

Assessment of New born Care Corner in Six TSU focus blocks of Faizabad district, Uttar Pradesh

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Introduction

- As India moves ahead the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and looks ahead to the post-2015 era, progress in reducing neonatal mortality is an important frontier. In the past two decades, while there has been remarkable progress in the survival of mothers and children beyond the newborn period, newborn survival has lagged behind.
- **Newborn Care Corner (NBCC)** is a space within the delivery room in any health facility where immediate care is provided to all newborns at birth. This area is mandatory for all health facilities where deliveries are conducted.

Expected services to be provided at Newborn care corner:

- Care at birth which includes prevention of infection, provision of warmth, Resuscitation, Early initiation of Breastfeeding and weighing the normal newborn.
- Care of normal newborn which includes breastfeeding/feeding support.
- Care of sick newborn which includes identification and prompt referral of 'at risk' and 'sick' newborn.
- Immunization services.

Rationale

- Newborn health occupies Centre-stage in the overall RMNCH+A strategy as all the inter linkages between various components have the greatest impact on the mortality and morbidity rates of a newborn.
- Four out of five newborn deaths result from three treatable conditions: Complications during childbirth (including birth asphyxia), newborn infections, and complications from prematurity.
- Faizabad district is among the High Priority Districts of the country. IMR of Faizabad is 88 (IMR of UP is 68), and NMR of Faizabad is 65 (NMR of UP is 49).

Research question:

- To what extent Newborn Care Corner follow “FBNC operational guidelines” in identified blocks of Faizabad district, Uttar Pradesh?

Objectives:

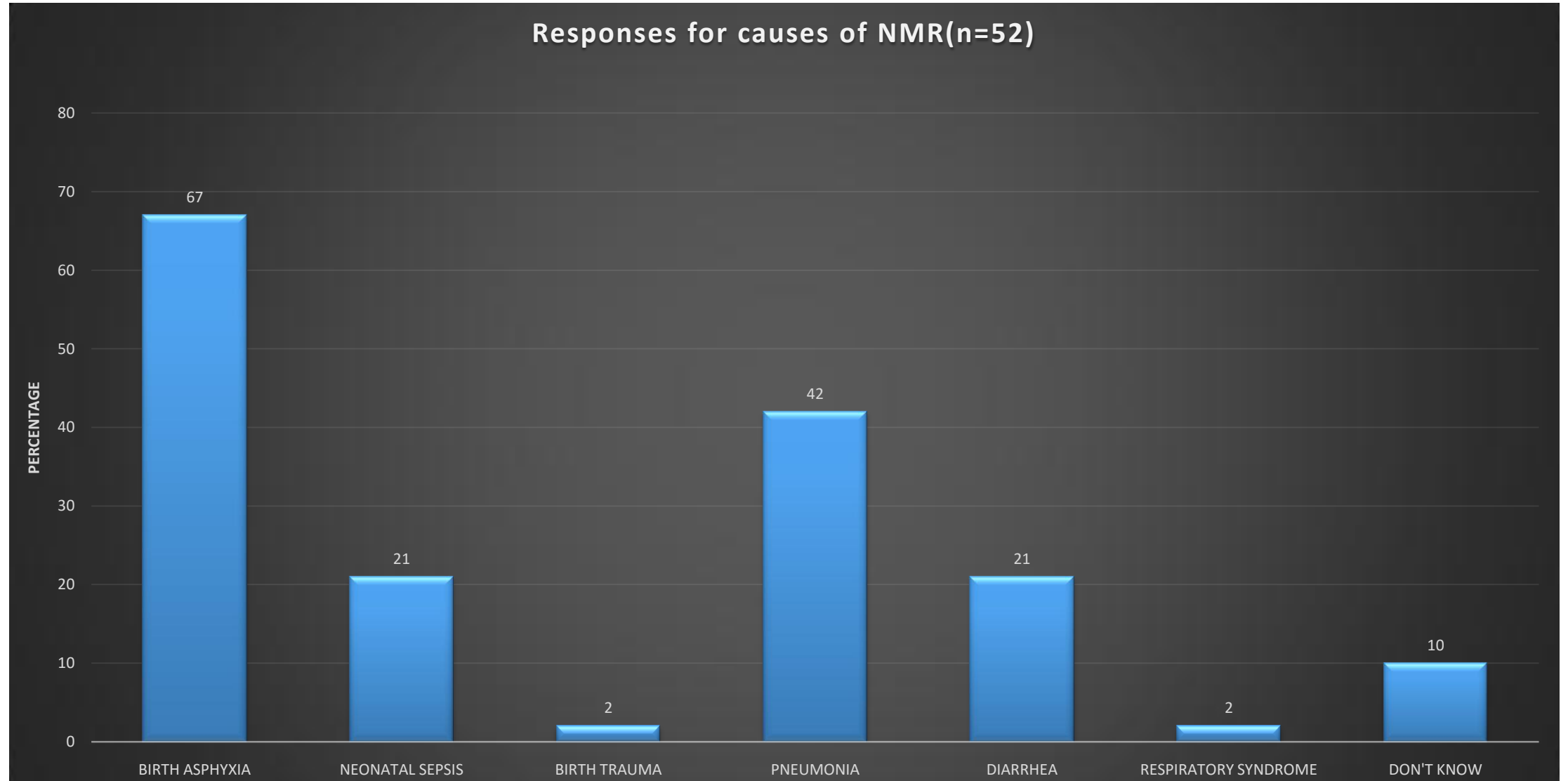
- To observe the quality of care at Newborn Care Corner in six TSU focus blocks of Faizabad district (Uttar Pradesh), and compare some parameters with FBNC Operational guidelines by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.
- To assess the knowledge of service provider (ANM & SN) regarding Newborn Health at the identified facilities.

