

Kingdom of Cambodia

Nation Religion King



Ministry of Health

**Guideline for implementation the service package of
Antenatal Care Delivery and Post natal Care**

Jun 2019

Contents

BACKGROUND	3
PURPOSES	4
TIME TABLE FOR CARE DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POST-DELIVERY	4
SERVICE PACKAGE OF CARE DURING PREGNANCY DELIVERY AND POST-DELIVERY	5
FIRST PHASE.....	5
1. Antenatal Care 1 (pregnancy is less than 12 weeks).....	5
2. Antenatal care 2 (pregnancy being 20 to 24 weeks).....	7
3. Antenatal care 3 (pregnancy being 30 to 32 weeks).....	8
4. Antenatal care 4 (pregnancy being 36 to 38 weeks).....	9
SECOND PHASE	11
<i>Delivery with Skilled Midwife in Health Facility</i>	11
THIRD PHASE	12
Post-natal care 1	12
Post-natal care 2	13
Post-natal care 3	14
Post-natal care 4	16
Post-natal care 5	17
Post-natal care 6	19
Post-natal care 7	20
Post-natal care 8	22
Post-natal care 9	24
Post-natal care 10	25
RECORDING AND REPORTING	27
SERVICES MANAGEMENT	28
1. WOMAN AND BABY USED TO RECEIVED SERVICES AT OTHER FACILITIES AND JUST COME TO THIS FACILITY	28
2. WOMAN COME TO GET SERVICES NOT FOLLOWING TIME TABLE.....	28
3. LOSING DOCUMENTATION	28
4. FORGET DOCUMENTATION	28
5. WOMAN GETS ANOTHER PREGNANCY IN PHASE 3	28
ANNEXES	29
ANNEX 1: HOW TO MARK THE POINT OF WEIGHT ON CHILD HEALTH CARD AND INTERPRETING GROWTH MONITORING CHART	29
ANNEX 2: CALCULATION OF SD SCORE TO EVALUATE MALNUTRITION.....	30
ANNEX 3: REFERENCES FOR CALCULATION WEIGHT TO HEIGHT FOR CHILD UNDER 2 YEARS OLD	30
ANNEX 4: CALCULATION OF MEASURE MID-UPPER ARM CIRCUMFERENCE (MUAC) FOR CHILD 6 TO 59 MONTHS AND INTERPRETATION	35
ANNEX 5: CARD AND TOOL FOR PHYSICAL CHECK OF NEWBORN (0 – 28 DAYS)	37
ANNEX 6: CARD AND TOOL FOR PHYSICAL CHECK OF CHILD (1 MONTH – 5 YEARS)	38
REFERENCES:	39

Background

Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS) 2014 had shown that maternal mortality ratio was about 170 per 100,000 live births and neonatal mortality rate was about 18 per 1,000 live births. Other important indicators such as 4th Antenatal Care (ANC 4) was 76%, Delivery in health facility was 83%. These indicators show improvement of health sector during the pass two decades but remain some gaps which need to be improved such as Postnatal care at least 2 times (PNC 2) was around 52.3%, percentage of children under 5 being stunted was 32% and percentage of wasted was 9.6%, poor women received health service using health equity fund was 4%.

The Royal Government of Cambodia is strongly committed and constantly struggling to invest on health infrastructure such as building new health centers, hospitals, supply equipment, materials medicines and medical consumables necessarily for service delivery, increase number and deployment of midwives, nurses, health personnel to all public health facilities. At the same time, capacity building to health staffs through additional training and provision of incentive budget for delivery in health center and referral hospital contribute to increase service coverage in whole country. The Royal Government continues to expand coverage and constantly improving health service quality to have all population receiving health services with quality safety efficacy within a cost that public health system and general population could effort on spending for health care. In 2018, population covered by Social Health Protection (Health Equity Fund and Health Insurance) was 35.7% compared to 2015 which was only 23%. In 2019, Royal Government of Cambodia launched program of conditional cash transfer for pregnant woman and child under 2 years olds of family holding equity card or priority card for contributing to poverty reduction and promote health for women newborns and children.

Purposes

This guideline is for health staff to apply in continue service delivery for women and children under 2 years old (duration of 1,000 days) at health facility in accordance to a specific time table.

Service Package for ANC Delivery and PNC implementing only at continue service delivery in health facility. In case, woman having complication during pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery or child having risk symptoms; this must be referred to health facility which being able to provide intensive care services with appropriate management and treatment.

Implementation of Service Package for ANC Delivery and PNC could link to the implementation of Conditional Cash Transfer Program for woman and child under 2 years old of family holding equity card of priority card defined in PRAKAS of inter-ministries and specific guideline (PRAKAS of Inter-ministries on implementation of Conditional Cash Transfer Program for woman and child under 2 years old of family holding equity card or priority card issued by Ministry of Economic and Finance and Ministry of Health and the guideline on Implementation of Conditional Cash Transfer Program for woman and child under 2 years old of family holding equity card or priority card issued by Ministry of Health).

Time table for care during pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery

	Services	Time to receive
First phase	Antenatal Care 1	Pregnancy less than 12 weeks
	Antenatal Care 2	Pregnancy between 20 to 24 weeks
	Antenatal Care 3	Pregnancy between 30 to 32 weeks
	Antenatal Care 4	Pregnancy between 36 to 38 weeks
Second phase	Delivery	According to real time
Third phase	Post-natal care 1 (both mother and child)	Day 7 th after delivery
	Post-natal care 2 (both mother and child)	Day 14 th after delivery
	Post-natal care 3 (both mother and child)	Child being one and a half months
	Post-natal care 4 (check for child health)	Child being two and a half months
	Post-natal care 5 (check for child health)	Child being three and a half months
	Post-natal care 6 (check for child health)	Child being six months
	Post-natal care 7 (check for child health)	Child being nine months
	Post-natal care 8 (check for child health)	Child being twelve months

Post-natal care 9 (check for child health)	Child being eighteen months
Post-natal care 10 (check for child health)	Child being twenty-four months

Service package of care during pregnancy delivery and post-delivery

First phase

1. Antenatal Care 1 (pregnancy is less than 12 weeks)

Question Check Record	Observation listen and palpation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask for maternal booklet and read previous records. If maternal booklet is not present, fill one and give to the woman; in case the woman used to be pregnant if maternal booklet being present read previous records: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Age of woman ✓ Weight before pregnant? ✓ Last menstruation date? ✓ How many months have you been pregnant? ✓ Where do you think you will deliver? ✓ Number of pregnancy / delivery / abortion ✓ Number caesarian / delivery with suction ✓ Heavy hemorrhage during delivery ✓ Convulsion ✓ Stillbirth or neonatal death (on the first day of birth) ✓ Having pre-term delivery? ✓ Asking for other diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, kidney problem... • Have you decided where will you go for delivery? • Asking about tetanus vaccination, check vaccination card and records • Do you have any worried or concerns, how about your appetite? • Do you use tobacco, alcohol or drug? Do you 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measure weight and height • If you can, calculate body mass index (BMI) • $BMI = \frac{\text{Weight in Kg}}{(\text{Height X Height in meter})}$ • Take vital signs (Blood pressure, Heath rate, temperature, respiratory rate) • Observe for anemia • Check for tumor on neck, breasts • Urine test to confirm pregnancy in case clinical signs are not clear. • Measure height of uterus (if not possible do pelvic exam or echography) • Calculate expected delivery date • Observe for scar of caesarian or other surgery • Blood test: blood group, Rh, Hemoglobin, Hematocrit, transmitted disease from mother to child (HIV, Syphilis) Malaria if needed. • Give tetanus vaccine if women had not get it before or continue vaccination according to record in vaccination card • Make full blood test if needed (full blood count testing) to confirm red blood cells • Urine test for protein, glucose • Counseling about healthy food, normal activities, to prevent gaining weight too much • Observe for signs of receiving violent acts which could create problem during pregnancy and delivery, this is for care, preparation, counseling and recording. • Make appointment for ANC 2, remind woman to take maternal booklet, vaccination card, equity or priority card, wing certificate, national ID or other identification

live with tobacco smoker?	paper.
---------------------------	--------

Notes:

A. Check for anemia and management - treatment:

- Observe on lower eyelids inner side and hand palms, if being pale meaning slight or medium anemia or making blood test using HEMOCUE machine (or laboratory) ; level of Hemoglobin below 11.0 – 7 g/dl indicates slight or medium anemia need to provide folic acid 2 tablets per day for 3 months with follow up every 14 days.
- Observe on lower eyelids inner side and hand palms or blood test; if level of hemoglobin below 7 g / dl or observing that eyelids or palms being severe pale; this indicates severe anemia and must be referred to referral hospital.
- If no anemia being present, provide folic acid 60 tablets first round (detail information read National policy and guideline about micro nutrient, p 53)
- Ask about body weight before pregnant to calculate BMI:
 - ✓ BMI < 18.5: indicates low weight thus during pregnancy may increase 12.5 – 18 Kg
 - ✓ BMI between 18.6 to 24.9 indicates normal weight thus during pregnancy may increase 11.5 – 16 Kg
 - ✓ BMI between 25.0 to 29.9 indicate over weight thus during pregnancy may increase 7 to 11.5 kg
 - ✓ BMI ≥ 30.0 indicates obesity thus during pregnancy may increase 4.5 to 9.0 Kg (detail information read book about package of healthy food, p 64)

B. Check for night blindness of the woman by asking about the sight when being dark (sun set)

- If could not see; need to be treated by provide multivitamin 2 tables / day for 30 days

C. Counseling and Education about:

- The important and time table for antenatal care
- The important of testing for HIV, Syphilis and urine test
- Nutrition for woman (having the 3 groups of foods, 4 times per day, salt iodine, take folic acid 90 tablets during pregnancy, and understanding about minor bad effect of iron tablet)
- Body care (Body hygiene, take more rest, avoid lifting or carrying heavy object, sleep in bed net, reduce heavy daily work)
- Signs of risk during pregnancy (hemorrhage, convulsion, strong headache, high temperature, strong abdominal pain, tired, difficult to breath)

- Importance of receiving complete doses of tetanus vaccine to have immune for both mother and child
 - Birth Preparation and Emergency care (place of delivery, care taker, house keeper, transportation, materials, saving money)
- D. Record all information and other services in registration books and maternal booklet.
- E. Health Center must refer pregnant woman with complication to referral hospital for emergency services
- F. Package of services must be constantly provided according to records of each visit.

