



Maternal & Child Health (MCH)

Dr. Sangar M. AHMED

Nursing Department , NURS 401

Course name : Community Health Nursing

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Outlines

- **Definition of Maternal and child health (MCH)**
- **Types of MCH services**
- **Role of Community Health Nurse in MCH**
- **Class activity**

Maternal and child health (MCH)

Maternal and child health (MCH) care is the health service provided to mothers (women in their child bearing age) and children. The targets for MCH are all women in their reproductive age groups, 15 - 49 years of age, children, school age population and adolescents.

Maternal health

“ **Maternal and child health**” refers to the promotive, preventive ,curative and rehabilitative health care for mothers and children ,child health, family planning, school health, handicapped children ,adolescence and health aspects of children in special setting such as day care.

Importance of MCH

- Early diagnosis and treatment of the health problems of all mothers and children
- Reduce maternal mortality and morbidity.
- Reduce prenatal and neonatal mortality and morbidity.
- Prevent malnutrition

Importance of MCH

- Prevent communicable diseases
- Promoting reproductive health or safe motherhood
- Regulate fertility so as to have wanted and healthy children when desired.
- Provide basic maternal and child health care to all mother and children.

Importance of MCH

- Promote and protect health of mothers.
- Promote and protect physical growth and psycho- social development of children.
- Health education and family planning service
- Child survival
- Ensure birth of healthy child

Components MCH Services

1. Maternal health
 - Prenatal care
 - Antenatal care
 - Post natal care
2. Child health.
3. Family planning.
4. School health.
5. Expanded program of Immunization.
6. Eye care
7. Dental care
8. Nutritional care
9. Laboratory
10. Clinical services

1. Maternal health

Maternal health refers to the health of women during pregnancy, childbirth and the postnatal period. Each stage should be a positive experience, ensuring women and their babies reach their full potential for health and well-being.

1. Maternal health

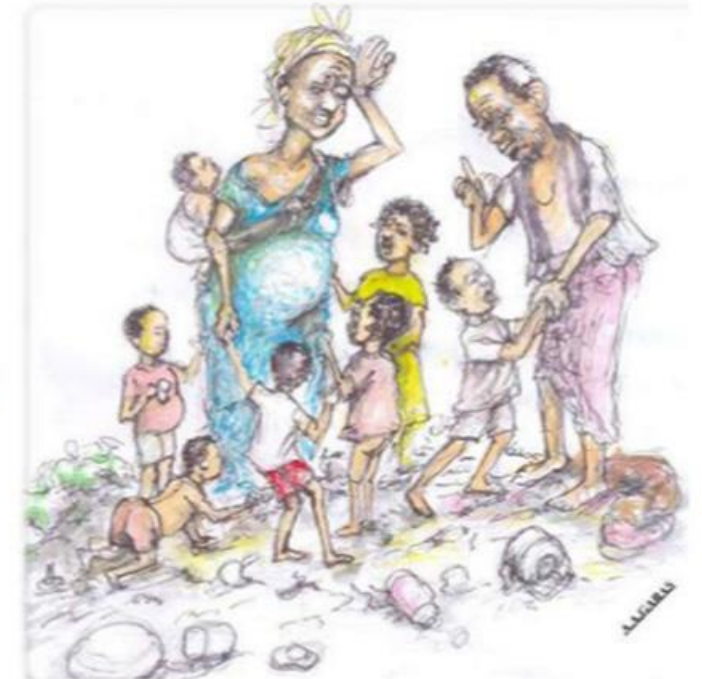
Maternal health refers to the health of women during pregnancy, childbirth and the postnatal period. Each stage should be a positive experience, ensuring women and their babies reach their full potential for health and well-being.

2. Child health

Child Health care is defined as the medical services that are provided by the medical health professionals to the children having disease or infection. These services are funded by different health organizations. These medical professionals are specialized and experienced in treating pediatric patients.

3. Family planning

Family planning is the consideration of the number of children a person wishes to have, including the choice to have no children, and the age at which they wish to have them.



4. School health

A school health program refers to all activities that contribute to the initiation, maintenance and improvement of the health school children and personnel.



