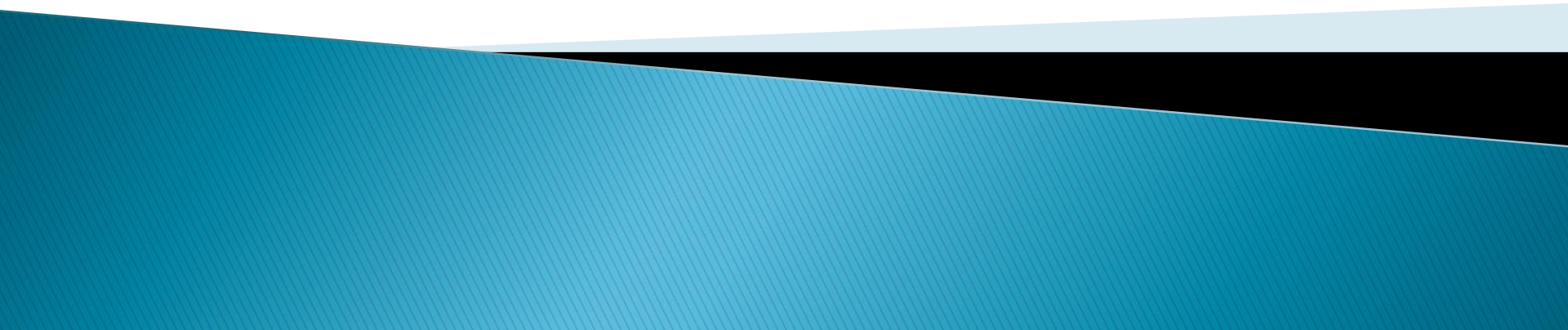


A STUDY ON MATERNAL HEALTH CARE INDICATORS IN DISTRICT OF MADHYA PRADESH

Submitted By:
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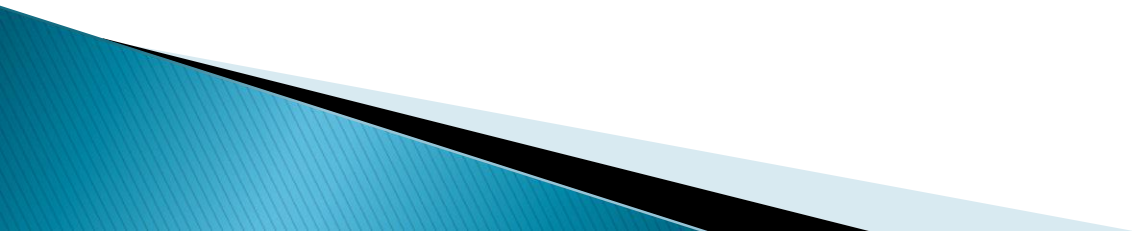




INTRODUCTION

- Sustainable Development Goal-3 talks about good health and well-being.
- It addresses all major health priorities, including reproductive, maternal and child health, universal health coverage; and access for all to safe, effective, quality and affordable medicines and vaccines.
- According to the Health Index edition (2016-2018), Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh are the low performing states out of the 21 big states while Kerala(74.01), Andhra Pradesh(65.13), and Maharashtra(63.99) are the three best performing states in health.
- Madhya Pradesh has been placed at 18th position with (38.39) points, ahead of Odisha (35.97), Bihar(32.11), UP(28.61).(2016-2018) under the performance category as Aspirant- Not Improved

