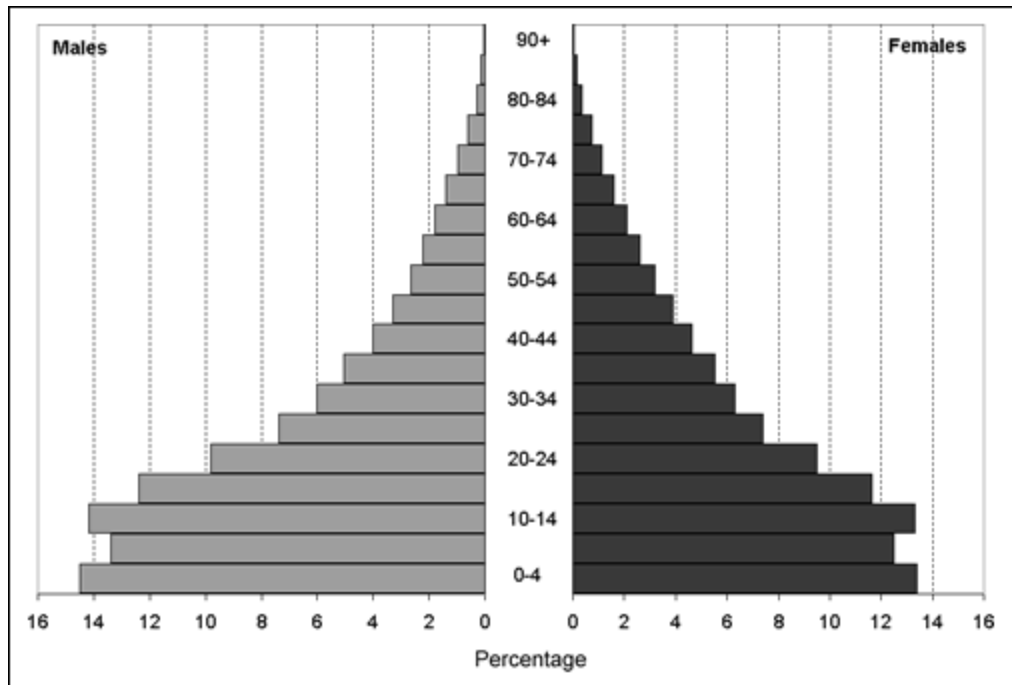

Impact of
political, social and economic factors
on child health in Haiti
Overview and Perspectives

Overview of Haiti

- Population: 8,3M
 - Per Capita gross national Product: \$480
 - Unemployment
 - Health insurance: < 3% of the population
-



Health Services Providers

- Department of Public Health and Population
 - NGO
 - Private practice
 - Hospitals
 - Small clinics
 - Pediatricians: 300 with >80% living in Port-au-Prince
 - Nurses: no school of pediatric nurse practitioners
-

Structure of Public Health System

Level I

- Health center with bed
 - Primary care
 - Well baby clinic
 - Immunization
 - PCIME
 - Ambulatory care

Level II

- Reference Hospital
 - 4 basic services
 - Medicine
 - Surgery
 - Pediatrics
 - OBGYN
 - Oral health

