BREASTFEEDING MESSAGES

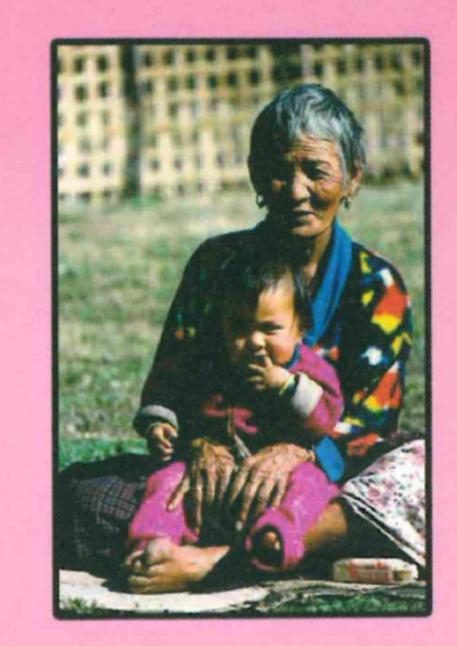
Start breastfeeding your child within half an hour of delivery.

Frequent breastfeeding helps produce more milk.



Breast milk is the ONLY food and drink an infant needs for the first six months.

No other food or drink, not even water, is needed during this period.



Babies after six months need a variety of additional food, but breastfeeding should continue through their second year.











Mother & Child Health Handbook

FOOD & NUTRITION PROGRAMME
Department of Public Health
Ministry of Health



What every Mother & Family should know:

- Please take good care of this booklet as it contains important health information about you and your child.
- Always carry the handbook whenever you visit the health facility both during pregnancy and after delivery of your child.
- It is important for all pregnant women to visit the health centre every month for checkup.
- After delivery, you must take Vitamin A supplementation within the first two weeks.
- 5. Please complete the immunization schedule of your child.
- 6. You must bring your child to the health centre every month for the first one year and then after every three months to check whether they are growing normally. During these visits your child will receive Vitamin A supplementation and de-worming tablets.

वर्षेवर्ट्व माय रुवर्ड्।

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CONTENTS

Introduction	
Information on Child's parents	3
Mother's health information	4
General examination	4
Medical history	4
Investigation	4
Mother's obstetric history	5
	ccination 6
When should a healthy preg	nant women attend ANC?6
	come for minimum 4 ANC visits?6
TT vaccination schedule for p	oregnant women7
Health worker's guide to antenatal of	care8
	9
	gestation10
	oour and post partum period11
	13
Birth preparedness plan	14
	15
Mother's after delivery health record	ds16
Postnatal record	16
Child's Section (Care for the newborn	n baby)17
Newborn core	17
	baby17
Drodottooding	
Child vaccination schedule	18
	opment milestones19
	velopment23
Road to Health card	
Vitamin A and de-worming schedule	for children24
Child health information	25
School Health programme	26
	chool-going children27
	28
Birth Certificate	

INTRODUCTION

THE MOTHER AND CHILD HANDBOOK

Every time a would-be mother reports to a health facility, she has to answer a host of questions starting from her bio-data to the details of her past pregnancies. And most often, she cannot remember all the information that may be important for her and her child's health.

On the other hand, she wants to know about her health, on how to prepare herself for delivery, the diet requirements, the services and a host of other questions. She is also unsure where she would get all these information from.

The Mother and Child Handbook was prepared to record the details of the mother and her child and to answer the everyday questions that confront a pregnant woman or a mother.

Some of the salient features of the handbook are as follows:

- Birth Certificate
- * Dietary advice for pregnant women and early motherhood
- Delivery preparedness plan
- * The Five Danger Signs during pregnancy
- Growth monitoring chart
- * Immunization schedule
- Care of the new born baby
- Developmental milestones
- School Health Activities

The handbook will also be used for recording important information like name, age, pregnancy history and other health records of the prospective mother and her child. The handbook will act as a fast and easy reference point of the mother's and child's health conditions for the health workers to assess and provide timely medical interventions.

It is therefore, very important that the handbook is well maintained at all times. All pregnant women and mothers visiting the health facilities should always carry their Mother and Child Handbook.

Director Department of Public Health Ministry of Health

What every Family & Community should know:

Pregnancy before the age of 18 or after the age of 35 increases health risks for the mother and her baby. For the health of both mothers and children, there should be a space of at least two years between births.

Family planning is the responsibility of both men and women.

