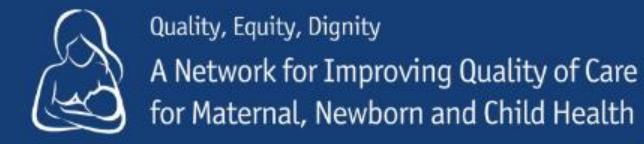
LESSONS LEARNED BY THE NETWORK COUNTRIES IN THEIR EFFORTS TO BUILD AND INSTITUTIONALIZE SYSTEMS TO SUSTAIN AND SCALE UP QUALITY OF CARE

FOR MATERNAL, NEWBORN AND CHILD HEALTH

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# The Network for Improving Quality of Care for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health

Bangladesh, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda

#### Goals

- Halve maternal and newborn mortality in health facilities in Network countries, as well as stillbirths, by 2022
- Improve the experience of care

#### **Strategic Objectives**







#### WEBINAR SERIES OBJECTIVE

To share progress made by the Network countries and lessons learned in their efforts to build systems, sustain and scale up quality of care for MNCH

1- Wednesday 31 March 2021 at 2pm CET:

Building systems to sustain and scale up quality of care for MNCH. Experience from improving quality of care for mothers and newborns in **Ghana's** health facilities

2 - Wednesday 7 April 2021 at 2pm CET:

Bangladesh: Building quality of care systems and scaling up implementation of standards for maternal and newborn health

3 - Tuesday 13 April 2021 at 2pm CET:

<u>Tanzania:</u> Improving Quality of Care at district level. Lessons from the implementation

4 - Tuesday 4 May 2021 at 2pm CET:

Launch of the 2017-2020 Network Report: Evolution, Implementation and Progress

# Building systems to sustain and scale up quality of care for MNCH

Experience from improving quality of care for mothers and newborns in Ghana's health facilities

31 March 2021









## Presenters and panelists



Dr Tedbabe Hailegebriel

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Head-Quality Management Unit- PPMED, Ministry of Health Presenter



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Health Specialist, UNICEF Ghana Presenter

# Webinar at a Glance

Part 1: Introduction

Part 2: Ghana's QOC national strategy and engagement

Part 3: Action and learning



PART 1:

Introduction

Maternal and newborn health

## Challenges

Stagnation in neonatal and maternal mortality reduction

## Opportunities

- Substantial progress in child mortality reduction
- □ Increase in antenatal attendance and facility delivery



# Quality of care network

A broad partnership of committed governments, implementation partners and funding agencies working to ensure that every pregnant woman, newborn and child receives good quality care with equity and dignity.

# Quality standards

9 core standards to reduce morbidity and mortality

Interlinked standards with "intent" statements and "criteria" outlining elements needed to meet the standard

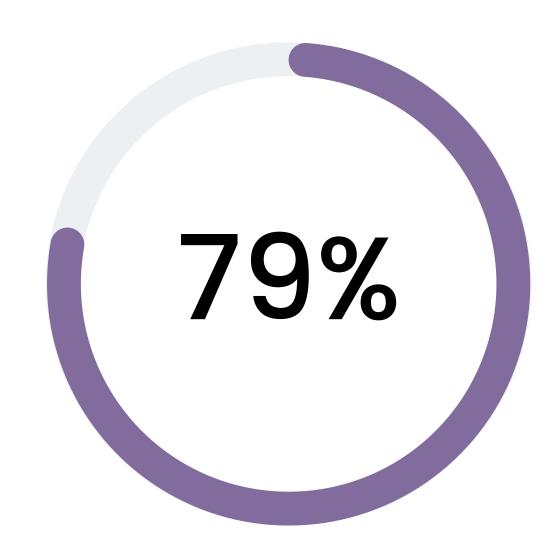
- Clinical care
- Patient's rights
- Cross cutting issues



#### **PART 2:**

# National Strategy and engagement

#### Perinatal health in Ghana



79% of births in facilities in 2017 An increase from 54% in 2007



25 neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births

#### Systems put in place at the National level

 Strong national leadership / National dialogues / summits on quality healthcare involving stakeholders and Partners

- Development of a National Healthcare Quality Strategy and National Operational Plan for MNH QoC and Roadmap
- Development of Operational Guidelines for Service delivery by the GHS for the NHQS
- Adaptation of the WHO Standards for improving quality of care in facilities to country context –
   Implementation guide, tools, guidelines etc
- Development of a National RMNCAH Strategic Plan with Quality of Care as the pivot

