Transforming Newborn Care: The Genesis and Journey of Family- Centred Newborn care- India Model





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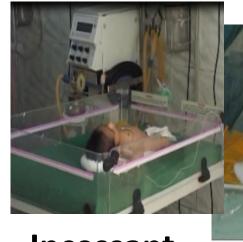
Presentation Layout

- I. Concept genesis
- II. Evidence generation & Evolution
- III. Implementation & challenges
- IV. Way forward & Country Scale up
- V. Conclusions

State of Newborn care

SETTING

- 16 bedded ?
- referral neonatal intensive care unit of north India
- Severe HR constraints



Incessant Alarms!!



Wet Babies!





Misplaced
Tubes/probes!!

Common scene outside the neonatal unit.....
Parent Attendants lined waiting.....!!







Can we start 'engaging' the waiting parent attendants as nursing aides for their own babies?"



















WHAT DID WE SEE?

FRINGE BENEFITS!!!

Parents

Babies



Conventional Model for care of a sick newborn

Provider:
Nurse/ Doctor

Sick baby Cared in Nursery

Competence gap

Client : Family

Care:

not Client centric

Care:

Provider centric

Role: Power/Control/authority

Challenge: HR

Outcome: Compromised QOC

Client: Passive receiver in Silo

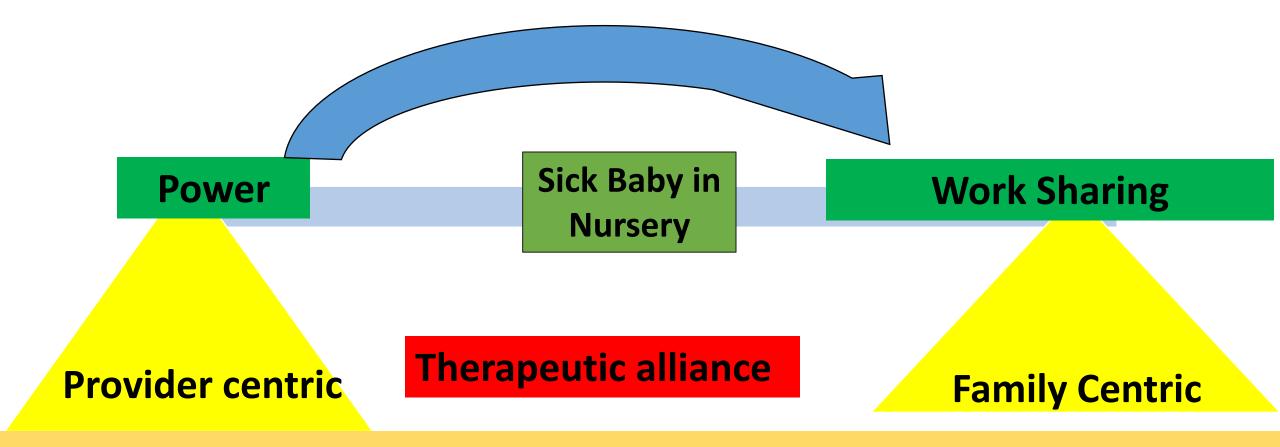
Challenge: Separation

Outcome: Unmet needs:

-Anxiety

-个 Stress

Family Centric Care: A Paradigm Shift



NET outcome

- Quality Improvement
- Improved Health Outcomes.
- Care giving competencies, likely to be Cornerstone of Continuum of Care
- Positive and Trustful Relationships

RESEARCH PAPER

Family-Centered Care to Complement Care of Sick Newborns: A Randomized Controlled Trial

Ankit Verma, Arti Maria, *Ravindra Mohan Pandey, ^{\$}Charoo Hans, Arushi Verma and [#]Fahima Sherwani From Departments of Pediatrics and ^{\$}Microbiology, PGIMER and Dr. RML Hospital; ^{*}Biostatistics, AIIMS; and [#]Management Studies, IIT; New Delhi, India.

