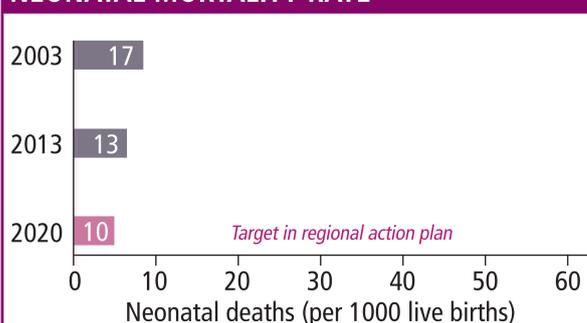


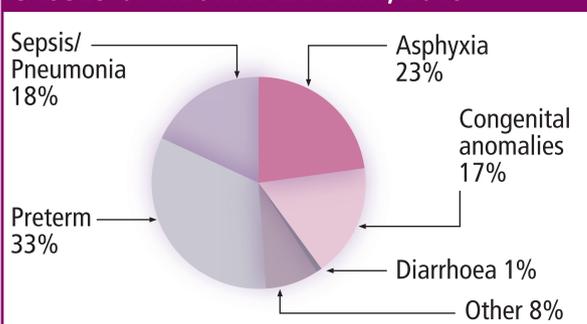
EARLY ESSENTIAL NEWBORN CARE (EENC) 2017

PHILIPPINES

NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE¹



CAUSES OF NEONATAL DEATH, 2015²



PROGRAMME READINESS FOR EENC SCALE-UP

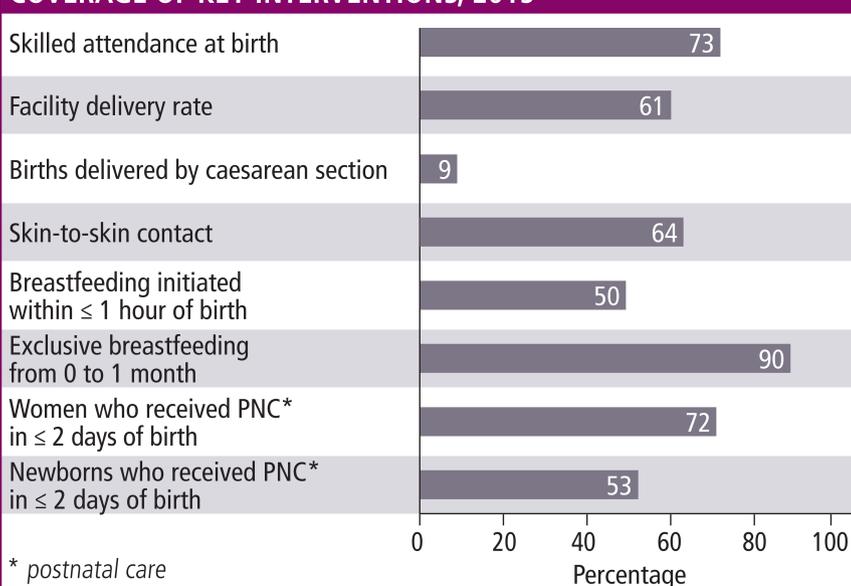
2017 ³	YES	PARTIAL	NO
EENC 5-year action plan developed, costed and adopted		●	
Detailed 12-month EENC implementation plan developed and funded			●
Clinical intra-partum and newborn care protocol adapted, reviewed and endorsed	●		
EENC technical working group formed	●		
EENC included in pre-service curricula (medical, midwifery and nursing)		●	

STOCK-OUTS OF KEY MEDICINES AND COMMODITIES FOR EENC IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, 2016⁴

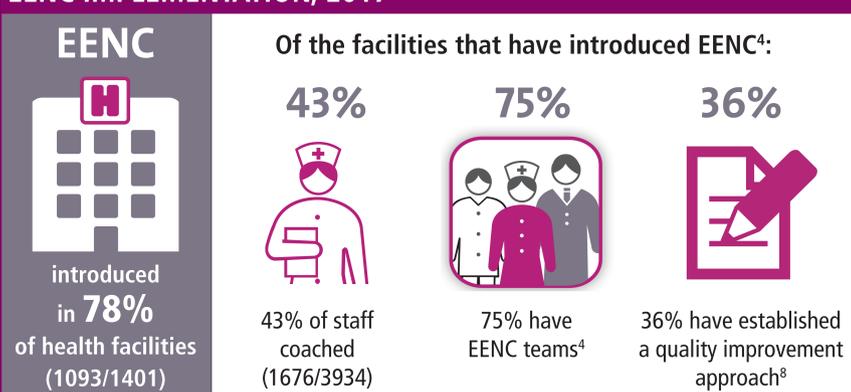
Number of stock-outs across 28 hospitals (13 national hospitals and 15 subnational hospitals)

