







राष्ट्रपति भवन महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाडौं, नेपाल

पत्र संख्याः-चलानी नंः-

शुभकामना सन्देश

सम्माननीय राष्ट्रपति श्री रामचन्द्र पौडेलज्यूले परोपकार प्रसूति तथा स्त्रीरोग अस्पतालले आफ्नो स्थापनाको ६६ औं वार्षिकोत्सवको उपलक्ष्यमा अस्पतालको जानकारी मूलक सन्देशसहितको स्मारिका प्रकाशन गर्न लागेकोमा खुशी व्यक्त गर्नुभएको छ।

नेपाल सरकारको प्रसूति तथा स्त्रीरोग सम्बन्धी एकमात्र केन्द्रिय अस्पतालको रूपमा स्थापित यस अस्पतालबाट आमा सुरक्षा तथा नवजात शिशु उपचार कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत सफलतापूर्वक प्रसूति सेवा उपलब्ध गराउँदै आएकोमा खुशी व्यक्त गर्दै यस अस्पतालले मुलुकभरका लक्षित समूहहरूलाई निरन्तर सेवा प्रदान गर्दै मातृ तथा नवजात शिशु मृत्युदर घटाउन पुऱ्याएको योगदानको सम्माननीय राष्ट्रपतिज्यूले सराहना गर्नुभएको छ।

सम्माननीय राष्ट्रपतिज्यूले नेपालको संविधानमा व्यवस्था भएको स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी हक कार्यान्वयनको लागि अस्पतालले विगत लामो समयदेखि प्रदान गर्दे आएको सेवाहरूबाट आम महिला दिदी बहिनी तथा नवजात शिशुहरूलाई प्रत्यक्ष सेवा पुगेको स्मरण गर्दे अस्पतालबाट प्रदान गरिने सेवालाई अझै प्रविधीमैत्री, सर्वसुलभ र जनभावना अनुरुप सेवा प्रवाह गर्न आगामी दिनमा थप सफलता मिलोस् भन्ने कामना गर्नु भएको छ।

अन्त्यमा, सम्माननीय राष्ट्रपतिज्यूले यस स्मारिकामा प्रकाशित सामग्रीहरू सम्बद्ध क्षेत्रका पेशाकर्मी एवं आम पाठकका लागि समेत उपयोगी हुने विश्वास व्यक्त गर्नुहुँदै विषम परिस्थितिमा समेत कर्तव्यनिष्ठ भई निरन्तर रुपमा जन सेवामा समर्पित अस्पतालमा कार्यरत सम्पूर्ण चिकित्सक, नर्स, स्वास्थ्यकर्मी एवम् कर्मचारीहरूलाई वार्षिकोत्सवको उपलक्ष्यमा बधाई सहित अस्पतालको उत्तरोत्तर प्रगतिको कामना गर्नु भएको छ ।

धन्यवाद।

२०८२ साल साउन १४ गते बुधबार।

ने. सं. ११४५ गुँलाथ्व षष्ठी।

आज्ञाले,

(डा. दिपक काफ्ले)

मिनित





काठमाडौं, नेपाल ।

शुभकामना

परोपकार प्रसुती तथा स्त्रीरोग अस्पतालले ६६ औं वार्षिकोत्सवका अवसरमा अस्पतालका विविध गतिविधि समेटेर स्मारिका प्रकाशन गर्न लागेको खबरले मलाई खुसी तुल्याएको छ। यस सुखद् अवसरमा म अस्पतालका निर्देशक, विशेषज्ञ चिकित्सक, स्वास्थ्यकर्मी एवम् सम्पूर्ण कर्मचारीहरूलाई हार्दिक बधाई एवम् शुभकामना व्यक्त गर्दछ।

अहिलेको सरकारले निरोगी नेपालको अभियानलाई अगाडि बढाएको छ। यस अभियानलाई सफल पार्न यस अस्पतालले आफ्नो तर्फबाट भूमिका निर्वाह गर्ने छ भन्ने अपेक्षा गरेको छु। अस्पतालले अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय क्षेत्रमा विकास भएका तथा उपलब्ध नवीनतम् प्रविधि र उपचार पद्धतिलाई आत्मसात् गरी सेवालाई आगामी दिनमा थप परिष्कृत गरिनु पर्दछ। नागरिकलाई प्रत्यक्ष अनुभूत हुनेगरी सहज र सर्वसुलभ रूपमा स्वास्थ्य सेवा उपलब्ध गराउन अस्पतालले आफुलाई अझै समयानुकूल बनाउँदै जानेछ भन्ने विश्वास लिएको छु।

