

SEA-ORCHID Project

South East Asia: Optimising Reproductive and Child Health Outcomes in Developing Countries

Centre for Perinatal Health Services Research, University of Sydney

Khon Kaen University, Thailand

Australasian Cochrane Centre, Monash University

University of Philippines, Manila

Women's & Children's Hospital, University of Adelaide

Royal College of Medicine Perak, Ipoh, Malaysia

Gajdah Mada University, Jogjakarta, Indonesia



welcometrust



THE COCHRANE
COLLABORATION®

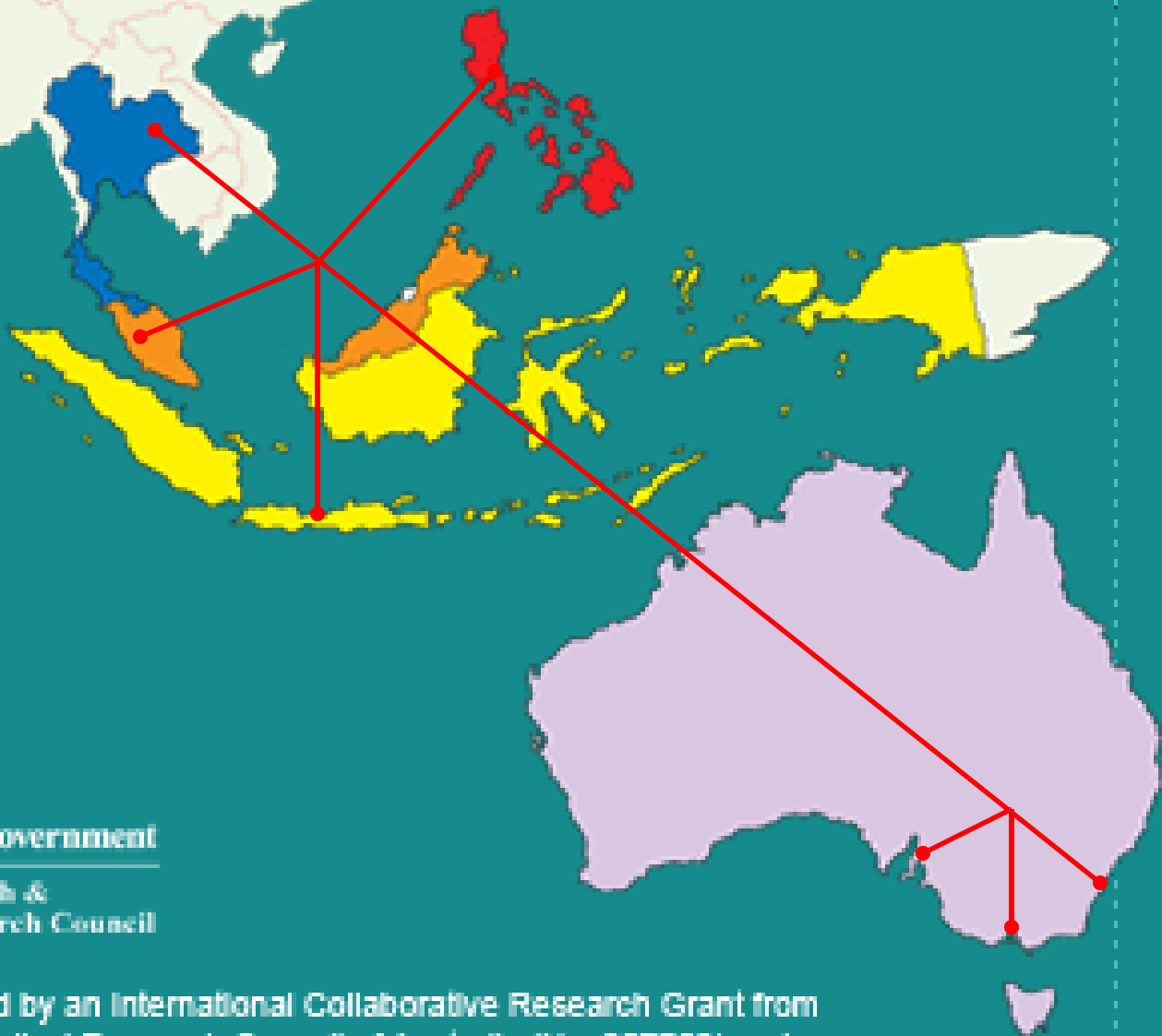
wellcome trust



Australian Government

National Health &
Medical Research Council

This project is jointly funded by an International Collaborative Research Grant from the National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia (No. 307703) and Wellcome Trust, United Kingdom (071672/Z/03/Z)



Broad scientific question

- Can the health of mothers and babies in Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines and Malaysia be improved by:
 - increasing capacity for the synthesis of research;
 - implementation of effective interventions; and
 - identification of gaps in knowledge needing further research in those countries?

