

Sindh 2018-19



Maternal & Newborn Health

Multiple Indicator
Cluster Surveys

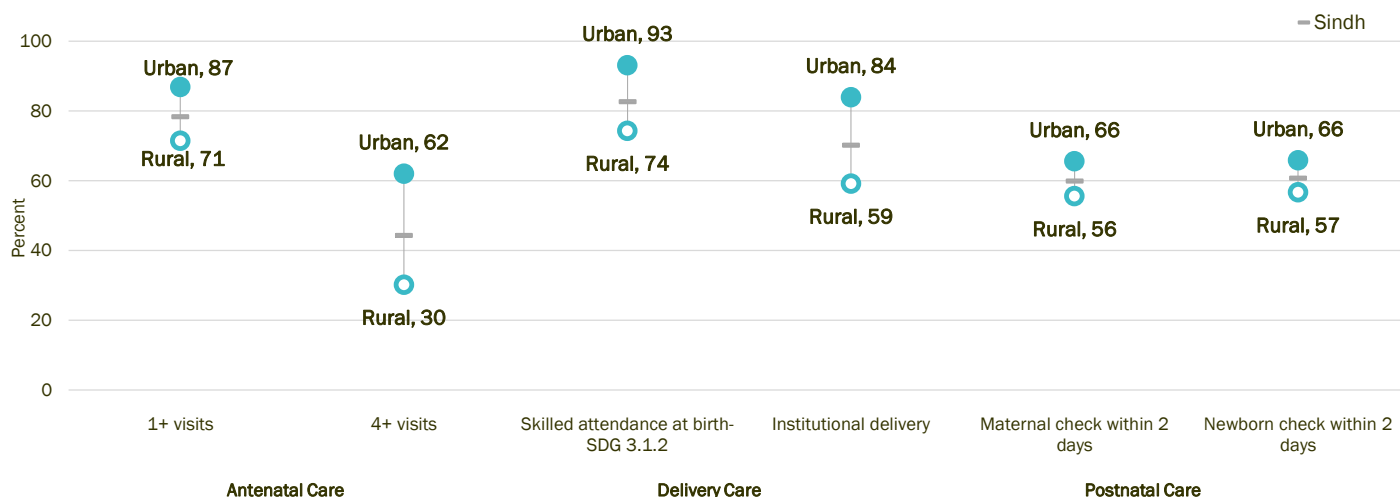
Key Elements of Maternal & Newborn Health



Bureau of Statistics
Planning & Development Department
Government of Sindh

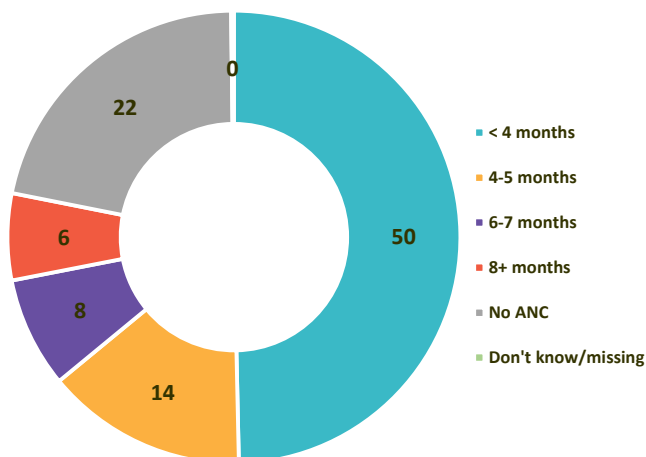


Maternal & Newborn Health Cascade by Area



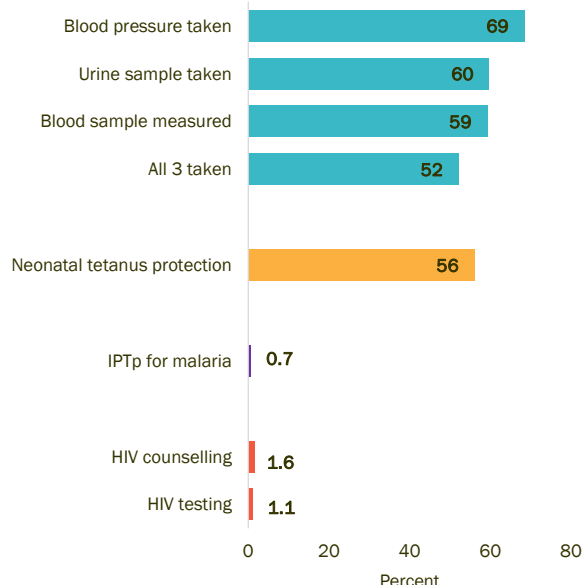
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth at least once by skilled health personnel or at least four times by any provider, who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth (SDG 3.1.2), whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility, who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live and percentage of last live births in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery, by area