प्रसुती तथा स्त्रीरोग अस्पतालले महिला तथा नवजात शिशुको स्वास्थ्यमा विगतदेखि अहिलेसम्म पुन्याउँदै आएको योगदानको म उच्च प्रशंसा गर्न चाहन्छु। नेपाल सरकार स्वास्थ्यको सन्दर्भमा सजग छ। कुनै पनि नागरिकले उपचारको अभावमा जीवन गुमाउन नपरोस् भन्ने कुरामा सरकार सजग छ। म अघिल्लो पटक प्रधानमन्त्री हुँदा सबै स्थानीय तहमा आधारभूत अस्पताल बनाउनु पर्छ भनेर नै ३ सय ९६ वटा अस्पतालको एकैपटक शिलान्यास गरेको थिएँ। ती कतिपय पूरा भएका छन् भने कतिपय पूरा हुँदैछन्। दुर्गम क्षेत्रमा जोखिममा रहेका गर्भवती महिलाहरूको हवाई सेवाबाट उद्दार गरी सुरक्षित प्रजनन् गराउने कार्यमा सरकारले काम गर्दें आइरहेको छ। हामीले भौतिक र सामाजिक पूर्वाधारमा चौतर्फी विकास गरिरहेका छुँ। विभिन्न ढंगले देश विकासमा हामी जुटेका छुँ। त्यसमध्ये स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र हाम्रो प्राथमिकताको क्षेत्र एउटा हो। स्वास्थ्य जस्तो गम्भीर कुरामा गुणस्तरीयतामा कुनै कमी हुनु हुँदैन। उपचार जस्तो कुरामा लापरवाही र मान्छेको जीवनसँग सम्बन्धित कुरामा लापरवाही सरकारलाई मान्य छैन। स्वास्थ्य बीमाको माध्यमबाट नागरिकलाई सहजता कसरी पु-याउने भन्ने सन्दर्भमा हामीले स्वास्थ्य बीमाको अभियान पनि सुरु गरेका छुँ। नागरिकलाई प्रत्यक्ष अनुभूत हुनेगरी सहज र सर्वसुलभ रूपमा स्वास्थ्य सेवा उपलब्ध गराउन अस्पताल थप कियाशील हुनेछ भन्ने विश्वास लिएको छु। महिला तथा शिशुसम्बन्धी उपचारमा विकास भएका नवीनतम् प्रविधिको प्रयोग गर्दें यस अस्पतालले स्वास्थ्यको क्षेत्रमा विभिन्न सेवाहरू उपलब्ध गराउँदै आएको खबरले खुसी लागेको छ। यसलाई अझ नागरिकको सेवामा सहज पहुँच, गुणस्तरीय र सुलभ सेवामार्फत् अगाडि बढाउन म आहान गर्दछ।

अन्त्यमा, परोपकार प्रसुती तथा स्त्रीरोग अस्पतालको ६६ औं वार्षिकोत्सवका अवसरमा प्रकाशन हुने स्मारिकाले महिला तथा प्रजनन् स्वास्थ्यसम्बन्धी जनचेतना अभिवृद्धि गर्दें निरोगी नेपालको अभियानमा सार्थक रहन सकोस् भनी कामना गर्दछ।

केपी शर्मा ओली

२०८२ साउन १८ ११४५ गुंलाथ्वः ९, आइतबार

प्रदीप पौडेल **Pradip Paudel**

स्वास्थ्य तथा जनसङ्ख्या मन्त्री Minister for **Health and Population**



Government of Nepal

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पत्र संख्या (Ref. No.): 0 📿 / 🖒 🏖

चलानी नं. (Dispatch No.): 😉 🗘

मिति (Date):..