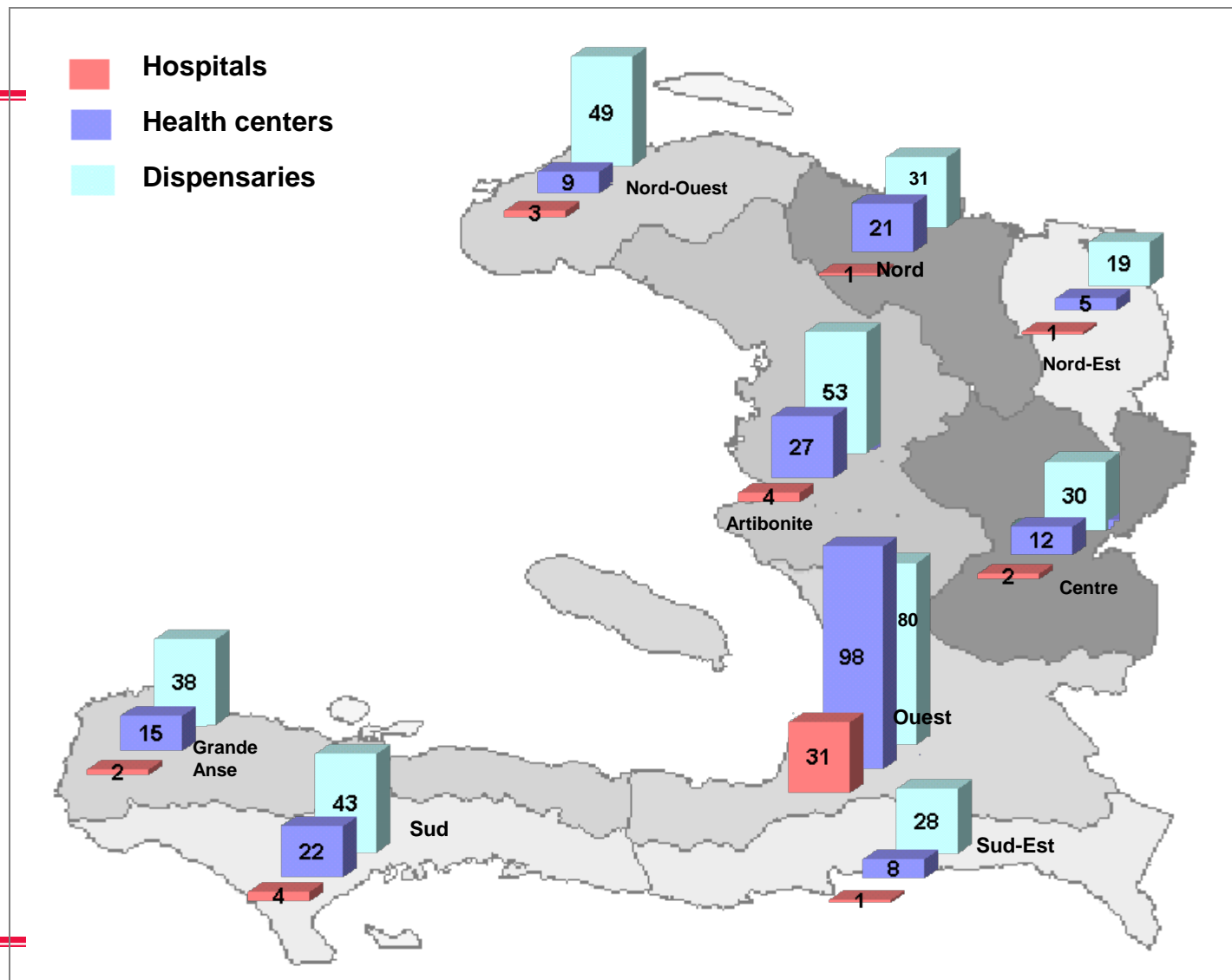
Level III

- University Hospital
 - Department Hospitals
-
-

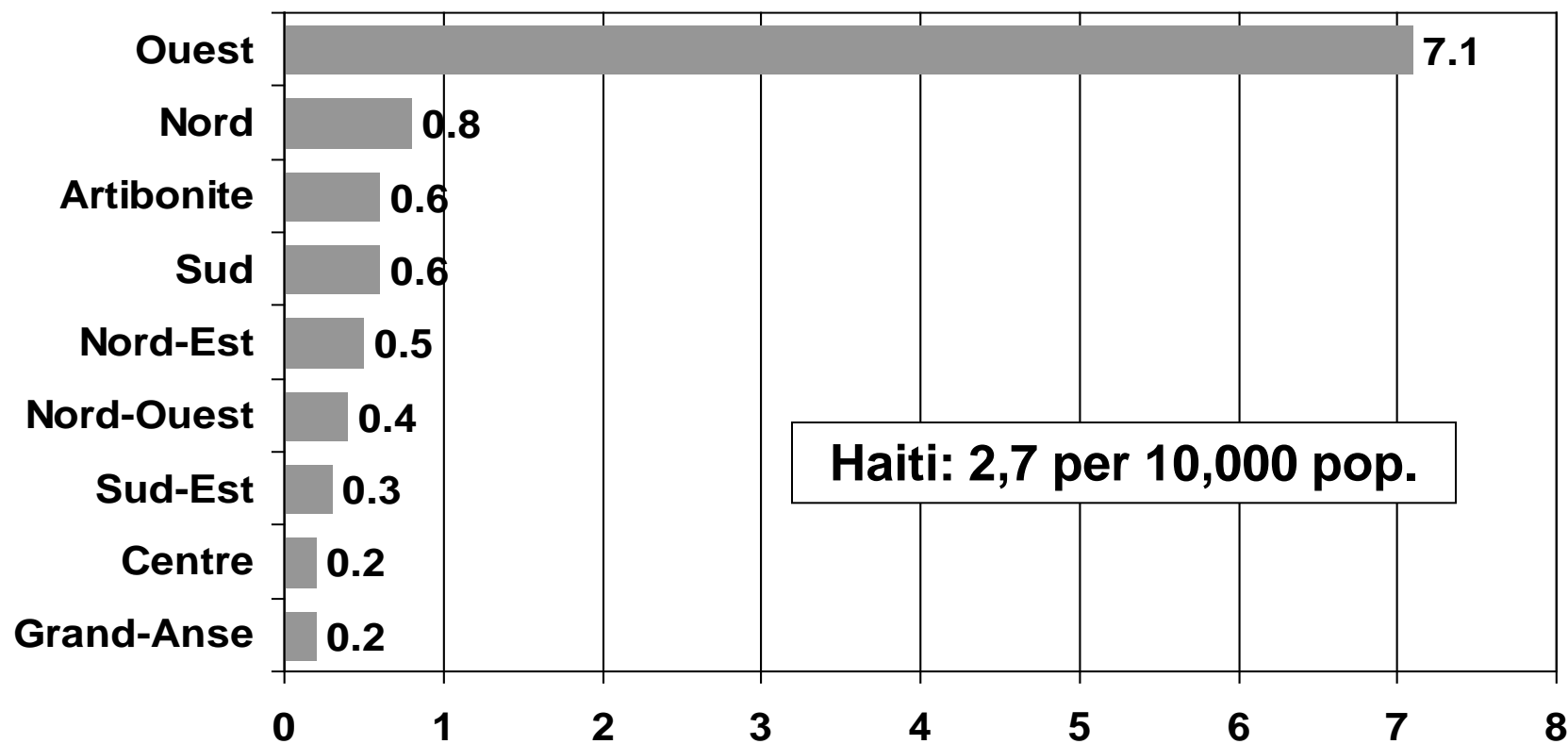
Private practice

- Hospitals
 - Inpatient
 - No primary care
 - Office practice
 - Ambulatory care
 - Better immunization coverage
 - Better well baby clinic
 - Expensive for most of the population
-

Number of health institutions by department, Haiti, 2000



Number of physicians per 10,000 population, Haiti



Priorities:

Millennium development Goals for Health

- Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
 - Achieve universal primary education
 - Reduce child mortality
 - Improve maternal health
 - Combat HIV/AIDS/Malaria
-

Health Indicators Emmus III

<u>Socio-Economics</u>	<u>% of population</u>
Drinkable Water	49.4
Electricity	31.6
Poverty (<\$2/d)	64.6
Extreme Poverty (<\$1/d)	18.5
Primary Education	60.0

Education level

Education Level	Woman (15-49YO)	Men (15-59 YO)
No education	21,0	17,8
Primary school	43,8	43,9
Secondary school	35,3	38,7

Constraints

- Budget not enough
 - Lack of qualified personnel
 - Difficult access to primary care
 - Distance walking
 - Cost of transportation
 - Cost of drugs
 - <3% with Health Insurance
 - Information System inefficient
 - Duplication of projects in same area by NGO
 - No clinical searches nor epidemiological surveys
-

IMPACT

Mortality Indicators

- Child Mortality under 1 year of age
 - Haiti :2000-2005: 57‰
 - Child mortality less than 5 years:
 - Diarrheic diseases: 11.5%
 - Acute respiratory infection: 9.4%
 - Maternal Mortality: 523/100.000
 - Life expectancy: 54.4 years
-

Causes of death: 0-5 y.o.

