



Respectful maternal and newborn care: building a common agenda

Sacks and Kinney

COMMENTARY

Open Access



Respectful maternal and newborn care: building a common agenda

Emma Sacks^{1,2*} and Mary V. Kinney³

Abstract

In September, the World Health Organization released a statement on preventing and eliminating disrespect and abuse during facility-based childbirth. In addition to this important agenda, attention is also needed for the dignified care of newborns, who also deserve basic human rights and dignified care. In this commentary, we provide examples from the literature and other sources of where respectful care for newborns has been lacking and we give examples of opportunities for integration of maternal and newborn health care going forward. We illustrate the need for respectful treatment and consideration across the continuum of care: for mothers, stillbirths, and all newborns, including those born too soon and those who die in infancy. We explain the need to document cases of neglect and abuse, count all births and deaths, and to include newborns and stillbirths in the respectful care agenda and the post-2015 global reproductive care frameworks.

Keywords: Newborn health, Neonatal survival, Maternal health, Stillbirth, Preterm birth, Respectful care, Global agenda, Post-2015

Respectful maternal and newborn care: Building a common agenda

In September 2014, the World Health Organization released a statement on preventing and eliminating disrespect and abuse during facility-based childbirth [1]. This statement is a critical step for improving the reproductive care of women. It rightfully acknowledges that while “disrespectful and abusive treatment of women may occur throughout pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, women are particularly vulnerable during childbirth” [1]. Babies are likewise vulnerable to neglect and disrespect during this time period; however, newborns are not mentioned in this statement except when women and infants are detained at facilities for inability to pay for services. Disregard for the needs of the family in cases of stillbirth¹ or intra-partum death is not considered. Poor treatment and neglect of the infant outright are glaringly absent [1].

The WHO statement argues that “every woman has the right to the highest attainable standard of health,

which includes the right to dignified, respectful health care” [1]. This standard must also be upheld for newborns and stillborn babies, yet anecdotal evidence suggests that various abuses occur. There have been reports of newborns left unattended, unnecessarily separated from their mothers after birth, and transferred to other facilities without consent of the parents [2]. Other claims have included unsafe early discharge of women and their infants due to limited space, discrimination against infants with congenital anomalies or illnesses and refusal of postnatal care for inability to pay [2-4]. Many of the 2.9 million neonatal deaths per year could be averted with timely and skilled intrapartum and neonatal care [5]; improved access to facility delivery is a cornerstone of improving maternal and neonatal survival and preventing stillbirths. Yet patients' experiences or expectations of abuse and disrespect act as a disincentive to seek necessary care.

It has been argued that “children should be viewed as having the right to be breastfed, not in the sense that the mother is obligated to breastfeed the child, but in the sense that no one may interfere with the mother's right to breastfeed the child” [6]; thus, facilitation of early initiation of breastfeeding constitutes an important practice of protecting maternal and newborn care in concert. Relatedly, stigma against both mothers and newborns who

* Correspondence: esacks@jhu.edu

¹Department of International Health, Johns Hopkins School of Public Health, 615 N. Wolfe St, E8011, Baltimore, MD 21205, USA

²USAID Maternal and Child Survival Program (MCSP)/ICF International, Washington, DC, USA

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

are HIV-exposed or infected persists as a serious challenge, both to the reduction of paediatric HIV infection and to overall neonatal care [7]. In the most extreme cases, there has even been documented evidence of female infanticide in parts of Asia [8] and twin infanticide in parts of south-western Nigeria [9], but even this has not been elevated to the global health agenda.

Babies born preterm² or with other perinatal complications are at increased mortality risk in the first hours and days of life, and deserve to be given as much chance to live as their full term counterparts [10]. In places where fatalism on the part of health care workers is common [4], a culture of capability should be promoted. This requires governments and facilities to prioritize training, equipment and sufficient skilled personnel to handle both a new mother and a fragile, potentially critically-ill newborn, with competence and patience, at any given time; yet many facilities find a single nurse attending to multiple deliveries [2]. Infants born with terminal or severe chronic illness may require palliative care, yet analgesic medications, skilled administrators and culturally-competent counsellors are both in limited supply and inequitably distributed in most low-resource settings [11]. Comprehensive and sensitive care for mothers and newborns should recognize and support the individual needs and choices of each family beyond childbirth and into the post-partum period.

