Maternal, newborn and child health

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Objective and focus of this work

– Develop a reference document on the contribution of pharmacists to support MDG 4 and 5 (MNCH).

– Focus on the current contributions (what pharmacists do and not what they should do)

– Focus on activities specifically targeting MNCH (should be considered in addition to the « normal activities » offered to all patients)
References used for this work

–Different types of evidence used during this work:
  –Peer-reviewed articles
  –Reports, guidelines, standards and websites published by:
    –International organizations
    –National governments
    –Pharmacists organisations
  –Newspaper

Includes 335 references, 87 pages
Maternal, Newborn and Child Health
What are we talking about?

– A continuum from pre-pregnancy health until childhood (for the child) and postnatal care (for the mother)
### Interventions selected by WHO for top-priority countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Countdown interventions and approaches</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-Pregnancy</td>
<td>- Contraceptive prevalence rate</td>
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<td>Pregnancy</td>
<td>- At least four antenatal care visits</td>
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<td>- Prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission</td>
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<td>- Intermittent preventive treatment of malaria for pregnant women</td>
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<td>- Neonatal tetanus protection</td>
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<td>Birth</td>
<td>- Skilled attendant at birth</td>
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<td>Postnatal</td>
<td>- Postnatal visit for mother</td>
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<td>- Early initiation of breastfeeding</td>
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<td>Infancy</td>
<td>- Exclusive breastfeeding (less than age 6 months)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Complementary breastfeeding (age 6-9 months)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Measles immunization</td>
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<td>- DPT3 immunization</td>
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<td>- Vitamin A supplementation (two doses)</td>
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<td>Childhood</td>
<td>- Children sleeping under insecticide-treated nets</td>
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<td>- Care seeking for pneumonia</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Antibiotics for pneumonia</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Malaria treatment</td>
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<td>- Diarrhoea treatment</td>
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<td>- Improved sanitation facilities</td>
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<td>- Improved drinking water</td>
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Structure of this work

– Based on the WHO/FIP Guidelines on Good Pharmacy Practice: Standard for Quality of Pharmacy Services (adopted in 2010 and published in 2011).

– Maternal Health and Children Health were dealt in different chapters
Overview of the report (1)

– Role 1: Prepare, obtain, store, distribute and dispose medical products
  A) Prepare extemporaneous medicine preparations and medical products
     Ex: Compounding, binding taste...
  B) Obtain, store and secure medicine preparations and medical products
     Ex: Formularies
  C) Distribute medicine preparations and medical products
     Ex: Counterfeit medicines
  D) Administration of vaccines and other injectable medications
     Ex: USA and UK: some vaccines may be administered by pharmacists
  E) Dispensing of medical products
     Ex: OTC
  F) Dispose of drug preparations and medical products
     Ex: Prevention of child poisoning
Overview of the report (2)

– Role 2: Provide effective medication therapy management
  A) Assess patient health status and needs
    Ex: nutrition status of breastfeeding mothers
  B) Manage patient medication therapy
    Ex: Asthma management in USA and Canada
  C) Monitor patient progress and outcomes
    Ex: Clinical pharmacy
  D) Provide information about medicines and health-related issues

– Role 3: Maintain and improve professional performance
Overview of the report (3)

– Role 4 - Contribute to health care system improvements and public health initiatives
  A) Disseminate evaluated information about medicines and various aspects of self-care
  B) Engage in preventive care activities and services
  C) Comply with national professional obligations, guidelines and legislations
  D) Support national policies that promote improved maternal health outcomes
EXAMPLES OF PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES IN CHILDREN HEALTH
Health promotion activities in elementary schools

– Argentina: Dengue
– Spain:
  – Plenufar 2 – Improving children’s food habits
  – Sun, skin and protection
  – Oral health campaign for children
Other types of health promotion activities (1)

– *Fumer ça pue, fumer ça tue (France).* Campaign designed by youngsters and then implemented through a contest

– Fight against child obesity (Italy): 5,2,1,0 campaign with a score card
  – 5 fruits or vegetables every day
  – 2: No more than 2 hours of TV or computer per day
  – 1: At least one hour of physical activity every day
  – O: No sugar drinks (only water)
Other types of health promotion activities (2)

- Club da Sara (Museo da Farmacia of ANF, Portugal):
  - Cdrom
  - Workshops
  - Brochures

- Child intoxication (prevention and first care): “Nora and the poisoning stuff” from Switzerland
Promoting rational use of medicines for children (1)

– Coloring / drawing books (Canada)

– Books to help parents to teach their children about rational use of medicines:

  – Denmark (antibiotics),

  – Rational use in general for children and for youngsters in Slovenia
Promoting rational use of medicines for children (2)

– At schools, directly to children:
  – Workshops / lectures (Japan, Finland),
  – Theater plays (Turkey)

– Or through teachers educated by community pharmacists on Drug abuse
Empowering parents in self-care

– Ireland (2009)
  – Common ailments in babies and young children
– Spain
  – Self-care guide to mothers
– Norway
  – Brochures on common ailments

– And in many countries, dedicated websites and conferences on how to administer medicines.
More information / download the report

www.fip.org
And then click on “Statements”