Ultrasound Education and the Global Crisis in Infant and Maternal Mortality





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The story of Jane Doe



- 39 years' old, had given birth to 7 children, 5 were still alive
- She had scant prenatal care
- Experienced 2 episodes of bleeding in the third trimester
- Started bleeding profusely at term

- After a period of observation, Jane's husband decided to take her to the hospital
- Took her 4 hours to get to the hospital
- Admitted in a state of shock
- She received intravenous fluids
- Only 1 unit of blood was available at the hospital for transfusion

- A cesarean section was performed 3 hours later when an obstetrician and an anesthesiologist could be called
- She died during the operation from severe bleeding and heart failure

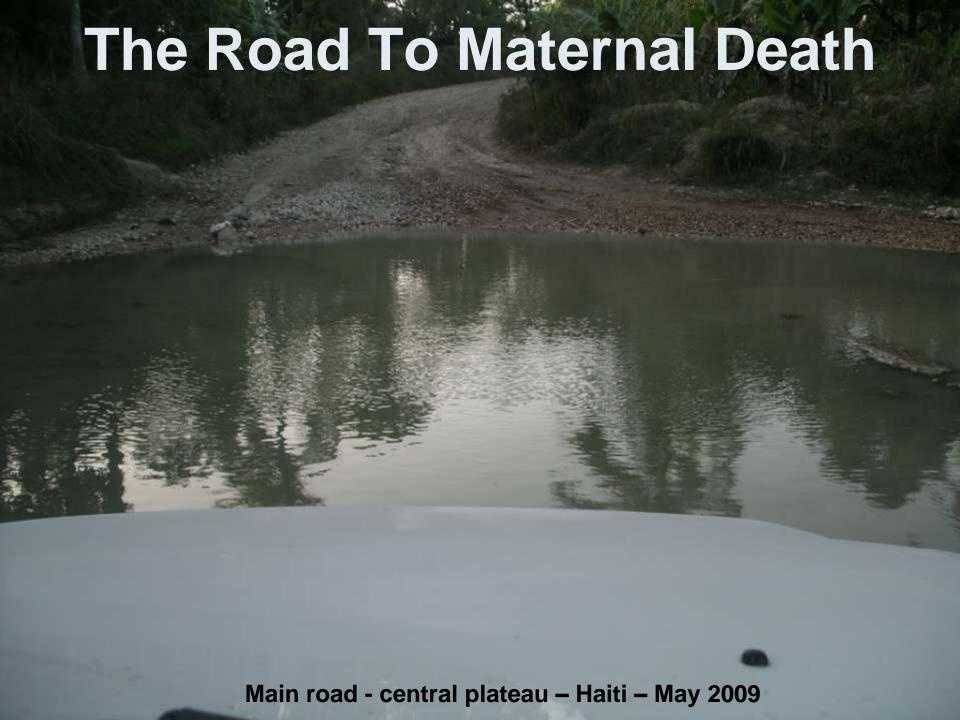
Looking into Jane's personal life:

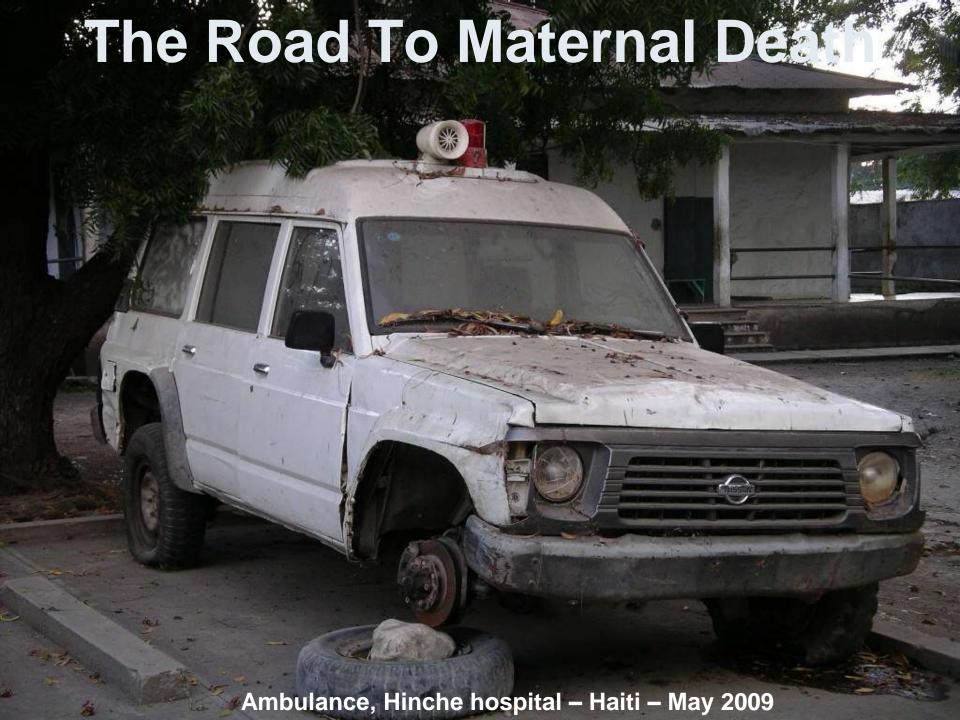
Never had a chance

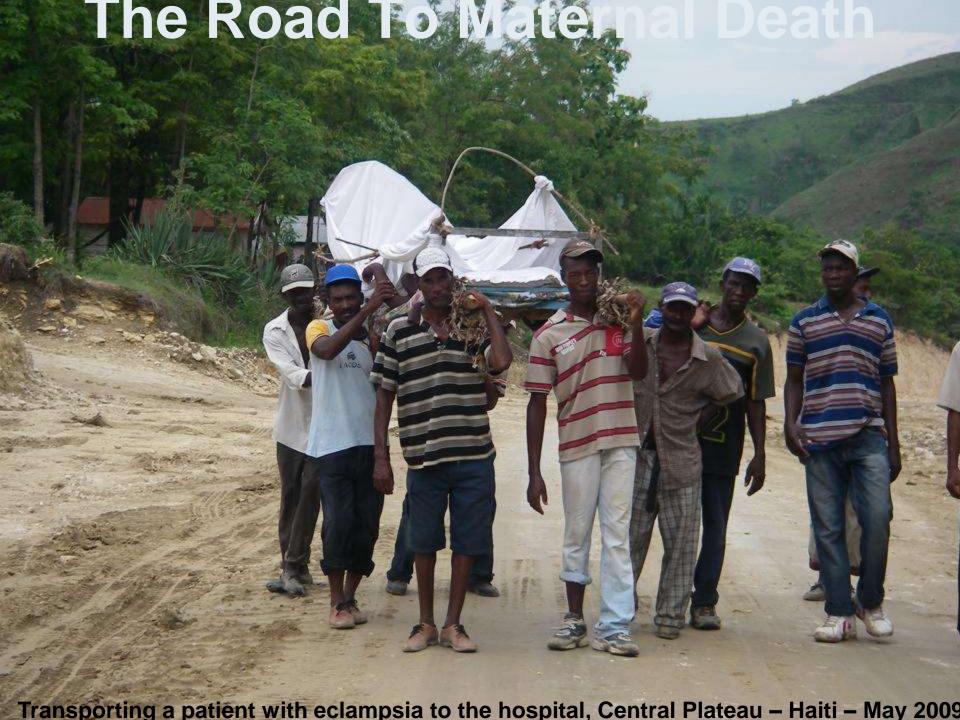
- Illiterate wife of a poor agricultural laborer
- Never used family planning methods
- All her pregnancies were unplanned
- As a child did not have same access to education as her brothers
- Her status in society dependent on her role as a mother