Timing of First Antenatal Care Visit



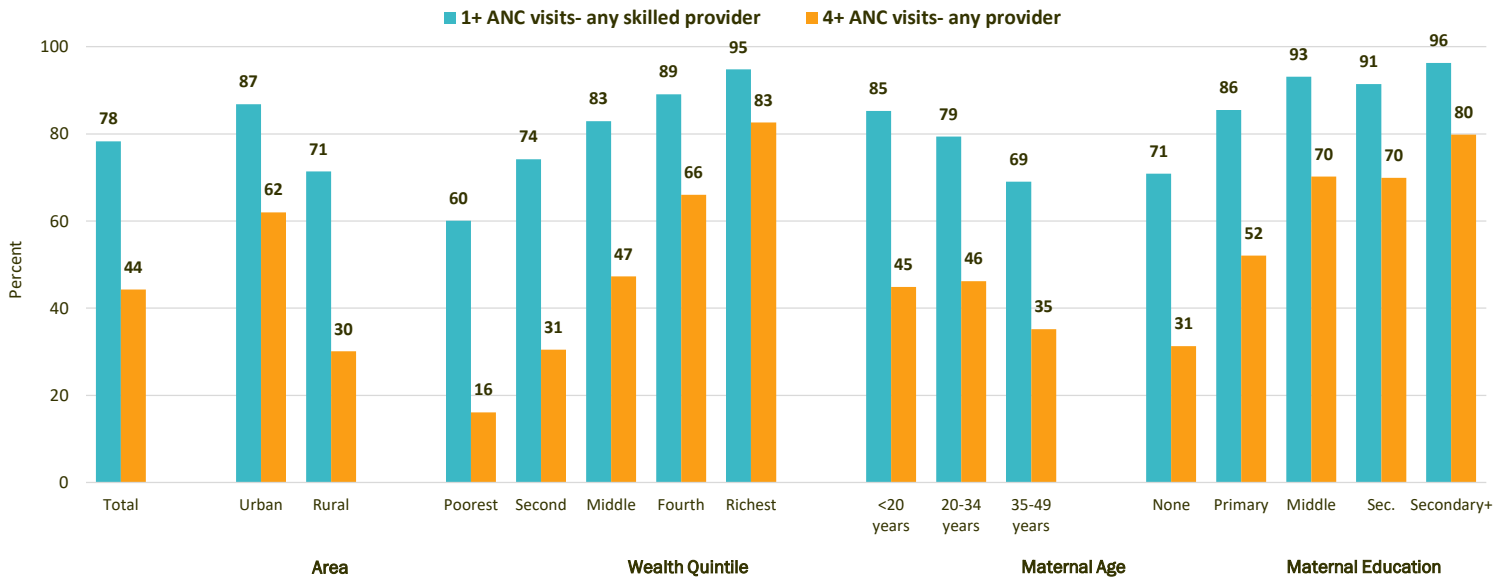
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth at least once by skilled health personnel, by the timing of first ANC visit

Content & Coverage of Antenatal Care Services



Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples, were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine within the appropriate interval, took three or more doses of SP/Fansidar to prevent malaria, reported that during an ANC visit they received information or counselling on HIV, and reported that they were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and received their results during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth

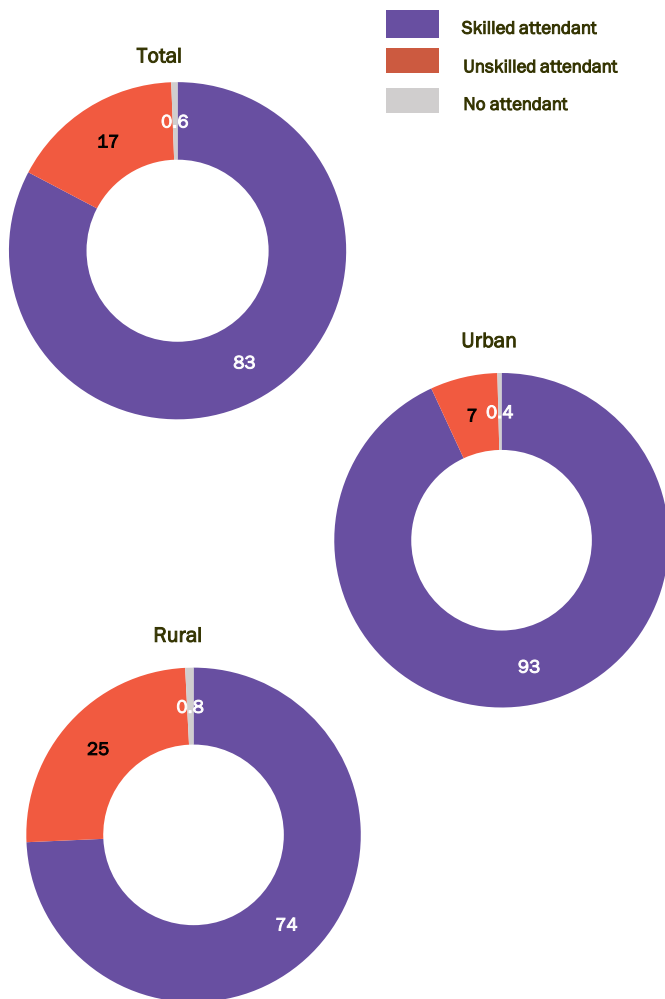
Coverage of Antenatal Care by Various Characteristics



