

BMJ Open Quality of essential newborn care and neonatal resuscitation at health facilities in Afghanistan: a cross-sectional assessment

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ABSTRACT

Objective To assess readiness and quality of essential newborn care and neonatal resuscitation practices in public health facilities in Afghanistan.

Design Cross-sectional assessment.

Setting 226 public health facilities in Afghanistan, including 77 public health facilities with at least five births per day (high-volume facilities) and 149 of 1736 public health facilities with fewer than five births per day (low-volume facilities).

Participants Managers of 226 public health facilities, 734 skilled birth attendants (SBAs) working at these facilities, and 643 women and their newborns observed during childbirth at 77 high-volume health facilities.

Outcome measures Availability of knowledgeable SBAs, availability of supplies and compliance with global guidelines for essential newborn care and neonatal resuscitation practices.

Results At high-volume facilities, 569/636 (87.9%) of babies were dried immediately after birth, 313/636 (49.2%) were placed in skin-to-skin contact with their mother and 581/636 (89.7%) had their umbilical cord cut with a sterile blade or scissors. A total of 87 newborn resuscitation attempts were observed. Twenty-four of the 87 (27.5%) began to breath or cry after simply clearing the airway or on stimulation. In the remaining 63 (72.5%) cases, a healthcare worker began resuscitation with a bag and mask; however, only 54 (62%) used a correct size of mask and three babies died as their resuscitation with bag and mask was unsuccessful.

Conclusions The study indicates room for improvement of the quality of neonatal resuscitation practices at public health facilities in Afghanistan, requiring only strengthening of the current best practices in newborn care. Certain basic and effective aspects of essential newborn care that can be improved on with little additional resources were also missing, such as skin-to-skin contact of the babies with their mother. Improvement of compliance with the standard newborn care practices must be ensured to reduce preventable newborn mortality and morbidity in Afghanistan.

Strengths and limitations of this study

- This study addresses a gap in evidence on quality of newborn care in Afghanistan, and globally.
- Quality of care was only observed at facilities with an average of at least five births per day, and cannot be generalised to facilities with smaller caseloads.
- No data on client experiences of care were collected. Although this is an essential component of healthcare quality, it was outside the scope of this assessment.

INTRODUCTION

Despite substantial improvements, the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan still has unacceptably high newborn mortality, estimated at 40 per 1000 live births.^{1,2} Addressing maternal and newborn mortality is among the highest priorities of the Government of Afghanistan.^{3,4} The leadership of the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) has emphasised the need to improve quality, access and ensure equitable delivery of life-saving maternal and child health interventions in the community and health facilities.⁴

Most cases of birth asphyxia, which causes approximately one-fourth of all neonatal deaths globally, are preventable and treatable, and there is clear evidence that low-cost, low-technology interventions can substantially reduce maternal and newborn mortality risk, especially for very small newborns.^{5–7} While the term ‘essential newborn care’ can be used in a variety of ways, the WHO and the Healthy Newborn Network use the term to refer to key routine practices in the care of the newborn at the time of birth and over the first hours of life, including early initiation and exclusive breast feeding; thermal care (including prompt drying and covering at birth, maximising skin-to-skin contact, delayed bathing,

maintaining ‘warm chain’); hygiene practices (including cord-care and caregiver handwashing); umbilical cord care, eye care, vitamin K administration and immunisation.^{8,9}

Improving quality of healthcare requires attention to systems and organisation of care as well as a focus on individual providers and supplies.^{10,11} Services at all public facilities in Afghanistan are standardised, including a basic package of health services (BPHS) for primary healthcare facilities and essential package of hospital services (EPHS).¹² All public health facilities, from basic health centres to specialty hospitals, are expected to provide essential newborn care and newborn resuscitation among many other curative interventions.⁴

Assessing quality of care requires an understanding of the national programme and policies, facility readiness, health worker competencies, health worker–patient interactions, user experiences and the environment in which services are provided.^{13–15} Although there have been many assessments of facility readiness and health service capacity in Afghanistan, including a 2010 National Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care needs assessment at first-line referral facilities and annual assessments of BPHS and EPHS facilities, there have been no large-scale facility assessments in documenting the quality of essential newborn care and compliance with global clinical practice standards.^{3,16,17}

The objectives of this assessment were to examine readiness for essential newborn care and neonatal resuscitation at all levels of the public health system, and to document actual care practices at public health facilities with five or more births per day.