TABLE III SUMMARY OF OUTCOMES IN THE TWO GROUP OF SICK NEWBORNS

Outcome variables	Control group (n=147)	Intervention group (n=148)	Mean difference (95% CI)	Pvalue	
Culture positive nosocomial infection rate	7.17	6.43	0.74 (-4.21, 5.6)	0.76	
Culture negative nosocomial infection rate	9.86	10.56	-0.70 (-6.6,5.2)	0.82	
Duration of stay, median (IQR)	11 (7,18)	11.5 (7,17.5)		>0.05	
Mortality, No. (%)	13 (8.8)	10 (6.8)	(0.042, 0.134)	0.5	
Breastfeeding rate, No. (%)	98 (66.7)	119 (80.4)	(0.59,0.74)	0.007	
Indian Pediatrics 458		No ↑ in Infection VOLUME 54—JUNE 15, 2017 ↓ Hospital stay ↑ Breast feeding			

Audio-Visual Training Tool: 4 Modules

1- Entry Protocol



2- Developmentally Supportive Care







2- Developmentally Supportive Care contd...(Feeding)



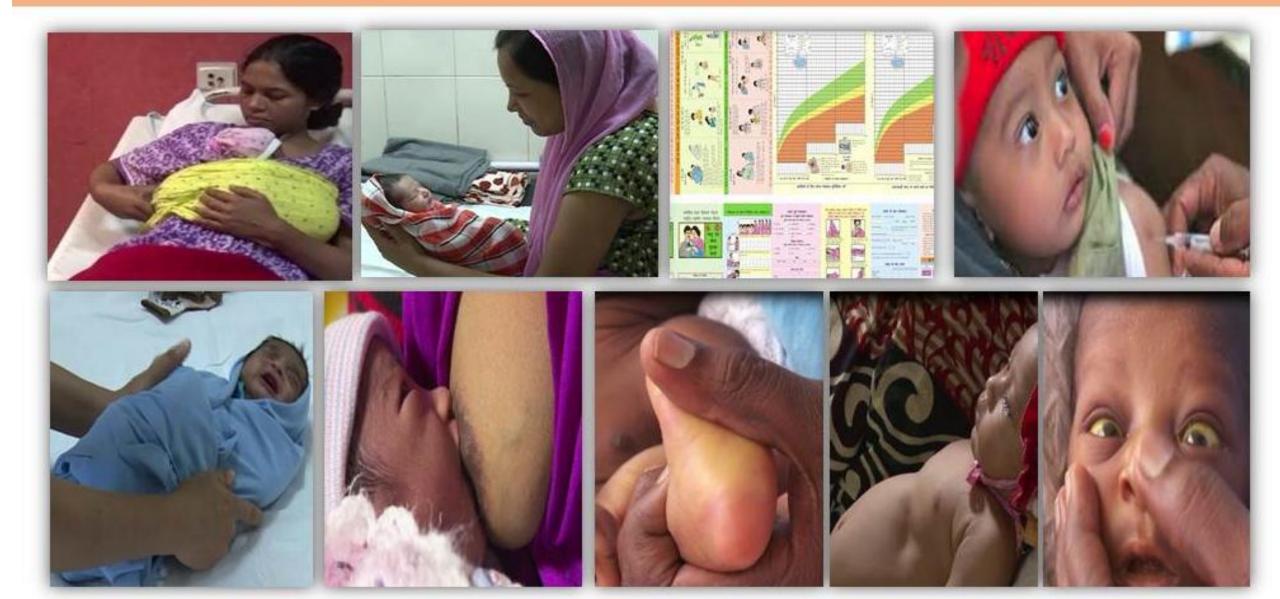
3- Kangaroo Mother Care







4- Preparation for Discharge and care at Home



