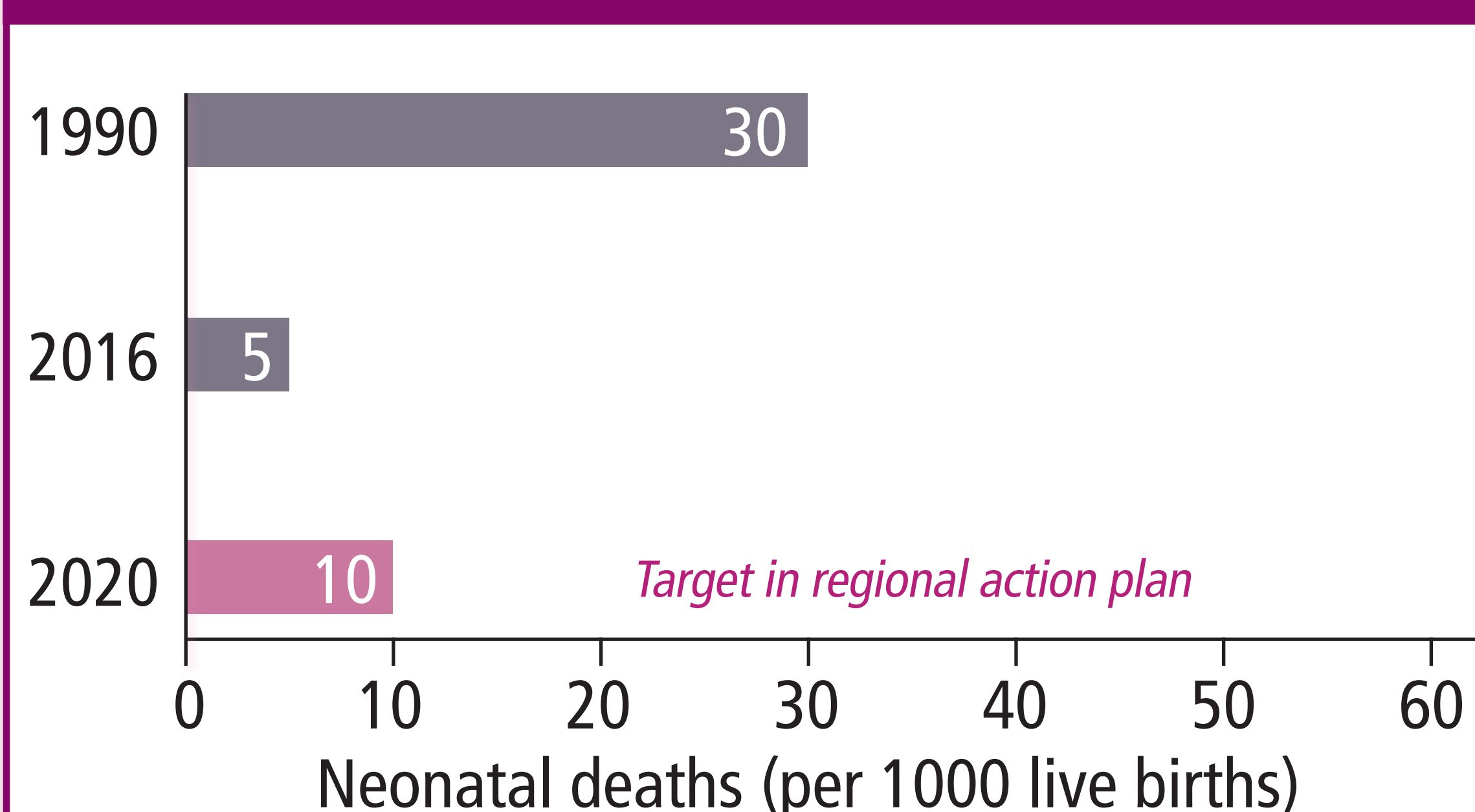