- Delays in deciding to seek care
- Delays in reaching the place of care
- Delays in receiving appropriate treatment at place of care









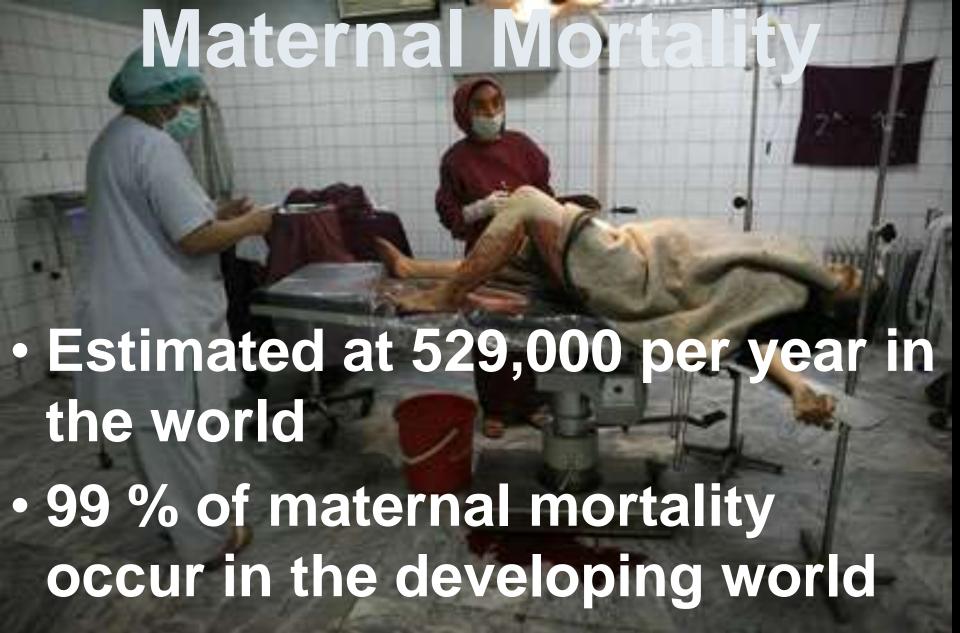
Average Interval to Maternal Death

Untreated Obstetric Condition	Time in hours
Ruptured uterus	24
Antepartum hemorrhage	12
Postpartum hemorrhage	2



 Defined as a death occurring anytime during pregnancy and up to 42 days postpartum