Institutionalising Family Centred Care: The Process

Induction at Admission& Identification ofPrimary Care Provider



Daily Trainings Scheduled



Demonstrations and Practice



Supervised Learning



Peer To Peer Learning



Independent Doing



Discharge Counseling

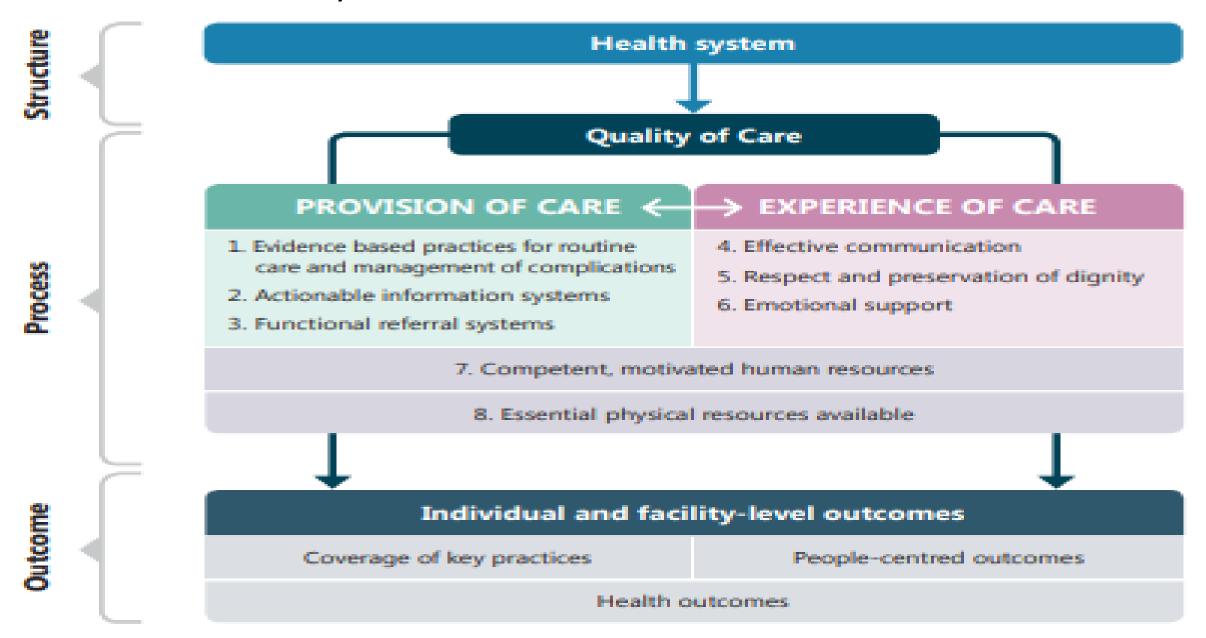


Continuum of Care at home





WHO Quality Of Care Framework for Maternal-NB

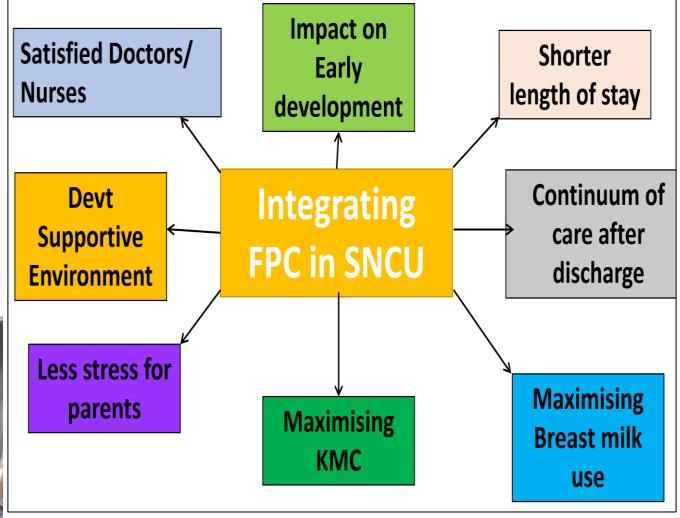


Experience of care- Mother/ Family: Family Centred Care















Family Centered Care for newborns

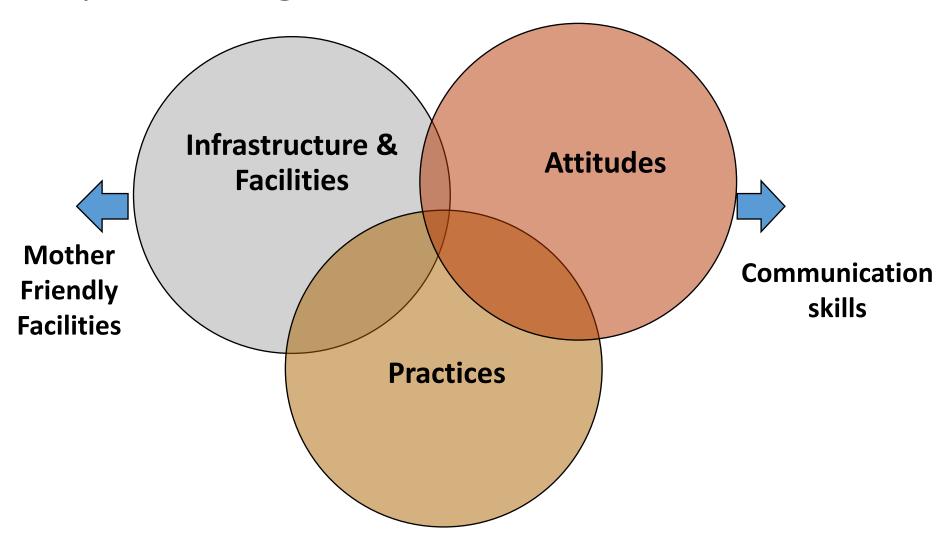
ISN'T IT APPEALING?...

- Seemingly simple
- Low cost
- Could possibly help overcome HR constraint
- Seems to have benefits for all stakeholders involved

IS IT THAT SIMPLE?

IS IT FEASIBLE?

Implementing FCC



Lessons Learnt

Mothers: Easy buy in!

Providers: Challenges!!