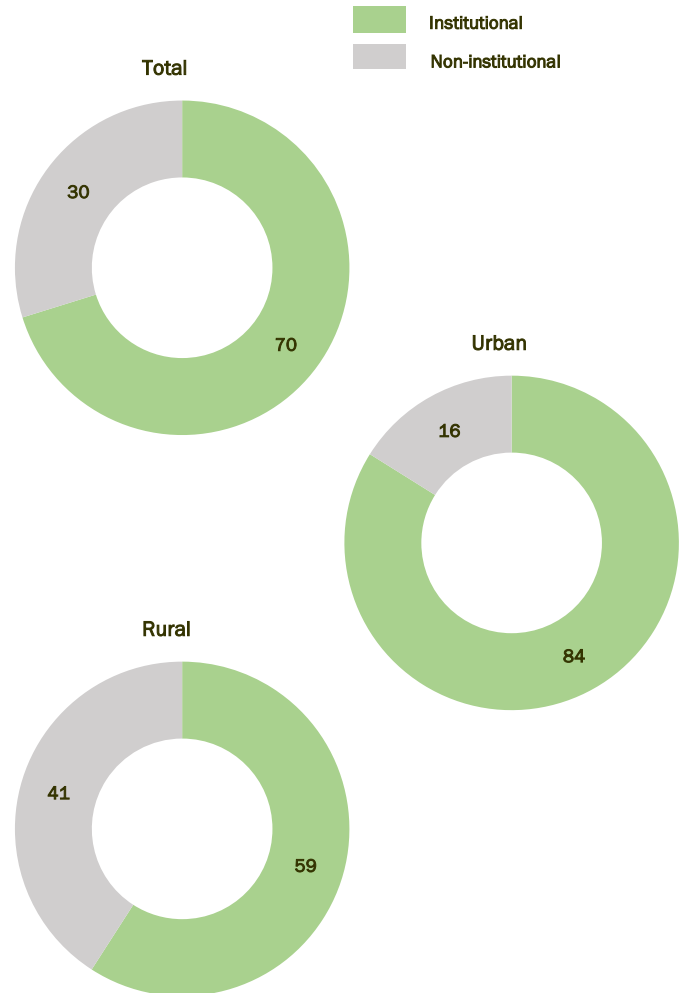
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth at least once by skilled health personnel or at least four times by any provider