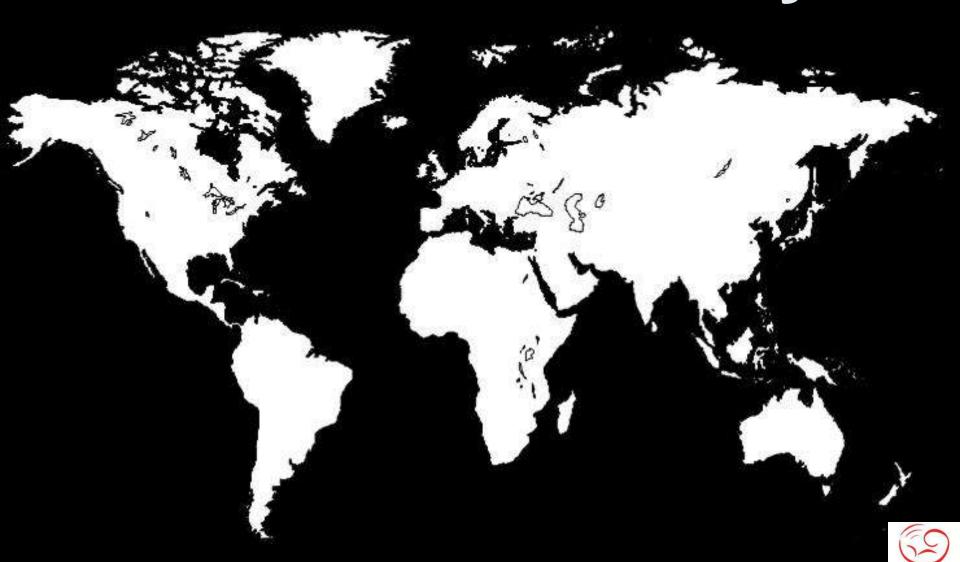




Paula Bronstein

http://blog.gettyimages.com/tag/afghanistan/

WHO report 2005. Make every mother and child count, pp.61-62



 Over 80 % could be prevented through timely interventions proven to be effective and affordable

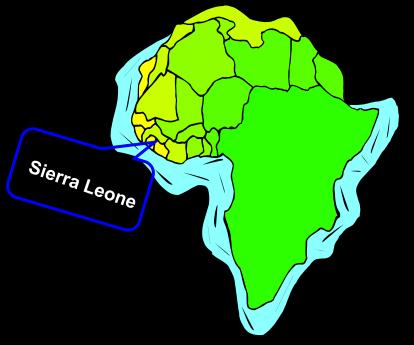


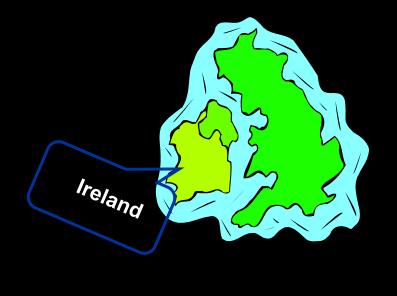
Rates per Country

Country	Maternal mortality
	(per live births)
Sweden	3 / 100,000
USA	11 / 100,000
India	450 / 100,000
Haiti	670 / 100,000
Afghanistan	1800 / 100,000



Lifetime Risk of Dying





1 in 8

1 in 47,600

Giving birth safely is largely a privilege of the rich



Primary causes in developing world

- Hemorrhage: 25 %
- Infections: 15 %
- Eclampsia: 12%



- Obstructed labor: 8 %
- Indirect causes: 20 %





Secondary causes in developing world

- Extreme poverty
- Social injustice
- Lack of healthcare workers
- Discrimination against women
- Corrupt Governments





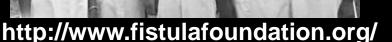
Maternal Morbidity

 Over 300 million women in the developing world currently suffer from short- or long-term illnesses related to pregnancy and childbirth



Maternal Morbidity

- It is estimated that up to 100,000 new cases of fistula develop each year in Africa alone
- Two million women are living with fistulas
- Almost all are due to obstructed labor
- Most are pushed out of society due to personal hygiene
- It is estimated that about 90% of fistula patients have contemplated suicide





ENDPOVERTY2 15 Make it happen MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS



A Gateway to the UN System's Work on the MDGs

Target 1: Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio

- The high risk of dying in pregnancy or childbirth continues unabated in sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia
- Little progress has been made in saving mothers' lives
- Skilled health workers at delivery are key to improving outcomes

Target 2: Achieve universal access to reproductive health

- Antenatal care is on the rise everywhere
- Adolescent fertility is declining slowly
- An unmet need for family planning undermines achievement of several other

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS



End Poverty and Hunger



Universal Education



Gender Equality



Child Health



Maternal Health



Combat HIV/AIDS



Environmental Cra Sustainability



Reducing Maternal Mortality

International consensus

- Skilled attendance at all births
- Basic emergency obstetric care in peripheral units
- Comprehensive emergency obstetric care in referral hospitals
- Rapid transport of women in need of special care



Pregnancy Care in Developing World

- Antenatal care is the most utilized of the maternal services
- Antenatal care should be used as a platform to promote health and ensure safe delivery
- Ultrasound services may play a critical role in this regard



What is the Potential Impact of Ultrasound on Maternal Mortality?