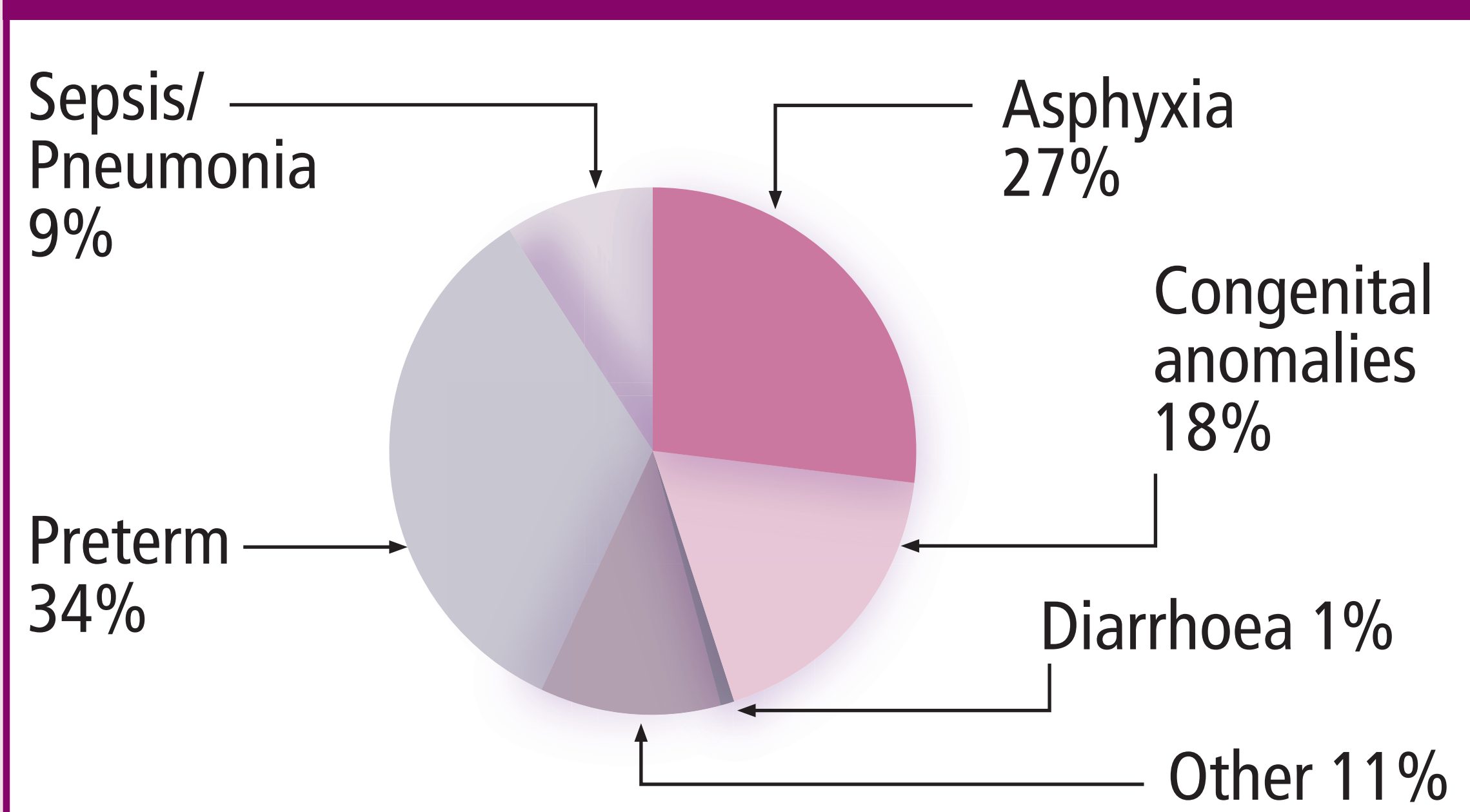
EARLY ESSENTIAL NEWBORN CARE (EENC) 2017