Causes of death	Distribution (%)
Infections	39.8
Malnutrition	27.0
Trauma	08.0
AIDS	05.3
Tuberculosis	04.9
Malaria	02.0
Others	13.1

Infectious Etiologies

Infectious diseases	Frequency (%)
Diarrhea	47.2
Acute respiratory infections	26.7
Meningitis	11.1
Typhoid fever	02.8
Others	12.2

Resources Indicators Disponibility and Coverage

Indicators	Distribution
Home birth delivery	76.30 %
Delivery in Public clinic	13.00 %
Prenatal care	78.80 %

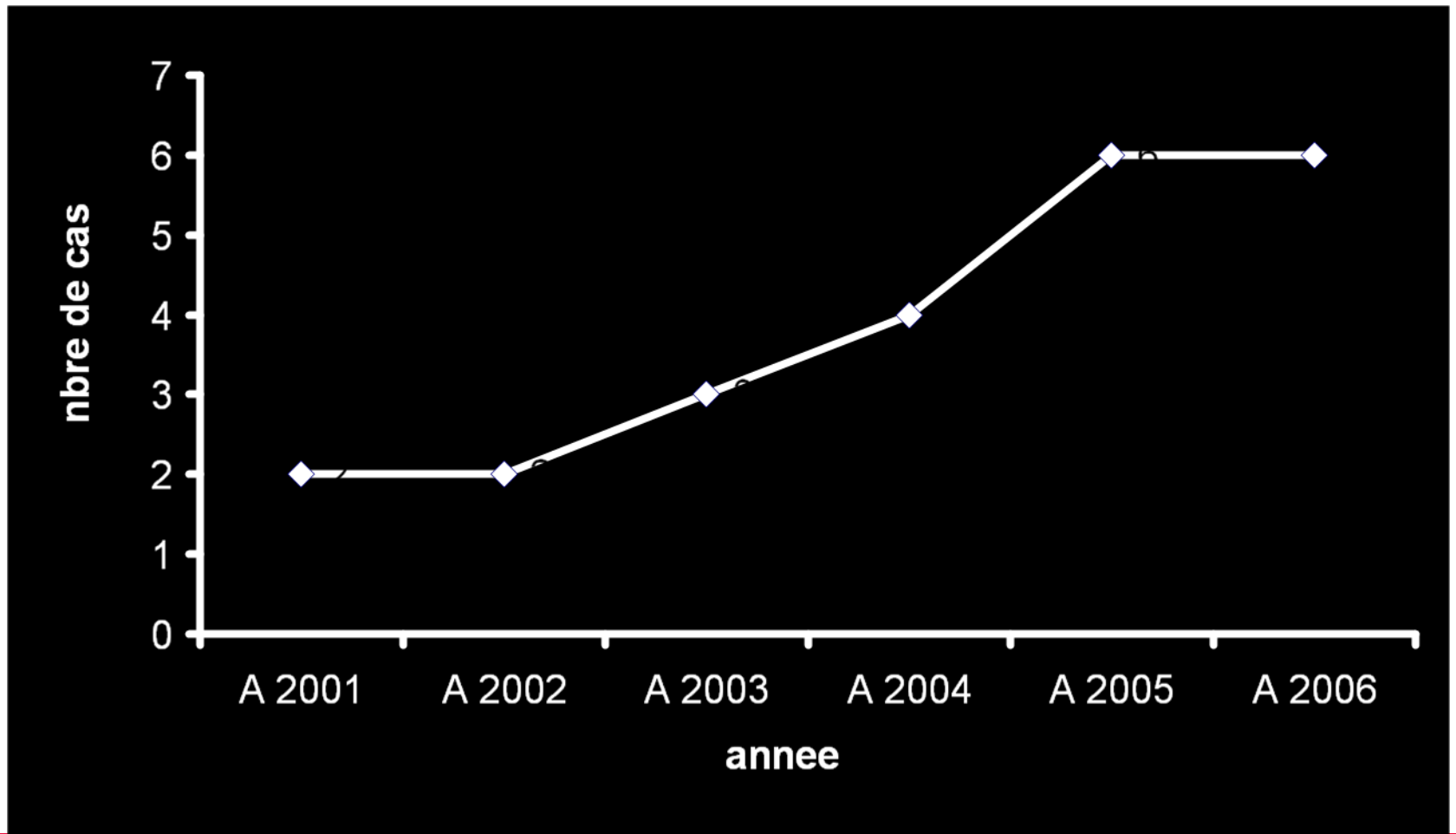
Nutritional status

- Protein energy malnutrition
 - 60,1%
 - Iron deficiency Anemia
 - < 5 Y.O.: 60%
 - <2 Y.O.: 70%
-