Methodology

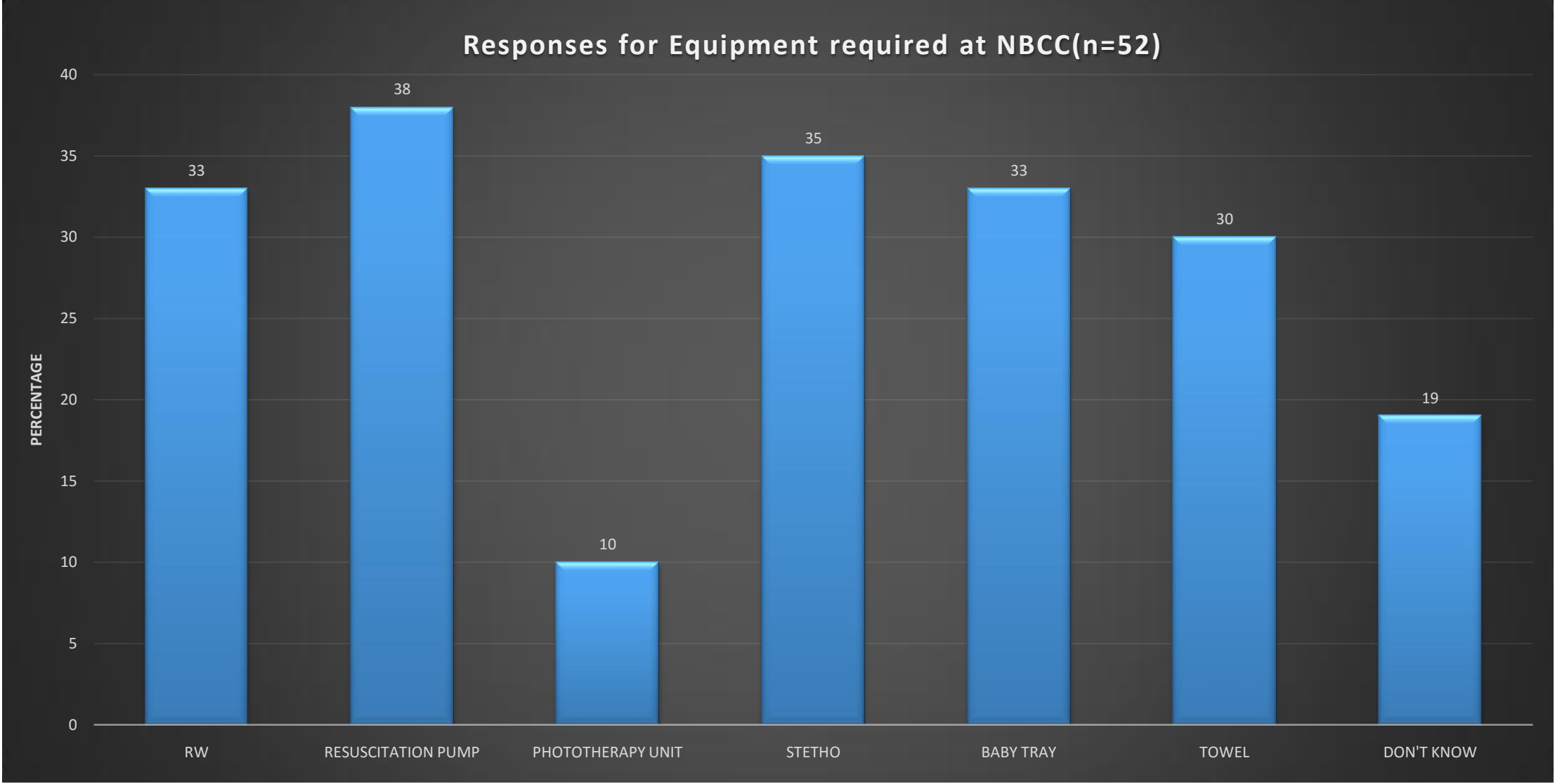
- **Study Design:** This was an observational study (to assess NBCC based on checklist given by MoHFW) & descriptive cross sectional study (to assess the knowledge of ANM/SN posted at identified facilities).
- **Study Location:** This study was conducted in Faizabad district, Uttar Pradesh.
- **Study Subjects:** Staff nurses & ANM's of randomly selected Delivery points for knowledge assessment (by Questionnaire).

- **Sampling:** Random sampling was done.
- 40 Delivery points of six TSU focus blocks were randomly selected. All ANM's & SN's of randomly selected delivery points were interviewed.
- **Sample Size** – 40 for Facility Assessment & all SN/ANM's (52) of identified selected were interviewed based on questionnaire.

