

# World Health Day 2005

"Make every mother and child count"

7 April 2005



"မိခင်ရင်သွေးကျန်းမာမှ လူ့ဘောင်ဘဝစဉ်လှပ လူ့တိုင်းပါဝင်စောင့်ရှောက်ကြ"

"We have an opportunity to focus global attention on what should be obvious: every mother, and every child, counts. They count because we value every human life. The evidence is clear that healthy mothers and children are the bedrock of healthy and prosperous communities and nations" Dr LEE Jong-wook, Director-General, World Health Organization.

"Children are the future of society and their mothers are guardians of that future. Yet this year, almost 11 million children under five years of age will die from causes that are largely preventable. Among them are 4 million babies who will not survive the first month of life. On top of that 3.3 million babies will be stillborn. At the same time, about half a million women will die in pregnancy, childbirth or soon after." *World Health Report 2005*

## Maternal Care

**G**lobally pregnancy, childbirth, and their consequences are still the leading causes of death, disease and disability among women of reproductive age in developing countries.

### Maternal mortality is a global tragedy:

300 million women in the developing world suffer from short-term or long-term illness brought about by pregnancy and childbirth. 529 000 die each year, 99% of them in the developing world. Most of these deaths are preventable!

### Maternal Death Watch:

Every minute, approximately:

- ◆ 380 women become pregnant
- ◆ 190 women face unplanned or unwanted pregnancy
- ◆ 110 women experience a pregnancy-related complication
- ◆ 40 women have an unsafe abortion
- ◆ 1 woman dies from a pregnancy-related complication

### What is a Maternal Death?

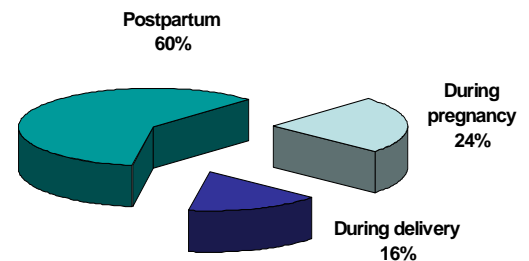
A maternal death is the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days (six weeks) of termination of the pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes.

### Why do maternal deaths occur?

Good quality maternal health services are not universally available and accessible

- ≥ 35% receive no antenatal care
- ~ 50% do not deliver with a skilled attendant
- ~ 70% receive no postpartum care (despite the fact that most deaths occur in the immediate postpartum period)

### When do maternal deaths occur?



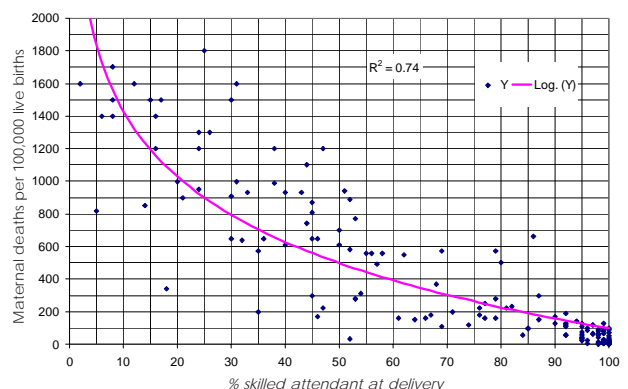
### Time from onset of complication to death:

- Postpartum Hemorrhage 2 hours
- Antepartum Hemorrhage 12 hours
- Ruptured uterus 1 days
- Eclampsia 2 days
- Obstructed labour 3 days
- Sepsis 6 days

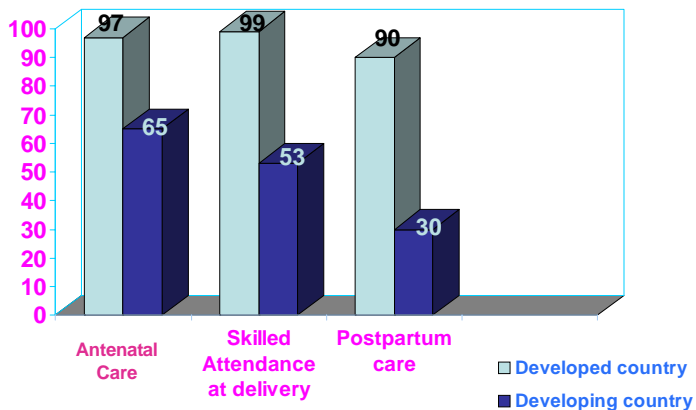
### What is a skilled birth attendant?

