A SNAPSHOT OF EVENTS AT VANCOUVER AND MEXICO CITY

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MNH Colloquium, Rabat, Morocco 2015
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](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

- Madagascar: 63%
  - Boys: 63.1%
  - Girls: 62.6%
  - 2nd in birth order: 68%
  - Rural: 59%
  - Wealthiest quintile: 74%
  - Poorest quintile: 49%
  - Born to mothers with secondary education or more: 80%
  - Born to mothers with no formal instruction: 47%
  - Menabe Region: 26%

Source: UNICEF
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”