METHODS

The National Maternal and Newborn Health Quality of Care Assessment, a cross-sectional health facility assessment covering 266 health facilities across all 34 provinces of Afghanistan, was conducted in 2016. This study is a subset of the assessment focused on quality of newborn care practices; quality of maternal care practices is reported elsewhere.¹⁸

Study sites

The study assessed facility readiness and observed quality of care at all accessible public facilities with an average of five or more births per day as per national health management information system data from the year 1394 of the Solar calendar (March 2015–March 2016 Gregorian). Two of the 79 public facilities with an average of five or more births per day were inaccessible due to insecurity during the assessment period. Readiness to provide maternal and newborn health services was also assessed at a representative sample of public facilities providing less than five births per day that were accessible at the time of the survey. The sample size was calculated for a finite population of 1736 facilities with less than five births per day, a 10% margin of error, 5% alpha error, a

design effect of 1.5 due to stratification of facility types; and a 5% oversampling for possible loss due to inaccessibility. A total of 266 health facilities, including 77 of 79 public facilities with at least five births per day and 149 randomly selected from among 1736 public facilities with less than five births per day were visited between May and December 2016.

Data collection

Facility readiness for newborn health service provision was defined as availability of human resources, equipment and supplies at the point of care. Readiness assessment activities conducted at all facilities through included documentation of the availability of human resources, equipment, medicines and supplies, as well as interviews with skilled birth attendants (SBAs) serving at the time of the study. A maximum of five SBAs were invited to participate in the study at each facility, except for specialty hospitals where five SBAs on the day shift and five SBAs on the night shift were invited to participate. Structured clinical observation checklists (see online supplementary material), adopted from similar studies conducted by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)-funded Maternal and Child Health Integrated Program¹⁹ that were based on WHO guidelines,⁸ as well as the Demographic and Health Survey, Service Provision Assessment,²⁰ and Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care Assessments supported by the Averting Maternal Death and Disability Program,²¹ were used to assess the quality of services provided by the SBAs at the 77 high-volume public health facilities with an average of at least five births per day. Observers were instructed to wait for cases of delivery in the delivery room, and aimed to observe five births. Moreover, five cases, not necessarily the same as those observed during their delivery, were visited at the postpartum wards. In the specialty hospitals both day shifts and night shifts were observed. All instances of newborn resuscitation occurring during visits to health facilities were observed.

Data collectors were midwives and doctors who received clinical updates and theoretical and practical training in data collection methodologies, including observation practice to ensure inter-rater reliability. All data collectors were unemployed or took a leave of absence from clinical work to serve as data collectors, and did not assess quality of care at health facilities in their home province. Data collection was carried out in the second half of 2016 using CommCare software installed on Android tablets, allowing for logic and consistency checks and quality control, and online submission of the data to a central database.

Analysis

First, descriptive statistics for newborn care service readiness, provider knowledge of newborn care, observation of newborn care during normal labour and observation of newborn resuscitation services were used for analysis. Numbers and percentages of facilities meeting the

requirements for provision of quality newborn care were calculated and presented by type of input and type of facility. Numbers and percentages of healthcare providers responding correctly to the knowledge assessment questions were presented similarly. Then, frequencies and proportions of observed cases in which the clients received the services according to the standards were calculated. Simple logistic regression was used to assess and compare odds of adhering to global guidelines for routine care practices by public facility type. Finally, observations of newborn resuscitation were analysed as a series of case studies; no statistical analysis was conducted. Qualitative field notes were used for cleaning and cross-validation of findings documented in observation checklists. All analyses were conducted using Stata version 15.

Patient and public involvement

Neither patients nor the public were involved in the development of research questions or outcome measures. Results were disseminated to staff of facilities participating in this study through MoPH officials, non-governmental organisation and health professional association members participating in national and provincial level dissemination workshops.

RESULTS

A total of 226 health facilities were included in the assessment, 734 SBAs working at these facilities participated in interviews, and 643 clients at 77 of the 226 health facilities with an average of at least five births per day were observed. Birth caseloads varied dramatically by facility type, as expected. Facility logbooks recorded an average of 729 births per month at high-volume specialty, regional and provincial hospitals, 300 births per month at high-volume district hospitals and comprehensive health centres, and 15 or fewer births per month at other primary healthcare facilities (including comprehensive health centres, basic health centres, sub-health centres and family health houses) (table 1).

Facility readiness for essential newborn care provision

Availability of competent health workers

All specialty, regional and provincial hospitals (n=37) reported having SBAs on duty or on call 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. District hospitals and comprehensive health centres are also expected to have SBAs on duty or on call 24 hours per day, 7 days per week; however, only 61 of 77 district hospitals and comprehensive health centres assessed reported having staff on duty round-the-clock. Of the 734 SBAs interviewed across all levels of facilities, only 218/734 (29.7%) reported having received training on essential newborn care in the last 3 years, and 238/734 (32.4%) reported having received training on resuscitating newborns not breathing at birth. Fewer reported having received training on basic or comprehensive emergency obstetric and newborn care (table 1).