श्रुभकामना

परोपकार प्रसृति तथा स्त्रीरोग अस्पताल ६६औं वर्षमा प्रवेश गरेको उपलक्ष्यमा अस्पताल परिवार एवम् सम्बद्ध सबैमा हार्दिक शुभकामना व्यक्त गर्दछ् । यस उपलक्ष्यमा प्रसूति तथा स्त्रीरोगसँग सम्बन्धित वार्षिक कृयाकलापहरूको विवरण समेटी स्मारिका प्रकाशन गर्ने लागेकोमा खुशी व्यक्त गर्दै स्मारिकाले यस क्षेत्रमा महत्वपूर्ण योगदान पूऱ्याउने विश्वास समेत लिएको छु।

नेपालकै पहिलो स्त्री रोग अस्पतालको रूपमा वि.सं. २०१६ साल भाद्र १० गते स्थापना भई ६६ वर्षको लामो ईतिहास बोकेको अस्पतालले नेपाल सरकारले अवलम्बन गरेको सुरक्षित मातृत्व तथा प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य सेवा एवम् नवजात शिशु सुरक्षा सेवा प्रवाहको क्षेत्रमा पुऱ्याएको योगदान प्रशंसनिय रहेको छ।

स्वास्थ्य तथा जनसङ्ख्या मन्त्रालयको मार्गदर्शन अनुसार अस्पतालले आफ्नो व्यवस्थापिकय क्षमतालाई विकास गर्दै सेवाग्राहीलाई गुणस्तरिय सेवा प्रदान गर्नकालागि नवनिर्मित आधुनिक भवनबाट विस्तारित स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रवाह गर्नुका साथै अस्पतालले प्रदान गर्ने सेवाहरूलाई डिजिटल प्रणालीमा रूपान्तरण गर्दै हाल ४८९ वेड बाट प्रसुति तथा गाईनो सेवा प्रदान गरेकोमा अत्यन्तै खुशी लागेको छ।

यस अस्पतालबाट प्रवाहित भई रहेको आमा सुरक्षा कार्यक्रम तथा नवजात शिशु उपचार कार्यक्रम ,बृहत स्तनपान व्यवस्थापन केन्द्र (Human Milk Bank), बाझोपना उपचारको लागी आइ.यु.आइ./आइ.भि.एफ. कार्यक्रम, दुर्गम क्षेत्रका महिला गर्भवतीहरूको हवाई उद्दार गरी उपचार, एकद्वार संकट व्यवस्थापन केन्द्र (OCMC), निःशुल्क गर्भपतन तथा परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम लगायत महिला प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धि सम्पूर्ण सेवाहरु बाट आमे महिला दिदिवहिनीहरुलाई प्रत्यक्ष सेवा पुगेको स्मरण गर्दै अस्पतालबाट प्रदान गरिने सेवालाई अझै प्रविधीमैत्री बनाउँदै जनभावना अनुरुप सेवा प्रवाह गर्न आगामी दिनमा समेत थप प्रभावकारीता अभिवृद्दि तर्फ सफलता मिलोस भन्ने शुभकामना दिन चहान्छ।

अन्त्यमा, अस्पतालको ६६ औं स्थापना दिवसको अवसरमा अस्पतालमा कार्यरत सम्पूर्ण सदस्यहरू तथा अस्पतालको उत्तरोत्तर प्रगतिको कामना गर्दछ ।

धन्यवाद।

२०८२ श्रावण



नेपाल सरकार

स्वास्थ्य तथा जनसंख्या मन्त्रालय

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मिन्नाहाय काठमाडौ

विषय :-

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मिति : ..



प्राप्त पत्र संख्या :-पत्र संख्या :-चलानी नं. :-

शुभकामना

श्रेष्ठ भनसङ्ख्या पर

परोपकार प्रसृति तथा स्त्रीरोग अस्पतालले आफ्नो ६६औं स्थापना दिवसको अवसर पारी अस्पतालबाट प्रवाह गर्ने सेवाहरूको बारे सबैमा जानकारी गराउने उदेश्यले स्मारिका प्रकाशन गर्न लागेकोमा खशी लागेको छ । नेपाल सरकारले लिएको स्वास्थ्य नीति अन्तर्गत महिला स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी अबलम्बन गरेका कार्यक्रमहरु संचालन तथा मातु मृत्यूदर एवं शिशु मृत्युदर कम गर्न यस अस्पतालले निभाएको भुमिका प्रसंसनीय रहेको छ।

