

# ANNE LYDIAH KABIMBA

PhD

MIDWIFERY SPECIALIST

# CICIAMS XX WORLD CONGRESS

## TOPIC:

Role of Nurses and Midwives in Ensuring Sustainable Public Health Development in the Contemporary World: Global Perspective

## VENUE:

Riverside Majestic Hotel, Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia

**DATE:** 4<sup>TH</sup> to 7<sup>TH</sup> September 2018

# INTRODUCTION

- The role of Nurses and Midwives in public health dates back to historical, Biblical and political contexts.
- The role starts well before conception and continues through the individual woman's life span, families and communities.
- This is a calling and unique service.

# KEY TERMS

- A Midwife
- A Nurse
- A Nurse/Midwife
- Public Health
- Sustainable health development
- Contemporary world

## Ct'

- Public health Nursing- population oriented practice
- Requires knowledge, competencies and skills
- The role extends beyond the sick and includes advocacy, community organization, health education, political, economic and social reforms and collaborations.
- Embraces multidisciplinary care

## P/ HEALTH DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

- Life expectancy and mortality rates (Africa-SSA < 55 yrs, UK-81.5YRS)
- Child mortality (Low income-40%, high income-1%); reduce mortality- SDG 4
- SSA- 129/1000 deaths < 5yrs (1/8)
- Southern Asia; 69/1000 deaths - (1/14)

## CT'

- Afghanistan-112.8/1000,(1/10)
- South Sudan- 64.8/1000
  
- LE: at birth, F/M, SBs, NNMR, infant/under 5, adult MR
  
- Chronic diseases visa vie the use of services

## ct

- Reduction of air pollution – reduce RTI, Cardiac Diseases, chronic chest infections
- Reduction of noise – ear conditions
- Change in disease patterns; Diseases- HIV/AIDS, Malaria(WHO, 2015)
- WHO Statistical information systems
  - global health council
  - UNICEF, UNDP, UHC



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- Guided health policies in respective states
- Global health: measuring the health status of the people and communities
- Gaining insight into the quality of health care

## Ct'

- Maternal health (85% globally; SSA & Southern Asia), MDG 5;
- Reduction neonatal/infant morbidity and mortality – save the children
- Develop a flexible health system

## Other indicators

- socially/mentally articulate health workers
- Working Health systems, viable health determinants
- Advocacy, effective communication network, change agents, policy makers
- Quality and equitable maternal health

# NURSE/MIDWIFE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Today, Nurses and Midwives:

- Provide care with a public health and population focus (CHN).
- Are experts in holistic care.
- Identify health needs and problems and respond appropriately.
- Support 'populations' of all ages with different needs and expectations

## Components of Public Health N/M

- Adapting and adopting the Intervention Strategies within setups
- Evidence-based Nursing and Midwifery practice is mandatory – critical thinking and reasoning must supercede hands-on
- Improving and protecting the public's health and integrity - research

# The Domains of Public Health

- **Improving determinants of health:** counteract factors that affect health, wellbeing and health inequalities
- **Health improvement:** Help People to live healthy lifestyles, make healthy choices and reduce health inequalities
- **Health protection:** protect vulnerable populations from accidents and threats.

# NURSES/MIDWIVES AS CHANGE AGENTS

## The Nurse/Midwife:

- Assesses, Diagnoses and investigates health problems and hazards in the community
- Looks for the change, monitors health status to identify emerging community health problems
- Evaluates effectiveness, accessibility, and quality individual, family and community-based health services and institutes possible changes

# Media

Nursing and midwifery :

- Role of media
- Community management
- Using media to develop strategies
- Social media