Interviews revealed notable gaps in knowledge of essential newborn care among SBAs. Across all levels of facilities, knowledge of basic equipment and supplies that must be available to ensure every baby receives appropriate immediate care after birth was lacking; 105/734 (14.3%) of SBAs could name all eight essential items listed in table 1. A total of 131/734 (17.9%) SBAs could list all key aspects of essential newborn care including thermal protection, cutting the cord, breast feeding within 1 hour, assessing the newborn within 1 hour and newborn eye care. Across all levels of facilities 260/734 (35.4%) of SBAs could name steps to perform neonatal resuscitation on a baby who is not breathing and for whom back rubbing does not help (table 1). Knowledge of newborn danger signs to check for during postnatal examinations was also limited; <70% of SBAs named any of the danger signs listed in table 1. Overall, the knowledge scores of SBAs about essential newborn care were higher for providers at District Hospitals (DHs), Comprehensive Health Centres (CHCs) and Basic Health Centres (BHCs) as compared with those at SH/RHs and PHs (table 1).

Availability of essential supplies

Less than 50% of the 226 public health facilities assessed had clinical guidelines for essential newborn care, emergency obstetric and newborn care, and prereferral management of obstetric and newborn complications available in the delivery room. Assessment visits also revealed gaps in availability of essential supplies at the point of care. While the majority of facilities (92.5%, n=209) had sterile blades and (82.3%, n=186) had sterile cord ties/clamps available in the delivery room, 53.8% (n=60) had towels/blankets available to ensure newborns are warm and dry. One or more item of the essential supplies needed for resuscitation of babies not breathing at birth were also lacking at all levels of facility. A total of 71.7% (n=165) of facilities had a functional suction device for mucus extraction in the delivery room. Of facilities visited, 64.8% (n=157) had a size 0 mask, 74.9% (n=175) had a size 1 mask and 82.7% (n=191) had a newborn sized ambu bag. Availability of supplies and equipment varied by item, with no clear patterns across facility types (table 2).

Implementation of evidence-based essential newborn care practices

A total of 643 clients were observed during labour, delivery and/or postpartum ward rounds before discharge. Not all clients were observed at all stages of care.

During observation of 636 births, 87.9% of babies (n=569) were dried immediately after birth, 49.2% (n=313) were immediately placed in skin-to-skin contact with the mother, and an SBA cut the cord of 89.7% (n=581) of the babies with a sterile blade or scissors. During the first hour after birth, an SBA checked the temperature of 22.1% of newborns (n=143), a total of 32.1% of newborns (n=204) remained in skin-to-skin contact with their mother and 38.4% of women (n=244) were assisted to start breast feeding within first hour after

Table 1 Availability of SBA that are knowledgeable about essential newborn care*

	Facility type				All public sector (n=226)
	Provincial, regional and specialty hospitals (n=37)	District hospitals with five or more deliveries per day (n=40)	District hospitals and CHC with 0-4 deliveries per day (n=37)	Basic health centres, subhealth centres and family health houses (n=112)	
Health facility characteristics (% of health facilities)					
Reports providing 24-hour coverage for delivery services (on duty or on call)	100.0% (37)	100.0% (40)	56.8% (21)	N/A	86.0% (98)
Facility births per month (average)	729	300	13	15	194
Hours women stay at the facility following a normal delivery (average)	5	6	5	5	5
Reports having performed newborn resuscitation at facility in last 3 months	100% (37)	100.0% (40)	48.7% (18)	N/A	83.3% (95)
Skilled birth attendant characteristics (% of SBA interviewed)					
Report having received training in the last 3 years on					
CEmONC	20.7% (69)	16.3% (37)	N/A	N/A	18.9% (106)
BEmONC	27.0% (90)	18.6% (42)	21.7% (15)	N/A	23.3% (147)
Newborn resuscitation with bag/mask	32/1% (107)	27.1% (62)	44.9% (31)	36.5% (38)	32.4% (238)
Essential newborn care	29.7% (99)	25.0% (57)	39.1% (27)	33.7% (35)	29.7% (218)
Know basic equipment and supplies that must be available to ensure any baby receives appropriate immediate care after birth*					
Dry warm towels or cloths	69.7% (232)	71.2% (163)	84.1% (58)	74.0% (77)	72.7% (530)
Sterile blade or scissors	58.9% (196)	64.5% (147)	71.0% (49)	70.2% (73)	63.4% (465)
Sterile or disposable cord ties/clamps	65.2% (217)	64.5% (147)	85.5% (59)	79.8% (83)	68.9% (506)
Self-inflating ventilation bag	55.0% (183)	57.5% (131)	68.1% (47)	73.1% (76)	59.5% (437)
Newborn face mask size 1	60.4% (201)	61.4% (140)	65.2% (45)	76.0% (79)	63.4% (465)
Newborn face mask size 0	56.8% (189)	61.4% (140)	65.2% (45)	72.1% (75)	61.2% (449)
Mucus extractor/suction/bulb syringe	71.2% (237)	71.9% (164)	76.0% (55)	76.0% (79)	72.9% (535)
Clock or watch with seconds	26.1% (87)	32.5% (74)	21.7% (15)	31.7% (33)	28.5% (209)
<i>Know all items that must be available to ensure any baby receives appropriate immediate care after birth</i>	11.4% (38)	19.3% (44)	13.0% (9)	13.5% (14)	14.3% (105)
Know what care to give newborns in the first hour after birth when there is no complication*					
Thermal protection (skin to skin)	57.4% (191)	57.9% (132)	89.9% (60)	72.1% (75)	62.4% (458)
Cut cord with sterile blade/scissors	46.3% (154)	50.0% (114)	68.1% (47)	54.8% (57)	50.7% (372)
Ensure breast feeding within 1 hour	56.8% (189)	57.0% (130)	66.7% (46)	52.9% (54)	57.0% (419)
Assess newborn within 1 hour	37.8% (126)	41.7% (95)	36.2% (25)	39.4% (41)	39.1% (287)
Weigh newborn	42.6% (142)	45.2% (103)	47.8% (33)	47.2% (49)	44.6% (327)
Provide antibiotic eye ointment	49.0% (163)	54.4% (124)	55.1% (38)	47.1% (49)	51.0% (374)
<i>Know what care to give newborns in the first hour after birth when there is no complication (know all items)</i>	16.8% (56)	21.9% (50)	17.4% (12)	12.5% (13)	17.9% (131)
Know steps to perform neonatal resuscitation on a baby who is not breathing and for whom back rubbing does not help*					
Place the newborn face up	44.7% (149)	50.1% (116)	49.3% (34)	54.8% (57)	48.5% (356)

