

# Role of a Field Labor Room as a Reproductive Health Unit in a Refugee Situation

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# Background

- Muhammad Khail Afghan refugee camp with 60,000 refugees
- No reliable transportation available in the camp.
- 3 BHUs and one Central Health unit available, all without proper RH services.
- The camp lacked reproductive health services.

# Muhammad Khail ARC Family





# Problems Identified

- BHUs lacked trained female staff
- Obstetrical services lacked facilities for handling complications
- No referral system
- Community RH needs were not addressed
- Services were not culturally sensitive.

# Indicators

- Low Antenatal coverage
- Low Contraceptive prevalence rate
- No awareness on STIs including HIV / AIDS
- No arrangement for cases of GBV
- No arrangement for emergency obstetrical care
- Low Tetanus Toxoid coverage
- High rate of pregnancy related complications
- High maternal and neonatal mortality

# Objective

- To provide a comprehensive reproductive health services package which is culturally sensitive and is accessible to the community.

# Intervention

- To establish a reproductive health unit with delivery room facilities
- Arrange transport facilities
- Female staffing
- Comprehensive package availability that is culturally sensitive and accessible to refugee women

# Aim

- To reduce maternal and neonatal mortality.

# Activities - all under one roof

- Gynaecology OPD
- Delivery room established
- Referral of complicated deliveries
- Child spacing program
- Antenatal, natal and Post natal care
- Health Education Program
- Awareness on STIs including HIV / AIDS
- GBV services
- Diagnostic facilities
- Immunization services

