Global Initiatives for Maternal & Child Health; imperative for integration

Zulfiqar A Bhutta

Robert Harding Chair in Global Child Health & Policy
SickKids Center for Global Child Health, Toronto

Founding Director
Center of Excellence in Women and Child Health
The Aga Khan University, South Central Asia & East Africa
The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases

Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development
Where were 10 million children dying every year?

Black et al 2003
Under 5 child (0-59 months) mortality rate 2011

6.6 million under 5 child deaths in 2012

Bhutta & Black, NEJM 2013
Inequalities exist in Newborn Survival

Years needed for each region to reach current industrialized region NMR (=3) using average rate of reduction (ARR) from 2000-2011

- East Asia/Pacific: Year 2038
- Latin America/Caribbean: Year 2039
- CEE/CIS: Year 2039
- Sub-Saharan Africa: Year 2054
- South Asia: Year 2125
- Middle East/North Africa: Year 2082
- Latin America/Caribbean: Year 2039
- East Asia/Pacific: Year 2038
- CEE/CIS: Year 2039
- Sub-Saharan Africa: Year 2054
- South Asia: Year 2125

150 YEARS FOR AFRICAN NEWBORNS...
Three times longer than the same change took rich countries a century before, despite new interventions

10 Goals, with 30 targets (3 per goal)
GOAL 05: Achieve Health and Wellbeing at all Ages
Inequalities exist in Newborn Survival

Target 05b. End preventable deaths by reducing child mortality to [20] or fewer deaths per 1000 births, maternal mortality to [40] or fewer deaths per 100,000 live births, and mortality under 70 years of age from non-communicable diseases by at least 30 percent compared with the level in 2015.

150 YEARS FOR AFRICAN NEWBORNS...
Three times longer than the same change took rich countries a century before, despite new interventions.
Regional burden of diarrhoea and pneumonia mortality among children aged 0-4 years in 2011

- **Diarrhoea**: 711,800 deaths
  - Western Pacific: 16.9
  - Southeast Asia: 227.7
  - Europe: 6.3
  - Eastern Mediterranean: 96.6
  - The Americas: 11

- **Pneumonia**: 1,256,800 deaths
  - Western Pacific: 61.9
  - Southeast Asia: 443.8
  - Europe: 18.1
  - Eastern Mediterranean: 168.4
  - The Americas: 23.9

- **Regions**
  - Eastern Mediterranean
  - Europe
  - Southeast Asia
  - The Americas
  - Africa

- **Percentages**
  - Western Pacific: 540.6
  - Africa: 353.3
  - Southeast Asia: 23.9
  - Europe: 18.1
  - Eastern Mediterranean: 6.3
  - The Americas: 11

Causes of under 5 child deaths

Underlying undernutrition 45%

Pneumonia, 14.1
Injuries, 4.6
Others, 17.8
Malaria, 7.4
Measles, 1.5
Meningitis, 2.4
HIV/AIDS, 2.1
Diarrhea, 9.9
Others, 2.4
Injuries, 0.0
Diarrhea, 0.7
Sepsis/Meningitis, 5.2
Congenital anomalies, 3.5
Intrapartum-relate events, 9.4
Preterm birth complications, 14.1
Tetanus, 0.8

Bhutta & Black (NEJM 2013)
What works?
36 key interventions can make a huge difference if delivered in primary care settings
Consensus on essential RMNCH interventions

- First ever multi-stakeholder consensus on what works for RMNCH
- Led by WHO, Aga Khan University in Pakistan and PMNCH with 40+ friends…
- Based on 3 year review – over 50,000 scientific papers
- Packages of care across the continuum of care
- Supports policy making and resource allocation at global and national level
Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health - Every Woman Every Child

Country leadership & Implementation

Key catalytic initiatives in support of Every Woman Every Child

- Family Planning 2020
- UN Commission on Life Saving Commodities
- A Promise Renewed

Global action plans: Every Newborn, scaling up nutrition, global action plan for pneumonia & diarrhea, Vaccine Action Plan, WASH for all, and others

Who? Global mechanisms for coordinated action and advocacy
Some examples:

- PMNCH
- H4+ (Health Systems Hub)
- GAVI (Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization)
- RMNCH Fund
- MDG Alliance
- Innovation Working Group
- Commission on Information and Accountability and independent Expert Review Group

Visit www.everywomaneverychild.org
Country leadership & Implementation

Key catalytic initiatives in support of *Every Woman Every Child*

Family Planning 2020  
UN Commission on Life Saving Commodities  
**A Promise Renewed**

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Global Vaccine Action Plan 2011-2020

Goals of the Decade of Vaccines (2011–2020)

- Achieve a world free of poliomyelitis
- Meet global and regional elimination targets
- Meet vaccination coverage targets in every region, country and community
- Develop and introduce new and improved vaccines and technologies
- Exceed the Millennium Development Goal 4 target for reducing child mortality
How to use the Toolkit

10 July 2013
Key Advances in 2013

"This Series identifies 15 key interventions that, if delivered at high coverage and quality, would eliminate 95% of diarrhoeal and 67% of pneumonia deaths in children younger than 5 years by 2025."

