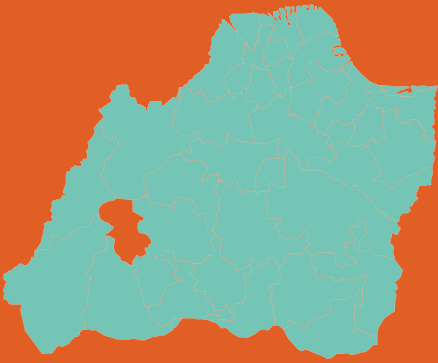


We ask

Gombe State Ministry of Health to:

- Conduct regular public sensitisation on the importance of child spacing
- Identify ways to enforce the guidelines that require private facilities to submit their MNCH data on time and in full into the DHIS
- Ensure reliable, regular, and adequate supply of partograph charts to all health facilities



MATERNAL, NEWBORN & CHILD HEALTH SCORECARD

GOMBE STATE, NIGERIA

January – June 2017



INDICATORS

INDICATORS	YEAR		
	2015	2016	Jan-Jun 2017
% of pregnant women reporting for antenatal care before 20 weeks	35%	36%	36%
% of pregnant women reporting for antenatal care after 20 weeks ¹	65%	64%	64%
% of pregnant women who received two doses of intermittent preventive treatment (IPT) for malaria	31%	24%	19%
% of deliveries monitored with partograph	5%	3%	8%
% of deliveries conducted with a skilled birth attendant ²	27%	19%	34%
% of deliveries - HIV positive women (Booked)	50%	68%	92%
% of deliveries - HIV positive women (Un-Booked) ¹	50%	32%	8%
% of pregnant women attending a postnatal clinic visit within 3 days delivery	13%	14%	14%
% of stillbirth deliveries ³	14%	3%	3%
% of caesarian section deliveries ⁴	4%	1%	2%
% of assisted vaginal deliveries ⁵	37%	12%	21%
% of all preterm deliveries ⁵	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%
% of fully immunised children less than 1 year	38%	36%	17%
% of exclusively breastfed infants aged 0-6 months	16%	19%	10%
% of new diarrhoea cases in under five year olds who are given ORS/zinc supplementation	48%	37%	47%
% of new family planning acceptors (among all females using any method of contraception)	46%	36%	42%
% of females ages 15-49 using any method of modern contraceptives	5%	7%	5%

¹ Note that colour cut-offs for this indicator have been reversed: 0-25% (good progress), 25-50% (some progress), 50-100% (insufficient progress).

² Skilled birth attendants include doctors, midwives, nurses, and community health extension workers (CHEWs).

³ Colour coding removed as no internationally agreed standard for this indicator. The stillbirth rate relates to the quality of care during labour and most of these stillbirths are preventable.

⁴ World Health Organization guidelines indicate that when caesarean section rates rise towards 10% across a population, the number of maternal and newborn deaths decreases. When the rate goes above 10%, there is no evidence that survival rates improve.

⁵ Colour coding removed as no internationally agreed standard for this indicator.

