

# Recognition of and care-seeking for newborn complications in Jayawijaya district, Papua, Indonesia

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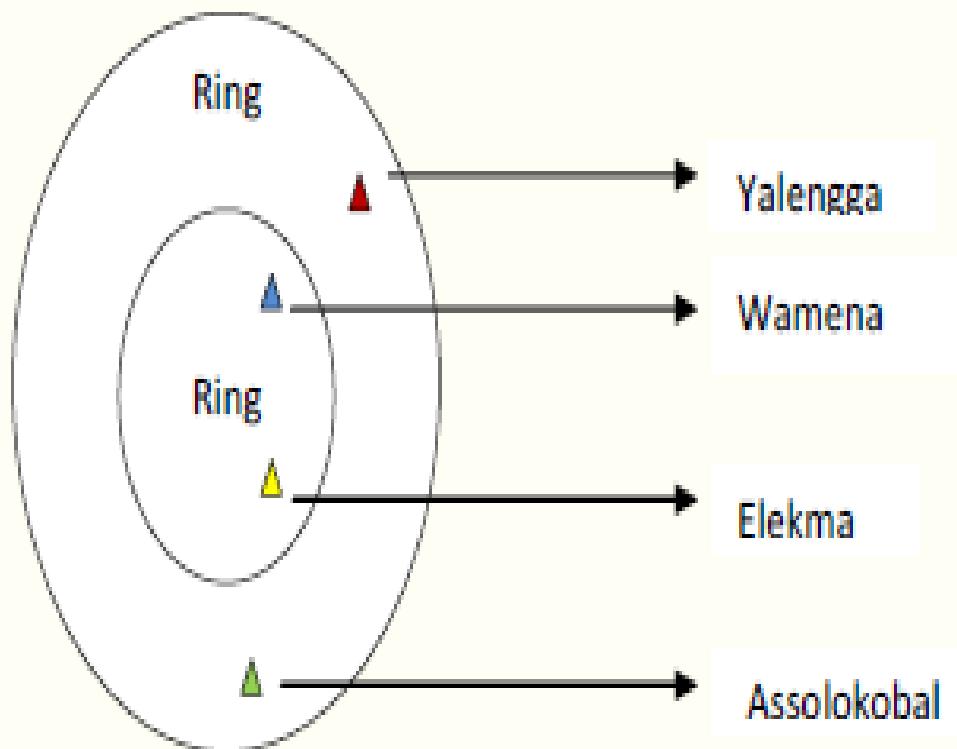
# Background



# Methods: general

- Descriptive case-study (April 2016- April 2016)
- Mixed methods, but strong focus and use of qualitative methods; among them:
  - Illness narratives
  - Focus group discussion
  - In-depth interviews
- Target population:
  - Families with newborn death= 4 cases
  - Families with newborn illness= 5 cases

# Methods: sample selection



Source of information to locate cases:

Hospital records  
PHC records  
CHW records  
Midwives records  
Mortality data at community level (religious leaders)

# Methods: Data collection

- Illness narratives: stories and interpretations of the illness (or death) by those who had the illness as well as others (such as family and other care-takers) who were present during that time.

# Methods: Data Analysis

- Coding: codebook developed by the Traction team
- Coding process: Nvivo qualitative analysis software
- Coding results: reference to create a matrix and review by researchers and consultants
- Production of final transcripts organized into topic with various subthemes to synthesized relationships among data

