



## **MAMI Care Pathway Package**

Health worker support materials user booklet



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The Health Worker Support Materials User Booklet is supplementary material that forms part of the MAMI Care Pathway Package V3 (2021) to support the management of small and nutritionally at risk infants under six months (u6m) and their mothers (MAMI).

This guidance may be used as a reference during trainings and/or to facilitate integration into existing health worker materials. The guidance may be used to inform adaptation and integration of materials into what exists and training needs. It provides guidance on:

- 1. MAMI Assessment Form
- 2. MAMI Feeding Assessment Form
- 3. MAMI Maternal Mental Health Assessment Form
- 4. MAMI Enrolment and Follow-Up Form
- 5. MAMI Counselling Cards and Support Actions Booklet

### 1. MAMI ASSESSMENT FORM

**Intended user of form:** Health workers delivering MAMI care.

**Purpose of form:** To assess, classify, and refer small and nutritionally at risk infants u6m and their mothers (or primary caregiver if this is not the mother).

#### **General instructions to complete form:**

- At each step, circle the option relevant to that mother-infant pair for every question and make notes in the spaces provided. Circling 'yes' or a risk factor identifies the infant is at risk, with yellow identifying moderate risk and red identifying high risk.
- Only conduct the MAMI Feeding Assessment and/or MAMI Maternal Mental Health Assessment if any sign of potential feeding or mental health risk is identified in screenings (Steps 4 and 5).
- Classify risk and identify appropriate referral pathways based on the "MAMI ASSESSMENT SUMMARY" at the end
  of the MAMI ASSESSMENT FORM.

See Table 1 for guidance on specific sections.

#### TABLE 1: USER GUIDANCE FOR MAMI ASSESSMENT FORM **User guidance notes Item BASIC INFORMATION** The primary caregiver is the person who looks after the infant **Primary** most of the time, not necessarily the person who brings the caregiver name infant to a facility on a particular day. **STEP 1: CHECK FOR DANGER SIGNS (infant)** Refer to Integrated Management of Unable to breastfeed / drink? no DANGER SIGNS Childhood Illness (IMCI) guidelines for more Vomits everything? no Bilateral pitting oedema (+, ++ or +++)? no details on danger signs. Refer to Integrated yes Mother appears out of touch with reality or at risk of harming herself or infant; visible physical no yes Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) neglect (mother or infant guidelines for more details on danger signs. Other IMCI danger sign(s)? Specify: STEP 2: ASSESS CLINICAL SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS (infant) Infants should be assessed and classified for Classify according to IMCI green Classify according to IMCI gree CLINICAL SIGNS & SYMPTOMS CLINICAL SIGNS & SYMPTOMS Any other illness (refer to IMCI) clinical signs and symptoms according to IMCI mild/ none protocols with appropriate actions (e.g. those mild/ oderate Fever none Specify other illness: with mild/moderate illness go to outpatient Congenital condition/ disability causing feeding difficulty (e.g. cleft lip, tongue tie) mild/ Cough care, severe illness to inpatient care). Severe pallor (anaemia) non Any congenital condition/disability causing feeding difficulty should be noted and Specify other illness: referred to hospital or specialised services for treatment. If a child has a congenital Congenital condition disability causing feeding difficulty (e.g. cleft lip, tongue tie) condition/disability but normal anthropometry, then non-urgent hospital referral is appropriate. **STEP 3: ASSESS GROWTH (infant)** Failure to gain adequate weight is defined as less than 5g/kg per day (WHO Pocket Book of Hospital Care for Children, 2nd edition, 2013). Recent weight loss or failure to gain https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/978-92-4-154837-3 adequate weight STEP 4: ASSESS OTHER RISK FACTORS (infant & mother) 'Absent' refers to mothers who are absent long-term and are not involved in caregiving. This does not refer to mothers who are absent short-term (e.g., for part of Mother absent or dead the day for work but care for the infant in the mornings and evenings). If mother is HIV positive and presents with concerns or complications (e.g., not enrolled in an anti-retroviral treatment (ART) programme, poor adherence to ART) Mother HIV+ with concerns then they should be considered for MAMI Outpatient Care enrolment. If mother is HIV positive but is well-controlled with ART, then enrolment may not be necessary. STEP 5: SCREEN FOR FEEDING RISK (infant & mother)) If mother and infant are classified as having low feeding risk during screening, then ANY SIGN OF POTENTIAL FEEDING RISK → conduct feeding assessment continue the MAMI Assessment and do not conduct a full feeding assessment. STEP 6: SCREEN FOR MATERNAL MENTAL HEALTH CONCERN Screening for mental health concerns are also applicable to primary caregivers that **STEP 6** SCREEN FOR MATERNAL MENTAL HEALTH CONCERN are not the infant's biological mother (mother dead/absent). Regardless of the mother's responses to screening questions, if the health worker is concerned about the mother's mental health or psychosocial situation (e.g. mother Screening score 2 or less, but health worker presents strange behaviour, health worker suspects intimate partner violence, concerned about mother's mental health mother requests mental health support), then a mental health assessment should be conducted. **MAMI ASSESSMENT SUMMARY** If the maternal mental health assessment was not conducted, the maternal mental Step 5: Maternal mental health health score is not applicable and should not be considered as part of the MAMI assessment score (if applicable) Assessment Summary.