#### Systems put in place at the National level

Inclusion of newborn care standards in the National Health Insurance Authority credentialling tool & Health Facility Regulatory Agency assessment tool

Involvement of Regulatory Bodies and Professional associations e.g Nursing and Midwifery Council, Medical and Dental Council, Paediatric Society of Ghana, Society of OBGYNS

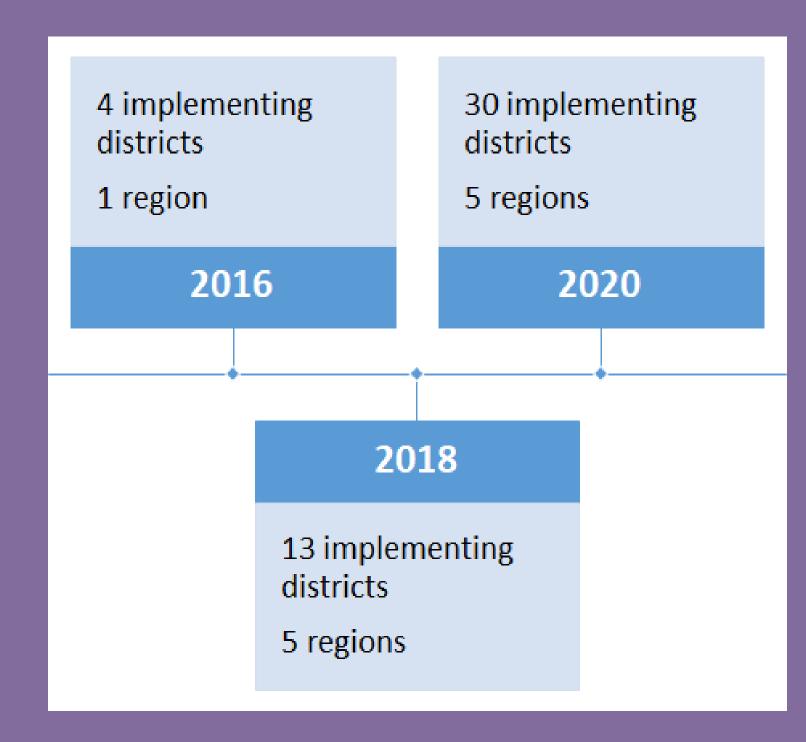
Community involvement using the Community Score-Card system and Community Health Management Committees

- Technical Working Group (TWG) is functional and co-chaired by Ghana Health Service (Family Health Division) and head of the MOH Quality Management Unit
- Institutional Care Division, Health Research and Development Division and PPME of GHS are members
- CHAG, GAQHI and Self-financing private health institutions
- Partners: WHO, UNICEF, JICA, UBORA Institute, JHPIEGO, PATH/MEBCI, USAID



### National scale up

- Scaled up MNH QoC implementation from one initial pilot region (UER) to 5 Regions
- UNICEF and WHO jointly supporting GHS in the 5 network regions





PART 3:

Action and learning

# **Quality Improvement Initiative**Improve quality of facility care to:

STANDARDS FOR IMPROVING QUALITY OF MATERNAL AND NEWBORN CARE IN HEALTH FACILITIES

World Health Organization

EMEN Standards were implemented while the WHO Standards for Improving Quality of Maternal and Newborn Care in Health Facilities were being developed



Reduce maternal, newborn and fetal deaths and severe morbidity



Improve access to services



Ensure the safety of mothers and newborns

## Intervention packages



#### Infrastructure

- Establishment of KMC and newborn units and corners
- Procurement of emergency obstetric equipment
- Motorbikes for community outreach and home visits
- Mechanization of boreholes & construction of washrooms for maternity units



#### Institutionalization of QI

- QI teams in facilities
- Training, mentorship, coaching
- Death audits and response



#### **Implementation**

- Infection prevention
- Water, sanitation, hygiene
- Labour monitoring, postnatal & newborn care
- Community engagement
- Privacy
- Triaging
- Referrals

### Assessment, where?

#### Assessment

 4 intervention and 4 comparison health facilities

#### Intervention

- 24 implementing facilities (3 hospitals, 21 health centres) in 4 districts
- Bawku municipality
- Bolgatanga municipality
- Bongo district
- Kassena-Nankana West district



