NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MATERNAL & NEONATAL HEALTH

(Under the Chairmanship of Secretary Health, Government of Pakistan)

RESIDENTIAL COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL COMMITTEE

November 2006

This issue is dedicated to the Profession of Midwifery in Pakistan

Inside:

- Midwifery then and Midwifery Now
- World Needs Midwives ICM / UNFPA
- Midwifery Horizon in Pakistan
- Maternal and Neonatal Health Status
- Midwifery in Indonesia
- Midwifery in Srilanka
- Midwifery at Crossroads
- Birth Companion Initiative
- Midwifery in Ancient times
- International Day of the Midwife (IDM) 2006

Ex-officio Chairman

Mr. Anwar Mahmud Secretary, MoH, GoP

President

Prof. Dr. Sadiqua N. Jafarey

Advisor

Dr. Faridon Setna

Secretary General

Ms. Imtiaz Kamal

MOH/NCMNH Liason

Dr. M. Haroon Jehangir Khan

Idwifery has existed since the birth of the first human baby. It gradually developed into an art practiced by midwives, based on experiences, to assist the woman to give birth,

In the ancient times a midwife had to live up to certain qualities. Her services were expensive. e.g. In the Roman era they were legally protected to charge as much as the male doctors, because men were not allowed to handle child birth.

In the Byzantine period, midwives played principal role in the reproductive lives of women including royalty and guarded many of their secrets. They were a source of knowledge for doctors who were all men.

The second century physician Soranus wrote," Magnum Opus Gynaecology" a legendry textbook for gyaenocology until the nineteenth century. Actios of Amida wrote, "The Gynaecology and Obstetrics of the Sixth Century". Both had never even examined a woman. The Information and experiences were provided to them and many other doctors by midwives. This was not acknowledged in the writings of any of the doctors. Gradually over the centuries, midwifery developed into a full fledged profession. The present global status of midwifery is a very interesting phenomenon because there is no uniformity in the current picture. What is old history for some countries is the present situation in others. Sweden managed to replace the Traditional Birth Attendant by professional midwives in the 18th century. Many countries of Africa and Asia are still dreaming of that goal. Pakistan is one of them where acceptance of the midwife as a specialist in normal obstetrics is going to take a long time. Elements of professional midwifery are missing i.e good quality of training, regulatory mechanisms to practice midwifery and medical back up support for obstetrical emergencies. This is a challenge faced by many nations. It is neither possible nor necessary for every baby to be born in a hospital. Competent midwives and safe motherhood go hand in hand. The sooner it is accepted by all concerned the nearer shall be the goal of making motherhood safe for every woman.

The silver lining to the cloud is that midwifery is now being talked about at all levels in Pakistan. Its present status has been accepted and the proverbial first step has been taken.

Editor Me Imtioz

Ms. Imtiaz Kamal

Editorial Board

Arjumand Rabbani Talat Rizvi Ilmiya Mughal Sadaf Khan

This Issue has been sponsored by:











"WORLD NEEDS MIDWIVES MORE THAN EVER TO KEEP MORE WOMEN, BABIES ALIVE", SAY GLOBAL HEALTH ACTORS ON INTERNATIONAL DAY OF THE MIDWIFE

HE HAGUE/NEW YORK, 5 May 2006-Urgent support to midwives, especially in developing countries, would save the lives of 5 million women and prevent 80 million illnesses from pregnancy or childbirth by 2015, say the International Confederation of Midwives (ICM) and the United Nations Population Fund, (UNFPA), on the International Day of the Midwife, 5 May. World Health Organization estimates that at least 700,000 more midwives are needed to curb maternal death and illness.

Dr. Thoraya Ahmed Obaid, UNFPA's Executive Director said, "Addressing the shortage of midwives through education, training and deployment to underserved areas would bring us much closer to achieving the Millennium Development Goal of improving maternal health," "A strong midwifery profession is the key to achieving safer childbirth. All women should have access to a midwife," said Kathy Herschderfer, the Secretary-General of the ICM. Midwives transcend the levels of care within health systems, and are essential to the continuum of care during the childbearing cycle."

The International Day of the Midwife was established by the ICM in 1992.

unstand ICM are working together to strengthen midwifery capacity worldwide. They are cooperating to promote the

professional organization of the midwifery practice, to improve national midwifery standards and to help countries scale up community-based midwifery practice.

WHAT IS THE LATEST ON THE MIDWIFERY HORIZON IN PAKISTAN?

Ilmiya Moghul, President, Pakistan Nurses Federation

t is very encouraging to note that a lot of things are happening with combined efforts of many Stakeholders to push midwifery forward.