प्रसति तथा स्त्रीरोग सम्बन्धी केन्द्रिय रिफरल अस्पताल एवं आमा तथा नवजात शिशुको उपचारमा छुट्टै पहिचान वनाएको यस अस्पतालले निरन्तर रूपमा सेवा प्रदान गरिरहेको छ। साथै अस्पतालले विरामीहरूको चापलाई मध्यनजर गरी अनलाइन नामदर्ता तथा भुक्तानी, नवजात शिशहरुको अनुवंशिक रोगको पहिचान तथा सिमुलेशन ल्याव लगायतको सेवा उपलब्ध गराएको कारणले अस्पतालको विश्वसनियता दिन प्रतिदन बढ्दै गइरहेको छ।

यस अस्पतालले आगामी दिनहरूमा अझ गुणस्तरीय प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रवाहमा अभिबृद्धि गर्दै उच्च सफलता हासिल गर्न सकोस्, साथै मातृ तथा शिशु मृत्यूदर घटाउन विभिन्न उपचारात्मक पद्धति र अनसन्धानात्मक कार्यको विकास गर्न सकोस् भन्ने शुभकामना व्यक्त गर्न चाहान्छु। साथै यस अस्पताललाई आजको यस स्थितिमा पुऱ्याउन मृद्धत गर्नुहुने समस्त स्वास्थ्यकर्मी, अस्पताल परिवार, सेवाग्राही, विकास समिति र यस अस्पतालाई आफ्नो विश्वासको केन्द्र मान्ने सम्पूर्ण नेपाली दाजुभाई तथा दिदी बिहनीहरूमा हार्दिक बधाई तथा धन्यवाद प्रकट गर्दछु ।

> डा. विकास देवकोटा सचिव



नेपाल सरकार

स्वास्थ्य तथा जनसंख्या मन्त्रालय

रामशाहपथ, कठिमाडी

भार नेपाल सरकार तथा जनसङ्ख्या अर्६२८० अर्६२७० होन नं

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रामशाहपथ, काठमाडौँ, नेपाल ।

मिति :

प्राप्त पत्र संख्या :-पत्र संख्या :-चलानी नं. :-

विषय :-



शभकामना

परोपकार प्रसूति तथा स्त्रीरोग अस्पतालले आफ्नो स्थापनाको ६६ औं स्थापना दिवसको यस गौरवपूर्ण अवसरमा "स्मारिका" प्रकाशन गर्न लागेकोमा सम्पूर्ण चिकित्क, स्वास्थ्यकर्मी, कर्मचारी, सेवाग्राही र यस संस्थासँग प्रत्यक्ष-परोक्ष रूपमा आवद्ध सम्पूर्ण व्यक्तिहरूलाई हार्दिक बधाई तथा शुभकामना व्यक्त गर्दछु।

यस अस्पतालले मातृ तथा स्त्री स्वास्थ्य सेवाको क्षेत्रमा विगत छ दशकभन्दा लामो समयदेखि पुऱ्याउँदै आएको योगदान अतुलनीय छ । मातृ मृत्युदर तथा नवजात शिशु मृत्युदर न्यूनिकरण, सुरक्षित प्रसूति सेवा, परिवार नियोजन तथा स्त्री रोगसम्बन्धी सम्पूर्ण उपचार सेवामा संस्थाले पुऱ्याएको योगदान उच्च मूल्यांकन योग्य छ।

यस अस्पतालले विद्यमान भौतिक संरचना र जनशक्तिको उच्चतम प्रयोग गरि स्वास्थ्य सेवा लिन आएका सेवाग्राहीहरूलाई गुणस्तरीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रदान गर्दे स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्रमा अझ आफ्नो विशिष्ट पहिचान स्थापित गर्नु आवश्यक छ । आम नागरिकको विश्वास र भरोसाको प्रतीकको रूपमा रहेको यस अस्पतालले आगामी दिनहरूमा सेवाप्रवाहमा गुणस्तरीयता, सर्वसुलभता र विश्वासनीयता अभिवृद्धि गर्दे जानेछ भन्ने विश्वास लिएको छु।

आगामी दिनहरुमा समेत यस अस्पताललाई समयानुकुल थप चुस्त दुरुस्त बनाई प्रसूति तथा स्त्रीरोगको उपचारमा संस्थागत क्षमता विकास गर्दै एक उत्कृष्ट नमुना अस्पतालको रुपमा आफूलाई कायम राखिराख्न सकोस् भन्ने शुभकामना दिन चाहान्छ।

सचिव

डिल्लीराम शर्मा सचिव



पत्र संख्या:-चलानी नम्बर:-

नेपाल सरकार स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय



४-२६१७१२ ४-२६१४३६ फ्याक्सः ४-२६२२६८

पचली, टेकू काठमाण्डौं, नेपाल ।

मितिः....