# ARC Labour Room













# ARC Community Health Workers



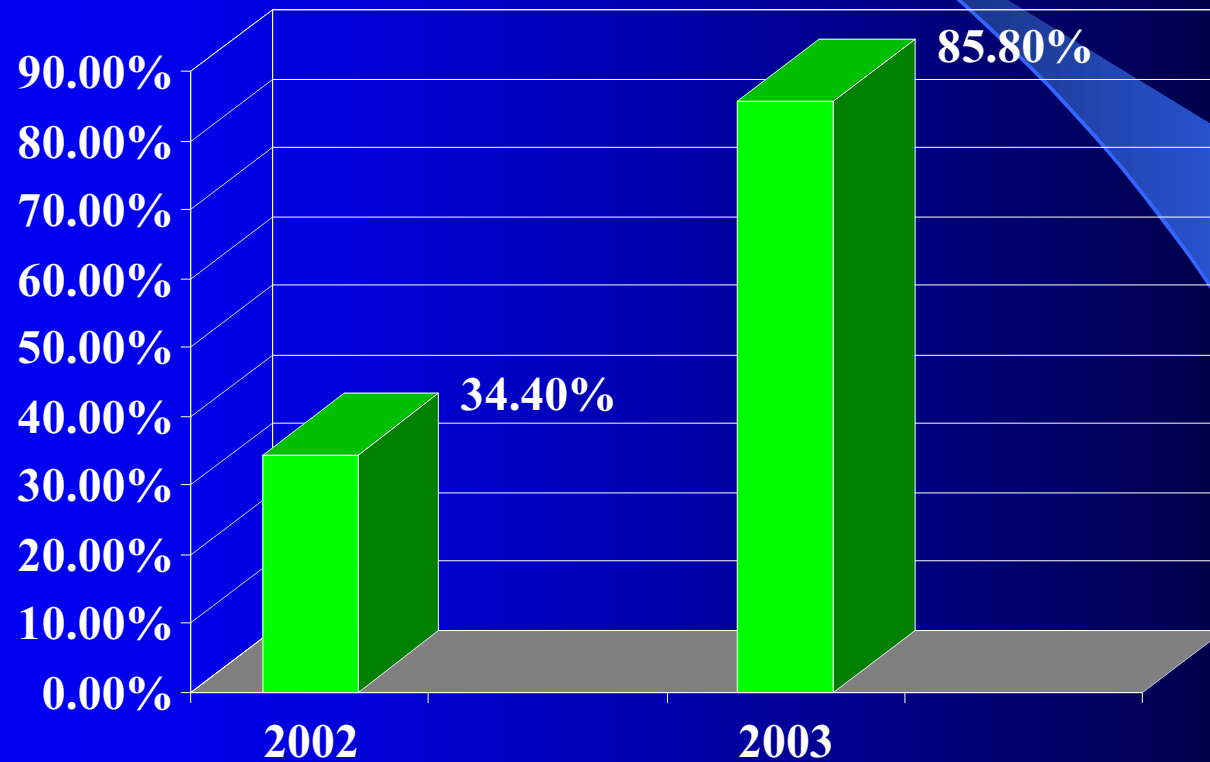




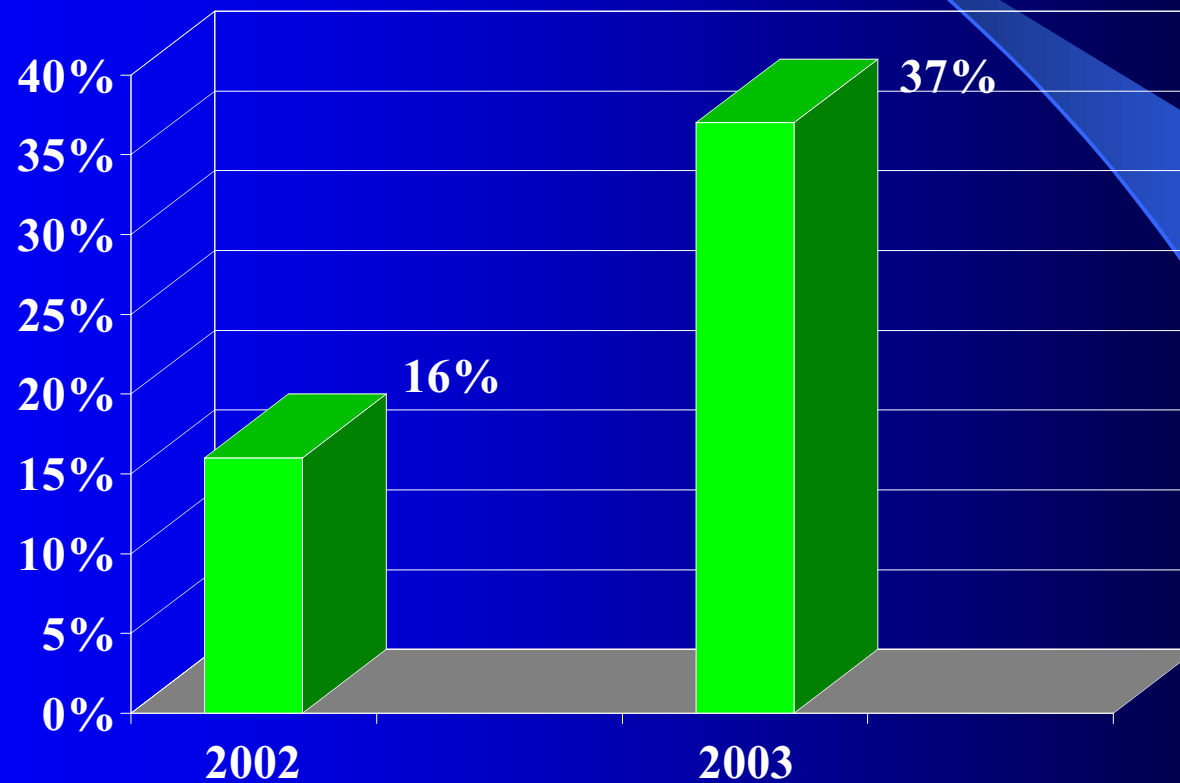