क्रेंट. वेट. जूझ. ज्यावेक्ष. प्राचाक्ष्म. प्रचान क्राच्या व्याप्त व्य

श्रवी भवारक्र त्यक र.बाब्र टे. स्.मेंग्रेश.रेट. त्यम.सी.बारेश.क.र य. प्याय.वीर.

INFORMATION ON CHILD'S PARENTS

PERMANENT ADDRESS

Mother's name

Age/Date of Birth	:
Citizenship ID No	:
Education	: None / NFE/ Primary/ High School /Graduate /
	Others (specify)
Village	:
Geog	:
Dzongkhag	
Father's name	1
Age/Date of Birth	
Citizenship ID No	
Education	: None / NFE/ Primary/ High School / Graduate /
	Others (specify)
Village	
Geog	:
Dzongkhag	:

MOTHER'S HEALTH INFORMATION

	GENERAL EXA	MINATIO
--	-------------	---------

Height (cm)	Weight (kg)	B.P
		Pallor
		Nipple: Normal/Retracted
Heart	LungsLiver.	Spleen
Heart disease	Diabetes	Hypertension
Renal Disease	T.B	Hepatitis
Blood transfusion	Operation	Vaginal bleeding
Fever with Rashes	Yes / No, if (Yes) date	of onset
		malities
INVESTIGATION		
Date	Blood group	RH
Date	VDRL/RPR	ТРНА
Date	HIV test	Done Not done
Date	FBSPP	BSOGTT
Treatment given/	required for any of the	he above, if positive
		Dog.
		Decidence

Mother and Child Health Handbook

MOTHER'S OBSTETRIC HISTORY

Menstrual History: MenarcheDurationCycle
First day of last menstrual period (LMP)
Estimated date of delivery (EDD)
EDD by ultrasound scan
GravidaParaAbortionLivingDead

	Year	Duration of	Mode of	Place	Baby			
- Charles -		pregnancy & complications	delivery & complications	of birth	Sex	Birth weight	L.B/ S.B	Status
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MOTHER'S ANTENATAL CARE AND TT VACCINATION

When should healthy pregnant women attend ANC?

ANC visit	Timing for ANC visit
First visit	Around or preferably 12 weeks of pregnancy (3 months)
Second visit	At or close to 26 weeks (6 months)
Third visit	At or close to 32 weeks (7 & half months)
Fourth visit	Between 36-38 weeks (8 & half months)

Why pregnant women should come for minimum 4 ANC visits?

- For early detection and treatment of complications that might affect pregnancy and birth outcome.
- भ अर जक्ष में अर क्ष्य की ट्रेंब जी भ अर जक्ष में अर का का की की बिय जि मोर्टर मालूर महार विष्ठ होन का की मार्टर जका हूं का पहुंच.
- To identify pre-existing conditions.
- य. मृःग्रा मान्याम् सम् सार्खः देशायहेत त्यन्वेते देव देव स्
- To prevent anaemia, maternal and neonatal tetanus and other problems.
- रज्ञ चर्चा केट.रेट. कायु. ज्याचूर मुचि. काजू वाकर मुकारट. परमुग्य चर्च. स.मीश्वर. ट्रे.जका रेगाय.
- To provide counselling on critical issues affecting mother and child's health.
- जन्न चर्मियः क्रियः च्रीयः क्रियः विवास्त्राध्यायायायः तस्त्रीयः चर्मियः वर्षेतः वर्षेत्रः वर्षेतः वर्षेत्रः वर्यः वर्यः वर्षेत्रः वर्यः वर्यः वर्यः वर्यः
- To plan for safe delivery and to anticipate, prepare and manage any complications.

TT VACCINATION SCHEDULE FOR PREGNANT WOMEN

TT dose	Schedule	Immunization Date
TT1	At first contact or as early as possible in pregnancy	
TT2	At least 4 weeks after TT1 or at least 2 weeks before delivery	
TT3	At least 6 months after TT2 or in post partum period or during child immunization contact or in subsequent pregnancy	
TT4	At least 1 year after TT3 or during subsequent pregnancy	
TT5	At least 1 year after TT4 or during subsequent pregnancy	

To prevent Maternal and Neonatal tetanus.