Furthermore, respectful care should not end with death; dignified care matters to grieving parents and communities. Respectful maternal and newborn care should include the option for mothers to acknowledge or hold a baby that has died, yet the bodies of stillborn babies are often disposed of without any recognition such as being named, dressed or given a funeral [12]. Most of the 2.6 million stillbirths that occur globally every year are never recorded and both stillbirths and intra-partum deaths continue to be miscategorised and undercounted [5]. Comprehensive health care extends beyond clinical care: stillbirths and early neonatal deaths should have both vital events properly documented, and death reviews should be conducted when warranted, to guide quality improvements where death and disability could have been avoided. In cases where women feel that they or their babies have been abused, mistreated or neglected, there are few avenues for legal recourse [13].

The need to document abusive and neglectful care, of all levels of severity, is paramount in efforts to reduce abuses and improve care of mothers during childbirth. Attempts to define disrespect and abuse of women in childbirth will be strengthened and made more accurate by broadening the scope to include newborns and stillbirths. Lynn Freedman and colleagues have emphasised the importance of high-quality care for women as an

essential aspect of respectful maternity care [14]; this should extend to neonatal care, which is often provided at the same time and by the same health worker. In *The Lancet* Every Newborn series, Ann Starrs argues, “the maternal and newborn health communities need to pledge to each other that any policy, programme or initiative focusing on either maternal or newborn health will incorporate the other as well” [15]; this holds true for statements on disrespect and abuse. With clear evidence supporting access to high-quality, skilled care for all women [16], the concept of the mother-baby dyad must be prominent [15]. Improving quality of care, including respectful care, around the time of birth provides a triple return on investment, saving mothers and newborns and reducing the risk of stillbirths and disability [5].

As experts gather in the next few months to discuss the post-Millennium Development Goal era, the agenda on respectful care must be central and focused on both women and their babies. Global initiatives such as the Every Newborn Action Plan [17] and Ending Preventable Maternal Mortality [18] should inform this effort, ensuring the right to go through pregnancy, birth and the first month of life with the expectation to live, be counted and thrive [5]. Addressing disrespect and abuse in childbirth for mother and baby could move “integration” from a buzz word to actual practice; the upcoming Global Maternal and Newborn Health Conference in Mexico City in October 2015 is one step in harmonizing our efforts towards this goal. Global frameworks, including the Sustainable Development Goals, are another; we need to prioritize activities that monitor and prevent stillbirths, intra-partum and neonatal deaths, and fund and implement strategies to humanize our care of all patients and family members across the reproductive health continuum.

As we work to eliminate the preventable maternal and newborn deaths and stillbirths, we should do so in a conscientious manner. Beyond survival and basic health care, we must strive for in a conscientious manner respectful care for women and their babies together.

Endnotes

¹Stillbirth refers to all pregnancy losses after 22 weeks of gestation, but for numerical comparisons between international data, The Lancet Stillbirth group uses the WHO definition of a birth weight of at least 1000 g or a gestational age of at least 28 weeks (third-trimester stillbirth).

²Preterm birth is defined as a live birth prior to the completion of 37 weeks of pregnancy. This includes moderate to late preterm (32 to <37 weeks), very preterm (28 to <32 weeks), and extremely preterm (<28 weeks).

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Acknowledgements

Thanks to Hannah Blencowe, Soo Downe, Eve Lackritz, Joy Riggs-Perla and Joy Lawn. Publication of this comment was made possible by the Saving Newborn Lives (SNL) program of Save the Children, supported by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

Author details

¹Department of International Health, Johns Hopkins School of Public Health, 615 N. Wolfe St, E8011, Baltimore, MD 21205, USA. ²USAID Maternal and Child Survival Program (MCSP)/ICF International, Washington, DC, USA. ³Save the Children, Saving Newborn Lives, 102 Louis Thibault Drive, Edgemead 7441, South Africa.