- Hemorrhage
 - Placental abnormalities
 - Retained placenta postpartum

- Ectopic pregnancy

Labor

- Multiple pregnancy
- Abnormal fetal presentation
- Estimating fetal weight
- Obstructed labor



- Perinatal asphyxia
 - Accurate pregnancy dating
 - Diagnosing growth restriction
 - Assessing fetal wellbeing
 - Assessing amniotic fluid volume



- Identifying at-risk pregnancies
- Directing at-risk pregnancies to deliver in a hospital setting
- The use of US in managing obstetrical complications



Impact of Ultrasound Outreach

Goes beyond the ultrasound examination



- Encouraging Prenatal Care
 - Self referral of pregnant patients
 - Improvement in follow-up of care
 - Enhanced compliance with inpatient care



Impact of Outreach

Beyond the ultrasound examination

- Interaction with health care providers
- Understanding health needs
- Protocol development beyond ultrasound
- Ongoing support





ISUOG Login

Login | Register

isuog... International Society of Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology

World Congress

Membership

Journal

Future Meetings & Courses

Education & Training

Clinical Resources

ISUOG Outreach

ISUOG Outreach

Mission

 To promote the education, training and the availability of ultrasound in underserved communities around the world with the goal of improving maternal and perinatal health.



Approach

- ·ISUOG
- US manufacturers
- International organizations
- Local organizations
- Government agencies



What has been done?







Haiti Program

- ISUOG education / training
- •GE US equipment (10 machines)
- Partners in Health local support
- •Three trips; Jan 09, May 09 and Jan 10





Course Components

- Classroom setting power point presentations / pre-posttests
 (3 hrs / day)
- Hands-on scanning 4 stations (4 hrs / day)
- Scanning in front of class 1 station
 (1 hr / day)















Haiti

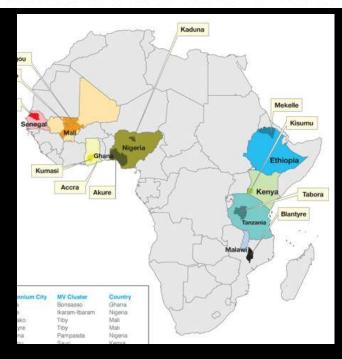
- US equipment operational at antenatal clinics
- Constant contact between trainers and trainees
- Ongoing discussion for full integration of ultrasound in clinical practice and obstetric decision making







Ghana Program



- •ISUOG education / training
- ·Siemens- US equipment (3 machines)
- Physicians for Peace international support
- Millennium Cities Initiative local support
- Metro Health Disctrict local support
- One trip; Sept 10









Somaliland Program

- ISUOG education / training
- Sonosite US equipment (4 machines)
- Doctors Without Borders international support
- Edna Adan Hospital local support
- One trip; Sept 11





Edna Hospital of Somaliland

isuog ISUOG Outreach
Somaliland







MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES









Future Plans Under Considerations



Future trips

- Haiti 5/2011
- Ghana 5/2011
- Congo 9/2011
- Cameroon 12/2011
- Mongolia 2012
- Peru 2012



ISUOG Outreach Tracking Impact

- Pre/post tests
- Competency check lists
- Number of scans
- Number of prenatal visits
- Number of hospital referrals
- New diagnoses
- Healthcare team job satisfaction

What we have learned

- Selection of training sites
- Strong support on the ground
- Government support
- Partnership of various organizations
- Commitment of training team
- Equipment maintenance
- Maintaining contact over time



US Technology



Hand-Carried Ultrasound

Ultrasound systems that reduce risk and expense by providing high-quality imaging when and where it is needed, regardless of the patient's location.



Learn more







Significant focus on technology / equipment development

What is Missing

Focus on education and training



"Women are not dying because of untreatable diseases. They are dying because societies have yet to make the decision that their lives are worth saving"

M F Fathalla, MD,PhD – past president of FIGO