अद्मानम् मून अय्वायम् भेयद्रात्तेयप्रायदेशम्यद्राम् स्वायायम्

- All women should receive at least 2 TT vaccines (TT1 & TT2) during their first pregnancy; 4 weeks apart.
- अक्षत्रकार्यक्षेत्र ह्या तका देर् श्रीय प्रचारित स्था व दे (ईर्ड मिन्द मिन्द क्षा) मर्वेग देशों । अक्षत्रकार्यक्षेत्र स्था प्रचार्यक्षेत्र स्था प्रचार्यक्षेत्र स्था व दे (ईर्ड मिन्द क्षा) मर्वेग देशों ।
- The third dose (TT3) will be given after delivery or during the next pregnancy.
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- After receiving 5 vaccines during their reproductive life, no further
 TT immunization is required.

HEALTH WORKERS GUIDE TO ANTENATAL CARE

Criteria for classifying women for antenatal care

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer all the following questions by circling the corresponding answers.

OBSTRETRIC HISTORY

Previous still birth or neonatal loss	No	Yes
History of 3 or more consecutive spontaneous		
abortions	No	Yes
Birth weight of last baby less than 2500grams	No	Yes
Birth weight of last baby more than 4500grams	No	Yes
Last pregnancy: hospital admission for		
hypertension or Pre-eclampsia/eclampsia	No	Yes
Pervious surgery on reproductive track	No	Yes
(myomectomy, removal of septum, cone biopsy,		
classical caesarean section cervical cerclage)		

CURRENT PREGNANCY

Diagnosed or suspected multiple pregnancies	No	Yes
Age less than 16 years	No .	Yes
Age more than 40 years	No	Yes
Mother RH negative and father RH positive	No	Yes
Vaginal bleeding	No	Yes
Pelvic mass	No	Yes
Diastolic blood pressure 90mm Hg or more at booking	No	Yes
Condition suggesting a STI/RTI (like abnormal		
vaginal discharge, ulcer, lower abdominal pain, etc.)	No	Yes

GENERAL MEDICAL

Suspected or known diabetes mellitus	No	Yes
Suspected or known hypertension	No	Yes
Suspected or known renal disease	No	Yes
Suspected or known cardiac disease	No	Yes
Known 'substance' abuse (including heavy alcohol		
drinking)	No	Yes
Any other severe medical disease or condition	No	Yes

Important message for mothers:

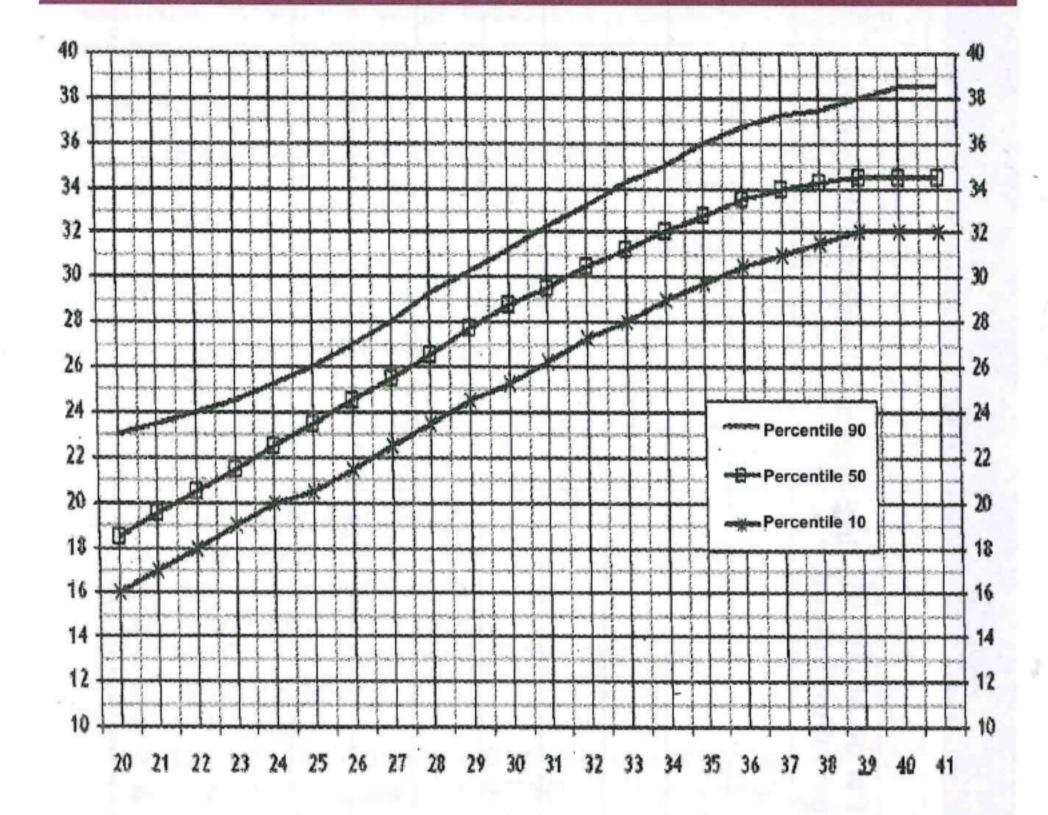
"If at least one "Yes" is circled, you must visit ANC monthly as advised by the health worker. You may also need to be referred to a Medical Officer.