विषय :

श्भ-कामना

विगत ६६ वर्ष अगाडी श्रीकृष्ण जनमाष्टमीका दिन स्थापना भई निरन्तर रुपमा सेवारत परोपकार प्रसूति तथा स्त्रीरोग अस्पतालले आफ्नो स्थापनाको ६६ औं वार्षिक उत्सवको अवसरमा स्मारिका प्रकाशन गर्न लागेको जानकारी पाउँदा मलाई अत्यन्त खुसी लागेको छ । यस अवसरमा शुभकामना व्यक्त गर्न चाहन्छु ।

नेपालको संविधानले सुनिश्चित गरेका स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी हक, नेपाल सरकारले लिएको स्वास्थ्य नीति बमोजिम महिला स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमहरू सञ्चालन गर्ने केन्द्रीय अस्पतालको रूपमा यस अस्पतालले खेलेको भूमिका प्रशंसनीय छ । आमा सुरक्षा कार्यक्रम तथा नवजात शिशु उपचार कार्यक्रमहरूमा प्राप्त उपलिब्ध सन्तोषजनक देखिएको छ ।

अस्पतालले सञ्चालन गरेको बृहत् स्तनपान व्यवस्थापनकेन्द्र (Human Milk Bank), बाझोपना उपचारको लागी आइ.यु.आइ./आइ.भि.एफ. कार्यक्रम नमुना कार्यक्रमको रूपमा अघि बढेको हुँदा खुशि लागेको छ ।

हरेक प्रकारका प्रतिकुल परिस्थितिमा स्वास्थ्य सेवाको मर्म बुझ्दै सेवा भावका साथ स्वास्थ्य सेवामा खटिनुहुने सम्पूर्ण कर्मचारीहरूलाई विशेष धन्यवाद दिन चाहन्छु । आगामी दिनमा यस अस्पतालले महिला स्वास्थ्यको सन्दर्भमा गुणात्मक स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रदान गर्दै जाने छ भन्ने विश्वास लिएको छु । धन्यवाद

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डा. टंक प्रसाद बाराकोटी महानिर्देशक



नेपाल सरकार स्वास्थ्य तथा जनसंख्या मन्त्रालय परोपकार प्रसूति तथा स्त्रीरोग अस्पताल विकास समिति

फोन नं.

डाइरेक्टर : ४२६०४०५

कार्यालय : ४२६०२३१ रिसेप्सन : ४२४३२७६

> पोष्ट बक्स नं. ५३०७ थपाथली, काठमाडौं

पत्र संख्या:-

मिति:-....

२०८२/०४/०७

शुभकामना

वि.सं. २०१६ साल श्रीकृष्ण जन्माष्टमीका दिन स्थापना भई निरन्तररुपमा सेवा प्रवाहमा कटिवइ रहेको परोपकार प्रसूति तथा स्त्रीरोग अस्पतालले आफनो स्थापनाको ६६ औं वार्षिक उत्सव मनाउन सफल भएकोमा अत्यन्त हर्षित छु । यस अवसरमा अस्पतालका कर्मचारी तथा शुभेच्छुकहरू प्रति शुभकामना व्यक्त गर्न चाहन्छु ।

नेपालको संविधानले प्रदत्त गरेका स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी प्रत्याभूति, नेपाल सरकारले लिएको स्वास्थ्य नीतिबमोजिम महिला स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमहरू सञ्चालन गर्ने केन्द्रीय अस्पतालको रूपमा यस अस्पतालले अहम भूमिका खेलेको छ ।

अस्पतालले सञ्चालन गरेको बृहत् स्तनपान व्यवस्थापन केन्द्र (Human Milk Bank), बाझो पनको उपचारको लागी आइ.यु.आइ./आइ.भि.एफ. कार्यक्रम नमुना कार्यक्रमको रूपमा अघि बढेको र विदेशी दातृ निकायहरूले पनि महत्त्व दिइ सहयोग गरेको देख्दा खुसी लागेको छ ।

अस्पतालले नयाँ भवन निर्माण गरि सर्वसुलभ सेवा प्रवाहको व्यवस्था गर्नुका साथै आगामी दिनमा निवनतम प्रविधिको उपयोग गर्दै थप विशिष्टिकृत सेवा उपलब्ध गराउन अस्पताल तत्पर रहेको छ ।

