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Prevention of Postpartum  
Hemorrhage Initiative

# USAID/BASICS/POPPHI NEWBORN INDICATOR PROFILES



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USAID/BASICS (Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival) is a global project to assist developing countries in reducing infant and child mortality through the implementation of proven health interventions. BASICS is funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (contract no. GHA-I-00-04-00002-00) and implemented by the Partnership for Child Health Care, Inc., comprised of the Academy for Educational Development, John Snow, Inc., and Management Sciences for Health. Subcontractors include the Manoff Group, Inc., the Program for Appropriate Technology in Health, and Save the Children Federation, Inc.

The Prevention of Postpartum Hemorrhage Initiative (POPPHI) is a USAID-funded, five-year project focusing on the reduction of postpartum hemorrhage, the single most important cause of maternal deaths worldwide. The POPPHI project is led by PATH and includes four partners: RTI International, EngenderHealth, the International Federation of Gynaecology and Obstetrics (FIGO), and the International Confederation of Midwives (ICM).

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This publication is one in a series that make up the USAID/BASICS Newborn Health tool kit. The tool kit comprises:

- Reference Manual
- Technical Presentations
- Facilitator's Guide
- Participant's Notebook
- Clinical Logbook
- Tools for Monitoring and Evaluation



Expected Outcome	Indicator	Definition	Method of Data Collection	Data Source	Frequency & Timing of Data Collection	Comments, Challenges, etc.
<p>3. 2 countries show an increase in the proportion of deliveries with a skilled birth attendant *</p>	<p>Percent of deliveries with a skilled birth attendant.</p>	<p><i>Numerator:</i> Number of deliveries with a skilled birth attendant during the previous 12 months.  <i>Denominator:</i> Total number of deliveries during the previous 12 months; (or if using HMIS records, the total expected live births during the previous 12 months).</p>	<p>Household survey</p> <p>Record review</p>	<p>BASICS surveys; DHS data; Other survey data sources</p> <p>HMIS records</p>	<p>Baseline and endline; annually if possible</p>	<p>Challenge: Financial, HR, and opportunity costs</p> <p>Potential to collect other TFA data</p> <p>P. 73 (Measure guide)</p> <p>Definition of skilled birth attendant: see Guidelines for the Prevention of Postpartum Hemorrhage, WHO, Geneva, October 2006.</p> <p>Does not address quality of care as all so called skilled birth attendants may not be competent</p>

Expected Outcome	Indicator	Definition	Method of Data Collection	Data Source	Frequency & Timing of Data Collection	Comments, Challenges, etc.
4. 3 countries show an increase in the proportion of newborns who receive thermal protection immediately after birth *	Percent of newborns who receive thermal protection immediately after birth.	<p>One of three components of essential newborn care.</p> <p><i>Numerator:</i> Number of newborns receiving thermal protection immediately after birth in the previous 6 months.</p> <p><i>Denominator:</i> Total number of deliveries in the previous 6 months.</p> <p>“Immediately” is within the first 6 hours.</p> <p>“Thermal protection” is a) dried &amp; wrapped with cloth/blanket or placed in skin to skin contact instead of letting rest on floor until cord cut or placenta delivered; b) head is covered; c) not bathed for at least 6 hours after birth.</p>	<p>Household survey</p> <p>Observations</p>	<p>BASICS surveys; DHS data; Other survey data sources</p>	Baseline and endline; annually if possible	<p>Challenge: Financial, HR, and opportunity costs</p> <p>Potential to collect other TFA data</p> <p>P. 79 (Measure guide)</p>
5. 3 countries show an increase in the proportion of newborns whose cord was cut with a clean/sterile instrument *	Percent of children less than 6 months old whose cord was cut with a clean/sterile instrument at delivery.	<p>One of three components of essential newborn care.</p> <p><i>Numerator:</i> Number of children less than 6 months old whose cord was cut with a clean/sterile instrument at delivery.</p> <p><i>Denominator:</i> Total number of children less than 6 months old.</p>	<p>Household survey</p> <p>Record review</p>	<p>BASICS surveys; DHS data; Other survey data sources</p> <p>HMIS, TBA, CHW records</p>	Baseline and endline; annually if possible	<p>Challenge: Financial, HR, and opportunity costs</p> <p>Potential to collect other TFA data</p> <p>NCHH I-5 (Maternal &amp; Newborn Standards &amp; Indicators Compendium)</p>

Expected Outcome	Indicator	Definition	Method of Data Collection	Data Source	Frequency & Timing of Data Collection	Comments, Challenges, etc.
<b>6 (also 5.4.)</b> 3 countries show an increase in the proportion of infants breastfed within 1 hour of delivery. *	Percent of infants less than 12 months of age who were put to the breast within one hour of delivery.	This indicator measures whether mothers in the population and/or in health facilities initiate early breastfeeding. It is also one of three components of essential newborn care. <i>Numerator:</i> Number of infants less than 12 months of age who were put to the breast within one hour of delivery. <i>Denominator:</i> Total number of infants less than 12 months of age.	Household survey	BASICS surveys; DHS data; Other survey data sources	Baseline and endline; annually if possible	Challenge: Financial, HR, and opportunity costs  Potential to collect other TFA data  P. 327 (Measure guide)
<b>7. 2</b> countries show an increase in the proportion of infants who did not receive pre-lacteal feeds	Percent of infants less than 12 month of age who did not receive pre-lacteal feeds within the first 3 days of life.	<i>Numerator:</i> Number of infants less than 12 months of age who did not receive pre-lacteal feeds within the first 3 days of life. <i>Denominator:</i> Total number of infants less than 12 months of age.	Household survey	BASICS surveys; DHS data; Other survey data sources	Baseline and endline; annually if possible	Challenge: Financial, HR, and opportunity costs  Potential to collect other TFA data

Expected Outcome	Indicator	Definition	Method of Data Collection	Data Source	Frequency & Timing of Data Collection	Comments, Challenges, etc.
<p>8. 2 countries show an increase in the proportion of newborn babies with danger signs who were taken to an appropriate care provider/facility</p>	<p>Percent of infants with danger signs who were taken to an appropriate care provider/facility within the first four weeks after delivery.</p>	<p><i>Numerator:</i> Number of newborns who exhibited danger signs that were taken to an appropriate care provider/facility.  <i>Denominator:</i> Total number of newborns who exhibited danger signs.</p> <p>Danger signs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Breathing difficulty, irregular or fast (&gt; 60 breaths per minute)</li> <li>• Feeding poorly (less than half of usual consumption)</li> <li>• Jaundice, pallor, bleeding</li> <li>• Convulsion, spasm, jitters</li> <li>• Fever temperature greater than 38oC or low temperature less than 36o C</li> <li>• Vomiting green, no stool in 24 hours of life, swollen abdomen</li> </ul>	<p>Household survey</p>	<p>BASICS surveys; DHS data; Other survey data sources</p>	<p>Baseline and endline; annually if possible</p>	<p>Challenge: Financial, HR, and opportunity costs</p> <p>Potential to collect other TFA data</p>
<p>9. Two countries show an increase in the proportion of neonatal infections treated appropriately *</p>	<p>Percent of suspected neonatal infections treated with antibiotics by trained providers.</p>	<p><i>Numerator:</i> Number of newborns identified as having possible infection who receive antibiotic treatment from a trained provider.  <i>Denominator:</i> Number of newborns identified as having possible infection.</p>	<p>Record review</p>	<p>HMSI, CHW records</p>	<p>Quarterly</p>	

Expected Outcome	Indicator	<i>Definition</i>	Method of Data Collection	Data Source	Frequency & Timing of Data Collection	Comments, Challenges, etc.
<p><b>10.</b> Two countries show an increase in the proportion of newborns that were seen by a skilled provider within 3 days of birth</p>	<p>Percent of infants delivered in the previous 6 months who were seen by a skilled provider within 3 days of birth.</p>	<p><i>Numerator:</i> Number of infants delivered in the previous 6 months who were seen by a skilled provider within 3 days of birth. <i>Denominator:</i> Total number of deliveries in previous 6 months.</p>	<p>Household survey</p> <p>Record review</p>	<p>BASICS surveys; DHS data; Other survey data sources</p> <p>HMIS, CHW records</p>	<p>Quarterly</p>	<p>Can be broken down by place of delivery.</p>

\* USAID Indicators