CHINA

NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE¹



CAUSES OF NEONATAL DEATH, 2015²



PROGRAMME READINESS FOR EENC SCALE-UP

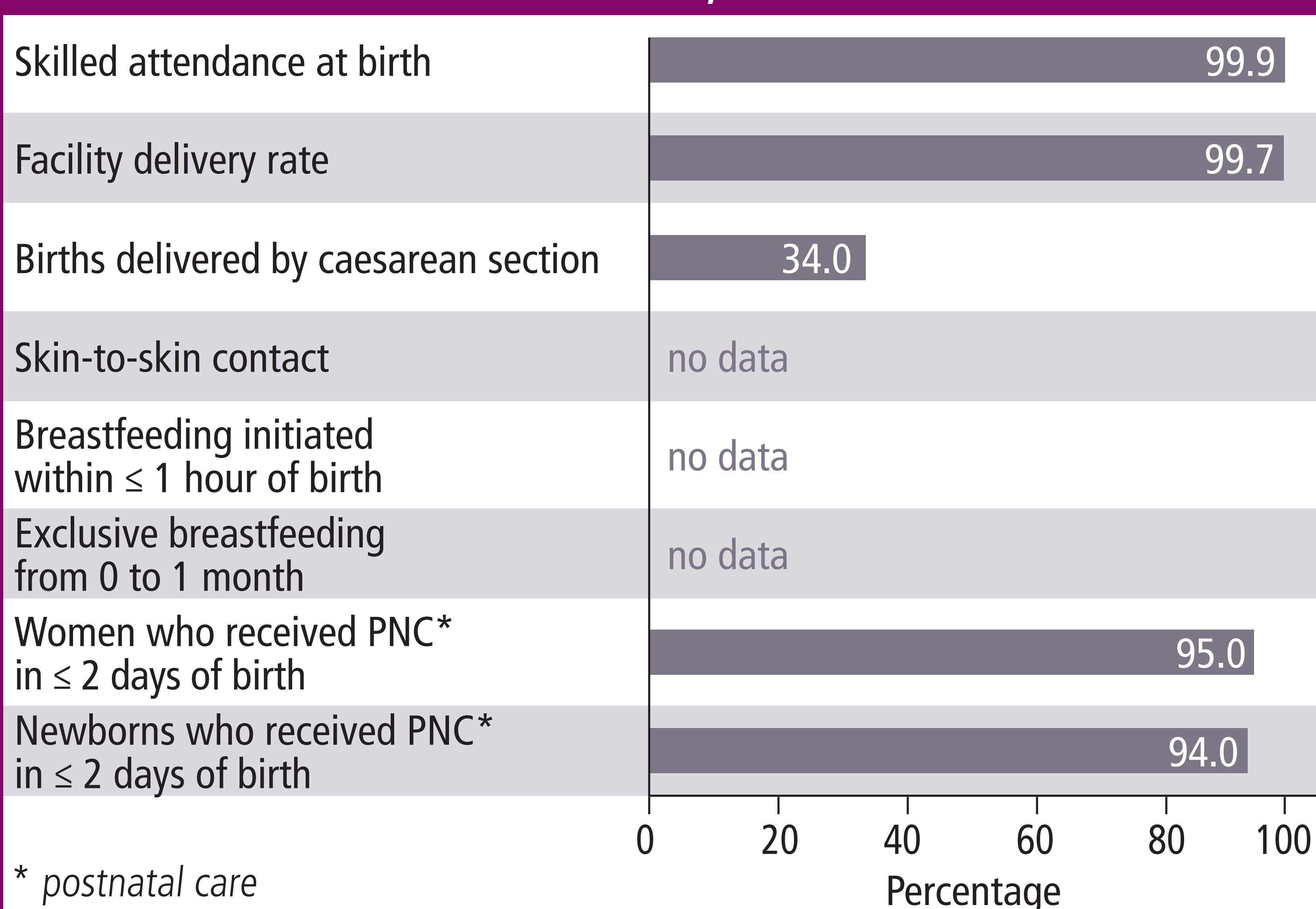
2017 ³	YES	PARTIAL	NO
EENC 5-year action plan developed, costed and adopted			●
Detailed 12-month EENC implementation plan developed and funded		●	
Clinical intra-partum and newborn care protocol adapted, reviewed and endorsed		●	
EENC technical working group formed	●		
EENC included in pre-service curricula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