8

Mother and Child Health Handbook

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		FHSP									
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		Period of Ht. of gestation fundus									
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MOTHER'S ANTENATAL RECORD	Urine	Alb Sugar									
HER'S		Alb						× .			
MOT		Date									

MOTHER'S UTERINE HEIGHT BY WEEKS OF GESTATION



If the plotted points fall in between the 10 and 90 percentile, the growth of your baby is normal. If it falls above 90th percentile or below 10 percentile, consult your health workers.

Comments by Medical Officer/Obstetrician from the referring centre:

FIVE DANGER SIGNS

FIVE DANGER SIGNS DURING PREGNANCY, LABOR AND POSTPARTUM PERIOD

1. Bleeding

Any vaginal bleeding during pregnancy or heavy bleeding during or after child birth or abortion.

. ख्या-मेर वे।

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2. Prolonged Labour

Labour pain for more than 12 hours.

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3. Convulsion

Any fits during pregnancy, labour or up to 1 week after child birth.

व. यद्र-गश्चा

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FIVE DANGER SIGNS

4. Severe headache/blurred vision

Severe headache/blurred vision during pregnancy labour or up to 1week after child birth.

र्यास्यात्री

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5. Fever

Any fever during pregnancy or up to 6 weeks after childbirth or abortion.

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"If you have any of the above danger signs, go to the nearest health centre."

क्रि.ज. ग्रेट.ग्र. केषामान्द्रज्ञी. क्रॅब.ध्याकामार.उट.चेट.मानुष्ट, ट्रे.पस्तामा के.

DIETARY ADVICE DURING PREGNANCY

भर अर्थियार क्रियंत्र के वार्थ स्थान क्रियंत्र

- There is no diet restriction during pregnancy.
- শের্কিরাপ্রনার শ্রম্বর্ণর বরত বর্ষ বেরার ক্রার্কির্মার প্রার্কির করে।
- An extra serving of fruits, poultry products, red meat etc. are encouraged.
- >> चिर.पर्चेश.रेर. चेषु.हुर.धुर. चे.रेशर्ग्र.क्.शर.श्रेचंबप.रेग्री
- Eat iron rich foods like dark green leafy vegetables (broccoli, coriander, sag), red meat (sausage, liver etc.) and fruits rich in Vitamin C like guava, oranges and lemon.
- Generally, in-take of salt should be reduced.
- » हीर. यहर. कृ.या.ट्रे.या.ट्या.यर.सय. ययट.ट्या
- Avoid tea and coffee within one hour of a meal since it hampers iron absorption.
- भ अग्रश्न कुरायुर ये प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त के स्वाप्त के स्वाप्त
- Avoid alcohol and any form of tobacco products during pregnancy as it can harm your baby.
- Avoid taking iron and calcium tablets together as calcium hampers iron absorption.
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BIRTH PREPAREDNESS PLAN

	S/no	Components for discussion	Plan 1	Plan 2	
11	1	Place of delivery			
	2	Trained delivery provider			
	3	Name of health facility for emergency management			
	4	Transport: Distance to health facility.			
-		Means of transport in labour/in emergency			
	2	Money –(does she have sources needed to support her to reach the			
		nearest health facility)			
	9	Decision making: Primary decision maker			
		Alternative decision maker (in absence of primary decision maker)			
1000	7	Support person: to accompany mother.			
Sint		To manage home			
	8	Blood donors (list 3 donors with address/phone numbers)			
		3.			
	6	Items needed at the time of birth:			
		2 pkts perineal pads; 1 soap; 2 bedsheets, 1 placenta receptacle	V		
190					
		1 change of clothing; (if appropriate); 1Clean towel for new born			
V180	76	2 blankets; 10 diapers			
1000	199	Note: Items should be prepared irrespective of where delivery is planned			44
	10	Plan for early and exclusive breastfeeding			

Name & signature of the health worker.....

