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The MAQARI Project: Putting Quality of Care in Rural India on the Map [update], (2011),

This project update details the outputs that have been completed and the additional outputs that were being completed by September 2011 (Unpublished Work)

Adam, Z., **Universal Immunization through Improving Family Health Services (UI-FHS)**, ([2011]), Addis Ababa:JSI Research & Training Institute, Inc.

In close collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH) in Ethiopia, the JSI Research & Training Institute, Inc. (JSI) has designed "Universal Immunization through Improving Family Health Services" (UI-FHS). (Pamphlet)

Admasu, K., A. Haile-Mariam, et al., **Indicators for availability, utilization, and quality of emergency obstetric care in Ethiopia, 2008**, in: *Int J Gynaecol Obstet*, (2011), 115, 1

OBJECTIVE: To report on the availability and quality of emergency obstetric and newborn care (EmONC) in Ethiopia.

** <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0020729211003602> (Journal Article)

Agrawal, P. K., S. Agrawal, et al., **Effect of knowledge of community health workers on essential newborn health care: a study from rural India**, in: *Health Policy and Planning*, (2011),

Background: This study explored the relationship between the knowledge of community health workers (CHWs)—anganwadi workers (AWWs) and auxiliary nurse midwives (ANMs)—and their antenatal home visit coverage and effectiveness of the visits, in terms of essential newborn health care practices at the household level in rural India.

** <http://heapol.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2011/03/08/heapol.czr018.abstract> (Journal Article)

Alam, K., S. Tasneem, et al., **Retention of female volunteer community health workers in Dhaka urban slums: a case-control study**, in: *Health Policy and Planning*, (2011),

Introduction: Volunteer community health workers (CHWs) are one approach to addressing the health workforce shortage in developing countries. BRAC, a large NGO in Bangladesh, is a pioneer in using female volunteer CHWs as core workers in its successful health programmes. After 25 years of implementing the CHW model in rural areas, BRAC is now using CHWs in urban slums of Dhaka through Manoshi, a community-based maternal and child health project. However, high dropout rates among CHWs in the slums suggested a need to better understand factors associated with their retention, and consequently recommend strategies for increasing their retention.

** <http://heapol.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2011/09/07/heapol.czr059.abstract> (Journal Article)

Andersson, T., Y. Berhane, et al., **The impact of neonatal mortality on subsequent survival in rural Ethiopia**, in: *Annals of Tropical Paediatrics*, (2002), 22, 1

In countries where most deliveries occur at home and most available information is hospital-based,

accurate information on neonatal mortality is difficult to obtain.

**<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/maney/atp/2002/00000022/00000001/art00004?token=005a1a0e5625b186686e58654624317b423b4746217a663c44705e4e26634a492f2530332976d55e3d5fa7f848> or: <http://tinyurl.com/7msmjuc> (Journal Article)

Anya, S. E., A. Hydera, et al., **Antenatal care in The Gambia: Missed opportunity for information, education and communication** in: *BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth* (2008), 8, 9

Background: Antenatal care is widely established and provides an opportunity to inform and educate pregnant women about pregnancy, childbirth and care of the newborn. It is expected that this would assist the women in making choices that would contribute to good pregnancy outcome. We examined the provision of information and education in antenatal clinics from the perspective of pregnant women attending these clinics.

<http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2393/8/9> (Journal Article)

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Banteyerga, H., **Ethiopia's health extension program: improving health through community involvement**, in: *MEDICC Rev*, (2011), 13, 3

The Health Extension Program is one of the most innovative community-based health programs in Ethiopia. It is based on the assumption that access to and quality of primary health care in rural communities can be improved through transfer of health knowledge and skills to households.

http://www.medicc.org/mediccreview/articles/mr_210.pdf (Journal Article)

MEDICC Review online (ISSN 1527-3172) is an open access journal, allowing readers to freely access, copy, use, distribute, transmit and display its contents, and to make and distribute derivative works, subject to proper attribution of authorship (including the original copyright notice), as well as the right to make small numbers of print copies for their use. The uses described above are limited exclusively to non-commercial purposes.

Banteyerga, H., A. Kidanu, et al., **The systemwide effects of the Global Fund in Ethiopia: final study report**, (2006), Partners for Health ReformPlus project, AbtAssociates

Ethiopia has been granted significant resources from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GF). The success of GF activities in-country depends on the ability of the health system to absorb and use these new resources effectively. This is the final report of the Systemwide Effects of the Fund study in Ethiopia.

www.healthsystems2020.org/files/1402_file_Tech113_fin.pdf (Report)

Interested parties may use the report in part or whole, providing they maintain the integrity of the report and do not misrepresent its findings or present the work as their own.

