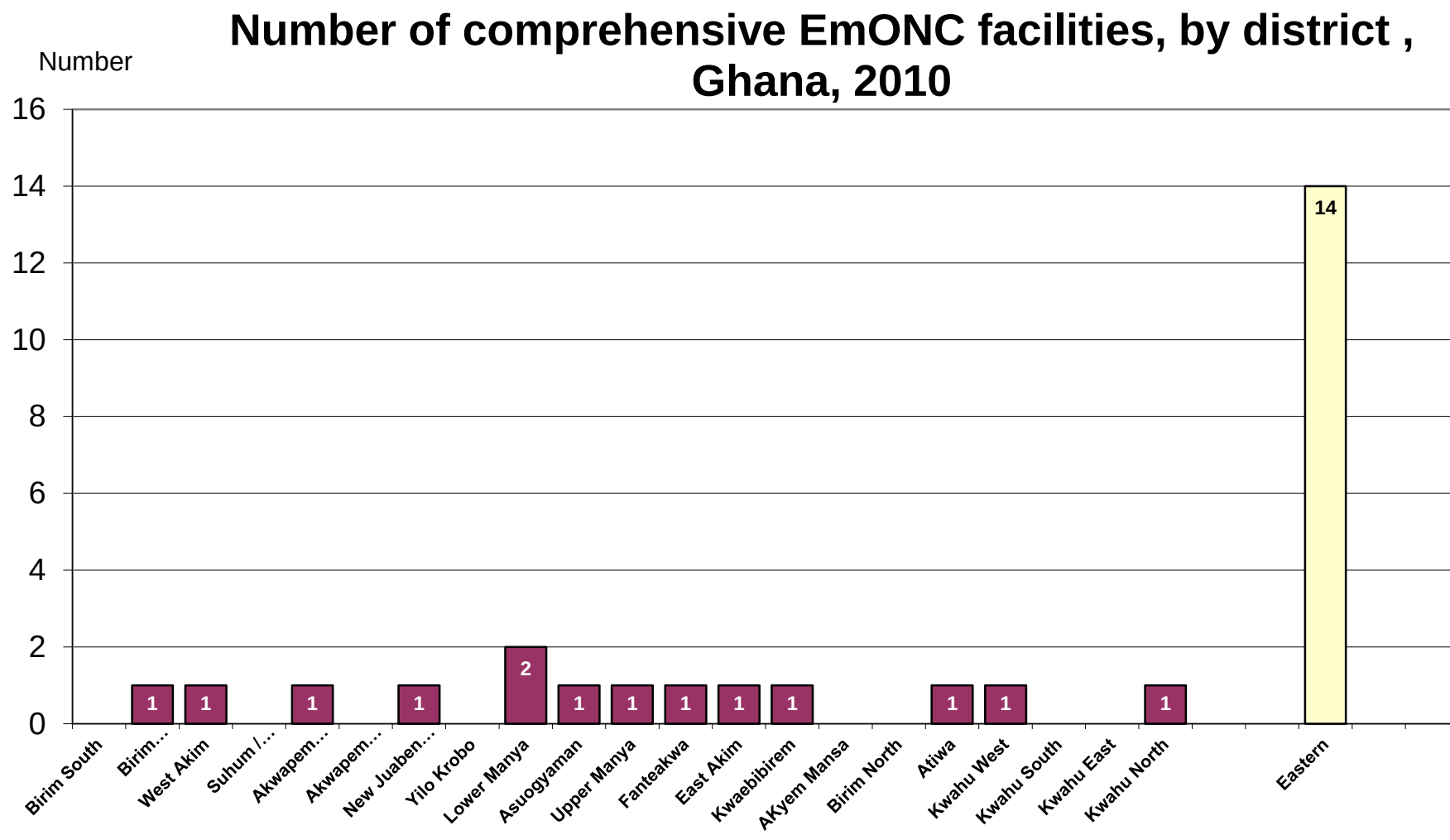
EmONC shows that: Eastern region has a gap of 50 EmONC facilities (National standards recommend five EmONC facilities for every 200,000 people, at least one of which is a comprehensive facility (Pop=2,596,013) BUT **outperform Comprehensive standard**

Numbers of EmONC facilities per 200,000 population, Eastern Region



EmONC
shows
that:

Eastern region has adequate Comprehensive EmONC facilities

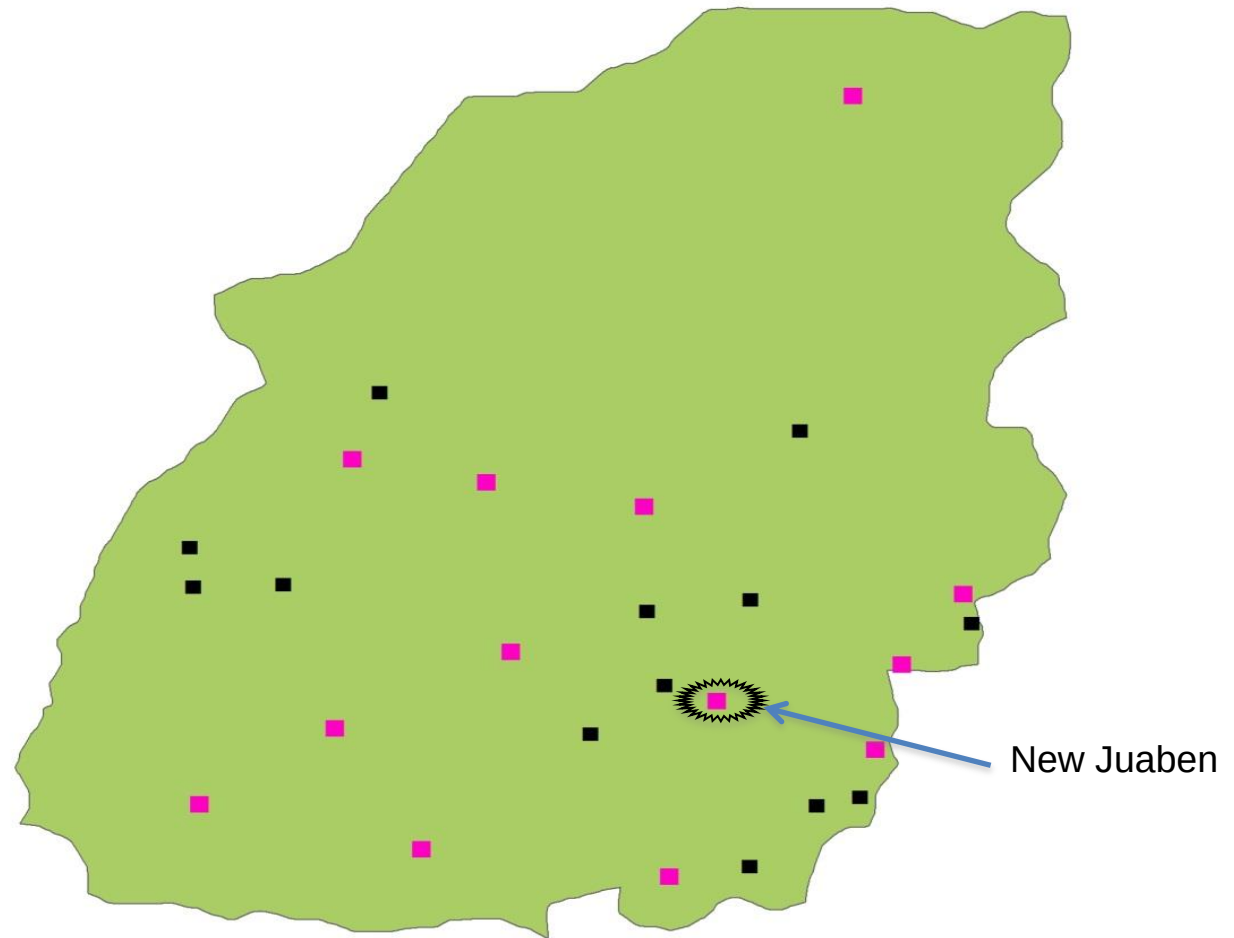


Spatial distribution of EmONC facilities

EASTERN

EmONC status

- Comprehensive
- Basic
- Partially functioning



Note

Missing 5 facilities:
1 CEmONC, 1 BEmONC,
and 3 partial EmONC

Source

Administrative boundaries:
GADM v1.0, March 2009

0 25 50 100 150
Kilometers



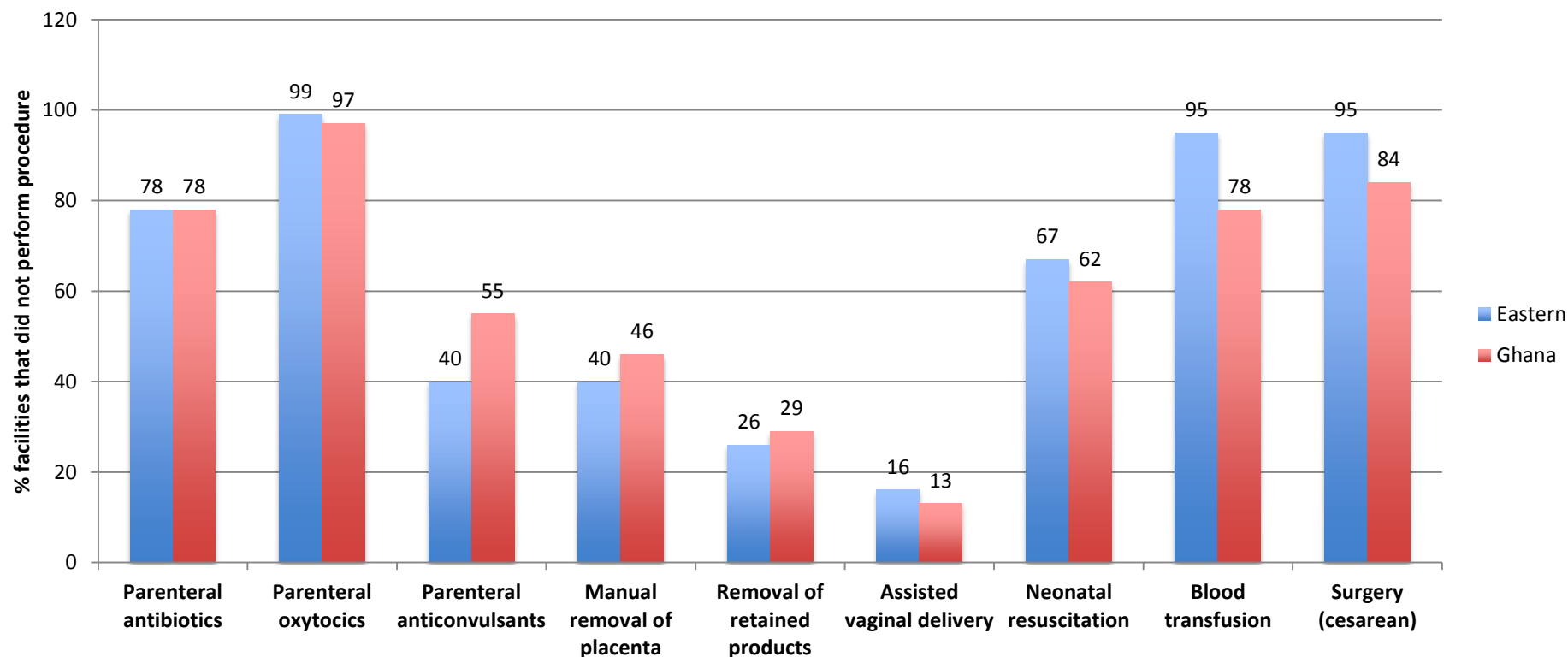
EmONC
shows:

Low coverage of manual Removal of placenta, Removal of retained products and Parenteral anticonvulsants among facilities that performed deliveries.

