

# Monitoring Quality of Maternal and Newborn Care Practice through online dashboards

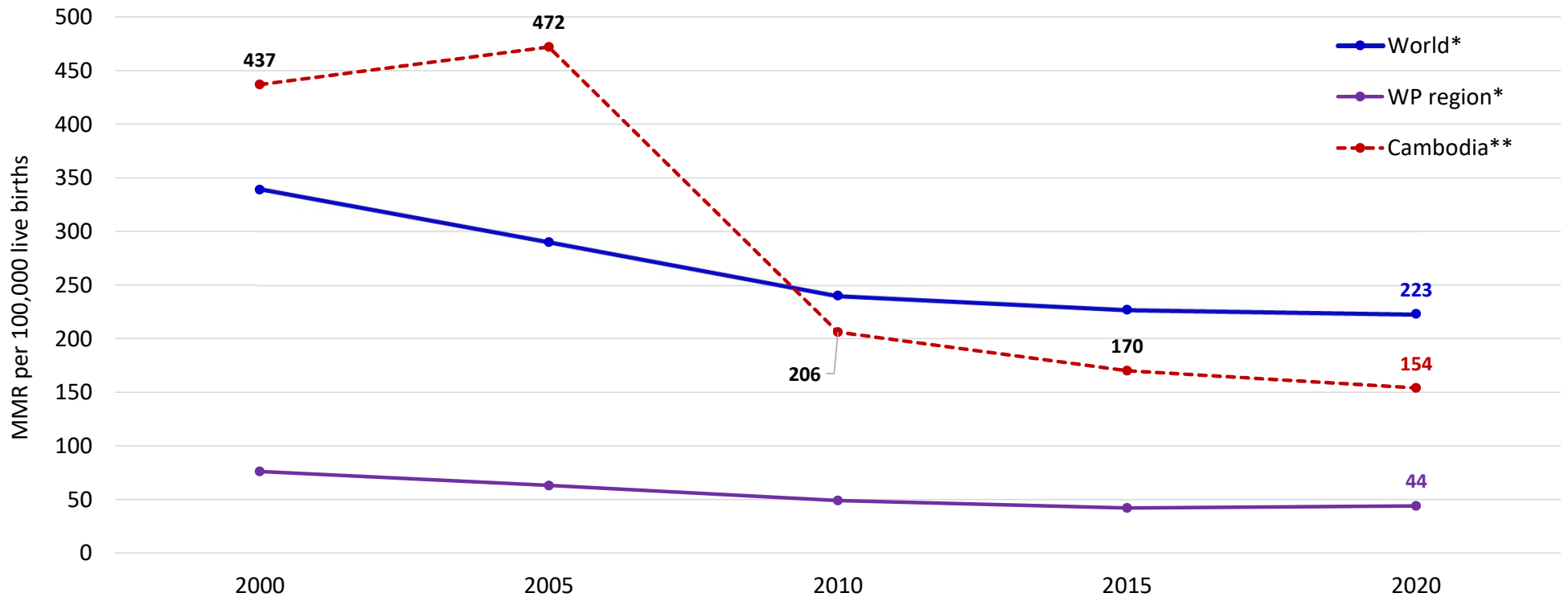
Maternal Newborn and Child Health Day and World Health Day, 21 Feb 2025