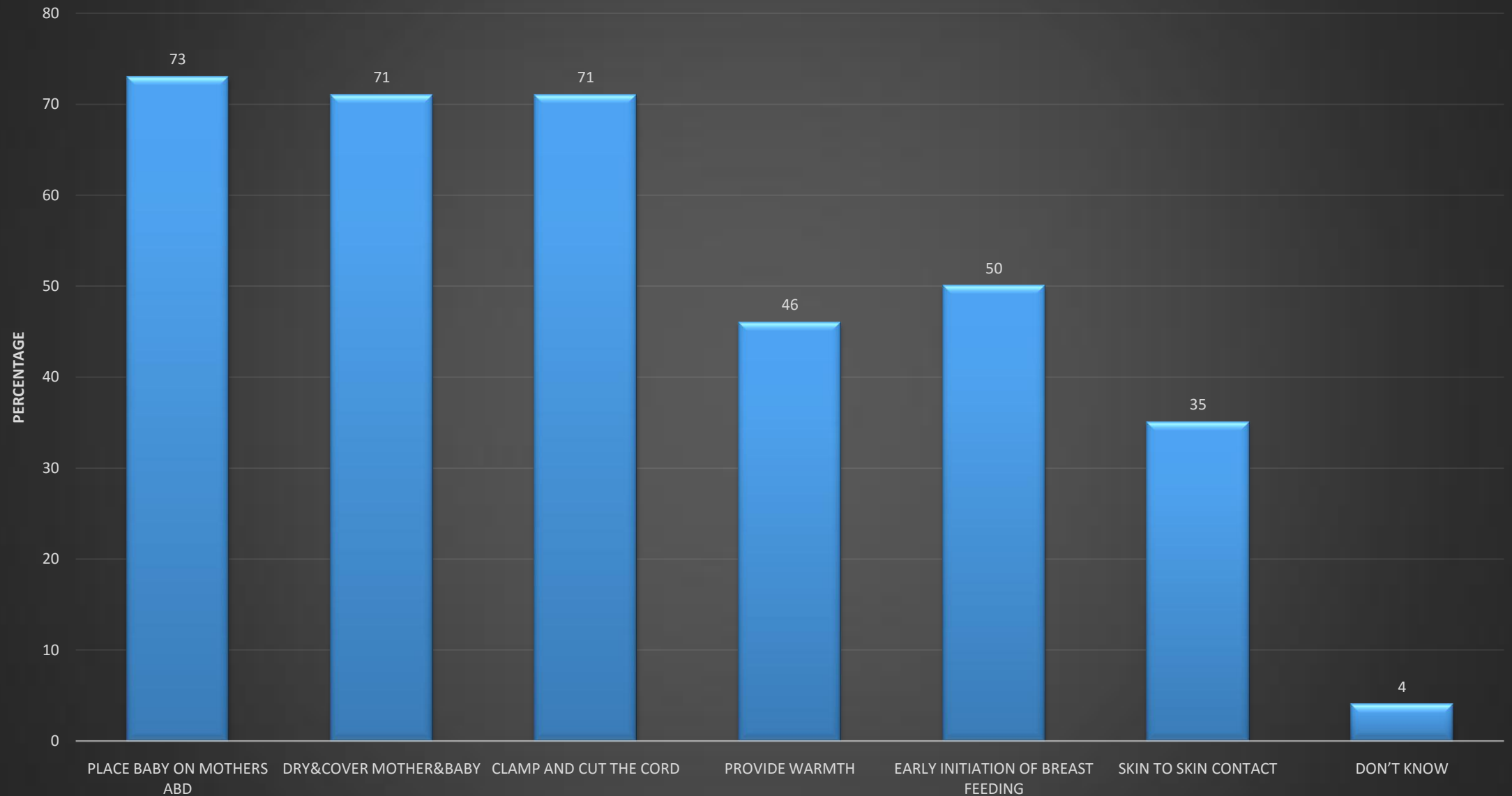
Results & Findings



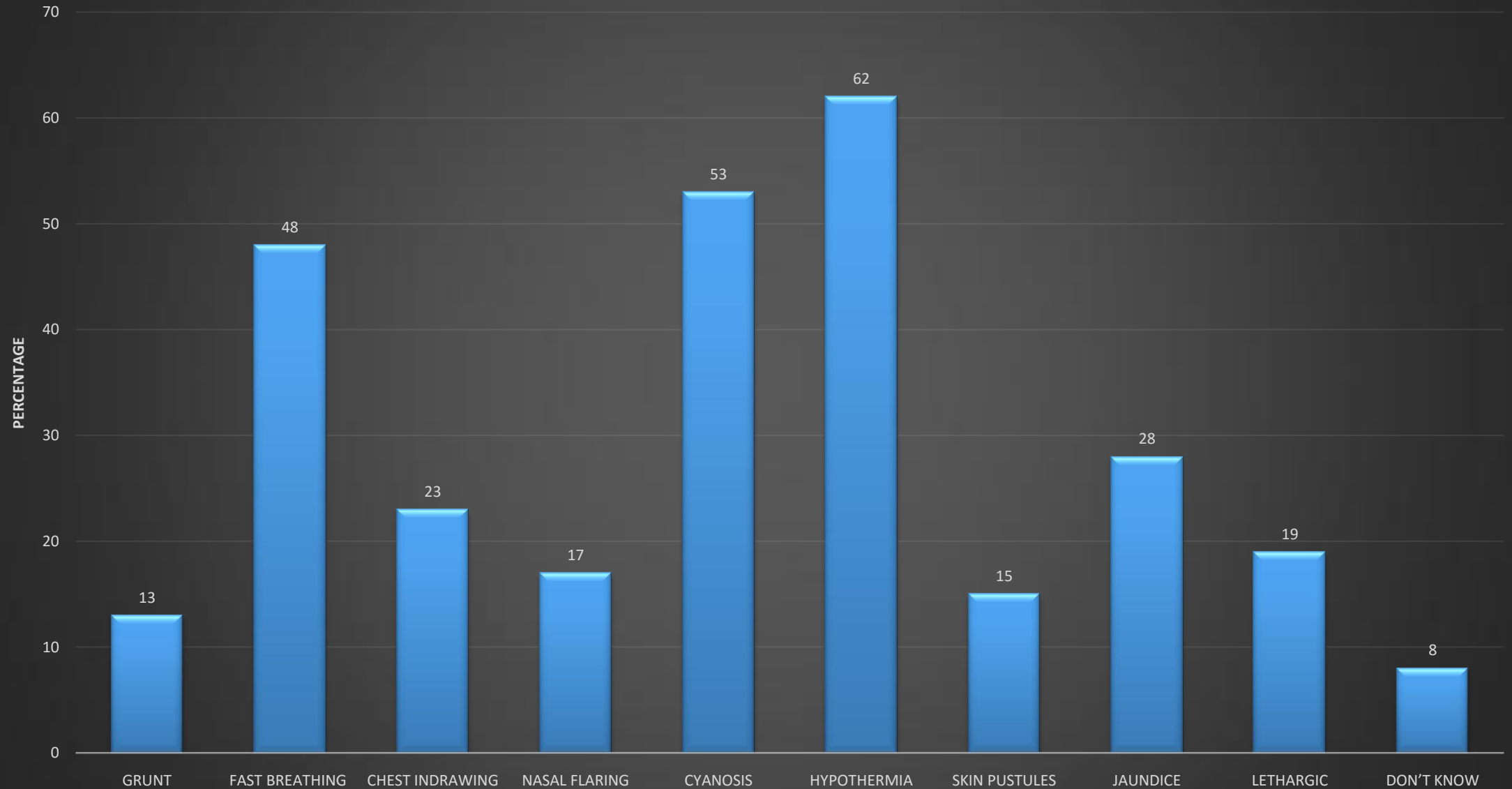
Responses for Equipment required at NBCC(n=52)



Responses for steps followed at child birth(n=52)



