

Fostering an enabling environment to improve management of severe preeclampsia/eclampsia at Health Center level: A case of 10 districts in Rwanda

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Fostering an enabling environment to improve management of severe pre-eclampsia/eclampsia at Health Center level: A case of 10 districts in Rwanda

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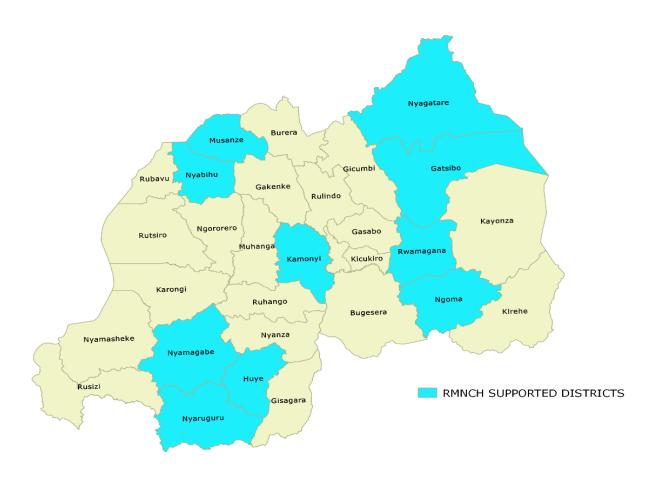


Learning Objectives

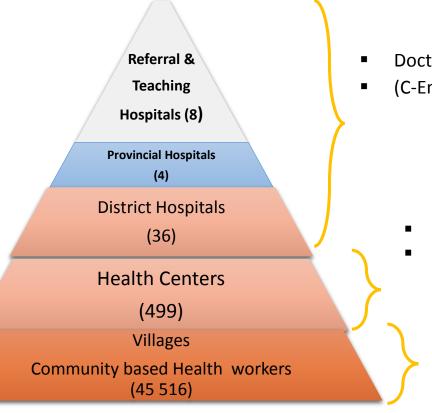
At the end of this session the learner with be able to:

- 1. Describe how to engage health facilities managers to implement new health service delivery guideline.
- Describe how the capacity building using LDHF approach coupled with continuous mentorship contributed to the increase number of health care providers who are competent and confident in provision of MgSO4 loading dose.
- 3. Define ways to support lower level health care providers to provide pre referral management for women with PE/E.

MCSP RMNCH SUPPORTED DISTRICTS



Rwanda Health System Organization and Service Delivery



- Doctors, Midwives and Nurses
- (C-EmONC) and Specialized care

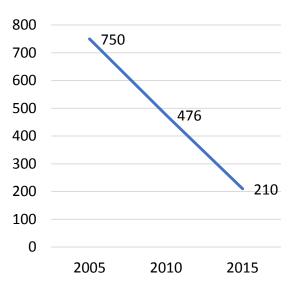
- Nurses and Midwives
- (B-EmONC) PPH Management, pre referral management of PE/E)
 - CHWs
 - PPH prevention using misoprostol and health promotion

Background

- Maternal mortality decreasing but mothers still die from preventable causes
- PE/E is the 4th leading cause of maternal death in Rwanda, with 19 deaths out of 186 deaths by direct cause

 Policy for management of PE/E before referral was in place but not operational in Health Centers

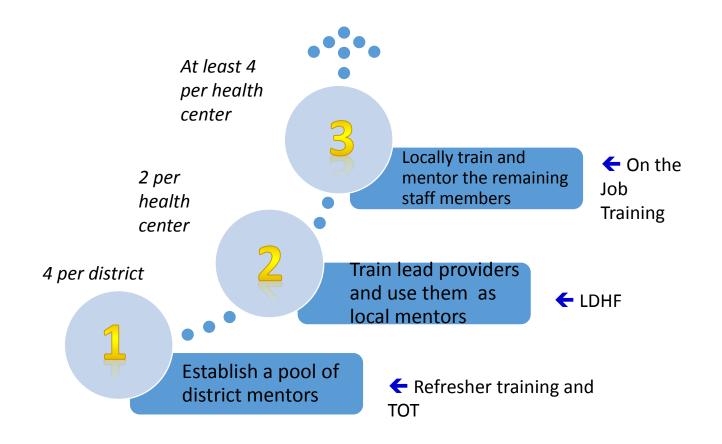
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000)



