

Case Example Malawi

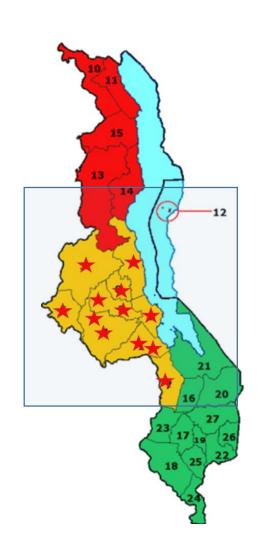
Dr Charles Mwansambo Dr Andrew Likaka Dr Irene Kamwaza Dr Pierre Barker





Case Example Malawi:

- 13 Government and Christian Heath Association Hospitals in Central Malawi
- >75,000 deliveries per year across 13 hospitals (one hospital 18,000/year)
- Aim: Decrease Maternal and Newborn Mortality by 30% over 2 years (primary focus on small newborns)







Aims, Clinical Content

Primary Aim:

decrease mortality in low birth weight babies (1000 – 2000g) by 30% in 2 years through reliable application of evidence based facility interventions

Secondary Aims;

• decrease all newborn, maternal mortality, stillbirths by 30% in 2 years

Admission: Intrapartum: **Early** Late Postpartum: Postpartum: Assess fetal Monitor with Partograph **AMTSI** size Kangaroo Mother Care Clean birth Screen and Act if baby or (KMC) mother at risk manage risk **HBB** factors e.g. Manage Skin to skin Infection infection, Early (mother/baby) eclampsia breastfeeding







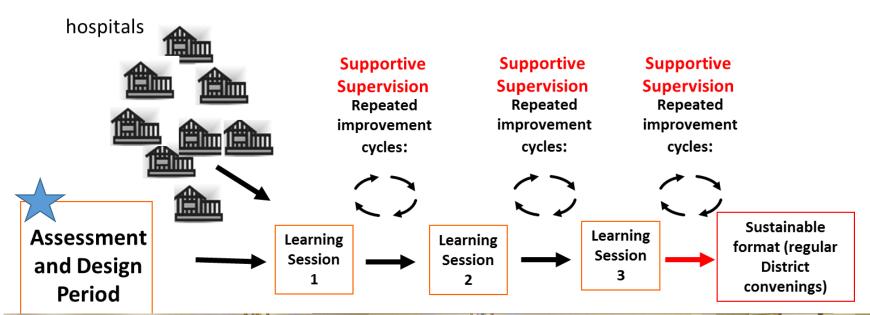
Theory of Change: Drivers at level of leaders, providers, patients

1. Activated leadership who can champion an **QOC 7** improvement system for neonatal survival Leadership **QOC 8** 2. Immediate access to essential commodities and 30% Management reduction in **3. Data systems** that can easily and accurately QOC 2 deaths in record and report in real time babies <2000g through **4. Knowledgeable health workers** who expertly QOC 7 deliver newborn care reliable Front Line application of 5. Functional frontline teams who use OI to **Providers** evidence based **QOC 1** reliably apply key processes to every mother and facility newborn infant. interventions Patients. 6. Engaged, knowledgeable mothers and QOC 4,5,6 Families and communities that can advocate for effective and respectful care and treat mothers with respect and dignity.





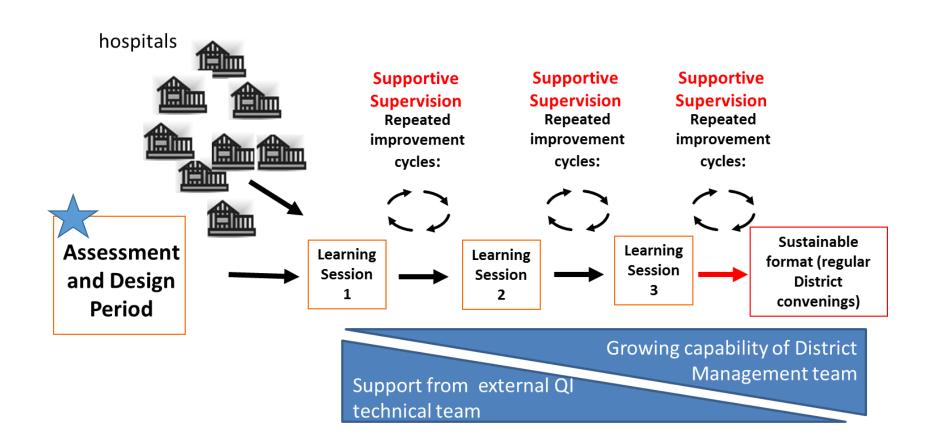
Learning and Implementation Strategy







Learning and Implementation Strategy



District/Hospital QI teams

MaiKhanda Malawian NGO (QI support, Data support) Kamuzu College of Nursing, Lilongwe (clinical training) IHI (design, remote coaching to MK, analysis), capability building