DELIVERY RECORD

Place of delivery:	
Date of delivery:	
Time of delivery:	
Type of delivery:	
» SVD/Forceps/Vacuum/CS (elective/emergency)	Breech
» Indication for instrumental delivery/CS:	
→ Period of gestation in weeks	
Baby:	
Sexbirth weight (within 24hrs)	(grams)
Weight at first contact	(grams)
Cried at birth: Yes/No	
Colour at birth	
Apgar Score(1 minute)	(5 minutes)
Congenital abnormalities:	
Age at first contact	(weeks/months)
Length	cm
Head circumference	cm
0.4	
If abortion, at what week/month	
Type of abortion:	
Cause:	

POSTNATAL RECORD

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Signature					
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of					
Date of	visit				
0	16				

RTANT INFORMATION TO BE SHARED WITH MOTHERS

- provided on family planning and immunization should be

Schedule of postnatal visit

First visit: Within a week after bird Second visit: Before or at 42 day

postpartum mother administered (200,000)

CHILD SECTION: Care of the Newborn Baby

Newborn Care

- Keep the baby warm.
- It is not necessary to bathe your baby immediately after birth or to bathe your baby 2-3 times a day.
- Keep the umbilical cord dry and clean. Do not apply anything on it.

Danger signs in a newborn:

- Lethargy
- Poor feeding
- Yellow palms/soles
- 4. Breathing difficulties/fast breathing
- When the face of the baby becomes blue
- Baby feels cold upon touch
- 7. Convulsion/Fits
- 8. Redness, pus or bleeding from the navel
- Pus from eyes

Breastfeeding

- Start breastfeeding within half an hour to one hour of birth and give only breast milk till the child is 6 months old. Do not give even water until advised by medical person.
- Feed Colostrum (the first yellowish milk produced by the mother for the first few days) as it provides the infant with essential antibodies for immunity.
- Breastfeed your baby at least 8-12 times in 24 hours or as and when the baby demands.
- After 6 months, start feeding your baby with soft complementary food such as rice powder, mashed fruits and vegetables 3 times a day along with breast milk. (Refer page 19 & 20)

Breast milk is the best food for your newborn baby

CHILD VACCINATION SCHEDULE

Vaccines				Age of	the chil	d		
Terre year	At birth	6 weeks	10 weeks	14 weeks	9 months	24 months	6 years	10 years
BCG								
Oral polio vaccines (OPV)					CTC I PS			enal
DTP-Hep B			1 100	8.8				
Measles/ Rubella						arti ngri .e : 7di		
DT								
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"Before a child reaches the age of one, he/she should complete full course of immunization series.

Partial/incomplete immunization will not protect a child from diseases."

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FEEDING RECOMMENDATION AND DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONES

Age	What to feed	intremaditived in the A
0-6 months	 Colostrum (first yellowish milk) Exclusive breastfeeding (no water, no gripe water, no animal milk, no formula milk, no cerelac, no lactogen) 	
6-9 months	- Continue breastfeeding - Start complementary food like rice or wheat porridge, cooked vegetables, mashed fruits (banana) and meat soup 3 times a day if breastfed	
9-12 months	 Continue breastfeeding Modify family food: mashed rice with vegetables/dal/meat soup, Feed three times a day Eggs and meat may be given at this stage Give fruits and other nutritious snacks between meals 	
12 months and above	 Continue breastfeeding till 2 yrs. of age Feed family food mixed with vegetables/meat Feed five times a day Give fruits & other nutritious snacks between meals 	

FEEDING RECOMMENDATION AND DEVELOPMENT MILESTONES

Age	Developmental milestone	Age I Table
0-6 months	 Stares at his/her mother Utters small sounds Smiles Moves legs and arms actively By the end of 3 months, a baby is able to: Support his/her head upward while lying on his/her belly Move head to left and right side 	7.7
6-9 months	By the age of 6 months, a baby is able to: Reach for the nearest object Roll over on his/her own Turn his/her head to follow sound By the age of 9 months, a baby is able to: Sit on its own Pinches small object Imitates simple words like "apa!","ama!"	googoo
9-12 months	 Play actively Pinches small object Imitates simple words like "apa!", "ama!" Stands and walks with support 	8000
12 months and above	 Points and identifies body parts Climbs a ladder Runs without support 	

लाजूए.यंबेलासूप.प्रासूर.मैयार्सूय.रट. गूट.पत्रग्रमी.पर्वेर.रूम।

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VITAMIN A AND DEWORMING SCHEDULE FOR CHILDREN

	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54	57	60
den beland	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Vitamin A																			183
Deworming		30	100	9.00	W			-		a T									

- Bring your child for weighing every month until your child is one year old and then every three months till five years of age to detect any delay in physical and mental development.
- कूर् श्रीमा विकार प्राप्त स्था हिर क्र्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त क्रिया क्रया क्रिया क्रया क्रिया क
- Your child should get his/her first dose of Vitamin A at six months and thereafter every six months till he/she is five years old.
- ्र हिर्-र दे. कार्जु अवस्पर्वेर क्षित्र अपर स्वेष क्षेत्र मार्ट मिर्म होता प्रदेश प्रमान क्षेत्र क्षे
- Your child should get the first dose of de-worming at 15 months of age and thereafter every six months till he/she is 5 years old.