Continued

Table 1 Continued

Skilled birth attendant characteristics (% of SBA interviewed)	Provincial, regional and specialty hospitals (n=333)	District hospitals with five or more deliveries per day (n=228)	District hospitals and CHC with 0–4 deliveries per day (n=69)	Basic health centres, subhealth centres and family health houses (n=104)	All public sector (n=734)
Wrap or cover baby, except for face and upper portion of chest	41.1% (137)	49.7% (113)	43.5% (30)	52.9% (55)	45.6% (335)
Position baby's head so neck is slightly extended	54.7% (182)	60.1% (137)	52.2% (36)	68.3% (71)	58.0% (426)
Start ventilation using bag and mask	71.8% (239)	74.6% (170)	85.5% (59)	85.6% (89)	75.9% (557)
<i>Know all key steps to perform neonatal resuscitation on a baby who is not breathing and for whom back rubbing does not help (know all items)</i>	32.1% (333)	39.0% (228)	31.9% (22)	40.4% (42)	35.4% (260)
SBA who know what to look for during a newborn postnatal check*					
Baby breast feeding well	67.8% (226)	70.2% (160)	63.8% (44)	72.1% (75)	68.8% (505)
Proper positioning for breast feeding	59.2% (197)	61.8% (141)	56.5% (39)	63.5% (66)	60.4% (443)
Colour tone of baby	52.6% (175)	53.1% (121)	56.5% (39)	64.4% (67)	54.8% (402)
Temperature of baby	51.4% (171)	53.5% (122)	55.1% (38)	63.5% (66)	54.1% (397)
Difficulty breathing	43.2% (144)	51.3% (117)	49.3% (34)	59.6% (62)	48.6% (357)
Eye swelling or discharge	36.9% (123)	46.1% (105)	47.8% (33)	49.0% (51)	42.5% (312)
Umbilical cord	55.9% (186)	61.8% (141)	71.0% (49)	73.1% (76)	61.6% (452)
Baby's weight	45.3% (151)	44.3% (101)	43.4% (30)	50.0% (52)	45.5% (334)
Alertness of baby	29.1% (97)	29.4% (67)	23.2% (16)	26.9% (28)	28.3% (208)
<i>SBA who know what to look for during a newborn postnatal check (know all items)</i>	16.5% (55)	20.2% (46)	8.7% (6)	12.5% (13)	16.4% (120)

Italics font signifies a summary measure (knowing all x criteria listed above).

*At all facility types, results are weighted to reflect the expected staffing level and probability of SBA selection at that level of facility. BEMONC, basic emergency obstetric and newborn care; CEMONC, comprehensive emergency obstetric and newborn care; CHC, Comprehensive Health Centre; SBA, skilled birth attendant.

