
Module 16 : Final Steps in the Training for Newborn Care

Session 6 : Use of counseling cards on continued care of baby

Day : 2

Time Required : 1 hour 15 minutes

Purpose

To orient ASHA in the health education messages to be given to mother for the continued care of her baby and why these messages are important.

Objectives

At the end of the session the ASHA will be able to:

1. Explain when the cards 32 to 36 are used.
2. Explain how these cards will help ASHA in providing continued care to baby.

Materials

- Health education flipchart (cards 32 to 36)
- Interpersonal communication skills checklist (provided in the reading material)

Preparation

- Ask ASHAs to bring to the class the health education flip chart which they are using in the field and the Reading Material which they already have.

Training Methods

Presentation and Discussion (45 minutes)

Instructions to Trainers :

1. Ask ASHAs as to on which occasions they are using the cards in the flip chart? The answers should include – for providing health education to mothers during pregnancy, on second day after delivery, for high risk babies and if needed.
2. ASHAs are using the flip chart for health education since their first Training Workshop. They know how to use the flip chart. The cards with yellow, green, blue and red colour code are learned till now. The remaining cards with pink colour code are for advising the mother for continued care of the baby.
3. ASHAs are taking care of baby from birth till the 42nd day. Her 42nd day visit to the baby and mother is the last of the stipulated visits.
4. The health problems of baby of 2 months to 5 years age have been learned by ASHA in the IMCI training module. She also knows how to treat the health problems like pneumonia, diarrhoea, fever, malnutrition, anaemia etc.
5. If baby has any problem during 2 months to 5 years of age parents should contact ASHA as she can treat many such problems or can advice timely referral. On her last, stipulated home visit ASHA will show the cards about immunization, feeding during illness, home remedies for cough and cold and danger signs etc. so that parents will complete the primary immunization of the baby and if baby develops any problem ASHA will be immediately called. This will help her in providing continued care to the babies.

6. Discuss the cards 32 to 36 and the contents of the cards given in the content box below.

Content box :

32. Immunization protects children against several dangerous diseases

- Do not forget to contact the ANM for immunization of your child
- Complete all primary immunization in the child's first year and protect your child from the diseases like Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Tetanus, Tuberculosis, Measles and Polio

33. Complete all primary immunization in the child's first year

A child should be taken for immunization five times in the first year of life.

- At birth or as soon as possible, the babies should get BCG vaccination and polio drops
- At 6 weeks of age child should get DPT-1 injection and first dose of polio drops
- At 10 weeks, child should get a dose of DPT-2 and second dose of polio drops; and
- At 14 weeks DPT-3 and third dose of polio drops
- As soon as possible at the age of 9 months, parents should bring their children for measles vaccination

It is safe to immunize a sick child.

34. During diarrhoea give extra fluids to prevent dehydration

- Contact ASHA immediately if child has loose motions. Advise the mother to be watchful for the following signs and call ASHA immediately if she observes any of the following
- **Child becomes more sick**
- **Not able to drink or breast feed**
- **Blood in stool**
- **Drinking poorly**
- **Develops fever**

35. Treat cough and cold with safe home remedies

Children do not need any medicine for treatment of common cold and cough.

- The child should be immediately taken to the health centre if the child

Is not able to drink or breastfeed

Is very sleepy and has difficulty in keeping awake

Is vomiting persistently

The child with cough and fast or difficult breathing should be taken to ASHA. She can treat the child.

36. Recognize when sick children need treatment and care from appropriate health personnel outside the home

- The child should be immediately taken to the health centre if the child :

Gets fits

Is not able to drink or breastfeed

Gets more sick, in spite of treatment

Has blood in stools

Is difficult to keep awake or becomes unconscious

Is vomiting persistently

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7. Discuss the contents of each card. Explain the contents. Ask for difficulties if any. Satisfy all the queries.

Practice using the health education cards (40 Min)

1. Divide ASHAs in pairs. Each ASHA should take turn to practice using all the cards from 32 to 36 as she will use in the field.
2. Trainers should circulate in the room, observe and give feed back on what was correct, what needs improvement.
3. Explain that on the 42nd day visit, ASHA will show all the cards from 32 to 36.

Summary (5 Min)

- Ask one ASHA when to use the health education cards 32 to 36?
- Ask another ASHA why these cards will help her in providing continued care?
- Praise ASHAs for their good work.

Evaluation of the session

Objective	Assessment Method	Output
Explain when the cards 32 to 36 are used.	Questions and answers	--
Explain why these cards will help ASHA in providing continued care.	Questions and answers	--