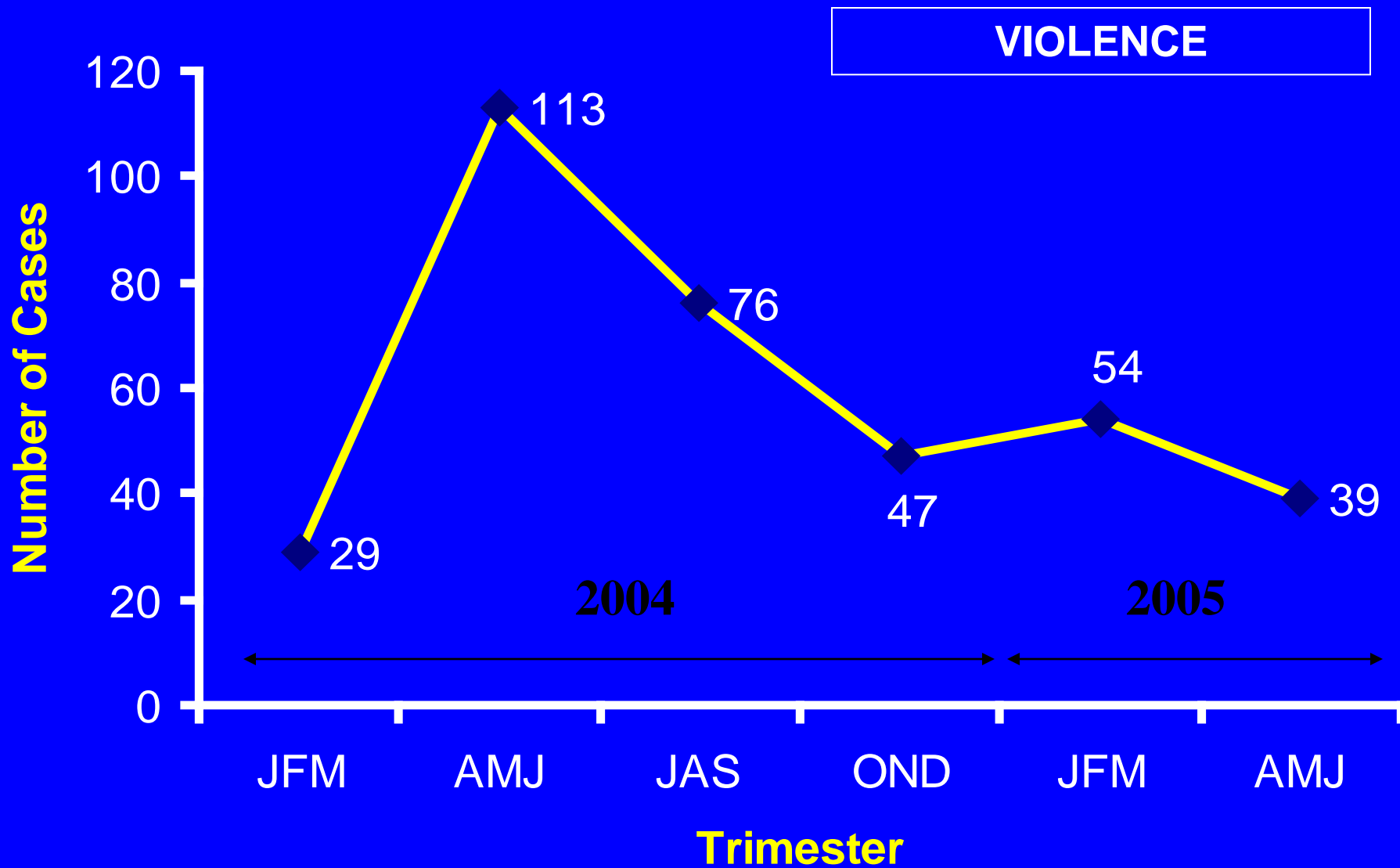
% Immunization coverage of children < 1y.o. (2003)

Vaccine	Haïti	Metropolitan area
Polio	46.74	35.76
DPT III	48.74	36.51
Measles	50.49	46.22
BCG	52.59	41.22

Evolution of diphtheria, General Hospital (2001-2006)



Evolution of rape cases (OBGYN-HUEH) from January 2004 To June 2005

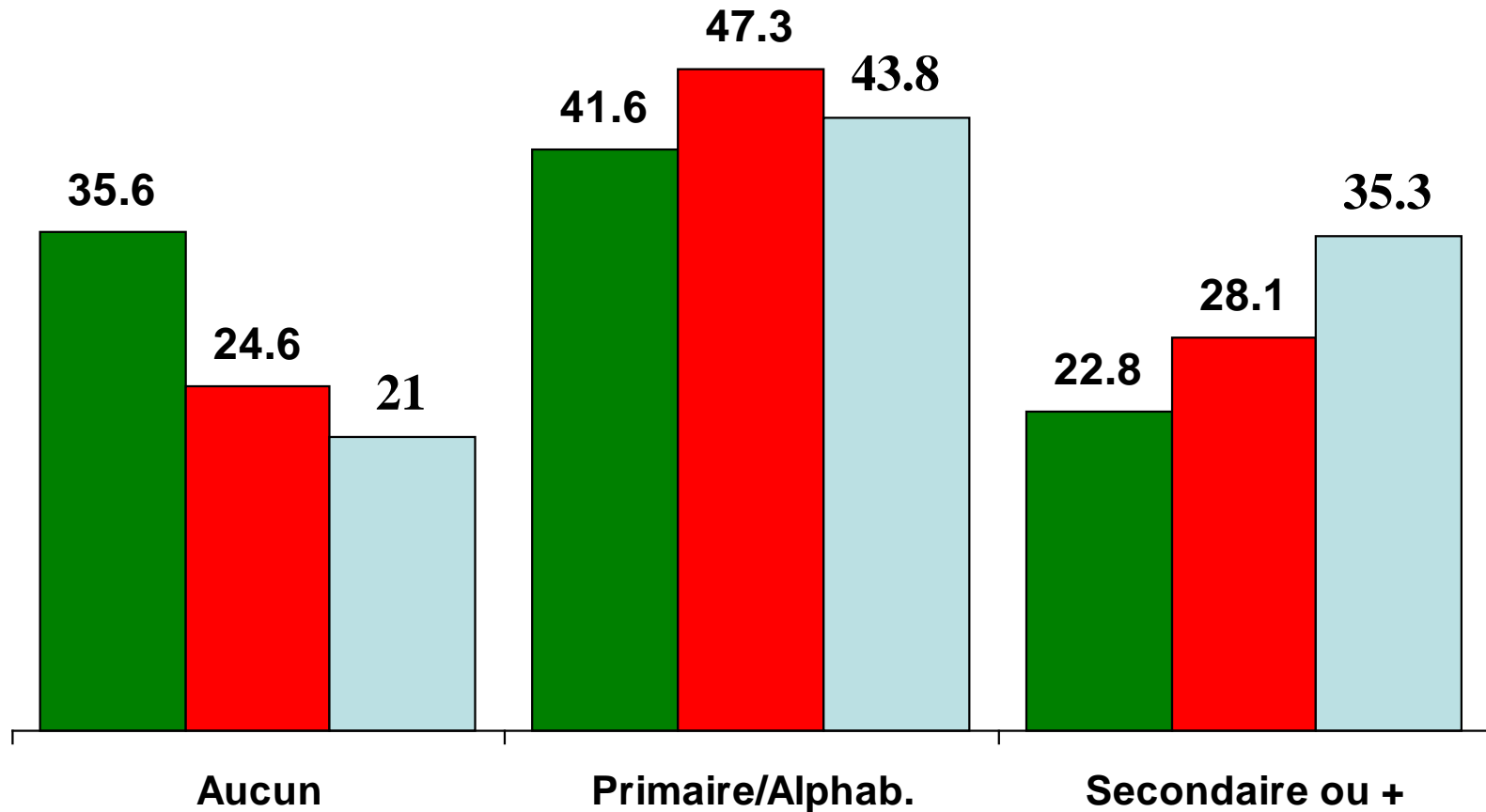


Sexual abuse in female (URAMEL)