2. Antenatal care 2 (pregnancy being 20 to 24 weeks)

Question Check Record	Observation listen and palpation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check maternal booklet to verify services received previously • Asking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do you know when will you deliver? - Do you decide where to deliver? - Ask and check for vaginal hemorrhage since the previous visit - How about the fetal movement? • Read records to look for problem and treatment in previous visit. • Check for allergic with medication previously <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asking about tetanus vaccination, check vaccination card and records - Having any worried or concerns? How about your appetite? - Do you use tobacco, alcohol or drug? Do you live with tobacco smoker? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weight, compare to weight in previous visit to evaluate nutrition status • Take vital signs (blood pressure, heart rate, temperature, respiratory rate) compare to record in previous visit • Check for risk symptoms during pregnancy and manage complication • Check for anemia, if present continue treatment or refer (read note and A in package of Antenatal care 1) • Provide deworming medicines one dose • Check for tumor at neck, breasts • Measure uterus height, check presentation of fetus, listen heart rate • Echography to indicate age of pregnancy, number of fetus, and abnormal of pregnancy (if present) • Blood test to determine blood group (Rh) Hemoglobin / Hematocrit • Check for HIV, Syphilis if not done in previous visits • Check for malaria if needed • Continue tetanus vaccination if needed • If needed, making full blood count testing to determine red blood cells • Urine test for protein, glucose if needed • Observe for signs of receiving violent acts which could create problem during pregnancy and delivery, this is for care, preparation, counseling and recording.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counseling about healthy food, conduct normal activities to prevent from gaining too much weight • If Rh (-) provide counseling for next pregnancy. • Counseling about birth spacing, reminding the signs of risk, alcohol, drug, traditional medicines. • Make appointment for ANC 3, remind woman to take maternal booklet, vaccination card, equity or priority card, wing certificate, national ID or other identification paper.
--	--

3. Antenatal care 3 (pregnancy being 30 to 32 weeks)

Question Check Record	Observation listen and palpation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check maternal booklet verify services received in previous visit • Asking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do you know where will you delivery and when? - Ask and check for vaginal hemorrhage in previous visit - How about fetus movement? • Check records to look for risks and treatment received in previous visit • Check for allergic to medicine previously used • Ask about tetanus vaccination and check vaccination records • If there any worries or concerns? How about appetite? • Do you use tobacco, alcohol or drug? Do you live with people smoking tobacco? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weight, compare to weight in previous visit to evaluate nutrition status • Take vital signs (blood pressure, heart rate, temperature, respiratory rate) compare to record in previous visit • Check for risk symptoms during pregnancy and manage complication • Check for anemia, if present continue treatment or refer (read note and A in package of Antenatal care 1) • Provide deworming medicines one dose • Check for tumor at neck, breasts • Measure uterus height, abdominal palpation to determine whether pregnancy being twin or multiple fetus • Palpation to detect transvers presentation or abnormal presentation, fetal movement • Listen fetal heart rate • Echography if needed • Blood test for blood group (Rh) hemoglobin Hematocrit (if not yet done) • Testing for HIV, Syphilis the second time if woman are at high risk in transmission of HIV and syphilis • Malaria test if needed • Tetanus vaccination if needed • If needed, make full blood test (full blood count) to determine red blood cells • Urine test for protein and glucose (if needed)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide counseling as below notes. • Observe for signs of receiving violent acts which could create problem during pregnancy and delivery, this is for care, preparation, counseling and recording. • Make appointment for ANC 4, remind woman to take maternal booklet, vaccination card, equity or priority card, wing certificate, national ID or other identification paper.
--	--

Notes

- Counseling about supports and situation during delivery (motivation from care taker, partner or relation, body hygiene, movement, choose appropriate situation, motivate to urinate every 2 hour, motivate to have food and drink as she like, explain about technic to breath, behavior and movement to reduce pain)
- Counseling about nutrition for woman in post-delivery placing newborn over mother chest to make skin to skin contact, breast feeding in first hour, breast feed only, baby care
- Warning of using, distribute and promote all product to feed baby /child in health facility (strictly respect sub-degree number 133)
- Counseling for birth spacing

4. Antenatal care 4 (pregnancy being 36 to 38 weeks)

Question Check Record	Observation listen and palpation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check maternal booklet to verify services received in previous visit • Asking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do you know when will you deliver and where? - Ask and check for vaginal hemorrhage in previous visit - How about fetal movement? • Check records to look for risks and treatment received in previous visit • Check for allergic to medicine previously used • Ask about tetanus vaccination and check vaccination records • If there any worries or concerns? How about appetite? • Do you use tobacco, alcohol or drug? Do you 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weight, compare to weight in previous visit to evaluate nutrition status • Take vital signs (blood pressure, heath rate, temperature, respiratory rate) compare to record in previous visit • Check for risk symptoms during pregnancy and manage complication • Check for anemia, if present continue treatment or refer (read note and A in package of Antenatal care 1) • Provide deworming medicines one dose • Check for tumor at neck, breasts • Measure uterus height, abdominal palpation to determine whether pregnancy being twin or multiple fetus • Palpation to detect transvers presentation or abnormal presentation, fetal movement

live with people smoking tobacco?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listen fetal heart rate • Echography if needed • Blood test for blood group (Rh) hemoglobin Hematocrit (if not yet done) • Remind pregnant woman with HIV to deliver in hospital where services for care and treatment with anti HIV drug is available • Malaria test if needed • Tetanus vaccination if needed • If needed, make full blood test (full blood count) to determine red blood cells • Urine test for protein and glucose (if needed) • Provide counseling as below notes. • Observe for signs of receiving violent acts which could create problem during pregnancy and delivery, this is for care, preparation, counseling and recording. • Remind woman to take maternal booklet, vaccination card, equity or priority card, wing certificate, national ID or other identification paper.
-----------------------------------	---

Notes

- Counseling about pain during delivery (mucus discharge with little blood, abdominal pain / low abdominal pain every 20 minutes or breaking of amniotic fluid) remind about abdominal pain during delivery (motivation from care taker, partner or relatives body hygiene, movement, choosing appropriate situation, motivate to urinate every 2 hour, motivate to have food and drink as she like, explain technic to breath, behavior and movement to reduce pain)
- Counseling about not being on food taboo, not taking traditional medicine / wine medicine, remind about nutrition for woman after delivery, placing baby of chest of mother to create skin to skin contact, breast feeding in first hour, breast feeding only, not giving other liquid beside breast milk, something like water, other drinks, sweet wood...
- Counseling about risky practice to be avoid such as inappropriate steaming, heating, putting hot stone / ice over belly, putting something over baby fontanelle / embolic
- At remote area, ethnic minority community should be counseled about inappropriate believes such as beating woman to chase out spirit, taking woman to deliver at the inappropriate place, lacking of hygiene.
- Counseling about birth spacing, reduce frequency of having child, and choosing modern method of contraceptive according to needs

Second Phase

Delivery with Skilled Midwife in Health Facility

- Normal Delivery including post-delivery care before going back home must be conducted in health facility for 3 days to assure safety for both mother and baby
- Normal Delivery, Delivery with assisted devices or Caesarian (applying National Protocol for clinical management of safe motherhood for health center and referral hospital)
- Newborn care (Applying National Protocol for Clinical Management of Safe motherhood for health center and referral hospital Strengthening the practice of newborn care, National policy about feeding baby and small infant and sub-degree about advertising and selling product for feeding baby and children)
- HIV testing (DNA PCR) during birth and providing ARV drug for prevention of baby at risk with transmission of HIV from mother to child and remind woman being using anti HIV drug to use regularly (National guideline about prevention of HIV- Syphilis transmission from mother to child)
- Provide vaccination for hepatitis B (birth dose) and vaccine for tuberculosis (BCG)
- Checking for anemia and management- treatment (provide folic acid 2 tablets per day with appointment to follow up in 14 days)
- If not being anemia, provide folic acid for prevention 42 tablets and one tablet of deworming.
- Check for sign of night blindness of woman by asking about sight during dark time (sun set); if she could not see then need to be treated with multivitamin 2 tablets per day for 30 days.
- Counseling / Health education after delivery in health facility:
 - Nutrition for mother (meal 4 times per day with multiple foods such as meat, fish, oil, nuts, vegetable, fruit, salt iodized, avoid food taboo, not drinking traditional medicine / wine medicine)
 - Post-delivery risk symptoms both mother and baby
 - Breast feeding in first hour and breast feeding only (help mother to position baby for breast fed, keep baby close to breast, how to take breast milk and keeping breast milk to feed baby)
 - Care and feeding baby up to 2 years old (Care for baby at home after being back from health facility)
 - Importance of Post-delivery care both mother and child and appointment for PNC 1
- Counseling about birth spacing and choosing modern contraception according to needs (with partner)

- Recording information and services provided in registration books and maternal booklet
- Make appointment for PNC 2 and remind woman to take with her maternal booklet, child health card, vaccination card, equity card of priority card, wing certificate, national ID or other identification papers.

For health facilities already received training should provide:

- Additional care for newborn with low weight (less than 2.5 kg) and / or delivery before term (less than 37 weeks of pregnancy) applying national protocol for newborn care following mother of Kanguru method
- Physical check for newborn to detect symptoms of disease or disability from birth by using tools for newborn physical check (0 to 28 days) applying national protocol for newborn physical check 0 to 28 days, national protocol for clinical management of safe motherhood for health center and referral hospital.

Complicated delivery and management:

- In case of complicated delivery (transvers presentation, uterus permanently contract, rapid intensively abdominal pain, present a horizontal line at lower abdomen to divide abdomen to two parts, long time abdominal pain more than 15 hours, signs of infection within uterus and fetus, pre-eclampsia, severe anemia, hemorrhage, breaking amniotic fluid before term, delivery before term must refer to hospital for emergency care.
- In case there are signs of before term delivery (pregnancy 26 – 36 weeks) or newborn presents symptoms of infectious disease, health center must refer woman to hospital which provides services of Complementary Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care by applying national protocol for clinical management of safe motherhood for health center and referral hospital and national protocol for treatment of infectious disease for newborn.