Aims



Designed to answer the following questions:

1. What is the current teaching and practice related to pregnancy and childbirth in SE Asia?
2. What are the local barriers to the use of research in SE Asia and how can they be overcome?
3. Will a targeted intervention to build capacity for the generation, evaluation and implementation of relevant evidence lead to improved research output, research implementation and health outcomes?

Rationale



- access to reliable health information for workers in developing countries is potentially the single most cost effective and achievable strategy for sustainable improvement in health care
- changing behaviour of health workers is a complex process requiring a multi-dimensional approach that is flexible, participatory and relevant
- Building on existing networks and partnerships



Methods

Pre-intervention phase (2004-05)

- establishment of SE Asian nodes
- baseline data collection

Intervention phase (2005-07)

- educating practitioners in evidence-based practice
- supporting the preparation of systematic reviews and the development of guidelines
- promoting effective dissemination and identifying research priorities
- academic exchange through fellowships and AUS-based Educator study tours

Outcome & reporting phase (2007-08)

- reassessment of the practice and outcomes measured in phase one
- ongoing dissemination of results

Primary outcomes

- 20 areas of current practice
- 10 health outcomes of mothers & babies
- at least 1000 women admitted over 9-month period at each site (~9000 women)

Designed to answer:

- were best practice recommendations applied
- impact of practices on health of mothers & babies

Recommended practices being measured

- magnesium sulphate for eclampsia and pre-eclampsia
- use of corticosteroids prior to pre-term birth
- continuous support for women in labour
- selective use of episiotomy
- active management for the third stage of labour
- vacuum rather than forceps for operative delivery
- intra-operative antibiotics at time of caesarean section

Secondary outcomes

Levels of evidence-based practice & policy

- number of research projects
- quantity & quality of national & local clinical practice guidelines
- review of EBM in undergraduate medical & nursing curricula
- contribution of SE Asians to the Cochrane Collaboration

Qualitative data collection


- analysis of barriers to practice change, including identification of culturally specific barriers to use of clinical practices

Planned training activities

- Generators of evidence & evidence-based materials: systematic reviewers & guideline developers
 - Critical appraisal of evidence, systematic reviewing, guideline development
- Users of evidence: clinicians & policymakers
 - Use of Cochrane & Reproductive Health Libraries
 - Implementation & use of guidelines
 - Accessing & interpreting evidence
- Educators about evidence: teachers & trainers
 - Provide material & training on principals of evidence-based practice

Progress to date – primary outcomes

[Survey Home](#) | [View entries for Malaysia](#) | [Help](#)



Online Data Entry for SEA-ORCHID Malaysia

Date survey was completed: DD/MM/YY

Survey record : XXX/xxxx

Hospital record number:

Survey information:
Make sure you are using the correct form. Each country has been assigned a separate form and database to improve the collection process.

Selecting options:
(tick all that apply) allows you to select more than one of the options listed. To unselect an option tick it again.

Verification:
Prior to online submission the form will perform a verification of the information entered to check for errors or discrepancies. At any point that an incorrect or missing entry is encountered an alert will appear indicating that error. Correcting the error(s) will allow the online submission to proceed. If you are encountering any difficulties please

1. **Mother's date of birth** DD/MM/YY

2. **Previous Pregnancies \geq 22 weeks** Yes No Unknown

3. **Mother's weight** Kgs at gestational age weeks
 unknown

4. **Mother's height** cms unknown

5. **Preterm prelabour rupture of the membranes** Yes No Unknown

If YES, were antibiotics given: Yes No Unknown

If YES, specify drugs given: (tick all that apply)
 amoxicillin/ampicillin
 erythromycin
 gentamycin
 other, specify

6. **Baby breech presentation \geq 37 weeks** Yes No Unknown

If YES, ECV offered: Yes No Unknown

If YES, ECV performed: Yes No Unknown

7. **Shaving of the pubic hair** Yes No Unknown

8. **Enema use** Yes No Unknown

9. **Support during labour**
Who provided support and how much time did they spend with the mother:

skilled birth attendant all/most some/little none unknown

husband all/most some/little none unknown

mother all/most some/little none unknown

father all/most some/little none unknown

- nine tertiary, regional and provincial hospitals selected
- baseline data collection started March 2005
- web-based data entry
- 8,500 births recorded

- program logic framework developed, incorporating behaviour change model
- tools to measure secondary outcomes developed
- recruited three Australian-based clinical educators developing methods and tools
- Appointment of SEA-based educators, and educators' study tour to Australia Oct/Nov 2005
- Planning of the intervention phase

Expected outcomes

- significant positive impact on health of mothers and babies
- establishment of network of researchers & clinicians
- ongoing development of evidence-based practice & policy
- capacity building...