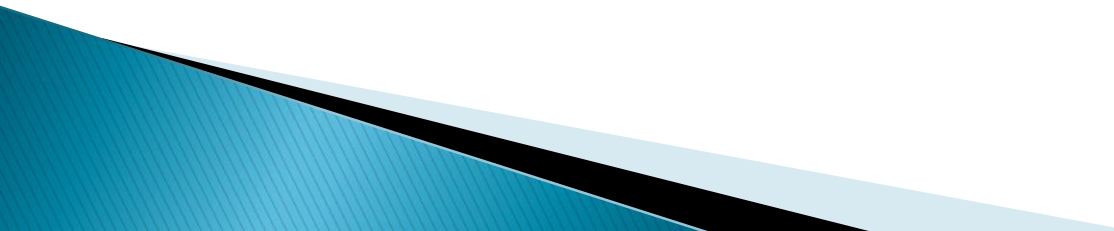
Purpose of Study

- Maternal health is the health of women during pregnancy, childbirth and the post partum period.
 - Maternal health care services can provide an opportunity to identify existing health risks in women and to prevent future health problems for women and their children.
 - Maternity is very common and motherhood is a blessing.
 - This study is done to know what and how Maternal Health is in State of Madhya Pradesh
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Research Question

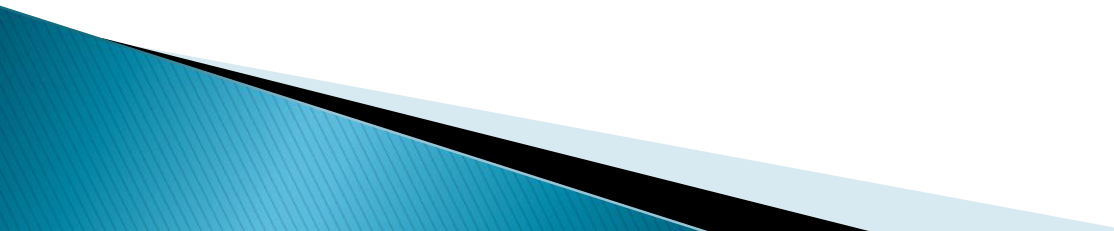
- What was the status of Maternal Health Care in MP during 2015-16?

Objectives

- To review the maternal health program, and schemes implemented in MP.
 - To study the common maternal health indicators by districts during 2015-16 as per NFHS-4 and NHSRC.
 - To compare common maternal health indicators of NFHS 4 and NHSRC district fact sheets.
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METHODOLOGY

The following steps were taken to conduct the study:

- Review of literature related to maternal and child health was done.
 - The sources of data were NHSRC, New Delhi website and NFHS 4; for the period 2015-16 because both the data sources are contemporary.
 - Government initiatives and schemes related to maternal and child health's were reviewed.
 - Common indicators from the district fact sheet of Madhya Pradesh were studied, compared and analysis was done.
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RESULTS

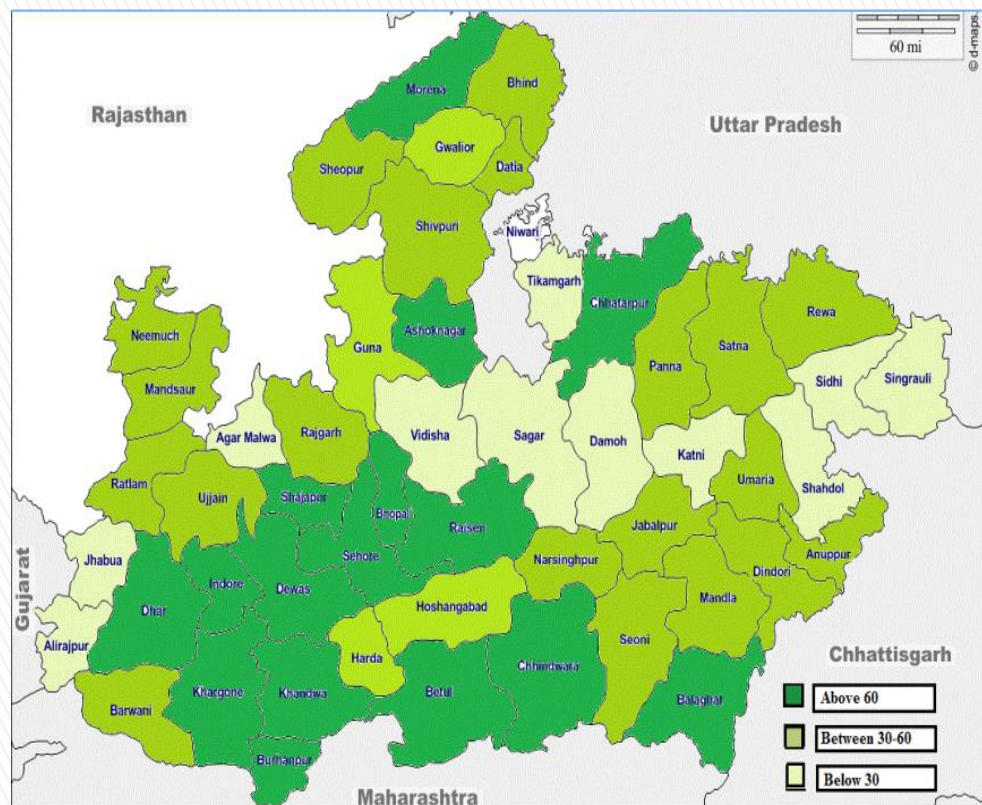
- ▶ There are various schemes which were launched under Government of Madhya Pradesh for the pregnant women.
- ▶ The Government of Madhya Pradesh stands committed in improving the state statistics and strengthens the system by launching various Policies, Strategies and Programmes for Maternal Healthcare such as:
 - Reproductive, Maternal, New-born, Child and Adolescent Health:
 - Janani Suraksha Yojna
 - Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana
 - LaQshya
 - Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Yojana Abhiyan
 - Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram
 - DAKSHATA
 - Mukhyamantri Shramik Sewa Prasuti Sahayata Yojna

