

IMCI

information

INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF CHILDHOOD ILLNESS (IMCI)

DEPARTMENT
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HEALTH AND
DEVELOPMENT
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HEALTH SYSTEMS
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The role of IMCI in improving family and community practices to support child health and development

Introduction

Success in reducing childhood mortality requires more than the availability of adequate health services with well-trained personnel. As families have the major responsibility for caring for their children, success requires a partnership between health workers and families, with support from their communities.

Health workers need to work with families and their communities to ensure that families can provide adequate home care to support the healthy growth and development of their children. Families also need to be able to respond appropriately when their children are sick, seeking appropriate and timely assistance when children need additional care and giving recommended treatments.

Improving family and community practices is one of the three components of the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) strategy, promoted by the WHO Department of Child and Adolescent Health and Development (CAH) and UNICEF. This component aims to initiate, reinforce and sustain family practices that are important for child survival, growth and development. The other components of the IMCI strategy – for the improvement of health systems and health worker skills – also have elements to support the efforts of families to care for their children.

Priority problems and practices affecting child survival

The IMCI strategy sets priorities to address the problems that have the greatest impact on child health. A substantial body of evidence identifies the benefits of specific family practices in the child's survival.

- Malnutrition is associated with more than 50% of all child deaths. Although lack of family resources may be a factor, in most places malnutrition is caused by *feeding practices* that could be improved using existing resources. Improving *breastfeeding* alone could reduce the number of child deaths by more than 10%.

- Improved *complementary feeding* could prevent more than 10% of deaths from diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections, in particular pneumonia. It could also reduce the prevalence of malnutrition by over 20%, and increase resistance to measles and other illnesses.
- In areas of vitamin A deficiency, child mortality could be reduced by over 20% by improving the intake of *vitamin A* through diet or supplementation.
- Most of the 800 000 measles deaths each year could be prevented if all children received *measles immunization* before the age of one year.
- Malaria causes over 600 000 child deaths every year. If children in malaria endemic areas slept under *bednets that have been treated with insecticide*, child deaths due to malaria could be reduced by as much as 35%.
- Acute respiratory infections (ARI) cause over 2 million child deaths annually. *Timely and appropriate care seeking*, combined with adequate treatment, could reduce ARI mortality by over 20%.
- Nearly all the 1.2 million child deaths each year caused by acute watery diarrhoea could be prevented by *correct home care* for diarrhoea. This means giving increased fluids, continuing feeding, seeking appropriate medical attention when needed, and following treatment recommendations. Improved *hygiene practices*, including safe disposal of excreta and handwashing, can reduce the incidence of diarrhoea by more than 10%.

The key family practices

Communities need to be strengthened and families supported to provide the necessary care to improve child survival, growth and development. The evidence suggests that families should:

- Breastfeed infants exclusively for at least four months and, if possible, up to six months. (Mothers found to be HIV positive require counselling about possible alternatives to breastfeeding.)
- Starting at about six months of age, feed children freshly prepared energy and nutrient rich complementary foods, while continuing to breastfeed up to two years or longer.
- Ensure that children receive adequate amounts of micronutrients (vitamin A and iron, in particular), either in their diet or through supplementation.
- Dispose of faeces, including children's faeces, safely; and wash hands after defecation, before preparing meals and before feeding children.
- Take children as scheduled to complete a full course of immunizations (BCG, DPT, OPV, and measles) before their first birthday.
- Protect children in malaria-endemic areas, by ensuring that they sleep under insecticide-treated bednets.

- Promote mental and social development by responding to a child's needs for care, and through talking, playing, and providing a stimulating environment.
- Continue to feed and offer more fluids, including breastmilk, to children when they are sick.
- Give sick children appropriate home treatment for infections.
- Recognise when sick children need treatment outside the home and seek care from appropriate providers.
- Follow the health worker's advice about treatment, follow-up and referral.
- Ensure that every pregnant woman has adequate antenatal care. This includes having at least four antenatal visits with an appropriate health care provider, and receiving the recommended doses of the tetanus toxoid vaccination. The mother also needs support from her family and community in seeking care at the time of delivery and during the postpartum and lactation period.

To provide this care, families need *knowledge, skills, motivation and support*. They need to know what to do in specific circumstances and as the child grows and develops. They need skills to provide appropriate care and to solve problems. They need to be motivated to try and to sustain new practices. They need social and material support from the community. And finally, families need support from the health system, in the form of accessible clinics and responsive services, and health workers able to give effective advice, drugs and more complex treatments when necessary.

IMCI interventions to support improved family and community practices

IMCI promotes interventions at three levels – health system, health facility, and community.