"A skilled attendant is an accredited health professional - such as a midwife, doctor or nurse - who has been educated and trained to proficiency in the skills needed to manage normal (uncomplicated) pregnancies, childbirth and the immediate postnatal period, and in the identification, management and referral of complications in women and newborns." *Joint statement of WHO, ICM and FIGO (also endorsed by UNFPA and the World Bank)*

The higher the proportion of deliveries performed with skilled attendants in a country, the lower the country's maternal mortality ratio:



## Coverage of maternal health services globally:



## Newborn Care



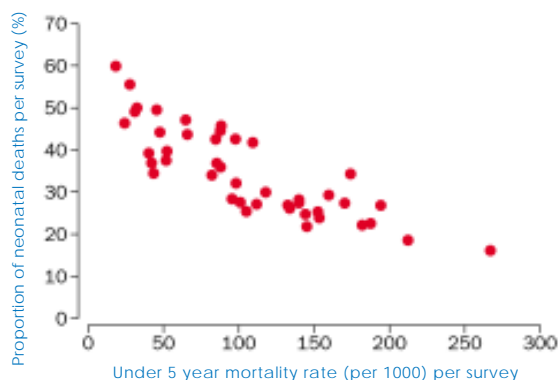
"The health of the mother during pregnancy, delivery and the postpartum period is intimately linked with the health of her newborn, emphasizing the need to integrate maternal and neonatal health care strategies."

### Death of innocents:

- ◆ Each year nearly 3.3 million babies are stillborn, over 4 million more die within 28 days
- ◆ The largest number of babies die in Asia (2.5 million newborn deaths and 1.7 million stillbirths)

With a crude birth rate at 27.8 per 1000 population (urban), and an estimated total population of 52 million, more than 1.4 million newborns are added to the population in Myanmar each year.

### Relation between under-5-year mortality rate and percentage of these deaths in neonates:



Each dot = one survey. Source: *Lancet vol 361, Child Survival I, 2003*

"Life-threatening complications occur in 15% of all births. For a mother and her newborn, a skilled birth attendant can make the difference between life and death. Not only can skilled attendants recognize and prevent medical crises on the spot, but they can refer women for life-saving care when complications arise." Joy Phumaphi, Assistant Director-General, Family and Community Health, WHO.

Source: <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/news/notes/2004/np23/en/>

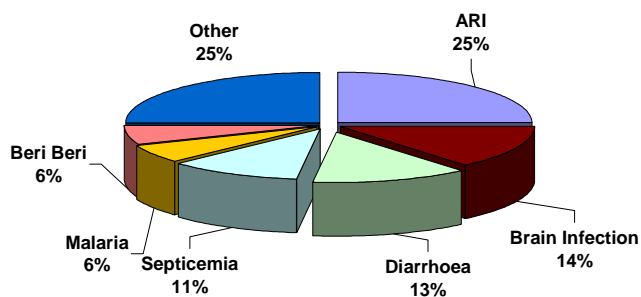
## Child Care

10.6 million children still die every year before reaching their fifth birthday. Almost all of these deaths occur in low-income and middle-income countries.

Most deaths among under-fives are still attributable to just a handful of conditions and are avoidable through existing interventions. These are: acute lower respiratory infections, mostly pneumonia (19% of all deaths), diarrhoea (18%), malaria (8%), measles (4%), HIV/AIDS (3%), and neonatal conditions, mainly preterm birth, birth asphyxia, and infections (37%).

The World Health Report 2005

### Causes of death in children under age 5 in Myanmar:



Source: DOH

### Turning knowledge into action for child survival:

- The total number of child deaths annually is **greater** than deaths from HIV, malaria and tuberculosis combined.
- Funding for child survival is **decreasing** in relative terms, and for some donors in absolute terms as well.
- Saving 6 million lives a year will **cost less** than people in the developed countries spend on pet food.

### Selected results for prevention and treatment interventions:

Prevention & Treatment Intervention	Number deaths (thousands)	Deaths prevented as % of all child deaths
<b>Prevention Intervention</b>		
Breastfeeding	1301	13%
Insecticide-treated materials	691	7%
Complementary feeding	587	6%
Zinc	459	5%
Clean delivery	411	4%
Hib vaccine	403	4%
Water, sanitation, hygiene	326	3%
<b>Treatment Intervention</b>		
Oral rehydration therapy	1477	15%
Antibiotics for sepsis	583	6%
Antibiotics for pneumonia	577	6%
Antimalarials	467	5%
Zinc	394	4%
Newborn resuscitation	359	4%
Antibiotics for dysentery	310	3%

Source: *Lancet vol 361, Child Survival I, 2003*



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