Table 2 Availability of essential guidelines and supplies at the point of care

Guidelines	District hospitals and comprehensive health centres with 0–4 births per day (n=37)			Provincial, regional and specialty hospitals (n=37)			District hospitals and comprehensive health centres with subhealth centres and family health houses (n=112)			All public sector (n=226)		
Guidelines or protocol for essential newborn care	46.0%	(17)	50.0%	(20)	56.8%	(21)	45.5%	(51)	48.0%	(109)		
Guidelines or protocol for emergency obstetric and newborn care	43.2%	(16)	47.5%	(19)	54.1%	(20)	42.0%	(27)	44.7%	(102)		
Guidelines for pre-referral management of major obstetric and newborn complications	32.4%	(12)	32.5%	(13)	54.1%	(20)	40.2%	(45)	42.8%	(90)		
Supplies and equipment												
Sterile scissors or blade	100.0%	(37)	87.5%	(35)	97.3%	(36)	90.2%	(101)	92.5%	(209)		
Sterile disposable cord ties or clamps	81.1%	(30)	75.0%	(30)	89.2%	(33)	83.0%	(93)	82.3%	(186)		
Towel or blanket to wrap baby	51.4%	(19)	47.5%	(19)	56.8%	(21)	53.6%		53.8%	(60)		
Functional ambu bag (250 or 500 mL self-inflating bag)	89.2%	(33)	87.5%	(35)	83.8%	(31)	82.1%	(92)	82.7%	(191)		
Functional mask size 0	89.2%	(33)	70.0%	(28)	70.3%	(26)	62.5%	(70)	64.8%	(157)		
Functional mask size 1	81.1%	(30)	85.0%	(34)	73.0%	(27)	75.0%	(84)	74.9%	(175)		
Functional suction device for mucus extraction	83.8%	(31)	67.5%	(27)	78.4%	(29)	69.6%	(78)	71.7%	(165)		
Tetracycline ointment	78.4%	(29)	87.5%	(35)	81.1%	(30)	76.8%	(86)	77.9%	(180)		
Injectable vitamin K	67.6%	(25)	72.5%	(29)	62.2%	(23)	57.1%	(64)	58.7%	(141)		

birth. The odds of initiating breast feeding within the first hour after birth was significantly lower at provincial, regional and specialty hospitals compared with district hospitals (unadjusted OR 0.44, 95% CI 0.31 to 0.62). Eye care was provided to 42.3% of newborns (n=269) and vitamin K was administered to 33.7% (n=214). There was no statically significant difference in the odds of immediate newborn practices at district hospitals compared to provincial, regional and specialty hospitals. During postpartum ward rounds, 11.5% (n=73) of women received information from SBAs about danger signs that indicate a need for immediate care. The odds of explaining the danger signs were significantly lower at provincial, regional and specialty hospitals compared with district hospitals (unadjusted OR 0.49, 95% CI 0.28 to 0.84) (table 3).

Other practices, which are no longer recommended, were documented in a small but notable proportion of births observed. One newborn (0.2%) was bathed within the first hour after birth, and 90 (14.2%) of newborns had their mouth and nose aspirated without any indication. In addition, 12 (1.9%) newborns were slapped by health providers and 29 (4.6%) were held upside down after birth, both of which are not recommended practices (table 4).

During assessment visits, a total of 87 newborn resuscitation attempts were observed at 39 of the 77 public hospitals with an average of at least five births per day. In 87.4% (n=76) of cases, a healthcare worker cleared the newborn's airway and rubbed its back to stimulate airflow. In 10.3% (n=9) of cases, either the airway was cleared (8.0%, n=7) or stimulation given (2.3%; n=2) but not both. Twenty-four of the 87 newborns not breathing at birth (27.6%) began to breathe or cry after these simple actions. In the remaining 63 cases (72.4%), a healthcare worker began resuscitation efforts with a bag and mask. Quality of resuscitation efforts varied. Of the 63 cases where health workers attempted bag and mask resuscitation, 84.1% (n=53) had newborns correctly positioned with their heads properly extended; 85.7% (n=54) used a correct size of mask, 87.3% (n=55) checked for secretions, 76.2% (n=48) had the mask correctly sealed and 74.6% (n=47) checked if the newborn's chest was moving while ventilating. Health workers involved in resuscitation only called for additional help in 26.4% (n=23) of 87 cases. Not all bag and mask resuscitation attempts were successful. Of the 63 cases observed, at least 79.4% (n=50) were successful and 4.8% (n=3) were not. Final outcomes of ten cases were not recorded by clinical observers; three newborns not crying after initial bag and mask resuscitation were transferred to special care and seven observations ended before an outcome was recorded (figure 1).

DISCUSSION

Service readiness for essential newborn care and some essential newborn care practices was limited in our large cross-sectional study conducted across all 34 provinces

of Afghanistan. Quality of care appeared limited in both small and large facilities and system strengthening is needed at all levels of the health system.

