



MATERNAL & NEONATAL HEALTH BEYOND 2015

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Abstract book Livre des résumés

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Conclusion:

La phase pilote a été un succès. Les cas positifs détectés auront un développement psychomoteur normal grâce au traitement hormonal de substitution, au suivi médical et la sensibilisation des parents. La prochaine étape est de renforcer les aspects organisationnels, de communication pour améliorer la qualité du dépistage et préparer les étapes futures pour aller à échelle.

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Poster Session II – B - 5

Community managed nutrition centers for improving maternal nutrition and reducing IUGR in an indigenous tribal population – Experience from the *Fulwari* Initiative in India

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Background:

Chhattisgarh state in India has 40% of women (15-49 years) with a Body-Mass-Index (BMI) below 18.5. The prevalence of intrauterine-growth-retardation (IUGR) is high amongst tribes, thus placing children at risk of mortality and various morbidities at different ages.

Methods:

To prevent IUGR, a strategy of improving maternal nutrition was adopted. The State of Chhattisgarh initiated 2850 community managed nutrition-daycare centers called *Fulwari*, where 35,000 young children (6 months to 3 years of age), 16,000 pregnant women and 17,000 lactating mothers are provided hot cooked meals daily with the inclusion of eggs and vegetables. Community Health Workers called *Mitanins* provide nutrition and health

education and linkages with healthcare services. The program involves multi-sector convergence, and nutrition-daycare centers are managed by collectives of mothers. Birth weights of 700 newborns in 194 randomly selected rural habitations with *Fulwaris* were measured. Weights of a group of 1000 6 month to 3 years old children in Fulwari were tracked.

Results:

Women get more rest along with quality meals in *Fulwari*, more frequent contact with health workers and a reduced burden of child-care. Weight gain during pregnancy improved. 13.9% of newborns of mothers enrolled in Fulwari during pregnancy and 25.5% of newborns of mothers not-enrolled in Fulwari had birth-weights less than 2.5 kg. In the 6 month to 3 years age group of severely underweight children enrolled, 64% were able to come out of the severe-underweight category and overall underweight prevalence reduced by 24% over the period of one year. The State has decided to expand the program.

Conclusions:

Feeding pregnant women and children under the age of three years in community managed nutrition-daycare centers can significantly reduce IUGR and child malnutrition in tribal populations.

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Poster Session II – B - 6

Évaluation de la qualité de la consultation prénatale et postnatale : cas du dépistage et prise en charge de la pré-éclampsie / éclampsie

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Objectif:

Evaluer la qualité de la consultation prénatale et postnatale (CPN et CPoN) et élaborer un modèle d'intervention opérationnel pour réduire les risques de complications évitables en amont de l'accouchement (cas du dépistage et prise en charge correcte de la pré-éclampsie).