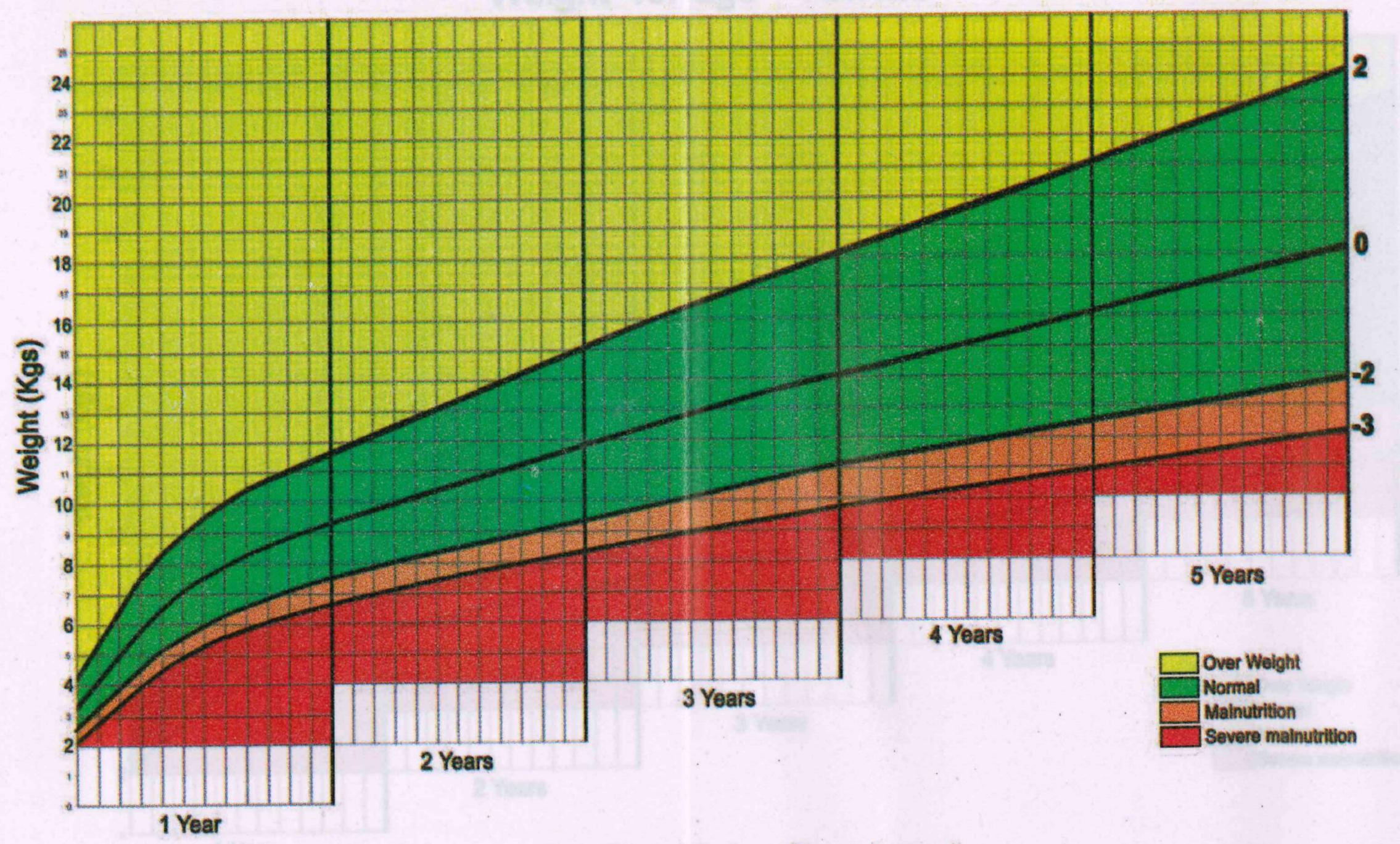
MONITORING YOUR CHILD'S HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT

हिर्दे रहा का जुड़ी बडिबाकाका पर्हर नड़ेयर र जूर पर का में हूंगी

The weight of your child is a sensitive indicator of his/her nutritional status.