Maternal Health in Madhya Pradesh

i. Early Registration for Ante Natal Checkup

- Antenatal check-up is an important event for better maternal healthcare throughout pregnancy and are 4 mandatory ANC visits required for optimal maternal care.
- The Ante Natal check up in Madhya Pradesh was found out to be 63 percent.
- Bhopal, Vidisha, Ujjain recorded high Antenatal checkups during the year 2015-2016.
- The utilization rate of Antenatal checkup in Indore, Gwalior, Sidhi, Jabalpur were lower than the state average.
- ▶ Full antenatal care is the benchmark of success for the family welfare program and one of the best possible measures to reduce MMR.

Early Registration for Ante Natal Checkup

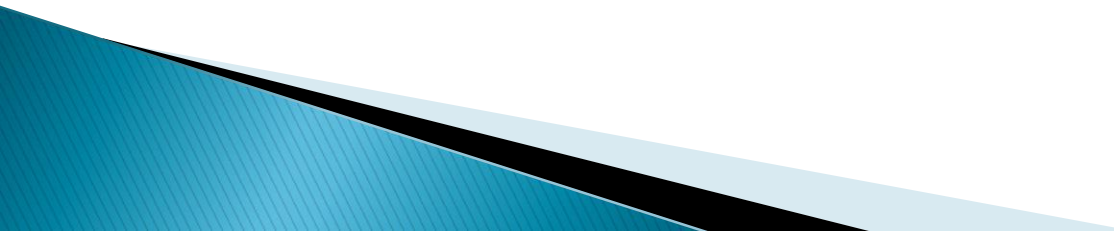


District	%ANC registration in 1st trimester
Vidisha	75
Bhopal	68
Ujjain	67
Shahdol	65
Madhya Pradesh	63
Hoshangabad	61
Rewa	59
Jabalpur	58
Sidhi	58
Gwalior	40
Indore	34