Baqi, A. H., A. M. Rosecrans, et al., **NGO facilitation of a government community-based maternal and neonatal health programme in rural India: improvements in equity**, in: *Health Policy and Planning*, (2008), 23, 4

Socio-economic disparities in health have been well documented around the world. This study examines whether NGO facilitation of the government's community-based health programme improved the equity of maternal and newborn health in rural Uttar Pradesh, India.

** <http://heapol.oxfordjournals.org/content/23/4/234.abstract> (Journal Article)

Bennett, S., A. Corluka, et al., **Influencing policy change: the experience of health think tanks in low- and middle-income countries**, in: *Health Policy and Planning*, (2011)

This study aimed to: (i) investigate the contribution made by health policy analysis institutes in low- and middle-income countries to health policy agenda setting, formulation, implementation and monitoring and evaluation; and (ii) assess which factors, including organizational form and structure, support the role of health policy analysis institutes in low- and middle-income countries in terms of positively contributing to health policy. Six case studies of health policy analysis institutes in Bangladesh, Ghana, India, South Africa, Uganda and Vietnam were conducted including two NGOs, two university and two government-owned policy analysis institutes.

<http://heapol.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2011/05/10/heapol.czr035.abstract> (Journal Article)

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Berlan, D. and J. Shiffman, **Holding health providers in developing countries accountable to consumers: a synthesis of relevant scholarship**, in: *Health Policy and Planning*, (2011)

This paper synthesizes relevant research on health provision in low-, middle- and high-income countries with the aim of identifying factors that shape health provider accountability to consumers, and discerning promising interventions to enhance responsiveness.

** <http://heapol.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2011/05/05/heapol.czr036.abstract> (Journal Article)

Bhattacharyya, K. and J. Murray, **Participatory community planning for child health: implementation guidelines**, (1999), BASICS project (Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival), a global child survival project funded by USAID

The goal of the community assessment described here is for health staff and communities to jointly identify and prioritize health problems and then develop plans to solve them.

http://erc.msh.org/toolkit/toolkitfiles/file/Participatory%20Comm%20Plan_English.pdf (Report)

This report may be distributed with full accreditation to BASICS

Blanchet, K. and P. James, **How to do (or not to do)...a social network analysis in health systems research**, in: *Health Policy and Planning*, (2011)

Social network analysis can provide an appropriate and innovative paradigm for the health systems researcher, allow new analyses of the structure of health systems, and facilitate understanding of the role of stakeholders within a health system.

** <http://heapol.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2011/08/11/heapol.czr055.abstract> (Journal Article)

Boerma, T., W. Soumbeay-Alley, et al., **Strengthening monitoring and evaluation practices in the context of scaling up the IHP+ compact and Country Health Systems Surveillance: Ethiopia**, (2009), World Health Organization (WHO), Health Metrics Network

The IHP+ common framework for monitoring performance and evaluation of the scale-up for better health aims to ensure that the demand for accountability and results from single donors and joint initiatives is translated into well-coordinated efforts to monitor performance and evaluate progress in countries, in line with the principles of the Paris declaration. (Report)

Campbell, J. and e. al, **The state of the world's midwifery 2011: Deiliver health, saving lives** (2011), UNFPA

This is the first comprehensive analysis of midwifery services and issues in countries where the needs are greatest.

Accompanying the report are background papers, country information - including information for Ethiopia, India and Nigeria - and midwifery guidelines and standards

<http://www.unfpa.org/sowmy/report/home.html> (Report)

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Centre for Policy Research, **The MAQARI project; putting quality of care in rural India on the map**, (2010)

The MAQARI project builds on previous work by members of the research team examining medical worker availability in public health facilities in rural India and quality of care in an urban Indian setting (public and private) and extends it in several directions. (Pamphlet)

Centre for Policy Research, I., **Mapping medical providers in rural India: four key trends**, (2011)

In this brief, presents the first nationally representative estimates of medical provider availability in rural India and quantify four trends well-known to those working in India's rural health sector.