For the first time in the history of Pakistan midwifery is receiving a considerable amount of attention. The following are some of the high lights:

- The Pakistan Nursing Act is being revised to include midwlfery.
- The Curriculum for community midwives has been reviewed and is being implemented from September 2006 (PNC. Health Directorates).
- Session Plans based on the revised curriculum have been outlined (UNICEF).
- 40+ Master Trainers, Including midwifery tutors and doctors have been trained with the assistance of international consultants.
 40 tutors are being currently trained by the Master Trainers. (USAID / PAIMAN / Health Authorities).
- 18 doctors and 22 midwifery master trainers have been given orientation courses for their future role as facilitators (UNICEF Punjab / PAIMAN / Punjab Health Directorate).
- Refresher courses have started for practicing midwives both from the public and the private sector. 6 courses have been conducted for groups of 10-15 in each group. A total of 400 midwives from ten selected districts will be given this opportunity before end of March 2007.(USAID / PAIMAN / District Health Departments).

- A very suitable midwifery book has become available in Urdu (Women's Health Forum).
- A Log Book has been designed to ensure that during the pre-service training the student midwives develop midwifery Skills in all the core competencies of the midwife (PAIMAN / MAP).
- Situation Analysis of Midwifery Training in Sindh and Punjab has been conducted with a 100% sample of all the schools both in the public and the private sector. (UNICEF/CONTECH International 2005-6).
- 10. Punjab Health Directorate has taken the lead and is pushing its midwifery agenda forward by involving many partners in training midwifery teachers to strengthen the pre-service training of midwives starting in November 2006.
- 11. A multi billion rupee MCH project was announced in early October 2006 with funding from DFID and contribution of the Pakistan Government. A very important component of this project is to train 10,000 community Midwives.
- 12. UNFPA is planning a conference in the last quarter of 2006 in which the focus will be on skilled birth attendance with the midwife having a pivotal role.
- 13. Midwifery Association of Pakistan (MAP) has been established and is working very closely with all organisation involved in MCH, midwifery education and services.
- 14. Obstetricians and midwives have joined forces. MAP and Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologist are working together in two joint projects.
- 15. A building, first one of its kind, has been specifically designed for a school of midwifery. It is being built on the premises of Lady Dufferin Hospital, Karachi.

Mr. Ardeshir Cowasjee is financing and supervising the project.

Maternal and Neonatal Health Status in Two Southern States of India.

How have they achieved this?

Prof. Sadiqua N. Jafarey

The maternal and infant health indicators of India, like Pakistan, are poor. Nevertheless there are 2 states in the Southern part of India i.e. Tamil Nadu and Kerala where the maternal and infant health status is remarkably good as evidenced by the indicators.

The number of deliveries in India as a whole is about 27 million per year, of which Kerala has 0.57 million and Tamil Nadu 1.1 million.

In India there are an estimated 136,000 maternal deaths and about 1,000,000 (1 million) new born deaths annually. The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of India is reported as 540 (UNICEF 2006) & 437 (personal communication) whereas that of Kerala and Tamil Nadu are 30 & 90 respectively. The Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of Kerala and Tamil Nadu in comparison to India are also remarkably low (Table 1 & fig 1) & this has been achieved in recent years.

MNH Indicators Table 1.							
	Population (Million)	Deliveries / year	MMR (100,000 Live Births)	NMR (1000 Births)	IMR (1000 Births)	CPR %	TFR
India (National)	1,103,371, 00027 (Over 1 Billion)	27 Million	437 / 540	47	60	47	3.3
Kerala	31.8 Million	0.57 Million	30	8.5	11	72.1	1.8
Tamil Nadu	62.1 Million	1.1 Million	90	8.2	41	50	2.1

How have these 2 states achieved this?

- By pursuing a rights based approach to Safe Motherhood and commitment to redress the injustices leading to maternal deaths and disability.
- Skilled care at birth for every woman, by increasing the number of health facilities,

- auxiliary nurse midwives and other cadres of community health workers.
- Institutional deliveries in modest health centres including health sub centres working 24/7 (98.5% babies in Kerala and 90% in Tamil Nadu are delivered in health facilities) backed by improved and expanded provision of EmONC at the Tehsil hospital level and a strong referral system.



- A Birth Companion of mother's choice, who meets certain criteria of selection.
- Public private partnership. Obstetricians and anaesthetists from the private sector can be 'hired' for emergencies and surgery whenever necessary.
- Promoting contraception (CPR in Kerala and Tamil Nadu is 72.1% and 50% respectively while India's CPR is 47%)
- Making safe abortion services available in the public and the private sector by and large through MVA (manual vacuum aspiration)
- Compulsory reporting of all maternal deaths and enquiry into the cause of each death within two to four weeks.
- ABOVE ALL, high literacy rates (almost 88% female literacy in Kerala), commitment of the local government and dedication of the health professionals.

Midwifery in Indonesia

he Indonesian government has a strong political commitment to Safe Motherhood.

The national Policy states that eventually all deliveries should be assisted by trained health staff. A programme was launched to train 54,000 village midwives. During the transitional period the partnership between the traditional birth attendant (TBA) and village midwives was highly encouraged

In 1989 a programme was launched which aimed to place a certified village midwife (bidan desa) and a village delivery post (Polindes) in each village. The training of bidan desa included 3 years of nursing plus 1 year of midwifery. The first batch completed training in 1993. Currently there are 117 midwifery academies (46 MOH, 58 private, 12 owned by local government, and one by the Army). These have trained more than 61,000 midwives.