#### Purpose of assessment: To assess the effectiveness and document lessons learned

#### Objective # 1

Assess structural readiness, human resources, health care provider skills, equipment and supplies

#### Objective # 2

Determine the extent of "institutionalization" of QI standards, integrity, and progress of implementation

#### Objective # 3

Examine improvements in perinatal clinical outcomes for mothers and newborns

#### Objective # 4

Document and describe key lessons learned to inform implementation of the EMEN QI model

# Findings



18 months implementation



31,099 births



4,834 newborns admitted for special care



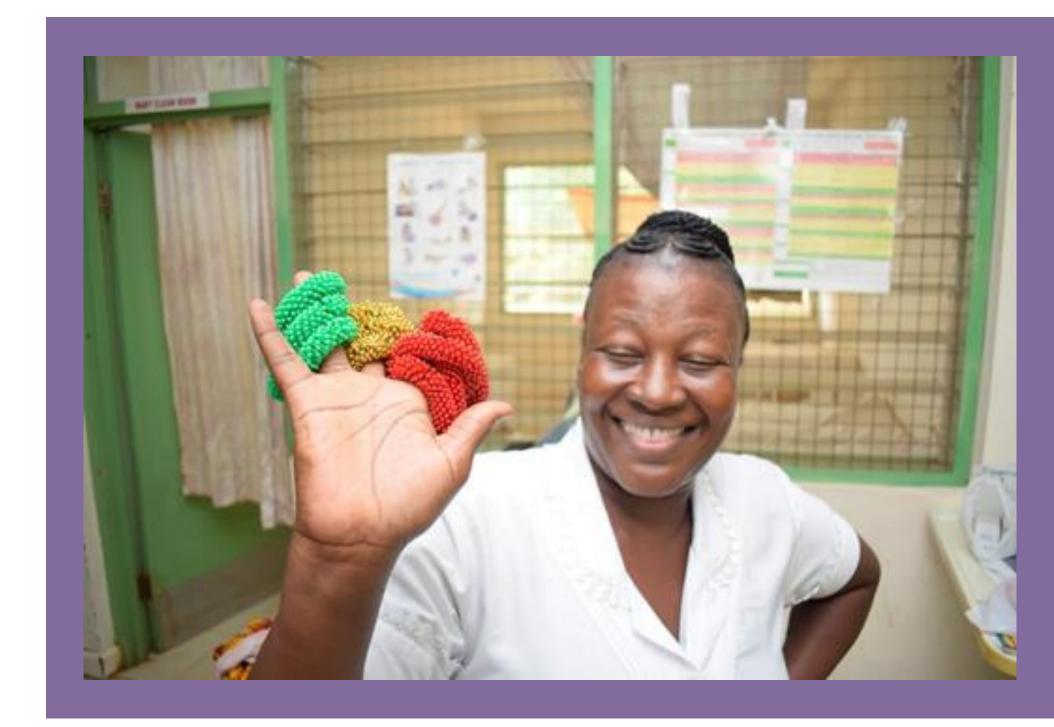
18 mentorship visits by specialists



32 QI coaching visits by regional & district QI coaches

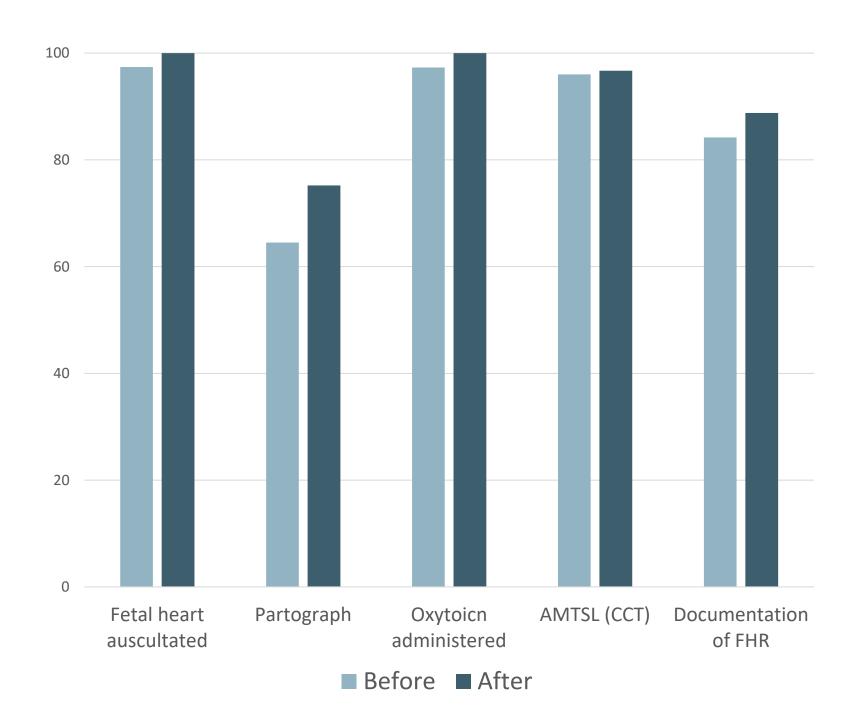
## Innovations

Continuous innovations were implemented from admission to discharge including use of three colour-coded, hand-woven bracelets to easily identify women requiring immediate attention.