कोभिडको महामारी लगायत हरेक प्रकारका प्रतिकुल परिस्थितिमा स्वास्थ्य सेवाको मर्म बुझ्दै सेवा भावका साथ स्वास्थ्य सेवामा खटिनुहुने अस्पतालका सम्पूर्ण कर्मचारीहरूलाई विशेष धन्यवाद दिन चाहन्छु । आगामी दिनमा यस अस्पतालले दक्ष जनशक्तिको साथमा प्रविधि मेत्री आधुनिक यन्त्र तथा उपकरणहरू प्रयोग गर्दै गुणात्मक स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रदान गर्दै जानेछ भन्ने विश्वास लिएको छु । धन्यवाद

> डा. सरोजा कार्की पाण्डे अस्पताल विकास समिति अध्यक्ष



नेपाल सरकार स्वास्थ्य तथा जनसंख्या मन्त्रालय रोपकार प्रसूति तथा स्त्रीरोग अस्पताल विकास समिति

फोन नं.

डाइरेक्टर : ४२६०४०५

कार्यालय : ४२६०२३१ रिसेप्सन : ४२५३२७६

> पोष्ट बक्स नं. ५३०७ थपाथली, काठमाडौँ

मिति:- साउन ३१, २०८२

पत्र संख्या:-

शुभकामना सन्देश

यस परोपकार प्रसूति तथा स्त्रीरोग अस्पताल वि.सं.२०१६ साल भाद्र १० गते श्रीकृष्ण जन्माष्टमीको पावन दिनमा ४० शैय्याबाट परोपकार श्री ४ इन्द्र राज्य लक्ष्मी देवी प्रसूति गृह तथा शिशु कल्याण केन्द्रको नाममा स्थापना भई वि.सं. २०६४ साल असोज १३ गतेदेखि परोपकार प्रसूति तथा स्त्रीरोग अस्पतालको रूपमा सञ्चालित रही हाल ६५ औ वर्ष पार गरी ६६ औ वर्षमा प्रवेश गरेको सु-अवसरमा अस्पतालका समग्र गतिविधिहरू समेटेर स्मारिका प्रकाशन गर्न लागेको जानकारी गराउन पाउँदा खुसी लागेको छ ।

अस्पतालको स्थापना दिवसको पावन खुसीयाली तथा श्रीकृष्ण जन्माष्टमीको शुभ उपलक्ष्यमा समस्त कर्मचारी परिवार, अध्ययनरत बिद्यार्थिहरू तथा सेवाग्राही प्रति हार्दिक शुभकामना व्यक्त गर्दछु । प्रसूति, स्त्रीरोग तथा नवजात शिशुंहरूको उपचारको लागी केन्द्रीय अस्पतालको प्रमुख भूमिका निर्वाह गरिरहेको यस परोपकार प्रसूति तथा स्त्रीरोग अस्पताल नेपालकै सबैभन्दा ठुलो स्त्रीरोग उपचारको केन्द्रको रूपमा परिचित रही आएको छ। मुलुकको एक मात्र प्रसूति सेवा प्रति सदैव दत्तचित्त रहेको यस अस्पतालले विगत ६५ बर्षको अन्तरालमा विभिन्न बाधा-व्यवधान/आरोह-अवरोहका बावजुत पनि मातृ शिशु स्वास्थ्यसँग सम्बन्धित विषयहरूमा महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान गर्न सफल भएको छ ।