Overall, SBA knowledge of essential newborn care was slightly higher at district hospitals and primary healthcare facilities compared with provincial, regional and specialty hospitals where the majority of facility births occur. This could be because the lower volume facilities managed by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have greater autonomy in decision making over staff capacity building, and may suggest that facilities with fewer staff and lower caseloads provide a more flexible environment for on-the-job learning and knowledge retention. Readiness of facilities to address birth asphyxia was also concerning at all levels. Facilities lacking equipment such as proper size of facemask, lack of a resuscitation table in immediate proximity of the delivery table, and gaps in providers' knowledge of newborn resuscitation procedures were common challenges that have also been documented in neighbouring countries.^{22 23}

Observations of clinical services revealed that too few babies born in facilities in Afghanistan receive evidence-based essential newborn care such as drying, skin-to-skin contact, and temperature checks every 15 min. In addition to inadequate knowledge of essential newborn care and resuscitation practices, these findings suggest a noteworthy 'know-do gap', particularly with regards to low-cost, high-impact practices that do not require specialised supplies or equipment, such as thermal care, delayed cord clamping and breast feeding support. A similar study conducted in six sub-Saharan African countries also found noteworthy gaps in essential newborn care practices; early initiation of breast feeding, immediate skin-to-skin contact and delayed cord clamping were performed for less than three-quarters of the observed deliveries.¹⁹ A 12-country analysis of bottlenecks in implementation of the UN's Every Newborn Action Plan, which included Afghanistan, reinforced the importance of focusing investments on frontline care providers, and highlighted the need for more supportive supervision and programme monitoring to ensure capacity building and performance improvement efforts are effective.⁶

Predischarge examinations, postpartum counselling on newborn danger signs as well as counselling on postpartum care was lacking in most of the health facilities. Very few women were counselled on newborn danger signs immediately after delivery or during postnatal ward rounds. Given that average length of stay in facilities is <6 hours after delivery, this may result in missed opportunities for timely detection and management of complications in women and newborns. Studies assessing quality of other aspects of healthcare have also identified weaknesses in examinations and counselling practices.^{24 25} Greater emphasis on the importance of provider's counselling skills to teach women on the detection of danger signs at home is needed, as well as on the importance of examinations for reducing preventable newborn mortality.

Table 3 Essential newborn care observed on assessment day

	Facility type			Unadjusted OR for SH, RH, PH (Ref=district hospitals)
	Specialty, regional and provincial hospitals (n=37)	District hospitals with five or more births per day (n=40)	All public sector (n=77)	
Initial client assessment	n=254	n=176	n=430	
SBA performs abdominal examination	45.3% (115)	49.4% (87)	47.0% (202)	0.93 (0.63, 1.37)
Checks fundal height with measuring tape	17.7% (45)	19.3% (34)	18.4% (79)	0.99 (0.56, 1.74)
Checks fetal presentation by palpation of abdomen	40.0% (99)	42.1% (74)	40.2% (173)	1.29 (0.56, 2.93)
Checks fetal heart rate with fetoscope/ Doppler/ ultrasound	40.0% (99)	36.4% (64)	37.9% (163)	2.23 (1.10, 4.51)
SBA records fetal heart rate	34.6% (88)	25.6% (45)	30.9% (133)	4.30 (1.81, 10.20)
First stage of labour	n=292	n=208	n=500	
SBA uses partograph to monitor labour	46.9% (137)	62.5% (130)	53.4% (267)	0.61 (0.43, 0.88)
SBA checks fetal heart rate at least once	57.5% (168)	60.6% (126)	58.8% (294)	1.14 (0.79, 1.65)
Second and third stage of labour	n=383	n=260	n=643	
Birth takes place in the designated delivery room	95.6% (366)	97.3% (253)	96.3% (619)	0.50 (0.16, 1.58)
As baby is delivered, SBA gently places on mother's abdomen on a clean cloth	82.5% (316)	76.5% (199)	80.1% (515)	1.34 (0.85, 2.10)
Immediate newborn care	n=376	n=260	n=636	
SBA immediately dries baby with towel	89.6% (337)	89.2% (232)	87.9% (569)	1.24 (0.74, 2.08)
SBA places baby on mother's abdomen 'skin to skin'	49.7% (187)	48.5% (126)	49.2% (313)	1.09 (0.79, 1.50)
SBA cuts cord with sterile blade or sterile scissors	91.2% (343)	91.5% (238)	89.7% (581)	1.00
SBA cuts cord at least 1 min after birth (not immediately after birth)	73.9% (278)	71.9% (189)	73.4% (467)	1.07 (0.68, 1.70)
During first hour after birth	n=376	n=258	n=632	
SBA checks baby's temperature, by touch, 15 min after birth	22.6% (85)	21.9% (58)	22.1% (143)	1.12 (0.77, 1.62)
Mother and newborn are kept in same room after delivery (rooming-in)	68.1% (256)	78.5% (205)	72.5% (461)	0.67 (0.45, 0.98)
Baby remains skin to skin with mother	31.9% (120)	32.3% (84)	32.1% (204)	1.12 (0.80, 1.57)
SBA assists mother to start breast feeding within first hour after birth	33.2% (125)	45.8% (119)	38.4% (244)	0.44 (0.31, 0.62)
SBA advises mother to stay in the facility for at least 6 hours	14.6% (55)	9.6% (25)	12.6% (80)	0.71 (0.51, 0.99)
Continued care after birth	n=376	n=258	n=632	
SBA provides tetracycline eye ointment 1% prophylaxis	36.4% (137)	50.8% (132)	42.3% (269)	0.67 (0.48, 0.92)
SBA administers vitamin K to newborn	29.3% (110)	40.0% (104)	33.7% (214)	0.75 (0.54, 1.05)
SBA weighs baby and documents the weight	43.0% (203)	55.0% (143)	54.4% (346)	1.19 (0.86, 1.65)
SBA explains danger signs that indicate a need for immediate care	8.8% (33)	15.4% (40)	11.5% (73)	0.49 (0.28, 0.84)