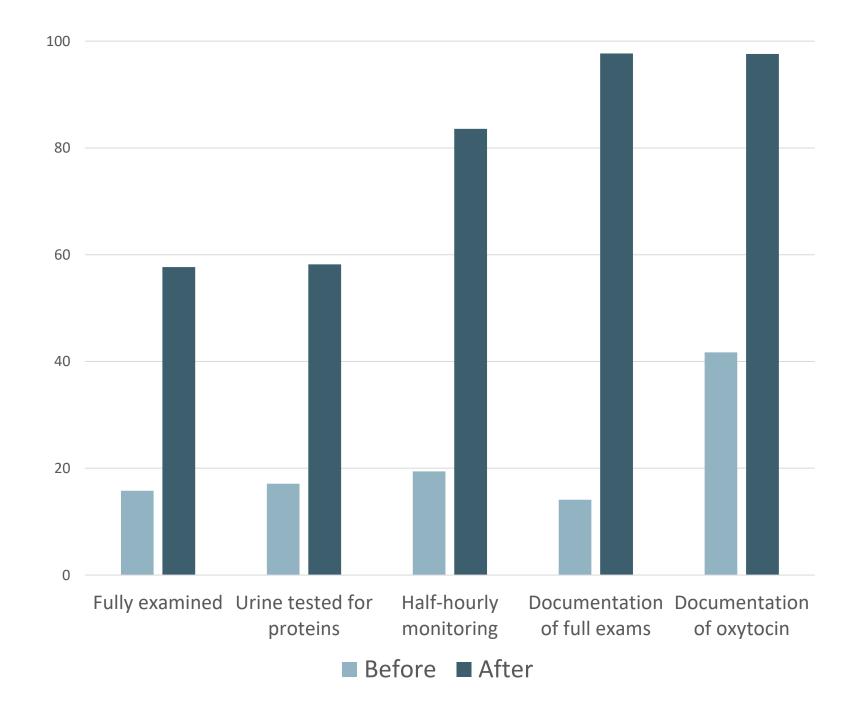


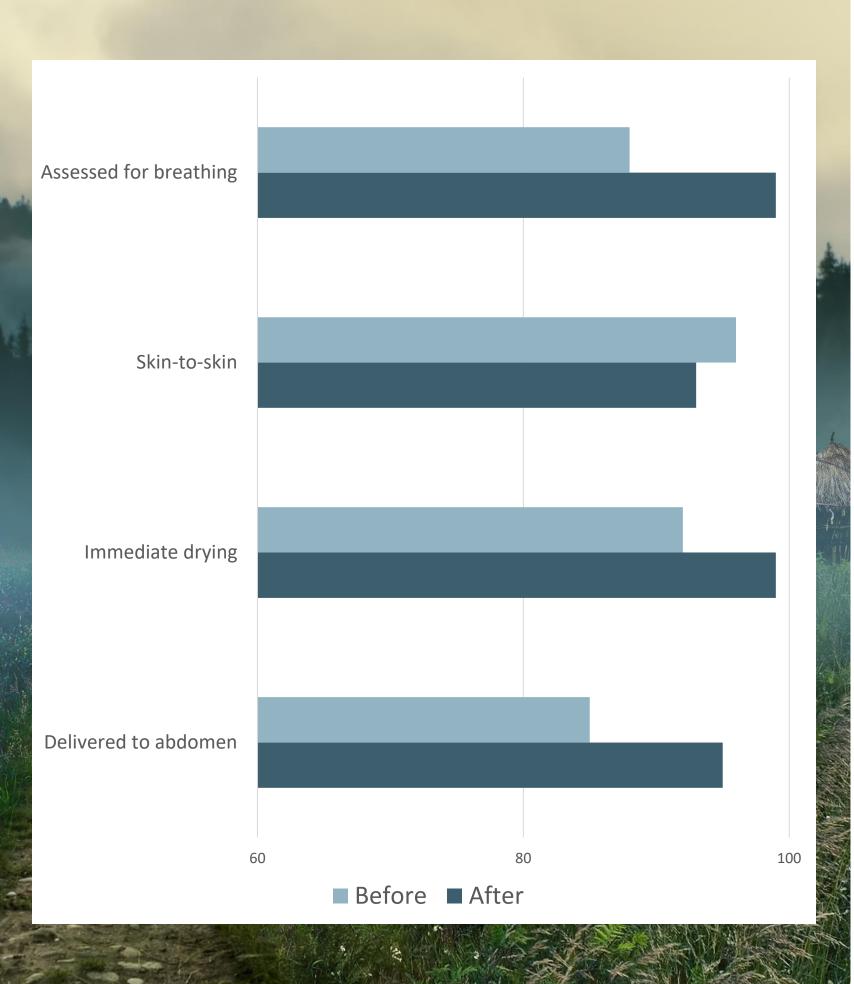
# Quality of care

Before: high coverage of some interventions



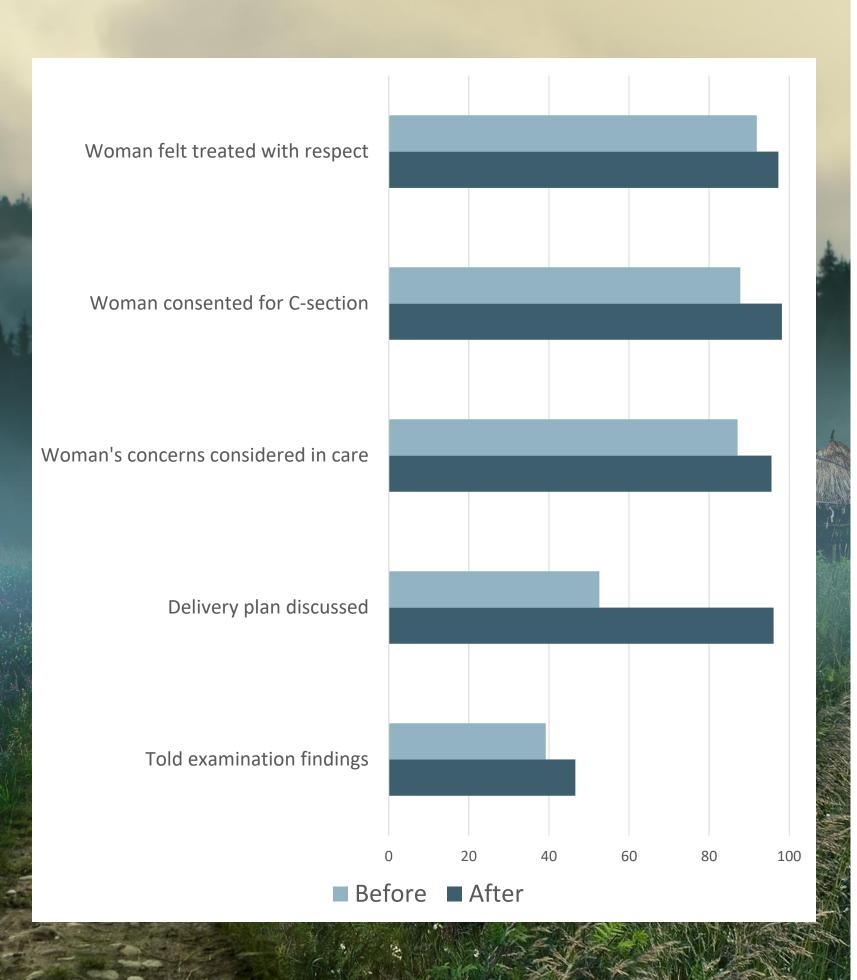
**After**: substantial increase in care and documentation





## Newborn care

- High coverage of newborn care at baseline
- Establishment of Special Care Newborn Units at all three hospitals
- Staff trained to provide essential newborn care, KMC, care of the small & sick newborn, infection prevention and control, perinatal death audit, respectful care