Measurement Strategy

Data Sources

- Registers
- Patient files (sampling)
- Partograph review (sampling)
- Death audits
- Pharmacy stock reports

Data Collection and reporting by facility teams (supported by NGO)

- Inputs
- Processes along the continuum
- Outcomes:
- maternal deaths,
 - newborn deaths (by weight)
 - Stillbirths (macerated, fresh)

Admission:

Assess fetal size

Screen and manage risk factors e.g. infection, eclampsia



Intrapartum:

Monitor with Partograph
Act if baby or

mother at risk



Early Postpartum:

AMSTL

Clean birth

HBB

Skin to skin

Early

breastfeeding



Late Postpartum:

Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC)

Manage Infection (mother/baby)





A system perfectly designed to cause newborn hypothermia









Moving from Nursery care to KMC

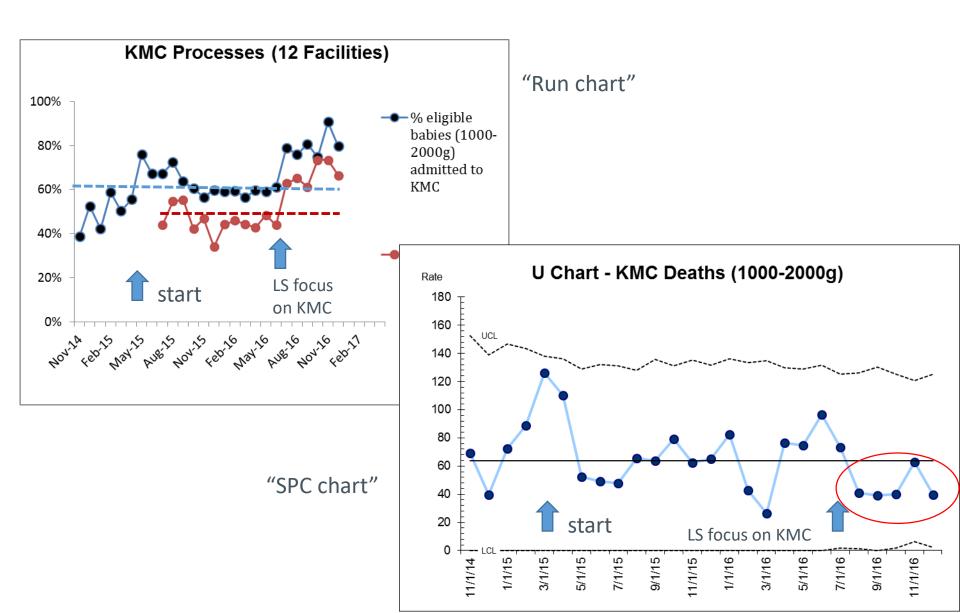








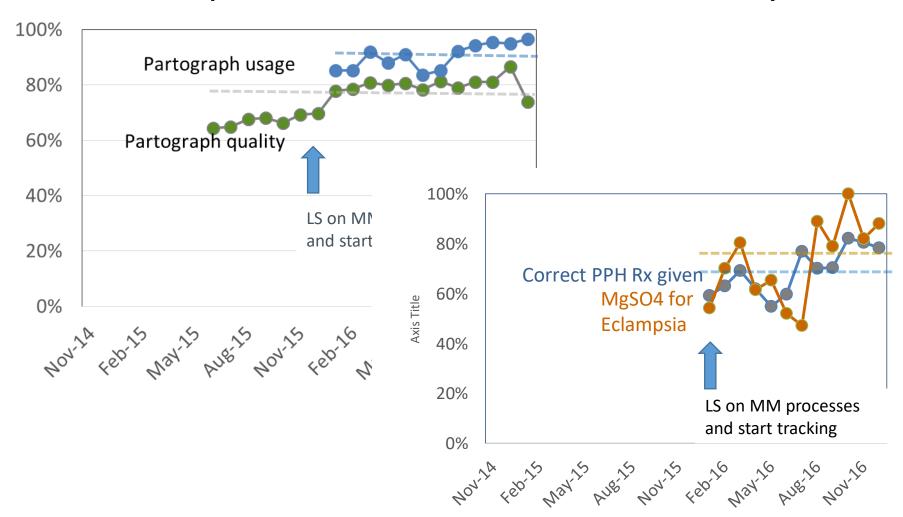
KMC Performance: Processes and Outcomes





Maternal Mortality: Care Process to Avert Maternal Mortality

13 Hospitals, 150,000 deliveries over 2 years