Third phase

Post-natal care 1

Day 7th after delivery (check both mother and body)

Question Check Record	Observation listen and palpation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When did you deliver the baby and where? • Do you have any pain or fever? • Do you have any bleeding after delivery? • Do you have difficult urination? • How are your breasts? • Do you have any worries? • Check and record: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking vital signs (blood pressure, heath rate, temperature, respiratory rate) • Check breasts and nipples looking for (abscess, redness) • Palpating uterus to feel roundness and hardness? Feeling bottom of uterus to pubis to see whether uterus is decreasing appropriately (make sure urinary bladder is empty) • Check genital organ to look for cut, edema, pus or

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Other complication during pregnancy and after delivery - Being on treatment for a specific disease - Situation of HIV – Syphilis if knowing before • Asking mother about meal and feeding baby • Asking mother about taking folic acid tablet and deworming • Asking mother about vaccination card and reading records of tetanus vaccination 	<p>urine discharge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the napkin to see how is the bleeding (smell and quantity) • Refer mother to ART site to get anti HIV drug treatment (in case she does not receive treatment yet) and refer risk baby to register in Pediatric AIDS care services • Check baby (weight, temperature, heath rate, respiratory rate), breast feeding only, help mother to position baby for breast fed, putting baby closed to breast. • Baby physical check to look for symptoms of disease or disability from birth by using tools for newborn physical check (0 – 28 days) • Check for risk symptoms such as being fain, convulsion, weakness of baby, fast or slow breathing, chest intake when breath in, body cool (temperature less than 35 degree census, fever (temperature more than 38 degree census), eye discharge, abnormal color of skin, present blister more than 10, fontanel abnormal, abdominal tension, taking milk less or not take milk, discharge or hemorrhage at umbilical, if present any risk symptom must be referred urgently. • Counseling about body hygiene, hand washing before meals / breast feed / touching baby, nutrition for mother, breast feeding, umbilical care, risk symptoms both mother and newborn, birth spacing • Make appointment for post-natal care visit 2, remind woman to take maternal booklet, child health card, tetanus vaccination card, equity card or priority card, wing certificate, national ID or other identification papers. • Record information and other services in registration book and maternal booklet.
--	--

Post-natal care 2

14 days after delivery (check both mother and newborn)

Question Check Record	Observation listen and palpation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When did you deliver the baby and where? • Do you have any pain or fever? • Do you have any bleeding after delivery? • Do you have difficult urination? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking vital signs (blood pressure, heath rate, temperature, respiratory rate) • Check anemia / taking tablet of folic acid • If, woman missing PNC 1, refer mother to ART site to get anti HIV drug treatment (in case she does not

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How are your breasts? • Do you have any worries? • Check and record: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Other complication during pregnancy and after delivery - Being on treatment for a specific disease - Situation of HIV – Syphilis if knowing before • Asking mother about appetite and feeding baby • Asking mother about taking folic acid tablet and deworming <p>Asking mother about vaccination card and reading records of tetanus vaccination</p>	<p>receive treatment yet) and refer risk baby to register in Pediatric AIDS care services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check baby (weight, temperature, heart rate, respiratory rate), breast feeding only, help mother to position baby for breast feed, putting baby closed to breast. • Baby physical check to look for symptoms of disease of disability from birth by using tools for newborn physical check (0 – 28 days) • Check for risk symptoms such as fainting, convulsion, weakness of baby, fast or slow breathing, chest intake when breath in, body cool (temperature less than 35 degree celsius, fever (temperature more than 38 degree celsius), eye discharge, abnormal color of skin, present blister more than 10, fontanel abnormal, abdominal tension, taking milk less or not take milk, discharge or hemorrhage at umbilical, if present any risk symptom must be referred urgently. • Counseling about body hygiene, hand washing before meals / breast feed / touching baby, nutrition for mother, breast feeding, umbilical care, risk symptoms both mother and newborn, birth spacing • Make appointment for post-natal care visit 2, remind woman to take maternal booklet, child health card, tetanus vaccination card, equity card or priority card, wing certificate, national ID or other identification papers. • Record information and other services in registration book and maternal booklet.
--	--

Post-natal care 3

Baby being one and a half month

(Check both mother and baby)

Question Check Record	Observation listen and palpation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When did you deliver the baby and where? • Do you have any pain or fever? • Have you had menstruation up to now? • How are your breasts? • Do you have any worries? • Check and record: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Other complication during pregnancy and after delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking vital signs (blood pressure, heart rate, temperature, respiratory rate) • Check anemia / taking tablet of folic acid • If, woman missing PNC 2, refer mother to ART site to get anti HIV drug treatment (in case she does not receive treatment yet) and refer risk baby to register in Pediatric AIDS care services • Provide DPT-HepB-Hib1, OPV1, PCV1 vaccination to baby and Tetanus to mother if it is the time.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Being on treatment for a specific disease - Situation of HIV – Syphilis if knowing before • Asking mother about meal and feeding baby • Asking mother about taking folic acid tablet and deworming • Asking mother about vaccination card and reading records of tetanus vaccination • Asking about child health card, follow up vaccination and growth monitoring records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check baby (weight, temperature, heart rate and respiratory rate). • Breast feeding only, help mother to position baby for breast feed, putting baby closed to breast. Teaching mother about how to get breast milk and keep it to feed baby. • Check for risk symptoms such as fainting, convulsion, weakness of baby, fast or slow breathing, chest intake when breath in, body cool (temperature less than 35 degree celsius, fever (temperature more than 38 degree celsius), eye discharge, abnormal color of skin, present blister more than 10, fontanel abnormal, abdominal tension, taking milk less or not take milk, discharge or hemorrhage at umbilical, if present any risk symptom must be referred urgently. • Check the baby, weight, follow up growth monitoring chart, weight to age, in baby health card: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The cross point is in green zone indicates healthy baby - The cross point is in orange zone indicates baby is low weight compared to age (not gaining weight) should talk about feeding the baby giving breast milk more frequently (at least 8 times) - The cross point is in red zone indicates severe low weight compared to age (losing weight). Take baby to measure height to evaluate weight to height (applying SD score card): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Weight to height standard score SD between -2 to -3 indicates medium malnutrition, educate about feeding, breast feeding more frequently at least 8 times, continue to check for other disease condition ✓ Weight to height standard score SD less than -3 indicate severe malnutrition, refer baby to facility which provides service of severe malnutrition care (Health center or hospital) • Counseling about body hygiene, hand washing before meals / breast feed / touching baby, nutrition for mother (no food taboo), breast feeding, umbilical care, risk symptoms both mother and newborn • Counseling about birth spacing, provide modern contraceptive appropriately and according to needs
---	--

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make appointment for post-natal care visit 4, remind woman to take maternal booklet, child health card, tetanus vaccination card, equity card or priority card, wing certificate, national ID or other identification papers. • Record information and other services in registration book and maternal booklet.
--	---

Post-natal care 4

Baby being 2 and half months

(Check both mother and baby)

Question Check Record	Observation listen and palpation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asking mother about meal and feeding baby • Asking mother about vaccination card and reading records of tetanus vaccination • Asking about child health card, follow up vaccination and growth monitoring records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide DPT-HepB-Hib2, OPV2, PCV2 vaccination to baby and Tetanus to mother if it is the time. • Check baby (weight, temperature, heart rate and respiratory rate). • Breast feeding only up to 6 months, remind mother about how to get breast milk and keep it to feed baby. • Check for risk symptoms such as fainting, convulsion, weakness of baby, fast or slow breathing, chest intake when breath in, body cool (temperature less than 35 degree celsius, fever (temperature more than 38 degree celsius), eye discharge, abnormal color of skin, present blister more than 10, fontanel abnormal, abdominal tension, taking milk less or not take milk, baby is skinny or edema at both feet, if present any risk symptom must be referred urgently. • Check the baby, weight, follow up growth monitoring chart, weight to age, in child health card: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The cross point is in green zone indicates healthy baby - The cross point is in orange zone indicates baby is low weight compared to age (not gaining weight) should talk about feeding the baby giving breast milk more frequently (at least 8 times) - The cross point is in red zone indicates severe low weight compared to age (losing weight). Take baby to measure height to evaluate weight to height (applying SD score card): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Weight to height standard score SD between -2 to -3 indicates medium

	<p>malnutrition, educate about feeding, breast feeding more frequently at least 8 times, continue to check for other disease condition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Weight to height standard score SD less than -3 indicate severe malnutrition, refer baby to facility which provides service of severe malnutrition care (Health center or hospital) • Counseling about body hygiene, hand washing before meals / breast feed / touching baby, nutrition for mother, breast feeding, risk symptoms of baby and preventing disease • Remind about birth spacing • Make appointment for post-natal care visit 5, remind woman to take maternal booklet, child health card, tetanus vaccination card, equity card or priority card, wing certificate, national ID or other identification papers. • Record information and other services in registration book and maternal booklet.
--	---

Post-natal care 5

Baby being 3 and half months

(Check baby)

Question Check Record	Observation listen and palpation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asking mother about meal and feeding baby • Asking mother about vaccination card and reading records of tetanus vaccination • Asking about child health card, follow up vaccination and growth monitoring records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide DPT-HepB-Hib3, OPV3, PCV3, IPV vaccination to baby and Tetanus to mother if it is the time. • Check baby (weight, temperature, heath rate and respiratory rate). • Breast feeding only up to 6 months, remind mother about how to get breast milk and keep it to feed baby. • Check for risk symptoms such as fainting, convulsion, weakness of baby, fast or slow breathing, chest intake when breath in, body cool (temperature less than 35 degree cenus, fever (temperature more than 38 degree cenus), eye discharge, abnormal color of skin, present blister more than 10, fontanel abnormal, abdominal tension, taking milk less or not take milk, baby is skinny or edema at both feet, if present any risk symptom must be referred urgently.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the baby, weight, follow up growth monitoring chart, weight to age, in baby health card: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The cross point is in green zone indicates healthy baby - The cross point is in orange zone indicates baby is low weight compared to age (not gaining weight) should talk about feeding the baby giving breast milk more frequently (at least 8 times) - The cross point is in red zone indicates severe low weight compared to age (losing weight). Take baby to measure height to evaluate weight to height (applying SD score card): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Weight to height standard score SD between -2 to -3 indicates medium malnutrition, educate about feeding, breast feeding more frequently at least 8 times, continue to check for other disease condition ✓ Weight to height standard score SD less than -3 indicate severe malnutrition, refer baby to facility which provides service of severe malnutrition care (Health center or hospital) • Physical check for baby to look for disease symptoms or disability from birth applying tool for child physical check for children 1 month to 5 years • Counseling about body hygiene, hand washing before meals / breast feed / touching baby, nutrition for mother, breast feeding only up to 6 months and continue to breast feed up to 2 years old or more, risk symptoms of baby and preventing disease • Remind about birth spacing • Make appointment for post-natal care visit 6, remind woman to take maternal booklet, child health card, tetanus vaccination card, equity card or priority card, wing certificate, national ID or other identification papers. • Record information and other services in registration book and maternal booklet.
--	---

Post-natal care 6

Baby being 6 months

(Check baby)