What should be done?

- ✓ Refresher Training
- ✓ Supportive Supervision

Level of non-performance of the 9 signal functions (3 months prior to survey), 2010, Eastern Region



EmONC
shows
that:

the proportion of expected births attended in facilities is low: $44,026 / 70,092 = 63\%$ (Recommended = 80%)

% Supervised
deliveries

❑ Implications

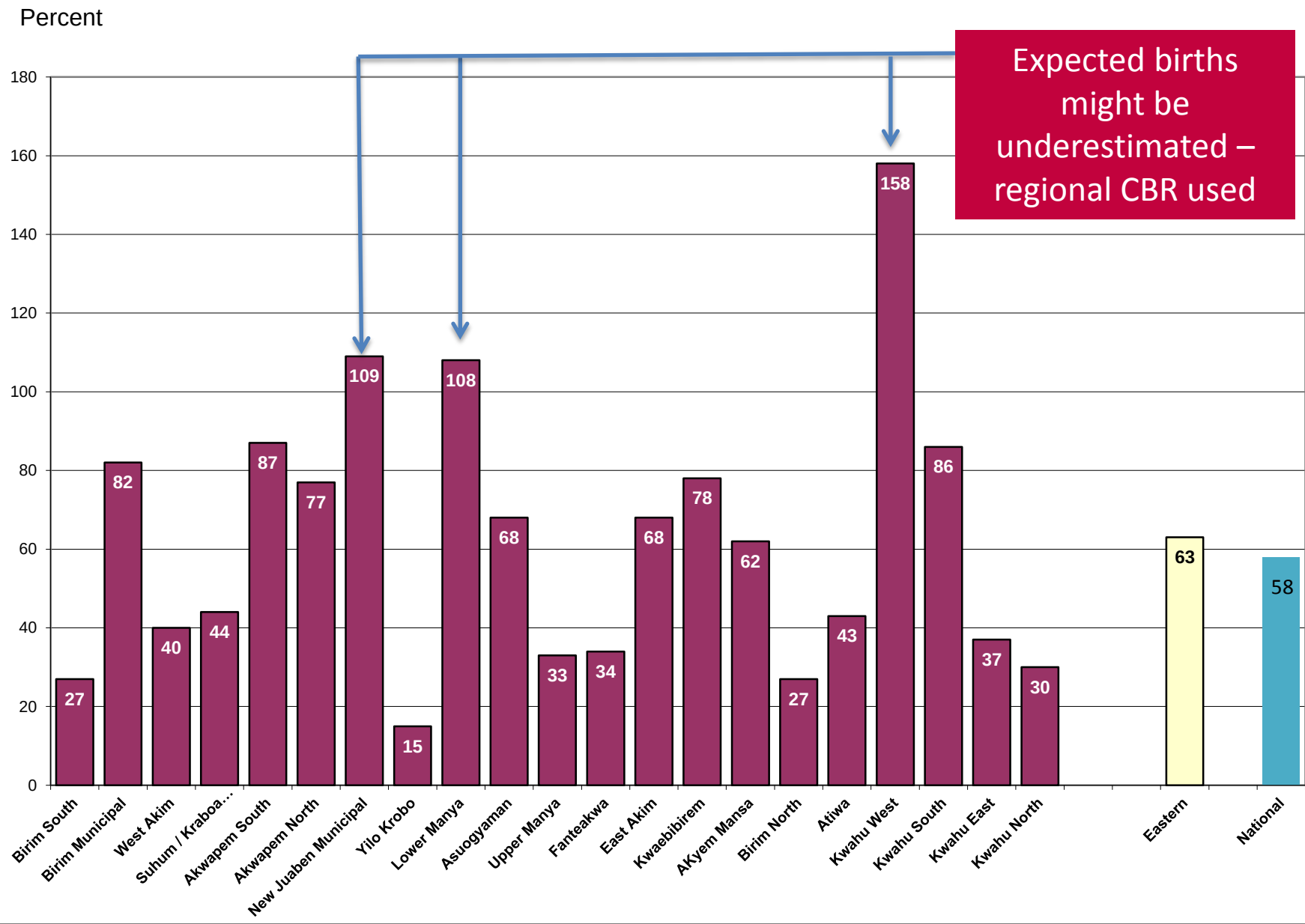
- ✓ Increased gap between the rich and poor in terms of use of obstetric care; skilled assistance is essential to safe delivery care.

