

Improving post-partum care in a large hospital in New Delhi, India



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Despite recent progress, the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) in India remains high at 171 per 100,000 live births. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, has initiated a series of interventions to reduce the MMR. One of the key interventions is the implementation of the Safe Motherhood Strategy, which focuses on improving the quality of care provided to women during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period. This study describes the implementation of a postpartum care program in a large hospital in New Delhi, India, and the impact of the program on maternal and neonatal outcomes.

The program was implemented in a large hospital in New Delhi, India, which serves a large population of women. The program focused on improving the quality of care provided to women during the postpartum period. The program included several key components, including: (1) the implementation of a standardized postpartum care protocol, (2) the training of staff to help improve their system for providing postpartum care to prevent maternal and neonatal complications, (3) the implementation of a patient education program to educate women and their relatives about common danger signs, and (4) the implementation of a quality improvement program to monitor and evaluate the program's impact.

The program was implemented over a period of 12 months. The program was evaluated using a pre-post design. The primary outcome was the maternal mortality ratio (MMR), and the secondary outcome was the neonatal mortality rate (NMR). The program resulted in a significant reduction in the MMR and NMR. The MMR decreased from 171 per 100,000 live births in the pre-intervention period to 121 per 100,000 live births in the post-intervention period. The NMR decreased from 15.2 per 1,000 live births in the pre-intervention period to 10.2 per 1,000 live births in the post-intervention period.

The program was successful in improving the quality of postpartum care in a large hospital in New Delhi, India. The program resulted in a significant reduction in the MMR and NMR. The program was successful in implementing a standardized postpartum care protocol, training staff to help improve their system for providing postpartum care to prevent maternal and neonatal complications, implementing a patient education program to educate women and their relatives about common danger signs, and implementing a quality improvement program to monitor and evaluate the program's impact. Additional strategies are required to sustain these improvements.

Biography

Mona Chopra has completed her MBBS from Gulbarga University Karnataka India and MPH from Texila American University Guyana South America. She is presently an independent Quality Consultant in WHO. Her case study has been published in "British Medical Journal" and other research works in "Indian Journal of Community Medicine".

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