

# A SNAPSHOT OF EVENTS AT VANCOUVER AND MEXICO CITY



XXI FIGO World Congress of  
Gynecology and Obstetrics

4 - 9 October 2015



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MNH Colloquium, Rabat, Morocco 2015



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## Conference themes

- “ Maternal/Newborn Health
- “ Obstetrics
- “ Fertility and infertility
- “ Gynecology (non Operative, operative, oncology)
- “ Reproductive Medicine
- “ Special topics

## What are some of the most pressing issues in global maternal and newborn health today?

- “ Maternal deaths: caused by hemorrhage, sepsis pre/eclampsia and abortion complications
- “ Newborn deaths: preterm birth complications, intrapartum conditions, and infections
- “ Proven life-saving interventions: 99% of all these deaths occur in low-resource settings where health systems are unprepared to support the implementation of these interventions
- “ Primary health care is still the most effective service platform to reach women and newborns

# Recognition that MDGs helped reduction in maternal and newborn mortality

- “ Globally we fell short of MDGs, but between 1990 and 2015
  - “ 45% reduction in maternal mortality
  - “ 40% reduction in newborn deaths
- “ Global Strategy for Women’s, Children’s and Adolescents’ Health launched at the UN Summit on the SDGs (September 2015)

# Sustainable Development Goals 3 and 5

- “ Reduce
  - “ Global maternal mortality ratio
  - “ Premature mortality from NCDs
- “ End
  - “ Preventable deaths newborns and children
  - “ AIDS epidemic
  - “ Discrimination against women and girls
- “ Eliminate
  - “ Violence against women and girls
    - “ Trafficking and other types of exploitation
  - “ Harmful practices
    - “ Early/forced marriage and FGM



# Key issues

- “ Infertility <http://www.fertilitytool.com>
- “ Cervical cancer prevention and HPV
- “ Reducing maternal mortality through safe abortion and family planning
- “ Pregnancy and Ebola
- “ Poor health outcomes linked to chemicals
- “ Ending preventable pre-term and stillbirth
- “ Ending preventable maternal and newborn mortality within a generation
  - “ Maternal death surveillance and response (MDSR)

# FIGO recommendations

1. Policies for exposure prevention
2. Healthy food systems
3. Environmental health
4. Environmental justice





## Themes

- “ Innovating to accelerate impact at scale
- “ Generating evidence to fill critical knowledge gaps
- “ Strengthening demand for health care
- “ Increasing health systems capacity
- “ Measuring for evaluation and accountability
- “ Bridging equity divides
- “ Human rights & gender perspectives



## Quality care: Reaching every mother and newborn

- “ GMNHC was a forum to identify, understand, and respond to the most urgent health needs of mothers and newborns
- “ Focused on quality of care, integration, and equity
  - “ Plenary sessions
  - “ Market place of ideas
  - “ Skills demonstrations
  - “ Panel and poster presentations

## Critical issues to improve Quality care: Reaching every mother and newborn

- “ Skills building needs to be practical and simple
- “ Use of humanistic models effective
- “ Training needs to be matched with enough supplies, commodities and equipment
- “ Incorporate respectful maternity care into EMONC training
- “ Empower facility team work to respond to emergencies
- “ Family planning impact on MNH

# GMNHC 2015: improve health system; integrate MNH care ‘mother-newborn unit’

## Strengthen community level

- “ Necessary, but insufficient on their own
  - . CHWs: prevent PPH, improve newborn care
  - . Women’s groups
- “ Context
- “ Strengthen linkages between community and facility