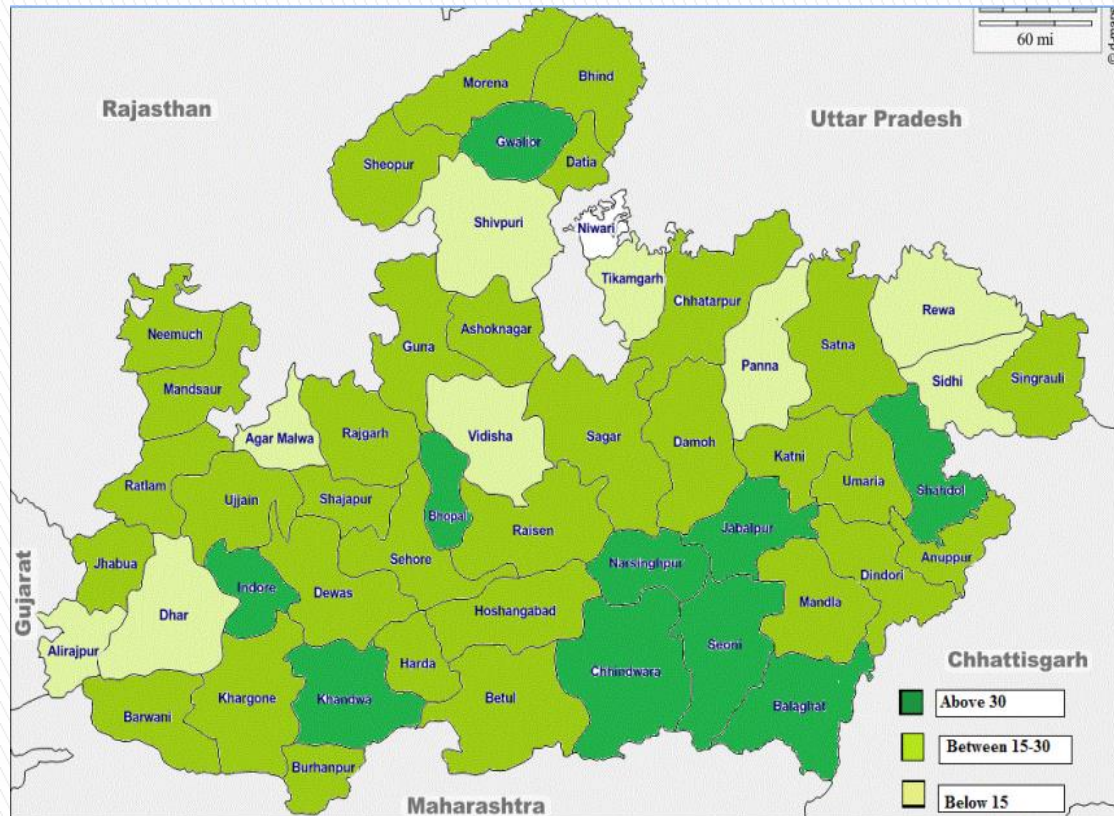
Source: NFHS 4

Source: NHSRC

ii. 100 IFA tablets received by pregnant women

- The primary goal of antenatal care is to have a healthy child as well as healthy mother at the end of pregnancy.
 - Basic components of Antenatal Care services include number of antenatal checkups, tetanus toxoid injections and IFA tablets.
 - Consumption of IFA tablet by pregnant women in Madhya Pradesh was recorded as 100 per cent.
 - Districts like Rewa, Sagar, Sidhi recorded the least consumption of IFA tablet by pregnant women as compared to other districts.
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100 IFA tablets received by pregnant women



District	100 IFA tablets received
Bhopal	100
Hoshangabad	100
Vidisha	100
Shahdol	100
Ujjain	100
Madhya Pradesh	100
Gwalior	97
Indore	96
Jabalpur	94
Rewa	89
Sidhi	86

