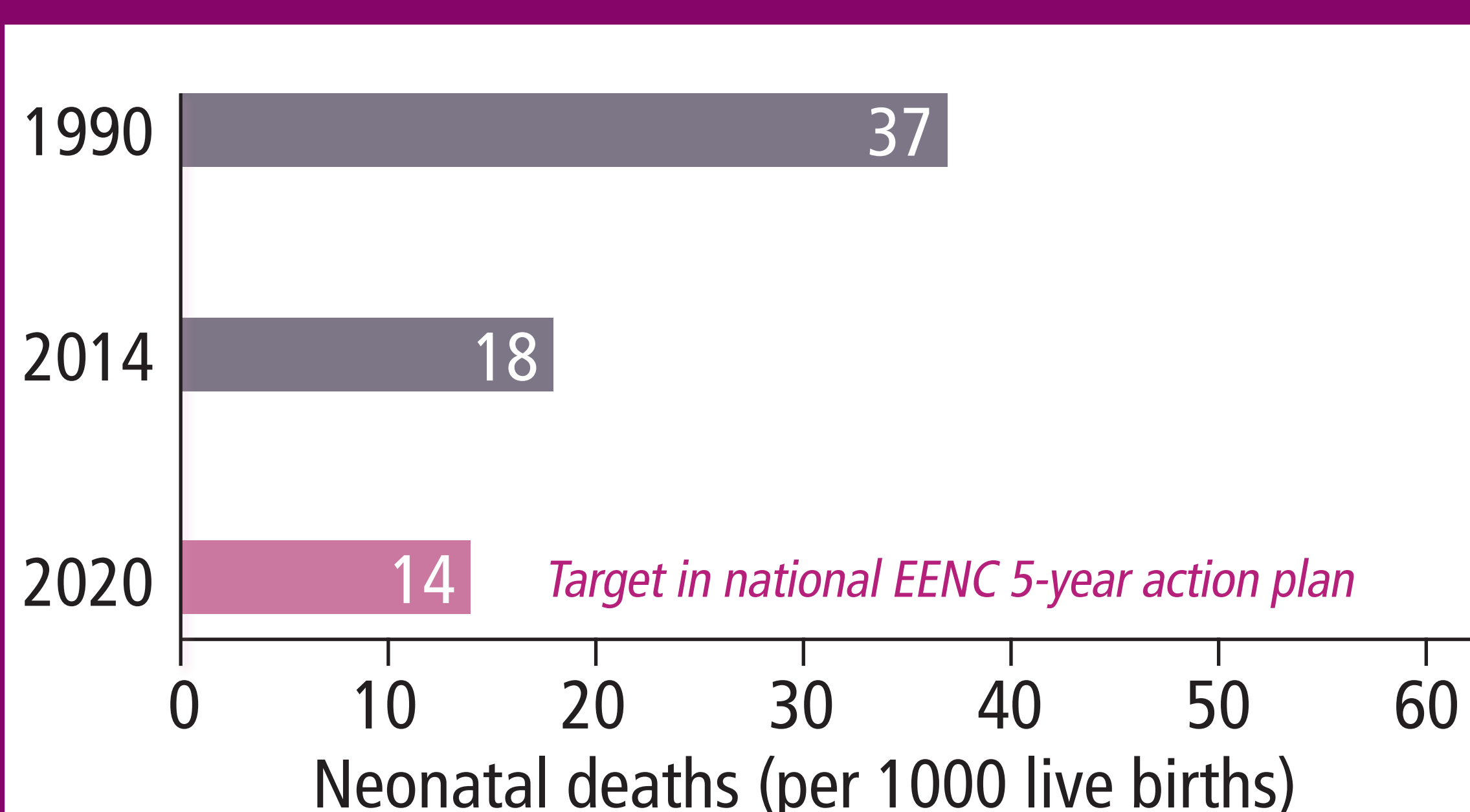