Age (y)	Number of cases	% of cases
00-09	60	19,6
10-17	166	54,2
18-49	72	23,5

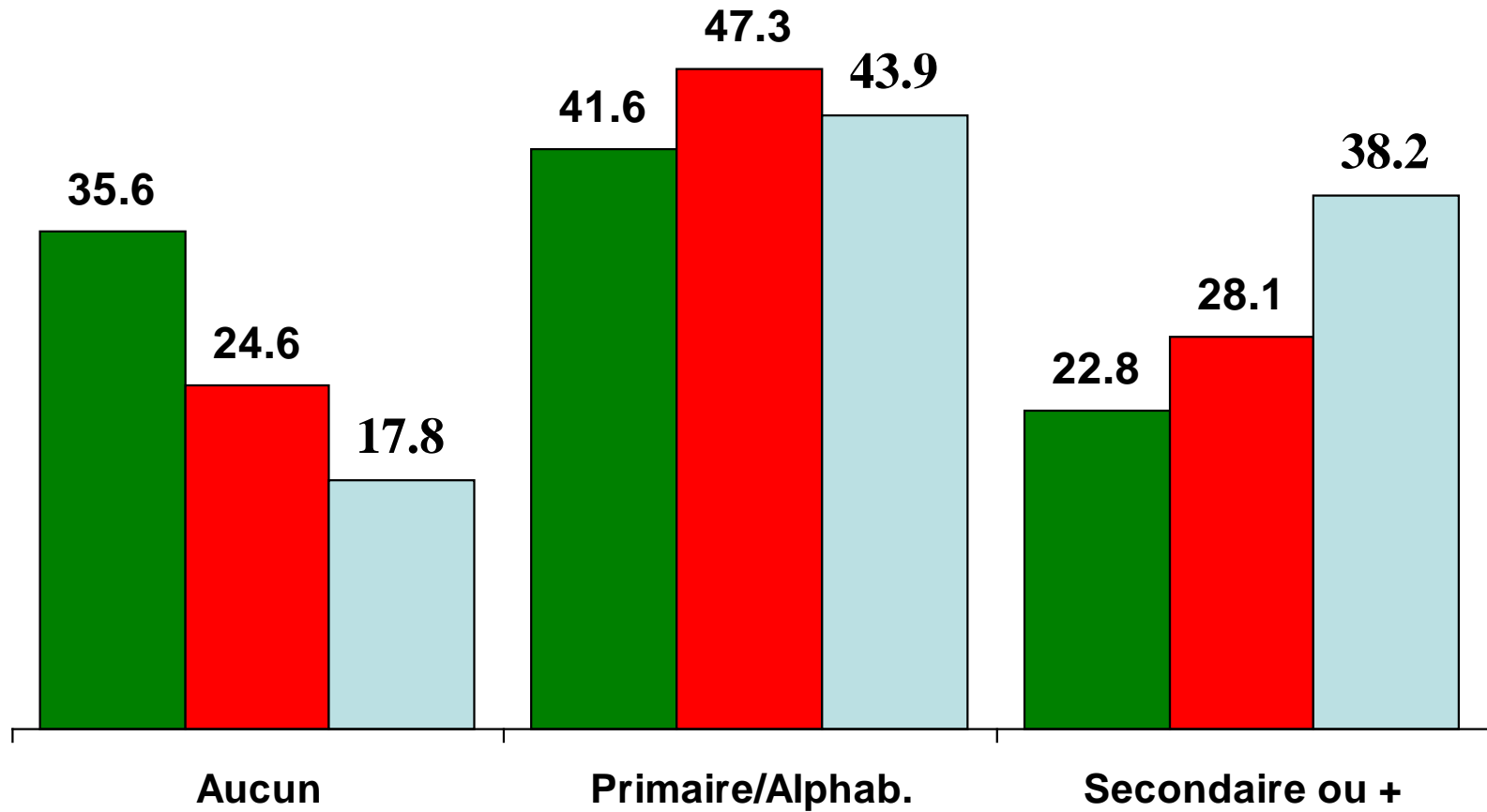
HOPE

Level of education of Women (15-49 y.o.)



