STRENGTHENING LINKAGES BETWEEN MALARIA & MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

By

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Presentation Outline

• Background
• Current linkage between National Malaria Elimination Programme & Family Health Department
• Requirements for continuous and active linkages between NMEP/FHD.
• Recommendations.
Background

• Malaria is a Public Health Problem in Nigeria

• Responsible for 63% of all clinic attendances in Nigeria

• Affects all age groups.

• Pregnant women and Children under the age of 5 years are more vulnerable

• Associated with 11% of all maternal deaths and 70.5% of morbidity in pregnant women

• Cause 25% of under five mortality.
Effect of Malaria in Pregnancy

Malaria may cause:
- Anaemia in Pregnancy
- Abortion/Miscarage.
- Preterm deliveries
- Low birth weight
- Still birth
- Death
Causes of Maternal Death

- Anemia 11%
- Malaria 11%
- Obstructed labour 11%
- Unsafe abortion 11%
- Toxemia/Eclampsia 11%
- Infection 17%
- Haemorrhage 23%
- Others 5%

11%
Causes of Deaths in U5s in Nigeria

- Malaria: 24%
- Pneumonia: 20%
- Diarrhoea: 16%
- Measles: 6%
- HIV/AIDS: 5%
- Neonatal Causes: 26%
- Others: 3%

- Pneumonia: 20%
Current linkage between NMEP & Family Health Department

A. Policies/Strategic plans/Guidelines.

1. Integrated Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (IMNCH) Strategy revised 2013

   • a framework to guide acceleration for the attainment of MDGs 4 and 5
   • for reduction of disease burden using integrated high impact and cost effective MNCH interventions.
   • It is compilation of evidence based interventions for implementation
Priority Actions in the IMNCH Strategy

- Focused Antenatal care
- Intrapartum care
- Emergency obstetrics and newborn care
- Routine postnatal care
- Management of common childhood illnesses
- New born care
- Infant and young child feeding
- Prevention of malaria using LLINs and IPT
Current linkage between NMEP & Family Health Department contd

- Priority Actions in the IMNCH Strategy contd
- Immunization plus
- PMTCT
- Management of common childhood illness and care of HIV exposed or infected children
- Water, sanitation and hygiene

2. Focused Antenatal Care (FANC) Guideline is an entry point to other critical services i.e Malaria - Malaria in Pregnancy falls under the Health promotion component of Focused Ante-natal Care.

3. Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (EMONC) Manuals (ELSS, LSS & MLSS) for Doctors, Nurse/Midwives and Community Health Extension Workers
Current linkage between NMEP & CH Division, Family Health contd

3. Integrated Management of Childhood illnesses (IMCI) which was adopted in 1996.
   a. Logistics of commodities and equipment availability
      • Medicines
      • Rapid Diagnostic Test kits for malaria diagnosis
   
   b. Case management
      • Capacity building
      • Community IMCI – promotion of 19 key household practices including LLINs use
Current linkage between NMEP & CH Division, Family Health contd

c. Implementation of IMCI
   Development of training documents
   Collaborations in IMCI package implementation

4. Integrated Community Case Management (iCCM)
   • Jointly adopted 3 major childhood diseases
     Malaria, Pneumonia and Diarrhea for implementation in
     the iCCM guideline 2012.
Current linkage between NMEP & Family Health Department.

B) Coordination mechanism

• Malaria in Pregnancy Working group established 2013 comprising of technical officers from both RH and CH divisions.
• NMEP is a member of the National Reproductive Health Technical Working Group
• Member of the Core Technical Committee on IMNCH
• Member of the National Task Force on iCCM
Current linkage between NMEP & FHD

C) Service Provision

1. Review of Guidelines

• Focused Antenatal Care (FANC) Guidelines in 2008.
• NMEP involved in the Finalization of Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (EmONC) Manuals (ELSS, LSS & MLSS) for Doctors, Nurse/Midwives and CHEWs
• Jointly developed iCCM Implementation guide in 2013
• Review of Malaria in Pregnancy (MIP) Strategies & Guidelines.
2. Capacity building on Integrated Community Case Management (iCCM)

- Jointly involve in capacity building of Community Based Health Workers to increase coverage of ICCM. (treatment and referral of cases)
- Jointly carried out TOTs using developed National iCCM training packages for public sector health facilities. (WHO/RAcE - Abia & Niger, UNICEF/EU-Adamawa & Kebbi, SFH-Ebonyi & Benue.)
Current linkage between NMEP & Family Health Department.

   • Jointly adopted biannual implementation of a week long event in 2010 that delivers selected high impact cost effective interventions to mothers and children countrywide.
   • Selected interventions include Vitamin A supplementation, Deworming, Fe-folate, Nutritional screening, Immunization IPT and LLINs Distribution.
   • NMEP is part of the logistics working group which ensures availability of LLINs for MNCHW.

4. Inclusion of SP in maternal health commodities within the implementation of UN Commission on Live Saving Commodities.
Malaria/MNCH service requirements
For continuous active linkage between NMEP/FHD there should be:

• Availability of appropriate and adequate infrastructure at public HFs.

• Availability of NMEP/FHD Drugs, equipments & supplies for services. (effective logistic system)

• Adequate human & financial resources

• Human resource development – appropriate skill mix, quality & quantity

• Effective referral mechanisms, linkages & collaboration among the two programs
Recommendations to strengthening linkage

• NMEP/FHD to work closely to support policy & tools implementation
• Strengthen coordination mechanisms
• Collaboration of NMEP and FHD in routine logistics in maternal health commodities to increase access to all interventions IPT, LLINs and SP during ANC.
• Leveraging resources for implementation of Malaria in Pregnancy and Child health interventions- iCCM.
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