### 2. MAMI FEEDING ASSESSMENT FORM



Intended user of form: Health workers delivering MAMI care.

**Purpose of form:** To assess feeding issues after potential feeding risk has been identified in Step 4 of the MAMI ASSESSMENT FORM.

### General instructions to complete form:

- Circle the option relevant to that mother-infant pair for every question and make notes in the spaces provided (or primary caregiver if mother does not care for infant).
- Classify feeding risk based on assessment and return to the MAMI ASSESSMENT FORM for next steps.

See Table 2 for further guidance on specific sections.

TABLE 2: USER GUIDANCE FOR MAMI FEEDING ASSESSMENT FORM			
ltem	User guidance notes		
STEP 1: ESTABLISH MODE FOR BREASTFEEDING			
STEP 1 Establish mode of infant feeding	If infant receives any amount of breastmilk, then they should be considered a breastfed infant.		
STEP 3: If directly breastfeeding, request permission to observe breastfeeding and examine the breasts:			
STEP 3 If directly breastfeeding, request permission to observe breastfeeding and examine the breasts:	Observe breastfeeding for at least 4 minutes from when the infant is properly attached. If the infant has fed within the past hour, then you may need to return to the breastfeeding observation after completing other steps in the MAMI Assessment to check if the infant is willing to feed again.		
STEP 5: If the infant receives infant formula, ask Questions 5-10:			
5. What type of formula does the infant receive?	It is important to understand what type of infant formula is used and whether it is appropriate for the infant's needs. For example, some formulas are designed for older infants or infants with special dietary needs. These specialised formulas can be expensive and/or inappropriate for the infant's age and if being used, the mother should receive counselling on appropriate formula use.		
9. How much formula does the infant consume at each feed (liquid)? Refer to guide below.?	For guidance on quantities of infant formula for age, indicative amounts are included on the MAMI Feeding Assessment Form. For amounts of powdered infant formula, determine whether mother adds the exact amount of formula to water as instructed on the label (usually one scoop of powdered infant formula should be added to every 30ml of water to achieve adequate nutrient density).		

## 3. MAMI MATERNAL MENTAL HEALTH ASSESSMENT FORM



**Intended user of form:** Health workers delivering MAMI care.

Purpose of form: To assess risk of maternal depression after potential risk is identified in Step 5 of the MAMI ASSESSMENT FORM.

### General instructions to complete form:

- Circle the option relevant to the mother (or primary caregiver if mother does not care for infant) for every question and makes notes in the spaces provided.
- · Classify and refer based on "Total Assessment Score". For next steps refer to the MAMI ASSESSMENT FORM.

See Table 3 for further guidance on specific sections.