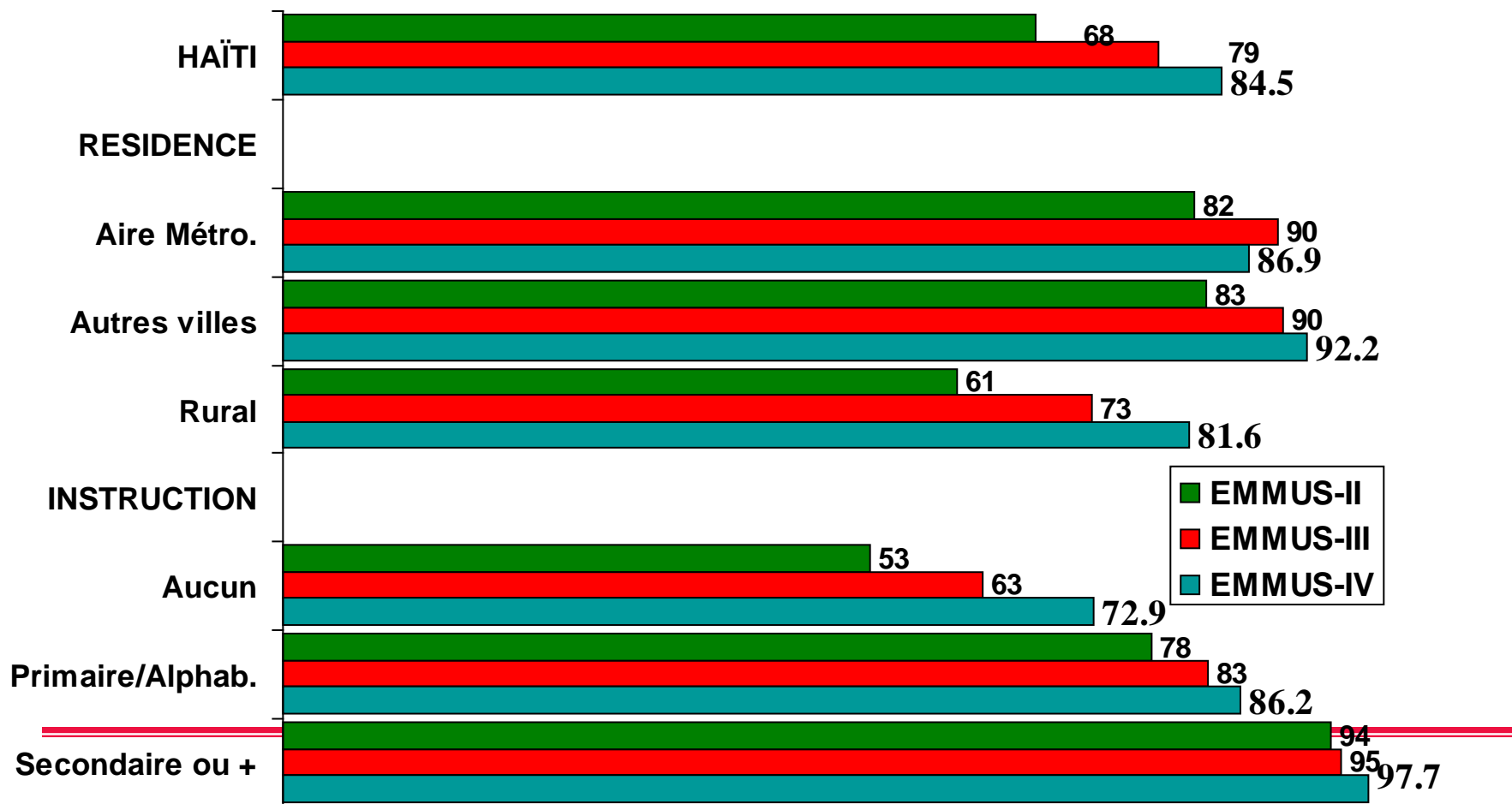
■ EMMUS-II ■ EMMUS-III ■ EMMUS-IV

Instruction level of Men (15-59 y.o.)