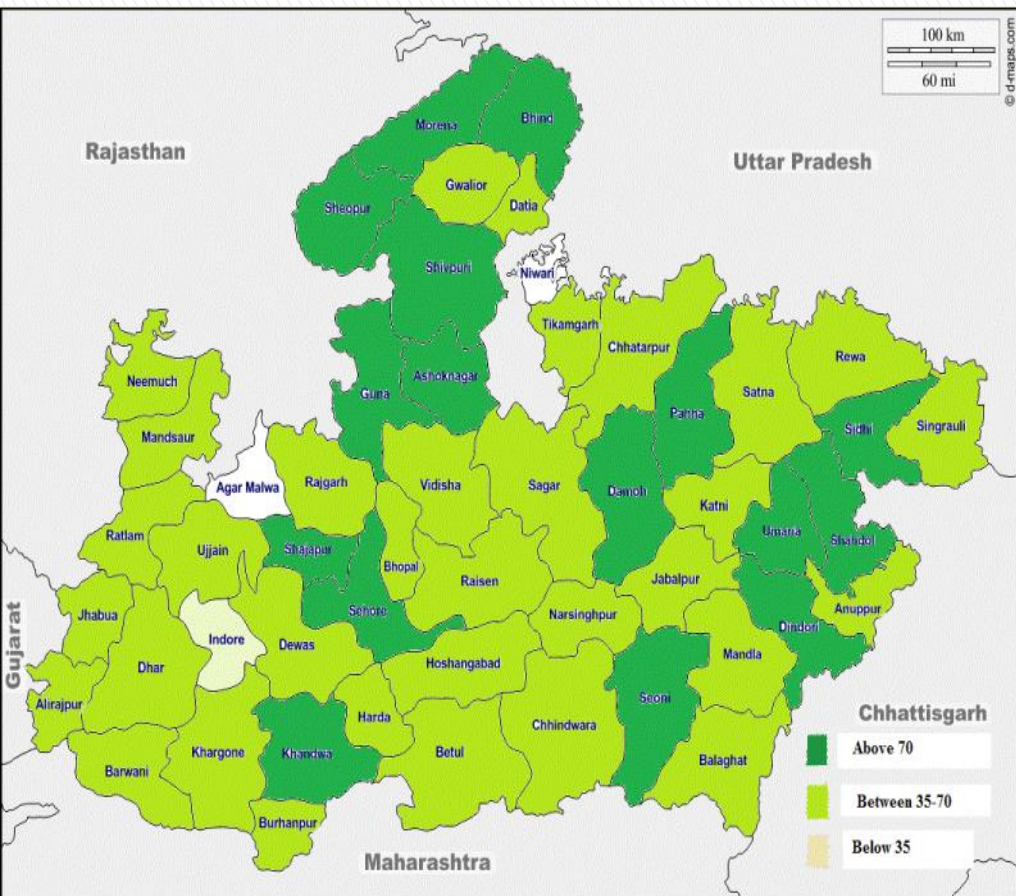
Source: NFHS 4

Source: NHSRC

iii. Pregnant women received financial assistance under JSY delivered in institution

- JSY was launched with the objective to reduce maternal and infant mortality by promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women.
 - A cash incentive to women on delivering in a health facility increased the utilisation of maternal health services.
 - The percentage of mothers receiving financial assistance under JSY in Madhya Pradesh recorded as 86 per cent
 - Sidhi, Vidisha and Gwalior recorded less number of mothers receiving assistance under JSY which was less than the state average.
 - On the other hand Hoshangabad, Indore, Bhopal recorded the highest percent of mothers receiving financial assistance under JSY.
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Pregnant women received financial assistance under JSY delivered in institution



District	% of mothers received financial assistance under JSY delivered in institution
Hoshangabad	99.5
Indore	96.2
Bhopal	91.5
Jabalpur	90.5
Ujjain	89.4
Madhya Pradesh	85.8
Shahdol	84.6
Rewa	80.09
Gwalior	77.8
Vidisha	62.1
Sidhi	52.7