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# Content

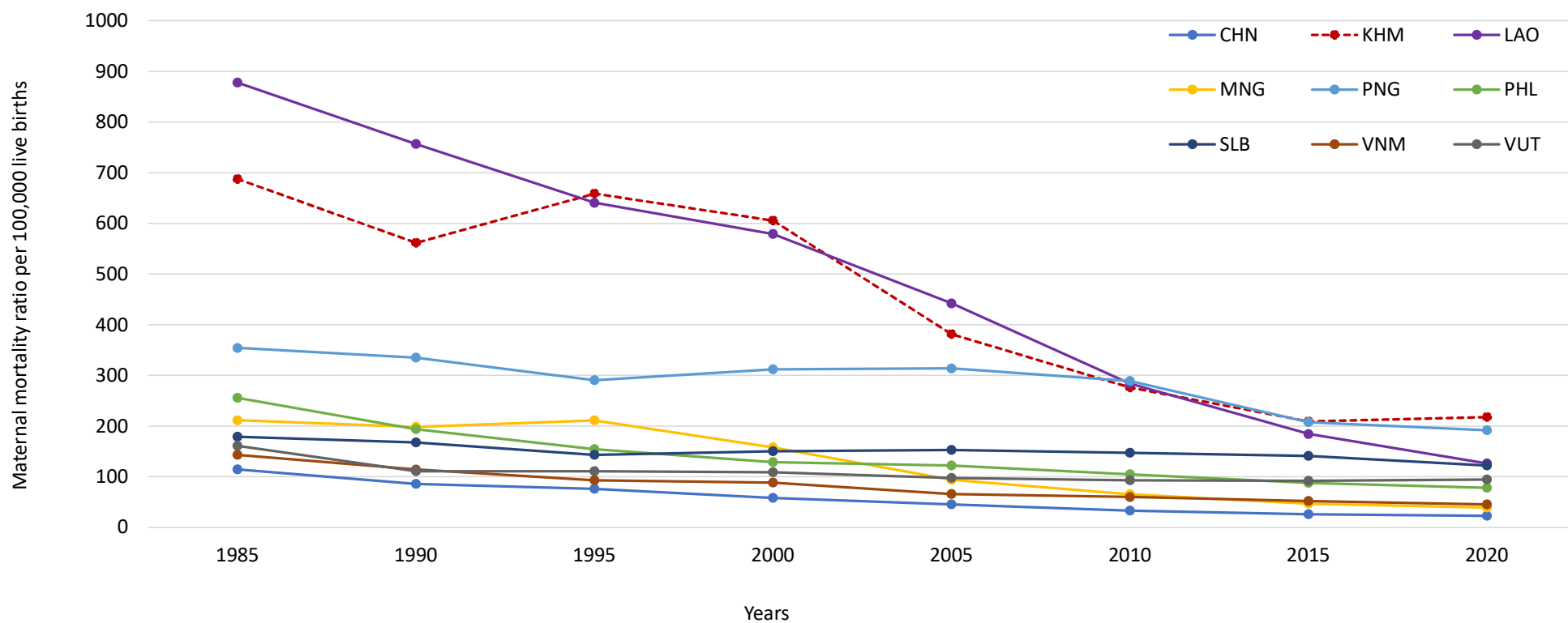
1. Maternal Mortality Situation
2. Quality of care is key for maternal reduction
3. Regular monitoring QoC practice especially during intrapartum care through online data dashboard

# Maternal Mortality Situation (1)



Sources: \*WHO Maternal Mortality Estimates; \*\*Cambodia DHS 2021-2022 (last data point year is 2022 for the country)

## Maternal Mortality Situation (2)

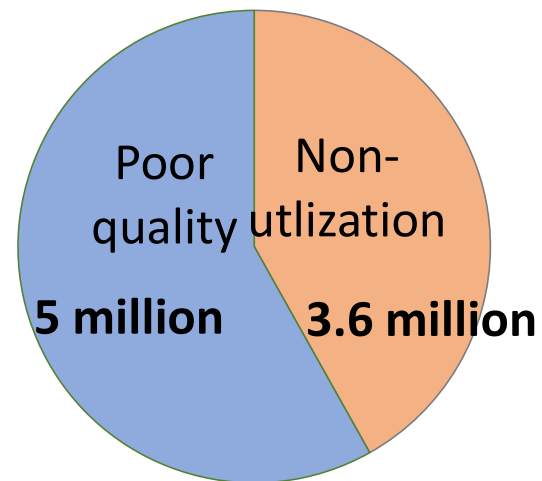


Sources: WHO Maternal Mortality Estimate, 1985-2020 with 5-year intervals

# People die more from low Quality than from non-utilization

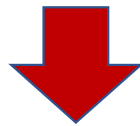


Among 8.6 million deaths that could be prevented through health system



## Quality of care is key for maternal mortality reduction

- ❖ About half maternal mortality occur on the day of delivery.
- ❖ Postpartum hemorrhage, eclampsia and sepsis attribute to majority of maternal deaths.
- ❖ SBA coverage is 99% (and yet, MMR 154)



Prioritize quality of care especially basic intrapartum care as well as EmONC support by strong referral system

## H.E Prof Im Sethikar, Secretary of State, MOH

“ We know the causes, when, where women and newborn die and what interventions to do. We must do now and do better within our existing resource and limited time toward SDG by 2030”



## Regular monitoring QoC practice especially during intrapartum care through online data dashboard

### 14 QoC indicators from HMIS/DHIS-2

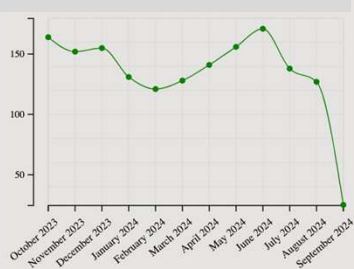
1	Pre-discharge NMR total	HMIS
2	Pre-discharge NMR by cause	DHIS-2
3	Institutional SB rate (total)	HMIS
4	Direct obstetric case fatality rate	HMIS
5	Institutional incidence of hemorrhage	HMIS
6	Institutional incidence of maternal sepsis	HMIS
7	Institutional incidence of pre-eclampsia or eclampsia	HMIS
8	Institutional incidence of neonatal sepsis	DHIS-2
9	Cesarean section rate	HMIS
10	Immediate oxytocin for PPH prevention	HMIS
11	BF within 1 hour of birth	HMIS
12	Newborns with birth weight documented	HMIS
13	Premature babies initiated on KMC	DHIS-2
14	Newborns receiving immediate and sustained skin-to-skin contact for at least 90 minutes	DHIS-2

