

Prioritization of gamechangers in MNCAH and Nutrition

Ranking of global R&D priorities

Mariam Claeson, Global Public Health August 25, 2022



The primary objective of MNCH Scientific and Technical Advisory Group (STAGE)

To identify priority topics and gaps across research, policy and implementation issues, generate consensus on discordant topics, and to improve the implementation of intervention packages in countries such as to advance primary health care within the WHO Universal Health Coverage agenda.

STAGE Criteria for Prioritization of gamechangers in MNCH



- High magnitude of the problem on mortality and/or well-being, holding back progress on MNCAHN related SDG targets.
- Critical gaps in the current global response in evidence, policy, implementation, lack of consensus on strategy, or size of investment
- Possible actions to address the problem with the following characteristics:
 - → Evidence of effectiveness and or cost-effectiveness, or a strong possibility of developing effective actions
 - → High feasibility of implementation at scale, including affordability in low resource settings
 - → Likelihood of a positive impact of the actions on closing inequity gaps



Step 1. Soliciting inputs for prioritization of MNCAHN topics

- What priority issue would do you believe would be transformative or a 'game changer' and would have a large impact on maternal, newborn, child and adolescent mortality and/or well-being?
- Why is this an important topic in MNCAHN? What are the critical gaps in the current global response to the problem/issue?
- How would this issue be addressed? What actions do you believe would be effective in addressing the problem/priority issue; would be feasible to scale up and reduce inequities?



Shortlist for Ranking by MNCH STAGE 2022

- Care in fragile and conflict settings
- 2. Impact of climate change
- 3. Oxygen systems
- Wasting
- 5. Role of networks of care
- 6. Midwifery led continuity of care
- 7. Post neonatal mortality
- 8. Hospital-based newborn care
- 9. Chlorhexidine implementation
- 10. Innovations in maternal care medicine/devices
- 11. Using technology to improve referral links
- 12. Adolescent/child mental health





1. Care in fragile and conflict settings; And Refugee crisis in LMICs with limited resources.

Attention to MNCA health in FCV settings exacerbated during Covid. Require evidence and guidelines for FCV settings; private sector engagement to improve equitable coverage; increased budgetary allocations in countries.





2. Impact of climate change (heat), air pollution on MNCAH and nutrition

Insufficient research focusing on health impacts of climate change and heat on health, especially on MNCAH in low- and middle-income countries. Impact of air pollution (indoor and outdoor) is not well understood.

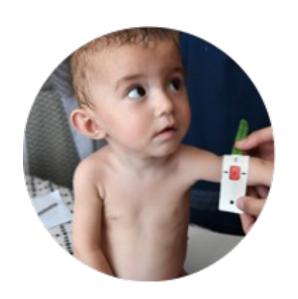




3. Leveraging COVID-19 investments in oxygen systems to benefit MNCH

A time-limited opportunity to leverage a current substantial investment in medical oxygen provision and the proliferation of pulse oximetry for early detection of low levels of oxygen in the blood (hypoxemia).

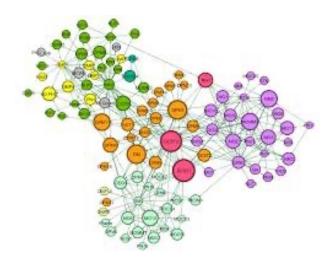




 Use new evidence for guidelines; Harmonizing implementation of guidelines across UN

4. Wasting; Revisiting risk stratification criteria





5. Role of networks of care on MNCH outcomes

- Focus on ways to optimize the use of various types of health workers (midwives, nurses, physicians)
- Staffing models of nurse health workforce in LMICs

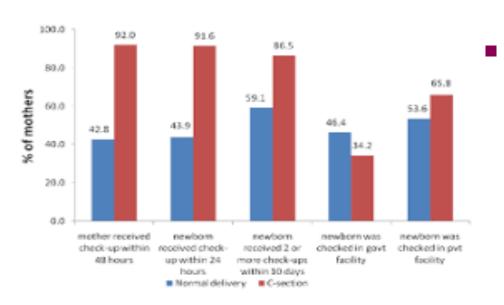




6. Midwifery led continuity of care (MLCC)

 Out of hospital care for pregnancy, birth, and the postpartum period





7. Post neonatal mortality

Post neonatal mortality and factors leading to inequity of resource allocation. Need for analysis of fund flow and require investment in evidence-based approaches.