From focus on quantity the emphasis is now shifting to the quality of midwifery care by improving the quality of pre-service training of midwives and providing them opportunities for continuing education.

As a result of this initiative:

- Births attended by skilled birth attendants (SBAs) has increased from 43.2 % in 1997, to 66.2 % in 2003.
- Number of home deliveries has decreased.
- Maternal mortality has dropped to 230 from 300 to 350 in 1997. The decrease in MMR however is not as was expected because of the inadequate back up support for emergency obstetric care.

It is recognised by the authorities that services are not reaching in all the rural areas because most of the midwives are concentrated in urban or periurban areas. There are many constraints for the midwives to work in rural areas e.g low salaries and lack of suitable living conditions

Government support ended in 2005. Programme's future is not very clear.

Midwifery in Srilanka

S ri Lanka's MMR at 60 is one of the lowest in the developing world, and far below the average for south-central Asia (410).

How was this achieved?

- Development of the health care delivery system (field and institutional) to reach remote/rural areas.
- Professionalization of midwifery services
- Organizational structure for provision of care
- Favorable policies
- Role played by the non health related factors e.g very high literacy rate

There is one Public Health Midwife (PHM) for 3000-5000 population. She is trained for 18 months to work in the basic health post under the supervision of a senior nurse-midwife who reports to the medical officer of the Health Unit.

PHM resides in the community and is the front line health worker providing community and clinic care. She visits every pregnant woman, registers her for health care, and encourages her to attend antenatal clinics. She works with the clinic doctor in providing ante-natal care. She is the main link between the community and the health care facility

By this system ante-natal care is provided to about three-quarters of pregnant women in the country throughout their pregnancies. More than 90 percent births take place in health facilities. 96 % of these are managed by Nurse- Midwives who have 4 years of training i.e 3 years of nursing and one year of midwifery.

A national referral system ensures that first pregnancies, high-risk pregnancies, and those with complications are referred to one of the hospitals equipped to provide comprehensive maternity services. There still remains, however, a small proportion of women without access to adequate maternity services.

Midwifery at Crossroads: A Time for Challenges and Opportunities

(The Eye of the Beholder)

Nighat Saeed Khan

The midwife has a unique position because she is the companion and the care provider at the most crucial moment in a woman's life i.e. childbirth: a time of rejoicing but unfortunately can become a time of sorrow.

Despite this important role that the midwife can play, in Pakistan midwifery has been sadly neglected because it was not seen as a rewarding and respected profession. The process of bringing it into prominence and into the national health agenda has been a slow and arduous one. It was painful and frustrating to see the difference in attitudes towards midwives in the west as compared to in Pakistan. Her role as a social change agent has been made more difficult due to social prejudices.

The challenge is the preparation of competent midwives so that they have a major impact on maternal mortality reduction. This means they must, by their education and training be able to function effectively in their varied roles. This requires improved training, deployment and service structure for midwives.

Another challenge is for the ob/gyns to support midwives and provide them opportunities for practical hands- on experience.

Fortunately, things are changing and the long struggle to get recognition for midwifery as a respected and important profession is now showing results. In Pakistan, the government is looking at midwives as a necessary and key member of the healthcare system, as is evident from the fact that a Community Midwifery Programme is included in the ten years Perspective Development Plan of the Government. Several other instances can be cited

of the focus on improving the skills of the practising midwives and quality of pre-service training.

Over a forty year period in the past, a small group of dedicated and highly qualified midwives kept the flame burning, and led a movement to overcome the personal and professional insecurities shadowing the profession of midwifery. This eventually resulted in a great achievement which is the establishment of the professional association of the midwives. Midwifery Association of Pakistan (MAP) will provide a voice and an identity to the midwives of Pakistan. They now have a platform to work from for their status and their rights.

In the future I believe that the midwife will assume a front line role in saving women's lives. It is upto the midwives to take up the challenges and make best use of the opportunities being offered to them at this time.

Birth Companion Initiative

Dr. Sadiqua N. Jafarey & Dr. Talat Rizvi

Women were never left alone when they were giving birth. Family support was available to almost every woman because the babies were born at home.



Birth Companionship program: Benefits

- Shortened duration of labour
- Decreased use of medications to relieve pain
- Fewer medical procedures
- Decreased augmentation of labour with oxytocin
- Increased satisfaction with birthing experience
- Better bondage between infant and mother
- Increased success for breast feeding
- Decreased postpartum depression

In the twentieth century with the institutionalization of child birth those woman who chose to have their baby in the hospital were admitted in the health facility. Once there, the woman was completely at the mercy of the hospital staff. No one of her own was allowed in the labour and or the delivery room. The main justification for such rules was to minimize the risk of infection. But some of it was also to spare any inconvenience to the staff.

The pendulum swung and it gradually emerged that apart from the physical care the woman needs emotional support while she is in labour. The facility staff, even if some of them wanted to, could not provide that support. During late century, when this was supported by research that clearly pointed out a positive role of emotional and psychological support, some of the developed countries started allowing the husband to be present during labour and delivery.

The "Support Person / Birth Companion" is back on the scene. USA is training females for this role. They are called "Doulas". It is an African word and means 'Companion'. The Doula does a lot of things to provide care and support to the woman except delivering the baby.

During a recent visit to South India the authors witnessed the Indian 'Doula 'in action under the

Birth Companion Initiative.

Skilled birth attendance is the first line of action for safe motherhood. This means that the intra natal role of the TBA must be taken over by the community midwife. She will still need some one to help the mother and to help her. Can the TBA be assigned the role of a Doula? It is possible.

Essential Requirements for a Birth Companion

- Be female
- Have undergone the process of labour
- Not suffer from any communicable disease
- Wear clean clothes
- Be willing to stay with mother throughout labour
- Not interfere with hospital staff during the procedure

Midwifery and the Midwife in the ancient times

Ms. Leela Mall, Midwife Educator

Midwifery, an Apprenticeship

There is very little information about any organized training of midwives before the 18th century. It is assumed that they learned by the apprenticeship method. There is reference to their being slaves and daughters of slaves. So perhaps the apprenticeship started fairly early in life.

There is also reference to less trained and less competent women who also practiced midwifery and served the poorer classes.

Midwives, a source of knowledge and service.

No male doctors were allowed to provide care to the women in labour. Whatever knowledge they had of the female body and the process of childbirth was given to them by the midwives.

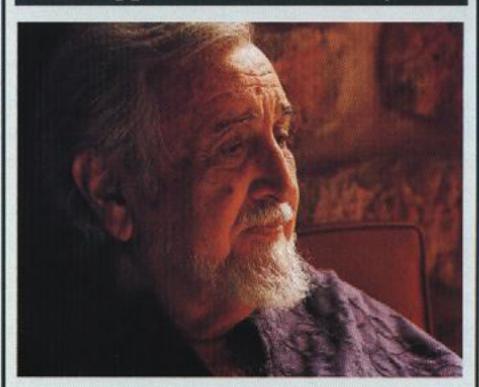
Midwives might have wanted to have formal training in their art but women were not allowed

into medical training institutions. This was perhaps one of the key factors that even without formal training the midwives remained in position of professional authority for centuries. They attended the royalty and gentry and were a reservoir of their secrets. Abortion was one of the accepted and expected service provided by the midwives.

A long and arduous journey to professionalisation of the profession of midwifery continued throughout the centuries even through the Dark and the Middle Ages seemingly in a status quo.

Very gradually, the change became inevitable. The midwife started to get formal education. She proved her worth and established her identity. She has won many challenges and many more lie ahead.

Supporters of Midwifery



Mr. Ardeshir Cowasjee is financing and supervising the construction of a Midwifery School in the premises of Lady Dufferin Hospital Karachi. This will be the first ever building specifically designed as a midwifery school.

NCMNH

International Day of the Midwife 2006

Dr. Arjumand Rabbani

With the combined efforts of the National Committee for Maternal and Neonatal Health (NCMNH), Midwifery Association of Pakistan (MAP), and JSI/PAIMAN, the midwives of Pakistan celebrated the International Day of the Midwife on the 17th of June 2006. About 250 persons attended the event. It included midwives, student midwives, doctors, nurses, academia, representatives of national and international organizations and a representative of the International Confederation of Midwives (ICM).



From Left: Della Sherrat (ICM), Imtiaz Kamal (MAP), Saeeda Malik (Minister for Women Development), Sadiqua Jafarey (NCMNH), Mary Skarie (USAID), Nabeela Ali (JSI / PAIMAN)

Dr. Saeeda Malik, Minister for Women Development, Social Welfare and Special Education, Government of Sindh, presided over the event.

The theme of the conference was, "Midwifery Education in Pakistan; Its Past Present and Future". Ms. Della Sherrat read out the message from ICM congratulating the midwives for the establishment of MAP.

President NCMNH, Dr. Sadiqua N. Jafarey in her welcome address talked about the MDGs and the role of the skilled birth attendant in safe motherhood. She summarized the emergence of midwifery in Pakistan as a significant component in

the maternal health agenda and support of NCMNH for establishment of MAP.

President MAP, Ms Imtiaz Kamal presented the keynote address which was based on a study of the historical perspective of Midwifery education in Pakistan starting with the first school in 1882, its gradual deterioration and the renewed interest of the authorities in this very vital profession.

Ms. Mary Skarie of USAID shared her views with the audience. She reiterated the importance of skilled birth attendance and talked about USAID's support to midwifery through JSI / PAIMAN project. She appreciated the fact that there is strong evidence of joint efforts of the government and various partners to address the issues of maternal and newborn's health.

The Chief Guest, Dr Saeeda Malik in her inaugural address reinforced the importance of competent midwives in saving women's lives. She alleged her full support to all those who are working for reducing the maternal and neonatal deaths in Pakistan.

A technical session followed the inaugural session. It was chaired by Prof. Zahida Baqai. A panel of specialists discussed maternal and neonatal health issues from various angles.

In her closing remarks Dr. Zahida Baqai, Professor Ob/Gyn Baqai University emphasized that the Midwife is the front line worker in Pakistan's struggle for the promotion of Safe Motherhood

The vote of thanks was presented by a community midwife, Ms Shehnaz Zaman, who, with a soft loan from MAP has established her birthing station on the out skirts of Karachi.

تقریب کی صدارت ڈاکٹر سعیدہ ملک سندھ کی وزیر برائے ترتی خوا تین ، سائی بہیوداور خصوصی تعلیم نے کی۔اس موقع پر سیکٹری جزل ICM کی جانب سے ایک پیغام پڑھ کر سنایا گیا۔ جس میں مُدوفری ایسوی ایشن آف پاکستان کے قیام پر مسرت کا اظہار تھا۔

NCMNH کی صدر ڈاکٹر صا وقد جعفری نے اپنے استقبالیہ خطبہ بین میپ کے قیام بین NCMNH کی مدد کے بارے بین بتایا۔ اور ہزار سالہ تر قیاتی احداف بین محفوظ زیگل کے لئے صحت کارکنوں خصوصا ٹدوائف کے کروار پرروشنی ڈالی۔

صحت کے ہزارسالہ تر قیاتی مقاصد (MDGS)

ہدف: 1990 سے کے کر 1915 تک۔ المؤل کی اموات کے تناسب میں تین چو تھا لُ تک کی ا۔

کامیابی کا پیاند: ماؤل کی اموات میں کی اور زمان کے وقت تربیت یا فتاصحت کے کامیابی کا رکن کی موجودگی۔

(MAP) میپ کی صدر سز امتیاز کمال نے اپنی کلیدی تقریبے میں پاکستان میں پڑوفری کی تعلیم کی اللہ اور فری کی تعلیم کی اسکول دوبارہ اس کی اہمیت محسوس کی جاری ہے۔ انہوں نے بتایا کرسب سے پہلا ٹروفری اسکول دوبارہ اسکول کے بتایا کہ دوبارہ کی اسکول کے قیام سے ایک سال پہلے تھولا کیا تھا۔ فیزید کی دوبارہ مرائی دوبارہ کی خوا تین نے کس طرح مدو کی اور فدجی تفلیموں کا کہا اہم کروار رہا۔

USAID کی طرف ہے محتر مدیری سکاری نے حاضرین سے خطاب کیا۔ اور اُدوا کف کی اہمیت پر زور دینے ہوئے انہوں نے کہا کہ USAID پیان پروجیکٹ کے ذریعے نا وفری کی پذیرائی کر دہا ہے انہوں نے اس بات کو سراہا کہ حکومت بہت ہے اداروں کو ساتھ لے کر ماؤں اور ٹوز ائیدہ بچوں کی صحت کے مسائل پر کام کر رہی ہے۔

مہمان خصوصی جناب ڈاکٹر سعیدہ ملک نے اپنے تاثر ات میں ماؤں کی زندگی بچائے میں الدوفری کی ضرورت اور ان کی بہتر تعلیم و تربیت پر زور دیا۔ لدوا گف ہراول دستے کی طرح ماؤں کی جانمیں بچائے کے کام کرسکتی ہیں۔ انہوں نے میپ کے قیام پرخوشی کا اظہار کرتے ہوئے کہا۔ کہ اب لدوا کار منظم ہوکرا پٹی بہتری کے لئے آواز اٹھا سکیں گی۔ انہوں نے بطور و زیر و مہر صوبائی اسمبلی ماؤں اور بچوں کی زندگی بچائے میں اپٹی معاونت کا وعدہ کیا۔

افتنا می آخریب کے بعد ماہرین کے ایک پینل نے فدوائف کے کروار پراور فدوفری کے مختلف پہلوؤں پر بتاولہ خیال کیا۔ شرکاء نے مباحثہ میں دصة لیا۔ اس کی صدارت پر وفیسر ڈاکٹر زاہد و بقائی فی نیورش کے نے کی۔ اپنے انفقا می کلمات میں انہوں نے کمیونٹی میں محفوظ زینگی کے لئے بقائی بو نیورش کے پروگرام کے بارے میں بتایا اور کہا کہ مورت کو جمل زینگی اور چلہ میں تربیت یا فقہ صحت کے کارکن کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔

آخر میں شہناز زمان نے اظہار تشکر کا فرض اوا کیا اور بتایا کدائی نے میپ سے قرض لے کرکس طرح کراچی کے مضافات بیں اپنا Birthing Station قائم کیا ہے۔

ۋاكىزار جىندريانى

بإكستان كى غدوالقول كمنام بينام ادردُها

عزم لمدالک بنے کا بذا<mark>ت خود شجاعت ہے۔</mark> میں مائی جرا توں کے دوملم بھرتم نے ہرائے تہا دے ساتھ وا بستہ ہو ئی ہیں لا کھ امیدیں تہارے وم سے ہر اک زمگل محفوظ ہو جائے ر قابت ڈاکٹر شوائف کی روز ازل سے حمی چا ہے تم فی ار ب وردی ای کا محدان ک سوئ برل ب حقیقت جو مجد پائے ب صدق جاربداس كے لئے جواس كوانا كے يچا نا ان كو يك كو ب منول مشترك سب كى یہ شرف بے بنا و بھی اور فرض کمریا بھی ہے ب لا زم صحت کا ہر کا رکن میرسوع اپنا ك امر ب وہ جو وقت زیکی ماؤں کے کام آئے ھیا ہے و موت کی ہے محکف بچے کی پیدائش حکومت کے در آبن پر وستک ویتی رہنا تم بنای پئت کی جب کل حمهیں ماصل د وو بائ منفن ہے کام أس كا جو يام زندگ لا ك حمیا رے باتھ کو کھے خدا و ند پھول کی زی مهارت ادروسائل کويرو ع کاران تاح ك ما ذك اور يجال كى شرح اموات كرجا ي تہا رے لمس سے تکلیف ماں کی دور ہو جاتے تہاری آ کھ کو اللہ وے ایس بھیرت کہ محر صد تبدی اپنی کو بھے ساستے رکھتا جو ظاہر ہے تظر آئے جو بع شیدہ نظر آئے مجی اس سے تھا وز کی ضرورت فیش کرائے

تميا رے كان كو طافت ملے الك ماعت كى

جنین و مال کی جراک ان کبی تم تک بی جائے جائے

امتیاز تاتی کمال پریذیدنش ندوفری ایسوی ایشن آف پاکستان

منداری تان نے آدمی صدی پر جارو کاوش میں

كد شدو قرى سط باللك اكر ترجي بن جائد

NCMNHNWIETER

مدوفری کی ترقی میں پیان کا کردار

USAID کی مائی امداد سے ماؤں اور ٹوزائیدہ کی صحت کے لئے ایک پروجیکٹ - پیان (PAIMAN) فی الوقت پاکتان کے 10 اصلاع میں کام کر دہا ہے۔ یہ پہلا پر وجیکٹ ہے جو فروائف پر توجید ہے۔ اس کی تعلیم وٹر بیت اور عملی مہدارت کوئر تی یا فتہ مما لک کے معیار کے برابرلانے کی کوشش کی جارہی ہے۔

USAID SICO SIC

مدوفری کے افق پر تاز ور بین سرگرمیاں

ٹروفری کے لئے بہت حوصلدافزا کوششیں ہور ہی ہیں جوکہ بہت ہے شرکاء کی باہمی کا وشوں کا متیجہ ہے۔ پاکتان کی تاریخ میں پہلی مرتبہ ٹروفری کو اہمیت مل رہی ہے جس کی چند مثالیس مندرجہ ذیل ہیں۔

1- پاکستان فرسنگ یکٹ دہرایا جارہا ہے۔ اوراک پی شدوفری کاعضراجا کر کیا جارہا ہے۔ 2- ندوفری کے دہرائے ہوئے نصاب پر نظر ٹانی ہو پیکی ہے اور سمبر 2006 ہے اُس پر ممل درآمد کا آغاز ہو گیا ہے۔

3- وہرائے ہوئے نصاب کے مطابق ہردرس کے ناکے تیار کئے گئے ہیں (UNICEF) 4- بین الاقوی ماہرین کی مدد سے ٹدوفری کے 40 ماسٹر فرینز زگو ٹدوفری کی تعلیم کے جدیدا سولوں

کی تربیت دی جا چی ہے جو مزید 40 ٹیوٹروں کو تربیت دے دی ہیں (JSI/ PAIMAN) 5-40 اس تذہ (18 ڈاکٹر اور 22 ٹی واکٹر) کو 5 دن کی ایک اور ورکشاپ دی گئی ہے۔ جس میں ان کے تعلیم و تدریس کے لئے مستقبل کے کردار کی وضاحت کی گئی -

(UNICEF Punjab / PAIMAN)

6- جو نڈوائفیس سرکاری اور فجی اواروں میں کام کررہی ہیں اُن کے لئے 3 منٹے کے دیفر پیٹر کورش شروع ہو چکے ہیں اب تک 6 کورس دیئے جا چکے ہیں۔ ماری 2007 تک 400 نڈواکفوں کو بیہ مواقع فراہم کے جا کس گے۔

7 - اردومیں شروفری کی ایک آسان اور مناسب کتاب دستیاب ہوگئی ہے۔

(Women's Health Forum)

8- ڈوفری کی مہارات کا مملی ریکارڈر کھنے کے لئے کتا بچہ تیار کیا جاچکا ہے۔ 9- صوبہ سند مد اور صوبہ پنجا ب میں ندوفری کی تعلیم کا تجزید کیا گیاہے (UNICEF / CONTECH INTERNATIONAL)

10 - صوبہ پنجاب نے بہت سے شرکاء کی مدد سے اپٹی ٹدوفری کی اساتذہ کے لئے خاص ٹریڈنگ کا اہتمام کیا ہے۔ تا کہ وہ نومبر 2006 میں شروع ہونے والے بنیا دی ٹدوفری کے نصاب کو بہتر طریقے سے بڑھا سکیس۔

11- اکتو بر2006 میں DFID کی مالی مدواور حکومت پاکتان کے وسائل سے اربوں روپ کے ایک پر وجیکت کا اعلان جواہے جو ماؤں اور بچوں کی صحت کے لئے کام کرے گا۔ اور اُس کے تحت دس بزار کمیونٹی ٹدوائفیس تیار کی جا کمیں گی۔

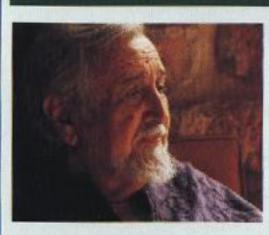
12-UNFPA کی تروی چوتھائی میں ایک کا نفرنس منعقد کرر ہاہے جس میں تربیت یافتہ معتقد کر ہاہے جس میں تربیت یافتہ معت کے کارکنوں کے کردار پرمباحظ ہوں گے۔ جس میں ندوائف ایک بنیادی کارکن ہے۔ 13-ندوفری ایشن آف یا کستان (MAP) وجود میں آپھی ہے۔ اور ان تمام اداروں کے ساتھ میں کردی ہے۔ جوندوفری کی تعلیم اور خد مات کے لئے کام کرد ہے ہیں۔

14-میپ(MAP)، پاکتان میں ماہران امراض نسواں کی سوسائٹ (SOGP) کے یا جی تعاون سے دو پر دجیکٹ پر کام کرر ہی ہے۔

15 - لیڈی وَفرن میں الکراچی کے اندر ایک عارت زیر تھیر ہے جوخاص طور پریڈوفری اسکول کی ضروریات کے مطابق بنائی جارتی ہے۔

مسعلميدفل

مڈوفری کے مددگاروحامی



ار دشیر کاؤس جی کی مالی امداد اور اُن کی

زر گیر انی لیڈی ڈفرن ہیں تال کراچی میں
شدوفری اسکول کی عمارت زر تفییر ہے۔
بیا پٹی نوعیت کی پہلی عمارت ہے۔ جو
خاص طور پر مدوفر کی اسکول کے لئے بنا کی
جاری ہے۔

مدُوا كُفْ كَاعالَى ون 2006

مثه وفرى كاعالمي تاريخي پس منظر

ی و فری کافن اٹنا ہی قدیم ہے جتنی انسان کی نسل - روز اُزل سے زیگی کے وقت عورت کوسہارے اور مدد کی ضرورت پوری کرنے والی ہر اُستی اس فن کو استعمال کرتی رہی ہے۔ مدوا نف کے وجود کا سب سے پہلاتھ میری ذکر بائبل اور قرآن پاک بیس ان دو بدوا کفوں کے حوالے سے متناہے جبوں نے بادشاہ فرعون کی تھم عدو تی کر کے ایک بیچ کو مارنے کی بجائے تو کری بیس ڈال کر دریائے نیل بیس بہادیا تھا۔ اُس بیچ کو و نیا حضرت موئی کے نام سے پہلائی ہے۔

یْدوفری کی تر تی کاسفرطو میل اور محضن تقامیه خدمات صرف مورت مهبیا کرسکتی تھی اُس وقت خوا تیمن ڈاکٹر کا وجو دنییں تقااور مرد ڈاکٹر سے زیچگی کروانا معیوب مجھا جاتا تھا۔

تاریخ شاہد ہے کہ اُس دور میں نامور مرد ڈاکٹر ول نے پڑواکفوں سے بع چھ بع چھ کی جھر کا Obstetrics پر کتا ہیں لکھ ڈالیس حالانکہ خود بھی ایک بھی زیگل اپنے ہاتھوں سے نہیں کی تھی ۔ گر کسی بھی ڈاکٹر نے پر کتا ہیں لکھ ڈالیس حالانکہ خود بھی ایک بھی زیگل اپنے ہاتھوں سے نہیں کی تھی ۔ گر کسی بھی ڈاکٹر نے پڑواکفوں کوخراج شخسین نہیں دیا۔

سویڈن پہلا ملک تفاجس نے اڑھائی سوسال پہلے ندوائف کی تربیت پر زور دیا۔اور تربیت یا فتہ ٹروائف کی وجہے سویڈن ٹل ایک سوسال کے اعدر ماؤں کی اموات و و تبائی کم ہوگئیں۔اُس وقت نہ antibiotics تھے۔ نہ خون کی منتقلی کا نظام نہ بیز پیئرین سیکھین کی ابتدا۔ اور نہ ہی وافر مالی سہایتس کیونکہ اُس وقت سویڈن ایک فریب ملک تھا۔

