Child Mortality and Maternal Health

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MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality

- Target: Reduce 2/3 mortality rate of children under five between 1990-2015.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dH_VAA6JwaA
Definition

- Child mortality: The death of infants and children under age of 5.
Cause: Environmental Factors

- Air/Indoor Fuel System
- Water
- Insects
Cause: Economic factors

- Poverty: Issues of Sanitation (no running water), Shelter, and Food
- Lack of Institutional Support
  - Medical Clinics
  - Schools
- Lack of Professional Labor
  - Doctors
  - Nurses
  - Teachers
Symptoms due to both factors...
Malnourishment

- Lacking the nutrients (vitamins and minerals) necessary for their bodies to grow and stay healthy.

- Effects on children’s physical and mental health development
Symptoms

- Under weight
- Fatigue, low energy
- Dry scaly skin
- Poor growth
- Muscle weakness
- Bloated Stomach
- Weak bones
- Poor Immune function
Underlying Causes of Malnutrition

- Inadequate dietary intake
- Inadequate access to food
- Inadequate care for children and women
- Insufficient health services & unhealthy environment

Manifestation
- Immediate Causes
  - Underlying Causes
Geographically...
Many are cost-effective and simple

- Vaccines
- Micronutrients
- Bed nets
- Educating mothers, providing support.
- Creating Infrastructure (schools, hospitals, courts..etc)
How is maternal health related to child mortality rate?

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=76W3AdJtTRo&feature=BFa&list=PL3B3A7606FE4C0886
MDG 5: Maternal Health?

Target:
A. Reduce by \(\frac{3}{4}\) the maternal mortality ratio
B. Achieve universal access to reproductive health.
Maternal Health: the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy
More than 350,000 women die

The maternal mortality rate is declining only slowly

Mortality Risk:
Sub-Saharan Africa: 1 in 30
Developed regions: 1 in 5,600

More than 1 mil. children are left motherless annually.
Cause

1. Lack of Medical Support
2. Lack of Education
3. Cultural Aspects
Role of Women: restricted to home and family, lack of education

Value of having a son VS a daughter: having too many children
Statistic: Maternal Health

- Sub-Saharan Africa: 850 (1990), 500 (2010)
- South Asia: 620 (1990), 220 (2010)
- East Asia and the Pacific: 210 (1990), 82 (2010)
- Latin America and the Caribbean: 140 (1990), 81 (2010)
- Industrialized countries: 12 (1990), 12 (2010)
- Developing countries: 440 (1990), 240 (2010)
- Least developed countries: 870 (1990), 430 (2010)
- World: 400 (1990), 210 (2010)
How is the world addressing these issues?
The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)

- Focus on child survival and development
- Provide low cost vaccines and antibiotics
- Stress basic education
- Provide women with information about pregnancy and health care
World Health Organization (WHO)

- Focus on advancing the field of gender, women, and health while also stressing women empowerment
Smile for Children’s Health and Education

- Provide education and health to underprivileged children
- Smile on Wheels: a mobile hospital
1. The Vaccine Goal
   Accelerate the uptake and use of underused and new vaccines

2. The Health System Goal
   Strengthen capacity of integrated health systems to deliver immunization

3. The Financing Goal
   Increase predictability and sustainability of financing for immunization

4. The Market-Shaping Goal
   Shape vaccine markets to provide appropriate and affordable vaccines
Mother Administered Nutritive Aid (MANA)

- Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF): peanut butter mixed with fortified milk
- On average, three packets a day for six weeks will revive a child, getting him or her back to normal nutritive levels.
According to WHO:
- Lower mortality rate
- Age appropriate weight
- More support during childbirth
- Lower HIV infection rates
- Safer drinking water
Related Articles

Photography


Data


- Geographic: <http://www.indexmundi.com/map/?v=29&l=en>