## Shaping facility level activities

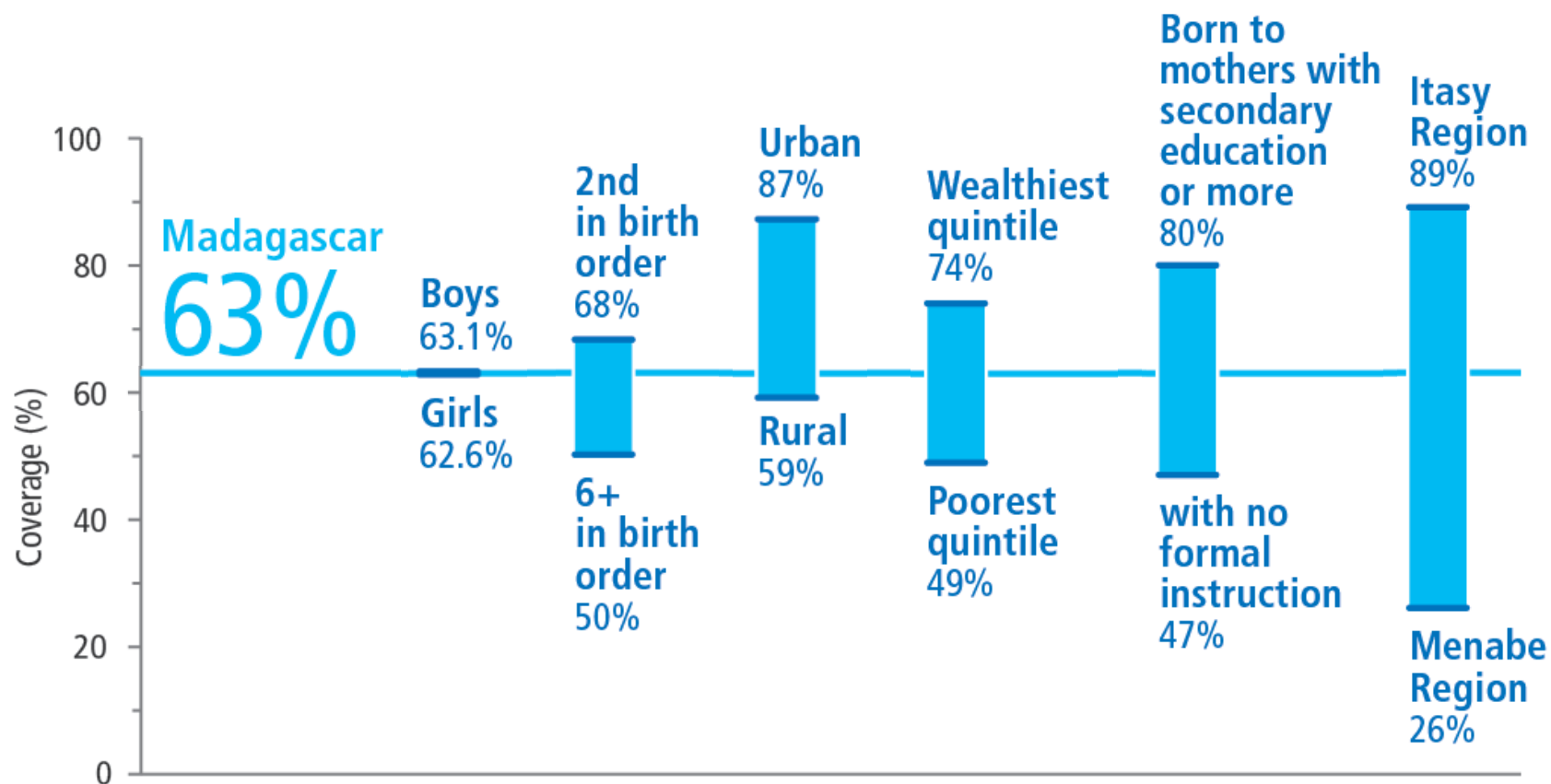
- “ C-sections are overused
- “ Opportunities for integration
- “ Respectful maternity care
- “ Focus on quality of care at PHC, facility-based mentoring
- “ PPH and asphyxia are often concurrent—need for capacity building for both

## Equitable Coverage: Unacceptable gaps still remain

- “ Social and contextual
  - “ Wealthier women attend ANC early and receive a higher quality of care
  - “ Poorer women more likely to be detained in facilities for not paying delivery fees
- “ Delays in accessing services: Transport and communications
- “ Access to family planning services
- “ Evaluations to bridge inequities
- “ Equity Indicators: Stillbirths and fistula

# Madagascar Equity Data (2011)

Immunisation inequities by population characteristics



# Five crucial tests

1. Understanding sustainable development
2. Defeating inequity
3. Prevention of stillbirths
4. Prioritise sexual and reproductive health and rights
5. Strengthening accountability.

# Conclusion

- “ Celebrate the progress!
- “ Recognise the enormity of the task ahead
- “ Provide women/family-centred care
- “ Integrated quality MNH care- household to hospital continuum

*“Together we will improve the health of mothers and newborns and find ways to bring about real change for families, communities and societies across the globe”*