TABLE 3: USER GUIDANCE FOR MAMI MATERNAL MENTAL HEALTH ASSESSMENT FORM		
ltem	User guidance notes	
Little interest or pleasure in doing things?     Feeling down, depressed, or hopeless?	Questions 1 and 2 are asked in the screening section of the MAMI Assessment Form. Confirm the caregiver's original answers as part of this more detailed assessment.	
9. Thought that you would be better off dead or of hurting yourself in some way?	If the mother answers 'yes' to Question 9 (thoughts of self-harm) at any frequency, then they should be referred to specialist Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) and enrolled in MAMI Outpatient Care, and closely monitored.	
Add column scores:	Calculate the scores for each of the three columns and then add the three column scores to get a total score for the assessment.	
TOTAL ASSESSMENT SCORE:	Transfer the total assessment score to the MAMI Assessment Form.	

### 4. MAMI ENROLMENT AND FOLLOW-UP FORM

Intended user of form: Health workers delivering MAMI care.

**Purpose of form:** To facilitate actions and to record information related to enrolment, follow up, outcome, and referrals of mother-infant pairs in MAMI Outpatient Care.

### General instructions to complete form:

- Circle the option relevant to that mother-infant pair for every question and make notes in the spaces provided as you complete each follow-up visit.
- When the infant reaches 6 months of age, classify risk and determine appropriate referral pathway based on the '6 Months of Age Outcome Review'.

See Table 4 for further guidance on specific sections.

TABLE 4: MAMI ENROLMENT AND FOLLOW-UP FORM		
ltem	User guidance notes	
MAMI ENROLMENT AND FOLLOW-UP FORM	The MAMI Enrolment and Follow-up Form and the MAMI Assessment Form should be attached together so that reasons for enrolment can be easily referenced during follow up visits.	
Visit number	If more than 9 visits are conducted over the duration of the mother-infant pair's enrolment in MAMI Outpatient Care, multiple forms will be needed. Note the form number at the top of the page and attach multiple forms together.	
MONITORING: INFANT CLINICAL PROGRESS		
<b>Episode of illness</b> (Y – describe /N)	Episodes of illness should be briefly described in the 'Visit summary & advice given' box at the top of page 2.	

#### **MONITORING: GROWTH / NUTRITIONAL STATUS** It is recommended that length is only measured: At entry Length (cm) Monthly At exit Infant progress should not solely rely on weight as an indicator of wellness. Clinical wellbeing and good infant feeding are equally \*WEIGHT CHANGE: If not gaining adequate weight, important indicators of infant progress. Infant size and rates of weight consider repeat assessment and/or refer to inpatient care. gain are not the only outcomes of interest. For example, a small infant (poor = <5g/kg/day; adequate = 5 - 10g/kg/day;who is clinically well, feeding well, and growing on an upward trajectory good = >10g/kg/day)(even if below WHO thresholds) likely does not require referral to inpatient care. **MONITORING: MATERNAL MENTAL HEALTH** The monitoring questions related to maternal mental health should be 1. How are you feeling compared to last visit? (-, 0, +)asked of all mothers at each follow up visit for the following reasons: 2. Little interest or pleasure in doing things? (0, 1, 2, 3) 1. To monitor change in mental health status of those receiving mental health support. 3. Feeling down, depressed, or hopeless? (0, 1, 2, 3) 2. To identify any new mental health concerns among those not Total score on questions 2 & 3: receiving specific mental health support. This question aims to open the discussion around the mother's mental health and wellbeing and to understand how she feels compared to her previous visit: + indicates improvement in maternal mental health/wellbeing since last 1. How are you feeling compared to last visit? (-, 0, +)**0** indicates no change in maternal mental health/wellbeing since last indicates deterioration in maternal mental health/wellbeing since last visit. The scoring system used for these two questions is the same as in the MAMI Maternal Mental Health Assessment: 0 = none at all2. Little interest or pleasure in doing things? (0, 1, 2, 3) 1 = several days 3. Feeling down, depressed, or hopeless? (0, 1, 2, 3) 2 = more than half the days 3 = nearly every day If the mother's total score for these two questions is equal to or higher than 3, then repeat the more detailed assessment found in the MAMI Maternal Mental Health Assessment Form. Make referrals to available Total score on questions 2 & 3: mental health services according to the mother's score on the assessment. **VISIT SUMMARY & ADVICE GIVEN** Examples of what might be recorded in this space include: e.g., Advised on positioning and told to practice relaxation techniques. Date Actions & advice given e.g., BF now improved and weight up. Reassured position now OK. Raised /\_\_\_/\_ issue about contrary advice from grandmother re tea. e.g., had diarrhoea this week but now settled. No significant dehydration, give ORS if needed. Discussed continued need for relaxation exercises. DECIDE ON FREQUENCY OF SUBSEQUENT FOLLOW UP VISITS (ASSESS AT EACH VISIT): The recommended frequency of follow up visits is weekly, but if this is **Reduce frequency** not feasible, then visits could be conducted fortnightly. This should be when ALL of the decided based on context. following: **Continue with current** Even if infant-mother pair have no ongoing issues, continue with frequency when ANY monthly visits to enable monitoring and to ensure no deterioration. The of following: minimum frequency of visits is monthly. **FINAL VISIT: 6-MONTH OF AGE OUTCOME** At the mother-infant pair's final visit If all signs circled, If any sign circled, If any sign circled, as part of MAMI Outpatient Care, the refer to routine healthcare & refer to appropriate clinical / refer urgently to hospital or health worker should make nutrition / MHPSS services: **IYCF** counselling specialised MHPSS services