# Technology

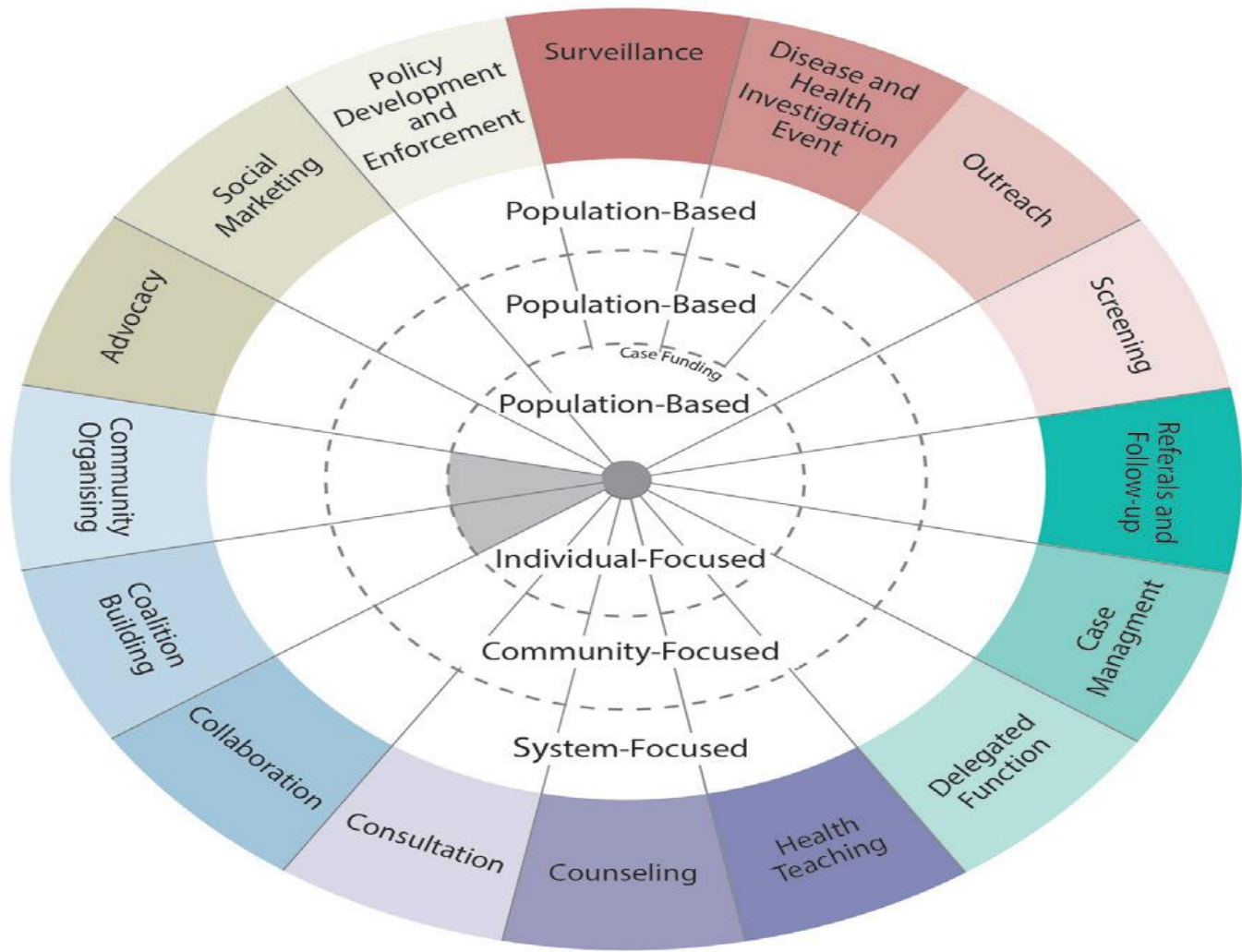
- In developing countries; effects
- In developed countries; pros and cons
- Use of CTG, ultrasound scans – intrauterine sex and malformation identification
- Use of Dopplers visa vie fetoscopes

# Dialogue

- Interdisciplinary
- Family and Community
- The sick and vulnerable in the homes and communities.
- Home visits

# Religion

- Beliefs and practices
- Health seeking behavior
- Religious barriers
- Catholic nurses' contribution along other groups; medics and paramedics





# NURSES/MIDWIVES AS PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATORS

- For sustainable development to occur, health education remains key and central.
- This includes disease awareness, prevention and control and nutrition improvement and health promotion.
- Continuous medical education for nurses.

# Core activities of the Nurse/Midwife

## Individual

- Disease and health protection
- Outreach/Screening
- Assessment of health need
- Referral, follow-up
- Case management/care planning, Health promotion
- Intersectoral Collaboration & Partnership
- Building community capacity
- Advocacy and Social marketing

## Community

- Surveillance
- Disease, investigation of health threats
- Outreach/Screening/Case finding
- Referral and follow-up
- Delegated functions; Health education/Counselling
- Consultation/Collaboration
- Advocacy/capacity building
- Social marketing
- Policy enforcement

# NURSES AND MIDWIVES AS POLICY INFORMERS

- Inform Policy development guidelines and plans based on knowledge, expertise, experience and community efforts.
- Create awareness and empower the community about health issues
- Ensure competent public health care workforce able to deliver primary healthcare services hence driving the development agenda



# NURSES/MIDWIVES AS BEHAVIOR CHANGE ACTIVISTS

- Behavior change is an integral pre-requisite for Sustainable public health development.
- Nurses and Midwives ensure community positive attitude towards problem solving, values and beliefs.
- The public needs to adjust to global climate change by promoting environment friendly atmosphere

# NURSING AND MIDWIFERY PRACTICE AS A STRATEGY TO DEVELOPMENT

- Community Health Nursing, Community mental health nursing, Midwifery-led care, Team/Case Load and Community Obstetric Care cannot be over emphasized as tools to achieving sustainable public health development.

# Collaborations

- WHO
- Government birth and death registration
- Global and local Health systems,
- Surveys and censuses.
- Population Research projects
- Databases maintained by other organizations.

# Collaborations



## Nurses and Midwives' focus

- Compile, generate and analyze health, social and environmental data and inform mother countries.
- Facilitate negotiations of intergovernmental bodies on shared strategies to address emerging local and global challenges
- Advise interested mother Governments on translating policy into tangible programmes to meet the needs of the communities.

## EVIDENCE – BASED PRACTICE

- community participatory Research, embracing innovation and new technology
- community group tutorials and discussions, Joint strategic needs assessment
- Health promotion and prevention as strategies to new public health developments.

# UH/COVERAGE AGENDA

- UHC and Social Determinants of Health,
- Primary Health Care and UHC,
- Essential Health Functions and UHC

How does one coin the three aspects in order to address the implementation activities of the world health systems

# CT'

## Example:

- US, the UHC animated the adoption of the 'Affordable Care Act' (Obamacare)
- Kenya, National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF)
- Other countries' laid down systems



## Conclusion

- The need to embrace Multidisciplinary partnerships with communities, institutions, and policy-makers.
- Academic public health institutes are challenged to invest in research, education, advocacy and service provision.

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SERVE OTHERS

THANK YOU  
SO MUCH

TERIMAKASIH

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