❑ What should be done

- ✓ Step up community education on the safety reasons for skilled assistance
- ✓ Locate EmONC facilities closer to where people live
- ✓ Assure communities of quality of care in the facility
- ✓ Free maternity services to remove “cost” barrier

Note: 15 percent of the expected births **70,092** will result in obstetric complications (=10,514)

Percentage of expected births attended in all facilities, by district , Ghana, 2010



EmONC
shows
that:

the proportion of women with expected major direct
obstetric complications treated in facilities is low: <sup>Met need for
EmONC</sup>
4,729 / 10,514 = 45% (minimum acceptable level is 100%)

□ Implications

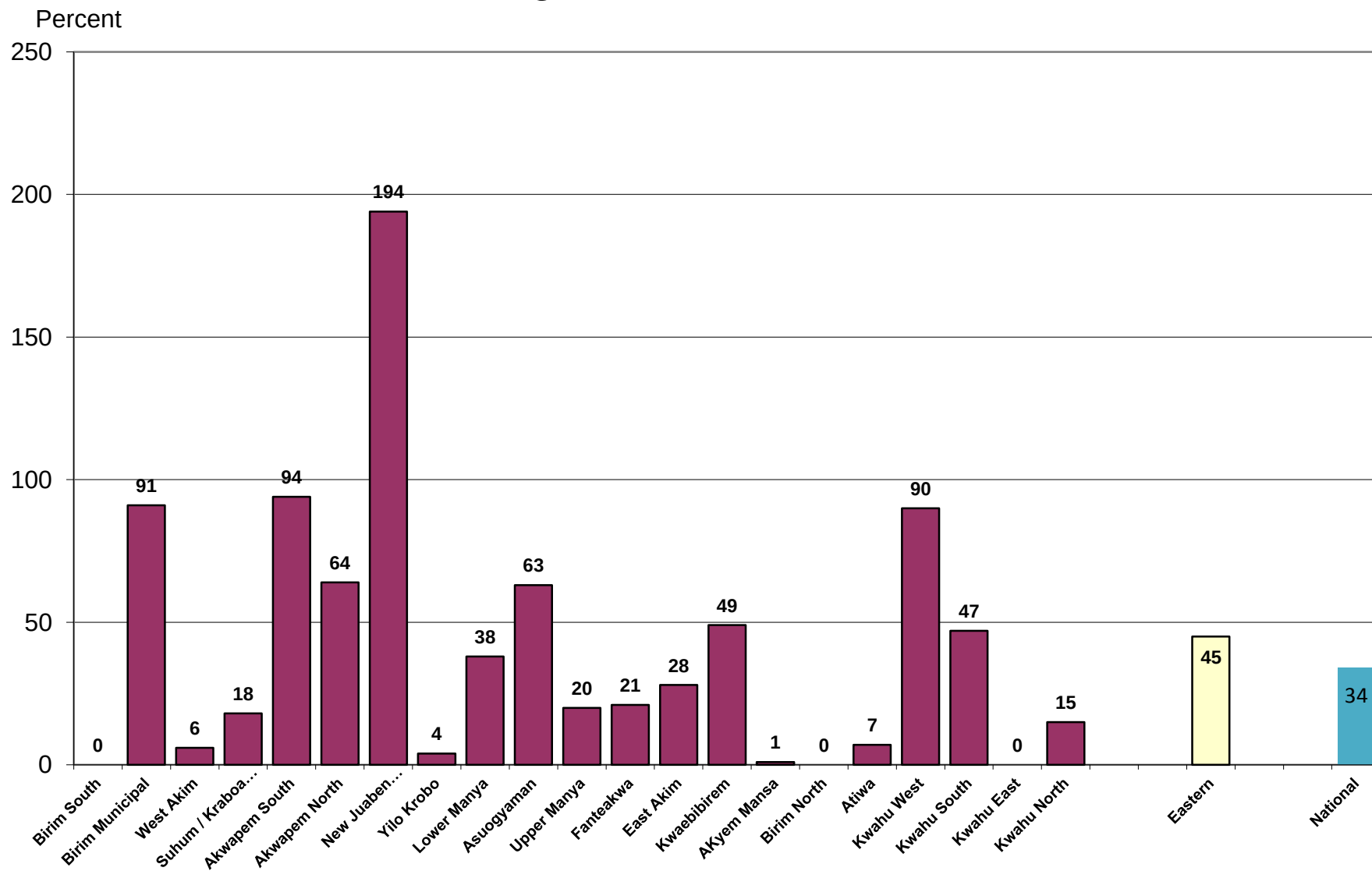
✓ Increased risk of “community” maternal deaths

