



international federation of infection control

SAFE CHILDBIRTH SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP

<http://www.theifc.org/sigs5.asp>

Email: safechildbirth@theifc.org

Useful websites

As IFIC's Special Interest Group on safe childbirth gears up to improve the safety of perinatal services, it will be important to understand the work of partners already underway.

Here is a list of more action oriented resources, in order to link the current global strategies to ICP community practitioners. Infection Control staff are recommended to seek out the partners working on these initiatives in their country to explore how they can work together.

UNICEF's State of the World's Children report on maternal and newborn health (<http://www.unicef.org/sowc09/docs/SOWC09-FullReport-EN.pdf>), compiled a list of key partnerships for maternal and newborn health. A theme across partnerships is the need to join work underway in addressing the Millenium Development Goals 4 and 5 on improving maternal and child health. IFIC members interesting in strengthening efforts to prevent perinatal deaths are invited to review the lessons learned and future directions discussed in the online resources of these partners.

Congress of Gynecologists and Obstetricians. October 2009 statement on their role in enhancing maternal and neonatal child health. They have work underway to review essential procedures and include more participation from health care workers. http://www.who.int/pmnch/events/2009/20091007_fbustreo_fig0.pdf

JHPIEGO's Maternal and Child Health

(www.jhpiego.org/scripts/pubs/category_detail.asp?category_id=24)

Saving Newborn Lives is a Save the Children project to improve newborn survival in high-mortality countries. Since its launch in 2000, the initiative has reached more than 20 million mothers and babies with critical health services in 18 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. <http://www.savethechildren.org>

The direct website for **WHO Making pregnancy safer**

(http://www.who.int/making_pregnancy_safer/documents/en)

The Initiative for Maternal Mortality Programme Assessment (IMMPACT) is a global research initiative whose aim is to promote better health for mothers-to-be in developing countries. By carrying out studies of different strategies, and judging their effectiveness and the value for money they represent, IMMPACT aims to improve measurement and the supporting evidence that will help in the assessment of each strategy's potential. <http://www.immpact-international.org>

The Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child health The Partnership is a global health partnership launched in September 2005 and joins the maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH) communities into an alliance of some 300 members to ensure that all women, infants and children not only remain healthy, but thrive. <http://www.who.int/pmnch/about/en> .



The Partnership for Safe motherhood and Newborn Health

www.safemotherhood.org has a list of action oriented resources. It links to other websites and partner organizations.

The White Ribbon Alliance for Safe Motherhood is an international coalition of individuals and organizations formed to promote safe pregnancy and childbirth for all women, with 143 country members. Members of the Alliance take action in their own countries to make this issue a priority for their governments and other international organizations. www.whiteribbonalliance.org

WHO Blood safety (<http://www.who.int/bloodsafety/en>)

WHO/UNFPA/UNICEF/World Bank have a combined initiative. This includes two important programs of UNFPA: 1) Global Program on Reproductive Health Commodity Security and 2) Maternal Health Thematic Fund.

<http://www.unfpa.org/public>

Women Deliver was launched in London in October 2007 to mark the 20th anniversary of global efforts to reduce high rates of maternal and newborn death and disability in the developing world – and to apply the knowledge gained from two decades of study and experience. The initiative aims to reframe maternal health as a basic human right and an integral strategy for achieving just development, reducing poverty and ensuring environmental sustainability. The organizing partner is Family Care International. <http://www.familycareintl.org/en/home>

From the bibliography:

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India 2000: observer statistical handbook. New Delhi: Observer Research Foundation, 2000 www.observerindia.com. IndMed [<http://indmed.nic.in>]

Institute for Healthcare Improvement: How to improve. <http://www.ihl.org/IHI/Topics/Improvement/ImprovementMethods/Howtoimprove>

International Monetary Fund. Debt relief under the heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) initiative: a fact sheet—September, 2004.

<http://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/facts/hipc.htm> (accessed Jan 18, 2005).

