Year End Review | Ministry of Health & Family Welfare - Part 2

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Maternal Health

- As per the Registrar General of India (RGI), the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of India stands at *97 per lakh live births*.

> *Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is defined as the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100, 000 live births.*

- **Surakshit Matritva Aashwasan (SUMAN)** – Provides assured, dignified, respectful and quality healthcare at *no cost and zero tolerance for denial of services*.
- **Coverage** – Every woman and new-born visiting the public health facility to end all preventable maternal and new-born deaths.
- **Maternal Perinatal Child Death Surveillance Response (MPCDSR)** – It is a software to eliminate preventable maternal mortality by obtaining and strategically using information to guide public health actions and monitoring their impact.
- **Midwifery initiative** – Aims to create a pool of Nurse Practitioners in Midwifery skilled in accordance with competencies prescribed by the International Confederation of Midwives (ICM).
- **Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA)** – To provide fixed-day, free of cost, assured, comprehensive and quality antenatal care, *universally to all pregnant women* in their 2nd / 3rd trimesters of pregnancy.
- It is provided on the 9th day of every month.
- **Extended PMSMA strategy** – It was launched to ensure quality ANC to pregnant women, especially to high-risk pregnancy (HRP) women and individual HRP tracking till a safe delivery is achieved.
- It is achieved by means of financial incentivization for the identified high risk pregnant women and accompanying ASHA for extra 3 visits over and above the PMSMA visit.
- **LaQshya (Labour Room Quality Improvement Initiative)** – It *improves the quality of care in labour room and maternity operation theatres* to ensure quality care during delivery and immediate post-partum.
- **Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)** – It aims at reducing maternal and neonatal mortality.
- It *promotes institutional delivery* among pregnant women especially with weak socio-economic status i.e. women from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and BPL households.
- JSY is a *safe motherhood intervention under the National Health Mission (NRHM)*.

Child Health

- **Facility Based Newborn Care (FBNC) program** – Special New-born Care Units at District Level and New-born Stabilization Units at the level of FRUs/ CHC levels are established to provide services to sick and small new-borns.
- **National New-born Week** – Is *observed from 15th to 21st November every year* to reinforce the importance of new-born health as a key priority area.
- The **theme** of National New-born Week for year 2024 is "*Optimising Antimicrobial Use to Prevent Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) in Newborns*".
- **MusQan initiative** – Designed to ensure provision of quality child friendly services from birth to *children up-to 12 years of age*.
- It aims to ensure provision of quality child friendly services in public health facilities to reduce preventable new-born and child morbidity and mortality.
- **Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK)** – Envisages *Child Health Screening and Early Intervention Services*, a systemic approach of early identification and link to care, support and treatment.
- It aids to improve the overall quality of life of children enabling all children achieve their full potential and also provide comprehensive care to all the children in the community.

