

Implementation of national action plan to prevent unsafe abortions in Republic of Moldova

FIGO initiative on unsafe abortion,
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3 objectives of 2015-2016 action plan

- Objective 1: To ensure that more than (70%) 80% of abortions are done by MVA and MA and women receive CAC services in line with National Practical Guide
- Objective 2: To improve the level of community awareness on the prevention of unwanted pregnancy, unsafe abortion and safe abortion methods
- Objective 3: To increase from 42% to 55% use of modern contraceptive methods by improving PHC providers knowledge and creation of a functioning national procurement mechanism of contraceptives

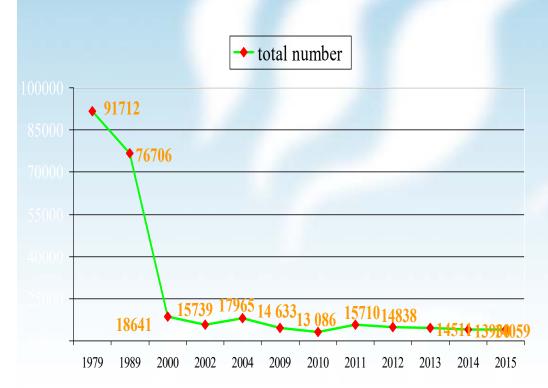
MOLDOVA: national action plan

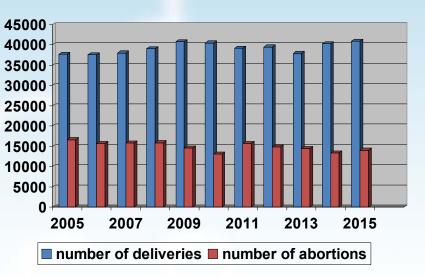
Specific Objective 1: To improve the legal and regulatory framework, including the functioning of monitoring and evaluation system.

Activities	Goals	Time frame	Progress Achieved
1.Development and approval of national standards and protocols on Comprehensive Abortion Care (CAC) 2. The modification and elaboration of indicators of the monitoring and evaluation of the quality of abortion services and inclusion in annual medical statistical	National standards and protocols on CAC based on WHO recommendations	2010-2011	Achievement 100%. In June 2011 the Standards have been approved. New abortion regulation of the MoH passed in September 2010. 100%. Comprehensive set of indicators on quality of abortion care are collected and published annually
	Training Center (RHTC) neniul Sănătății Reproductive din	Republica Moldov	www.avort.mo

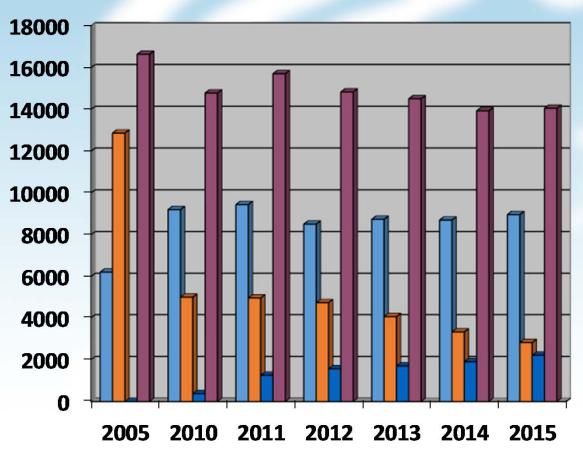
Official statistics: Proportion births: abortions 2005-2015

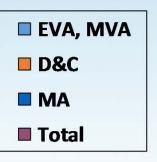
1 abortion per 3 births Rate 15 abortion per 1000 fertile age women





Quality of care: methods used (2005 - 2015): 63,77% - vacuum aspiration (EVA, MVA) 15,37% medical abortions, 20,5% D&C



