**Quality improvement for integrated HIV, TB and Malaria services in Antenatal and Postnatal Care in Kenya - Programme Overview**

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**Background**

Maternal and perinatal mortality is a major public health concern across the globe and more so in low and middle-income countries. SSA alone accounted for approximately 70% of global maternal deaths in 2020. In Kenya, more than 6000 maternal deaths, and 35,000 stillbirths occur each year. The 16 essential interventions for ANC and 12 for PNC are meant to be implemented as a continuum of integrated care, inclusive of the recognition and management of obstetric complications, as well as the burden of infectious disease (Syphilis, HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria) (PMNCH 2011; WHO, 2016). LSTM received a grant from the Global Fund (Takeda Pharmaceuticals) in support of quality improvement of integrated HIV, TB and Malaria Services in ANC and PNC. The programme has been implemented in Kenya since 2021.

**Objectives**

The objective of the programme is to increase availability and improve quality of care for integrated HIV, TB and malaria services during antenatal and postnatal care in healthcare facilities in Kenya.

**Methods**

The programme is implemented through 4 broad interventions namely

1. In-service capacity strengthening of healthcare providers on ANC and PNC
2. Improving quality of MNH care through training of healthcare providers in Standards Based Audit
3. Monitoring and evaluation and implementation research
4. Procurement and distribution of basic MNH Equipment to project facilities.

The programme is implemented in the three counties of Uasin Gishu, Vihiga and Garissa, covering a total of 61 healthcare facilities. The capacity building interventions were delivered through a combination of face-to-face training and the blended learning module.

**Results**

To date, the programme has trained 300 frontline health care providers and 38 master trainers in integrated ANC and PNC; 270 health care providers and 56 Master trainers on Standards based audit for quality improvement in ANC and PNC. Using the national MNH standards, 97% of the targeted health facilities are currently implementing standards-based audits (StBA). Additionally, a total of 29 HCPs were trained as mentors in ANC & PNC and QI.

**Conclusion**

The project leverages the Country momentum on UHC that has quality of health services as a key pillar. Key project interventions complement the National guidelines on MNH QOC. The roll out of standards-based audit for QI provides the means for government to pilot own tools and the evidence generated will inform policy and scale up.