Question Check Record	Observation listen and palpation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asking mother about meal and feeding baby • Asking mother about vaccination card and reading records of tetanus vaccination • Asking about baby health card, follow up vaccination and growth monitoring records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide measles-rubella vaccination (MR 0) • Provide vitamin A 100,000 UI (2 time / year) to baby and provide tetanus vaccine to mother (if it is the time) • Check baby (weight, temperature, heath rate and respiratory rate). • Continue to breast feed up to 2 years old and giving addition food (nutrition porridge) • Check for risk symptoms such as fainting, convulsion, weakness of baby, fast or slow breathing, chest intake when breath in, body cool (temperature less than 35 degree census, fever (temperature more than 38 degree census), eye discharge, abnormal color of skin, present blister more than 10, fontanel abnormal, abdominal tension, taking milk less or not take milk, baby is skinny or edema at both feet, if present any risk symptom must be referred urgently. • Check for anemia on hand palms / lower eyelid inner site, if being pale indicate medium anemia treating with folic acid ¼ tablet per day for 2 months with follow up every 2 weeks. • Check the baby, weight, follow up growth monitoring chart, weight to age, in baby health card: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The cross point is in green zone indicates healthy baby - The cross point is in orange zone indicates baby is low weight compared to age (not gaining weight) should talk about feeding the baby giving breast milk more frequently (at least 8 times) - The cross point is in red zone indicates severe low weight compared to age (losing weight). Take baby to measure height to evaluate weight to height (applying SD score card): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Weight to height standard score SD between -2 to -3 indicates medium malnutrition, educate about feeding, breast feeding more frequently at least 8 times, continue to check for other disease condition, take baby to

	<p>measure Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) to look for severe malnutrition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If MUAC \geq 11.5 cm: medium mal nutrition need to educate about feeding the baby. - If MUAC \leq 11.5 cm: refer baby to facility with severe malnutrition care (health center or hospital) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Weight to height standard score SD less than -3 indicate severe mal nutrition, refer baby to facility which provides service of severe mal nutrition care (Health center or hospital) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical check for baby to look for disease symptoms or disability from birth applying tool for child physical check for children 1 month to 5 years • Counseling about body hygiene, hand washing before meals / breast feed / touching baby, continue to breast feed / giving breast milk up to 2 years old giving additional food (nutrition porridge), how to check for risk symptoms and preventing disease. • Remind about birth spacing • Make appointment for post-natal care visit 7, remind woman to take maternal booklet, child health card, tetanus vaccination card, equity card or priority card, wing certificate, national ID or other identification papers. • Record information and other services in registration book and maternal booklet.
--	--

Post-natal care 7

Baby being 9 months

(Check baby)

Question Check Record	Observation listen and palpation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asking mother about meal and feeding baby • Asking mother about vaccination card and reading records of tetanus vaccination • Asking about child health card, follow up vaccination and growth monitoring records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide vaccination of measles-rubella 1 (MR1) and Japanese encephalitis (JE) • Check baby (weight, temperature, heart rate and respiratory rate), continue to breast feed / giving breast milk up to 2 years old and giving additional food (nutrition porridge) and other foods • Check for risk symptoms such as fainting, convulsion,

	<p>weakness of baby, fast or slow breathing, chest intake when breath in, body cool (temperature less than 35 degree celsius), fever (temperature more than 38 degree celsius), eye discharge, abnormal color of skin, present blister more than 10, fontanel abnormal, abdominal tension, taking milk less or not take milk, baby is skinny or edema at both feet, if present any risk symptom must be referred urgently.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check for anemia on hand palms / lower eyelid inner site, if being pale indicate medium anemia treating with folic acid ¼ tablet per day for 2 months with follow up every 2 weeks. • Check the baby, weight, follow up growth monitoring chart, weight to age, in child health card: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The cross point is in green zone indicates healthy baby - The cross point is in orange zone indicates baby is low weight compared to age (not gaining weight) should talk about feeding the baby giving breast milk more frequently (at least 8 times) - The cross point is in red zone indicates severe low weight compared to age (losing weight). Take baby to measure height to evaluate weight to height (applying SD score card): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Weight to height standard score SD between -2 to -3 indicates medium malnutrition, educate about feeding, breast feeding more frequently at least 8 times, continue to check for other disease condition, take baby to measure Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) to look for severe mal nutrition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If MUAC ≥ 11.5 cm: medium mal nutrition need to educate about feeding the baby. - If MUAC ≤ 11.5 cm: refer baby to facility with severe malnutrition care (health center or hospital) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Weight to height standard score SD less than -3 indicate severe malnutrition, refer baby to facility which provides service of severe malnutrition care (Health center or hospital) • Counseling about body hygiene, hand washing before meals / breast feed / touching baby, continue to breast
--	--

	<p>feed / giving breast milk up to 2 years old giving additional food (nutrition porridge), how to check for risk symptoms and preventing disease.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remind about birth spacing • Make appointment for post-natal care visit 8, remind woman to take maternal booklet, child health card, tetanus vaccination card, equity card or priority card, wing certificate, national ID or other identification papers. • Record information and other services in registration book and maternal booklet.
--	--

Post-natal care 8

Baby being 12 months

(Check baby)

Question Check Record	Observation listen and palpation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asking mother about meal and feeding baby • Asking mother about vaccination card and reading records of tetanus vaccination • Asking about baby health card, follow up vaccination and growth monitoring records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask on additional food given to baby and receiving vitamin A for preventive 200,000 UI and one dose of deworming (2 times / year) • Check baby (weight, temperature, heath rate and respiratory rate), continue to breast feed / giving breast milk up to 2 years old and giving addition food (nutrition porridge) and other foods • Check for risk symptoms such as fainting, convulsion, weakness of baby, fast or slow breathing, chest intake when breath in, body cool (temperature less than 35 degree census, fever (temperature more than 38 degree census), eye discharge, abnormal color of skin, present blister more than 10, fontanel abnormal, abdominal tension, taking milk less or not take milk, baby is skinny or edema at both feet, if present any risk symptom must be referred urgently. • Check for anemia on hand palms / lower eyelid inner site, if being pale indicate medium anemia treating with folic acid ¼ tablet per day for 2 months with follow up every 2 weeks. • Check the baby, weight, follow up growth monitoring chart, weight to age, in baby health card: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The cross point is in green zone indicates healthy baby - The cross point is in orange zone indicates baby is low weight compared to age (not

	<p>gaining weight) should talk about feeding the baby giving breast milk more frequently (at least 8 times)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The cross point is in red zone indicates severe low weight compared to age (losing weight). Take baby to measure height to evaluate weight to height (applying SD score card): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Weight to height standard score SD between -2 to -3 indicates medium malnutrition, educate about feeding, breast feeding more frequently at least 8 times, continue to check for other disease condition, take baby to measure Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) to look for severe mal nutrition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If MUAC \geq 11.5 cm: medium mal nutrition need to educate about feeding the baby. - If MUAC \leq 11.5 cm: refer baby to facility with severe malnutrition care (health center or hospital) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Weight to height standard score SD less than -3 indicate severe malnutrition, refer baby to facility which provides service of severe mal nutrition care (Health center or hospital) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counseling about body hygiene, hand washing before meals / breast feed / touching baby, continue to breast feed / giving breast milk up to 2 years old giving additional food (nutrition porridge), how to check for risk symptoms and preventing disease. • Remind about birth spacing • Make appointment for post-natal care visit 9, remind woman to take maternal booklet, child health card, tetanus vaccination card, equity card or priority card, wing certificate, national ID or other identification papers. • Record information and other services in registration book and maternal booklet.
--	---

Post-natal care 9

Baby being 18 months

(Check baby)

Question Check Record	Observation listen and palpation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asking mother about meal and feeding baby • Asking mother about vaccination card and reading records of tetanus vaccination • Asking about child health card, follow up vaccination and growth monitoring records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide vaccination of measles-rubella 2 (MR2) • Observe on additional food given to baby and receiving vitamin A for preventive 200,000 UI and one dose of deworming (2 times / year) • Check baby (weight, temperature, heath rate and respiratory rate), continue to breast feed / giving breast milk up to 2 years old and giving addition food (nutrition porridge / family food) and other foods • Check for risk symptoms such as fainting, convulsion, weakness of baby, fast or slow breathing, chest intake when breath in, body cool (temperature less than 35 degree census, fever (temperature more than 38 degree census), eye discharge, abnormal color of skin, present blister more than 10, fontanel abnormal, abdominal tension, taking milk less or not take milk, baby is skinny or edema at both feet, if present any risk symptom must be referred urgently. • Check for anemia on hand palms / lower eyelid inner site, if being pale indicate medium anemia treating with folic acid ¼ tablet per day for 2 months with follow up every 2 weeks. • Check the baby, weight, follow up growth monitoring chart, weight to age, in baby health card: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The cross point is in green zone indicates healthy baby - The cross point is in orange zone indicates baby is low weight compared to age (not gaining weight) should talk about feeding the baby giving breast milk more frequently (at least 8 times) - The cross point is in red zone indicates severe low weight compared to age (losing weight). Take baby to measure height to evaluate weight to height (applying SD score card): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Weight to height standard score SD between -2 to -3 indicates medium malnutrition, educate about feeding, breast feeding more frequently at least 8 times, continue to check for other disease condition, take baby to

	<p>measure Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) to look for severe malnutrition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If MUAC \geq 11.5 cm: medium mal nutrition need to educate about feeding the baby. - If MUAC \leq 11.5 cm: refer baby to facility with severe malnutrition care (health center or hospital) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Weight to height standard score SD less than -3 indicate severe malnutrition, refer baby to facility which provides service of severe malnutrition care (Health center or hospital) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical check for baby to look for disease symptoms or disability from birth applying tool for child physical check for children 1 month to 5 years • Counseling about body hygiene, hand washing before meals / breast feed / touching baby, continue to breast feed / giving breast milk up to 2 years old giving additional food (nutrition porridge), how to check for risk symptoms and preventing disease. • Remind about birth spacing • Make appointment for post-natal care visit 10, remind woman to take maternal booklet, child health card, tetanus vaccination card, equity card or priority card, wing certificate, national ID or other identification papers. • Record information and other services in registration book and maternal booklet.
--	---

Post-natal care 10

Baby being 24 months

(Check baby)

Question Check Record	Observation listen and palpation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asking mother about meal and feeding baby • Asking mother about vaccination card and reading records of tetanus vaccination • Asking about child health card, follow up vaccination and growth monitoring records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observe on additional food given to baby and receiving vitamin A for preventive 200,000 UI and one dose of deworming (2 times / year) • Check baby (weight, temperature, heath rate and respiratory rate), • Check baby feeding (routine meals and additional