Continued

Table 3 Continued

Inpatient postnatal ward rounds (predischARGE)	Specialty, regional and provincial hospitals (n=37)	District hospitals with five or more births per day (n=40)	All public sector (n=77)	Unadjusted OR for SH, RH, PH (Ref=district hospitals)
Postnatal care before discharge	n=214	n=188	n=402	
SBA asks mother if she or baby is having any problems breast feeding	51.4% (100)	63.8% (120)	57.2% (230)	1.18 (0.70, 1.98)
SBA discusses the baby's birth weight with the mother	22.4% (48)	36.7% (69)	29.1% (117)	0.53 (0.35, 0.81)
SBA conducts any of the following procedures for the baby				
Takes baby's axillary temperature	19.2% (41)	17.0% (32)	18.2% (73)	1.07 (0.66, 1.73)
Checks and counts baby's breathing	22.4% (48)	22.9% (43)	22.6% (91)	0.93 (0.59, 1.45)
Checks baby's eyes	38.3% (82)	45.2% (85)	41.5% (167)	0.72 (0.49, 1.07)
Checks baby's mouth	31.3% (67)	35.6% (67)	33.3% (134)	0.80 (0.53, 1.20)
Checks cord	39.7% (85)	47.9% (90)	43.5% (175)	0.68 (0.45, 1.01)
Checks baby passing stool	22.9% (49)	26.6% (50)	24.6% (99)	0.80 (0.62, 1.24)
SBA counsels mother on any of the following				
Importance of exclusive breast feeding for 6 months (explaining this means not even giving water/other fluids to the baby)	38.8% (83)	61.7% (116)	29.5% (199)	0.39 (0.26, 0.58)
Keeping the baby warm	45.3% (97)	63.3% (119)	53.7% (216)	0.47 (0.32, 0.71)
Cord care, including application of chlorhexidine	20.1% (43)	26.1% (49)	22.9% (92)	0.74 (0.47, 1.15)
Vaccination schedule, location and importance	49.5% (106)	70.2% (132)	59.2% (238)	0.41 (0.27, 0.62)
PNC follow-up at day 3, day 14, week 6	25.3% (54)	41.5% (78)	32.8% (132)	0.48 (0.32, 0.74)
Maternal and newborn signs that should trigger care seeking	25.7% (55)	35.6% (67)	30.4% (122)	0.64 (0.42, 0.97)
Hand washing and general hygiene	33.6% (72)	45.7% (86)	39.3% (158)	0.64 (0.43, 0.95)

SBA, skilled birth attendant.

Table 4 Potentially harmful practices observed during assessment visit

% of births observed	All public sector (n=636)
Harmful or inappropriate practices that are never indicated	
Bathing of newborn within first hour after birth	0.2% (1)
Practices done without an appropriate indication	
Routine aspiration of newborn mouth and nose at birth	14.2% (90)
Disrespectful or abusive practices	
Slapping newborn	1.9% (12)
Holding newborn upside down	4.6% (29)