# Methods: Other activities

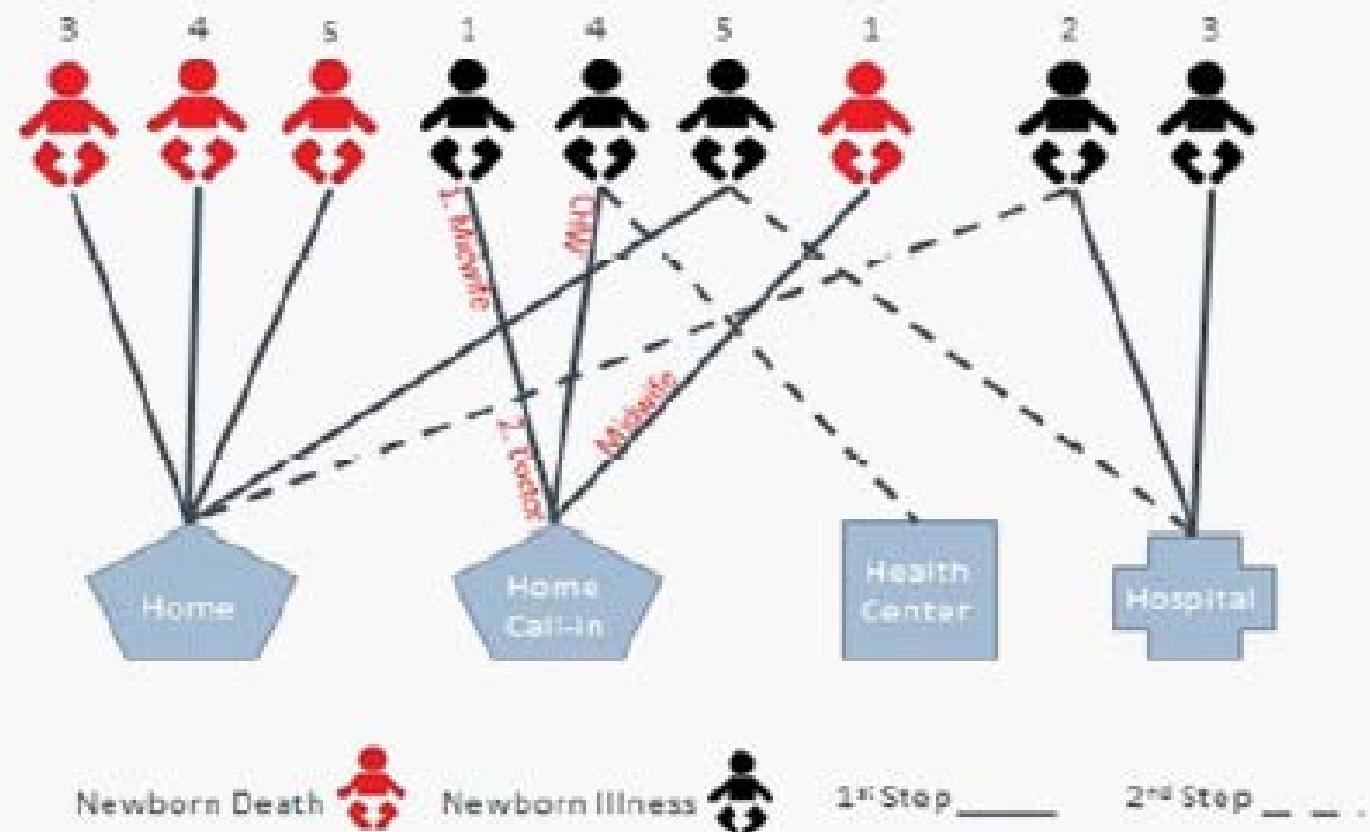
- Literature review: review of essential interventions, barriers to signs identification and seeking care
- Contextual quantitative data: health system related data and demographic data
- Ethical clearance
- Research permit letter
- Induction meeting
- FGDs with community and religious leaders
- FGD and IDI with midwives and DHO staff
- Qualitative analysis data workshop

# Results

- Conducted 24 small group interviews with a total of 61 individuals and 3 individual interviews (two CHWs and one district health officer) over a period of two months (April and May 2015).

