Implementation of WHO Guidance in Moldova

Rodica Comendant, MD, RHTC Director IX FIAPAC Conference, Spain Seville, October 2010,

With thanks to the colleagues from WHO, HQ and Europe

Outlines

- 1. How the strategic assessment changed things regarding abortion in Moldova;
- 2. How Moldova used the WHO Safe Abortion: Technical and Policy Guidelines for Health Systems to develop its own national standards and guidelines;
- 3. What are the remaining challenges for eliminating unsafe abortion in Moldova and how we are addressing them.

Abortion situation, overview

- Legal since 1955: up to 12 weeks on the request, 22-28 weeks on a list of social, juridical and medical indication, no limit to save women's life
- Provided in a large network of public health facilities, only by ob/gyns
- Free of charge before, paid service since 90thies
- Quality not a priority

New developments: 2004 and further

- Publication of WHO Guidance on safe abortion, 2003. Translation of the Guidance into Romanian and it's presentation at a national meeting of stakeholders
- Riga WHO meeting, 2004
- Decision of the MoH to undertake the Strategic Approach: the goal to improve the quality of services in abortion
- I phase, SA in 2005, phase II Piloting the interventions, 2007-9, II phase, scaling up, 2010-2011...

Strategic Assessment: key findings

- Abortion is still the most common fertility regulation method in Moldova
- Many abortions performed in the public, but especially in the private sector go unreported
- The provision of contraception by all family doctors is still a distant objective
- Illegal abortions are still a problem
- Most abortions are still performed by dilatation and curettage
- Quality of care in abortion service provision is poor, especially regarding patient management, provider-patient interactions, privacy, confidentiality, pain-management and infection-prevention practices, monitoring and evaluation of services (public sector); and reporting (private sector)

Old and outdated aspiration equipment, IEC materials for patients outdated, not objective Findings, SA, 2005



Strategic Assessment: key recommendations

- Develop standards and guidelines for safe abortion care
- Improve recordkeeping and reporting
- Improve pre- and in-service training
- Improve quality of care
- Introduce safer technologies
- Improve policies and regulations
- Enhance information and education

The recommendations served as a base for the elaboration of the National RH strategy 2005-2015, abortion being a priority area

Framework and actions of Stage II

Raise level of knowledge and skills of service providers: **National abortion** training curriculum was revised and incorporated into educational programmes

Information and education of the population with respect to modern contraception and abortion: elaboration of educational materials. TV and radio broad casts

PEOPLE

SERVICES

CAC model was developed, introduced in two clinics and tested. Results disseminated

New monitoring system was designed and implemented, to monitor the national standards, and reporting system for pregnancy termination

services

model clinics are done by MVA or MA. **TEHNOLOGIES** anesthesia. postabortiion contraception

100% of the abortions in

>90% local

Social, cultural, political and resource contexts

> **Development and introduction** of national standards and

> > guidelines for CAC

Achievements, more...

- Parental consent for adolescents was lowered at the age 16
- Abortions up to 10 weeks are allowed on out-patient base
- Low changed: private clinics are allowed to offer abortion services, reporting is required
- MA are registered and the protocol officially approved (63 days LMP, 200 mg mife, home use of miso) Medabon is in the process of registration
- Abortion on social and medical indications and postabortion contraception are covered by the insurance system
- Non-medical Indications for II trim abortion are extended

III phase: Scaling up

Horizontal scaling up (expansion)

- Expand availability of comprehensive abortion care to
 - 2 secondary-level policlinics centres and to a youth-friendly clinic
 i

Vertical scaling up (institutionalization):

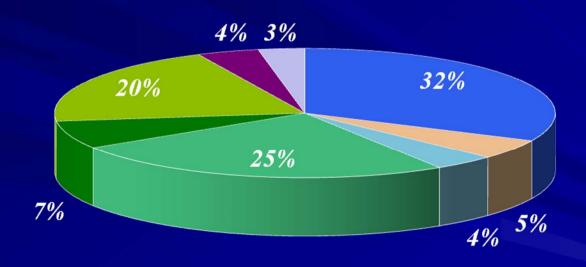
- National standards, based on WHO recommendations disseminated,
- Development of the quality standards and their incorporation into national accreditation system
- Trainings of providers on the national standards, on the new M&E system, introduction of supportive supervision
- Incorporation of the modules on CAC in training curriculum for postgraduate education

Remaining challenges

Low use of modern methods

Contraceptive use among married women:

Demographic and RH survey, 2005



■ Surgical sterilization

□ Condom

■ Other methods

■COC

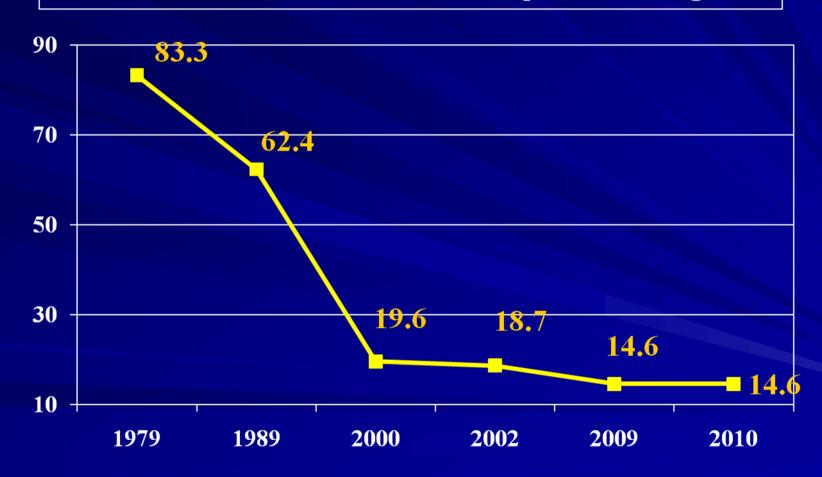
■ Coitus intrerruptus

■ Any method

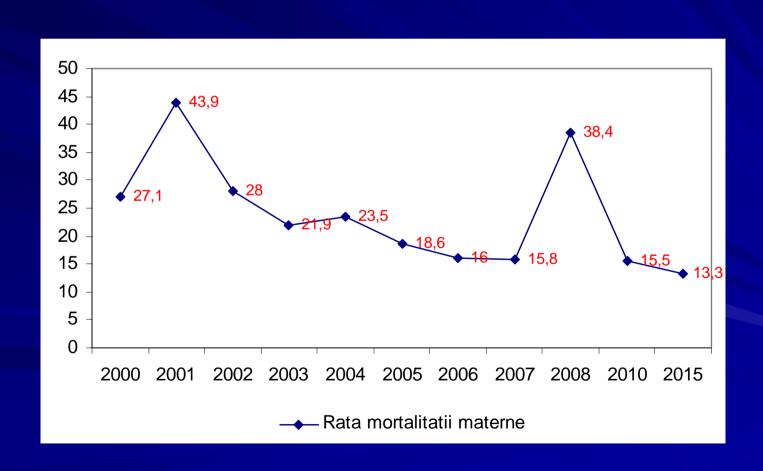
■ Calendar method

Abortion rate, official data

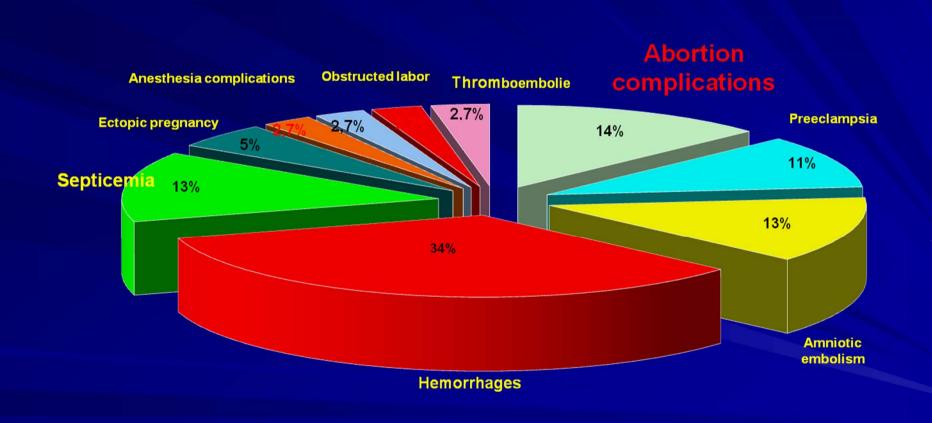
-abortions in 1000 women of reproductive ages



Moldova: MDG5 MM in 2015 13,3, from 28 in 2001 Non achievable target?