- Accepting P-A as a co-partner in care!
- Diminished authority?
- **❖** Watch Dog Effect!!
- Tend to task shift!!
- **Expected to deliver a standard of care !!**

About Implementation of FCC.....

Getting health care provider on board is the most important!!!

- A module is required (Do's & Don'ts)
- Identification of a 'champion'
- Need of initial & periodic sensitization of all provider team Constant
- Constant Supervision / monitoring

Responsibility rests with care providers!!

Measures & Attributes of Implementation

(June'16-July'17)

1. Measure of Implementation Workspace readiness

- (Infrastructure-Facilities) • Parent Attendant preparedness (Practices)
 - Staff preparedness

2. Feasibility

- · 61% Males
 - 37% Fathers · 20% Grandparents
 - . 41% > 50 years old
 - 25%Illiterate

3. Acceptability

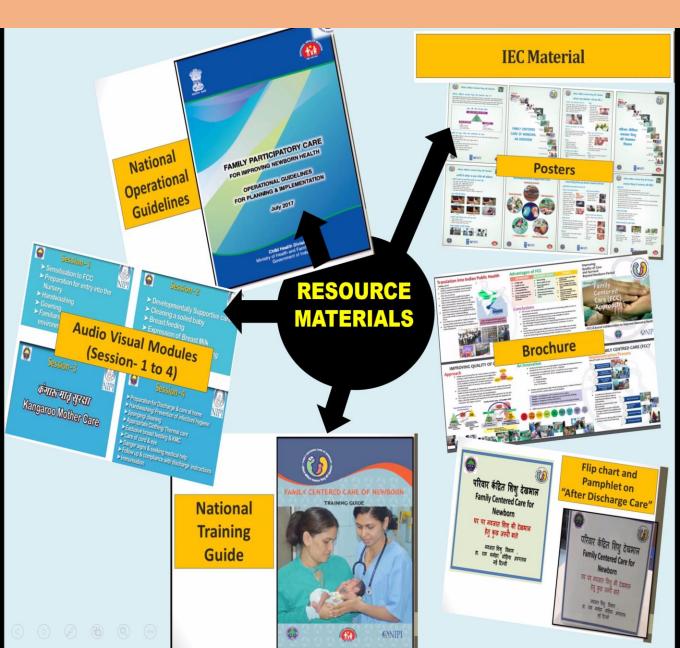
Qualitative study (2016)