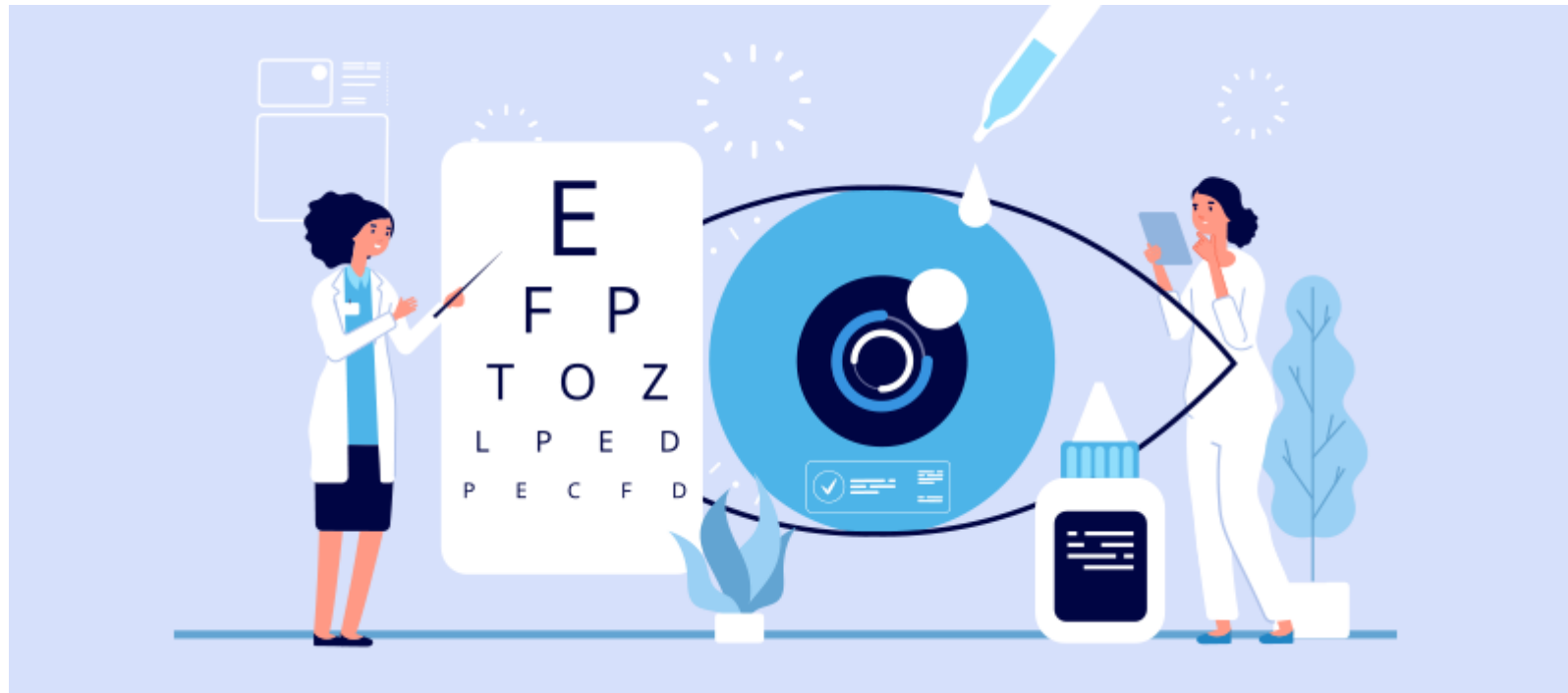
5. Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI)

The Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) is a disease prevention activity aiming at reducing illness, disability and mortality from childhood diseases preventable by immunization.



6. Eye Care

The care and treatment of the eyes.



7. Dental Care

Dental care or dental care is the maintenance of healthy teeth and may refer to: Oral hygiene, the practice of keeping the mouth and teeth clean in order to prevent dental disorders.



8. Nutritional care

Nutritional care is defined as the basic duty to provide adequate and appropriate food and drinks to the patients.



What are the steps in nutrition care plan?

Step 1: Nutrition Assessment.

Step 2: Nutrition Diagnosis.

Step 3: Nutrition Intervention.

Step 4: Nutrition Monitoring and Evaluation.

9. Laboratory care

A medical laboratory or clinical laboratory is a laboratory where tests are conducted out on clinical specimens to obtain information about the health of a patient to aid in diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of disease.



10. Clinic care

A clinic is a health facility that is primarily focused on the care of outpatients. Clinics can be privately operated or publicly managed and funded.



Maternal-Child Nursing: Purpose

The goal of maternal-child nursing is to reduce maternal and infant morbidity and mortality and promote the health and well-being of mothers and children.



Maternal-Child Nursing: Purpose

Maternal and child health nurses support the health and development of children from birth until school age and their parents. They: Monitor children's health. Support maternal health and wellbeing.



What are the problems of maternal and child health care center services?