"Nutrition is crucial to both individual and national development. The evidence in this Series furthers the evidence base that good nutrition is a fundamental driver of a wide range of developmental goals. The post-2015 sustainable development agenda must put addressing all forms of malnutrition at the top of its goals"
Ending Preventable Child Deaths from Pneumonia and Diarrhoea by 2025

The Integrated Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Pneumonia and Diarrhoea
Conceptual Framework

**ENVIROMENTAL**
WASH*, reduce overcrowding and Household air Pollution

**NUTRITION**
Breast feeding promotion, Preventive vitamin A or zinc supplementation*

**VACCINES**
Measles, haemophilus Influenzae type B, Pneumococcal infection, Rotavirus, cholera

**TREATMENT**
Oral rehydration solution, continued feeding after diarrhoea, zinc for diarrhoea treatment, probiotic use, antibiotics and oxygen therapy for pneumonia, antibiotics for dysentery

**INCREASED SUSCEPTIBILITY**

**EXPOSURE**

**PNEUMONIA**

**DIARRHOEA**

**SURVIVAL**

**DEATH**

**DELIVERY PLATFORMS**
Community based health & behavior change promotion

Financial Incentives to promote care seeking

Integrated Community Case Management

Facility Based IMCI
Impact of individual interventions on deaths due to diarrhoea and pneumonia (Sequential)

- Pneumococcal Vaccine
- Case management of neonatal infections
- Breastfeeding promotion
- Oral antibiotics: case management of pneumonia in children
- Improved water source
- Zinc supplementation
- Hib Vaccine
- Hand washing with soap
- Improved sanitation
- ORS
- Rotavirus Vaccine
- Hygienic disposal of children's stools
- Vitamin A supplementation
- Zinc - for treatment of diarrhea
- Antibiotics for dysentery
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Impact of individual interventions on deaths due to diarrhoea and pneumonia (Sequential)
So, what happens in the real world?
**Intervention Coverage Across the Continuum of Care**

Coverage levels for selected Commission indicators of intervention coverage, median and range for priority countries with data available, 2007-2012.

Notes: (1) India 2005-2006 NFHS was included (2) Multi-years surveys designated the second year (i.e. 2005-2006 changed to 2006)
Inequity in MNCH (Afghanistan)

Source: Afghanistan MICS 2010
Inequity in MNCH (Pakistan)

Source: Pakistan DHS 2012-13
Measles vaccine receipt (verified by card)
Almost a quarter receive no intervention!
The challenge of integration
### The case for Integrated maternal, newborn and child care

<table>
<thead>
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- Nutrition including exclusive breastfeeding and appropriate complementary feeding
- Seeking appropriate preventive care
- Danger sign recognition and careseeking for illness
- Oral rehydration salts for prevention of diarrhoea
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Intersectoral
- Improved living and working conditions – Housing, water and sanitation, and nutrition
- Education and empowerment

Outreach/outpatient
- Antenatal care
- IPTp and bednets for malaria
- PMTCT
- Extra care of LBW babies
- Extra care of preterm babies including kangaroo mother care
- Extra care of sick newborns

FAMILY AND COMMUNITY
- Adolescent and pre-pregnancy nutrition
- Education
- Prevention of STIs and HIV

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE
- Family planning
- Prevention and management of STIs and HIV
- Fprei-conceptual folic acid

REPRODUCTIVE
- Post-abortion care, TOP where legal
- STI case management

EMERGENCY NEWBORN AND CHILD CARE
- Hospital care of newborn and childhood illness including HIV care
- Extra care of preterm babies including kangaroo mother care
- Extra care of sick newborns
Health System Building Blocks

AHSPR & WHO (2009)
GOVERNANCE
Mostly Government with project staff & NGO

MEDICINES & TECHNOLOGY
Mostly integrated with existing PHC supplies

HUMAN RESOURCES
Mostly existing staff, midwives and TBA’s

INFORMATION
Mostly information system is integrated with the existing reporting format

FINANCING
Mostly externally funded with government involvement

SERVICE DELIVERY
Mostly through existing staff

Two levels of integration

PEOPLE
# Delivery Platforms for reaching the unreached

## Community delivery platforms for nutrition education and promotion
- Improve rates of facility births by 28%
- Doubling of initiation of breastfeeding within 1 h and EBF
- Substantial potential to improve the uptake of child health and nutrition outcomes among difficult to reach populations

## Reduction of financial barriers
- Policy strategies to ameliorate poverty, reduce financial barriers, and improve population health
- Promote increased coverage of child health interventions
- Pronounced effects achieved by those that directly removed user fees for access to health services

## Child Health Days
- Introduced in weak health systems to rapidly enhance coverage of essential child survival interventions
- Promote increased coverage than stand alone campaigns
- Overall equity effect of these approaches are uncertain and further studies are needed
Emerging opportunities

• Growing evidence of delivery strategies and platforms that can reduce inequities & reach the unreached, e.g.
  – Community delivery platforms & outreach services
  – Financial support & poverty alleviation strategies

• Evidence that rapid scale-up of health, immunization & nutrition services is also possible (Child Health days); however, this is still not systematic nor linked to health system functionality

• However, although integrated service delivery at point of care is feasible and progressing, silos remain across all tiers of the health system