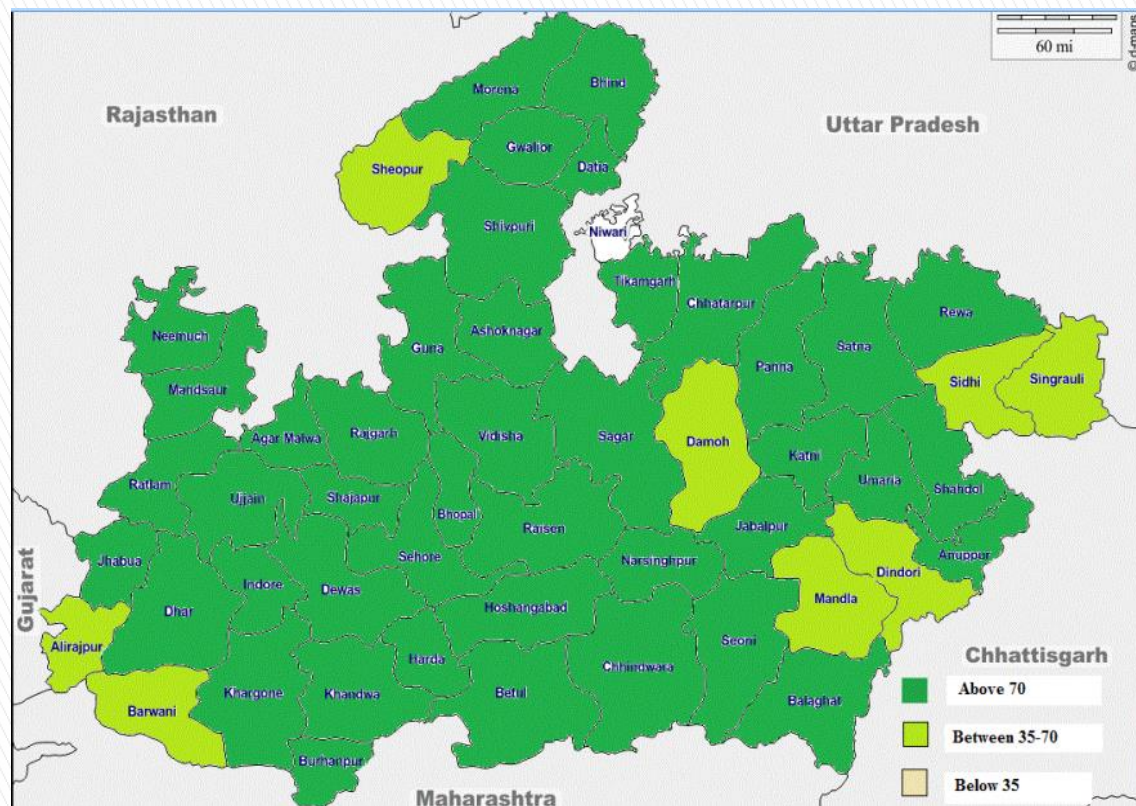
Source: NFHS 4

Source: NHSRC

iv. Institutional Deliveries

- ▶ It is well established that giving birth in a medical institution under the care and supervision of trained health care provider promotes child survival and reduces the risk of maternal mortality.
 - ▶ It has been noted that there is a huge increase in institutional deliveries after the launch of JSY scheme.
 - ▶ Institutional deliveries in Madhya Pradesh was recorded to be 89.7.
 - ▶ Sidhi, Vidisha, Hoshangabad are the low performing district, with institutional deliveries less than the state average.
 - ▶ Indore, Ujjain, Bhopal are better performers with more number of women having institutional deliveries.
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Institutional Deliveries



District	% of institutional births
NHSRC	
Indore	99.8
Ujjain	98.5
Bhopal	98.3
Gwalior	96.2
Madhya Pradesh	95.8
Jabalpur	94.9
Rewa	90.9
Shahdol	90.5
Hoshangabad	89.7
Vidisha	82
Sidhi	76.5

