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Newborn health content in country IMNCI and iCCM materials and job aids

Findings and recommendations from a
review in seven MCSP-supported countries

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Presentation Outline

- Background
- Objective
- Methods
- Findings and recommendations



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Background

Why conduct this review?

- Over 100 countries have adapted and implemented IMCI, but effective coverage at scale is rarely achieved
- iCCM brought services to communities
- Countries have made various adaptations
- Inclusion of newborn care in IMCI initially focused on the outpatient setting
- Gradually elements of in-patient newborn health (NBH) were included

Why conduct this review?

- WHO/UNICEF recommendations on what NBH elements to include at the primary health care level expanded over the years as new evidence emerged
 - Original algorithms in the 90's did not include care at the time of birth and first week of life
 - Emphasis has been on delivery of service through the formal health system
 - With greater emphasis on NBH, strong recommendation for adaptation of IMCI & ICCM to include major killers in the 0-7 days
- Little understanding of what the 'N' constitutes in IMNCI in countries

Objective of the review

- To understand the newborn content of country IMNCI and iCCM materials, focusing on elements related to:
 - Essential newborn care
 - Postnatal care
 - Care for babies with low birth weight
 - Breastfeeding and support to mothers on feeding
 - Management of possible serious bacterial infection (PSBI)
 - Care during referral

Methods

- Selected MCSP countries
 - IMCI: DRC, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Zambia
 - iCCM: Ethiopia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Nepal
- Desk review of IMCI and iCCM materials
- Workshop to validate preliminary findings
- Key informant interviews
- *Limitation: Focus was on the content, not the actual practice/implementation*

Research questions

- What is the specific content related to:
 - Essential newborn care?
 - Pre-discharge PNC for newborns?
 - Identification and management of PSBI?
 - Care and management of low birthweight babies?
- Are referral criteria clearly indicated where appropriate? Are aspects of care pre-referral and during referral included?
- Are the specific contents complete and accurate? Do they meet the WHO and global standards for newborn care?

Data collection tools

- Self-administered content assessment tool
- Detailed content assessment tool (for selected care components)
- Key informant interview guide

IMNCI documents reviewed

Ethiopia	IMNCI: Management of Sick Young Infant aged up to 2 months, Sept 2015
	IMNCI: Introduction
	IMNCI Chart Booklet, Sept 2015
Mozambique	IMCI: Newborn (0-7 days) Chart Booklet (Portuguese), 2018
	IMCI: Newborn (0-7 days) Trainer's Manual (Portuguese), 2018
	IMCI: Newborn (0-7 days) Participant's Manual (Portuguese), 2018
Nigeria	IMCI: Chart Booklet, October 2017
Rwanda	IMCI: Chart Booklet (French), March 2016
Zambia	Essential Newborn Care Chart Booklet, 2017
	IMNCI: Chart Booklet, July 2013
	IMCI: Abridged Course for Health Workers - Management of Every Young Infant Age up to 2 months, 2016
DRC	IMCI: Chart Booklet (French)
	IMCI: Training Module (French)

iCCM documents reviewed

Ethiopia	ICCM: Chart Booklet
	CBNC: Facilitator Guide
Mozambique	Childhood ICCM for Community Health Workers: Participant's Manual (Portuguese), 2015
Nigeria	ICCM: Community Health Worker Chart Booklet
	ICCM: Community Health Worker Manual
	ICCM: Community Health Worker Facilitator Guide
	cIMCI: Promotion of Key Household and Community Practices for MNCH: Training Manual for Community Resource Persons
Nepal	Community -Based ICCM Chart Booklet (Nepalised)

Data analysis and presentation

- Data were organized in an Excel database
- Summarized by key newborn care component and presented in tables
- For each care component, country findings were compared against WHO/UNICEF/global standards for newborn care