Kenya-Ministry of Health, University of Nairobi, and Population Council. Traditional birth attendants in maternal health programmes. The Safe Motherhood Demonstration Project. Safe Motherhood Policy Alert, Number 4, November 2003. Available from: www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/SafeMom_TBA.pdf

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Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV (PMTCT) Training Manual. Cameroon Baptist Convention Health Board (CBCHB) PMTCT Program. Available from: <http://www.womenchildrenhiv.org/pdf/p03-pi/pi-57-00.pdf>

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV: Selection and use of nevirapine. Technical notes. World Health Organization Web site. WHO/HIV AIDS. Available from: www.who.int/hiv/pub/mtct/en/who_hiv_aids_2001.03.pdf



Quality Assurance Project. Quality Assurance in Healthcare.

<http://qaproject.org/methods/resqa.html>

Rosling O, Rosling Rönnlund A, Rosling H. Gapminder. www.gapminder.org
Karolinska Institutet, Division of Global Health, Stockholm Sweden. Gapminder is a non-profit venture promoting sustainable global development and achievement of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals by increased use and understanding of statistics and other information about social, economic and environmental development at local, national and global levels.

Sood S, Chandra U, Mishra P, Neupone S. Measuring the effects of behavior change interventions in Nepal with population-based survey results. Maternal and Neonatal Health John Hopkins Center for Communication Programs; www.mnh.jhpiego.org
<http://www.accesstohealth.org>

Sood S, Chandra U, Mishra P, Neupone S. Measuring the effects of behavior change interventions in Nepal with population-based survey results. Maternal and Neonatal Health John Hopkins Center for Communication Programs; www.mnh.jhpiego.org

Stelling J, O'Brien TF: Whonet 5 Software.

www.who.int/drugresistance/whonetsoftware . WHONET is a Windows-based database software developed for the management of microbiology laboratory data and the analysis of antimicrobial susceptibility test results. The latest edition of WHONET runs on MS Windows (98, 2000/XP) and is multilingual. The languages available in this version are: Bulgarian, Chinese (simplified), English, Estonian, French, German, Greek, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Norwegian (Bokmål and Nynorsk), Portuguese, Russian, Spanish and Thai.

The Healthy Newborn Partnership. Newborn Health Policy and Planning Framework: part one—field test version. <http://www.healthynewborns.org/section/publications>

The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) Web site. Global facts and figures 2006. Available from:

<http://www.unaids.org/en/KnowledgeCentre/HIVData/EpiUpdate/EpiUpdArchive>

The World Bank Group. Data and statistics: country groups.

<http://www.worldbank.org/data/countryclass/classgroups.htm>

UNDP. About the MDGs: basics—what are the Millennium Development Goals?

<http://www.undp.org/mdg/basics.shtml>

United Nations Administrative Committee on Coordination/Subcommittee on Nutrition. Low birth weight: report of a meeting in Dhaka, Bangladesh, 14-17 June 1999. Geneva: ACC/SCN in collaboration with ICCDR,B: 2000.

<http://www.healthynewborns.org/section/tools/research/interventions/lbw>

WHO guidelines on hand hygiene in health care. 1.Hand wash - standards. 2.Hygiene. 3.Cross infection – prevention and control. 4.Patient care - standards. 5.Health facilities - standards. 6.Guidelines. I.World Health Organization. II.World Alliance for Patient Safety. ISBN 978 92 4 159790 6 (NLM classification: WB 300)
http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2009/9789241597906_eng.pdf

With Epi Info™ and a personal computer, epidemiologists and other public health and medical professionals can rapidly develop a questionnaire or form, customize the data entry process, and enter and analyze data. Epidemiologic statistics, tables, graphs, and maps are produced with simple commands such as READ, FREQ, LIST, TABLES, GRAPH, and MAP. Epi Map displays geographic maps with data from Epi Info™. <http://www.cdc.gov/EpiInfo>