

PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS (REDUCTION IN INFANT MORTALITY RATE)

1. Facility-based care of the sick newborn

Neonatal mortality is one of the major contributors (2/3) to the Infant Mortality. To address the issues of higher neonatal and early neonatal mortality, facility based newborn care services at health facilities have been emphasized. Setting up of facilities for care of Sick Newborn such as Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs), New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) and New Born Baby Corners (NBCCs) at different levels is a thrust area under NHM.

- Provision for essential new Born Care(at Every delivery point) - Training in essential New Born Care(NSSK) - Home based New Born Care, peri-natal care training.
- Expansion of services for care of sick new born at District Hospitals and NBSUs at MCH Centre 22 and Civil Hospital Manimajra.
- Sick New Born Care Unit have been established at PGIMER, GMSH-16, GMCH-32 to cater to sick new born being delivered there and to handle any new born referred from fields.
- NBSU (New Born Stabilization Unit) are established at MCH centre 22, Civil Hospital Manimajra. The new born requiring phototherapy/conservative care are being managed there so to avoid hustle at tertiary care hospital.
- NBCC (New born care corner) are established in each labour room any newborn delivery with mild complication like birth asphyxia, and those requiring routine as well as observational care are managed there.
- NRC (Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre) for management of children with severe acute malnutrition is functional at GMSH-16.

2. Facility Based Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (F- IMNCI)

- Management of Diarrhea Disease with ORS and zinc and Management of Acute Respiratory Infections and treatment.

3. Home-based newborn care and prompt referral adopted in 2015

Month 2015	Number of Newborns to be visited	Number of Newborns to be delivered	No. of Newborns visited for HBNC	No of Sick Newborns referred	No. of Newborn death report	No . of SNCU Discharges followed up	No. of LBW Babies followed up
April	708	712	642	5	8	5	63
May	823	817	792	7	4	16	61

4. Child nutrition and essential micronutrients supplementation

- Management of children with malnutrition, Infant and young Child feeding Practices and promotion of breast feeding and complementary breast feeding.
- Health Talks with beneficiaries at the Community level and decision maker in the family.
- Rolling out of NIPI (National Iron Plus Initiative) programme

5. IYCF

- Breast feeding along with Intensified Diarrhea Fortnight week is celebrated from 27th July to 8th August every year for early initiation of breast feeding, exclusive breast feeding and

complimentary breast feeding. The queries of beneficiaries in regard to breast feeding are also answered.

- Infant and young child feeding practices, hand hygiene and management of diseases such as diarrhea, acute respiratory infection etc immunization etc

6. JSSK

- JSSK has been implemented in UT Chandigarh & the provision for both pregnant women and sick infant till one year after birth are (1) Free and zero expense treatment, (2) Free drugs and consumables, (3) Free diagnostics & Diet, (4) Free provision of blood, (5) Free transport from home to health institutions, (6) Free transport between facilities in case of referral, (7) Drop back from institutions to home, (8) Exemption from all kinds of user charges.

7. Rolling out of Child death review to find out the cause of death and assessment of gaps and delays if any to be rolled out in current financial year.

The Physical Achievements under the Child Health Programme:-

1. The percentage of New born visited at home within 1st 24 hours of birth

FY (Source HMIS)	Number of Home Deliveries	Number of New born visited at home within 1 st 24 hours of birth	Percentage
2011-12	1830	1032	56.39%
2012-13	1375	839	61.1%
2013-14	867	639	73.7%
2014-15	339	276	81.41%

2. The percentage of New born weighed at birth to total live births

FY (Source HMIS)	Number of Total live births	Number of New born weighed at birth	Percentage
2011-12	23219	22807	98.22%
2012-13	24208	23425	96.76%
2013-14	25826	25774	99.79%
2014-15	26263	26202	99.76%

3. The percentage of New born breast fed within 1 hour to total live birth

FY (Source HMIS)	Number of Total live births	Number of New born breast fed within 1 hour	Percentage
2011-12	23219	15955	68.71%
2012-13	24208	16932	69.94%
2013-14	25826	19321	74.81%
2014-15	26263	20010	76.19%

4. Causes of infant death as per HMIS data

Total Infant Death

Diseases	Apr'11 to Mar'12	% of death against total death	Apr'12 to Mar'13	% of death against total death	April 13 to March 14	% of death against total death	April 14 to March 15	% of death against total death	April 15 to May 15	% of death against total death
death within 24 hours							336	24.24%	27	50.94%
Sepsis	418	22.65%	298	21.70%	377	39.47%	411	29.65%	6	11.32%
Asphyxia	86	4.66%	85	6.19%	73	7.64%	88	6.35%	2	3.77%
LBW	95	5.14%	46	3.35%	13	1.36%	14	10.10%	0	0.00%
Pneumonia	93	5.04%	28	2.03%	36	3.76%	46	3.31%	2	3.77%
Diarrhea	2	0.10%	3	0.21%	2	0.20%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Fever related	3	0.16%	5	0.36%	2	0.20%	1	0.07%	0	0.00%
Others (For age up to 4 weeks of Birth)	396	21.46%	408	29.71%	250	26.18%	333	24.02%	16	30.18%
Others (For age from 1 month to 5 yrs.)	752	40.75%	500	36.41%	202	21.15%	157	11.32%	0	0.00%
	1845		1373		955		1386		53	