	<p>foods)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check for risk symptoms such as fainting, convulsion, weakness of baby, fast or slow breathing, chest intake when breath in, body cool (temperature less than 35 degree celsius, fever (temperature more than 38 degree celsius), eye discharge, abnormal color of skin, present blister more than 10, fontanel abnormal, abdominal tension, taking milk less or not take milk, baby is skinny or edema at both feet, if present any risk symptom must be referred urgently. • Check for anemia on hand palms / lower eyelid inner site, if being pale indicate medium anemia treating with folic acid ¼ tablet per day for 2 months with follow up every 2 weeks. • Check the baby, weight, follow up growth monitoring chart, weight to age, in baby health card: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The cross point is in green zone indicates healthy baby - The cross point is in orange zone indicates baby is low weight compared to age (not gaining weight) should talk about feeding the baby giving breast milk more frequently (at least 8 times) - The cross point is in red zone indicates severe low weight compared to age (losing weight). Take baby to measure height to evaluate weight to height (applying SD score card): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Weight to height standard score SD between -2 to -3 indicates medium malnutrition, educate about feeding, breast feeding more frequently at least 8 times, continue to check for other disease condition, take baby to measure Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) to look for severe mal nutrition: - If MUAC ≥ 11.5 cm: medium malnutrition need to educate about feeding the baby. - If MUAC ≤ 11.5 cm: refer baby to facility with severe malnutrition care (health center or hospital) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Weight to height standard score SD less than -3 indicate severe malnutrition, refer baby to facility which provides service of severe malnutrition care (Health center or
--	---

	<p style="text-align: center;">hospital)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct HIV quick test for child / children at risk if results negative, stop taking Cotrimoxazol • Physical check for baby to look for disease symptoms or disability from birth applying tool for child physical check for children 1 month to 5 years • Counseling about body hygiene, hand washing before meals / breast feed / touching baby, continue to breast feed / giving breast milk up to 2 years old giving additional food (nutrition porridge), how to check for risk symptoms and preventing disease. • Remind about birth spacing • Record information and other services in registration book and maternal booklet.
--	--

Recording and Reporting

Record other information and services to registration books, maternal booklet and child health card which are implemented daily:

- Maternal health booklet
- ANC registration book
- Delivery registration for referral hospital
- Maternity registration
- PNC registration
- Delivery registration for health center
- OPD registration
- Vaccination registration
- Child health card (yellow card)
- Card and tools for newborn physical check (0 – 28 days)
- Card and tools for child physical check (child 1 month to 5 years)
- Health registration for newborn and children
- Card of baby friendly community
- Needle head report
- HIS and PMRS reporting system

Services Management

1. Woman and baby used to received services at other facilities and just come to this facility

Service provider must provide services to continue, following the time table and record in column of services provided; example woman used to received first service in facility (A) and come to get second service following the time table at facility (B).

2. Woman come to get services not following time table

A. Woman come to get first service delay:

Service providers provide services in the package as indicated in time table and adding services for which woman had been missing; example pregnant woman come for first service at 22 weeks of pregnancy which is time for ANC 2 in this care provider must provide services for ANC 1 and ANC 2. Recording must be written in column for ANC 2 while in column for ANC 1 must write "Not conducted". Folic acid must be provided 60 tablets for this time and 30 tablets will be provided next time (ANC 3).

B. Woman and baby come for services not following time table (before or after appointment within 6 days):

Service providers must provide services in the package as indicated in time table but cash subsidy must follow guideline on implementation of conditional cash transfer for woman and child under 2 years old of family holding equity card of priority card.

3. Losing documentation

A. Woman and baby using the same facility but losing maternal booklet or child health card:

Read records in registration copy all information to new maternal booklet or child health card and continue to provide services following time table.

B. Woman and baby use other facility and losing maternal booklet or child health card

Provide services following time table and make new maternal booklet of child health card.

4. Forget documentation

Woman and baby come for service following time table but forget to bring document, providers must provide service in the package as indicated in time table and record all information in registration, copy all these information to maternal booklet and child health card on next visit.

5. Woman gets another pregnancy in phase 3

Provider must provide services following time table including ANC service package and Child health service package.

Annexes

Annex 1: How to mark the point of weight on child health card and interpreting growth monitoring chart

1. Marking the point of newborn / child weight in growth monitoring chart

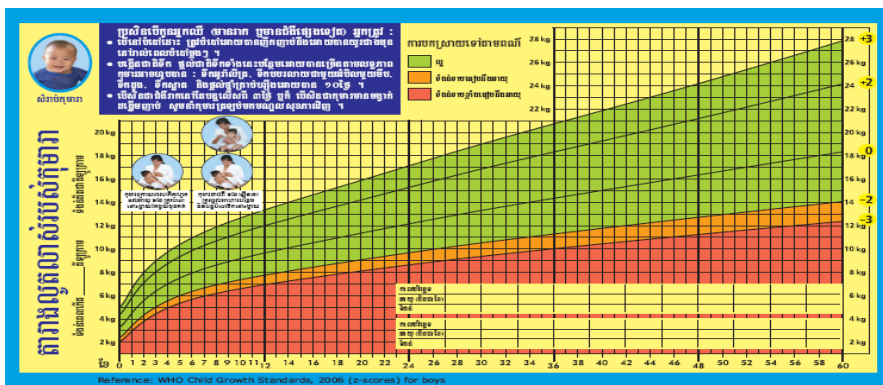
- In growth monitoring chart, number in vertical column representing weight of the child
- Number in horizontal row representing age in full month (30 days in 1 month).
- Marking point of weight is the crossing point of vertical line representing weight of child and horizontal line represent age of child in month.

2. Interpretation of the weight point for nutritional status

- Marking point is in green area (G) indicates good health of the child
- Marking point is in orange area (O) indicates low weight compared to age of the child meaning weight is not increasing.
- Marking point is in red area (R) indicators severe low weight compared to age of the child meaning weight is decreasing, must take the child to access for severe malnutrition.

3. When the card having two or more Marking points, draw connection line of those points to make Growth Chart which means:

- The line is trending to increase located in green area (G) indicates good health
- The line is trending to decrease located in green area is similar to a mark point in orange area which indicates that the child is low weight compared to age, weight is not increasing.
- The line is trending decrease down to the red area is similar to a mark point in red area which indicates that the child is severely low weight compared to age, must take the child to assess for severe malnutrition.



Annex 2: Calculation of SD score to evaluate malnutrition

1. Measuring length / height of newborn / child: child under 2 years old must be measured by placing the child laid on a plate wood meter. Child from 2 to 5 years old must be measured by standing against the vertical wood meter.
2. Reading table of SD¹ score to evaluate nutritional status
 - Read age of the child to select the table of SD score to use (table for under 2 years old or table for 2 to 5 years old)
 - Look for number of real length / height in the table of SD score
 - Take a ruler to put on the number of height and draw horizontal toward the sex parameter (boy / girl)
 - Numbers in horizontal row represent weight of the child, mark on numbers which matches to real weight of the child and read title above (-1 SD -2 DS or -3 SD)
 - If there is no number matching to the real weight of child, using (<) sign compared to number in this row. Example: A girl of 8 month, height 53 cm and weight 3.6 kg this girl has SD sore: < -1

Case detection and Classification of Severe Malnutrition

Classification	Weight to height	measure Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC)	Situation of feet edema
Medium Acute Malnutrition	< -2 SD	11.5 to ≤ 12.5 cm	
Severe Acute Malnutrition	< -3 SD	< 11 cm	Present edema at both feet

Annex 3: References for calculation weight to height for child under 2 years old

If child is less than 2 years old or length equal 45 cm need to measure by laying. If number after the point is equal or more than 0.3 taking value of 0.5 cm. Example: a child is 61.3 cm then take 61.5 cm

¹ Standard Deviation

Girl				Measure by laying	Boy			
Weight Kg	Weight Kg	Weight Kg	Weight Kg		Length cm	Weight Kg	Weight Kg	Weight Kg
- 3SD	-2 SD	-1 SD	median		median	-1 SD	-2 SD	-3 SD
1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	45.0	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.9
2.0	2.1	2.3	2.5	45.5	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.9
2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	46.0	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.0
2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	46.5	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.1
2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	47.0	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.1
2.2	2.4	2.6	2.9	47.5	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.2
2.3	2.5	2.7	3.0	48.0	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.3
2.4	2.6	2.8	3.1	48.5	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.3
2.4	2.6	2.9	3.2	49.0	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.4
2.5	2.7	3.0	3.3	49.5	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.5
2.6	2.8	3.1	3.4	50.0	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.6
2.7	2.9	3.2	3.5	50.5	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.7
2.8	3.0	3.3	3.6	51.0	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.7
2.8	3.1	3.4	3.7	51.5	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.8
2.9	3.2	3.5	3.8	52.0	3.8	3.5	3.2	2.9
3.0	3.3	3.6	3.9	52.5	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.0
3.1	3.4	3.7	4.0	53.0	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.1
3.2	3.5	3.8	4.2	53.5	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.2
3.3	3.6	3.9	4.3	54.0	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.3
3.4	3.7	4.0	4.4	54.5	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.4
3.5	3.8	4.2	4.5	55.0	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.6
3.6	3.9	4.3	4.7	55.5	4.7	4.3	4.0	3.7
3.7	4.0	4.4	4.8	56.0	4.8	4.4	4.1	3.8
3.8	4.1	4.5	5.0	56.5	5.0	4.6	4.2	3.9
3.9	4.3	4.6	5.1	57.0	5.1	4.7	4.3	4.0
4.0	4.4	4.8	5.2	57.5	5.3	4.9	4.5	4.1
4.1	4.5	4.9	5.4	58.0	5.4	5.0	4.6	4.3
4.2	4.6	5.0	5.5	58.5	5.6	5.1	4.7	4.4
4.3	4.7	5.1	5.6	59.0	5.7	5.3	4.8	4.5
4.4	4.8	5.3	5.7	59.5	5.9	5.4	5.0	4.6
4.5	4.9	5.4	5.9	60.0	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.7
4.6	5.0	5.5	6.0	60.5	6.1	5.6	5.2	4.8
4.7	5.1	5.6	6.1	61.0	6.3	5.8	5.3	4.9
4.8	5.2	5.7	6.3	61.5	6.4	5.9	5.4	5.0
4.9	5.3	5.8	6.4	62.0	6.5	6.0	5.6	5.1
5.0	5.4	5.9	6.5	62.5	6.7	6.1	5.7	5.2
5.1	5.5	6.0	6.6	63.0	6.8	6.2	5.8	5.3
5.2	5.6	6.2	6.7	63.5	6.9	6.4	5.9	5.4
5.3	5.7	6.3	6.9	64.0	7.0	6.5	6.0	5.5
5.4	5.8	6.4	7.0	64.5	7.1	6.6	6.1	5.6
5.5	5.9	6.5	7.1	65.0	7.3	6.7	6.2	5.7
5.5	6.0	6.6	7.2	65.5	7.4	6.8	6.3	5.8