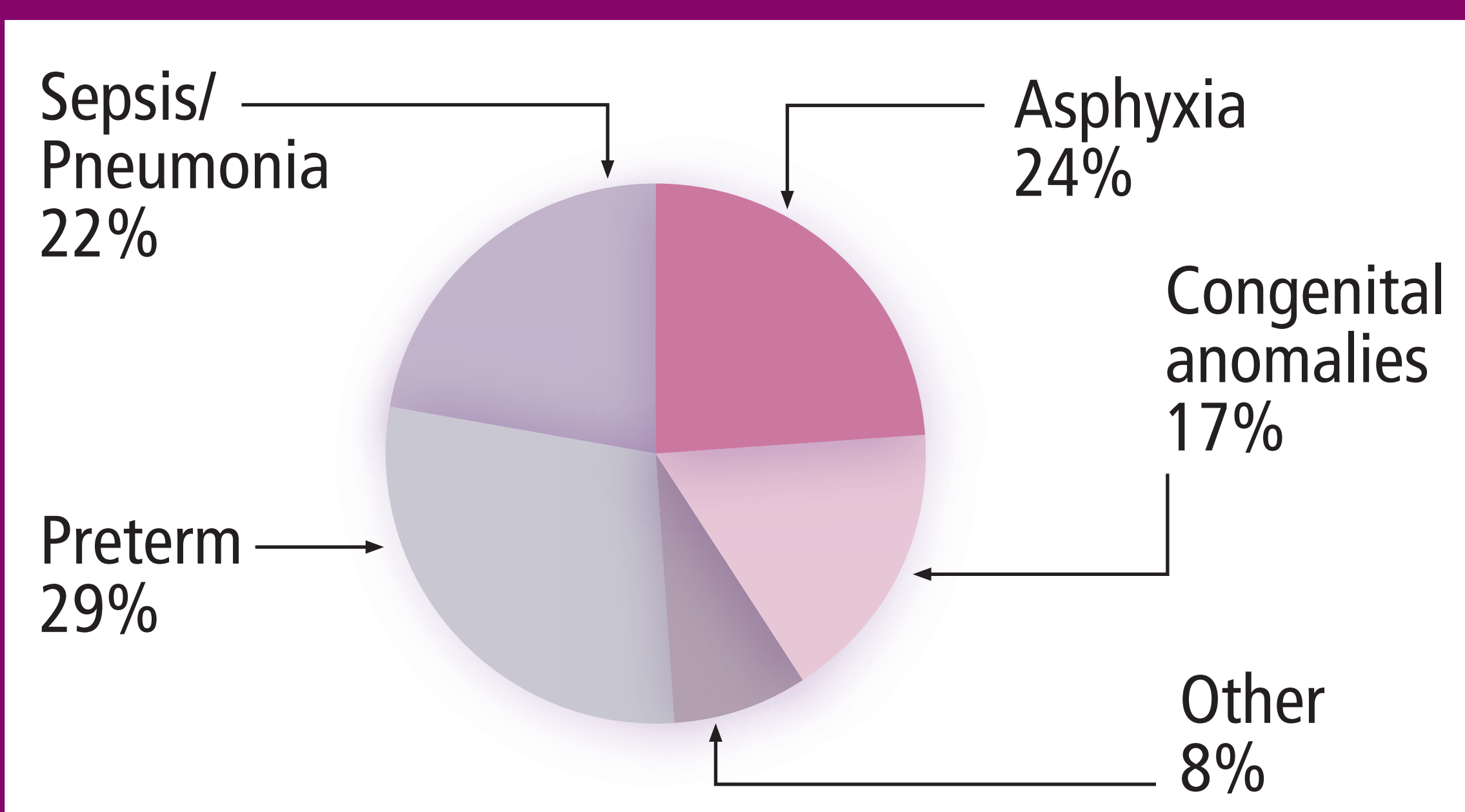
EARLY ESSENTIAL NEWBORN CARE (EENC) 2017