- **Primary gains:** (Empowerment, Skills, **Continuum of Care**)
 - **Improved** patient- staff relation

4. Measure of Quality of Care

Mothers in Care in processes of care

- Nesting,
- Positioning,
- Cleaning,
- Skin to Skin Care



FCC : Tools and Performas

FCC CHECKLIST

8. Frant Open Grams

INTRODUCTION SESSION

नमते, जार अभी बधी को हमारे अल्पतात लाए हैं, तो हमारा पार्व है कि हम वर्त उसकी कारत के अनुसार देशपास प्रकम करें। आपके बच्चे को त्यास बार्ज में बच्चे की हासत बताएं) रोग है। जैसा कि अपको पता संग्र कि सम्बन्ध तीर पर नरीरी अने-करे के जिए वर्जिंट केंव है, पान्त बार्ड के जरम द्वार के लिए तम अगरों भी दुर्ज सहमार्ग बनान वालि और शावद आर भी वहीं वारी कि अपना बच्चा आपनी औरते के राज्ये को र

इसी बात को स्थान में रखते हुए हमारे अल्पाताल में परिवार केरियत देखनाल कार्यक्रम बालाय क रहा है। इसने सर असको अरको करने की अरको देशपाल की क्षण ऐसी सकरीक रिराइते हैं. जिसके अंतर्पत अप अपने बारों के पास नहीं में हर समय कर सकते है। इस कार्यक्रम में मात-दिता के अविक्रित परिवार का ऐसा सदस्य काचित से सकता है जो बसी को परा समय दे सकता. से 1 इसके जिए जनका इस ट्रेनिन कार्यक्रम में मान लेना जनती है। इसकी नरीते में यह ट्रेनिन प्रतिदिन ____ बने वहीं पृष्टि और अभे बन्ने की देखनात में सहमारी की।

प्राथमिक देखापात के जिए सेवा देने बाते दो सदाद प्रावर्त और उसका नाम, भीबाइन में, जिसी

FEEDBACK FORM

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NURSING MONITORING SHEET

FOLLOW UP PROFORMA

		Empnths (Date)		6 months (Date)		9 Manths (Gata)		Date)	
Outcome (Death/Sureh (Septain the ce- outcome, if de Exclusive bre feeding (Y/I H.M.E. given signite)	ach)			N/O					
Farameters.		menths	6 month		# Months			Lyner	
	-	Territo	Photos.	Corn	-	1000	Absolute	Centile	
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DISCHARGE BOOKLET



Translation to Public Health system

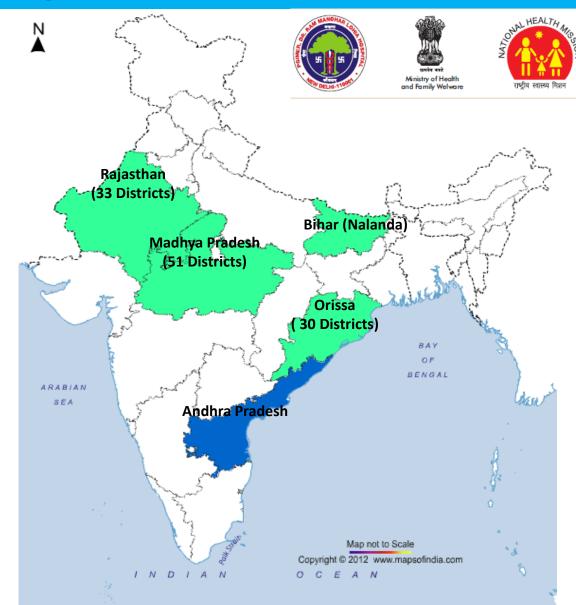
- ✓ Evidence
- ✓ Implementation Framework
- ✓ Resource Materials
- ✓ Monitoring Tools
- ✓ Felt Need