** http://www.cprindia.org/sites/default/files/policy%20brief_1.pdf (Pamphlet)

Chandler, C. and J. Reynolds, **[Qualitative methods template protocol]**, ([2009]), London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine

This protocol template with example study documents and SOPs has been prepared with examples drawn from Sarah Staedke and her study team in Uganda, Lindsay Mangham and her study teams in Cameroon and Nigeria. (Report)

Chandler, C. I. R., **ACT Consortium Social Science Guidance**, (2009), ACTC/CC/2009/SSGv04, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine

This document describes some social questions and methodological approaches to consider in the design and evaluation of behaviour change interventions through three stages: formative work; process evaluation; and outcome evaluation. (Report)

Chatterjee, P., **How free healthcare became mired in corruption and murderin a key Indian state**, in: *BMJ*, (2012), 344

The deaths of three medical officials in India's most populous state, Uttar Pradesh, have taken the sheen off an ambitious attempt to bring free healthcare to the country's poorest citizens. This report considers how the organised looting of government funds has crippled India's National Rural Health Mission

** <http://www.bmj.com/content/344/bmj.e453> (Journal Article)

Collumbien, M., J. Busza, et al., **Social science methods for research on sexual and reproductive health**,

(2012), World Health Organization (WHO)

UNDP/UNFPA/WHO/World Bank Special Programme of Research

These guidelines focus on the sexual and reproductive health (SRH) issues of greatest public health and social concern, where action and intervention are likely to bring about change.

http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/social_science/9789241503112/en/index.html

(Report)

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(http://www.who.int/about/licensing/copyright_form/en/index.html)

Daniel, T., **Does preeclampsia/eclampsia pose a higher disease burden to mothers in pastoralist communities in Ethiopia?**, in: *Ethiop Med J*, (2011), 49, 2 (Journal Article)

Das, J., A. Holla, et al., **The quality of medical care in India: Evidence from a standardized patient study in two states**, in: (2011),

This article reports estimates of the quality of medical care in a rural and an urban Indian primary care setting, as measured by 916 clinical interactions between 22 incognito standardized patients (SPs) and 302 different medical care providers. (Journal Article)

Das, J., A. Holla, et al., **Medical Advice, Quality and Availability in Rural India (MAQARI): preliminary results on Bihar**, ([n.d.]), PowerPoint presentation, These slides give details of the health care availability and quality and include preliminary numbers for the absence rates of doctors and other health workers. (Audiovisual Material)

Dasgupta, J., **Ten years of negotiating rights around maternal health in Uttar Pradesh, India**, in: *BMC International Health and Human Rights*, (2011), 11, (Suppl 3) :S4

This paper reviews documents of the last ten years describing the experiences of a Non-Governmental Organisation, SAHAYOG, in working with a civil society platform, the Healthwatch Forum, to develop 'rights based' strategies around maternal health.

<http://www.biomedcentral.com/content/pdf/1472-698X-11-S3-S4.pdf> (Journal Article)

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Department of Health and Family Welfare, G. o. U. P., **Behaviour change communication strategy for NRHM in Uttar Pradesh** (2008),

This Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) strategy seeks to address gaps in BCC services in the state of Uttar Pradesh

<ftp://ftp.solutionexchange.net.in/public/mch/cr/res19011101.pdf> (Report)

Published online by Solution Exchange. The Creative Commons license for Solution Exchange is "Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 2.5"

Doctor, H. V., R. Bairagi, et al., **Northern Nigeria maternal, newborn and child health programme: selected analyses from population-based baseline survey**, in: *The Open Demography Journal*, (2011), 4, Maternal mortality in Northern Nigeria is among the highest in the world. To guide programme planning

we interviewed 7,442 women in April and May 2009 in three northern states (Katsina, Yobe, and Zamfara) to understand patterns of antenatal care and delivery.

<http://www.benthamscience.com/open/todemoj/articles/V004/11TODEMOJ.pdf> (Journal Article)

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Donnelly, J., **Ethiopia gears up for more major health reforms**, in: *Lancet*, (2011), 377, 9781

Ethiopia has been widely lauded for introducing health reforms that have transformed primary health care in the country. Now it is embarking on two new initiatives.

** <http://www.lancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736%2811%2960795-2/fulltext> (Journal Article)

Ethiopian Society of Population Studies, **Maternal health care seeking behaviour in Ethiopia: Findings from EDHS 2005**, (2008),

The purpose of this study is to highlight the pattern of maternal health care seeking behaviour in Ethiopia. (Report)

Can be copied or distributed for educational and non-commercial purposes, provided full attribution is given to UNFPA

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Ministry of Health, **Health Sector Development Program IV 2010/11 – 2014/15**, (2010),

The final draft of a report of the Ethiopian Government's Health Sector Development Plan IV, which aims to improve accessibility of health services in order to ensure the utilization.