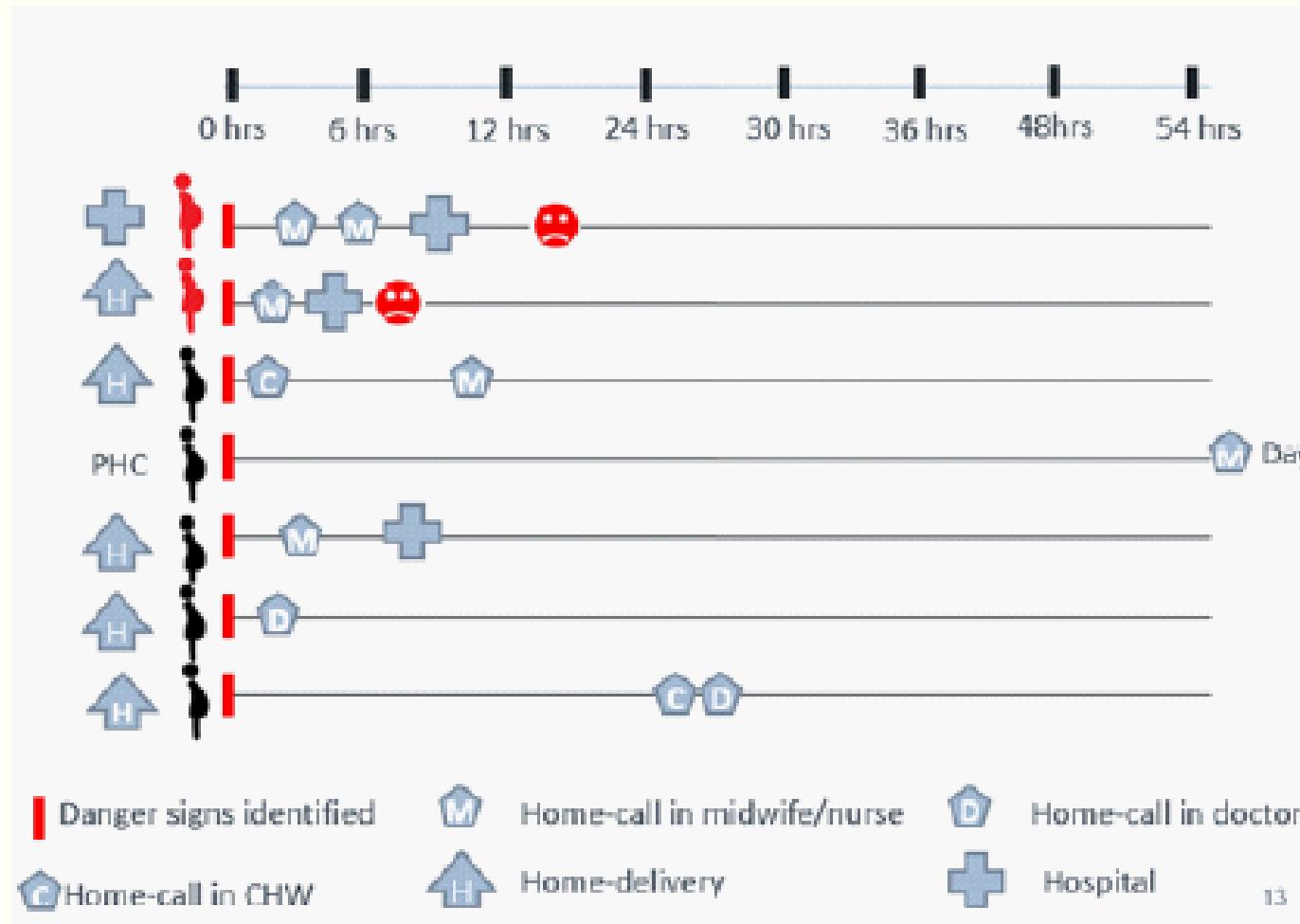
# Results

Figure 5: Pattern of Care-Seeking and Treatment for Newborn Complications



# Results

Figure 6: Timeline for Newborn Cases



# Operational Challenges:

- Case identification and subsequent geographical location
- Local culture norms
- Local language and translation
- Interpretation of reality and interviewee's bias

# Conclusions:

- Effectiveness: The methodology used provided relevant and credible information for use in the design of community based interventions to increase demand for timely care for newborn illness
- Efficiency: methodology is low cost, simple, and relatively fast, with potential to be incorporated as part of baseline surveys.