GHANA

Community-Based Distribution of Misoprostol for Prevention of Postpartum Hemorrhage

A Continuum of Care Model in Ghana





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The Setting – Southern Ghana

WHO: Earth Institute, Ghana Health Service & University of Illinois

WHAT: Pilot the "Continuum of Care for the Prevention of Postpartum Hemorrhage"

WHERE: Bonsaaso Millennium Village > Amansie West district > Ashanti

HOW: through 7 primary health clinics serving population of *30,000*

Follow-on grant for scale up in Amansie West and 3 districts in Millennium Village Project's SADA Region



The Facts: Amansie West

Maternal Mortality Ratio 800 vs 380

Home Delivery

70%+ vs 30%

Challenges

- Rural areas
- Limited access to transportation
- Rough terrain, poor roads



THE MODEL — ADVANCE DISTRIBUTION



Key Findings

Increased uterotonic coverage at birth

96 women (14% of 654) used miso correctly at home

Increased facility delivery

80.9% (529 women) had miso yet delivered at a facility

High misoprostol acceptance in community

"We love the drug. It's life saving"

No maternal death recorded during implementation

Challenges for Scale up

- Policy makers are concerned about "misuse" of misoprostol for abortion
- Resources for training and drug procurement are limited and Ghana Health Service has not developed pipeline
- Reliance on midwives for misoprostol access has limitations
- Pilot service delivery environment is not representative

Recommended modifications to the model

- No need for the blood collection drape
- Eliminate drug guarantor and retrieval requirements
- Streamline data collection requirements



Recommended actions to facilitate scale up

Incorporate miso in Ghana Health Service training curricula

Lower level facilities should treat PPH with miso

CHPS compounds could distribute miso

Develop miso packed in for single use (DKT and more)

Conclusion

- Ghana is well poised to expand communitybased misoprostol services to women in other rural communities
- Despite this evidence of a feasible and successful model, scale up to other rural areas is proceeding slowly
- There is pressure on Ghana Health Service to act now



"Why don't we have this life saving drug in our community?"