8. Hospital-based newborn care

Small and Sick
 Newborn Care;
 Embedding
 Kangaroo Mother
 Care and other
 interventions as an
 integral package for
 SSNB.

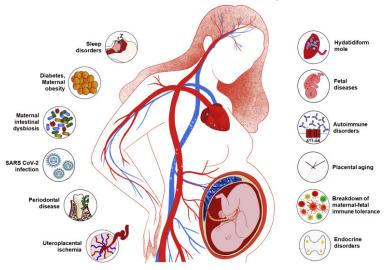




9. Chlorhexidine. Aligning the global community.

Opportunity to review evidence & progression of the intervention and effectiveness. Consolidation of current data and reasoning behind change of guidelines; develop voice & harmonization for UNICEF, WB, GFF





10. Innovations in maternal care both for medicine or devices

In the past 20 years, our understanding of the mechanisms of preeclampsia and eclampsia has changed significantly and there are potential targets for preventing and treating PE/E that could be game-changing





11. Using technology to improve referral links

Communications systems to connect community health workers with the next level of care are needed as well as a systems approach to facility triage.





12. Mental Health -Children andAdolescents

- Covid 19 pandemic has raised the need of mental health services for children and adolescents
- Need for Mental
 Health guidelines for children and adolescents





13. Mental health -- Maternal health

Mental health counseling referrals to address postpartum depression, maternal mental health remains absent from large scale maternal and child health policies, guidelines, initiatives, and programs



Step 2: Ranking of priorities by participants

- 1. Care in fragile and conflict settings
- 2. Impact of climate change
- 3. Oxygen systems
- 4. Wasting
- 5. Role of networks of care
- 6. Midwifery led continuity of care
- 7. Post neonatal mortality
- 8. Hospital-based newborn care
- Chlorhexidine implementation\
- 10. Innovations in maternal care medicine/devices
- 11. Using technology to improve referral links
- 12. Adolescent/child mental health

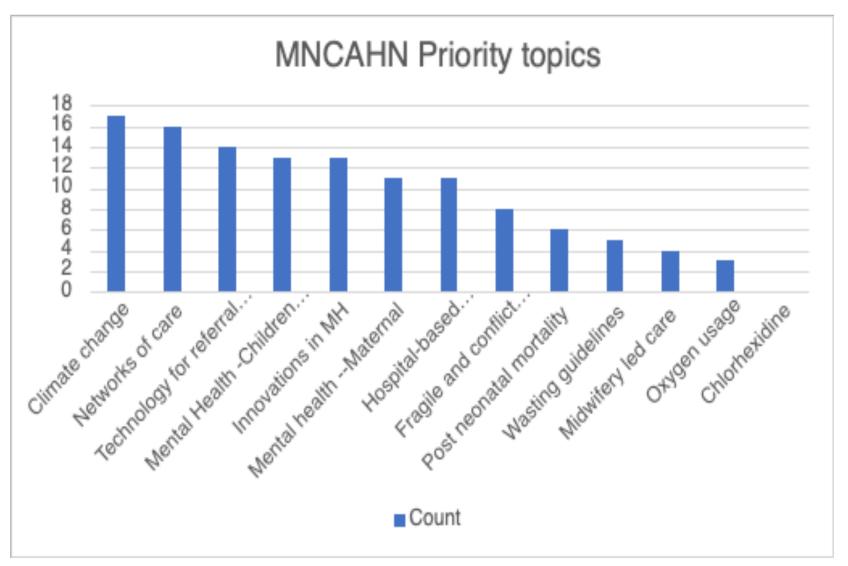


Ranking of global MNCAHN priorities by KI

GO TO www.menti.com

Enter: 32230676







And the winner is...

- Climate change
- Networks of care
- Technology for referral links
- Mental health children/adolescents
- Innovations in MNCH





How aligned is KI Global Health with global R&D priority challenges?