	0	1	2-4	>4
Antibiotics for sepsis			●	
Corticosteroids				●
Functional bag and mask within 2 m of delivery beds				●
Hepatitis B vaccine				●
Magnesium sulfate				●
Oxytocin				●
Vitamin K		●		

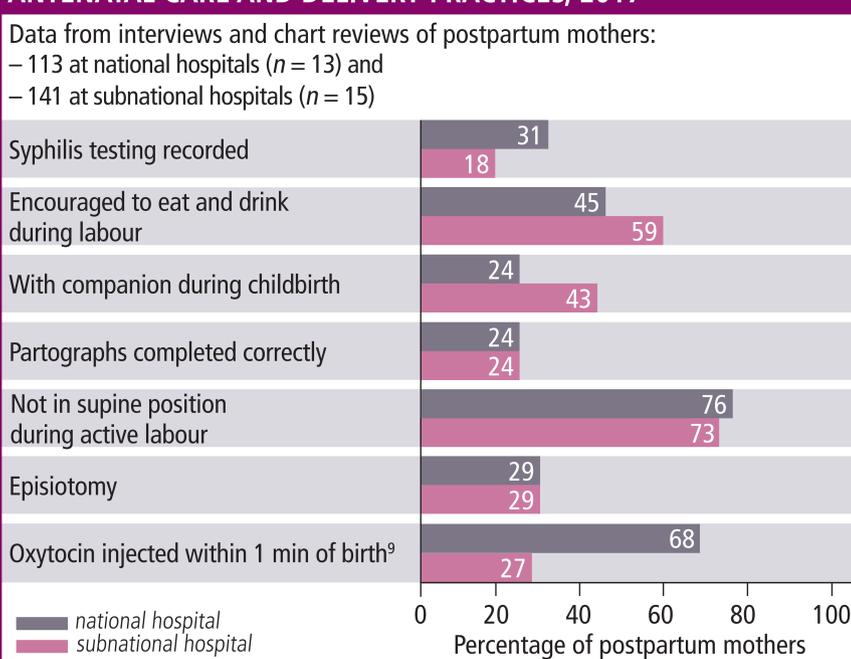
COVERAGE OF KEY INTERVENTIONS, 2015⁷



EENC IMPLEMENTATION, 2017³

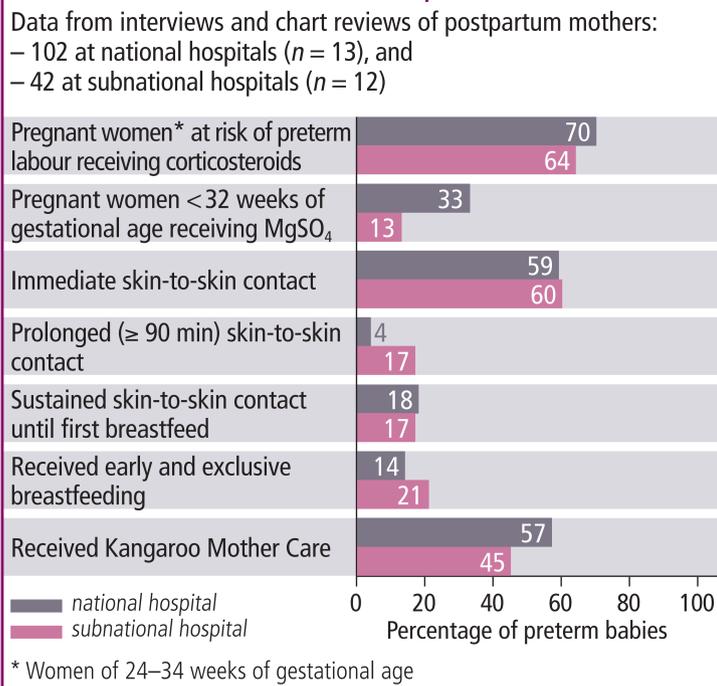


ANTENATAL CARE AND DELIVERY PRACTICES, 2017⁴

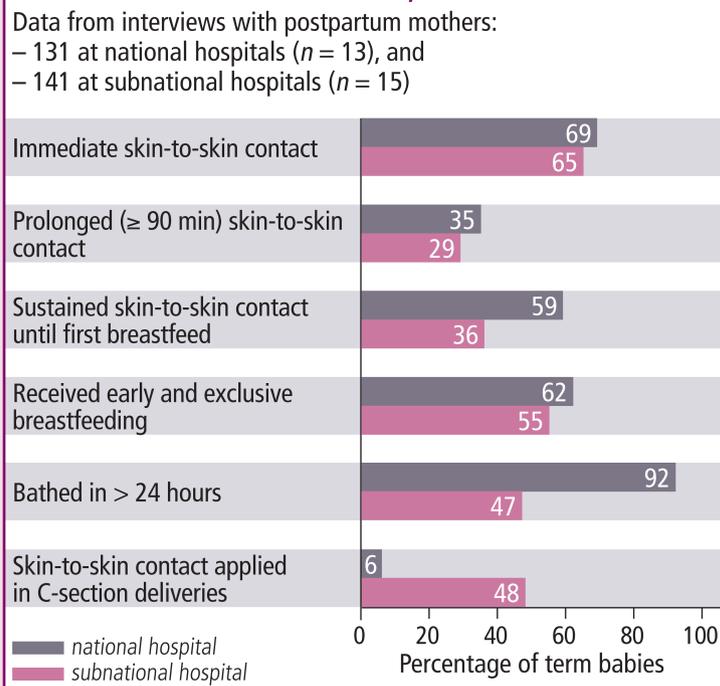


NEWBORN CARE PRACTICES

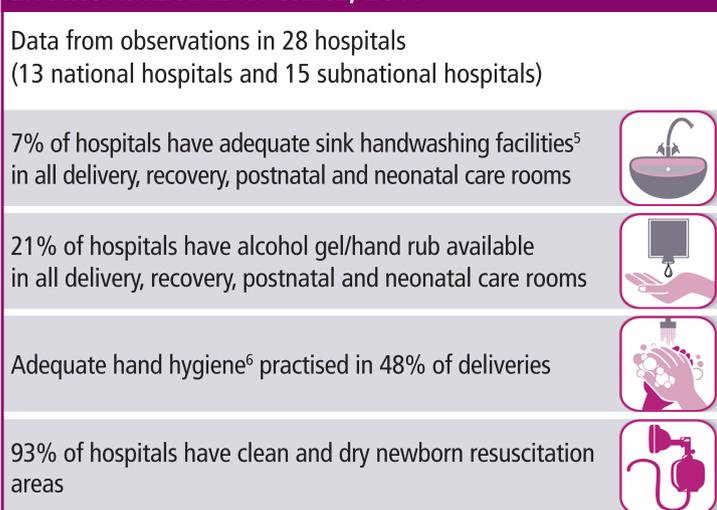
PRETERM BABIES, 2017⁴



TERM BABIES, 2017⁴



ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE, 2017⁴



KEY POINTS

- 45% of all under-5 deaths in Philippines now occur in the newborn period.
- Essential intrapartum and newborn care (EINC) was rolled out in 2010. Since, at least 39 national and regional and 175 first-level referral hospitals have introduced EINC.
- The majority of pregnant women are encouraged to assume a non-supine position during active labour. Other globally recommended intrapartum care practices are practiced for around half or less of pregnant women.
- Preterms are less likely to receive EENC, which puts them at higher risk of poor health outcomes.
- Stock-outs of key medicines and commodities are observed more frequently in national and regional hospitals.
- A low proportion of hospitals has adequate sink handwashing facilities in all maternal and neonatal care rooms. Appropriate hand hygiene is practised in one out of two deliveries.

1. National Demographic and Health Survey Philippines, 2003 and 2013.
2. WHO Global Health Observatory, 2015.
3. Department of Health of the Philippines, 2017.
4. Based on data from assessments of 28 randomly selected hospitals that have introduced EINC, 2017.
5. Adequate handwashing facilities defined as having at least one sink in the room, and all sinks in the room having running water, soap, and single-use towels/re-usable sterile towels/hand dryers available.
6. Adequate hand hygiene comprises washing hands twice before gloving and using sterile gloves to cut the umbilical cord.
7. National Demographic and Health Survey Philippines, 2013.
8. Quality improvement approach consists of: (1) regular and documented meetings of the EENC team, (2) at least two EENC assessments per year, and (3) developing and updating an EENC hospital action plan at least quarterly.
9. Data from observations of 78 deliveries at 13 national hospitals and 52 deliveries at 14 subnational hospitals.