(High Post D/S Mortality, Low QoC, Low Home KMCRates)

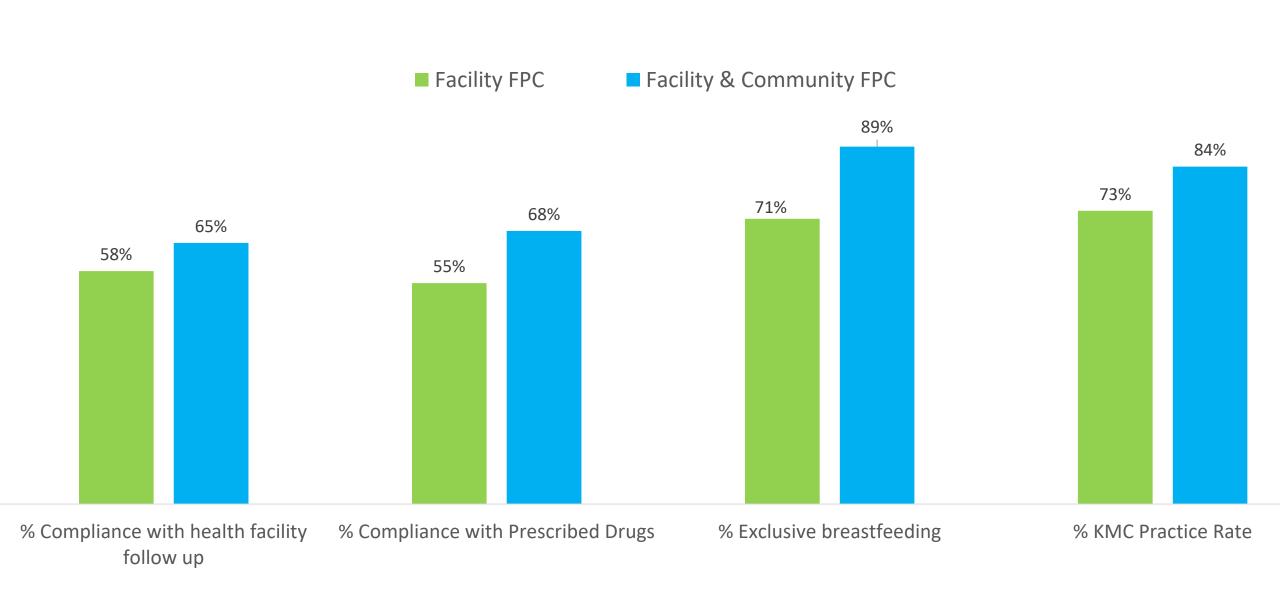
Family Participatory Care – Piloting at 5 district

➤ National Resource Centre

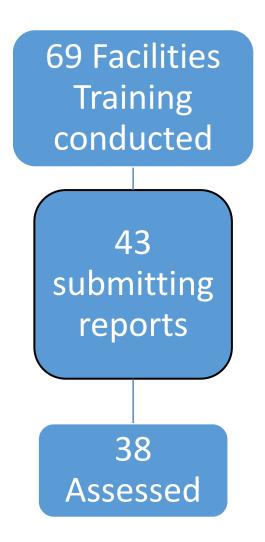
➤ District level 5 model centres



Improved Adherence with addition of community component in 5 FPC centres



Qualitative & Quantitative Assessment of FPC in 38 facilities in India



Objectives

❖ Assess the current status of FPC implementation

Bottlenecks & challenges in quality implementation of FPC.