□ What should be done

- ✓ Locate EmONC facilities closer to where people live
- ✓ Assure communities of quality of care in the facility

Note: Some of the direct complications treated in facility
4,729 have died

Percentage of women with expected major direct obstetric complications treated in all facilities , by district , Eastern Region, Ghana, 2010



“Met need” is a more refined measure of the use of EmONC than “Proportion of all births in EmONC health facilities”, as it addresses whether the women who really need life-saving obstetric care receive it.

EmONC
shows
that:

the proportion of obstetric complications that led
directly to maternal death is high: $49/4,729=1.04\%$
(max acceptable rate<1%)

DOCFR

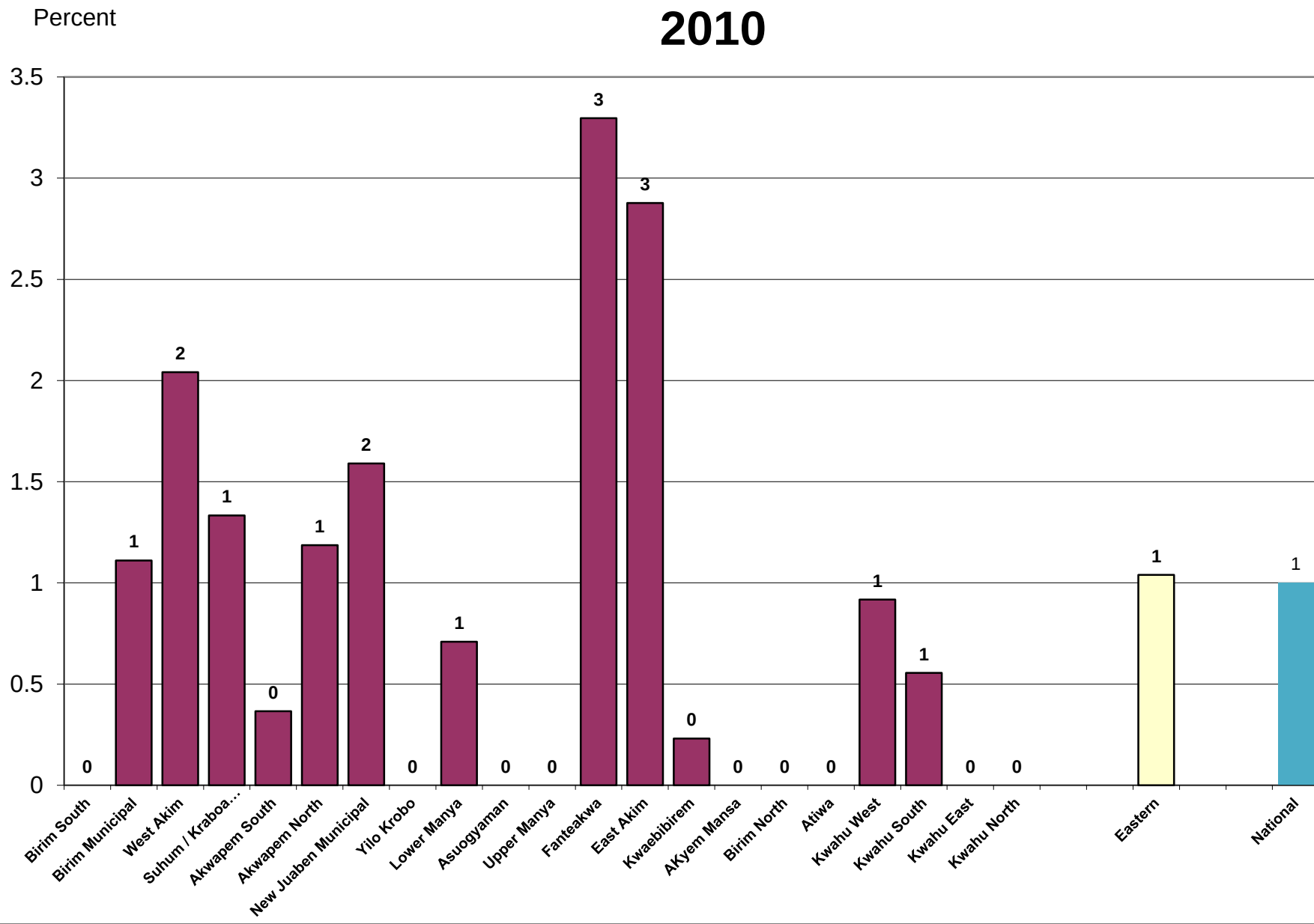
❑ Implications

- ✓ Increased household poverty and reduced child survival rates

❑ What should be done

- ✓ Mobilise community to access facilities