CAMBODIA

NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE¹



CAUSES OF NEONATAL DEATH, 2015²



PROGRAMME READINESS FOR EENC SCALE-UP

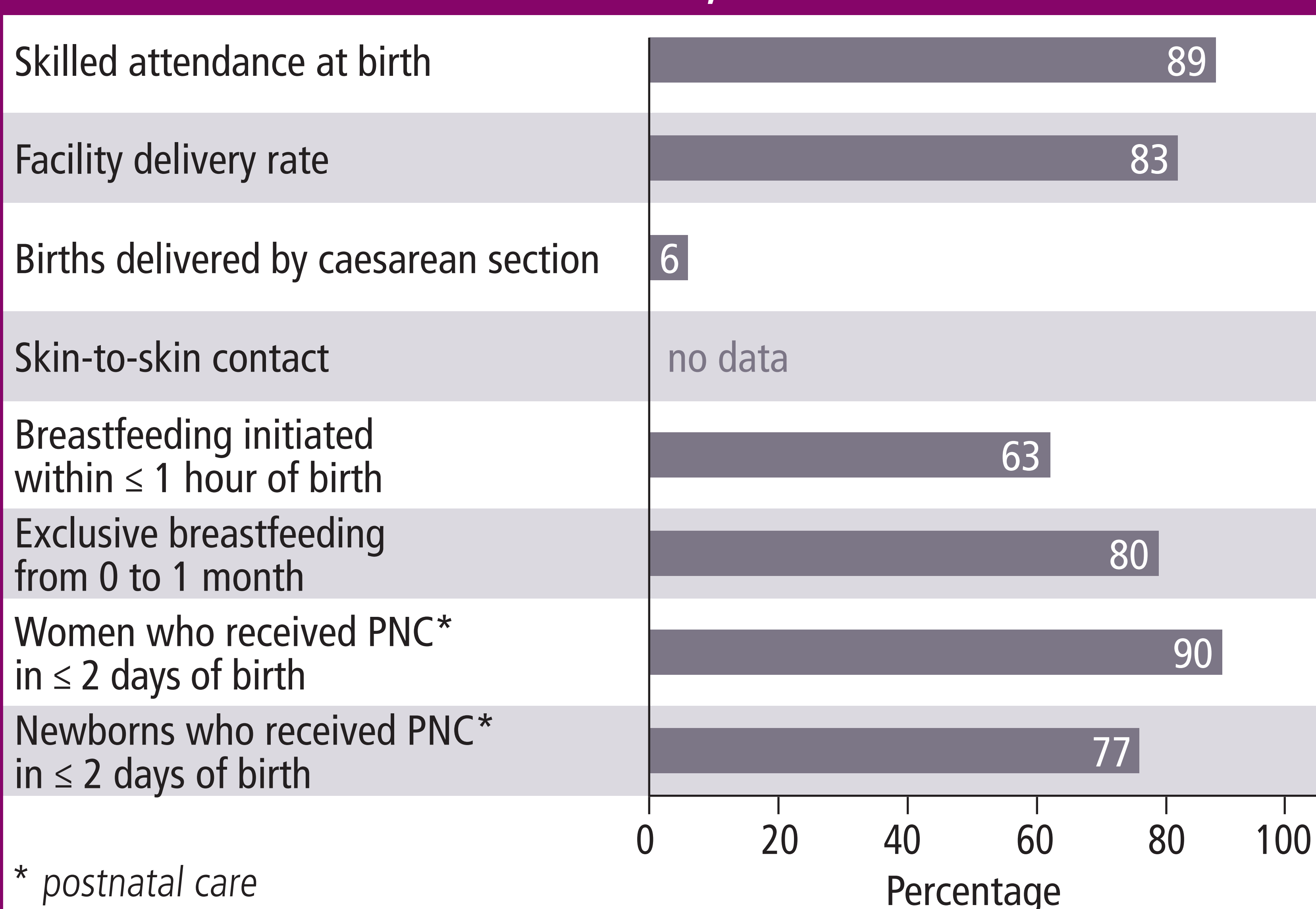
2017 ³	YES	PARTIAL	NO
EENC 5-year action plan developed, costed and adopted	●		
Detailed 12-month EENC implementation plan developed and funded		●	
Clinical intra-partum and newborn care protocol adapted, reviewed and endorsed	●		
EENC technical working group formed	●		
EENC included in pre-service curricula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