Girl				Measure by laying	Boy			
Weight Kg	Weight Kg	Weight Kg	Weight Kg		Length cm	Weight Kg	Weight Kg	Weight Kg
- 3SD	-2 SD	-1 SD	median		median	-1 SD	-2 SD	-3 SD
5.6	6.1	6.7	7.3	66.0	7.5	6.9	6.4	5.9
5.7	6.2	6.8	7.4	66.5	7.6	7.0	6.5	6.0
5.8	6.3	6.9	7.5	67.0	7.7	7.1	6.6	6.1
5.9	6.4	7.0	7.6	67.5	7.9	7.2	6.7	6.2
6.0	6.5	7.1	7.7	68.0	8.0	7.3	6.8	6.3
6.1	6.6	7.2	7.9	68.5	8.1	7.5	6.9	6.4
6.1	6.7	7.3	8.0	69.0	8.2	7.6	7.0	6.5
6.2	6.8	7.4	8.1	69.5	8.3	7.7	7.1	6.6
6.3	6.9	7.5	8.2	70.0	8.4	7.8	7.2	6.6
6.4	6.9	7.6	8.3	70.5	8.5	7.9	7.3	6.7
6.5	7.0	7.7	8.4	71.0	8.6	8.0	7.4	6.8
6.5	7.1	7.7	8.5	71.5	8.8	8.1	7.5	6.9
6.6	7.2	7.8	8.6	72.0	8.9	8.2	7.6	7.0
6.7	7.3	7.9	8.7	72.5	9.0	8.3	7.6	7.1
6.8	7.4	8.0	8.8	73.0	9.1	8.4	7.7	7.2
6.9	7.4	8.1	8.9	73.5	9.2	8.5	7.8	7.2
6.9	7.5	8.2	9.0	74.0	9.3	8.6	7.9	7.3
7.0	7.6	8.3	9.1	74.5	9.4	8.7	8.0	7.4
7.1	7.7	8.4	9.1	75.0	9.5	8.8	8.1	7.5
7.1	7.8	8.5	9.2	75.5	9.6	8.8	8.2	7.6
7.2	7.8	8.5	9.3	76.0	9.7	8.9	8.3	7.6
7.3	7.9	8.6	9.4	76.5	9.8	9.0	8.3	7.7
7.4	8.0	8.7	9.5	77.0	9.9	9.1	8.4	7.8
7.4	8.1	8.8	9.6	77.5	10.0	9.2	8.5	7.9
7.5	8.2	8.9	9.7	78.0	10.1	9.3	8.6	7.9
7.6	8.2	9.0	9.8	78.5	10.2	9.4	8.7	8.0
7.7	8.3	9.1	9.9	79.0	10.3	9.5	8.7	8.1
7.7	8.4	9.1	10.0	79.5	10.4	9.5	8.8	8.2
7.8	8.5	9.2	10.1	80.0	10.4	9.6	8.9	8.2
7.9	8.6	9.3	10.2	80.5	10.5	9.7	9.0	8.3
8.0	8.7	9.4	10.3	81.0	10.6	9.8	9.1	8.4
8.1	8.8	9.5	10.4	81.5	10.7	9.9	9.1	8.5
8.1	8.8	9.6	10.5	82.0	10.8	10.0	9.2	8.5
8.2	8.9	9.7	10.6	82.5	10.9	10.1	9.3	8.6
8.3	9.0	9.8	10.7	83.0	11.0	10.2	9.4	8.7
8.4	9.1	9.9	10.9	83.5	11.2	10.3	9.5	8.8
8.5	9.2	10.1	11.0	84.0	11.3	10.4	9.6	8.9
8.6	9.3	10.2	11.1	84.5	11.4	10.5	9.7	9.0
8.7	9.4	10.3	11.2	85.0	11.5	10.6	9.8	9.1
8.8	9.5	10.4	11.3	85.5	11.6	10.7	9.9	9.2
8.9	9.7	10.5	11.5	86.0	11.7	10.8	10.0	9.3
9.0	9.8	10.6	11.6	86.5	11.9	11.0	10.1	9.4
9.1	9.9	10.7	11.7	87.0	12.0	11.1	10.2	9.5

Girl				Measure by laying	Boy			
Weight Kg	Weight Kg	Weight Kg	Weight Kg		Length cm	Weight Kg	Weight Kg	Weight Kg
- 3SD	-2 SD	-1 SD	median		median	-1 SD	-2 SD	-3 SD
9.2	10.0	10.9	11.8	87.5	12.1	11.2	10.4	9.6
9.3	10.1	11.0	12.0	88.0	12.2	11.3	10.5	9.7
9.4	10.2	11.1	12.1	88.5	12.4	11.4	10.6	9.8
9.5	10.3	11.2	12.2	89.0	12.5	11.5	10.7	9.9
9.6	10.4	11.3	12.3	89.5	12.6	11.6	10.8	10.0
9.7	10.5	11.4	12.5	90.0	12.7	11.8	10.9	10.1
9.8	10.6	11.5	12.6	90.5	12.8	11.9	11.0	10.2
9.9	10.7	11.7	12.7	91.0	13.0	12.0	11.1	10.3
10.0	10.8	11.8	12.8	91.5	13.1	12.1	11.2	10.4
10.1	10.9	11.9	13.0	92.0	13.2	12.2	11.3	10.5
10.1	11.0	12.0	13.1	92.5	13.3	12.3	11.4	10.6
10.2	11.1	12.1	13.2	93.0	13.4	12.4	11.5	10.7
10.3	11.2	12.2	13.3	93.5	13.5	12.5	11.6	10.7
10.4	11.3	12.3	13.5	94.0	13.7	12.6	11.7	10.8
10.5	11.4	12.4	13.6	94.5	13.8	12.7	11.8	10.9
10.6	11.5	12.6	13.7	95.0	13.9	12.8	11.9	11.0
10.7	11.6	12.7	13.8	95.5	14.0	12.9	12.0	11.1
10.8	11.7	12.8	14.0	96.0	14.1	13.1	12.1	11.2
10.9	11.8	12.9	14.1	96.5	14.3	13.2	12.2	11.3
11.0	12.0	13.0	14.2	97.0	14.4	13.3	12.3	11.4
11.1	12.1	13.1	14.4	97.5	14.5	13.4	12.4	11.5
11.2	12.2	13.3	14.5	98.0	14.6	13.5	12.5	11.6
11.3	12.3	13.4	14.6	98.5	14.8	13.6	12.6	11.7
11.4	12.4	13.5	14.8	99.0	14.9	13.7	12.7	11.8
11.5	12.5	13.6	14.9	99.5	15.0	13.9	12.8	11.9
11.6	12.6	13.7	15.0	100.0	15.2	14.0	12.9	12.0
11.7	12.7	13.9	15.2	100.5	15.3	14.1	13.0	12.1
11.8	12.8	14.0	15.3	101.0	15.4	14.2	13.2	12.2
11.9	13.0	14.1	15.5	101.5	15.6	14.4	13.3	12.3
12.0	13.1	14.3	15.6	102.0	15.7	14.5	13.4	12.4
12.1	13.2	14.4	15.8	102.5	15.9	14.6	13.5	12.5
12.3	13.3	14.5	15.9	103.0	16.0	14.8	13.6	12.6
12.4	13.5	14.7	16.1	103.5	16.2	14.9	13.7	12.7
12.5	13.6	14.8	16.2	104.0	16.3	15.0	13.9	12.8
12.6	13.7	15.0	16.4	104.5	16.5	15.2	14.0	12.9
12.7	13.8	15.1	16.5	105.0	16.6	15.3	14.1	13.0
12.8	14.0	15.3	16.7	105.5	16.8	15.4	14.2	13.2
13.0	14.1	15.4	16.9	106.0	16.9	15.6	14.4	13.3
13.1	14.3	15.6	17.1	106.5	17.1	15.7	14.5	13.4
13.2	14.4	15.7	17.2	107.0	17.3	15.9	14.6	13.5
13.3	14.5	15.9	17.4	107.5	17.4	16.0	14.7	13.6
13.5	14.7	16.0	17.6	108.0	17.6	16.2	14.9	13.7
13.6	14.8	16.2	17.8	108.5	17.8	16.3	15.0	13.8

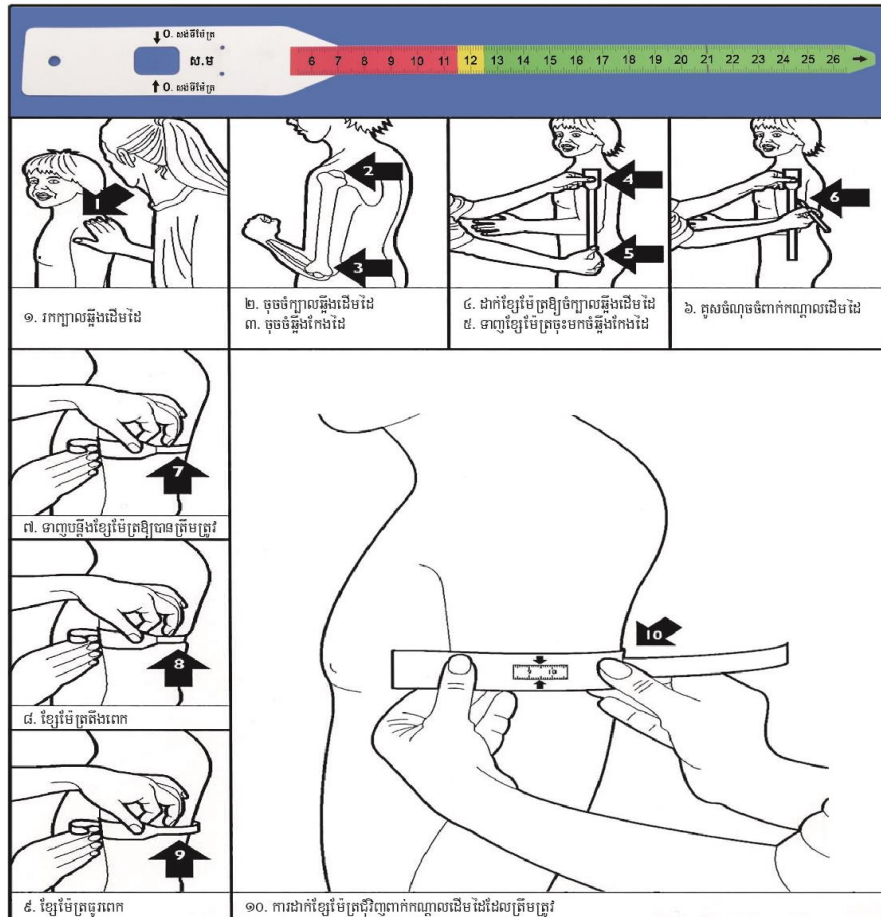
Girl				Measure by laying	Boy			
Weight Kg	Weight Kg	Weight Kg	Weight Kg	Length cm	Weight Kg	Weight Kg	Weight Kg	Weight Kg
- 3SD	-2 SD	-1 SD	median		median	-1 SD	-2 SD	-3 SD
13.7	15.0	16.4	18.0	109.0	17.9	16.5	15.1	14.0
13.9	15.1	16.5	18.1	109.5	18.1	16.6	15.3	14.1
14.0	15.3	16.7	18.3	110.0	18.3	16.8	15.4	14.2