Coverage of Skilled Attendance at Birth & Institutional Delivery by Area

Skilled Attendance at Birth

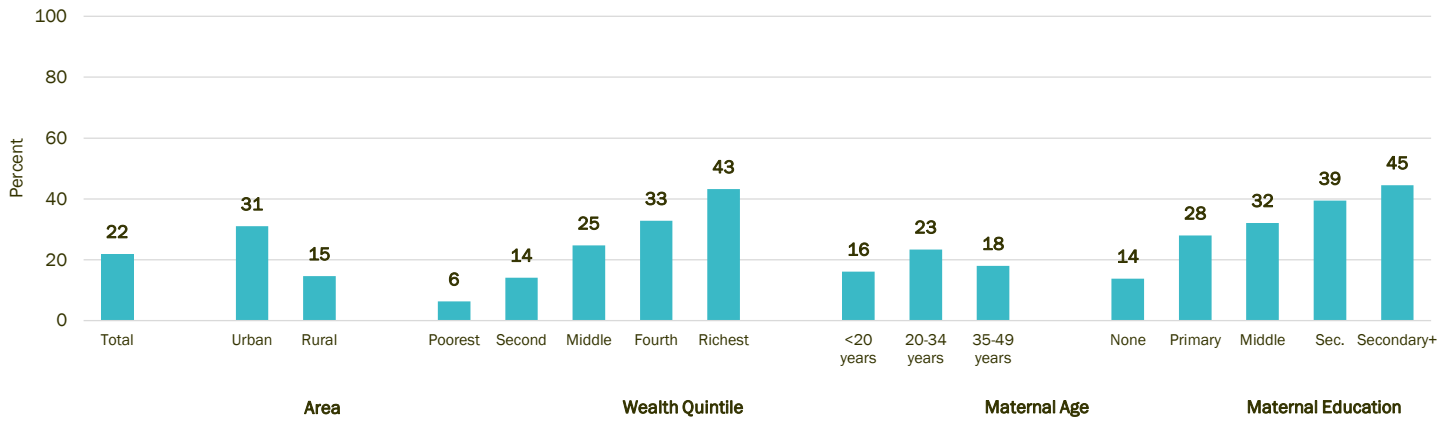


Institutional Delivery



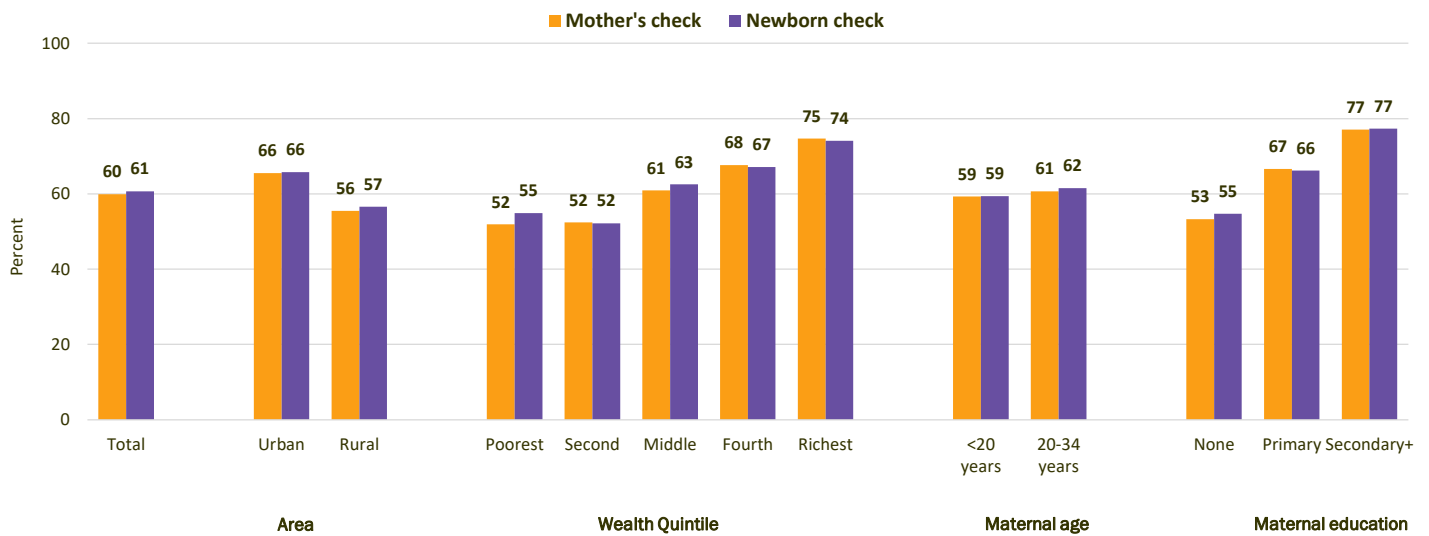
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth and percentage whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility (institutional delivery) by area