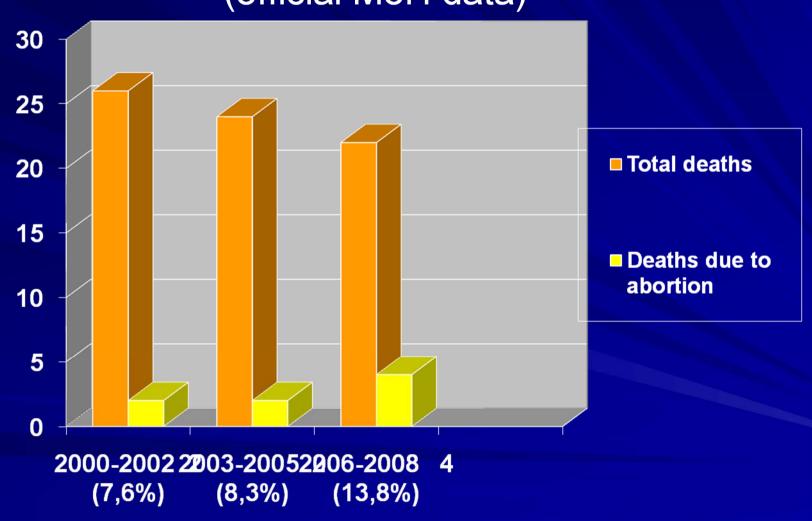
According to the confidential inquiry, in the years 2006-2008 among 28 cases of MM there have been 4 abortion-related =14%



2nd trim legal abortions 2005-2009(official MoH data)

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009- implementatio n of new viability criteria since 22 weeks
1354	1698	1226	1276	782
8,1 %	10,8 %	7,7 %	8,0 %	5,3 %

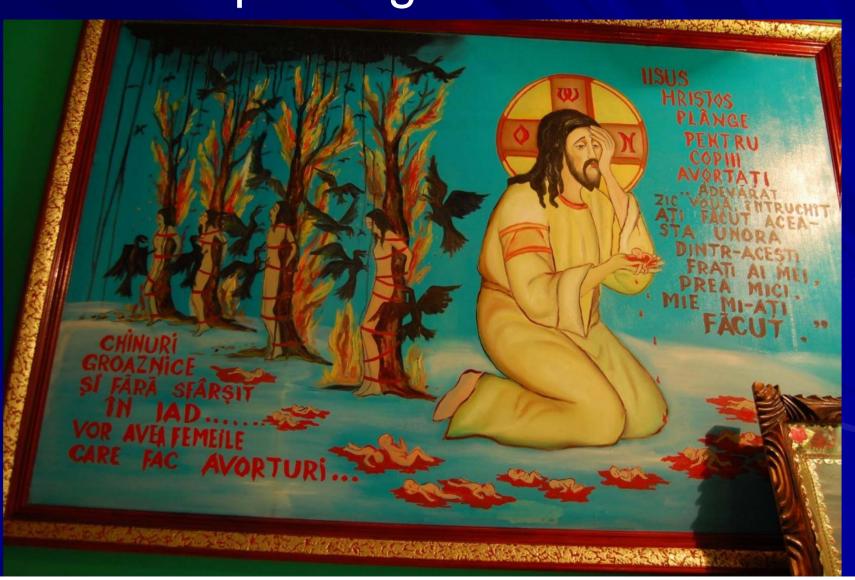
General and abortion-related MM 2000-02, 2003-05, 2006-08 (official MoH data)



Criminal abortion

- According to the MoH data one in 100 women is undertaking illegal abortion each year
- The exact number is not known, but the estimated rate is 2-50%.
- Most of them are in de second trimester, and some times after being denied by the "commission"
- Last women died is a yang, 22 year old women, who left orphans three children...
- In 2005 a 25 year woman was sentenced to 20 years for homicide, after self induced 2nd trimester abortion. She is still in jail.

Growing stigmatization of women requesting abortion



Growing anti-choice movement:

4 September 2010 conference "Stop Abortion!"



Lessons learned

- WHO Guidance a very much needed, useful and powerful document. The updated version is even more needed!
- The definition of abortion, the issue of viability are now crucial and life-saving issues for developing countries in EE.
- WHO Strategic Approach an excellent tool for the implementation of the Guidance' recommendations: You reach: policy-makers' education on safe abortion and their commitment, involvement of other key-players, a systemic approach on doing things, better efficacy of the actions and sustainability.

Focus group of our actions: pour and yang women. We keep going...