Annex 4: Calculation of measure Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) for child 6 to 59 months and interpretation

1. Measuring Mid-Upper Arm Circumference for child 6 to 59 months

MUAC is simple measuring and easy for health staff and village health support groups to detect skinny child (child with malnutrition)

10 steps of MUAC:



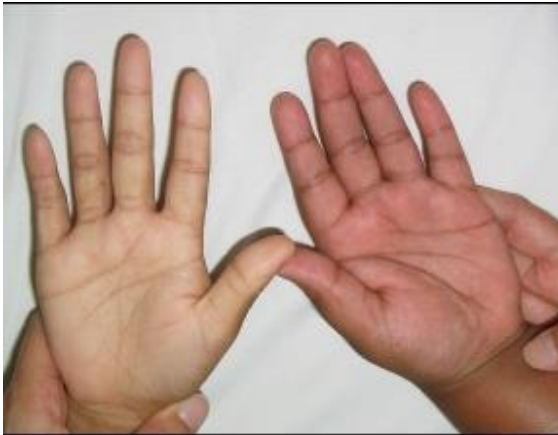
- គណៈកម្មការបច្ចេកទេសពិគ្រោះយោបល់ស្តីពីការវិនិច្ឆ័យស្តង់ដារសម្រាប់ការវាស់ស្ទង់ម្លូធាតុស្រាវ
 - ឧបត្ថម្ភប្រតិបត្តិដោយ អង្គការសុខភាពពិភពលោក



Classification	Severe Malnutrition	Medium Malnutrition	Healthy
Mid-Upper Arm Circumference	< 11.5 cm	11.5 to 12.5 cm	> 12.5 cm

Detection of Anemia for woman and child

1. Observe hand palms and eyelids putting palm to have all fingers strait at the place having enough light, compared with normal palm of health staff, if the palm is pale then it is pale. On the other hand, the inner eyelids become rose this is also pale. Example: palms in below picture are from 2 children, palm on the left side is pale



2. Blood test with HEMOCUE machine / Laboratory

- Parameters of Hemoglobin and Hematocrit used in identification of anemia for woman and child

Age or Sex	Hemoglobin Hb (g/dl)	Hematocrit %
Child 6 month – 5 years	11.0	33
Child 5 – 11 years	11.5	34
Child 12 – 13 years	12.0	36
Woman no pregnancy	12.0	36
Woman pregnancy	11.0	33
Man	13.0	39

- Classification of anemia in woman and child

Age group	Slight and medium anemia	Severe anemia
Child 6 month – 5 years	< 11.0 – 7 g/dl	< 7 g/dl
Child 5 – 11 years	< 11.5 – 7 g/dl	
Woman with pregnancy	< 11.0 – 7 g/dl	
Woman no pregnancy	<12.0 – 7 g/dl	

Annex 5: card and tool for physical check of newborn (0 – 28 days)

លេខកូដ:

ឧបករណ៍ពិនិត្យកាយសម្បទា សម្រាប់ការពិនិត្យកើត (0-២៨ថ្ងៃ)

១. ព័ត៌មានទូទៅ :

ឈ្មោះកុមារ: ភេទ: ទម្ងន់: ថ្ងៃខែឆ្នាំកំណើត:/...../..... អាយុ: កម្ពស់:

ឈ្មោះអាណាព្យាបាល: ភូមិ: ឃុំ: ស្រុក: ខេត្ត: លេខទូរស័ព្ទ:

២. ប្រវត្តិជំងឺ : សូមគូសក្នុងប្រអប់ ប្រសិនបើព័ត៌មានត្រឹមត្រូវសម្រាប់កុមារ

<input type="checkbox"/> ម្តាយក្តៅខ្លួនខ្លាំងនៅពេលសម្រាល	<input type="checkbox"/> កើតមិនគ្រប់គឺឡ (<2500 ក្រាម)	<input type="checkbox"/> កើតមិនគ្រប់ខែ (<37សប្តាហ៍)
<input type="checkbox"/> ការសម្រាលមានរយៈពេលយូរ	<input type="checkbox"/> ទារកកើតបញ្ហាសំដឹង	ពិន្ទុ: APGAR -3 ការស្ទុះដង្ហើមចុងចុះ <7 ការស្ទុះដង្ហើមកំរិតស្រាល >=7ធម្មតា <input type="checkbox"/> APGAR (1 វិនាទី): <input type="checkbox"/> APGAR (5 វិនាទី): <input type="checkbox"/> APGAR (10 វិនាទី):
<input type="checkbox"/> ប្រកាច់	<input type="checkbox"/> បញ្ហាក្នុងការហ្លេប ឬដឹក	<input type="checkbox"/> គ្មានអាចម៍ព្រែកក្នុងអំឡុងពេល២៤ម៉ោងដំបូង

៣. ផ្នែកខាងមុខ

សូមគូសក្នុងប្រអប់ ប្រសិនបើអ្នកសង្កេតឃើញថាមានចំណុចណាមួយដូចខាងក្រោម	សញ្ញាភ្នំនិក	សូមគូសទីតាំងដែលកើតឡើងសញ្ញាភ្នំនិកក្នុងរូប	
a. ក្បាល	1. <input type="checkbox"/> ក្បាលធំ: បរិមាត្រក្បាល >38 សម នៅពេលកើត (រំលង ប្រសិនបើទំងន់ទារក <2500 ក្រាម) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> ក្បាលតូច: បរិមាត្រក្បាល < 30 សម នៅពេលកើត (រំលង បើទំងន់ទារក <2500 ក្រាម)	3. <input type="checkbox"/> បង្ហើយមិនប្រក្រតី (ច្រាំង/បិទជិត/ធាត់ខ្លាំង) 4. <input type="checkbox"/> លលាម៍ក្បាលហើម/ចាច	
b. ភ្នែក	5. <input type="checkbox"/> ភ្នែកមិនត្រូវបានបិទបិទ	6. <input type="checkbox"/> ភ្នែកខ្សៀង/ក្រហម/មានខ្លុះ	
c. ត្រចៀក	7. <input type="checkbox"/> មិនភ្ជាក់/ក្រច្រាច់នឹងសំលេងខ្លាំង (គេស្តាប់ដៃ)	8. <input type="checkbox"/> ត្រចៀកខូច/ទ្រង់/ទ្រាយ/គ្មានត្រចៀក	
d. មាត់	9. <input type="checkbox"/> ធែបបបូរមាត់ 10. <input type="checkbox"/> ធែបក្រអូមមាត់	11. <input type="checkbox"/> អណ្តាតជាប់	
e. កន្ទួល ខ្នង	12. <input type="checkbox"/> ក រៀងទៅមួយចំណាច់ (torticollis)	13. <input type="checkbox"/> ទ្រង់/ទ្រាយ/ទ្រង់មិនប្រក្រតី	
f. ដៃ	14. <input type="checkbox"/> បណ្តាដៃ/ប្រមាមដៃ មិនប្រក្រតី (បញ្ជាក់:.....)	15. <input type="checkbox"/> ចលនាដៃមានកំរិតឬមិនស៊ីមេទ្រី	
g. ពោះ	16. <input type="checkbox"/> មានឈាមតាមព្រិក 17. <input type="checkbox"/> ព្រិកចាច ឬ ពោះរៀននៅក្រៅ	18. <input type="checkbox"/> ពោះហើម/ចាចធំ	
h. ប្រដាប់ភេទ	19. <input type="checkbox"/> ក្មេងប្រុស: គ្មានពងស្វាស 20. <input type="checkbox"/> ក្មេងប្រុស: ពងកោប 21. <input type="checkbox"/> ក្មេងប្រុស: ទីតាំងទ្រូងបង្ហាញមិនប្រក្រតី	22. <input type="checkbox"/> ក្មេងស្រី: គ្មានទ្រូងមាស 23. <input type="checkbox"/> ក្មេងនៅក្រលៀន(ប្រុស និង ស្រី)	
i. ត្រដាត និងជើង	24. <input type="checkbox"/> បណ្តាជើង/ប្រមាមជើងមិនប្រក្រតី (បញ្ជាក់:.....)	25. <input type="checkbox"/> ប្រអប់ជើងទ្វេ 26. <input type="checkbox"/> ច្រក/ស្បែកក្រលៀននិងក្តៅកន្លែងមិនស្មើគ្នា	

៤. ផ្នែកខាងក្រោយ

ពិនិត្យផ្នែកខាងក្រោយពីក្បាលដល់ក្នុងជើង		
j. ក្រវិលខ្នង	27. <input type="checkbox"/> មានដុំពកទំងន់នៅតាមបណ្តោយក្រវិលខ្នង	28. <input type="checkbox"/> ក្រវិលខ្នងរៀងទៅចំណាច់ឬតម្រូវ
k. ទ្រូង	29. <input type="checkbox"/> គ្មានទ្រូង	30. <input type="checkbox"/> ទ្រូងខុសទីតាំងធម្មតា
៥. ការសង្កេតផ្សេងៗ	31. <input type="checkbox"/> ការបង្ហាញនៃកម្រោយឬសញ្ញាផ្សេងទៀត (បញ្ជាក់:.....)	
៦. ជំងឺ	32. <input type="checkbox"/> មិនមានជំងឺចេញ	33. <input type="checkbox"/> មិនមានជំងឺចេញប្រមាមដៃ