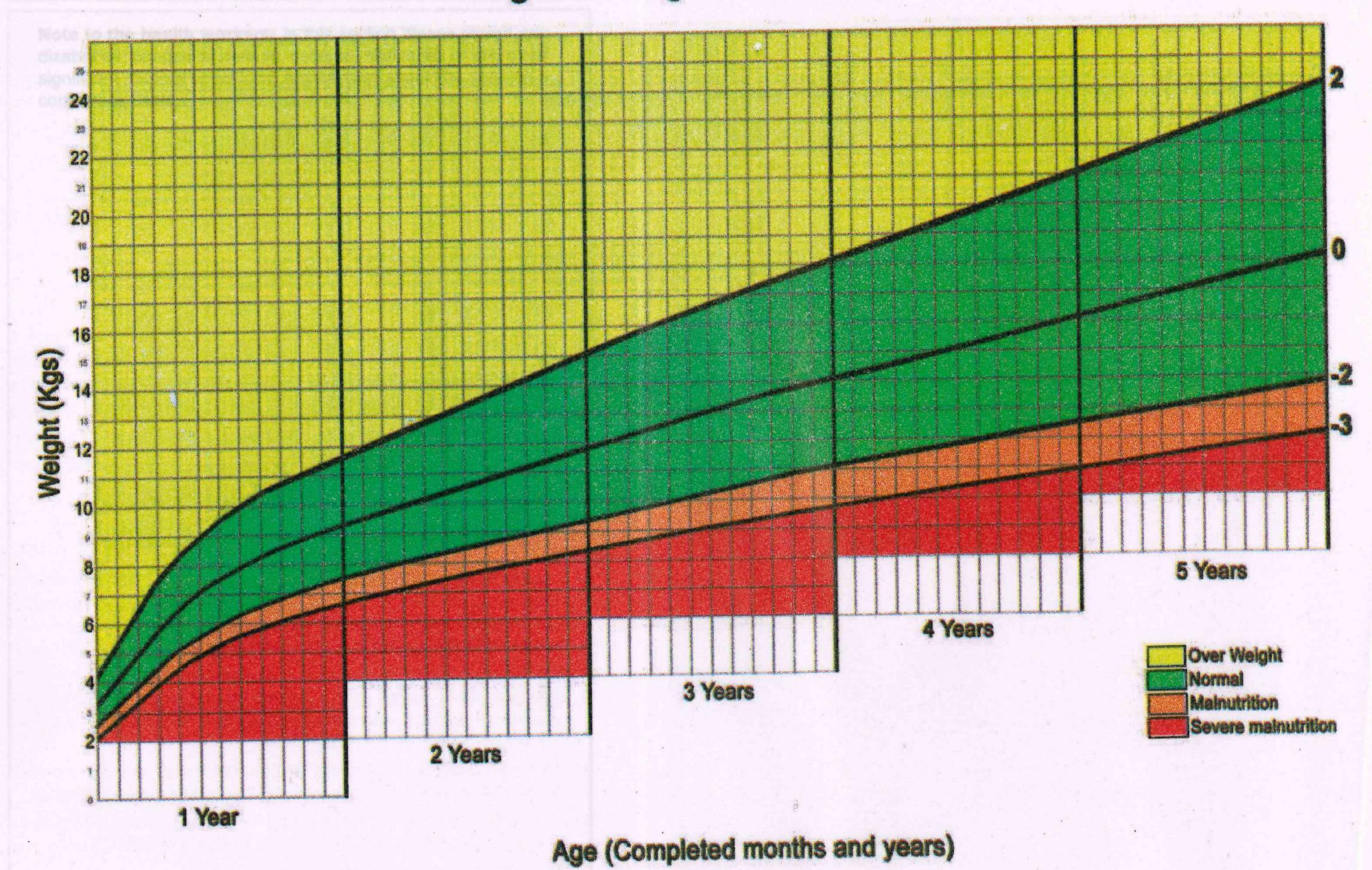
- Weigh your child every month till the end of the first year and then every three months till five years of age.
- भ हिंदे. र प्र. का जूरी जूर ट. ना मा ह्या अक्षेत्र कूर . यह कर ह्या । भ हिंदे. र प्र. का जूरी जूर ट. ना मा ह्या अक्षेत्र कूर . यह कर ह्या । भ
- The weight of your child as recorded by the health worker shows you the pattern of your child's growth
- योश्चर्यक्षित्र स्ट्रिंस स्ट्रीय स्ट्रिंस स्ट्र
- Your child is healthy if his/her weight is in the green zone. When the weight falls in the Orange area, then the child is under-nourished and requires medical evaluation and advice.
- चै जुर्थ ते मूर्या चर्या परित्र जुर्या अपूर्य परित्र परित्य परित्र परित्र परित्य परित्य परित्य परित्य परित्य परित्य परित्य परि
- If the weight of your child is recorded in the Yellow area, your child is overweight and you should consult your health worker for advice.