<http://phe-ethiopia.org/admin/uploads/attachment-721-HSDP%20IV%20Final%20Draft%2011October%202010.pdf> (Report)

Fesseha, N., A. Getachew, et al., **A national review of cesarean delivery in Ethiopia**, in: *Int J Gynaecol Obstet*, (2011), 115, 1

OBJECTIVE: To describe Ethiopian national population-based and institutional cesarean delivery rates by sector, and to describe indications for cesarean delivery, fetal and maternal outcomes, and aspects of quality of care.

** <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0020729211003614> (Journal Article)

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, **Channels for dispersing donor funding**, ([2011]),

Eight visual descriptions of the four channels for disbursing donor funding in Ethiopia; (Unpublished Work)

Frontline Health Workers Coalition, **The Best Way to Save Lives, Accelerate Progress on Global Health, and Help Advance U.S. Interests**, (2012),

This issue brief details the importance of investing in frontline health workers and officially launches the Frontline Health Workers Coalition

http://frontlinehealthworkers.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/01/FHWC_Issue_Brief.pdf (Pamphlet)

Gaym, A., **Audit of obstetrician-gynecologists in Ethiopia, 1950's-2007--implications for specialty level reproductive health care provision**, in: *Ethiop Med J*, (2010), 48, 2

BACKGROUND: Health human resource audits are important to assess the adequacy of available health manpower; monitor changing trends and assist in formulating relevant human resource policies and strategies. Such audits are scarce in the African setting including Ethiopia.

** <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20608017> (Journal Article)

Gessesew, A., G. A. Barnabas, et al., **Task shifting and sharing in Tigray, Ethiopia, to achieve comprehensive emergency obstetric care**, in: *Int J Gynaecol Obstet*, (2011), 113, 1

OBJECTIVE: To assess the contribution of nonphysician clinicians (NPCs) to comprehensive emergency obstetric care (CEmOC) in Tigray, Ethiopia.

** <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0020729211000038> (Journal Article)

Hailu, M., A. Gebremariam, et al., **Birth preparedness and complication readiness among pregnant women in Southern Ethiopia**, in: *PLoS One*, (2011), 6, 6

A study to assess practice and factors associated with Birth preparedness and complication preparedness among pregnant women in Aleta Wondo district in Sidama Zone, South Ethiopia.

<http://www.plosone.org/article/info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0021432> (Journal Article)

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Hailu, S., F. Enqueselassie, et al., **Health facility-based maternal death audit in Tigray, Ethiopia**, in: *Ethiop. J. Health Dev.*, (2009), 23, 2

Background: Maternal deaths are often unrecognized and improperly documented in the health system.

<http://ejhd.uib.no/ejhd-v23-n2/115%20Health%20facility-based%20maternal%20death%20audit%20in%20Tigray,%20Et.pdf> (Journal Article)

Hill, Z., C. Tawiah-Agyemang, et al., **Postnatal care in rural Ghana: Experiences and recall**, (2010),

This presentation describes a study, in Kintampo, Ghana, on DHS indicators to help determine sorts of questions can be asked about postnatal care contacts and quality, a suitable recall period and the sort of language that can be used to ensure that the mothers responding to the questions, fully understand what is being asked. (Online Multimedia)

Horii, N., A. B. Guyon, et al., **Determinants of delayed initiation of breastfeeding in rural Ethiopia: programmatic implications**, in: *Food & Nutrition Bulletin*, (2011), 32, 2

A study to investigate the most important determinants of delayed initiation of breastfeeding in rural Ethiopia. (Journal Article)

Joubert, M., E. Bartlet, et al., **A guide for African science media officers**, (2011),

This guide provides practical advice to help media officers working in African institutions improve the communication of scientific research to the public, policymakers and funders.

<http://c96268.r68.cf3.rackcdn.com/AF-press-off-guide-lowres.pdf> (Report)

Kohn, D., **Community involvement saves newborn infants in India**, in: *The Lancet*, (2008), 371, 9620
This article discusses how some experts think that with a little training, local villagers can prevent many neonatal deaths, with simple, inexpensive methods. This idea is controversial, though, because it shifts responsibility for infant health from doctors to poor, uneducated people with no training in neonatology.