# The Results



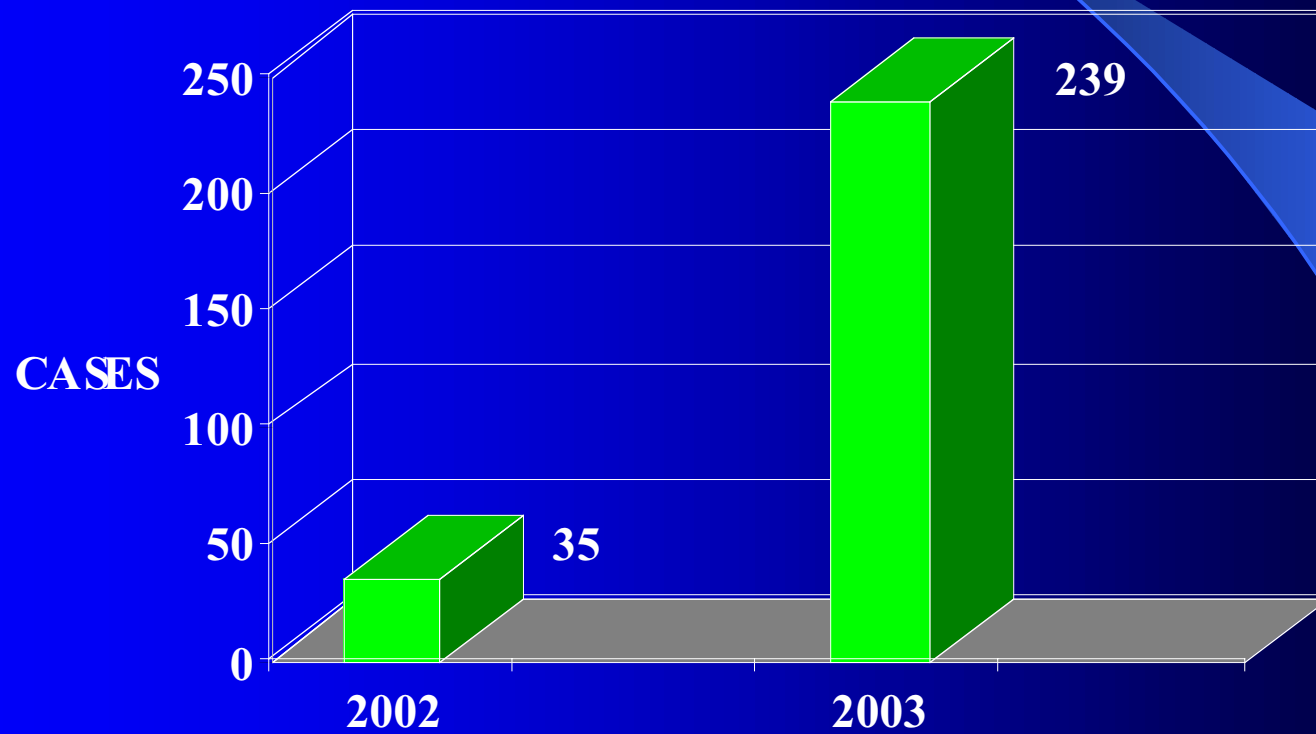
# Antenatal registration



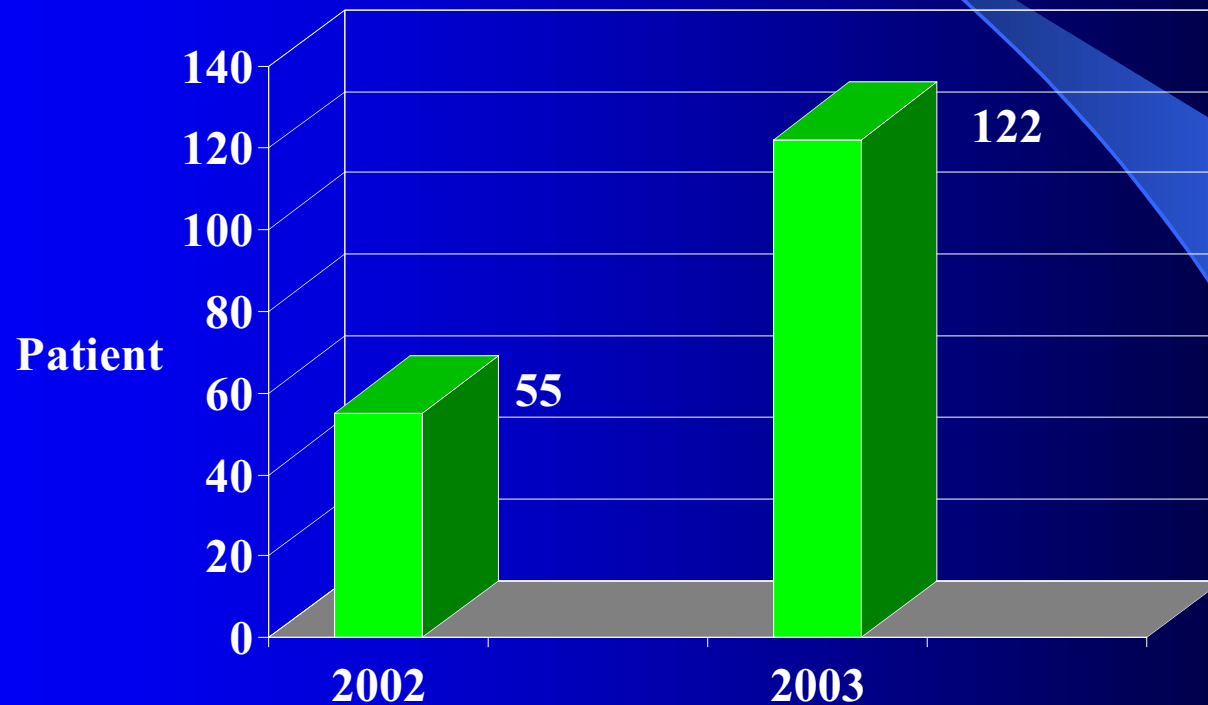
# Women delivered with > two TT vaccines