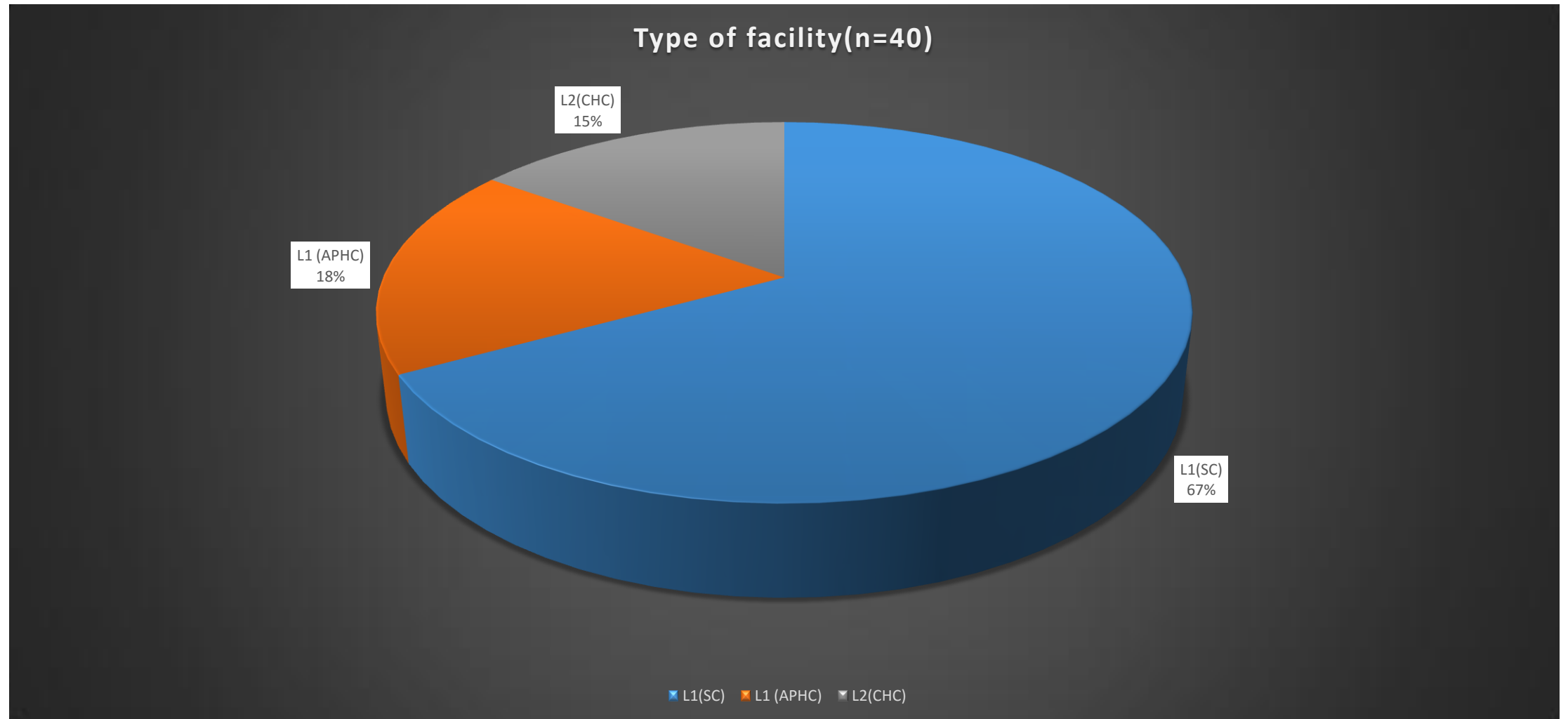
Responses for danger signs of new born(n=52)