appropriate referrals for continued care based on the pair's status (e.g., to nutrition or MHPSS services).

# 5. MAMI COUNSELLING CARDS AND SUPPORT ACTIONS BOOKLET



Those responsible for counselling mother-infant pairs should tailor support according to the issues identified in each pair's assessment. To do this, the health worker/counsellor should follow these steps at each visit:

- 1. Consider specific issues for that infant-mother pair based on the MAMI Assessment.
- 2. Identify counselling topics based on specific issues identified.
- 3. Locate relevant Counselling Cards and Support Actions to facilitate counselling (see Table 5). For example, for low birthweight infants, prepare Counselling Cards A13 and A14 and any others that may be relevant. Where available, counselling support can be provided using local materials with similar content.
- 4. Conduct counselling session.
- 5. At each visit, cover at least one topic from TOPICS TO DISCUSS WITH ALL CAREGIVERS. Relaxation should be discussed at every visit.

See Table 5 for further guidance on identifying relevant MAMI Counselling Cards.

### TABLE 5: IDENTIFYING RELEVANT MAMI COUNSELLING CARDS FOR COUNSELLING TOPICS

COUNSELLING TOPICS	CARDS			
KEY MAMI RISK FACTORS				
Low birthweight	A13, A14			
Born preterm	A13, A14			
Multiple birth	A17			
Adolescent mother (under 19 years)	A18			
Mother HIV+ with concerns/complications	A19			
Mother's MUAC less than 230mm	A16			
Mother reports infant cries excessively / has sleep problems	A6			
FEEDING ISSUES				
BREASTFED INFANTS				
Infant receives other foods or drinks	A4			
Frequency of feeds (too many or too few)	A3			
Infant not well attached to breast	A1			
Infant not suckling effectively	A2			
Mother has breast condition:	-			
Breast engorgement	A8			
Sore or cracked nipples	A9			
Plugged ducts and mastitis	A10			
Flat, inverted, large or long nipples	A11			
Thrush	A12			
Mother lacks confidence to breastfeed	A7			
Mother reports 'not enough' breastmilk	A5			
Feeding multiple birth infants	A17			
Re-lactation to increase milk supply	A23			
Supplementary suckling to help mother re-lactate	A24			
Breast milk expression and storage	A21			
Mother away from infant	A15			

COUNSELLING TOPICS	CARDS		
NON-BREASTFED INFANTS			
Mother absent	B1, A21, A22		
Re-lactation	A23		
Supplementary suckling to help mother re-lactate	A24		
Infant receives infant formula	B2, B3		
OTHER SPECIFIC TOPICS			
Relaxation (review at every visit)			
Crying & sleep			
Family/father/community support			
Family planning			
Complementary feeding at 6 months (discuss at 6 month of age outcome review)			
Nurturing care for early childhood development			

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ENN, 2nd Floor, Marlborough House, 69 High Street, Kidlington, Oxfordshire, UK, OX5 2DN www.ennonline.net Contact: mami@ennonline.net