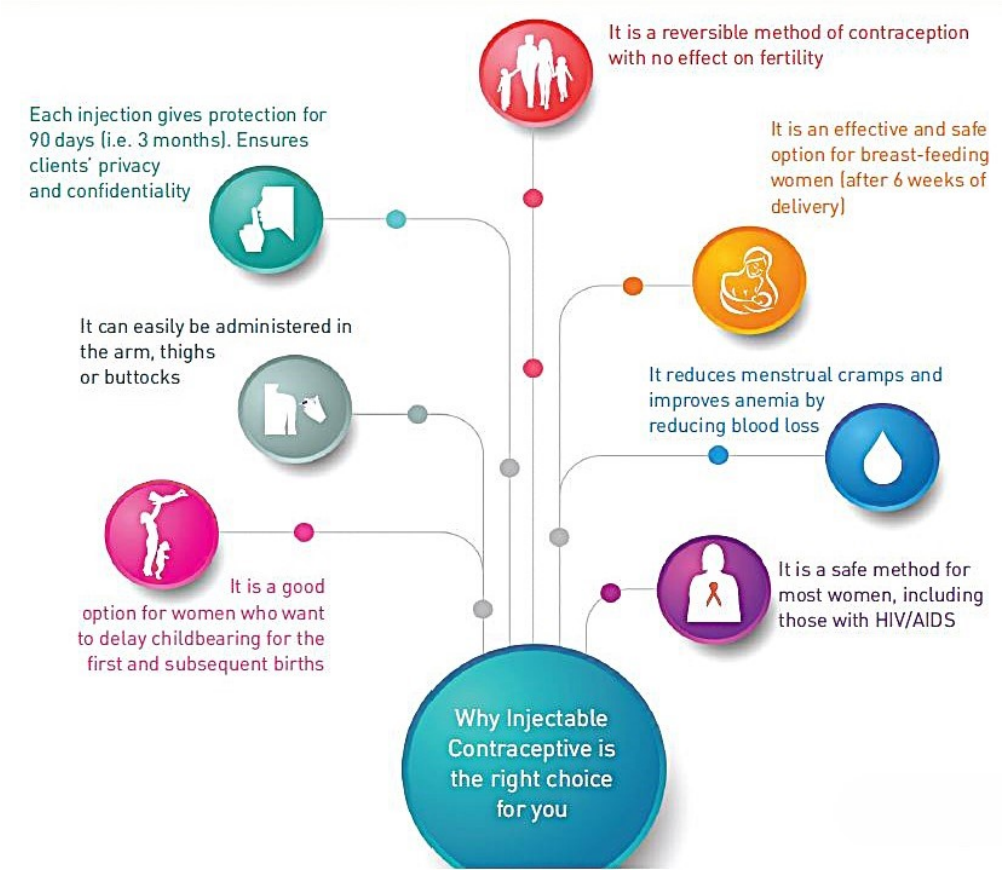
Nutrition

- **Mothers' Absolute Affection (MAA)** – To improve breastfeeding coverage which includes early initiation of breastfeeding and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months.
    - It is followed by age- appropriate complementary feeding practices through capacity building of frontline health workers and comprehensive IEC campaigns.
- **National Deworming Day (NDD)** – Under NDD, *albendazole tablets* are administered to students via schools and anganwadi centres *to reduce the soil transmitted helminth (STH) infestation* among all children and adolescents (1-19 years).
- **Anemia Mukt Bharat (AMB) programme** – It aims to reduce the prevalence of anemia among various groups, including:
    - Children (6-59 months), children (5-9 years), adolescents (10-19 years) and
    - Pregnant women, lactating women, and women in reproductive age (15-49 years).
- **Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics (AFHCs)** – It act as the first level of contact of primary health care services with adolescents.
- The primary aim is provision of counselling and clinical services to the visiting adolescent client.
- **Weekly Iron Folic Acid Supplementation (WIFS)** – It provides weekly supervised *IFA tablets* to in-school boys and girls and out-of-school girls for *prevention of iron and folic acid deficiency*.
- **Scheme for Promotion of Menstrual Hygiene among Adolescent Girls** – Ensure that *adolescent girls have adequate knowledge and information about menstrual hygiene*, use of sanitary napkins and environmentally safe disposal mechanism.
- It also aims to ensure that high- quality and safe products are made available to them.

- **Menstrual Hygiene Policy for School Going Girls, 2024** – Ensure that school-going girls in government and government-aided schools have access to safe and low-cost menstrual hygiene products.
- **Peer Educator program** – Ensure that adolescents are benefitted from regular and sustained peer education covering nutrition, sexual and reproductive health, conditions for non- communicable diseases (NCDs) and so on.

Family Planning

- **Mission Parivar Vikas** – *Launched in 2016* for substantially increasing access to family planning services in 146 high fertility Districts:
    - With Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 3.0 and above in 7 high focus States (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Assam).
- In November 2021, the Scheme was extended to remaining districts of the 7 high focus States and all districts of six North Eastern States.
- **Antara program** – Is a public health initiative that provides a contraceptive injectable (MPA) to women in India.
- **Chhaya or Centchroman** – Is a *non-hormonal pill* that needs to be taken twice a week for first 3 months and once a week thereafter.
- It is a safe and effective method and can be given to breastfeeding mothers.



eHealth

- **National Telemedicine Service-eSanjeevani** – Provides access to specialized medical healthcare by providing facility for *doctor-to- doctor consultation* and patient-

to-doctor consultation.
- This initiative aimed to make healthcare services more accessible, especially in rural and remote areas.
- **Tele Mental Health Assistance and Networking Across States (Tele MANAS)** – Aims to provide universal access to quality mental health care through *24X7 tele-mental health services*.
- **District Mental Health Programme (DMHP)** – Component of NMHP that has been designed to improve coverage and accessibility of mental healthcare.

Tobacco Control and Drug Addiction Treatment

- **Tobacco Free Youth Campaign (TFYC) 2.0** – It is a nationwide, 60-day initiative designed to *empower and educate the youth of India* on the harmful effects of tobacco use.
- It is part of the Government of India's 'Viksit Bharat@2047: 100-day goals.
- **Observing World No Tobacco Day (WNTD), 2024** – Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, observed the 'World No Tobacco Day' on ***31st of May 2024***.
- This year's *theme is "Protecting Children from Tobacco Industry Interference*,"
- **New Specified Health Warnings on Tobacco Product packs** – It is a new sets of specified health warnings for all tobacco product packs, introduced by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- **Targeted tobacco control interventions in rural communities** – MoHFW released the Standard Operating Procedures for Villages to be Tobacco Free.
- **Frontline health workers** – The Health Worker Guide was revised and released on 24th September 2024.
- The guide offers a structured approach to systematically train a large number of healthcare providers and strengthen the tobacco cessation services at the community level.
- **8th Meeting of the WHO Global Tobacco Regulators Forum (GTRF)** – India stated about the depiction of tobacco in entertainment media, as well as addressing cross-border advertising, promotion and sponsorship of tobacco products.
- **Bilateral event with Australia on E-Cigarettes** – MoHFW participated in the bilateral event with Australia during the 77th World Health Assembly, focusing on electronic cigarettes.

References

1. Report | Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
2. Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) | Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

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