- IMCI promotes changes in the **health system** to make it easier for families to care for their children. Such changes include making drugs available at free or low cost, and in formulations for children. Families need access to health workers who can treat children and communicate effectively with families. Counselling aids need to be available that are adapted to local cultures and help the workers understand the conditions that affect the ability of families to care for their children.
- IMCI promotes improvements at **first-level health facilities** by providing guidelines for managing important child health problems and training health workers to use the guidelines effectively. Training enables health workers to recognise and treat childhood illness correctly, to help the family understand and do what needs to be done, and to solve specific problems particularly around feeding at home and referral of the severely ill child to hospital.

Tasks in planning and implementing activities to improve family and community practices

- Collect and review, with community participation, existing information regarding key family practices.
- Carry out local studies (using protocols provided in the *IMCI Adaptation Guide*) in the districts where IMCI will be implemented first:
 - Develop feeding recommendations.
 - Identify the local terms for signs of illness to use in communicating with families.
 - Adapt the mothers counselling card using local terms and appropriate feeding recommendations.
 - Design and pre-test the adapted mothers counselling card.
- Use this information to adapt IMCI training materials for first-level health workers.
- Produce the mothers counselling cards.
- Identify one or two IMCI districts within which to begin community-based activities
 - Facilitate joint planning with the community.
 - Gather more information on family practices affecting child health and the factors influencing these practices.
 - Further adapt the mother's counselling card, if necessary, for use with populations living in these communities, and reproduce the card.
 - Identify available community resources for supporting families and the care of children, and assess their strengths and weaknesses.
 - Select potential resources within the community, and identify what can be done to support and strengthen them.
 - Review health messages delivered at the community and ensure that they are consistent with IMCI messages.
 - Facilitate the training of persons working with the community, for example, the primary school teacher, the community level health worker and others conducting community-based activities.
- Identify indicators to monitor progress and evaluate changes in family and community practices (technical support to be provided by WHO and UNICEF). Develop mechanisms to provide feedback to the community to encourage community ownership of activities.

- IMCI promotes actions within the **community** to support key family practices. Such actions could include working with communities to improve nutrition and child development, through breastfeeding support groups or child feeding centres; and using opportunities such as community events to educate families and reach sick children. A community feeding programme, for example, could be encouraged to use locally adapted IMCI counselling cards to assist mothers in selecting and preparing food for their children, and to identify when to take children for health care. A health worker trained in breastfeeding counselling could reach out to breastfeeding support groups, providing them with the latest information and assisting mothers experiencing difficulties with breastfeeding. The health worker could also involve school teachers and others working in the community in finding ways to provide follow-up for malnourished or undernourished children. Community groups can help prevent illness by making insecticide-treated bednets accessible to families and maintaining a clean environment. They can be encouraged to support families with children needing urgent care, through loans, transport, or assistance with looking after the children who remain at home.

Interventions at each level need to focus on the most significant child health problems, to build on existing resources, and to be mutually reinforcing at each level. Although communities face different challenges, problems related to child nutrition and family responses to illness are likely to be present in most communities, especially for children at risk.

Support for planning

The IMCI strategy focuses on the tasks of improving key family practices that are likely to have the greatest impact on child mortality. WHO's Department of Child and Adolescent Health and Development (CAH) and UNICEF can assist countries in planning strategies to

improve family and community practices, in particular activities to strengthen communication with families in health facilities and to facilitate the implementation of IMCI in communities.

The working group responsible for planning IMCI should include key individuals who work with families to ensure that health messages are appropriate for local conditions, and to provide links to community resources that can support IMCI. Countries can also set up a subgroup of the IMCI working group to plan and implement community activities. Their work (summarized in the box) needs to be adapted to fit the process and pace of implementing IMCI in the country, and the resources available for extending IMCI beyond the health facility.

The way forward

WHO and UNICEF are providing technical support to a limited number of countries to implement the family and community component of IMCI and document their experiences. They also support a range of initiatives to strengthen this component.

Guidelines for collecting information and planning activities are being developed. Current research will identify new interventions to improve careseeking for sick children; and will design community-based interventions to improve breastfeeding and complementary feeding and assess their feasibility in large-scale health programmes. A manual, based on the experiences of community health projects, will provide guidance on working with communities and community organisations. ■

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For further information please contact:

**Department of Child and Adolescent Health and Development (CAH)
World Health Organization
20 Avenue Appia
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland
Tel +41-22 791 2632
Fax +41-22 791 4853
Email cah@who.int
Website <http://www.who.int/chd>**