

## CTGH Session 4 — Child health in resource-limited settings

Slide	Presentation Notes
1	We want to provide an overview of child health. This is a large task, but we will focus on the highlights and leave you with some very practical tools.
2	Discussion outline.
3	Child mortality and it's causes.
4-7	Overview of child mortality. (UPDATE: latest child mortality data suggest 6.9 million children under five each year.) This figure and the following figures are from Worldmapper.
8-9	The WHO provides figure showing child mortality by region and child mortality over time.
10	The Millennium Development Goals (MDG), adopted in 2000, are eight international development goals that all 192 UN member states and at least 23 international organizations have agreed to achieve by the year 2015.
11	Two of the most relevant MDGs to our topic today are MDG 4 and 5.
12	MDG 4 focuses on child health.
13	What do you think are the causes of under-five mortality rate (U5MR)?
14	Here are the causes.
15	What about malnutrition? Malnutrition is usually not categorized as a direct cause of U5MR. However, it is believed that malnutrition contributes to 50% of mortality.
16	Here are the causes of U5MR listed in order.
17	Next, we will discuss some of the leading causes of U5MR and provide you with very practical solutions for addressing these.
18-20	We will begin with newborn mortality.
21	Newborn mortality is not decreasing as quickly as overall U5MR. Therefore, newborn mortality is becoming an increasingly larger component of U5MR. Here is an example from data in Ghana.
22-24	These slides review the causes of neonatal mortality.
25-33	Next, we will discuss interventions to reduce neonatal mortality. Beginning in the prenatal period, here are some interventions for pregnant women that help protect her health as well as the health of the newborn. (LBW=low-birth weight; IUGR=intrauterine growth restriction.)
34-35	Does anyone recognize this tissue? This shows malaria-infected RBCs in the placenta. You can imagine how this level of infection would be very detrimental to the health of the newborn.
36-41	Interventions for pregnant women (continued). (STI=sexually transmitted infections; s/sx=signs and symptoms; FTT=failure to thrive; rx=treatment)
42-45	Next, we will discuss interventions for newborns. (PPV=positive-pressure ventilation; HR=heart rate; CXR=chest x-ray; SpO2=oxygen saturation)
45-50	The second leading cause of child mortality is acute respiratory infections (ARIs).
51	When is supplemental oxygen recommended. This photo shows an oxygen concentrator, which can produce oxygen from room air. However, it requires electricity/generator power.
52-56	The third leading cause of child mortality is diarrheal illness.
57-63	The fourth leading cause of child mortality is malaria.
64-71	The fifth leading cause of child mortality is measles. Slide 67 shows the tiny

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white Koplik spots (with surrounding erythema). Slide 68 shows the fine red rash that starts behind the ears or on the face and spreads downwardly.

**72** Malnutrition will be covered in a separate presentation.

**73-74** Summary of what we discussed today.

**75** References.

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