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

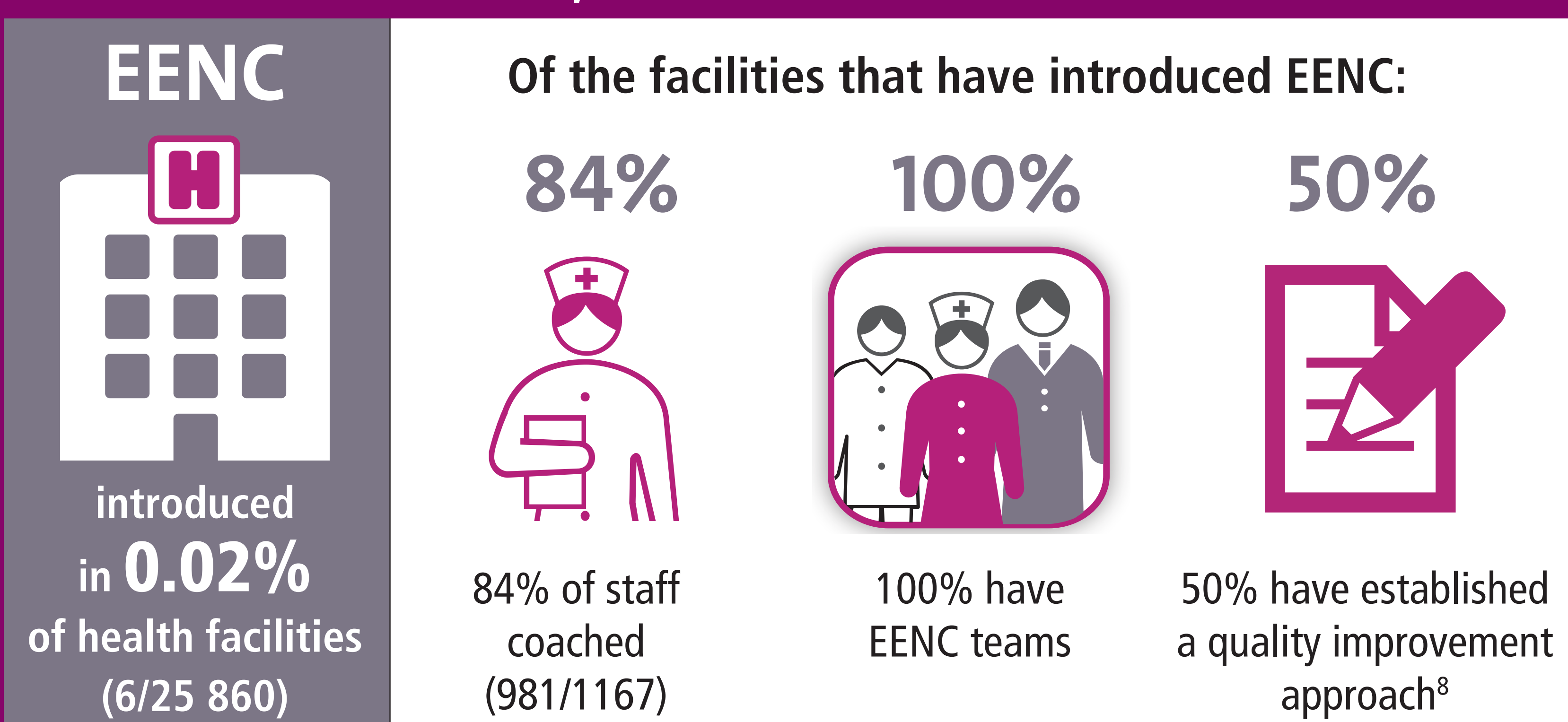
Number of stock-outs across 6 hospitals (3 national hospitals and 3 subnational hospitals)