FPC Assessment-Quality of Care						
(providers feedback N=38)						

Follow up of discharged cases in the

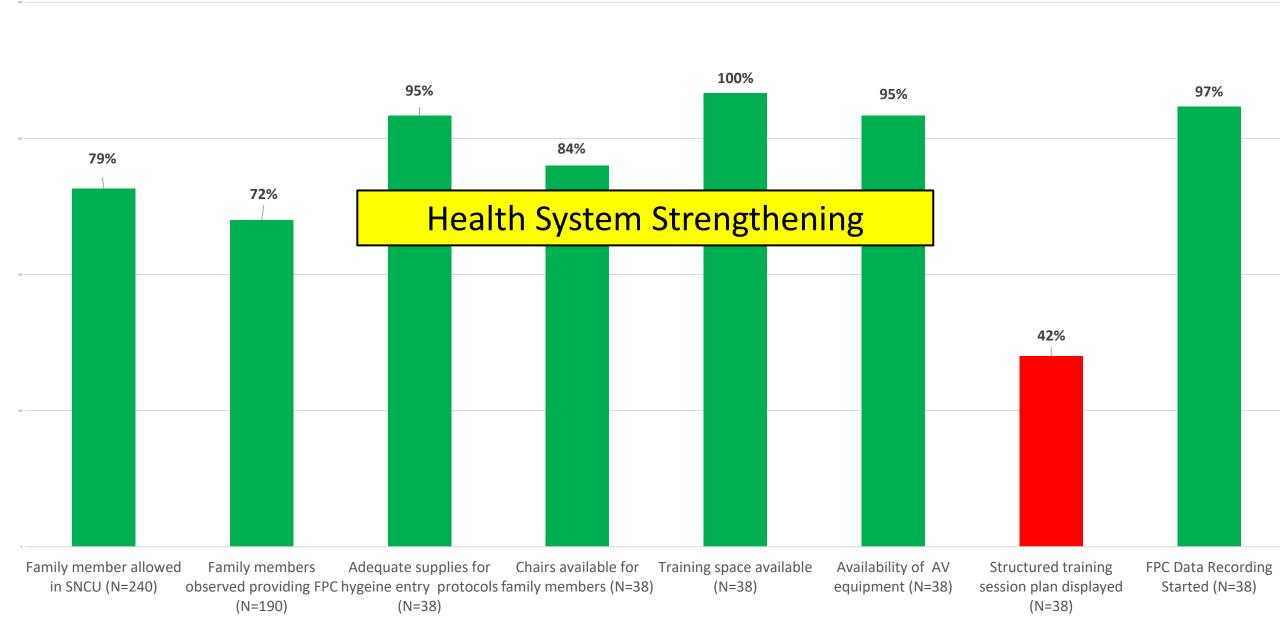
facility

(providers feedback N=38)							
SN	Qualitative Opinion of Doctors and Nurses (N=38)	Improved	No Change	Not Sure			
1.	Quality of care since starting FPC in the facility	97%	_	3%			
2.	Breast feeding practices in the facility	97%	3%				
3.	KMC practices in the facility	100%	_				
4.	Nosocomial infections in the facility	34%	39%	27%			