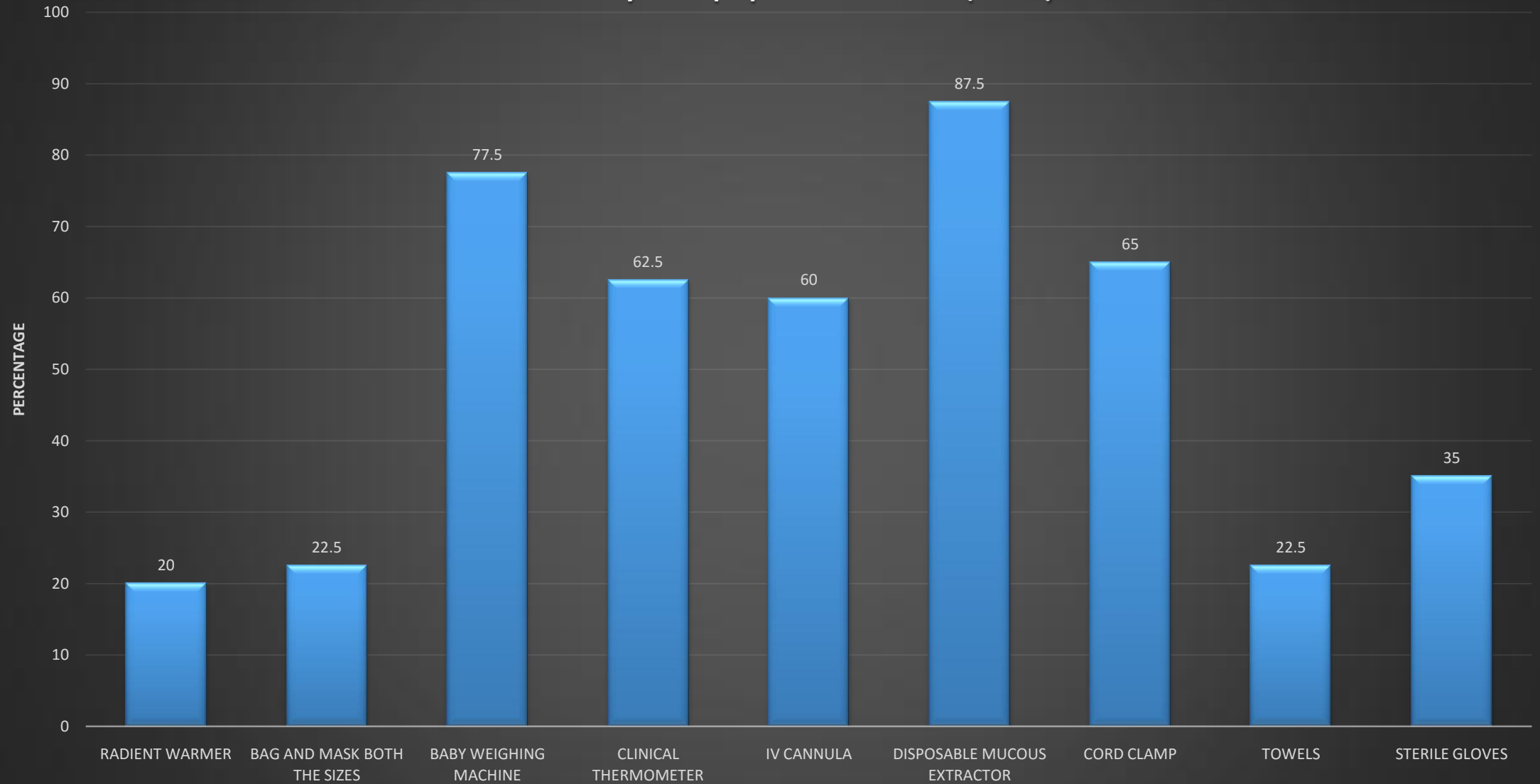
Knowledge about Radiant Warmer:

- About 60 percent of ANM/SN knows the use of Radiant Warmer, and 40 percent do not have any idea about Radiant Warmer.
- Sixty percent of providers were able to demonstrate how to operate Radiant Warmer correctly, and 40 percent were incorrect in their technique.

Results of facility assessment:



Availability of Equipment at NBCC(n=40)



Staff available at facilities

	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
MEDICAL OFFICER	14	35
STAFF NURSE	5	13
ANM	39	98

Trained staff availability at the facilities

	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
MEDICAL OFFICER	9	64
STAFF NURSE	4	80
ANM	23	59

Suggestions:

- There is a need to enhance the knowledge of SN and ANM, as well as need to equip the delivery points with better facilities, which will ultimately improve the quality of care & the outcomes.
- Findings in the study shows that providers have knowledge about KMC ,Radiant warmer but when ask to demonstrate it was found that they were lacking in the skills to perform the task. Skill based training may improve the situation.

Thank you

Results of facility assessment:

