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Quality Care for Every Child Everywhere  
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**IPA** International  
Pediatric  
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Every Child · Every Age · Everywhere



# Strategies for Newborn Survival from resource limited settings . Experience from Senegal

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# Introduction

- Perinatal health is a very high public health priority;
- It reflects the quality of obstetric and pediatric care offered to our populations;
- It depends on many medical, cultural and socio-economic factors;
- Its improvement is one of the levers for the emergence of our countries and the achievement of the SDGs by 2030.

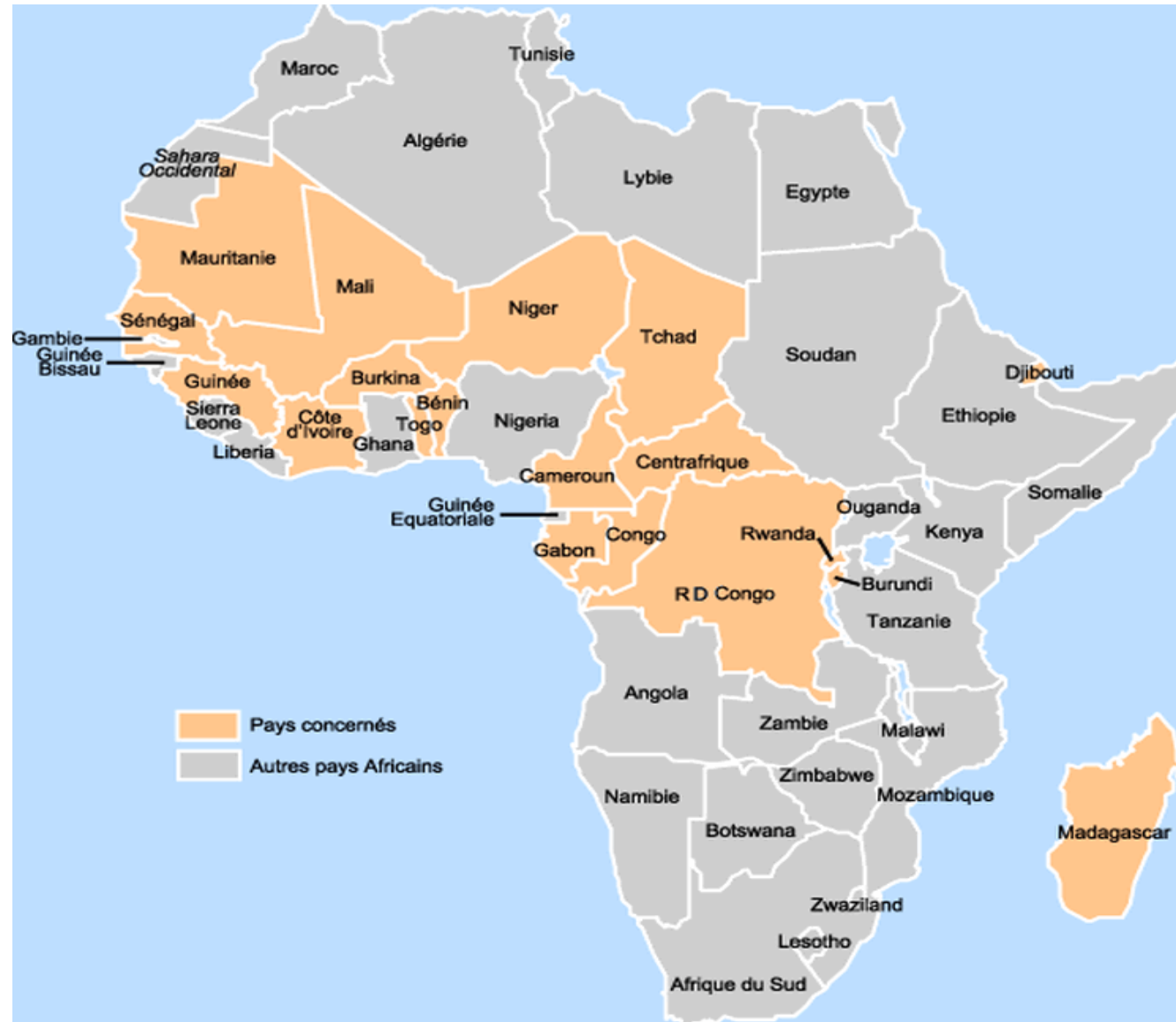
## Targets of SDGs

- **3.1 By 2030**, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to below 70 per 100,000 live births
- **3.2 By 2030**, eliminate preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5, with all countries aiming to **reduce neonatal mortality to no more than 12 per 1,000 live births and child mortality children under 5 to 25 per 1,000 live births at most**; Stillbirth at 12 per 1,000 births at most.





# French- Speaking Sub-Saharan Africa countries in Africa

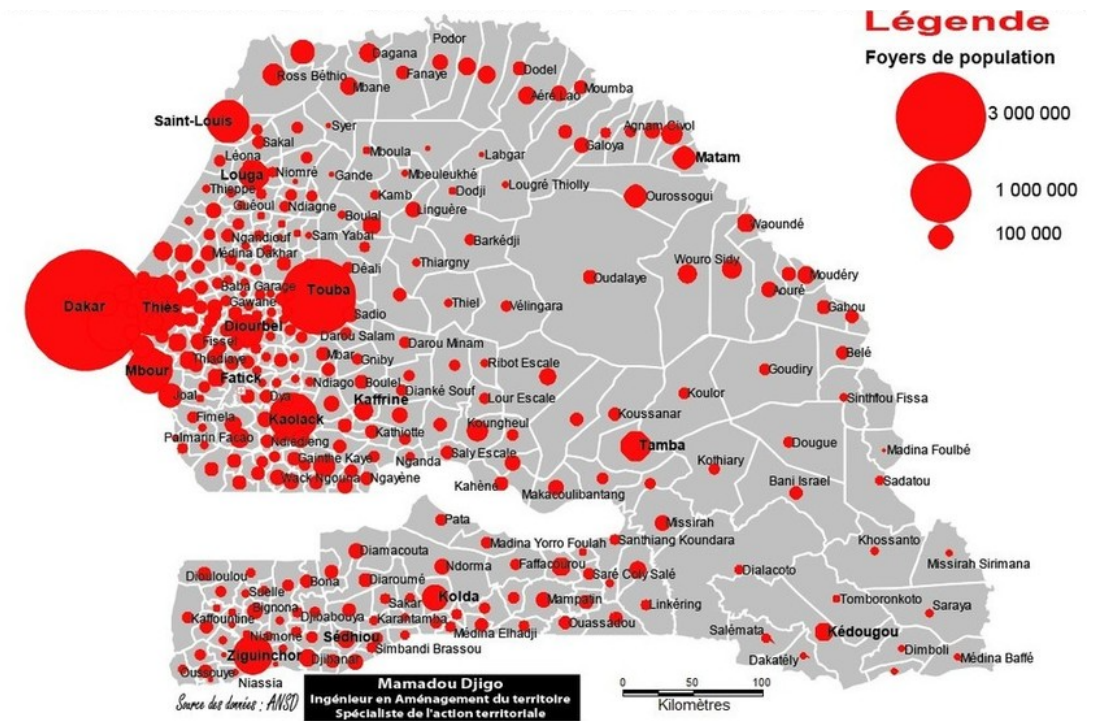


# Sociodemographic aspects of Senegal

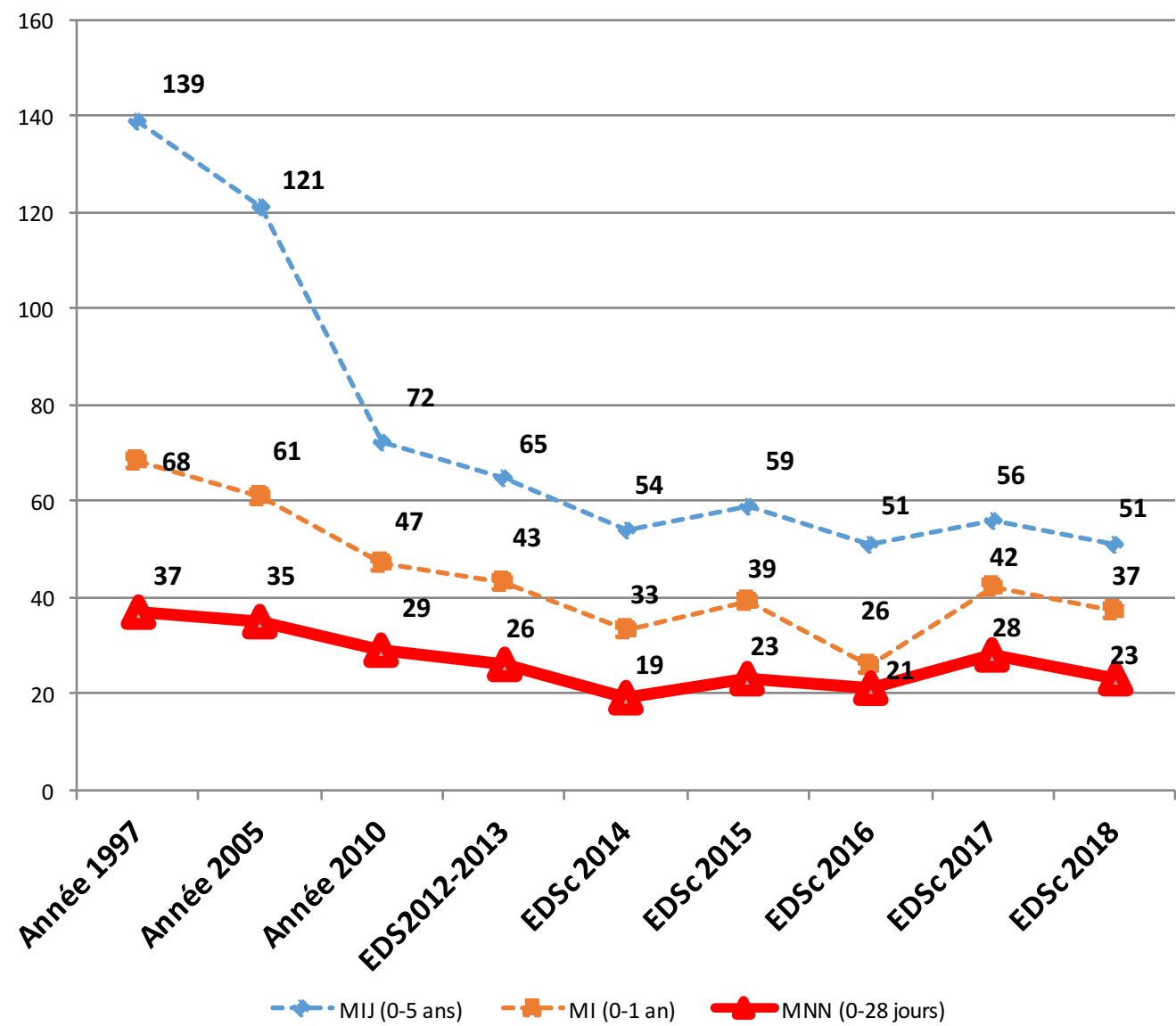
- Population (2022): **17738 795 habitants**
- Sénégal: 196.722 square kilometer,
- West african continent;
- North: Mauritania; East: Mali, South: Bissau Guinea Bissau and Guinea Conakry and West side: Atlantic Ocean;
- Birth rate: 35 ‰;
- Urbanization rate: 46,5
- Dakar : 25% of Senegal population



# Sociodemographic aspects of Senegal



# Epidemiology of neonatal mortality in Senegal



## Indicators

Mortality  
rate (EDS c  
2017)

Newborn mortality

28‰

Newborn mortality in  
rural area

30‰

Newborn mortality in  
urban area

25‰

# Newborn survival: Political level

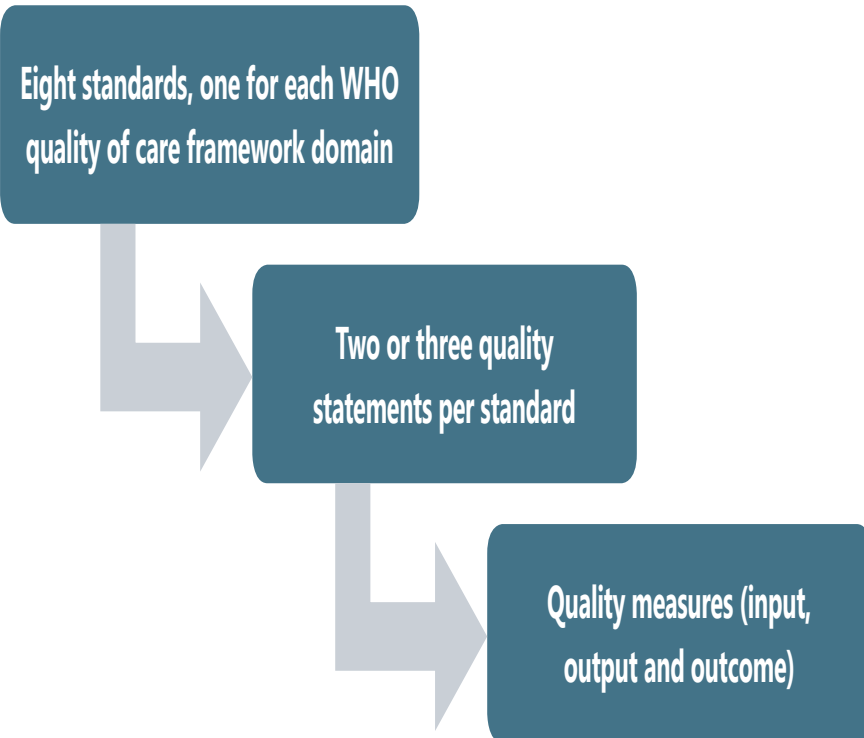
- Emerging Senegal Plan (PSE); with three pillars, including the second pillar, which focuses on "human capital, social protection and sustainable development" National Health and Social Development;
- Plan (PNDSS) 2019-2028; The priority strategic axis is the « Acceleration of the fight against maternal, neonatal and infant-child mortality and morbidity »;
- RMNIAH Strategic Plan (Reproductive, maternal, , newborn, infant and adolescent health);
- Investment case for reducing maternal, neonatal, infant and child, adolescent and youth mortality.

# Newborn survival: Operational level

- Improving qualité of care;
- Capacity building and training;
- Community involvement;
- Organization of newborn care



# Quality of care (WHO)



# To adress.....

## Management of Preterm birth: A priority

Mortality and morbidity of....

- Preterm babies
- Asphyxia
- Sepsis

### Goals to reduce premature deaths and morbidity

1. Primary prevention: addressing risk factors associated with preterm birth;
2. Secondary prevention: reduce the prevalence of complications related to prematurity;
3. Tertiary prevention: properly manage complications related to prematurity.



# Promoting KMC at all level of care

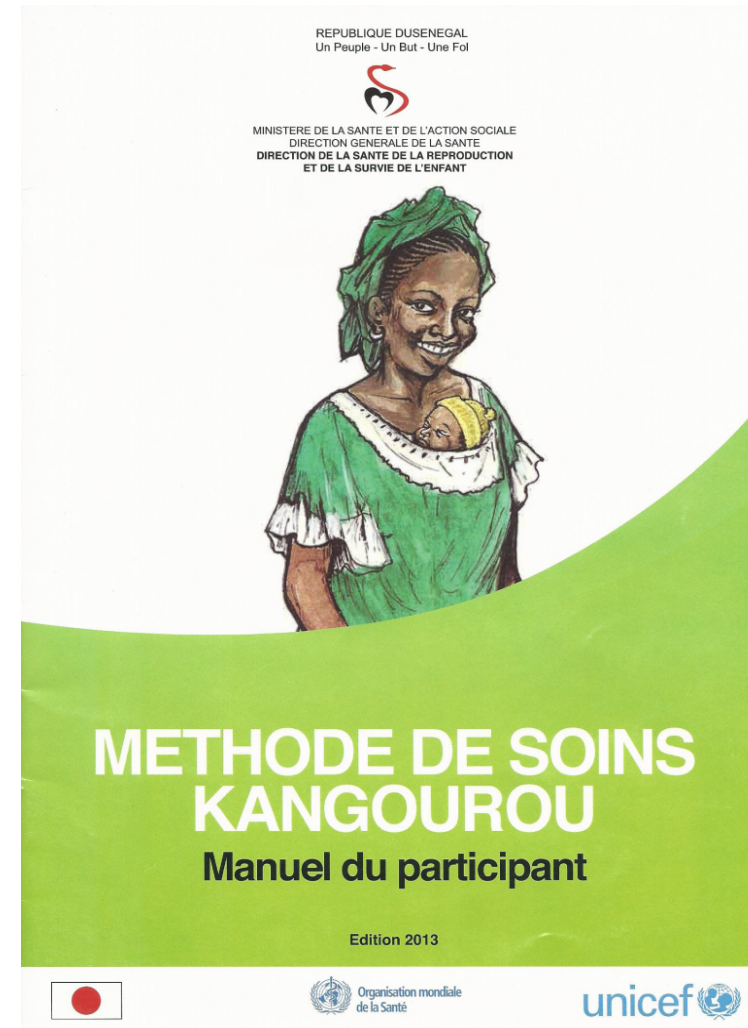
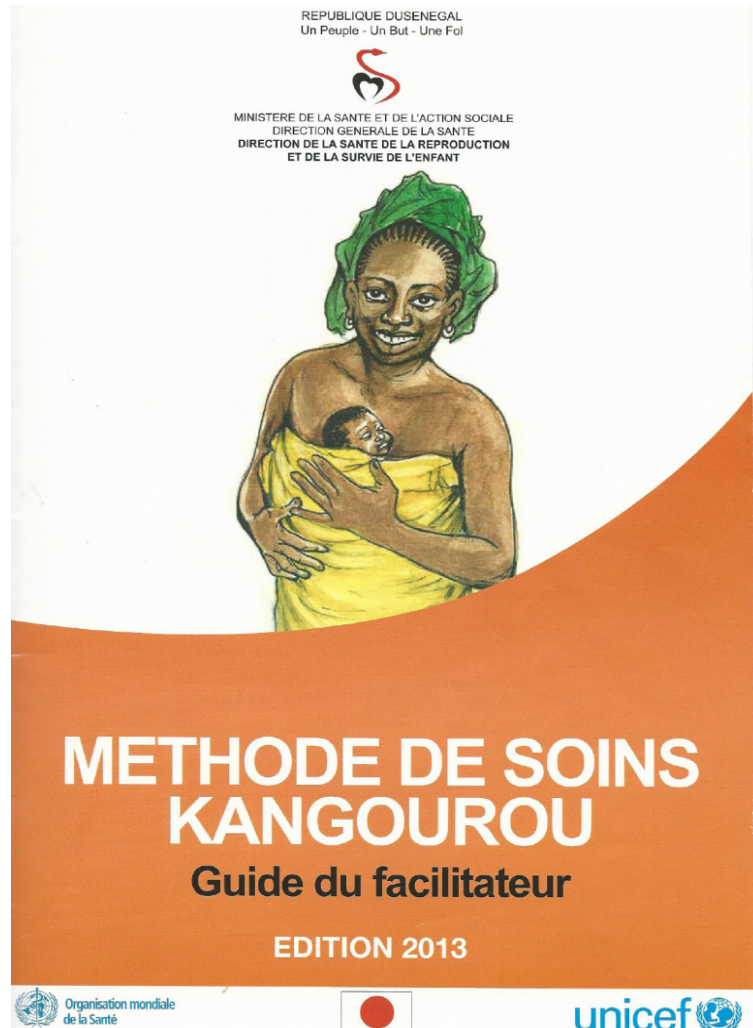
**KMC at Albert Royer Children Hospital-  
Dakar (Tertiary care)**



**KMC in Roi Baudoin District Hospital  
(Secondary care)**



# Training Tools in Senegal

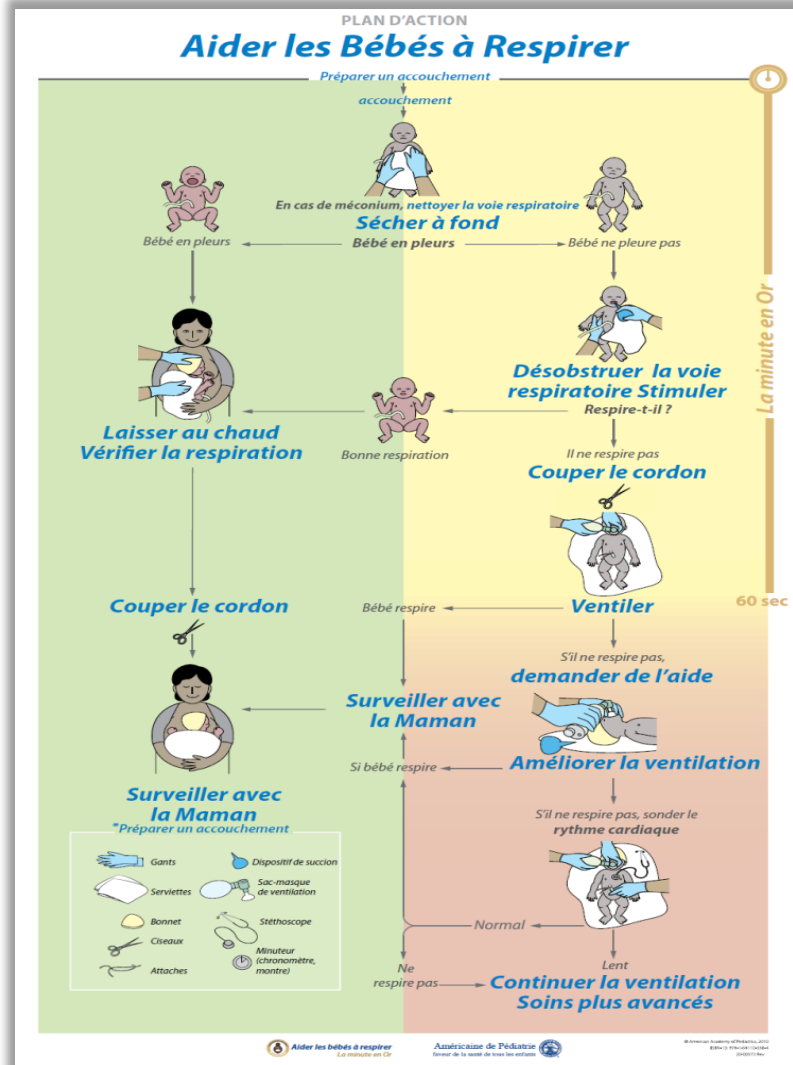




# Management of respiratory distress (special care at reference level)



# Capacity building to address birth Asphyxia





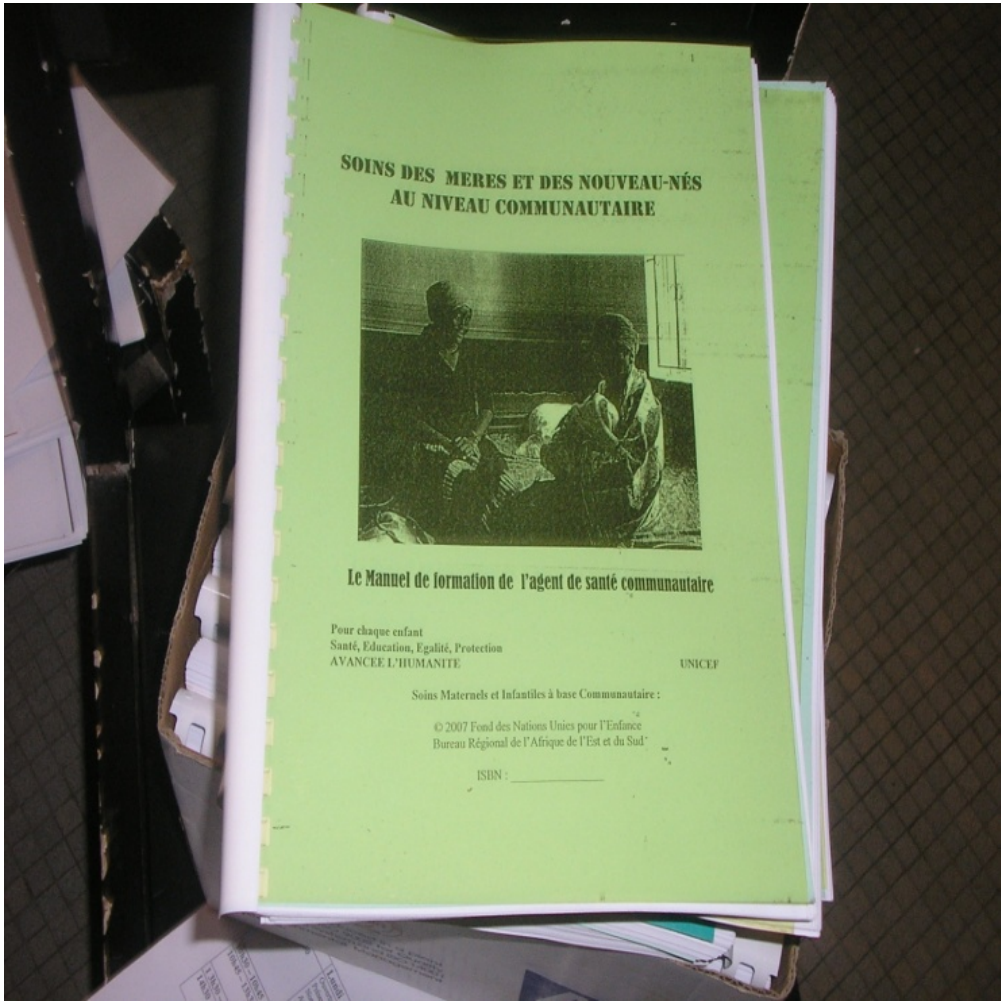
# Link between community and reference level WAHO-OOAS perinatal demonstration center of Guédiawaye (Senegal)

- 1) To improve link between communities and health facilities for safe delivery and newborn survival;
- 2) To improve use of basic newborn cares at home: protection against hypothermia, breastfeeding, eye care, umbilical care, immunization..
- 3) To sensitize for early breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding and diversification









# Organization of newborn care within the framework of perinatal networks

- **Definition of network:** an organized set of several natural or legal persons, dispersed in a given territorial area, with different and complementary skills, acting for a common objective according to shared standards and values, on the basis of voluntary cooperation to improve caring for a community of patients.
- In Cornet B. Enquête pédiatrique sur les réseaux périnataux en France Arch Pediatr 1998;5:939-938



# Objectives of a Perinatal Network

- Ensure a coordinated organization of care for mothers, newborns and children in a given geographical area;
- Ensure capacity building on maternal and child health (training, formative supervision);
- Put in place or strengthen suitable infrastructures for mothers, newborns and children;
- Pool material and human resources within the area;
- Ensure better communication between professionals;
- Inform, involve and support communities;
- Regularly assess professional practices (Perinatal death audit);
- Collect and transmit epidemiological data;
- Improve the maternal, neonatal and child health information system;
- Optimize the referral-counter-referral system;
- Ensure regular supervision of activities;
- Promotion of public-private partnership

# Perinatal Network in Dakar

Geographical area of the network:

4 Departments of Dakar region:

1. Department of Dakar;
2. Department of Pikine
3. Department of Guediawaye
4. Department of Rufisque



# Conclusions and Challenges

- Ressources (Financial and Human);
- Infrastructures;
- Network between Neonatologists;
- Perinatal Network between health centers/Community;
- Sharing best practices