Caesarian Section by Various Characteristics



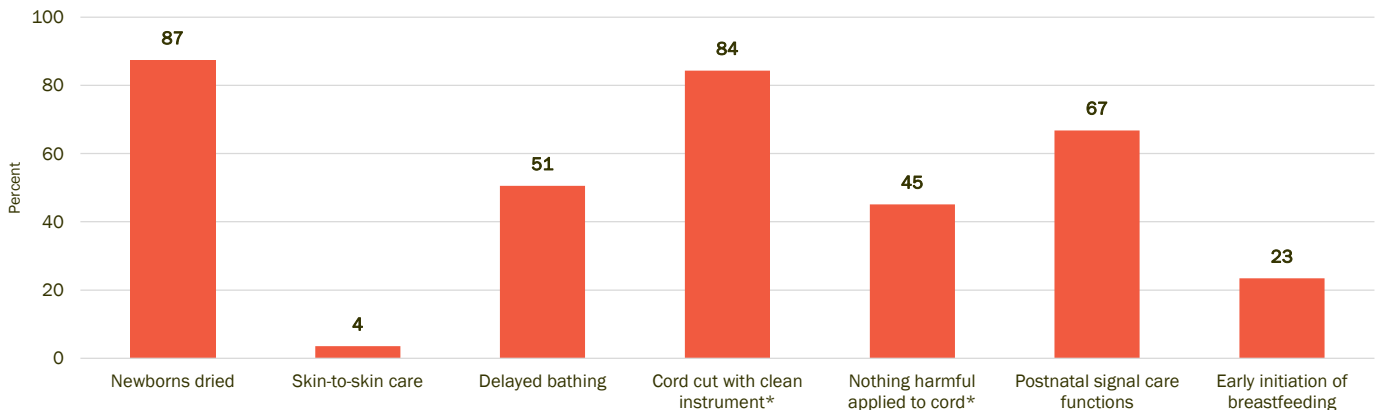
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered by caesarian section by various characteristics

Postnatal Care within 2 Days of Birth by Various Characteristics



Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live and percentage of last live births in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery, by various characteristics

Coverage of Newborn Care



Among the last live-birth in the last 2 years, percentage who were dried after birth; percentage who were given skin to skin contact; percentage who were bathed after 24 hours of birth; percentage where the umbilical cord was cut with a new blade or boiled instrument; percentage where nothing harmful was applied to the cord; percentage where the newborn received a least 2 postnatal signal care functions within 2 days after birth; and percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth, by various characteristics

* Among the last live-births in the last 2 years delivered outside a facility

Divisional Data on Maternal and Newborn Cascade

Division	ANC: At least 1 visit (skilled provider)	ANC: At least 4 visits (any provider)	Skilled Attendance at Birth	Institutional Delivery	Postnatal Care for Mother <2 days	Postnatal Care for Newborn <2 days
Sindh	76.7	44.3	82.7	70.2	59.9	60.7
Hyderabad	76.6	40.3	79.6	69.2	59.6	61.4
Karachi	88.0	73.3	95.1	87.8	69.3	68.6
Larkana	71.3	28.4	86.9	57.0	48.9	49.0
Mirpur Khas	57.1	19.8	63.6	51.0	63.4	65.9
Shaheed Benazir Abad	71.1	31.7	79.8	66.3	54.9	56.6
Sukkur	82.2	46.7	78.0	73.0	58.1	58.6

For indicator definitions, see earlier charts

Key Messages

- In Sindh province, most women who live in urban areas, are wealthier or have a higher level of education are likely to receive at least one ANC visit by a skilled health provider. However, far fewer women receive at least four ANC visits by any provider. While ANC four times by any provider is low for rural, poor or uneducated women, less than 50% of young women receive ANC four times by any provider.
- In urban areas, most women deliver in a health facility (84%) and most deliver with a skilled birth attendant (93%). In rural areas, 59% of women deliver in a health facility and 74% deliver with a skilled birth attendant.
- During ANC, very few women reported receiving intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy (IPTp) (0.7%). As well, very few received HIV counselling (1.6%) or testing (1.1%)
- Caesarian section rates for all but the very poorest of women in Sindh province are very high (22% overall), and cause for concern. Nearly half of wealthy and highly educated women reported a caesarian section delivery for their most recent live birth (43% and 45% respectively). Even rural and very poor women report high rates of caesarian section deliveries (15% and 14%). These data require further study.
- Overall, only 4% of newborns received skin-to-skin care and 23% received early initiation of breastfeeding. Fifty-five percent of newborns had something harmful applied to their umbilical cord. These data indicate that many newborns in Sindh province are not receiving essential newborn care functions that save lives.
- Fifty-two percent of women in Sindh province received all three markers of ANC care (Blood pressure check, blood screening, urine testing).
- Mothers and newborns in Karachi division are more likely to receive ANC and PNC compared to mothers and newborns from other divisions.

The Sindh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2018-19 by the Sindh Bureau of Statistics, Planning and Development Department as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF and Government of Sindh provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Sindh MICS 2018-19 related to Maternal and Newborn Health. Data from this snapshot can be found in table TM.4.1, TM.4.2, TM.4.3, TM.5.1, TM.6.1, TM.6.2, TM.8.2, TM.8.4, TM.8.5, TM.8.6, TM.8.7, TM.11.5, TC.6.9 and TC.7.1 in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on www.sindhbos.gov.pk and www.mics.unicef.org/surveys.