- ✓ Locate Basic EmONC facilities closer to the people
- ✓ Improve quality of care in the facility

Direct obstetric case fatality rate (DOCFR) in all facilities , by district , Eastern Region, Ghana, 2010



So for district planning/budgeting

- ❑ Know the number of live births, a proxy for all births or pregnancies, in your district
- ❑ when data on the numbers of live births are absent, estimate them from total expected births = population x crude birth rate.
- ❑ when district CBR is not available use regional data - Eastern CBR=2.7%

EmONC
shows
that:

The fraction of deliveries that led to fresh stillbirths+death occurring within 24hrs after delivery is high: $642 / 44,026 = 15$ per 1,000 live births

- ❑ Implications

- ✓ Increased risk of neonatal mortality

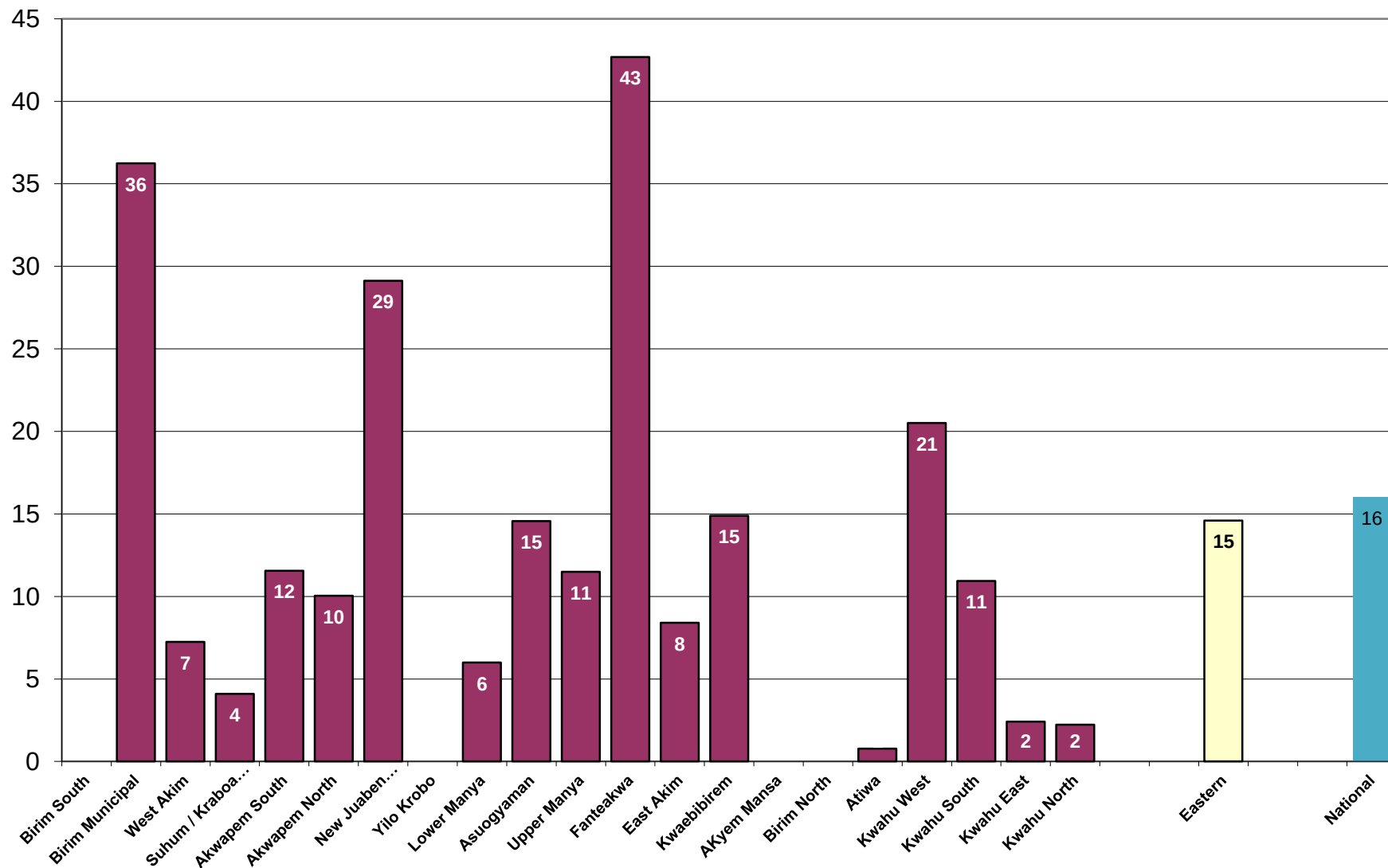
- ❑ What should be done

- ✓ availability and use of good-quality obstetric care and neonatal resuscitation

