CHILD HEALTH IN THE COMMUNITY REFERENCE DOCUMENT



Child health in the community "Community IMCI"

BRIEFING PACKAGE FOR FACILITATORS





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Abbreviations

AFRO WHO Regional Office for Africa

acquired immunodeficiency syndrome **AIDS**

AIN Atención Integral a la Niñez ARI acute respiratory infections

BASICS II Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival

behaviour change communication **BCC**

Community-based Management Information System **CBMIS**

CBO community-based organization community-based activities **CBA** CCD community capacity development

CORE Child Survival Collaborations and Resources

CORPS Community resource persons

C-IMCI Community Integrated Management of Childhood Illness

Convention on the Rights of the Child CRC

DHT district health team

EPI Expanded Programme on Immunization

HIV human immunodeficiency virus ITN insecticide-treated bednet **IAWG Interagency Working Group**

information/education/communication **IEC**

NGO nongovernmental organization

Integrated Management of Childhood Illness **IMCI**

KAP knowledge, attitude and practice

ministry of health MOH oral rehydration salts ORS

Participatory Learning and Action PLA

PMTCT prevention of mother-to-child transmission

PRA Participatory Rural Appraisal PVO private voluntary organization **TIPs Trials of Improved Practices** UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund UNFPA United Nations Population Fund

United States Agency for International Development USAID

VIPP visualization in participatory programmes

VPD vaccine-preventable diseases

WPRO WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific

Introduction

Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI)

Children under five years of age bear a disproportionate share of the global burden of disease. While major gains have been made in reducing childhood mortality during previous decades, stagnation or even reversals of trends have been observed recently in many countries. Most of the nearly 11 million child deaths each year are concentrated in the world's poorest countries in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. Diarrhoea, pneumonia, and neonatal conditions are the most prevalent causes of childhood mortality worldwide, with malaria and HIV infections contributing in many areas. Malnutrition is associated with 54% of all child deaths, and measles remains a major cause of death.

In response to this challenge, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) developed Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI).

IMCI is a broad strategy designed to reduce childhood mortality, morbidity and disability in developing countries, and to contribute to improved growth and development of children under five years of age. It encompasses improving: case management skills of health providers, the health system, and family and community practices.

The IMCI strategy sets priorities to address the problems that have the greatest impact on child survival, growth and development. Such problems include:

- malnutrition;
- micronutrient deficiency;
- HIV/AIDS, which is an underlying cause of mortality in up to 30% of cases;
- acute respiratory infections, which cause over 2 million child deaths per year;
- diarrhoea, which causes 1.2 million child deaths per year;

预览已结束,完整报告链接和二

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