mLabour
Digital Technology Improves Decision-making During Labor

mLabour is digital decision-support tool that helps skilled birth attendants to:

✓ *Deliver timely and efficient evidence-based intrapartum care in low-resource settings*

✓ *Quickly identify women & newborns needing closer monitoring, or referral to another facility*

The day of birth is the most vulnerable time for a mother and her baby

EVERY 2 MINUTES At least **ONE WOMAN** dies from pregnancy or childbirth complications...

and **20 FAMILIES** experience a stillbirth or death of a newborn child

Most of these deaths occur in the **24 HOURS** surrounding delivery, and are **PREVENTABLE**

4 KEY MOMENTS

From admission to discharge, **mLabour** supports health care providers to deliver evidence-based care, and quickly identify who needs closer monitoring or referral to a higher level of service.

1 Admission

mLabour supports improved screening for risks of bleeding, infection, and eclampsia

2 Labor & Delivery

mLabour prompts providers for timely assessments of vital statistics, and monitoring of the progress of labor*

3 Immediate Postpartum

mLabour improves coverage of immediate newborn actions such as skin-to-skin contact and immediate breastfeeding

4 Discharge

mLabour improves coverage of discharge assessments for the woman and the newborn, including counseling on post-partum family planning

* Automatically graphs all assessments on an electronic partograph

RESULTS

94%
of admitted women are screened for bleeding, infection and eclampsia risk *(up from 46% at baseline)*

22%
improvement over baseline on index of clinical adherence to labor management protocols after 9 months

93%
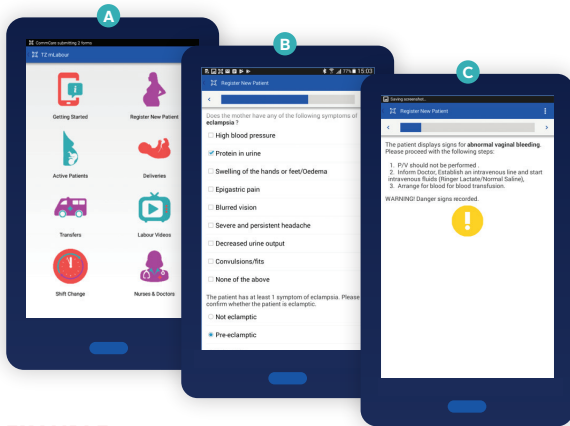High rate of uptake by providers: 93% of deliveries were followed by mLabour within 3 months of training

64%
of cases followed with mLabour adequately adhered to labor management protocols *(compared to fewer than half when using paper partograph)*

dimagi

fhi 360
THE SCIENCE OF IMPROVING LIVES
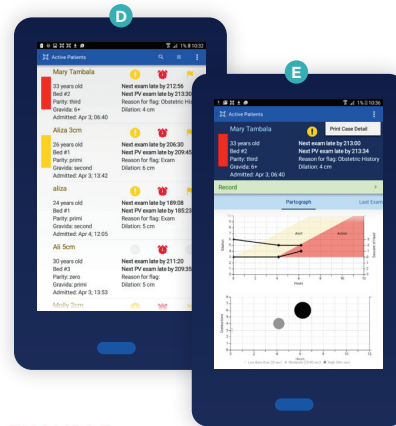
❶ Admission

EXAMPLE

A A pregnant woman and her partner arrive at the health center; she has been feeling labor pains for several hours. She is 36 weeks pregnant. The health care provider uses **mLabour** to admit her, taking her obstetric history and screening for danger signs. The provider learns that she has had a headache recently and that her legs are swollen. **B** **mLabour** prompts the provider to do a urine test, which is negative.

C A yellow exclamation mark will appear next to the woman's name in **mLabour**, indicating that she requires close monitoring. As the woman's labor progresses, **mLabour** will recommend that the provider check her blood pressure and other vital signs every 30 minutes.

❷ Labor & Delivery

EXAMPLE

D A pregnant woman has been in labor at the health facility for eight hours. Throughout her labor, the nurses have routinely assessed her progress by timing her contractions, measuring her dilatation and recording the descent of the baby's head. **E** These assessments are entered in **mLabour** and automatically graphed on an electronic version of the partograph.
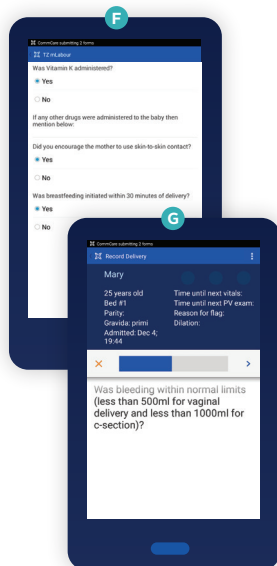
The nurses use this visual tool to determine whether she is progressing normally, whether her labor should be augmented with oxytocin, or whether she should be transferred to a hospital that can perform a cesarean delivery. The staff decide that she needs to be referred. The partograph is printed and sent with her to the hospital, providing hospital staff critical information about her labor history.

❸ Immediate Postpartum

EXAMPLE

F A mother has just delivered a healthy baby boy. The nurses are prompted by **mLabour** to support her to immediately begin breastfeeding. Within two hours, they will be prompted to assess and record her condition, particularly her risk of postpartum hemorrhage. They check and record her son's reflexes and temperature, and he is healthy. **G** They assess her blood loss and notice that she has lost more blood than is normal. **mLabour** advises misoprostol use and recommends transfer to a higher facility.

❹ Discharge

EXAMPLE

H Later, a nurse uses **mLabour** during discharge to ensure that mother and son are healthy and ready to go home. **I** **mLabour** prompts the nurse to remind the new mother of the danger signs to watch for, to schedule a postnatal appointment and to discuss options for postpartum family planning.