Received: 9 March 2015 Accepted: 11 May 2015

Published online: 20 May 2015

References

1. World Health Organization. The prevention and elimination of disrespect and abuse during facility-based childbirth. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2014.
2. Reis V, Deller B, Carr C, Smith JM. Respectful Maternity Care: Country Experiences. In. Washington DC: MCHIP / USAID; 2012.
3. Sierra Leone: One of the most dangerous places on earth to be pregnant [http://www.unicef.org/maternalhealth/index_561.htm]
4. Waiswa P, Nyanzi S, Namusoko-Kalungi S, Peterson S, Tomson G, Pariyo GW. I never thought that this baby would survive; I thought that it would die any time': perceptions and care for preterm babies in eastern Uganda. *TM & IH*. 2010;15(10):1140–7.
5. Mason E, McDougall L, Lawn JE, Gupta A, Claeson M, Pillay Y, et al. From evidence to action to deliver a healthy start for the next generation. *Lancet*. 2014;384(9941):455–67.
6. Kent G. Child feeding and human rights. *Int Breastfeed J*. 2006;1:27.
7. Turan JM, Nyblade L. HIV-related stigma as a barrier to achievement of global PMTCT and maternal health goals: a review of the evidence. *AIDS Behav*. 2013;17(7):2528–39.
8. Fuse K, Crenshaw EM. Gender imbalance in infant mortality: a cross-national study of social structure and female infanticide. *Soc Sci Med*. 2006;62(2):360–74.
9. Asindi AA, Young M, Imaobong Etuk HV, Vdo JJ. Brutality to twins in south-eastern Nigeria: the existing situation. *J Trop Pediatr*. 1993;39(6):378–9.
10. Howson CP, Kinney MV, McDougall L, Lawn JE, Born Too Soon Preterm Birth Action G: Born too soon: preterm birth matters. *Reproductive health* 2013, 10 Suppl 1:S1. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24625189>
11. Lamas D, Rosenbaum L. Painful inequities—palliative care in developing countries. *N Engl J Med*. 2012;366(3):199–201.
12. Froen JF, Cacciatore J, McClure EM, Kuti O, Jokhio AH, Islam M, et al. Lancet's Stillbirths Series steering c: Stillbirths: why they matter. *Lancet*. 2011;377(9774):1353–66.
13. Bowser DH, K: Exploring Evidence for Disrespect and Abuse in Facility-Based Childbirth: Report of a Landscape Analysis. In: USAID-TRAction Project; 2010.
14. Freedman LP, Ramsey K, Abuya T, Bellows B, Ndwiga C, Warren CE, et al. Defining disrespect and abuse of women in childbirth: a research, policy and rights agenda. *Bull World Health Organ*. 2014;92:915–7.
15. Starrs AM. Survival convergence: bringing maternal and newborn health together for 2015 and beyond. *Lancet*. 2014;384(9939):211–3.
16. Renfrew MJ, McFadden A, Bastos MH, Campbell J, Channon AA, Cheung NF, Silva DR, Downe S, Kennedy HP, Malata A et al: Midwifery and quality care: findings from a new evidence-informed framework for maternal and newborn care. *Lancet* 2014. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24965816>
17. WHO. Every Newborn: An Action Plan to End Preventable Deaths (ENAP). Geneva: World Health Organization, 2014. Available from: <http://www.everynewborn.org/every-newborn-action-plan/>
18. WHO. Strategies toward ending preventable maternal mortality (EPMM). Geneva: World Health Organization, 2015. Available from: http://who.int/reproductivehealth/topics/maternal_perinatal/epmm/en/

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at
www.biomedcentral.com/submit