Weight -for-age BOYS



Age (Completed months and years)

Weight -for-age GIRLS



CHILD HEALTH INFORMATION

Note to the health workers: In this section please record any disabilities, congenital defects, delayed milestones or any other significant medical conditions. Assessment should be done on a continuous basis.

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to the child should be recorded in this booklet for future reference

THE SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAMME

Name of the child:	Note to the health workers: Is
Class:	As an Alberto Isalisem Insulings
Name of school:	assa sucunino.
District:	
Date	

The health of a child above five years old is also equally important. We need to monitor their health and growth. This is the time when children gradually attain adolescence and enter adulthood with rapid physical growth and mental development. Apart from services provided by the health centres, children during the schooling period, also needs adequate parental love, consistent discipline, proper information on reproductive health, substance abuse etc. This is a period where children become adults and major decisions are made and opinions formed. Therefore consistent guidance, love and care from parents, teachers. friends and elders is very important.

School health activities for nutrition:

- Deworming and Vitamin A supplementation (200,000 International Unit) every six months. Deworming tablets and vitamin A capsules are available from the health centre. However, the school health coordinator should place the requirement well in advance to the health centre.
- The height and weight of the children should be measured twice a year. Once during the school admission time and the second before the school closes for the winter break.
- All measurements, deworming and vitamin A supplements provided to the child should be recorded in this booklet for future reference.
- Pregnant mothers and children should be provided food with iodised salt and green leafy vegetables and fruits for healthy growth and development.

ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENT FOR SCHOOL-GOING CHILDREN

Date	Height	Weight	Body Mass Index
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BODY MASS INDEX

- Q. What is body mass index (BMI)?
 BMI is a measurement of body fat based on height and weight that applies to both adult men and women.
- Q. How do we calculate BMI?

For eg. the BMI of a 1.5 meter tall child weighing 45 kilograms is:

$$BMI = \frac{45 \text{ kg}}{1.5 \text{m X 1.5 m}} = 20$$

Therefore, BMI of the child is 20 which is normal as indicated below:

BMI Categories

- Underweight = <18.5</p>
- Normal weight = 18.5 -24.9
- Overweight = 25-29.9
- Obesity = BMI of 30 or greater

Calculate your BMI and see how healthy you are!



MINISTRY OF HEALTH ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN

BIRTH CERTIFICATE

	Date:
This is to certify	that Mrs
CID #	wife of Mr
CID#	delivered a male/female neonate weighing
grar	ms on(date/month/year) athours
at	(health centre/home).
MCH Registrat	ion Number:
MCH Handboo	k Serial Number:
Issued by:	
Signature	·
Name	·
Designation	·
Health Centre	

(OFFICE SEAL)



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NOTE TO HEALTH WORKERS

- Issue this book to all pregnant women on their first booking visit to the health centre.
- Inform the mothers to always carry the MCH Handbook whenever they visit the health facility for both ante-natal and post-natal visits.
- 3. This book tracks the health of the woman during pregnancy, after delivery and the health of her child from birth till adolescence. It is therefore very important that you explain the content and the importance of handling the book with care to all the mothers.
- 4. Explain to mothers the purpose of the tests and physical examinations conducted on them. It is equally important to explain the results to them. These extra efforts from your side will make them appreciate the services provided by you.
- During the ANC, educate mothers on the Five Danger Signs and birth planning. Also show them the delivery room and mentally prepare them for delivery and motherhood.

HIV/AIDS MESSAGE

- · AIDS is an incurable but preventable disease.
- HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, spreads through unprotected sex (intercourse without a condom), transfusion of unscreened blood, contaminated needles and syringes (most often those used for injecting drugs), and from an infected woman to her child during pregnancy, childbirth or breastfeeding.

अक्थान मान्या

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