6th CRM visit to WB

Key findings from Murshidabad and Paschim Medinpur

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Positives

Maternal Health

- Protocols for identification of high risk cases were displayed in sub-centres
- Diet was being provided to all the in-patients in public health facilities
- MTP services were being provided in the facilities visited in PM.
- Assured transport for mothers and neonates.
- Increase in JSY beneficiaries and payment done timely to all the women.
- Ayushmati Scheme implemented to augment the CEmOC services

Child health:

SNCUs/ NBSUs/NBCCs. SNCUs were functioning very well.

Positives

Access to health facilities:

- Good footfall in all the public health facilities.
- MMUs are functional in LWE affected districts and were seen operational in Pashchim
 Medinipur
- Thalassemia Units have been established in both the districts.

Disease Control Programs:

- Micrfilaria rate of 0 has been reported from both the districts.
- Kala azar fortnight is being observed which has resulted in capturing more cases.

Human Resource:

Link workers and Community Health Guides are also available in the state.

Community Process:

- NGO involvement has been seen. Eg: Ambulances, MMUs, ASHA training, help desks in various facilities.
- Highly educated ASHAs and for capacity building, the State has initiated two initiatives Receive Only Terminal (ROT) and ASHA Talk Show.

Positives

Monitoring:

•Review meeting: Every second Saturday of the month, MoS (H&FW) reviews the programmes with all the CMOHs

Finance:

West Medinipur:

- •Fund flow timely
- •Audit timely, completed for FY (11-12), ATR submitted as per observation
- •No UC pending at block and district

Murshidabad:

- •FMR monthly submitted (district and sub-district)
- •Payments of staff / Agencies by A/c Payee cheques
- •BRS: Monthly Bank Reconciliation done.

Innovations:

- •Fair Price Outlets for Medicines
- •Additional Medical Officers (3 year training) working in the field
- •Nurse Practitioner training for midwifery started

Issues

Increase in the Maternal Mortality Ratio in the State from 141/100000 live births as per SRS 2004-06 to 145/100000 live births as per SRS 2007-09 Infrastructure:

- Shortfall of Infrastructure in both the districts. Only One CHC, Two PHCs and
 1267 SCs have been sanctioned for new constructions till 2011-12 in the state.
- Only 48.3% of all the SCs are functioning in governmental buildings.
- All the facilities visited were found to be unclean.
- Blood Banks were functional in the visited facilities but needed to follow quality protocols.
- Provision of staff quarter is inadequate for MOs and GNMs in all the facilities visited
- Different health units were scattered in a large area.

Delivery Points:

 \circ Only 3.8% of the public health facilities were functional as delivery points in the State and 4 % DPs in Murshidabad.

Issues

Child health:

- Due to early marriages there are preterm deliveries and LBW.
 Family Planning:
- In some blocks of Murshidabad, NSV in 2009-10 number were good, however there was a sudden drop in 2010-11.

Referral Transport:

 Number of Nishchay Yans is insufficient to cater to the total load for assured transport. Availability at night was an issue.

Capacity Building:

 Capacity building was slow in both the districts especially for SBA, BEmOC, NSSK, F-IMNCI.

Issues

RNTCP:

 The annualised new smear positive case detection rate in both the districts are below the desirable level.

Drugs and Consumables:

 Despite delegating the purchasing orders for procurement of drugs there was still lack of availability of drugs in the health facilities.

Finance:

- RKS have been formed at all the facilities but are not registered under the Societies Registration Act and it has huge unspent balances.
- User charges are being levied at Sub-divisional Hospitals and District Hospitals.
- High Out of Pocket Expenditure on drugs and diagnostics

Challenges

- Highly populated districts in the state. Eg: 71.0 lakh in Murshidabad
- Thalassemia is a statewide problem
- High migration in 4 blocks of Murshidabad district (Suti I, Suti II, Raghunath ganj II, Farakka)
- BPL Population: 60% in Murshidabad and 44% in Paschim Medinipur.
- Arsenic Contamination of water in 4 districts -Murshidabad,
 Nadia, Malda and South 24 Parganas. In Murshidabad, 10 blocks are affected.
- Soil Erossion Blocks- 10 out of 26 blocks in Murshidabad are affected by river Padma
- Private Practice is not allowed below SDH level, however private practice/ chamber practice was being done.