

Save the Children's Experience with Referrals Winnie Mwebesa Flexible Fund Partners' Meeting April 30, 2013

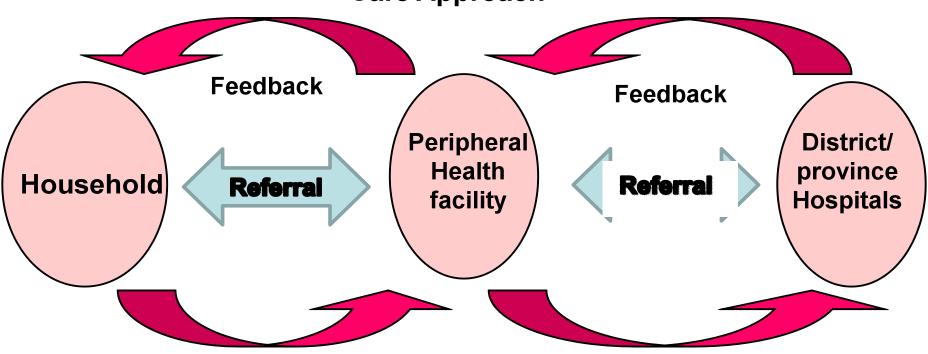
Outline

 Overview of Save the Children's approach to linking communities to facilities

 Referral systems: steps, forms and challenges



Diagram of the Household to Hospital Continuum of Care Approach



Community Health Worker

- •Educate couples/women on methods available at all levels includig LAPMs
- •Provide methods available (pills, condoms, DMPA, SDM, LAM)
- refer for methods not available / side effects
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Health Center

- Counsel / provide methods available at this level
- Manage side effects
- Refer for methods not available (LAPMs)

District / Referral Hospital

 Provide all services available at Health center PLUS LAPMs

Reasons for referral from CHWs

Related to FP

- Method not available at community level (injectables, LAPMs) – allows women to access their preferred method of choice
- Side effects not manageable at community level - promotes continuity of methods

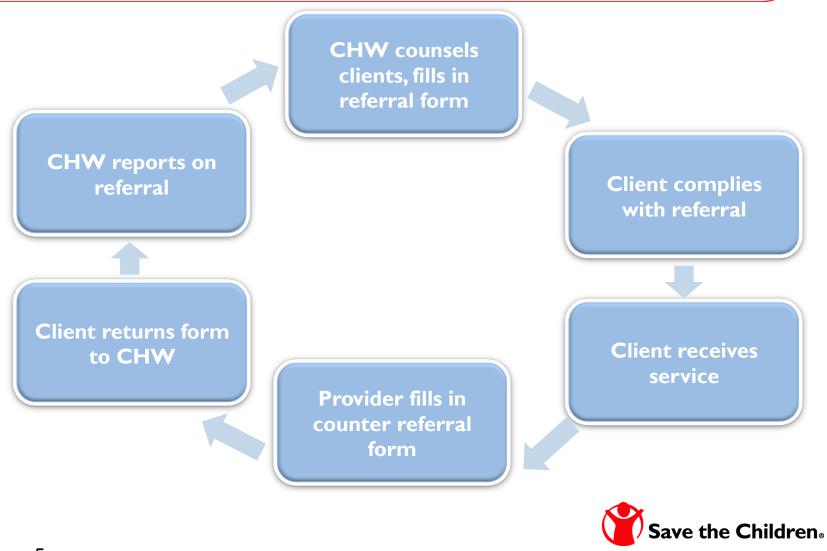
Other:

- Maternal health services: ANC, delivery, PNC
- HIV testing
- STD management



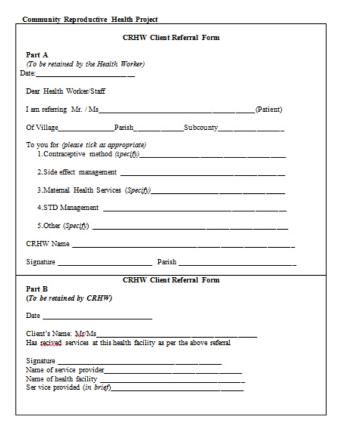


Steps in CHW referral



Examples of referral forms

Community based FP program - Uganda



MNCH program in Mandiana district, Guinea

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Tracking referrals

Tracking

- Use of referrals forms with portion kept health center and return form sent to CHW
- CHWs reporting number, reasons as well as status of referrals (referrals and complete)
- Project database aggregating number of referrals

Issues

- Not always completed
- Form not systematically returned to CHW
- How is information used to inform programming?



Challenges with referrals: Provision of services

- Management of side effects:
 - Limited capacity to manage side effects particularly at health center level – compliance with referral?



- Lack of equipment
- Limited provider skills
- Methods not available (implants, IUDs)





Challenges with referrals: tracking referrals

- CHW:
 - Was a referral form provided to the client?
 - How is the referral recorded?
- Client:
 - Did the client comply with referral?
 - Client may choose to seek care from other site- ie private sector where services not tracked
 - Did the client return to the CHW after receiving a service?
- Health Facility:
 - Was a service provided? How is this captured?
 - Was the referral registered? How is this reported?
 - Was a counter referral given to the client? Was the client
 encouraged to return to the CHW for follow up Save the Children
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A proposed framework for referrals

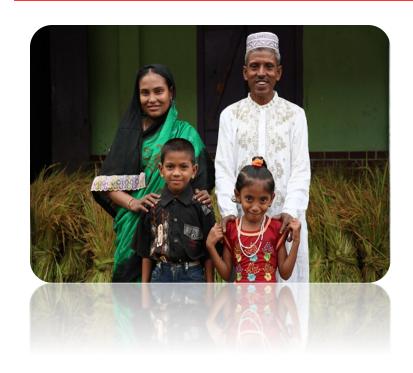
- Learning from child health......
- Key components of facilitated referral:
 - Promotion of compliance with referral
 - Monitoring referral
 - Addressing barriers to referral
 - Providing initial treatment prior to referral (ie For FP could include condoms or other method)

Adapted from Gilroy and Winch's model on facilitated referrals for child health



Components of facilitated referral adapted for FP

		Country / Program A	Country / Program B
CHW promotes compliance with referral	Promotes compliance with referral		
	Fills in a referral slip		
Monitoring of referral	Records referred cases		
	Counter referral from HF to CHW		
	Referral and counter referral tracked and outcome discussed in supervisory visits		
CHW addresses barriers to referral	CHW addresses barriers to referral		
	CHW has access or can inform about a source of \$\$ for transport		
	CHW has access or can inform about a source of transport (rarely provided)		
	CHW accompanies family to facility		
CHW provides initial treatment	CHW may provide temporary method for use prior to referral and receipt of LAPM		



Thank You