Note: Some of the births 44,026 in the facility have died (Recall %SD Indicator)

Intrapartum and very early neonatal death rate in all facilities , by district , Ghana, 2010

Per 1,000 live births



EmONC
shows
that:

Use of Partograph is low in Maternities in Eastern region

❑ Implications

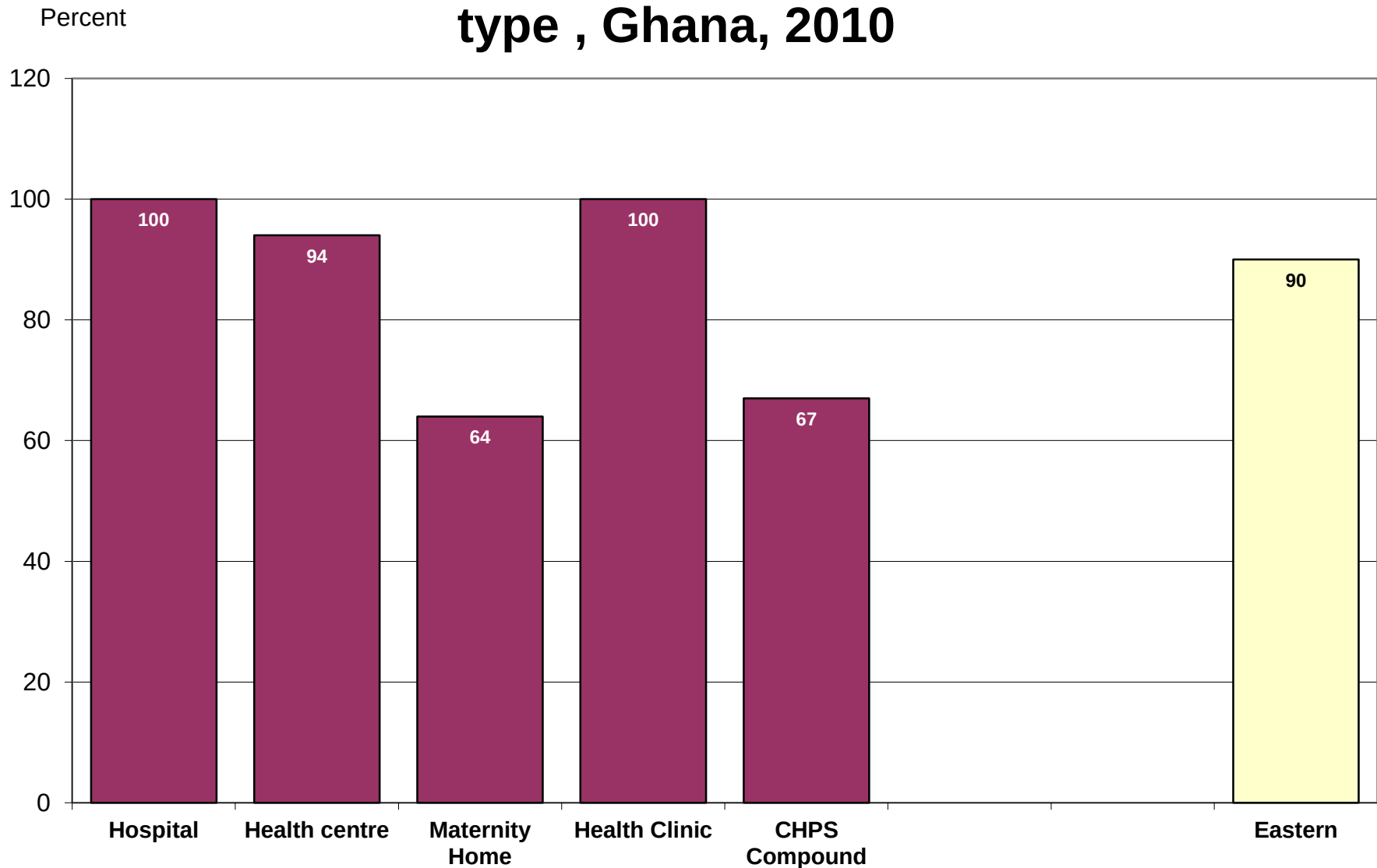
- ✓ Good management of labour,
- ✓ Good clinical decision,
- ✓ Reduced risk of death