Source: NFHS 4

Source: NHSRC

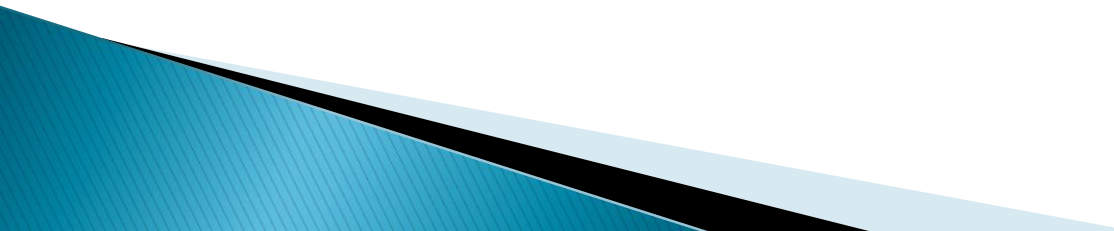
v. Public Facility Deliveries

- For the institutional deliveries public health institutions play important role.
- After the launch of JSY and LaQshya, the out of pocket expenditure has decreased and the quality of care has been improved.
- Madhya Pradesh recorded 70 percent of institutional delivery conducted in public facility.
- Shahdol, Rewa and Jabalpur records more public facility delivery in comparison to private facility.
- On the other hand, districts like Indore, Bhopal, Gwalior, Ujjain recorded less number of public sector deliveries in comparison to the state average.

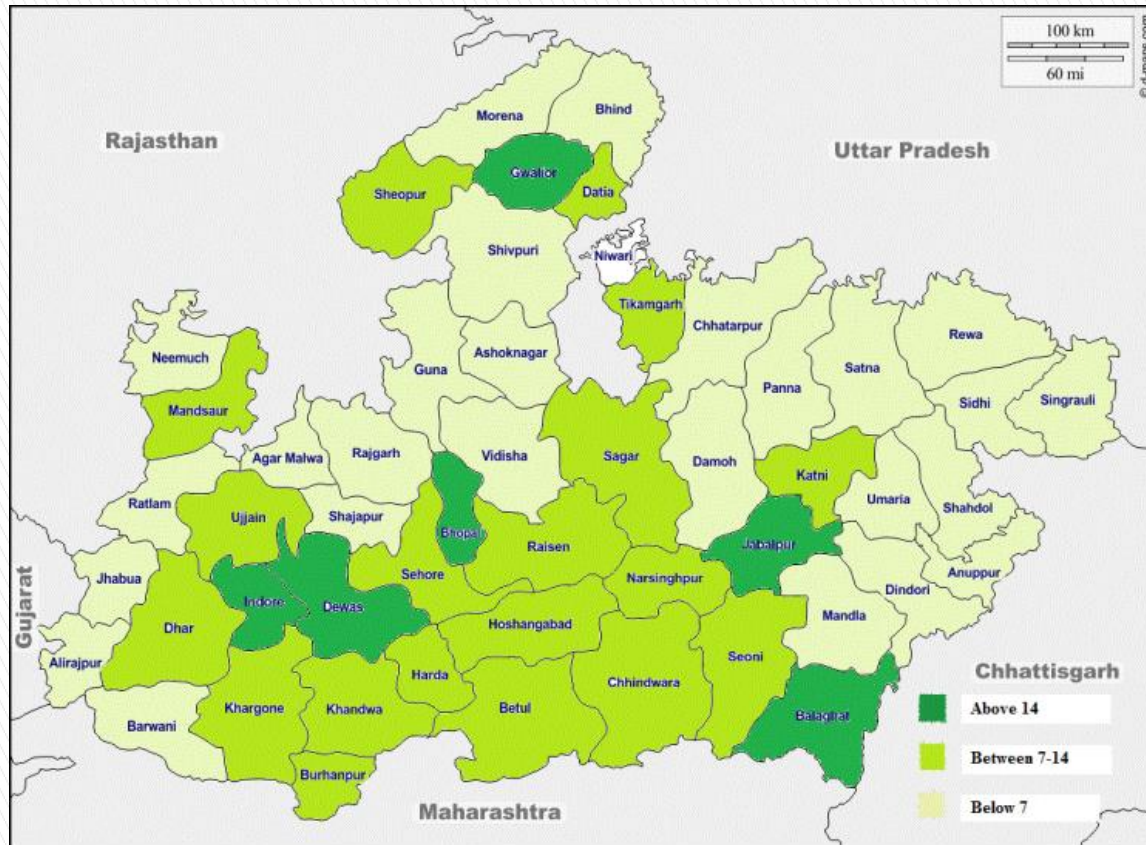
Source: NHSRC

District	% of public facility birth
Shahdol	88.2
Rewa	86.8
Jabalpur	80.8
Madhya Pradesh	79.8
Hoshangabad	79.2
Sidhi	75.9
Ujjain	74.1
Vidisha	72.3
Gwalior	72.2
Bhopal	69.1
Indore	59.3