៧. សុខុមាលភាពនៃការពិនិត្យ

<input type="checkbox"/> មានកម្រោយ ឬ សញ្ញាភ្នំនិកដែលត្រូវបានកេរឃើញ	មណ្ឌលសុខភាព/មន្ទីរពេទ្យ:
<input type="checkbox"/> មិនមានកម្រោយ ឬសញ្ញាភ្នំនិកត្រូវបានកេរឃើញទេ	កាលបរិច្ឆេទពិនិត្យ:/...../.....
<input type="checkbox"/> បញ្ជូនបន្ទាន់	ឈ្មោះអ្នកពិនិត្យ:
	លេខទូរស័ព្ទអ្នកពិនិត្យ: ហត្ថលេខាអ្នកពិនិត្យ:

មិនចាំបាច់បញ្ជូន កាលបរិច្ឆេទ ឬ រយៈពេលដែលត្រូវមកពិនិត្យបើកម្រោយ:/...../..... (..... ខែ)





បញ្ជូនទៅ: ជំនួយ/ការព្យាបាលដែលបានផ្តល់:

Annex 6: card and tool for physical check of child (1 month – 5 years)

លេខ: _____

ឧបករណ៍ពិនិត្យកាយសម្បទា សម្រាប់កុមារ ១ខែ-៥ឆ្នាំ

១. ព័ត៌មានទូទៅ :						
ឈ្មោះកុមារ	ភេទ	ថ្ងៃខែឆ្នាំកំណើត				
ឈ្មោះអាណាព្យាបាល	ភូមិ	ឃុំ				
លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ស្រុក	ខេត្ត/ក្រុង				
២. ប្រវត្តិជំងឺ ការសង្កេតរបស់វិទ្យាករ						
១. <input type="checkbox"/> កុមារស្រស់ស្អាត មានបញ្ហាសុខភាពធ្ងន់ធ្ងរ ដែរឬទេ? (បញ្ជាក់: _____)	2. <input type="checkbox"/> ទំងន់មិនគ្រប់នៅពេលកើត (<2500 ក្រាម)?	3. <input type="checkbox"/> ពិបាកសំដៅ ?				
6. <input type="checkbox"/> មិនអាចឱ្យយាយបានដូចកុមារដទៃដែលមានអាយុដូចគ្នា	4. <input type="checkbox"/> មានបញ្ហាក្នុងការរៀន ឬដឹក?	5. <input type="checkbox"/> ប្រកាច់?				
7. <input type="checkbox"/> មិនអាចលេងបានដូចកុមារដទៃដែលមានអាយុដូចគ្នា	8. <input type="checkbox"/> មិនចេះបន្ទាបរបងដូចកុមារដទៃដែលមានអាយុដូចគ្នា					
៣. ការពិនិត្យ	សញ្ញាគ្លីនិក (សូមចូលប្រាប់)					
១. ក្បាល	បរិមាត្រក្បាល: _____ ស.ម សូមពិនិត្យមើលស្ទង់ដោយរក្សាស្របលាស់កុមារខាងក្រោម					
9. <input type="checkbox"/> ក្បាលធំ	10. <input type="checkbox"/> ក្បាលតូច					
២. ភ្នែក	11. <input type="checkbox"/> ភ្នែកមិនរំពៃទ្វីពេលត្រូវពន្លឺ					
12. <input type="checkbox"/> ភ្នែកខ្សោយ ក្រហម មានខ្លះ	14. <input type="checkbox"/> ធ្លាក់ត្របកភ្នែក					
13. <input type="checkbox"/> ឆាប់ភ្នែកដុះ ឬបញ្ជាក់	15. <input type="checkbox"/> កែវភ្នែកដាក់ចូលក្នុងភ្នែក ដោយចេញក្រៅ (ស្រាវជ្រាវ)					
៣. ត្រចៀក	16. <input type="checkbox"/> ការសង្កេតមិនត្រូវបានបញ្ជាក់					
17. <input type="checkbox"/> មិនភ្ញាក់ភ្ញើយូរ និងសំដៅលេងខ្លាំង (តេស្តទះដៃ) (< 3 ឆ្នាំ)	19. <input type="checkbox"/> ត្រចៀកខូចទ្រង់ទ្រាយ / គ្មានត្រចៀក					
18. <input type="checkbox"/> តេស្តរៀប មិនប្រក្រតី (> 3 ឆ្នាំ)	20. <input type="checkbox"/> មានខ្លះឬទឹកដៃនៅត្រចៀក					
៤. មាត់	21. <input type="checkbox"/> ដៃបញ្ជាក់មាត់					
22. <input type="checkbox"/> ដៃបញ្ជាក់មាត់	23. <input type="checkbox"/> អណ្តាតដាច់					
៥. ក និង ខ្នង	24. <input type="checkbox"/> ក ធ្លៀងទៅមួយចំហៀង (torticollis)					
25. <input type="checkbox"/> ទ្រង់ទ្រាយខ្លាំងមិនប្រក្រតី	26. <input type="checkbox"/> ដុំក / ហូរទឹកដៃ					
៦. ដៃ	27. <input type="checkbox"/> ប្រដាប់ដៃ ក្រហមដៃ មិនប្រក្រតី (បញ្ជាក់: _____)					
28. <input type="checkbox"/> ចលនាខ្សោយ ឬមិនស្មើគ្នា និងដៃម្ខាងទៀត						
៧. ជើង	29. <input type="checkbox"/> ជើងឆ្គង / ជើង					
30. <input type="checkbox"/> មានជើងដៃលេចស្លាបប៉ះ	31. <input type="checkbox"/> ក្នុងលុនក្រង់ថ្និត					
៨. ប្រដាប់ភេទ	32. <input type="checkbox"/> ក្នុងលុននៅក្រៅល្អិត					
33. <input type="checkbox"/> ស្ថានភាពកុមារ: តើមានបញ្ហាសុខភាពណាមួយដែលបង្កឱ្យកុមារមានបញ្ហាប្រដាប់ភេទក្នុងកុមារស្រីដែរឬទេ? <input type="checkbox"/> បាទ/ចា (ស្រី) ឬ ទា/ចា (ស្រី) សូមពិនិត្យលេខ១៣ ៣៤-៣៧ ក្នុងប្រតិបត្តិការសុខភាពកុមារ (ជាមួយ)	34. <input type="checkbox"/> ក្នុងប្រុស: គ្មានកងស្នាស					
35. <input type="checkbox"/> ក្នុងស្រី: កងស្នាស	36. <input type="checkbox"/> ក្នុងស្រី: ទីតាំងនៃមាត់ប្រក្រតី					
	37. <input type="checkbox"/> ក្នុងស្រី: គ្មានទន្ធនាមាស					
៩. ក្រពាត និងជើង	38. <input type="checkbox"/> ប្រដាប់ជើងខ្លះ					
39. <input type="checkbox"/> ក្រពាតខ្លះ មិនស្មើគ្នា	40. <input type="checkbox"/> ភាពមិនស្មើគ្នានៃជើង (កំពស់ជើងមិនស្មើគ្នា) (< 2 ឆ្នាំ)					
41. <input type="checkbox"/> ជើងឆ្គង ជើងខ្លះ ជើងម្ខាង (> 2 ឆ្នាំ)						
42. <input type="checkbox"/> ប្រដាប់ជើងបញ្ជាក់មិនប្រក្រតី (បញ្ជាក់: _____)						
១០. ឆ្អឹងខ្នង	43. <input type="checkbox"/> មានដុំកទង្វាវនៅតាមបណ្តោយឆ្អឹងខ្នង					
44. <input type="checkbox"/> ឆ្អឹងខ្នងរៀងរាល់ថ្ងៃ ឬតាមខ្លួន						
១១. ការសង្កេតផ្សេងៗ	45. <input type="checkbox"/> ការសង្កេតផ្សេងៗផ្សេងទៀត (បញ្ជាក់: _____)					
៤. លទ្ធផលនៃការពិនិត្យ	<input type="checkbox"/> មានកន្លោះ ឬ សញ្ញាគ្លីនិកដែលត្រូវបានកំណត់					
	<input type="checkbox"/> មិនមានកន្លោះ ឬ សញ្ញាគ្លីនិកត្រូវបានកំណត់					
	<input type="checkbox"/> បញ្ជាក់បន្ថែម					
	មណ្ឌលសុខភាពមន្ទីរពេទ្យ _____					
	កាលបរិច្ឆេទពិនិត្យ _____ / _____ / _____					
	ឈ្មោះអ្នកពិនិត្យ _____					
	លេខទូរស័ព្ទអ្នកពិនិត្យ _____ ហត្ថលេខាអ្នកពិនិត្យ _____					
	<input type="checkbox"/> មិនចាំបាច់បញ្ជូន <input type="checkbox"/> កាលបរិច្ឆេទ ពិនិត្យបើកក្រោយ _____ / _____ / _____					
	<input type="checkbox"/> បញ្ជូនទៅ _____ ជំនួយការការព្យាបាលដែលបានផ្តល់ _____					
បរិមាត្រក្បាលតិចតាមអាយុ (ក្នុងប្រុស និង ក្នុងស្រី)	១-៣ខែ	៤-៧ខែ	៨-១២ខែ	១-២ឆ្នាំ	២-៣ឆ្នាំ	៣-៥ឆ្នាំ
	៣២-៤៥ស.ម	៣៦-៤៨ស.ម	៣៩-៥០ស.ម	៤០-៥៣ស.ម	៤៣-៥៤ស.ម	៤៤-៥៥ស.ម

References:

1. National policy and guideline for providing additional micro-nutrient in Cambodia 2012, National Maternal and Child health Center, Ministry of Health.
2. Minimum Package of Activity, module 10, year 2011, National Maternal and Child health Center, Ministry of Health.
3. Guideline for Management and Treatment of child with severe malnutrition, year 2018, National Maternal and Child health Center, Ministry of Health.
4. National policy on feeding newborn and child, year 2012, Ministry of Health
5. Guideline on baby friendly community, year 2008, Ministry of health
6. Sub-degree number 133 about advertisement of products for feeding newborn and child
7. Package of good food, world food program, year 2014, Ministry of Health
8. Protocol for newborn physical check (0 to 28 days) for health staff
9. Protocol for child physical check (1 month to 5 years) for health staff
10. National guideline for treatment of infectious disease on newborn, year 2013, Ministry of Health
11. Guideline for Integrated Management and Treatment of Child illness, year 2012, Ministry of health
12. National policy for vaccination, year 2012, National Maternal and Child health Center, Ministry of Health.
13. Guideline for prevention of HIV-Syphilis transmission from mother to child, year 2016, National Maternal and Child health Center, Ministry of Health.
14. National Protocol for clinical management of safe motherhood for hospital, year 2013, National Maternal and Child health Center, Ministry of Health.
15. National Protocol for clinical management of safe motherhood for health center, year 2016, National Maternal and Child health Center, Ministry of Health.