## What data from dashboard can tell

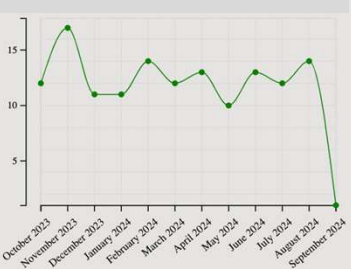
- Quality of maternal and newborn care practice
- Any abnormal tendency or value to take quick actions (PPH, neonatal sepsis etc)
- Outstanding or abnormal figure to check accuracy of data

# Routine Monitoring of Quality using Dashboard

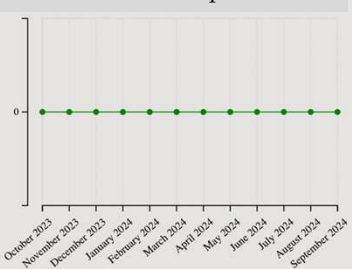
Cambodia: # of PPH Cases



Cambodia: # of PE/E Cases



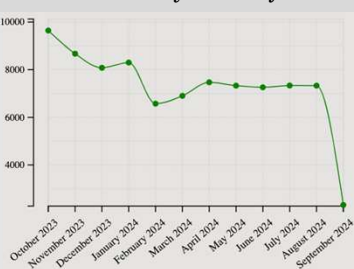
Cambodia: # of Sepsis Cases



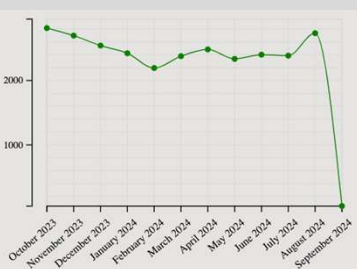
Utilised by different levels

- National level
- Provincial level
- Facility level

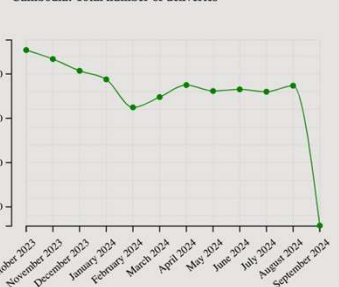
Cambodia: Oxytocin injection



Cambodia: # of cesarean births



Cambodia: Total number of deliveries



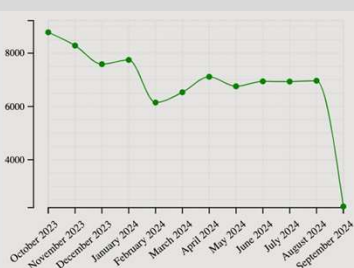
Cambodia: Total number of live births



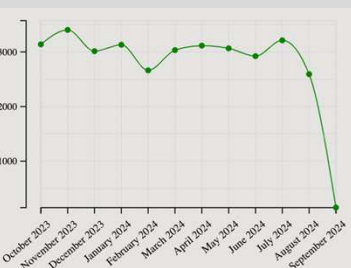
- ❖ Monitoring quality of care
- ❖ Improving data quality

<https://data-uat.wpro.who.int/qoc/>

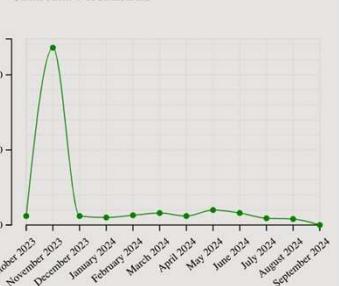
Cambodia: # of BF < 1h



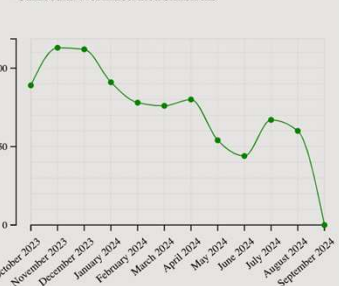
Cambodia: SSC > 90 mins



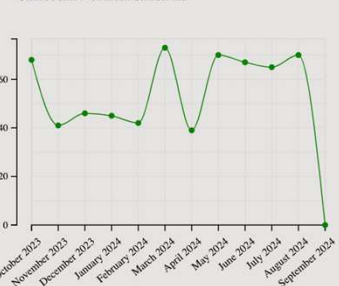
Cambodia: # of stillbirths



Cambodia: # of macerated stillbirths



Cambodia: # of fresh stillbirths



# Thank you

MOH

NCMCH, UNFPA, UNICEF, FHI360

Kampong Speu PHD

Kampong Speu PRH

Trapaing Kong Health Center