# Respectful care

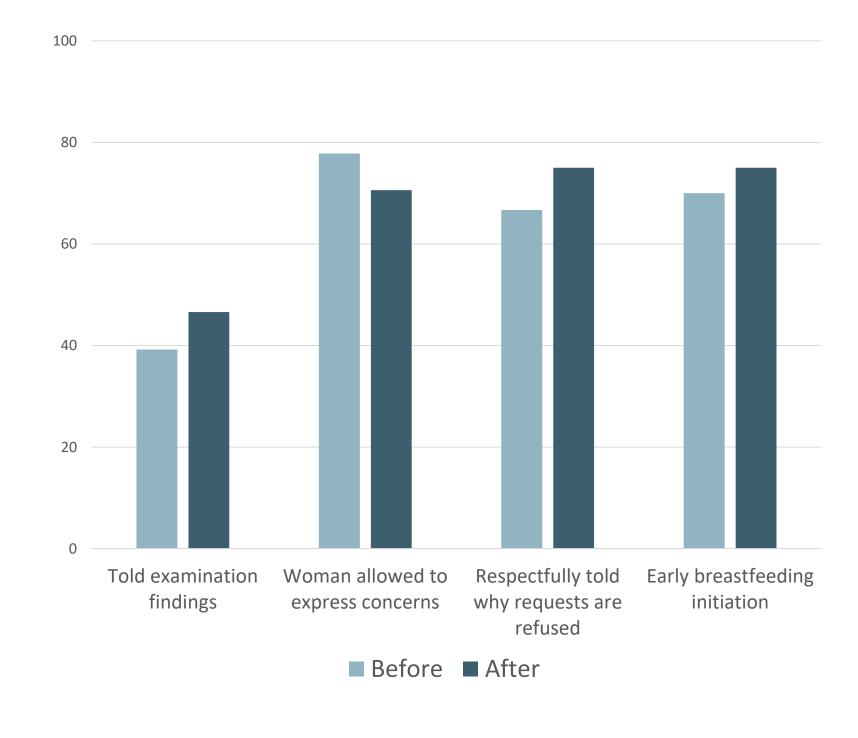
Improvement in respectful care in all three domains:

- -effective communication
- -emotional support
- -respectful care devoid of abuses

# Opportunities for improvement

Some aspects decreased after implementation or had only minor increases with room for improvement:

- -Told examination findings
- -Allowed to express concerns/told why requests refused
- -Early breastfeeding initiation



# Standards needing further improvement

**STANDARD 5**: Women and newborns receive care with respect and preservation of their dignity

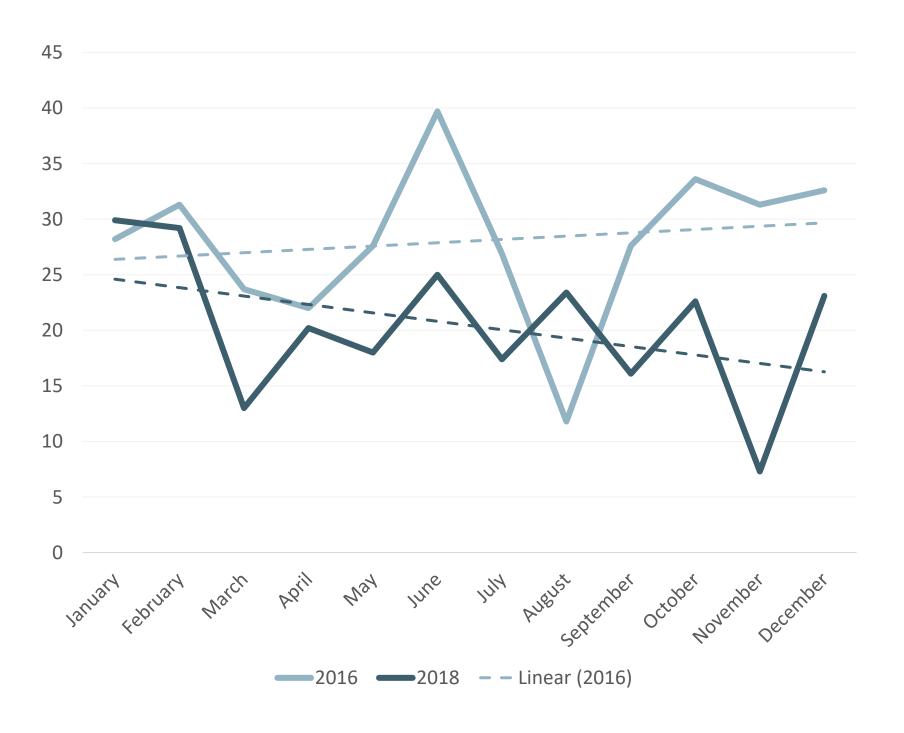
**STANDARD 6:** Every women and her family are provided with support that is sensitive to their needs and strengthens the woman's capability