بقیہ یور پی ممالک نے سویڈن سے مدولی۔ اور ماؤں کی شرح اموات بیس کی کرلی۔ لیکن امریکہ کے ڈاکٹروک نے میں اس کے داکارکردیا۔ ان کو ماؤں کی اموات کم کرنے بیس سوسال سے زیادہ گئے۔ بیسویں صدی بیس بالآخرامریکہ نے بھی ٹہ وائف کی اہمیت کوتتالیم کرلیا۔

باكتان من بية كاى آستداً ستدا في مراب اس كى كو پوراكرنے كى بحر پوركوشفيل جارى إلى-

ٹروا نف کیوں بوری دنیا میں صحت کی ایک ضروری اور محفوظ کارکن مجھی جاتی ہے

- وہ جورتوں کے ساتھ اُن کر حمل اور زیگلی کو تھو الدیا سکتی ہے۔ - وہ عام طور پر جہاں کام کرتی ہے وہیں رہتی ہے جورتیں اسکو جائتی ہیں۔ اور اٹیش اس پرااحتا وہ وقتا ہے۔ - ڈاکٹر یا کئی ادارہ میں کام کرنے والے افراد کے مقابلہ میں نے واکف ٹبیٹاڑیا وہ ووقت حاملہ کے ساتھ گذارتی ہے۔ وہ جورت کی ضروریات کو اچھی طرح تر بھی گئی ہے اور خطرہ کی علامات پر واقت و کچھ کر پچھان کئی ہے۔ - وہ چو تکہ جورت ہے اس لئے جورتیں اس کے ساتھ زیادہ کھیل کر بات چیت کر مکتی ہیں۔ - نے والف کی فیس ڈاکٹر اور ہیتال کی آبست کم ہوتی ہے۔ - عام Communities میں عوماً صرف نے والک می محورتوں کے لئے دستیاب ہوتی ہے۔

ٹروفری کی پیش رفت میں قو می ادارہ برائے ماں ونوزائیدہ کی صحت (NCMNH) کا اہم کردار

NCMNH ایک واحداوارہ ہے جو1994 ہے ندوفری کی ارتقاء کے لئے کام کردہا ہے اس اوارے نے:

-ریسری کے ذریعے پارونری کی تعلیم کی کمزوریوں کو تکھ عام پر لا کر بیر ثابت کر دیا کہ جب تک ٹروائف کو پیشہ درائے میبارت سے کیس نہیں کیا جائے گاماؤں کی شرح اسوات کم ہونا ناممکن ہے۔ - ڈاکٹروں اور ٹروائفوں کو بیکجا کر کے ہاجمی مفاصت کا ماحول پیدا کیا۔ - ٹروائفوں کی پشت پناتی کے لئے اُن کی کوئی پیشہ ورائے تیلیم نیس نفی کمیٹی کی کا وشوں سے ٹروفری الیموی ایشن آف یا کستان قائم ہوئی۔

- كينى كيمبران برقدم پيدوفري كارتقاء كے ليے كوشال إلى -

ماؤں کی جانیں بچانے کے لئے ڈاکٹروں اور فدوا کفول کی مشتر کہ جدوجہد

• ماہران امراض نسوال اور ثدوا تفول کی تظیموں کا آیک مشتر کدر وجیکٹ PATH
کی عدو سے چلایا جارہا ہے جس میں خون کے نسیاع سے ہوتے والی ماؤل کی اموات کورو کئے کے لئے کام ہورہا ہے۔

• ایک دوسرا پر وجیکٹ ای شراکت ہے FIGO کی مدد نے شروع کیا جارہا ہے جس بین اُصد کے علاقے میں مقامی لوگوں کے ساتھول کر ماؤں اور تو زائیدہ کی اموات کی شرح کو کم کرنے کے لئے کام کیا جائے گا۔

يروفيسرصادقة جعفري

NCMNHAWSLETTER

The tradition of celebrating The International Day of the Midwife (IDM) started by International Confederation of Midwives in 1992. In Pakistan it was started by the First Lady of Pakistan in 2002



IDM ISLAMABAD - 2002

Begum Sehba Musharraf, The First Lady of Pakistan Lighting the Candle on the Occasion of IDM, Symbolizing the "Light At End Of The Tunnel Of Maternal Death"



IDM LAHORE - 2005
Principal Fatima Jinnah Medical College inaugurating the IDM Lahore.



IDM KARACHI - 2005



IDM KARACHI - 2004
Zofen Ibrahim getting an award for best media coverage on maternal health issues.
(Collaboration UNFPA)



IDM LAHORE - 2005
Audience at the inaugurating ceremony of IDM Lahore.
(Collaboration UNICEF)



IDM DECHAWAR 2005