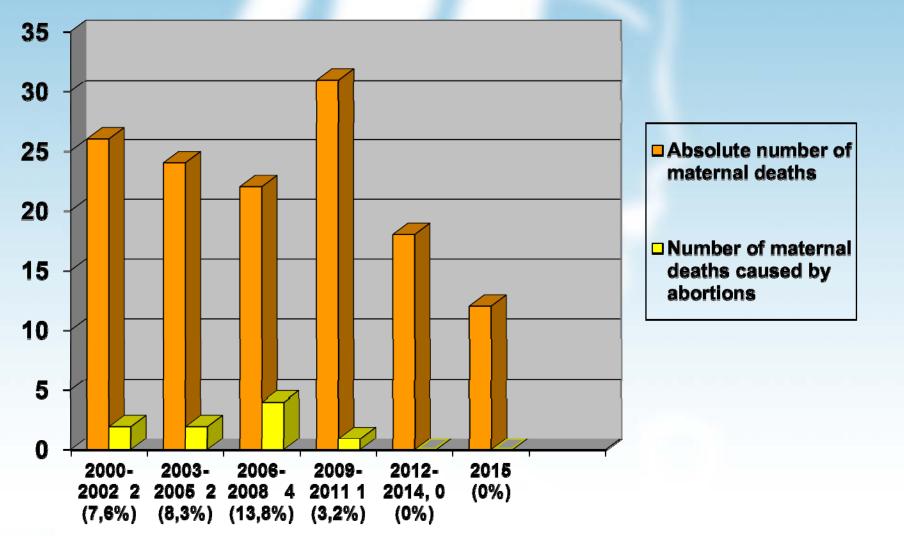




Other Quality indicators, 2015

- 2nd trimester only medical methods
- Local anesthesia for MVA or EVA 66,45%
- Misoprostol for cervical preparation 18,03%
- Complications 0,6%
- Abortion on adolescents (<19 years) 7,04%
- Contraception offered after abortion 66,70%

Maternal mortality due to abortion: dropped down to 0; last case in 2010



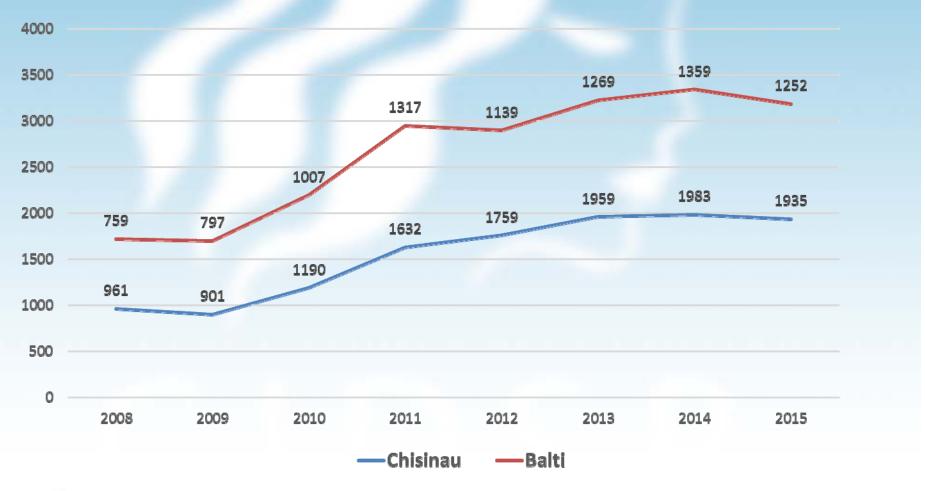
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Specific Objective 2: To improve the access to quality abortion services			
Activities	Goals	Time frame	Progress Achieved
1. Development and testing the model of Comprehensive Abortion Care (CAC) 2. Implementation of CAC, based on the developed Model and National standards in 10 perinatal centers, at the ambulatory level: 1) Training of the staff 2) Equipping the perinatal centrers 3) Implementation of auto-monitoring and evaluation system 4) Modest renovation of the space	CAC implemented and developed in ten perinatal centers, 60 providers trained in CAC 10 centers equipped with MVA and necessary supplies, Self-monitoring system is on place CAC offered to 90% of clients	2009-2015	Overall achievement 90% The model developed, tested, results presented at national meeting in November 2009 Establishment of six Model-Centers of CAC (Chisinau, Drochia, Balti, Orhei, Cantemir and Cahul) Training curricula on CAC developed, tested Medical staff of the Centers trained Centers equipped M&E indicators for self-monitoring developed and used
	Training Center (RHTC)	blica Moldov	www.avort.m

Findings of the Evaluation : number of abortions in the 6 model centers (2015)

Model Center	Nr. abortions	Total
Chişinău SCM Nr.1	1935	
Bălți	1252	
Drochia	205	
Orhei	497	4119 = 30%
Cahul	178	of all abortions
Cantemir	52	

Findings of the Evaluation: Quality of abortion care permanent increase of the number of abortions in two model centers in Chişinău and Bălţi (2008-2015)











Establishment of CAC model centers in Moldova

6 from 10 initially planned CAC centers established

Remaining 4 centers are not developed because of lack of funds.