** <http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0140673608605425> (Journal Article)

Kruk, M. E., M. M. Paczkowski, et al., **Women's preferences for obstetric care in rural Ethiopia: a population-based discrete choice experiment in a region with low rates of facility delivery**, in: *J Epidemiol Community Health*, (2010), 64, 11

In this study, women's preferences for attributes of health facilities for delivery in rural Ethiopia were investigated.

** <http://jech.bmj.com/content/64/11/984.abstract> (Journal Article)

Kumar, V., A. Kumar, et al., **Behavior change for newborn survival in resource-poor community settings: bridging the gap between evidence and impact** in: *Seminars in Perinatology*, (2010), 34, 6

This article draws upon available evidence from prevention-oriented, community-based newborn survival trials to derive insights into the role of behavior change in neonatal mortality reduction.

** <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0146000510001060> (Journal Article)

Kusters, C. and et al, **Making evaluations matter: A practical guide for evaluators**, (2011), Wageningen, The Netherlands: Centre for Development Innovation, Wageningen University & Research centre

This guide provides a basic foundation on how to make evaluations matter.

http://www.cdi.wur.nl/NR/rdonlyres/66764817-54E3-4DCB-BD4F-806B403F892C/139231/2011_guide_MEMguide2.pdf (Electronic Book)

Single copies and extracts from this book may be reproduced for non-commercial purposes without permission, provided acknowledgement is given by using the full citation

Mairiga, A. G., A. A. Kullima, et al., **Sociocultural factors influencing decision-making related to fertility among the Kanuri tribe of north-eastern Nigeria**, in: *Afr J Prm Health Care Fam Med.*, (2010), 2, 1, Art. #94

This study is aimed at describing and documenting the sociocultural factors affecting decisions related to fertility among the Kanuri tribe.

<http://www.phcfm.org/index.php/phcfm/article/view/94> (Journal Article)

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McCoy, D. C., J. A. Hall, et al., **A systematic review of the literature for evidence on health facility committees in low- and middle-income countries**, in: *Health Policy and Planning*, (2011)

Community participation in health (CPH) has been advocated as a health-improving strategy for many decades. However, CPH comes in many different forms, one of which is the use of health facility committees (HFCs) on which there is community representation. This paper presents the findings of a systematic literature review of: (a) the evidence of HFCs' effectiveness, and (b) the factors that influence the performance and effectiveness of HFCs.

** <http://heapol.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2011/12/08/heapol.czr077.abstract> (Journal Article)

Ministry of Health, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, **National reproductive health strategy 2006-2015**, (2006), Ministry of Health, Addis Ababa,

The National RH Strategy is the outcome of a continuous consultative process involving relevant governmental agencies, NGOs, stakeholders at international, national, federal and regional level, and community members across the country.

http://phe-ethiopia.org/admin/uploads/attachment-161-National_RH_strat%5B1%5D.pdf (Government Document)

Moore, K. M., **Safer Motherhood 2000: Toward a framework for behaviour change to reduce maternal deaths** (2000), The Communication Initiative

This paper briefly reviews some recent literature that impacts the design of the communication component of country programs to reduce maternal deaths.

<http://www4.worldbank.org/afr/ssatp/Resources/HTML/Gender-RG/Source%20%20documents/Tool%20Kits%20%20Guides/Maternal%20Health/TLMH2%20Safer%20Motherhood%202000%20USAID.pdf> (Report)

Munro, S., S. Lewin, et al., **A review of health behaviour theories: how useful are these for developing interventions to promote long-term medication adherence for TB and HIV/AIDS?**, in: *BMC Public Health*, (2007), 7, 104

This paper reviews behaviour change theories applicable to long-term treatment adherence; assesses the evidence for their effectiveness in predicting behaviour change; and examines the implications of these findings for developing strategies to improve TB and HIV/AIDS medication adherence.

<http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/7/104> (Journal Article)

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Nguyen, H., J. Snider, et al., **Assessing public and private sector contributions in reproductive health financing and utilization for six sub-Saharan African countries**, in: *Reprod Health Matters*, (2011), 19, 37

The present study provides evidence to support enhanced attention to reproductive health and comprehensive measures to increase access to quality reproductive health services. Ethiopia is included in this study.