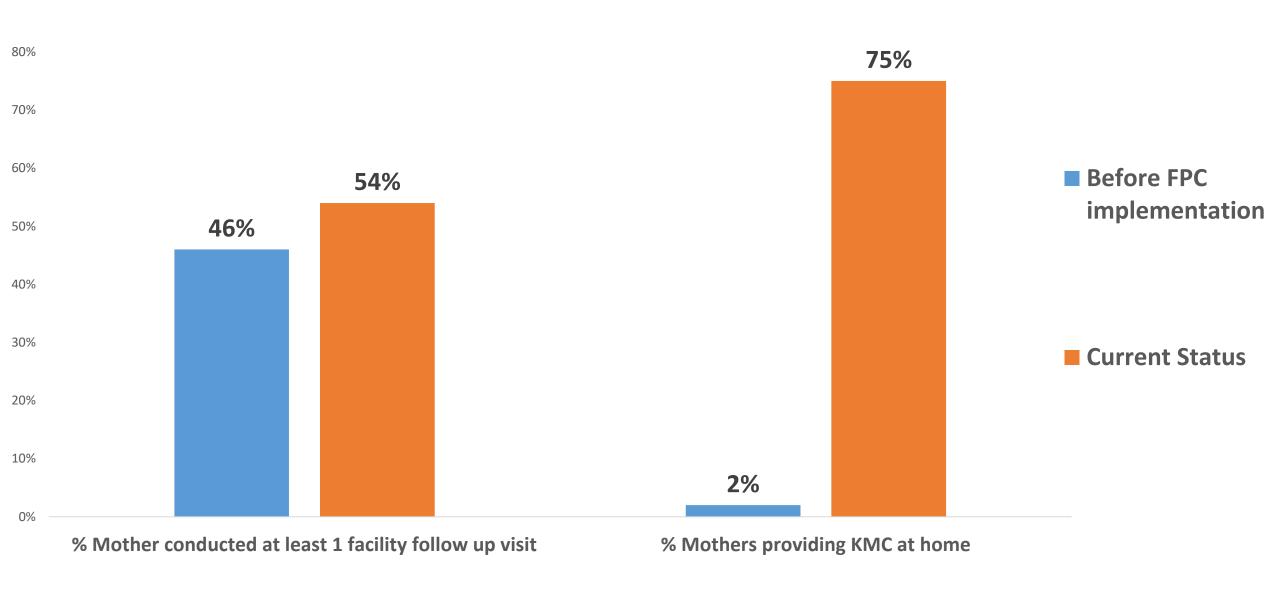
74%

26%

FPC Assessment-Facility observation



Improvement in Facility follow up and KMC at home



Summary of Findings

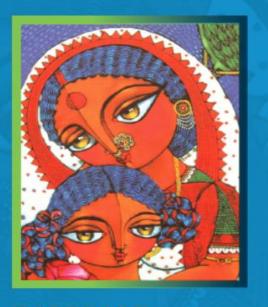
- Almost all mothers felt FPC should be a universal practice.
- All units were functional for FPC (72% eligible newborns receiving FPC)

- 53% of Doctors & Nurses were trained in FPC.
- Enabling logistics available at most places.
- FPC sessions were regular at most facilities, but trainings not well structured.
- Breast feeding & KMC practices increased, both in facility and at home.

Government of India intensification plan for FPC







DISTRICT
INTENSIFICATION
PLAN
IMPROVING MATERNAL
AND CHILD HEALTH
OUTCOMES IN INDIA

❖ Need for Intensification of activities in 102 Highest priority districts (HPDs).

Best practices identified

❖ FPC included as one of the key activity for intensification

To conclude, Family Centred Care is....

- A humane way to care; Creates an opportunity for lifelong bonding.
- Family's right to a respectful care: Need to protect, support & promote.
- An approach to Improve Care at SNCUs
- Operationally feasible & acceptable in Indian health care setting
- Winning strategy for improving KMC & empowering families
- Best Integrated with existing facility based newborn care program.

Bringing Health Care providers on board most important!

Key Message

Family Centred Newborn Care holds the key for developing social accountability of health that may help achieve Sustainable Development Goals.



Optimising Early Childhood Development

At Community:
Empowerment: Linkage for
Continuum of Care

At Facility: Nurturing Care
Through learnt competencies:
Involvement in Processes of

Family Centred Care

Small or Sick Newborn at Facility

Experience of care- for Small & Sick Newborn



FPC: A gateway to Nurturing Care for Small & Sick Newborn



Nurturing Care Framework for Small and Sick Newborns



Protecting skin

Key Message

Family Centred Care and Nurturing care for SSNB:

Quality Paradigm:

A gateway for making our Newborns

Thrive with Improved Health Outcomes.

Acknowledgement

- National and state governments
- Babies and their families for participation and consent for pictures
- Our unit staff /doctors and RML Hospital



Family Centred Care and Nurturing Care Related Contributions

Global Change-Makers in Health: A WHO Documentary film:

https://video.search.yahoo.com/search/video?fr=mcafee&p=who%27s+documentary+global+changemakers+in+health+movie+youtube&type=E210US739G0#id=1&vid=13a501128d6e27d68da3cda0aa387b7e&action=click