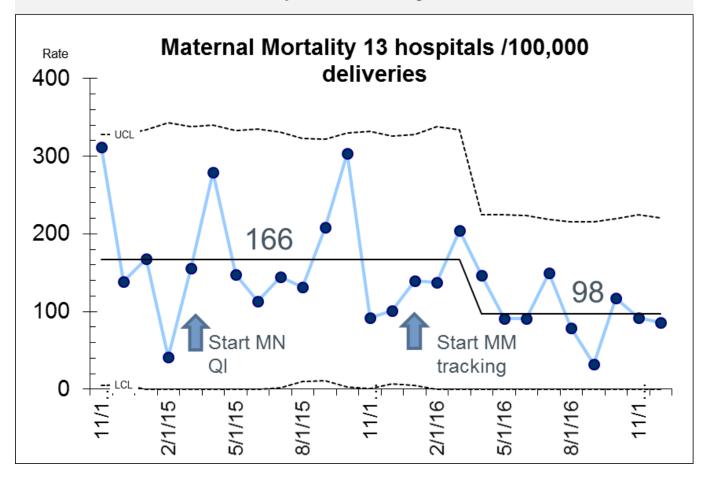


Maternal Mortality Outcomes

13 Hospitals, 150,000 deliveries over 2 years



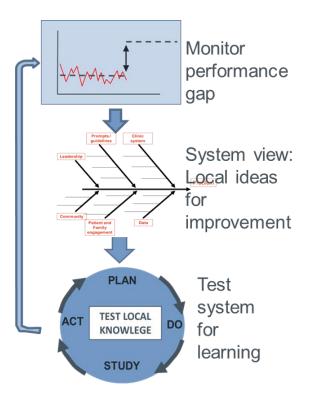
41% drop in maternal mortality across 13 hospitals in 2 years





3 Levels of Implementation and Scale-up: Facility, District, National

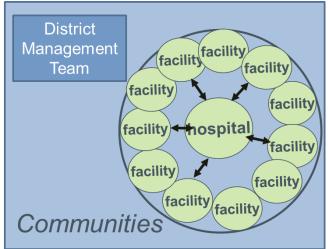
Facility-based learning and Implementation



Connecting the Facilities and Communities

District ragement

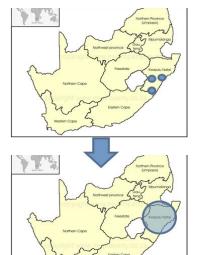
District-led learning:



Supportive Supervision

District Convening

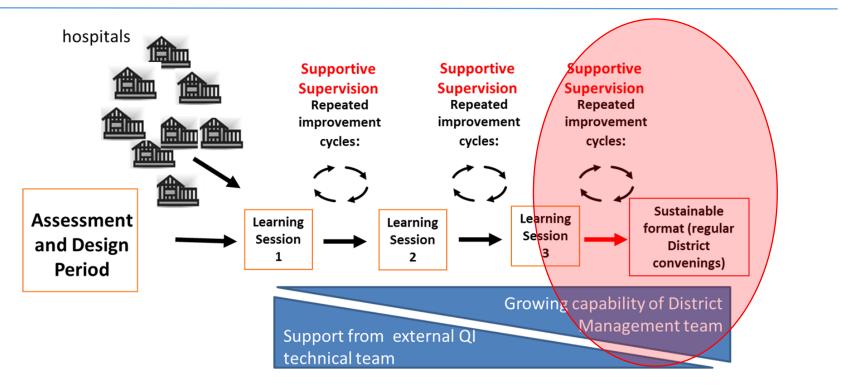
National Scale up: incorporates learning from facilities and Districts





Where Next?

Where Next?



- More time needed to see decrease in newborn mortality and SB
- Move from QI to Quality Control
- Embed data collection/reporting systems into facility and district link to HMIS
- District Leadership to expand Quality Management at hospitals and to all facilities in District
- Address resource barriers