	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	●			

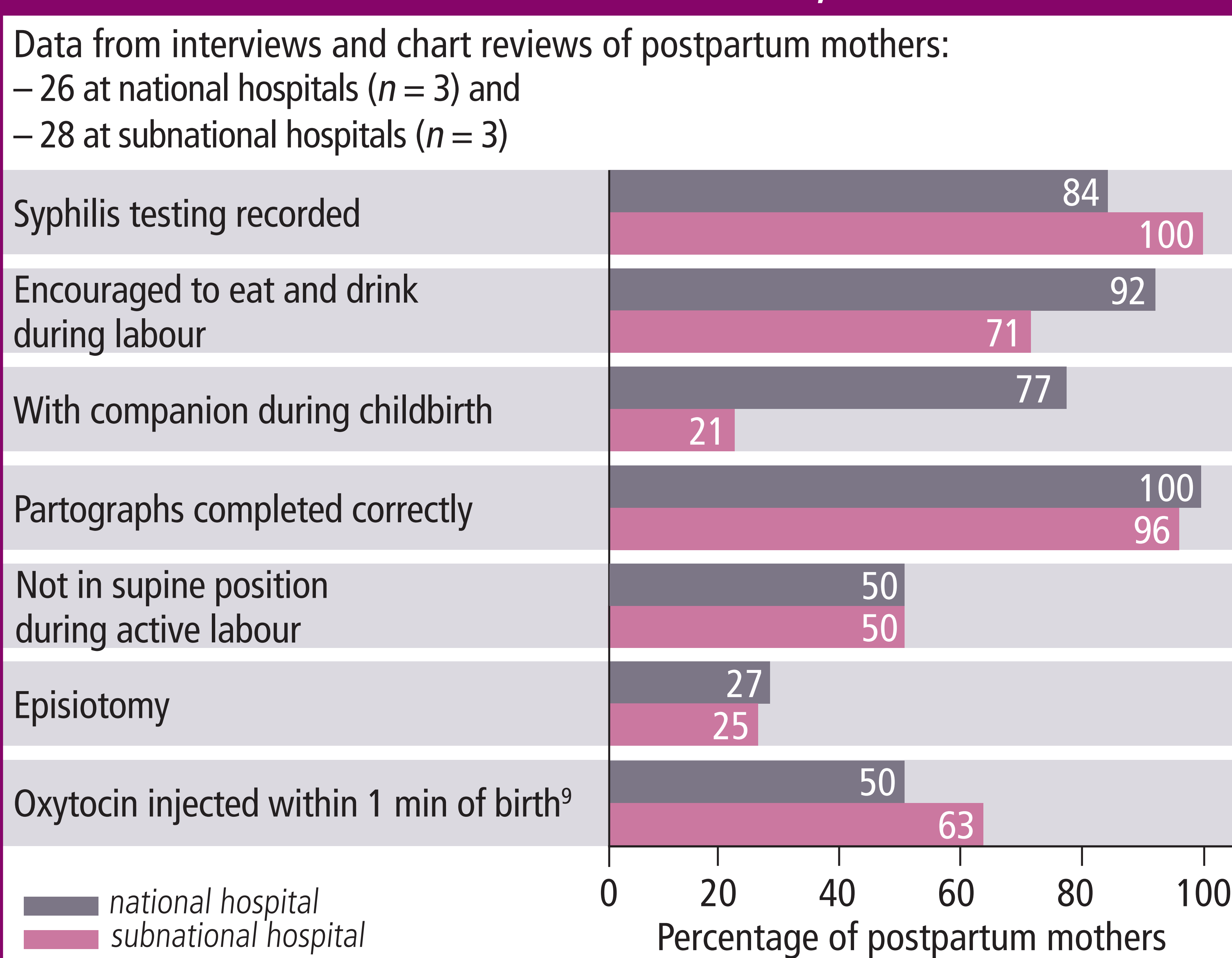
COVERAGE OF KEY INTERVENTIONS, 2015⁷



EENC IMPLEMENTATION, 2017³

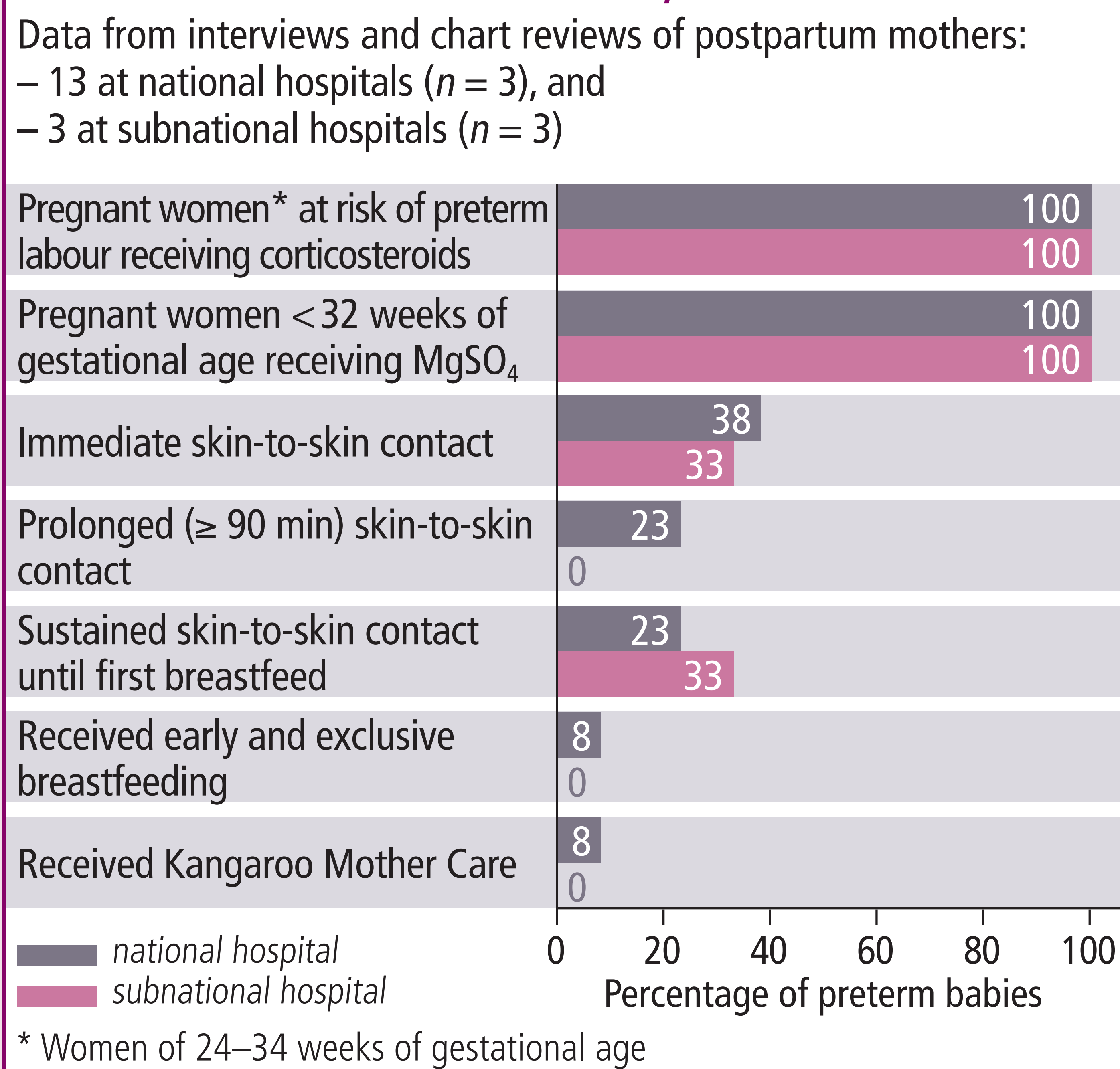


ANTENATAL CARE AND DELIVERY PRACTICES, 2016⁴

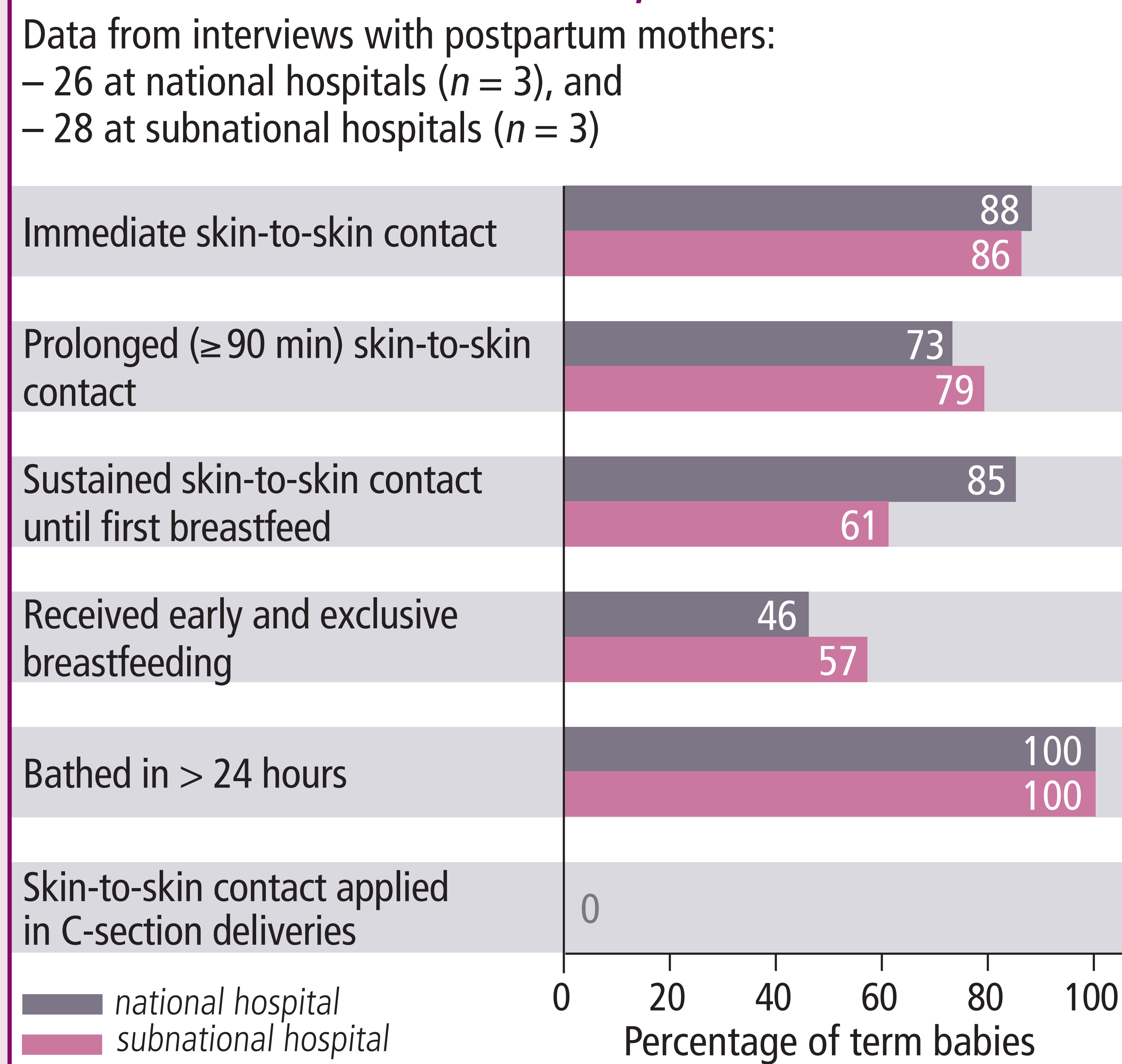


NEWBORN CARE PRACTICES

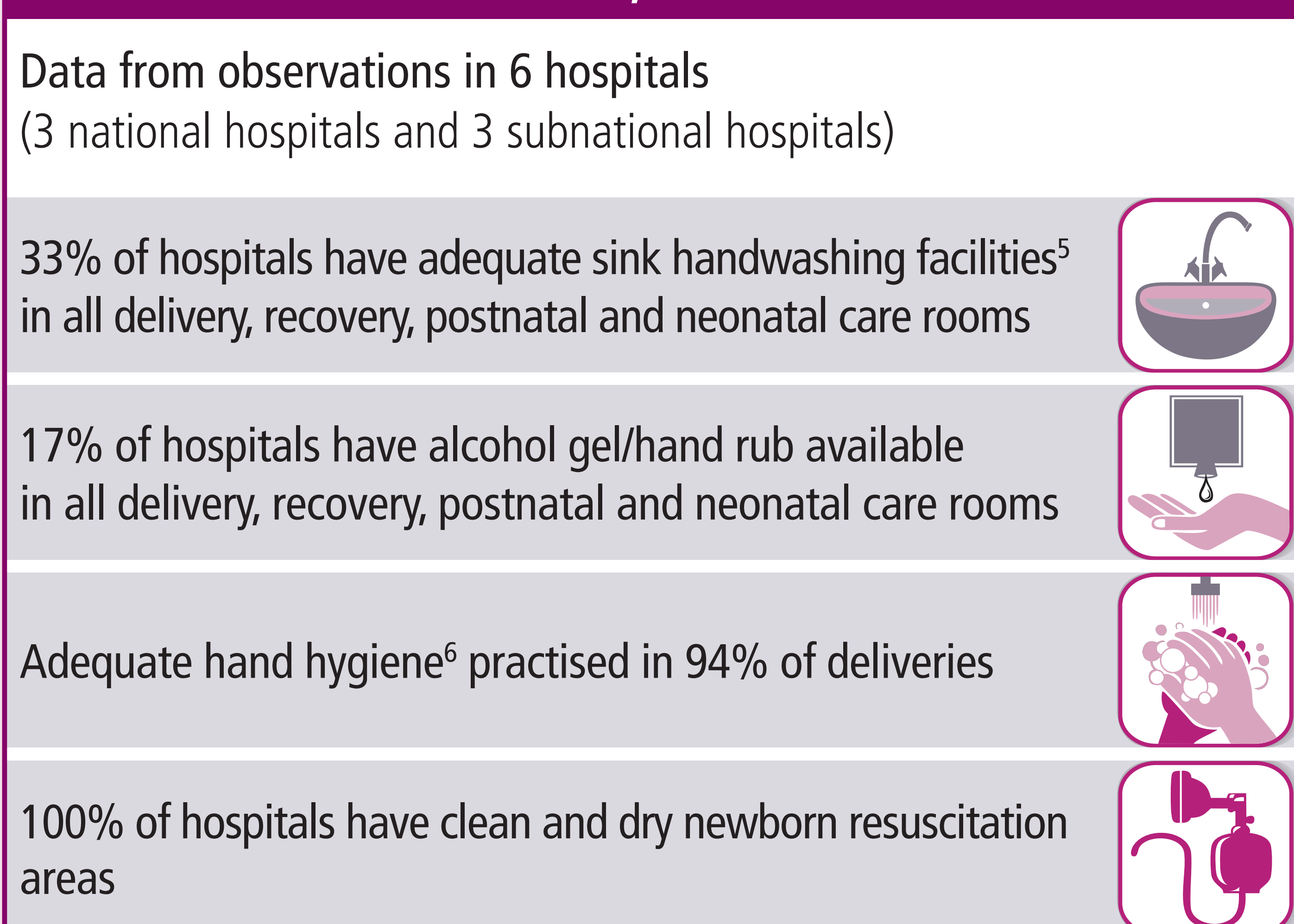
PRETERM BABIES, 2017⁴



TERM BABIES, 2017⁴



ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE, 2016⁴



KEY POINTS

- 51% of all under-5 deaths in China now occur in the newborn period.
- A national EENC technical working group has been formed, whilst work on funding an annual implementation plan and endorsing a clinical protocol is on-going.
- Six health facilities introduced EENC in 2016, and 84% of staff providing childbirth and newborn care have been coached.
- The majority of women have syphilis testing recorded in their patient charts, are encouraged to eat and drink during labour, and have correctly completed partographs. However, few women assume a non-supine position during the active stage of labour or have a companion during childbirth.
- Preterm newborns are less likely to receive EENC, which puts them at higher risk of poor health outcomes.
- All key medicines and commodities for EENC are available in hospitals. One in three hospitals have adequate hand sink handwashing facilities in all maternal and neonatal care rooms.

1. Level and Trends in Child Mortality: Report 2015. UNICEF, 2015. China Maternal and Child Mortality Surveillance Report, 2016.

2. WHO Global Health Observatory, 2015.

3. Ministry of Health, 2017.

4. Assessments of the 6 hospitals that have introduced EENC, 2016.

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. China National Health Statistics Annual Report, 2016. China Maternal and Child Surveillance Report, 2016.

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 8 deliveries at 3 national hospitals and 8 deliveries at 3 subnational hospitals.