vi. Caesarian-section

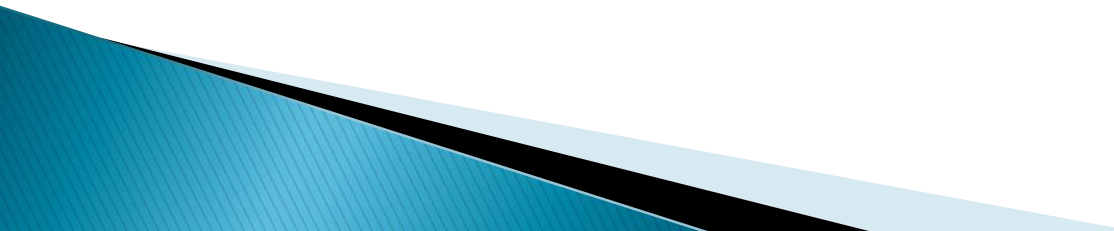
- ▶ Multiple births also increase the possibility of undergoing C-section delivery and there are complications during pregnancy that may raise the chances of planned caesarean delivery.
 - ▶ Madhya Pradesh records only 10.1 percent of c-section.
 - ▶ Bhopal, Gwalior and Indore recorded the highest caesarean section rate which is above the state average.
 - ▶ Sidhi, Rewa recorded the least c-section rate among other districts.
 - ▶ The proportion of CS deliveries are more common in private sector indicating that the private hospitals are more inclined towards CS deliveries and is most likely for the purpose of money minting.
 - ▶ Also It has been observed that the low level of CS deliveries in public sector is an indication of lack of competent health work force in the form of specialists, both obstetricians and the Anesthetists.
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Caesarian-section

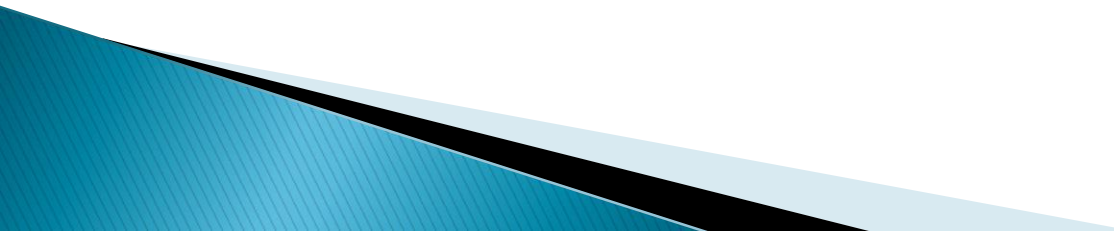


Source: NFHS 4

Source: NHSRC

- The result highlighted that:
 - ▶ the indicators show better in the districts with higher levels of urbanization, located in industrial region and agriculturally fertile Narmada plain.
 - ▶ Districts with higher concentration of tribal population, such as Sidhi, Jhabua, Mandala, Dindori, Shahdol, Rewa and Hoshangabad need a lot of improvement in utilization of maternal health care facilities like Antenatal care service, Institutional delivery and Caesarian-section.
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CONCLUSION

- ▶ Keeping in view the Sustainable Development Goals and Universal Health Coverage the maternal health indicators need to be improved in all geographical locations.
 - ▶ Districts like Sidhi, Rewa and Hoshangabad were the low performing districts as per both the data sources and the services needs to be strengthened.
 - ▶ Bhopal was found to be high performing district among others.
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THANK YOU