❑ What should be done

- ✓ GHS/MOH should encourage and enforce use of Partographs in all facilities

“Use Partograph for ALL women who report to a health facility early in the first stage of labour”... WHO/GHS

Percentage of facilities that used partograph in the last 3 months prior to the survey, by facility type , Ghana, 2010



EmONC
shows
that:

All skilled birth attendance in all facilities including CHPS practiced AMTSL

❑ Implications

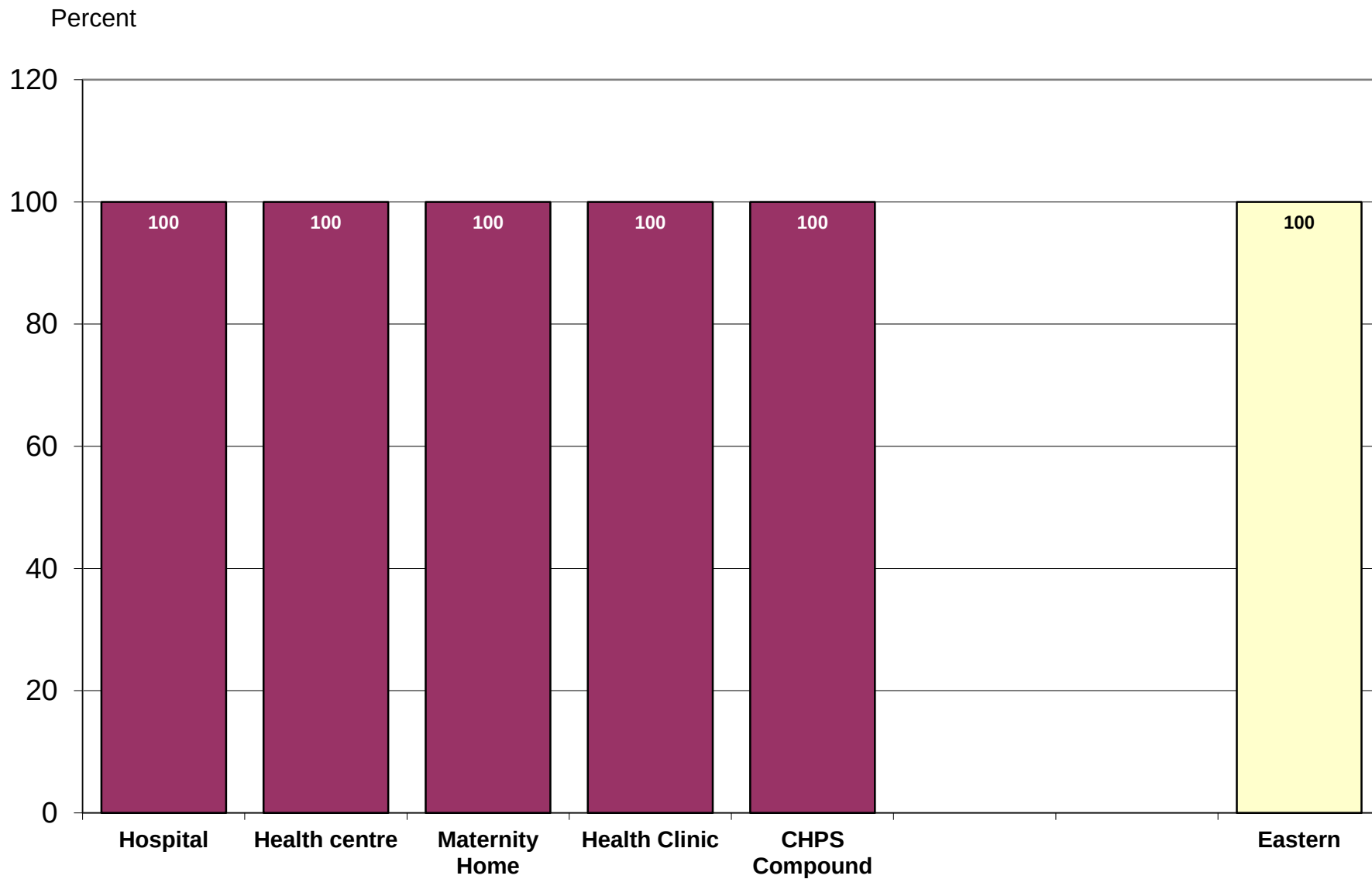
- ✓ Reduced risk of maternal death due to PPH

❑ What should be done

- ✓ Consolidate the gains
- ✓ Encourage the practice of AMTSL in all facilities

“Every woman should be offered AMTSL as a means of reducing the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage”...FIGO/ICM 2003 Joint Statement

Percentage of facilities that practiced AMTSL, by facility type , Ghana, 2010



Key messages

- Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care is a national health priority
- Use the EmONC findings at all major national/sub national events to negotiate/appeal for **increase resources for women and newborn health in your district**
- Develop additional analysis to inform key district priorities

Thank you