STANDARD 8: The health facility has an appropriate physical environment, adequate water, sanitation and energy supplies, medicines, supplies and equipment for routine maternal and newborn care and management of complications

# Effect on mortality

Perinatal mortality fell by 17% from 19.6 per 1,000 total births to 16.2 per 1,000 total births.

Early in the intervention, mortality rates appeared to increase, a result of improved data capture. Rates stabilized before declining further after implementation.





# Lesson #1:

QI interventions save lives and should be the thrust for achieving sustainable reductions in maternal, stillbirth and newborn mortality



## Lesson #2:

Leadership at local (facility, community, district, region) and national levels is key to success in QI and must work synergistically



## Lesson #3:

Fully integrated QI coaching models will allow for expertise in higher-level facilities to support care at all levels, critical for settings with access challenges



## Lesson #4:

Data quality improves with QI and early improvements in care may be masked by improvements in data capture of mortality



Lesson #5:

Quality of care should be the entry point for wider health systems improvements

## Recommendations

#### Recommendation # 1

MOH through the Ghana Health Service and Quality Directorate should facilitate roll out of QI packages across all facilities.

Capital investment and engagement with key partners is needed to build capacity, procure key inputs and strengthen support for data use.

#### Recommendation # 2

MOH/GHS should integrate perinatal death surveillance data and analytical automations into DHIMS-2 as an immediate priority.

Additional support to strengthen regional oversight and facility capacity is needed for key QI components such as maternal and perinatal death surveillance and reviews.

## Recommendations

#### Recommendation # 3

Tapering of key support from Partners must be gradual and in tandem with capacity development of the Ghana Health Service

#### Recommendation # 4

The MOH, Ghana Health Service and Partners should explore opportunities to disseminate best practices and build a learning network to share knowledge, experiences and resources.

This is a critical priority in the immediate to medium term.



## Conclusion

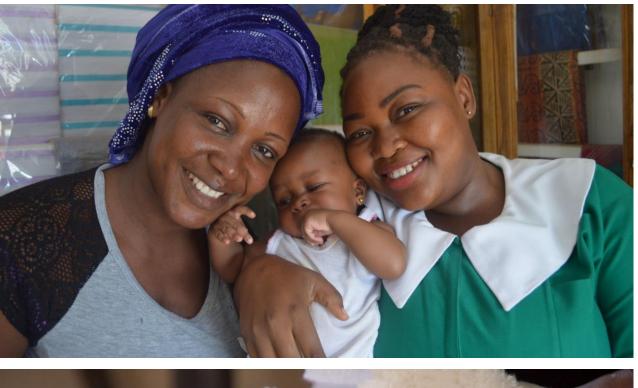
Implementing the quality of care standards is feasible in low and middle income countries.

Implementing quality of care standards in facilities is necessary to improve health outcomes.

Sustaining results and scaling up will require system-wide change and significant and continuous technical support.

# Discussion









# Acknowledgements

We would like to recognise and appreciate contributions, partnership, and support from:

- -Ministry of Health
- -Ghana Health Service
- -National Health Insurance Authority
- -Navrongo Health Research Centre
- -Civil Society Organisations (PARDA, RISE GH, INTYON)
- -Specialist paediatricians and obstetricians for mentoring hospital teams
- -Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
- -World Health Organisation
- -UNICEF

# Thank you for your time and discussion!

#### STAY ENGAGED

- Upcoming webinars in this series:
  - Wednesday 7 April 2021 at 2pm CET: Bangladesh: Building quality of care systems and scaling up implementation of standards for maternal and newborn health'

Register here: bit.ly/BangladeshQoC

- Tuesday 13 April 2021 at 2pm CET: Quality Improvement implementation at district level in Tanzania
   Register here: bit.ly/TanzaniaQoC
- Tuesday 4 May 2021 at 2pm CET: Launch of the 2017-2020 Network Report: Evolution, Implementation and Progress

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