Methods

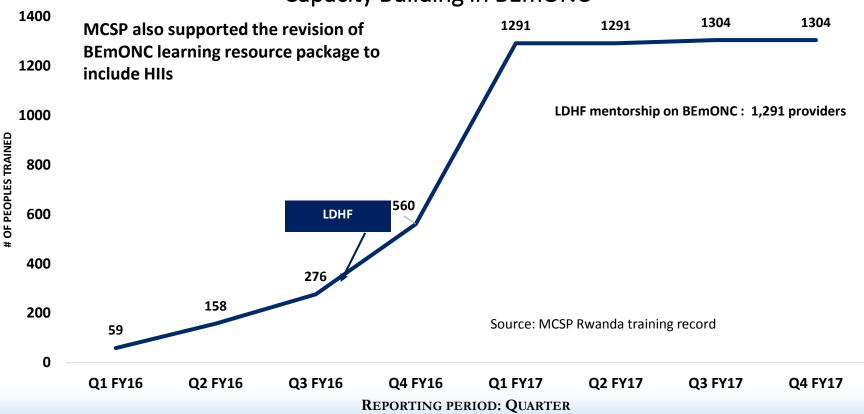
- Rwanda MOH in collaboration with USAID's MCSP implemented a QI intervention in 10 districts with 3 strategies:
 - Advocated with facility managers to avail MgSO₄ in supported health centers
 - Used low-dose high-frequency training to build provider capacity to manage
 PE/E
 - Conducted continuous clinical mentorship in health centers
 - Capacity assessments conducted at baseline and routine program data over 2 years.

Method: Cascade Strategy for Capacity Building

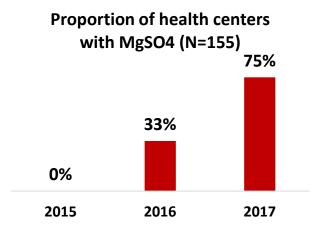


Results

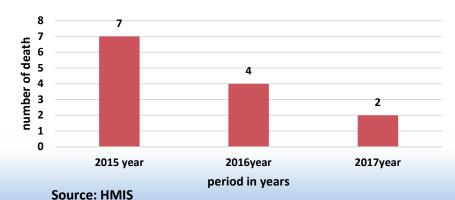
Capacity Building in BEmONC

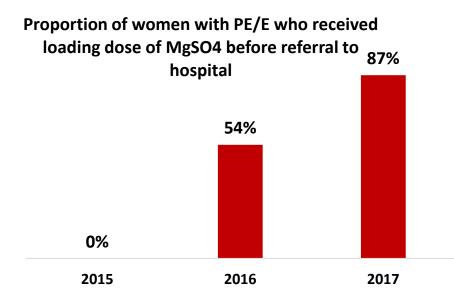


Results



Death related to PE/E in MCSP supported districts from 2015-2017

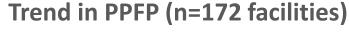


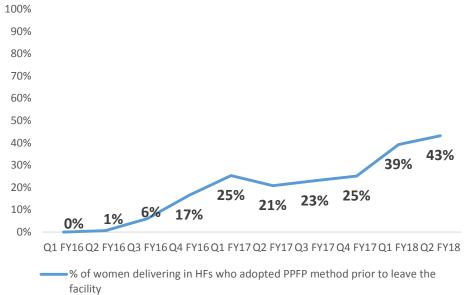


Discussion

- Although the policy on use of MgSO4 was in place, health providers were not confident to provide loading dose
- Providers improved their skills and were able to correctly identify and manage PE/E
- There was an increase in provision of loading dose of MgSO4 before referral over the time

Others areas of focus





Trend in 1 PNC (n: 172 facilities



 Proportion of babies who received postnatal care within two days of childbirth in USG supported programs

Conclusions

 Multiple health system factors impact the quality of service delivery and should be considered in QI initiatives.

 Advocacy, provider capacity-building using low-dose highfrequency training approach, and continuous mentorship increases the proportion of eligible women receiving recommended care.

 It is also needed in future to investigate potential impact on others related health outcomes during the intervention period





Key Messages

- 1. Involvement and buy in of Leaders and managers at all levels is key for implementation of new guidelines.
- 2. It is important to train a big pool of health providers to ensure continuity of services. The use of low-dose high-frequency training helped to reach more providers over a short time.
- 3. MgSO4 can be provided at lower level as pre referral management, but this require continuous support of health care providers.

For more information, please visit www.mcsprogram.org

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