STOCK-OUTS OF KEY MEDICINES AND COMMODITIES FOR EENC IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, 2017⁴

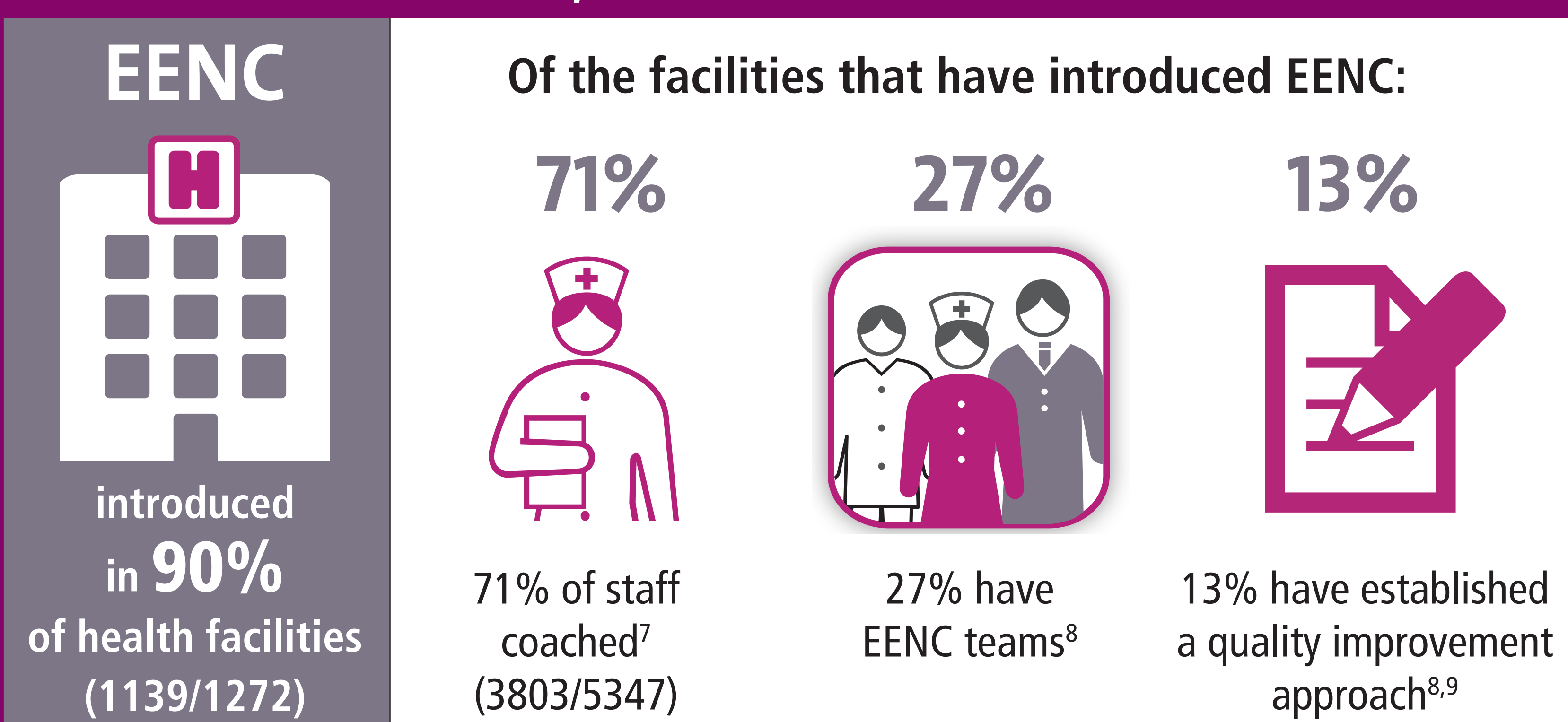
Number of stock-outs across 20 health facilities (3 national hospitals and 17 subnational health facilities)