** <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0968808011375611> (Journal Article)

Ostrowski, C. M. and M. Greene, **Delivering solutions: Advancing dialogue to improve maternal health**, ([2011]), Woodrow Wilson Center

This brief captures, analyses and synthesises the strategies and recommendations that emerged from the the Woodrow Wilson Center's 2009-2011 "Advancing Dialogue on Maternal Health" series of meetings and workshops.

<http://www.wilsoncenter.org/publication/delivering-solutions-advancing-dialogue-to-improve-maternal-health> (Report)

Osubor, K., A. Fatusi, et al., **Maternal Health-Seeking Behavior and Associated Factors in a Rural Nigerian Community**, in: *Maternal and Child Health Journal*, (2006), 10, 2

Objectives : To assess maternal health services and health-seeking behavior in a rural community (Ologbo), located in the South–south zone of Nigeria.

** <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10995-005-0037-z> (Journal Article)

Paina, L. and D. H. Peters, **Understanding pathways for scaling up health services through the lens of complex adaptive systems**, in: *Health Policy and Planning*, (2011),

Arguing that the dominant assumptions for scaling up are inadequate, we propose that interpreting change in health systems through the lens of complex adaptive systems (CAS) provides better models of pathways for scaling up.

** <http://heapol.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2011/08/05/heapol.czr054.abstract> (Journal Article)

Pearson, L., M. Gandhi, et al., **User fees and maternity services in Ethiopia**, in: *Int J Gynaecol Obstet*, (2011), 115, 3

OBJECTIVES: To examine user fees for maternity services and how they relate to provision, quality, and use of maternity services in Ethiopia.

**<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0020729211004632> (Journal Article)

Regassa, N., **Antenatal and postnatal care service utilization in southern Ethiopia: a population-based study**, in: *Afr Health Sci*, (2011), 11, 3

OBJECTIVE: To examine the prevalence and factors associated with antenatal Care (ANC) and Postnatal Care (PNC) service utilizations.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3260999/> (Journal Article)

Reynolds, J., J. Kizito, et al., **Quality assurance of qualitative research: a review of the discourse**, in: *Health Research Policy and Systems*, (2011), 9, 43

A review discourses around quality assurance of qualitative research, as a first step towards developing guidance. (Journal Article)

<http://www.health-policy-systems.com/content/9/1/43> (Journal Article)

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Rowe, A. K., S. Y. Rowe, et al., **Does shortening the training on Integrated Management of Childhood Illness guidelines reduce its effectiveness? A systematic review**, in: *Health Policy and Planning*, (2011)

Objective: Implementation of the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) strategy with an 11-day training course for health workers improves care for ill children in outpatient settings in developing countries. The 11-day course duration is recommended by the World Health Organization, which developed IMCI. Our aim was to determine if shortening the training (to reduce cost) reduces its effectiveness.

** <http://heapol.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2011/04/22/heapol.czr033.abstract> (Journal Article)

Saving Newborn Lives, HNN: Healthy Newborn Network,

An online community of newborn health advocates and professionals, that aims to address critical gaps in newborn health.

HNN connects advocates around the world and provides a platform for discussions and interactions on a vast range of newborn and maternal health topics.

<http://www.healthynewbornnetwork.org> (Web Page)

Sebhatu, A., The implementation of Ethiopia's Health Extension Program: An overview (2008),

<http://ppdafrica.org/docs/ethiopiahep.pdf> (Unpublished Work)

Setegn, T., M. Gerbaba, et al., Determinants of timely initiation of breastfeeding among mothers in Goba Woreda, South East Ethiopia: a cross sectional study, in: BMC Public Health, (2011), 11,

The objective of this study is to determine the prevalence and determinant factors of timely initiation of breastfeeding among mothers in Bale Goba District, South East Ethiopia.

<http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/11/217> (Journal Article)

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Shahrawat, R. and K. D. Rao, Insured yet vulnerable: out-of-pocket payments and India's poor, in: Health Policy and Planning, (2011),

This study, based in India, aims to: (a) estimate out-of-pocket (OOP) payments for health and related impoverishment across economic groups; (b) decompose OOP payments and relate the contribution of their components to impoverishment; and (c) examine how well recently introduced national insurance schemes meant for the poor are able to provide financial protection.

** <http://heapol.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2011/04/12/heapol.czr029.abstract> (Journal Article)

Sibley, L., S. T. Buffington, et al., Home-Based Life Saving Skills in Ethiopia: an update on the second phase of field testing, in: J Midwifery Womens Health, (2006), 51, 4

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