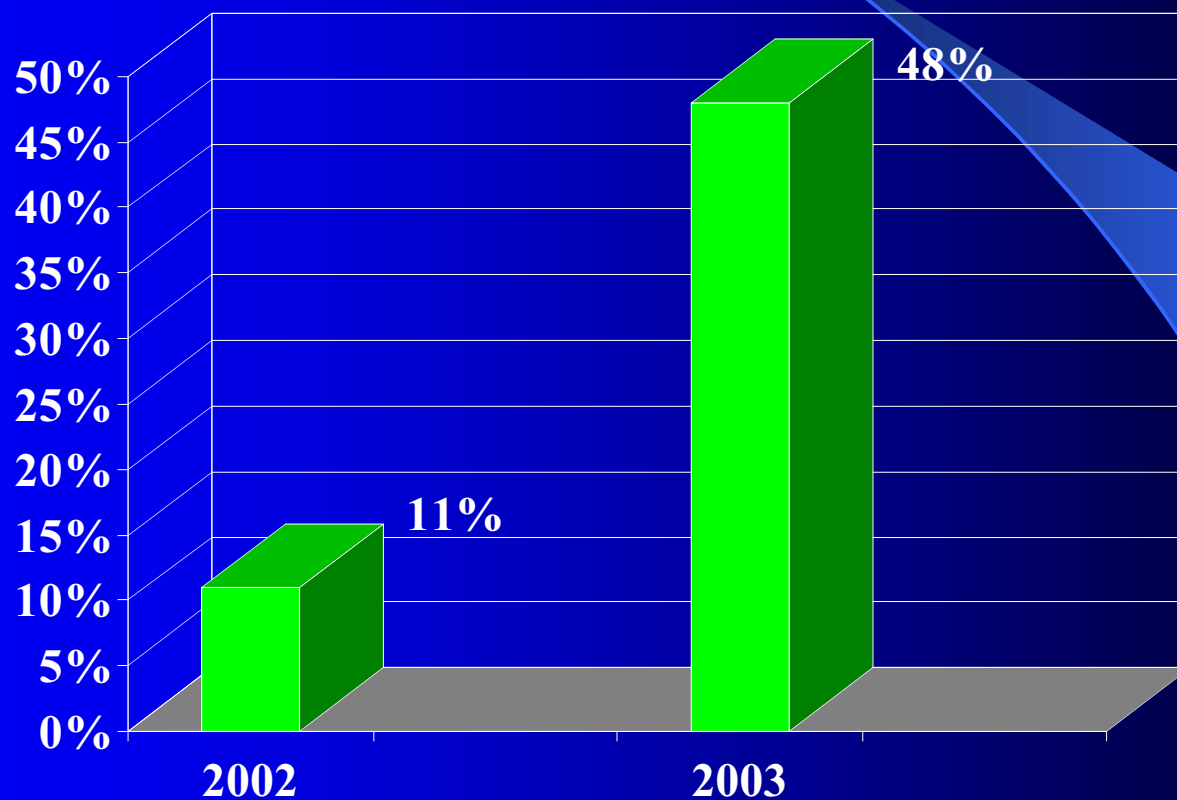
# STI cases managed



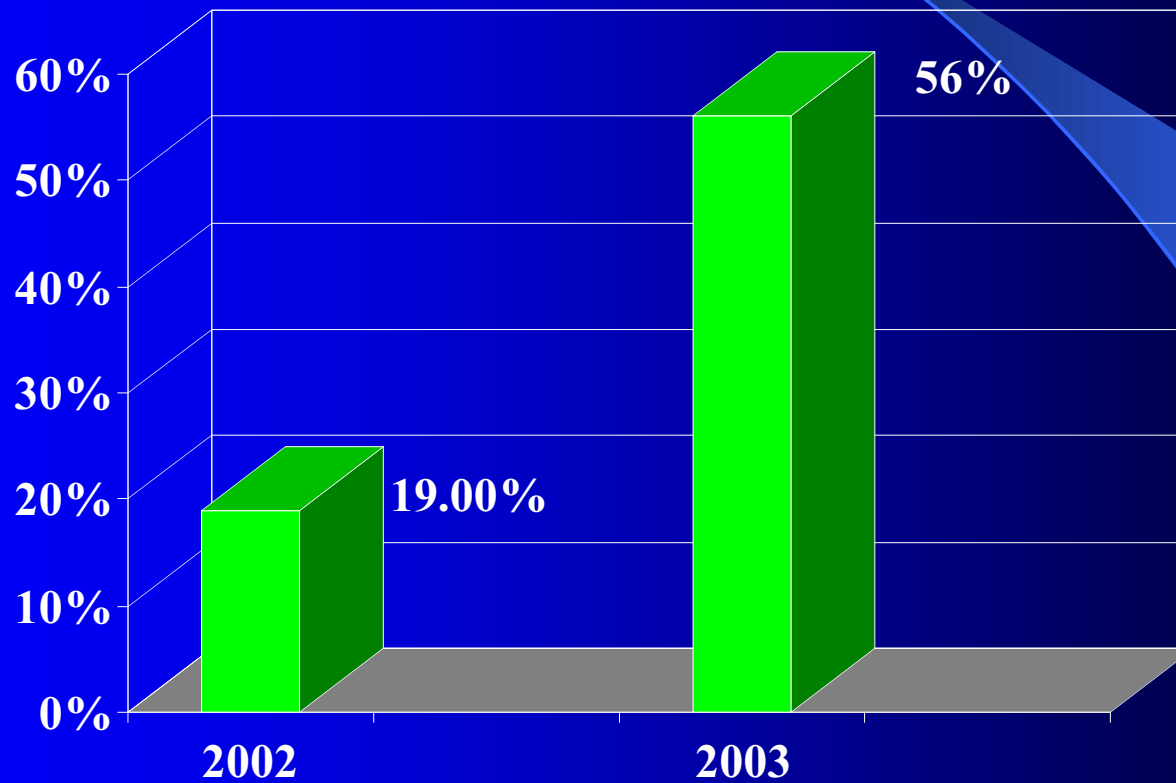
# Management of pregnancy related complications



# Births attended by trained staff



# Registered deliveries



# Antenatal care coverage

Antenatal coverage



# Contraceptive Prevalence Rate



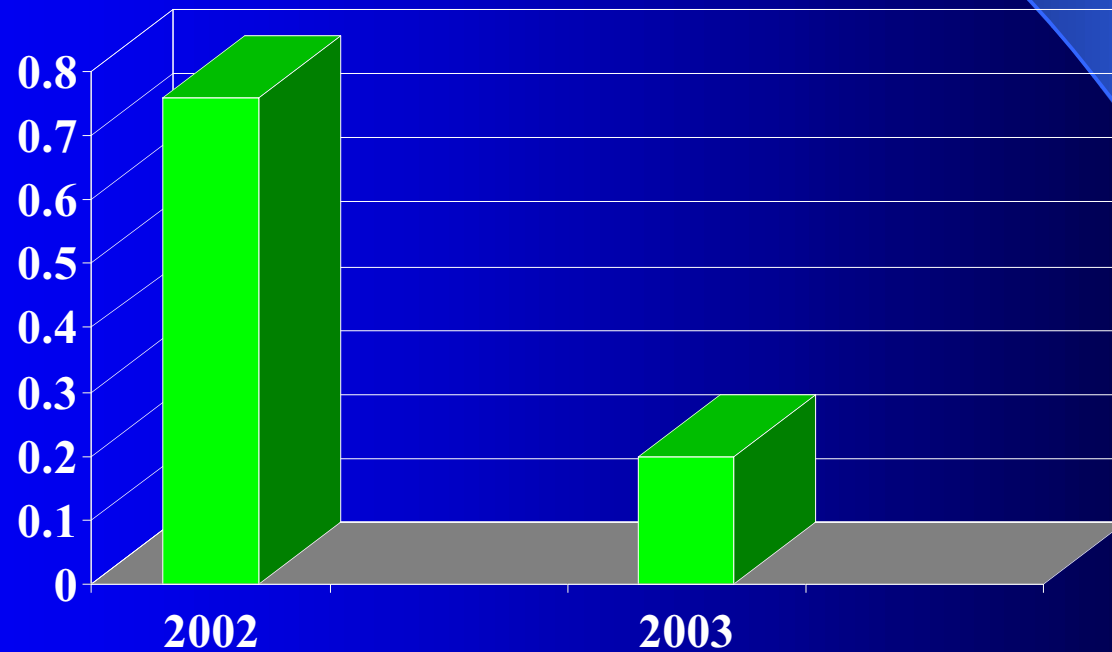
# Maternal mortality

maternal deaths / 100000 BIRTHS



# Neonatal mortality

Neonatal mortality rate / 10000 / day



# Other Activities

- 602 sessions on STI (including HIV/AIDS) awareness arranged with 7500 participants (52% were female).
- 5 cases of GBV were managed in first 6 months of 2003.
- Training on staff capacity building arranged.

# Conclusion

- Culturally sensitive, need oriented, cost effective and gender sensitive planning helps in improving quality of RH services.
- Comprehensive RH package is more useful than partial services in reducing maternal and neonatal mortality.