Mother and child health in Kosovo

MOH/Office for MCRH

Prishtina, 11.07.2012
Kosova – extend in the Balkan peninsula of the south-eastern Europe, with the territory of 10,908 km$^2$;

Based on census in 2011, Kosovo has estimated 1.8 million inhabitants.

Kosova is characterized with youngest population in Europe.

Over half of the population is under 25 years of age;

- 28.2% - under 15 years
- 64.8% - are between 15-64 years
- 7% of population is over 64 year

Women of childbearing age (15-45 years) constitute estimated 48% of the female population.

Demographic and Reproductive Health Survey in Kosovo, ESK Kosovo dhe UNFPA, 2009
Statistics for 2011 year

* 27,548 deliveries reported with 27,725 newborns,
* 27,725 live births,
* 252 (9‰) stillbirths
* 248 (8,9‰) early neonatal deaths.
* Totally, there were 500 prenatal deaths reported, with ratio of 17,8 ‰ (≥500g) prenatal deaths at Maternal mortality : 2 case (7.2/100 000);

* Compared with previous years, the number of reported deliveries in 2011 has decreased
* Compared to 2010 there are 31 deliveries less, while comparing with 2000 are 11.543 (30%) deliveries less.
* Fertilities ratio :2.03

* Gjendja perinatale në Kosovë 2000-2011
* Anketa Demografike,sociale dhe e shëndetit riprodhues2009,ESK,UNFPA,UNICEF
Two vulnerable groups: mother and child

One of the Priorities of Ministry of Health is mother and child health

In 2011 MoH has approved:
Health Sector Strategy 2010-2014 goal: To reduce by two thirds the mortality rate of children under 5 years

Indicator:
- Mortality of children
- The infant mortality rate
- Inclusion of children aged 1 year old immunized against measles
Goals to be achieved by 2015-Strategy for MCA /RH

* Reduce mortality of children under age 1 year under 20% in 1000 live-births
* To reduce mortality of children under age 5 by 10 promile.
* The percentage of breast-fed children should reach 50%.
* To reduce for 15% the current level of acute respiratory diseases among children of up to age 5.
* To reduce for 20% the current level of diarrhea diseases among children of age 0-5 years.
* The number of vaccinated children to be reached beyond 95%.
Goals to be achieved by 2015-Strategy for MCA /RH

- The proportion of maternal mortality should decrease below 15 deaths for 100,000 deliveries.
- The prenatal mortality rate should decrease below 15 deaths for 1000 live births.
- The prevalence of anemic among pregnant women (hemoglobin level below 100g/l) should decrease for 20%.
- The quality prenatal care by 18th week should reach 90%.
- The percentage of pregnant women who receive minimum 4 basic antenatal care visits should reach 90%.
- The percentage of mothers who receive minimum one care up within six weeks after delivery should reach 85%.
- The percentage of deliveries assisted by professionally qualified health personnel should be over 95%.
- The obstetric complications should decrease by 50%.
Family Planning:

- To increase the prevalence of use of modern methods of contraception in order to prevent unwanted pregnancies and STI / HIV by 30% from current levels;
- To cover by 80-100% the needs for contraception methods from the Ministry of Health budget and donation;
- To provide family planning services in all Family Health Centers;
- The percentage of staff trained in Primary Health Care as well as other levels of health care including counseling and provision of contraceptive methods should reach 95%.
Activities that are planned for 2012:

- Implementation of joint project –WHO, UNFPA and UNICEF- based on the activities foreseen in the Strategy for MCA and RH;
- Organizing the conference with the participation of all decision-making factors regarding the activities to be undertaken to reduce the infant mortality rate;
- Supporting Effective Prenatal Care training and its monitoring;
- Training of health professionals for antenatal detection of heart abnormalities;
- Development of clinical protocols for newborn care based on evidence;
- Development of clinical protocols on reproductive health for primary health care;
- Continuous professional education for neonatal care;
- Trainings on family planning;
- Printing, distribution and monitoring of the use of “Booklets of Child Health" and "Booklets for pregnant women";
Activities that are planned for 2012:

- Regular audits for the quality of health care for mother and newborn;
- Monitoring of contraceptive distribution;
- Supervision of law enforcement to promote and protect breastfeeding;
- Support and monitoring maternity to implement the initiative “Baby Friendly Institutions“ - 10 steps for breastfeeding –
- Re-evaluation and re-certification of maternity Baby Friendly Institutions;
- Vaccination and revaccination for all children according to immunization schedule;
- Introduction of the WHO assessment tool on maternal death audit;
- Development of AI "The number and type of examinations recommended for pregnant women“
- Development of AI on family planning;