

Empowering families by MCH Handbook: Lessons learnt in Mongolia

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MCH Handbook

- ✓ contains clinical and social individual information
- ✓ filled by both families and healthcare professionals
- ✓ owned by families

MCH Handbook in Mongolia

- Developed by MoH
- Considering implementation in 2008
- 2 day workshop on how to use
- GP at health centre to hand to pregnant women at the first ANC visit



Randomisation

One soum as a piloting area and another Bug contaminated with another project



Baseline characteristics

Pregnancy of the woman		Intervention N=253	Control N=248	P-value
First pregnancy	n(%)	82 (32.41)	77 (31.05)	0.743
Number of pregnancies	mean (SD)	2.49 (1.37)	2.32 (1.24)	0.154
Previous pregnancy				
Live birth	Mean	1.42 (1.35)	1.29 (1.19)	0.229
Abortion	(SD)	0.11 (0.41)	0.09 (0.43)	0.556
Miscarriage		0.11 (0.39)	0.07 (0.32)	0.233
Adoption		0.00 (0.00)	0.02 (0.16)	0.099
Pre-pregnancy weight	Mean(SD)	61.10 (9.02)	60.15 (8.76)	0.237
First ANC visit weight	Mean(SD)	63.13 (9.20)	61.88 (9.19)	0.132
Martial status, Married	N(%)	238 (94.1)	236 (95.2)	0.590
Mother's Age	Mean(SD)	27.3 (6.13)	27.7 (5.67)	0.390
Mother's Education under elementary	N(%)	24 (9.49)	26 (10.48)	0.947
Number of family	Mean(SD)	4.332 (1.23)	4.185 (1.196)	0.177

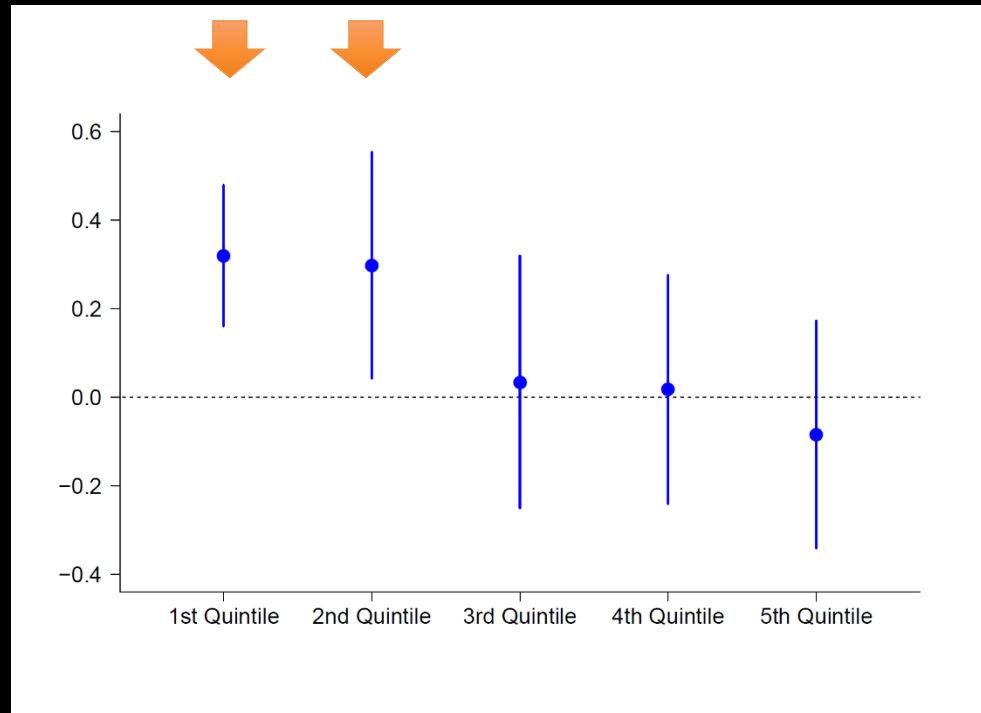
Primary outcome

GEE

ITT		Estimate (95%C.I.)	P-value
Antenatal care visit	MD	0.208 (-0.710-1.125)	0.657
	OR (≥ 6)	1.868 (0.550-6.341)	0.316
	RR (≥ 6)	1.158 (0.876-1.532)	0.303
	RD (≥ 6)	11.2% (-9.9%-32.3%)	0.298

As treated		Estimate (95%C.I.)	P-value
Antenatal care visit	MD	0.683 (-0.035-1.401)	0.062
	OR (≥ 6)	3.790 (1.587-9.046)	0.003
	RR (≥ 6)	1.327 (1.079-1.631)	0.007
	RD (≥ 6)	21.7% (7.5%-36.0%)	0.003

Primary outcome Risk difference by SES



Women's physical health

		Intervention N=253	Control N=248	Effect of Measure, [MD; Mean difference RR; Risk ratio RD; Risk difference] (95%CI), p: p-value *GEE Analysis
First Syphilis testing	N(%)			
Reactive & Confirmed		4 (1.58)	10 (4.03)	
Not Reactive		202 (79.84)	205 (82.66)	
Unknown		8 (3.16)	9 (3.63)	
No test		34 (13.44)	19 (7.66)	
Missing		5	5	
Newborn diagnosed with congenital syphilis	N(%)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.40)	
Admission of ICU during pregnancy	N(%)	1 (0.40)	3 (1.21)	RR 0.32 (0.033-3.15), p=0.329 RD -0.0084 (-0.027-0.0099), p=0.367
	missing	1	6	
Maternal morbidity during pregnancy identified	N(%)	31 (12.25)	14 (5.65)	P=0.012

Healthy behaviour

		Intervention N=253	Control N=248	
Drinking during pregnancy	N (%)	20 (7.91)	35 (14.11)	RR 1.07 (0.97-1.18), p=0.166 RD 0.061 (-0.024-0.15) p=0.161
Smoking of Mother	N (%)	5 (1.98)	7 (2.82)	RR 1.01 (0.98-1.04), p=0.572 RD 0.0086 (-0.021- 0.038) p=0.571
Smoking of living persons	N (%)	129 (50.98)	1 5 1 (60.89)	RR 0.841 (0.71-0.99), p=0.039 RD -0.097 (-0.194- -0.001), p=0.048

Risk of child developmental delay at 3 years

Follow-up	Risk ratio	P *GEE analysis
Gross motor delay	0.16	.11
Fine motor delay	0.99	.83
Cognitive delay	0.49	.04
Adaptive behavior	0.40	.42
Social-emotional delay	2.44	.56
Expressive communication delay	0.81	.64
Receptive communication delay	0.59	.18

Decision making

- Shared information
- Active participation by public/patients
- Individualisation

empowerment

Lessons learnt

- Promoted antenatal visits and improve other health outcomes
- Information shared between families and healthcare professionals empowered women and families to promote access to healthcare interventions
- Poor people less access to Handbook; hence less benefits