	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				●

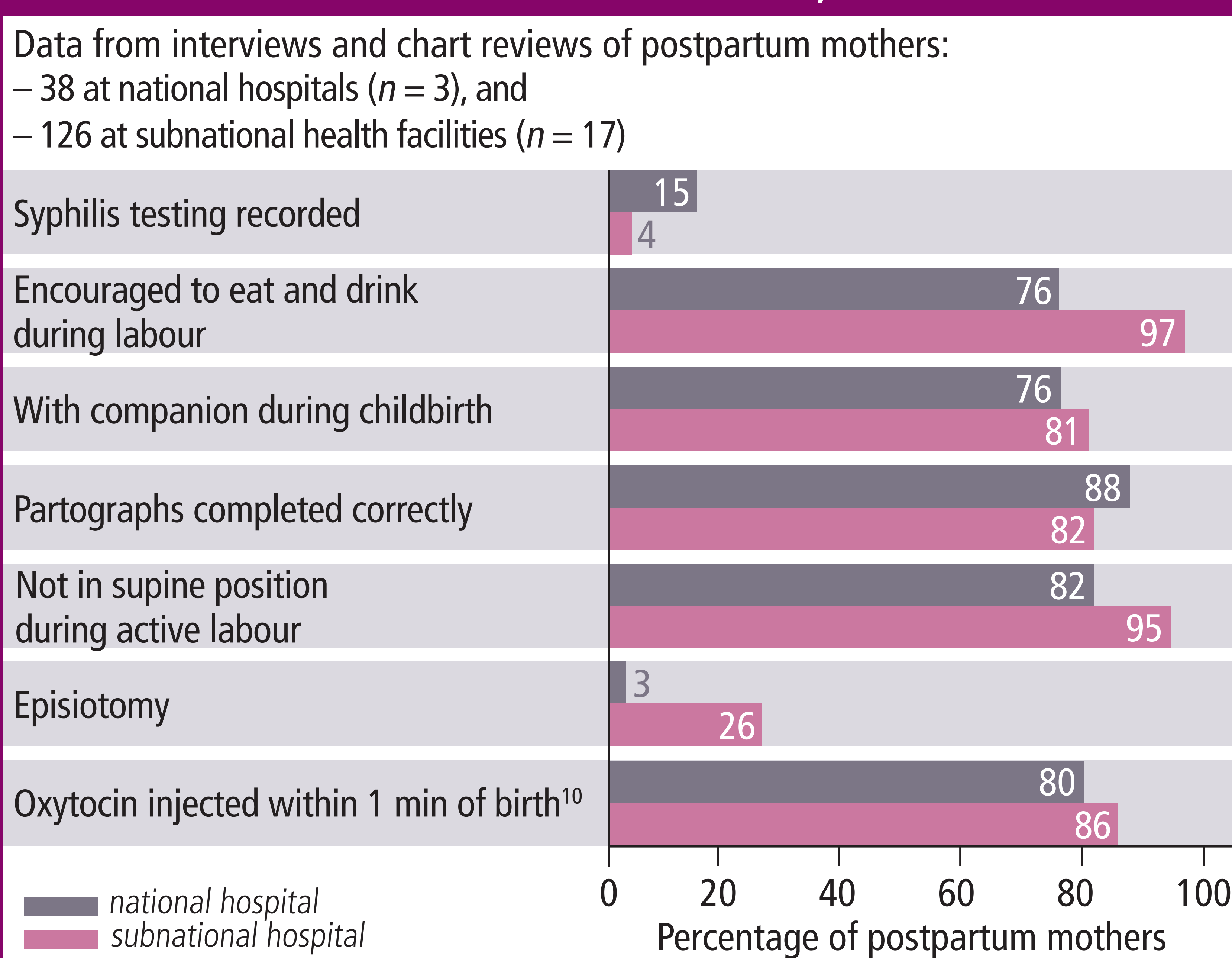
COVERAGE OF KEY INTERVENTIONS, 2014¹



EENC IMPLEMENTATION, 2017³

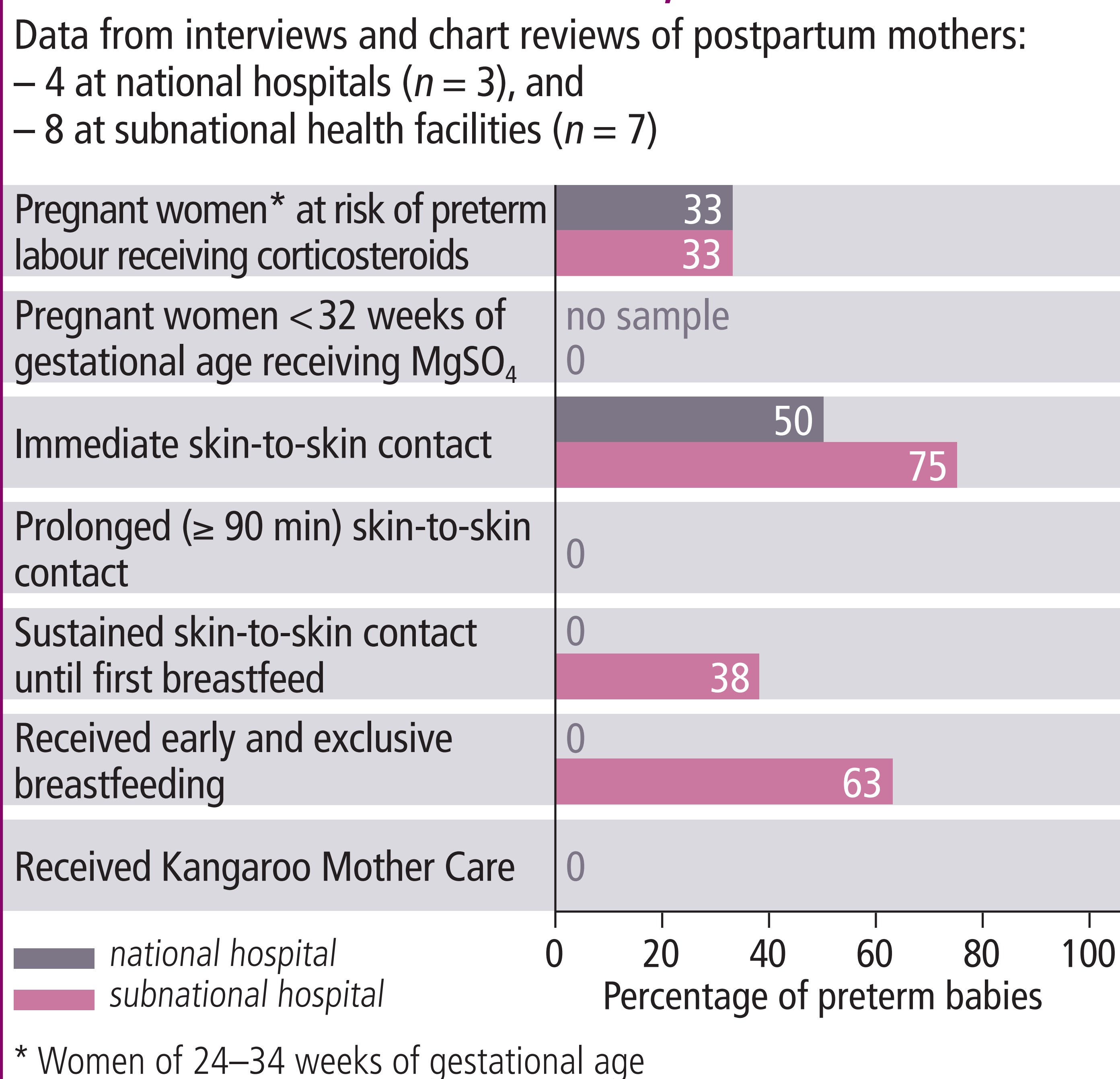


ANTENATAL CARE AND DELIVERY PRACTICES, 2017⁴

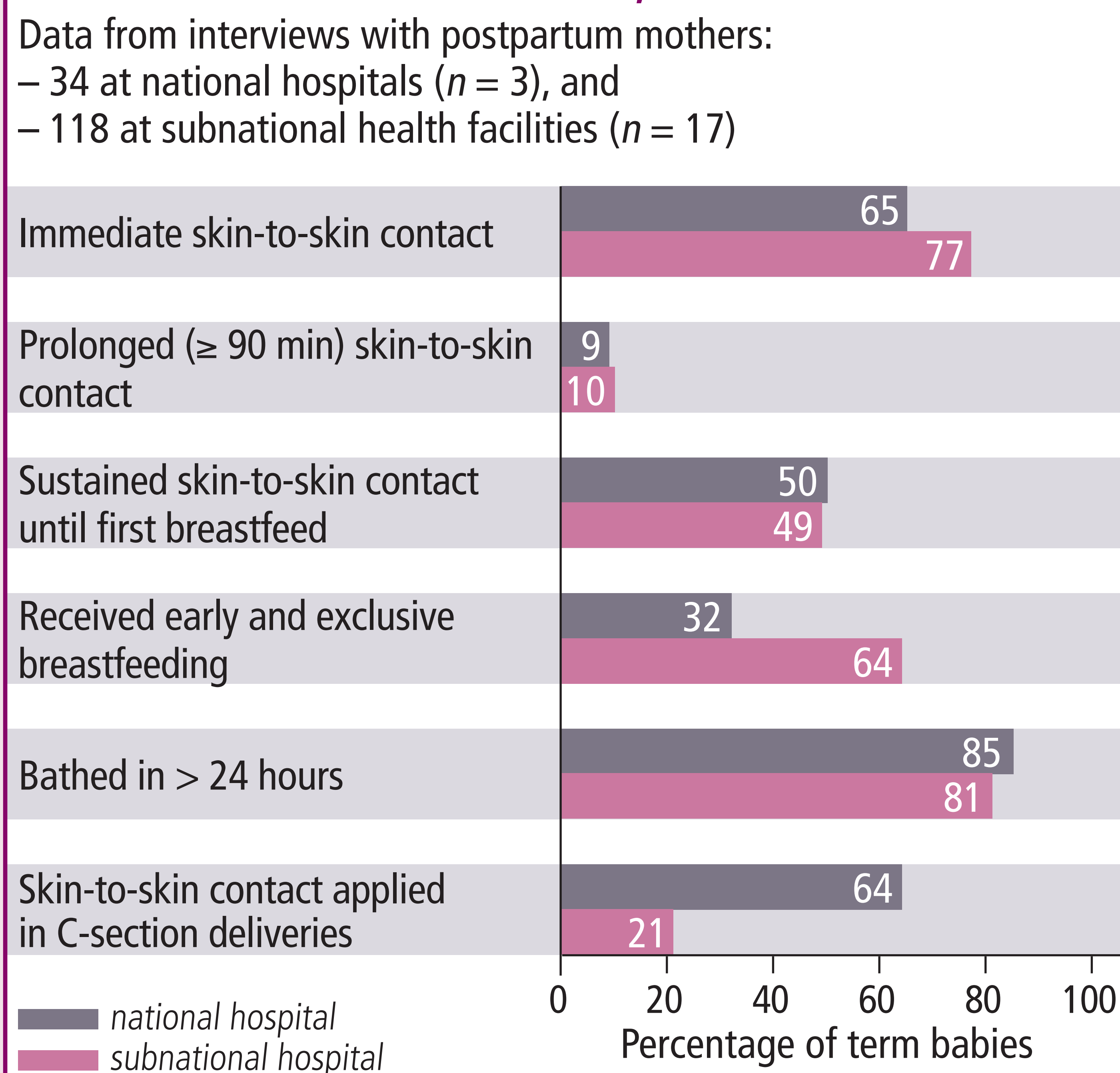


NEWBORN CARE PRACTICES

PRETERM BABIES, 2017⁴



TERM BABIES, 2017⁴



ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE, 2017⁴



KEY POINTS

- 50% of all under-5 deaths in Cambodia occur in the newborn period.
- Immediate newborn care (INC) is implemented in Cambodia. INC coaching has been done in 5/6 national hospitals – all provincial hospitals – and over 90% operational district hospitals and first-level health facilities.
- A high proportion of maternity and paediatric staff have been coached in EENC, including 80% in provincial hospitals and close to 70% in operational district hospitals.
- Around 80% of pregnant women have a correctly completed partograph in their patient chart, are encouraged to assume a position of choice and have a companion during childbirth.
- Preterm newborns are less likely to receive EENC, which puts them at higher risk of poor health outcomes.
- Stock-outs of essential medicines and commodities are experienced mostly in subnational health facilities.
- No health facilities assessed have adequate sink handwashing facilities, whilst 1 in 3 have alcohol gel/hand rub available in all maternity and neonatal care rooms.

1. Cambodia Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000 and 2014.
2. WHO Global Health Observatory Data, 2015.
3. Ministry of Health, Cambodia, 2017.
4. Assessments of 20 randomly select health facilities that have introduced immediate newborn care (INC), 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. Does not include staff coached at national hospitals, n = 254. Data on denominator not available from national hospitals.

8. Data from assessments of 15 randomly selected hospitals that have introduced INC, 2017.
9. 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. Data from 15 national, regional, and first-level referral hospitals.
10. Data from observations of 5 deliveries at 2 national hospitals and 7 deliveries at 6 subnational health facilities.