WHO/UNICEF/Global recommendations

- Standard IMNCI package developed in 1997 with chart booklet revised in 2014
- Standard iCCM package developed in 2011 for community health workers
- Recommendations for management of common childhood conditions, 2012
- Guidelines on basic newborn resuscitation, 2012
- Preterm recommendations, 2015
- PNC for mothers and newborns, 2013
- WHO recommendations for newborn health, 2017



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Findings and recommendations

Care for Preterm and Low Birth Weight Babies

Current Global Recommendations <i>Care for preterm and low birthweight babies</i>	IMNCI						iCCM					
	WHO/UNICEF Standard IMNCI materials	DRC	Ethiopia	Mozambique	Nigeria	Rwanda	Zambia	WHO/UNICEF Standard iCCM materials	Ethiopia	Mozambique	Nepal	Nigeria
Instructions on assessing and classifying for birth weight.			■	■		■	■	■	■		■	
Instructions on management of preterm/low birth weight babies based on classification.			■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	
Instructions on prolonged skin to skin contact.		■	■	■		■	■	■	■		■	
Instructions on feeding.		■	■	■		■	■	■	■		■	
Clear criteria for referral of preterm/low birth weight babies based on classification.		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			

Postnatal Care in the First Week of Life

Current Global Recommendations <i>PNC in the first week of life</i>	IMNCI						iCCM					
	WHO/UNICEF Standard IMNCI materials	DRC	Ethiopia	Mozambique	Nigeria	Rwanda	Zambia	WHO/UNICEF Standard iCCM materials	Ethiopia	Mozambique	Nepal	Nigeria
Instructions on the timing of postnatal visits.		■	■				■		■	■		■
Instructions on what to look for during the visits.		■	■						■	■	■	
Instructions on what to counsel the mother/caretaker.		■	■	■					■	■	■	■
Clear criteria/specific instructions on when to refer.		■	■	■					■	■	■	■
Instructions on anticipatory guidance		■	■	■			■		■	■	■	

Newborn Content Assessment Summary

Newborn care components assessed	IMNCI						ICCM			
	DRC	Ethiopia	Mozambique	Nigeria	Rwanda	Zambia	Ethiopia	Mozambique	Nepal	Nigeria
Essential Newborn Care		■	■			■				
Care for small babies		■	■		■	■	■			
Pre-discharge postnatal care		■				■				
Postnatal care in the first week of life	■	■					■	■		
Care for sick young infant with PSBI	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	
Stabilization and care during referral			■		■	■				

Conclusions: Global level

- Standard WHO/UNICEF IMNCI and iCCM materials include limited content on newborn care compared to current global recommendations.
- WHO issued an updated guideline incorporating current global recommendations on newborn care, overriding the standard IMNCI and iCCM materials.

Conclusions: Country level

- Country materials are mirror images of WHO/UNICEF standard materials.
- Countries have taken steps to integrate current global recommendations on newborn care to varying degree.
- Gaps related to low birth weight and preterm babies are of concern.

Recommendations for global partners

- Update the standard IMNCI and iCCM materials with recent global recommendations
- Consider revising sections on feeding difficulties and underweight to add cutoffs for referral, and for more frequent follow up
- Review best practices on how countries have adapted and implemented IMNCI and iCCM to ensure newborn content is contextually and technically sound

Recommendations for countries

- Develop tailored intra-facility referral systems as part of the implementation guideline for IMNCI, to ensure all sick newborns receive the requisite care
- Clarify the protocol on referral of young infants with PSBI in iCCM materials, to ensure delays are avoided for critically sick young infants

Links to resources included in this presentation

- **Report: Newborn Health Content in IMNCI and iCCM Training Materials and Job Aids**
- Standard IMNCI package developed in 1997 with chart booklet revised in 2014
- Standard iCCM package developed in 2011 for community health workers
- Recommendations for management of common childhood conditions, 2012
- Guidelines on basic newborn resuscitation, 2012
- Preterm recommendations, 2015
- PNC for mothers and newborns, 2013
- WHO recommendations for newborn health, 2017

For more information, please visit
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