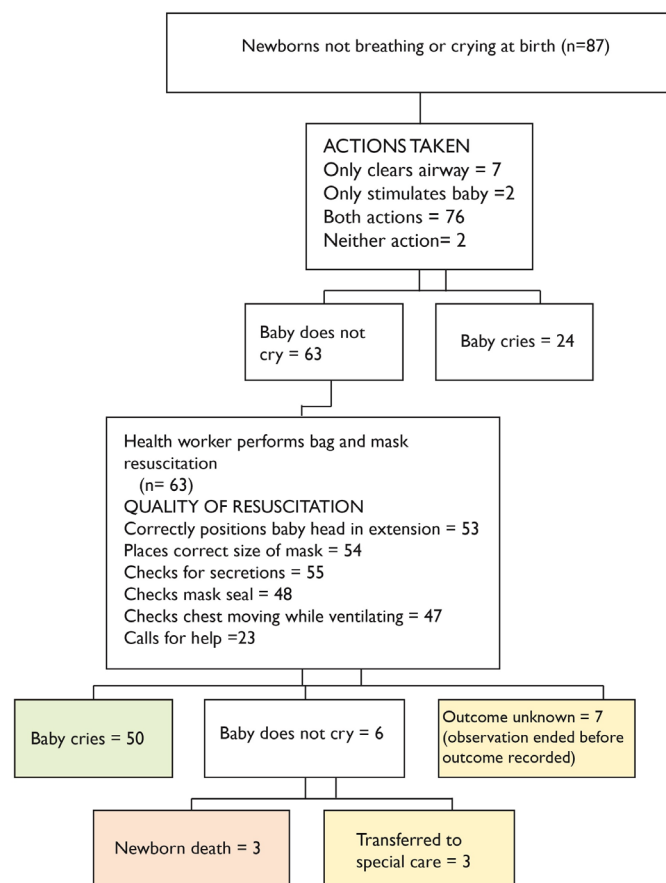
Evidence shows that up to 10% of babies require support to breathe during the first minutes of life, many of which can be saved with simple stimulation, and others with bag and mask ventilation.²⁶ The observation of resuscitation documented instances of incorrect or omitted steps essential for successful resuscitation of the newborn that reveals skills gap among the providers. Maintenance of resuscitation skills requires ongoing practice and periodic refresher training through on-site and off-site courses and mentorship.²⁷ Investment in capacity-building efforts focused on high-volume facilities where the majority of

births occur will yield greatest gains; however, because resuscitation must take place within the ‘golden minute’ after birth, any skills building initiatives to address the gaps in performance need to be considered for all facilities irrespective of their patient loads.

Although this study uses a robust methodology to assess quality of essential newborn care at health facilities in Afghanistan, it is not without limitations. First, quality of care was only directly observed at public facilities with an average of five or more deliveries per day. These 77 facilities account for approximately two-thirds (64%) of the births reported at public facilities in 2015–2016, but we cannot generalise findings to the 1714 public health facilities with an average of 0–4 births per day in the same year. Second, data were extracted from a larger study that was not designed specifically to explore quality of essential newborn care, so some aspects of care could not be explored in as much depth as other more focused studies. For example, we cannot assess the relationship between individual provider knowledge and performance; the units of analysis for this assessment were the health facility and case (client–provider interaction), and the same provider may have been observed providing care to multiple clients. Similarly, essential newborn care practices were only observed for babies born via normal vaginal delivery and immediately crying at birth; we did not document essential newborn care provided to babies born via caesarean surgery or following resuscitation of newborns not breathing or crying at birth. Finally, not recommended, potentially harmful and unindicated practices may be underreported due to the Hawthorne effect with the presence of clinical observers, indicating the real situation might be even worse. Nevertheless, this study provides new information on the current capacity of the Afghan health system and identifies areas for improvement to further reduce preventable newborn mortality and morbidity.

To address the challenges in routine newborn care as well as in resuscitation of babies suffering from birth asphyxia, the MoPH should invest in improving skills and knowledge of staff by providing in-service capacity building opportunities for staff at all levels of health facility. Approaches identified as solutions for intervention-specific bottlenecks, that is, mentorship, clinical peer practice, establishment of mini training centres equipped with anatomical models and regular staff capacity assessment may help providers to save more lives.⁶

In addition, stronger accountability mechanisms are needed to ensure access to quality services. Afghanistan’s National Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Strategy 2017–2021 highlights the need to decongest overcrowded tertiary hospitals and improve access to essential newborn care practices and neonatal resuscitation at all levels of health facilities.⁴ Training and provision of essential supplies for newborn care are necessary, but not sufficient, to ensure all babies born at health facilities have access to quality care. Strong clinical leadership, institutionalising a culture

**Figure 1** Care for newborns not breathing or crying at birth.

of practical learning and quality improvement are also critical.²⁷

CONCLUSIONS

A number of essential newborn care and neonatal resuscitation practices at public health facilities in Afghanistan appear suboptimal. Healthcare provider knowledge of evidence-based practices is limited, and there are many missed opportunities for prevention and detection of newborn complications. Policymakers should focus on closing the gap between knowledge and practice of frontline SBAs. Identified gaps in quality of care must be addressed to reduce preventable newborn mortality and morbidity in Afghanistan.

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