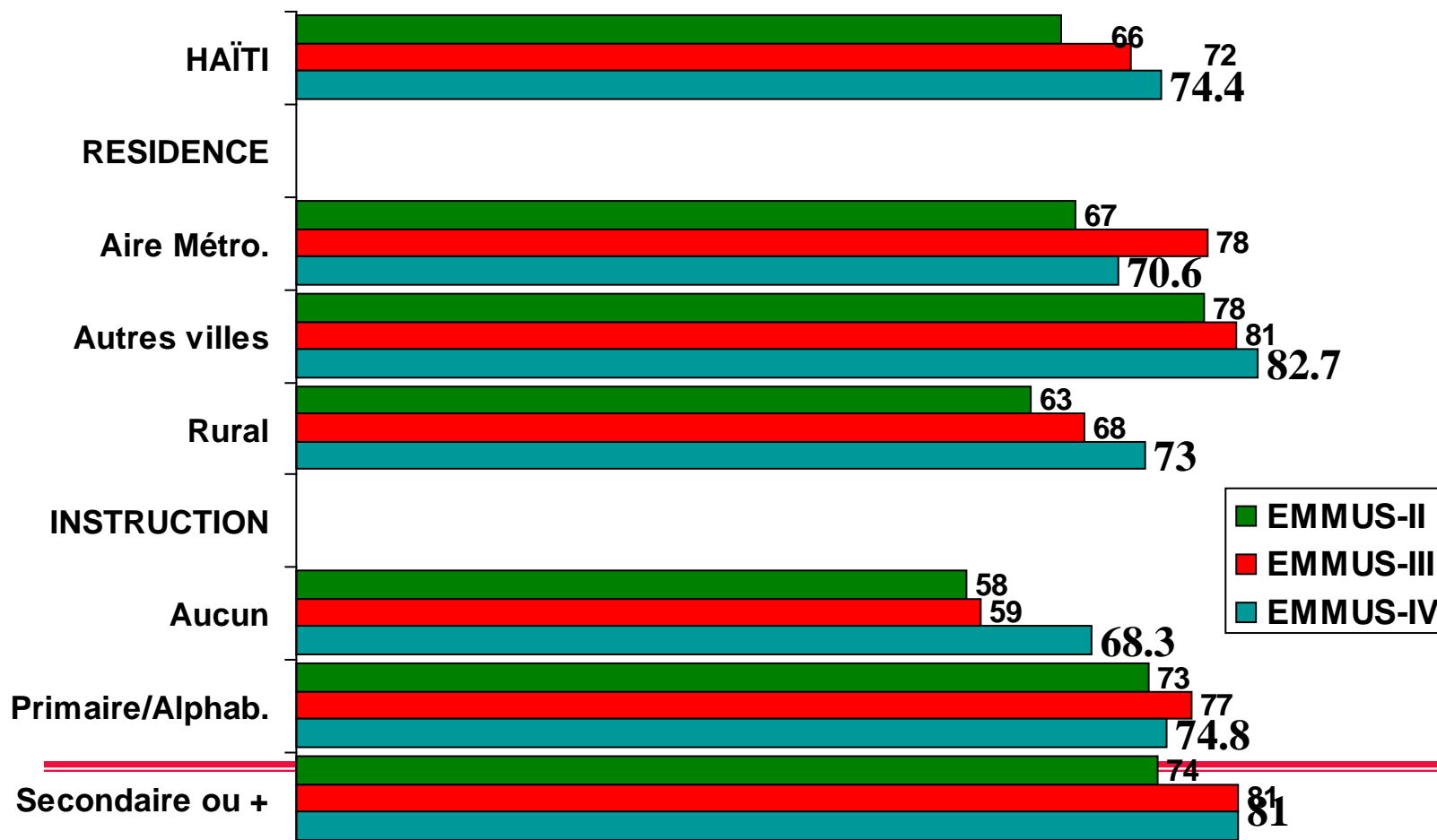


■ EMMUS-II ■ EMMUS-III ■ EMMUS-IV

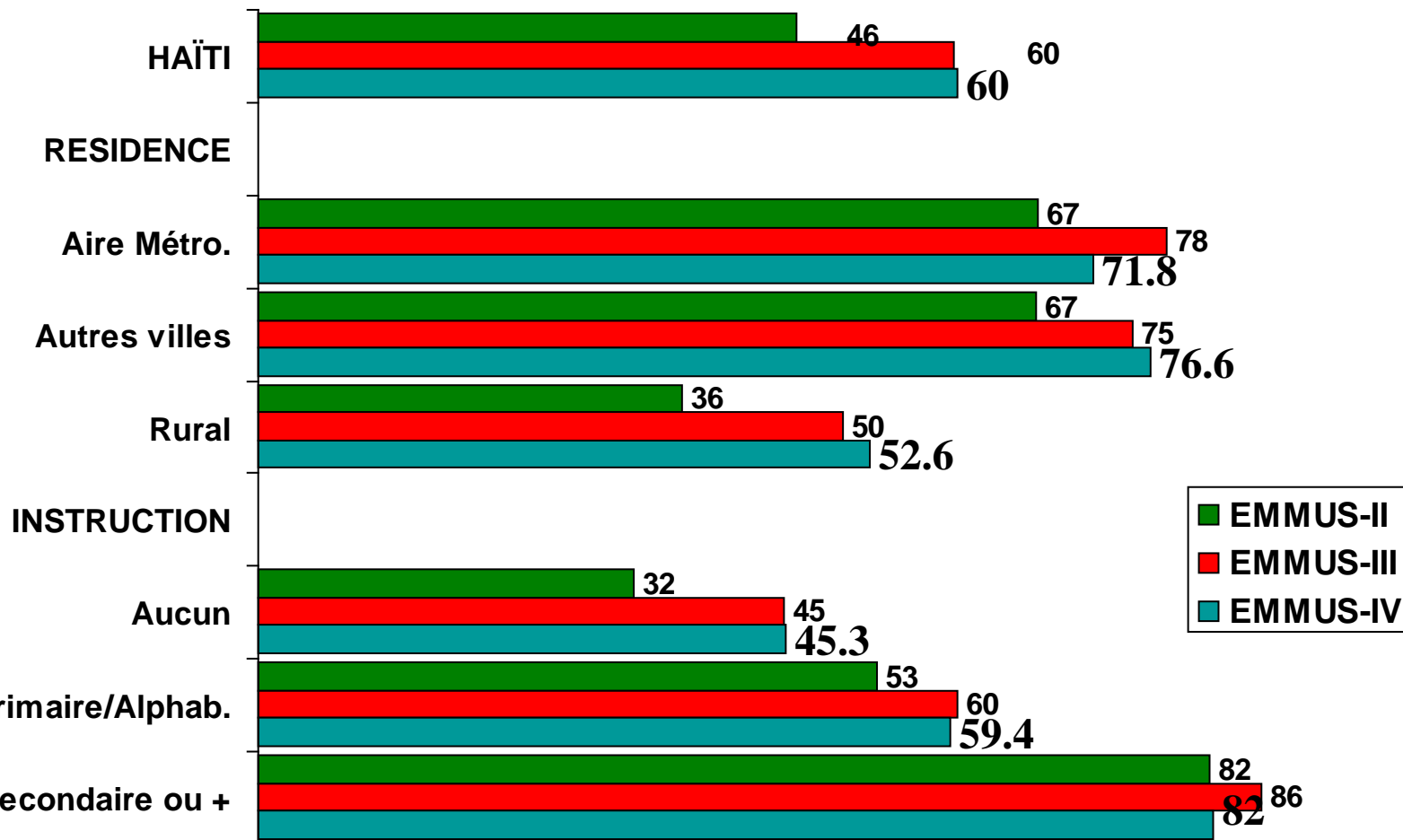
Proportion de naissances dont la mère a bénéficié de soins prénatals (auprès de médecin/infirmière/auxiliaire)



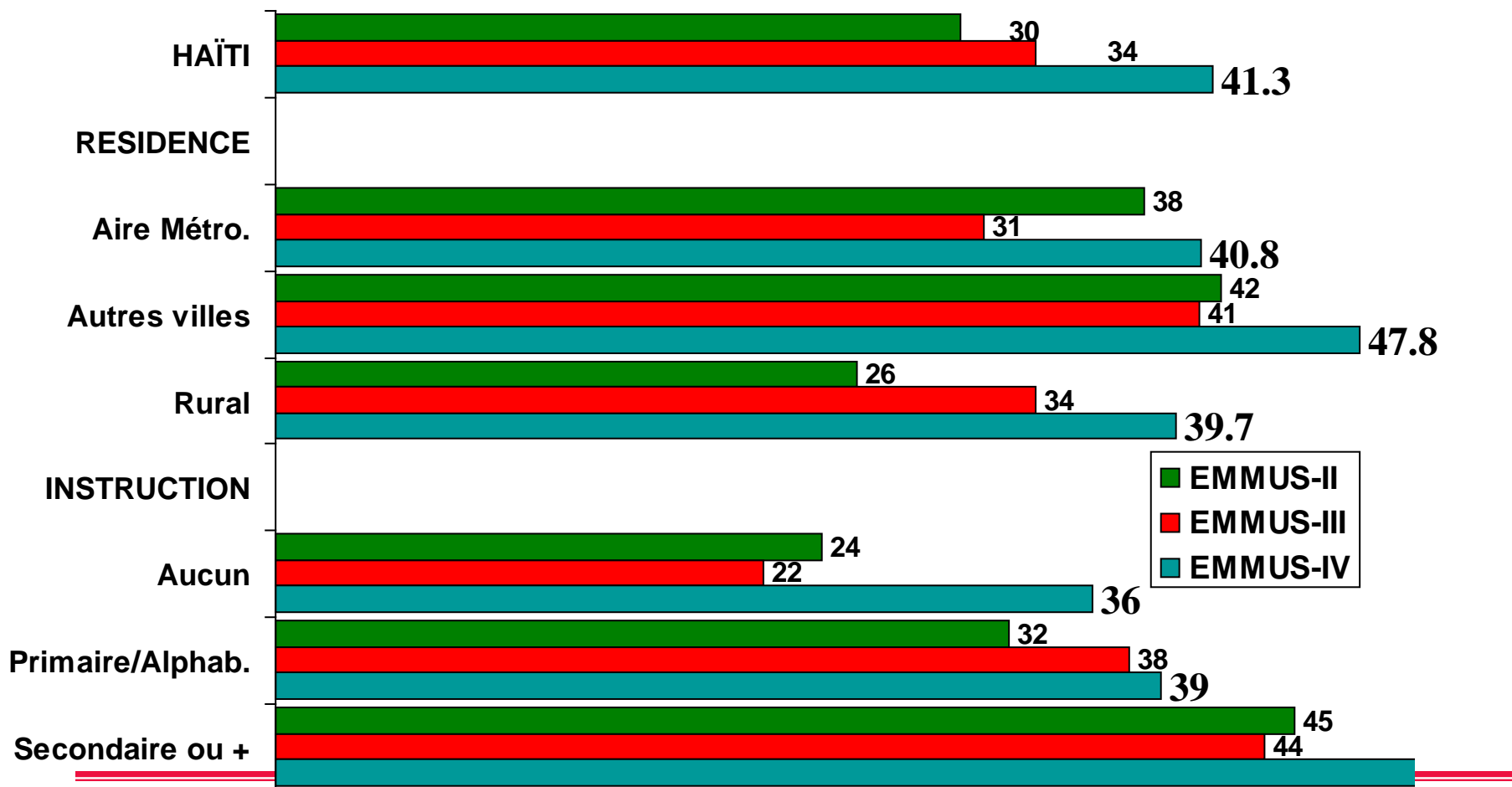
Proportion de naissances dont la mère a reçu au moins 1 injection antitétanique pendant la grossesse