Instead, four model centers developed and started to function in Tiraspol, Grigoriopol and Bender - post-conflict area of Moldova (3 years SAAF CAC project started in 2014 in Transnitria, 8 centres to be developed)











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Specific Objective 3: To improve the level of knowledge and the skills of abortion providers on CAC

Activities	Goals	Time frame	Progress Achieved
1.Development and	Improvement	2008-2011	Achievement 100% - curricula
implementation of the	of provider's		of CAC developed and tested
curricula of CAC into	level of		during training of staff from
study programs of the	knowledge on		CAC models.
providers of all levels	CAC		Curricula was approved,
of abortion care			incorporation into study
(residents and post-			programs discussed with the
graduation training of			chair of the departments and
obstetricians-			published.
gynecologists)			Same curricula used to train
			providers from Tiraspol. Two
			more trainings conducted in
			2015 and one more in May
			2016 (70% of providers).

Other activities (updates of the plan from 2015): access and quality

- 1.6 Youth friendly clinics have been included in the list of institutions providing MA
- 1.2 Approached the MoH regarding inclusion of Medabon in the list of essential drugs – free of charge MA for poor and adolescents: very difficult!

Objective 1: Regulatory framework/providers training

 1.4 The process of updating the National Safe abortion Standards to align them to WHO Guidance has been started

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Objective 2: To improve the level of community awareness on the prevention of unwanted pregnancy, unsafe abortion and safe abortion methods

Activities	Goals	Time frame	Progress Achieved
1.Development of the	Improvement of	2009-	
Information – Education-	community awareness	2015	90% achievement
Communication (IEC)	IEC system is in place: 5		Broshures, posters and leaflets on safe abortion
system on prevention of	models of educational		printed and distributed: ongoing.
unwanted pregnancy and	leaflets and posters		Presentations on safe abortion on TV, radio,
unsafe abortion and	materials elaborated,		mews papers, etc
women's sexual and	printed and	-11	
reproductive health and	disseminated in the ten		Website <u>www.avort.md</u> is well functioning (in
rights (development,	perinatal centers, in all		Romanian and Russian.
printing and dissemination	family doctor's and RH		The updated version of the web site with a map
of educational materials,	centers,		of the units were CAC is provided was launched
radio and TV broadcast	8 radio programs		in 2015
programs etc).	conducted during the		
Development of a website	year		
for the population	Interactive and user		
	friendly website created		

IEC – increasing the demand for quality services: www.avort.md accessed 27.641 times in 2015







Аборт информация для Вас

НЕТ НИЧЕГО ИДЕАЛЬНОГО

Ни один метод контрацепции не дает стопроцентной гарантии! Вот почему иногда женщинам приходится прибегать к аборту.

В СЛУЧАЕ НЕЖЕЛАТЕЛЬНОЙ БЕРЕМЕННОСТИ КАК МОЖНО СКОРЕЕ ОБРАТИТЕСЬ К ВРАЧУ!

О Ваших правах

В нашей стране аборты разрешены законом. Разрешается прерывание беременности в сроке до 12 недель по желанию женщины. При сроке от 12 до 21 недель беременности аборт производится по ряду медицинских и социальных показаний. Обратитесь к врачу.

С КАЖДОЙ НЕДЕЛЕЙ УВЕЛИЧЕНИЯ СРОКА БЕРЕМЕННОСТИ РИСК ОСЛОЖНЕНИЙ УВЕЛИЧИВАЕТСЯ НА 15-30%.

У Вас есть право на конфиденциальность и уважение

У Вас есть право на свободу в принятии решения о деторождении.

У Вас есть право на консультацию специалиста: Если Вы подросток или у Вас сложная социальная ситуация или серьезные проблемы со здоровьем, то у Вас есть право на бесплатный аборт, но нужно получить направление от врача акушер-гинеколога врачебной комиссии.

У Вас есть право на безопасные и эффективные методы прерывания беременности, рекомендованные Всемирной организацией здравоохранения, которые доступны и в нашей стране: Мануальная вакуум-аспирация (МВА) или

Электрическая вакуум-аспирация (ЭВА) и Медикаментозный ПОСЛЕ ПРОЦЕДУРЫ У Вас есть право на выбор метода обезболивания при ручном

или электрическом вакууме - аспирации: местное обезболивание Лидокаином, которое является более безопасным или общий наркоз, с внутривенным введением препарата, который является более рискованным.