Capacity building

- train clinicians to find, interpret and implement best relevant evidence
- ensure locally relevant evidence available and accessible
- identify important questions for future local research
- base policy decisions on research findings
- develop and implement local clinical practice guidelines



SEA-ORCHID

SOUTH EAST ASIA
OPTIMISING REPRODUCTIVE
AND CHILD HEALTH IN
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Reaching Out

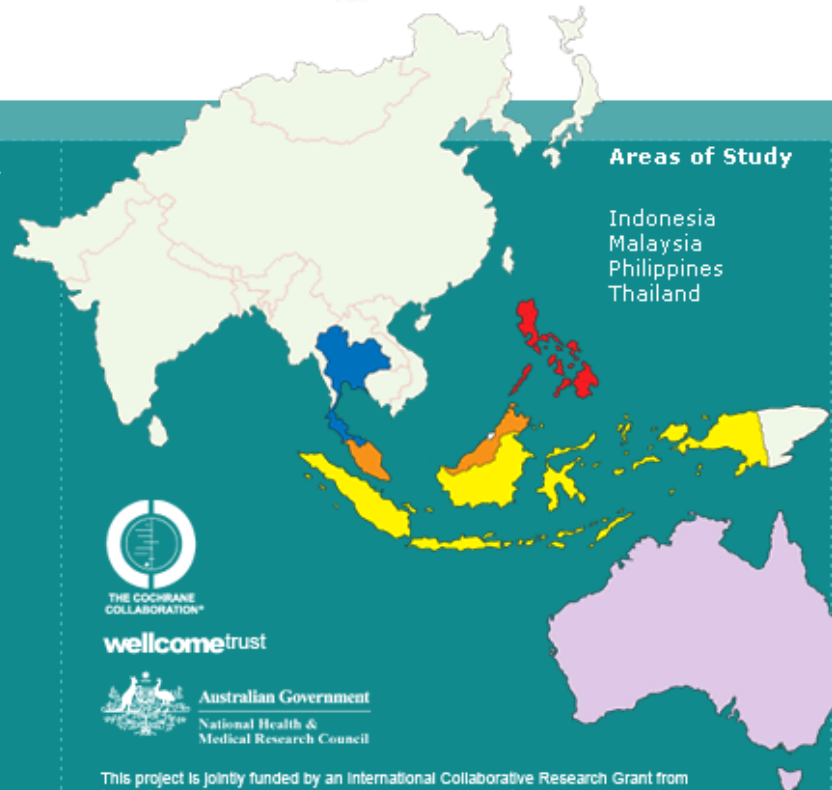


- **About SEA-ORCHID**
- **Knowledge Bank**
- **Photo Gallery**
- **Calendar**
- **Getting Involved**
- **News Archive**
- **Members Area**

SEA-ORCHID is a five-year collaborative project (2004-08) between four countries in South East Asia (Thailand, Malaysia, Philippines and Indonesia) and Australia. The Project aims to address whether the health of mothers and babies in the four SE Asian countries can be improved by increasing the capacity for research synthesis and improving the implementation of effective interventions. SEA-ORCHID is jointly funded by the Wellcome Trust and the Australian National Health and Medical Research Council. [read more]

WHAT'S NEW@SEA-ORCHID

- ⇒ Primary data collection nears completion 15 Sep 2005
- ⇒ WHO shows interest in SEA-ORCHID 15 Sep 2005
- ⇒ Next SEA-ORCHID Project Conference in Melbourne, October 2005 15 Sep 2005
- ⇒ SE Asian Educators join SEA-ORCHID team 15 Sep 2005



THE COCHRANE
COLLABORATION™

wellcometrust



Australian Government
National Health &
Medical Research Council

This project is jointly funded by an International Collaborative Research Grant from the National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia (No. 307703) and Wellcome Trust, United Kingdom (071672/Z/03/Z)