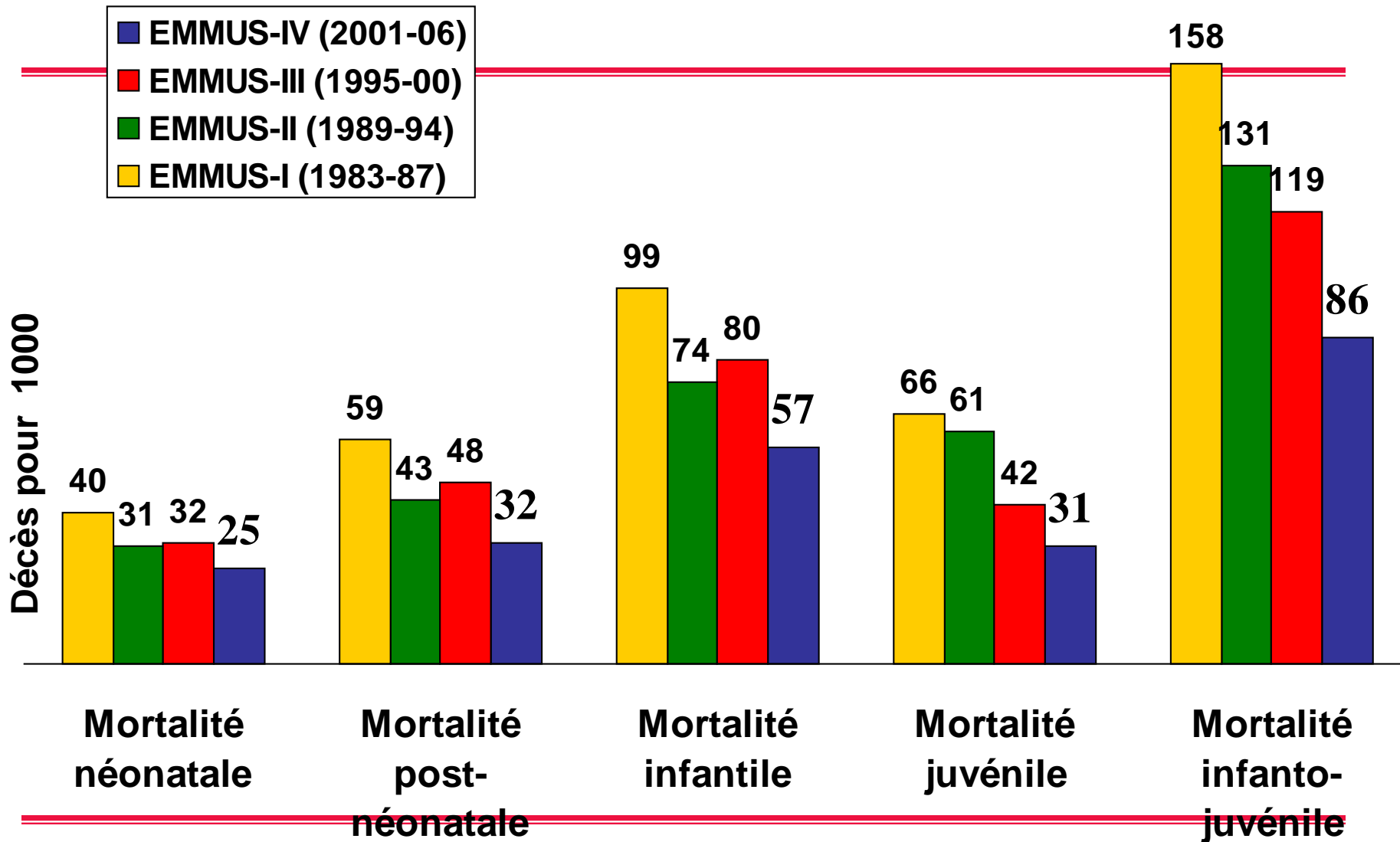
Assistance à l'accouchement par du personnel formé



Proportion denfants de 12-23 mois complètement vaccinés



Mortalité avant l'âge de 5 ans



How to improve

- Education
 - Emphasize Preventive care
 - Provide Health Insurance coverage
 - Reduce poverty
 - Improve Health information system
 - Advocacy
-

Education

- At least free Primary School for all
 - Better understanding of the process of health care
 - Familiar to concept and practice of hygiene
 - Ability to make the right choices
 - Increases chances to augment personal revenue
 - Reduces delinquency
-

Preventive care

- Improve immunization coverage
 - Implement the strategy of IMCI(integrated management of childhood illnesses)
 - School of Nurses Practitioners
 - Educate parents and children as partners of health
 - Hygiene
 - Nutrition
-

Provide health insurance

- Health expenses compete with basic needs
 - Replace No money No health care by social solidarity
 - Opportunity for the poorest to have good quality health care
-

Improve health information system

- Diagnostic of community health state
 - Evaluation of the impact of interventions
 - Guide adequate decisions
-

Advocacy, All interested

- Health is a common property of human being
 - Health care providers
 - Pediatricians
 - Nurses
 - Civil associations
 - Haitian Pediatric Society
 - Educators
-

Education, Prevention for Good health