РЕКОМЕНДУЕМЫЕ МЕТОДЫ. МВА, ЭВА - Во время процедуры содержимое матки удаляется с помощью источника вакуума и пластиковой канюли. Они проводятся на сроке беременности до 12

МЕДИКАМЕНТОЗНЫЙ АБОРТ - Прерывание беременности « Что такое информированное согласие; индуцируется определенными лекарственными средствами, без хирургического вмешательства, и рекомендуется на сроке до 9 « Какие ощущения могут ожидать Вас во время и после процедурь; недель беременности.

Эффективность аборта методом аспирации и медикаментозного аборта составляет 98 - 99 %. Осложнения и последствия • Лекарства для борьбы с болью, местное обезболивание и общий встречаются очень редко.

Через 10-12 дней Вы снова можете забеременеть. Пользуйтесь контрацепцией! Обсудите с врачом методы контрацепции и экстренной контрацепции до или сразу после процедуры, это поможет Вам избежать нежелательной беременности После прерывания беременности у Вас могут быть незначительные боли внизу живота и, в течение нескольких недель, небольшое кровотечение, по типу менструального.

ОПАСНЫЕ МЕТОДЫ, НЕ РЕКОМЕНДУЕМЫЕ К ПРИМЕНЕНИЮ:

Расширение и кюретаж, или выскабливание. Этот метод подразумевает выскабливание внутреннего слоя матки острым металлическим инструментом и связан с высоким уровнем осложнений и последствий для репродуктивного здоровья.

После аборта Вы можете сразу же вернуться к обычной жизни.Вы можете возобновить половую жизнь, когда почувствуете себя хорошо.

ПОПРОСИТЕ СВОЕГО ВРАЧА ДАТЬ ОТВЕТЫ НА следующие вопросы:

- Каними безопасными способами он может Вам сделать аборт;
- Куда можно обратиться чтобы получить безопасный аборт
- Сколько будет длиться процедура, когда Вы сможете вернуться домой;

нарков, риски и преимущества:

• Риски и осложнения, которые могут быть вызваны этим методом.

ПРИЗНАКИ ОПАСНОСТИ:

Если после процедуры у Вас уходят 2-3 большие прокладки за час в течение 2 часов подряд, поднялась температура, Вы теряете сознание, у Вас сильные боли в животе - немедленно обратитесь к врачу или вызовите скорую помощь!

Не прибегайте к криминальным и опасным процедурам, они могут стать смертельными! Чтобы получить подробную информацию, зайдите на сайт: www.avort.md



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Focus on primary prevention: Family planning provision at the primary level of care and postabortion

Contraceptive prevalence rate in Moldova: fertile age women (data from 2012, MICS)

- All the methods: 59,5% (comparing to 73,7% in 1997, RHS);
- Modern methods: 42% (comparing to 49,9% in 1997 (RHS);
- Unmeet needs: 10% (comparing to 6,7% in 1997 (RHS).
- Contraception offered after abortion –
 66,70% (2015)

Steps to improve the situation

- Elaboration of a regulatory framework to guide the logistics of commodity security,
- Develop the mechanism of the procurement of contraceptives via ACCESS RH
- Improve the level of providers knowledge:
 - Actually practicing (ToT of the academic staff, May 2015, newsletters, online information materials).
 - Improve the curricula, including with integration of VIC (Virtual Contraceptive Consultation)

Access to contraceptives: improved

- In 2014 the primary level institutions were allowed and procured contraceptives for groups with special needs from the global budget, covered by the medical insurance found
- The list of contraceptives include: COC, Depo-provera, IUD, condoms
- A MoH Regulation was developed and approved by the MoH regulating the the FP logistics supply: women having abortion during this year were included along with other groups with special needs to receive free of charge contraception
- RH offices (a nationwide network of 47 situated in the rayon centres), were moved back to primary level of care, to coordinate the FP service delivery in rayons.

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Providers competency, improved

- Modules on WHO eligibility criteria were developed and 10 training courses for family doctors, academic staff, incl. medical college conducted: 300 people trained (supported by UNFPA)
- Two modules on FP have been developed and included in the curricula for residents and for FD for continuing medical education
- Module on counselling and IUD insertion was included in the University Simulation Center for Family Doctors.

Choosing future priorities...