नेपाल सरकार स्वास्थ्य तथा जनसङ्ख्या मन्त्रालयबाट सञ्चालित मातृ तथा नवजात शिशुहरूको निःशुल्क उपचार गर्दे आएको यस अस्पतालमा स्त्रीरोग सम्बन्धी उपचार गर्ने विरामीहरूको लागि सेवा विस्तार गरी विशिष्टकृत सेवा पनि सञ्चालन गरेको छ । यस अस्पताल नेपालको केन्द्रीय रिफरल सेन्टर तथा आमा तथा नवजात शिशुहरूको उपचार गर्ने सम्बन्धमा छुट्टै पहिचान बनाउन सफल भएको छ। नेपाल सरकारको मातृ तथा नवजात शिशु स्वास्थ्य सँग सम्बन्धित विभिन्न तालिमको लागी यस अस्पतालले महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका खेलेको सबैमा विदित्तै छ । अस्पतालले बिरामीहरूको चापलाई मध्यनजर गरी थप टिकट काउन्टर, फार्मेसी काउन्टर, रकम भुक्तानीमा सहज होस भनेर QR Code बाट भुक्तानी तथा Online Ticketing सेवा उपलब्ध गराएको छ । यस अस्पतालको कुपण्डोलस्थित नवनिर्मित भवनबाट निःसन्तान उपचार सेवा, परिवार नियोजन सेवा तथा सुरक्षित गर्भपतन सेवाशुरु गरिएको र सिमुलेशन ल्यावसमेत संचालनमा आएको छ । नवजात शिशुहरूको अनुवांशिक रोगको पहिचान गर्न न्यू-वर्न स्क्रिनिङ्ग परीक्षण पनि भइरहेको छ ।

अन्त्यमा सिमित सुविधाका बाबजुद पनि अहोरात्र अस्पताल तथा सेवाग्राहीको लागि खटिने सम्पूर्ण चिकित्सक, नर्सिङ कर्मचारी, प्राविधिक कर्मचारी, प्रशासनिक कर्मचारीहरू, सेवा र अध्ययन दुवैका लागी समर्पित विद्यार्थिहरू तथा यस स्मारिका प्रकाशनमा खटिनु भएका सम्पूर्ण सहयोगी कर्मचारीहरू प्रति ६६ औ वार्षिकोत्सवका अवसरमा हार्दिक शुभकामना व्यक्त गर्दै आगामी दिनहरूमा अस्पतालको सेवा अभिवृद्धिमा प्रेरणा मिलोस् भन्ने कामना गर्दछ ।

डा.श्रीप्रसाद अधिकारी, निर्देशक

ब्माबिका प्रकाशन कमिटी



प्रकाशन कमिटीका सदस्यहरु

श्री राज कुमार श्रेष्ठ

श्री रानु थापा

डा. तारा गुरुङ

डा. सन्देश पौडेल

डा. अतित पौडेल

डा. रिना श्रेष्ठ

डा. शैलेन्द्र बीर कर्माचार्य

डा. प्रज्वल पौडेल

प्रकाशक : परोपकार प्रसुति तथा स्त्री रोग अस्पताल विकास समिति

थापाथली, काठमाण्डौ, नेपाल, पो.ब.नं. ५३०७, फोन : ५३५३२७६, ५३५३२७७, ५३६०२३१

फ्याक्स : ००९७७-०१-५३६०२७४

इमेल : info@pmwh.gov.np वेबसाइट : www.pmwh.gov.np

सर्वाधिकार: प्रकाशकमा

प्रकाशित मिति : श्रावण ३१ गते, २०८२ (August 16, 2025)

मुद्रण : क्लासिक प्रिन्टिङ सर्भिस, अनामनगर, फोन नं.: ०१-४१०२६०२

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पूर्व	ं अध्यक्षहरू ————————————————————————————————————		
٩.	श्री गेहेन्द्र राजभण्डारी	93.	डा. कोकिला वैद्य
ą.	श्री उदयप्रसाद उपाध्याय	98.	डा. दिव्य श्री मल्ल
3 .	डा. दिनेशानन्द वैद्य	٩ų.	डा. सानु मैया दली (२ पटक)
8.	डा. महेन्द्र प्रसाद	٩६.	डा. लक्ष्मीनानी श्रेष्ठ (२ पटक)
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- ८७. डा. शैलेन्द्र वीर कर्माचार्य
- टट. श्रीमती नानीमैया कवे

अस्पतालका बोर्ड सदस्यहरू



डा. सरोजा कार्की पाण्डे अध्यक्ष



श्री प्रतिभा न्यौपाने सदस्य



श्री मनोहर खड्का सदस्य



डा. देवी गुरूङ्ग सदस्य



डा. सुनिता लम्साल सदस्य



डा. सन्देश पौडेल सदस्य



डा. सपना अमात्य वैद्य सदस्य



डा. शैलेन्द्र वीर कर्माचार्य सदस्य



डा. तारा गुरूङ्ग सदस्य



डा. अल्का श्रेष्ठ सदस्य



डा. रीना श्रेष्ठ सदस्य



श्री सुकुमाया लामा सदस्य



डा. श्रीप्रसाद अधिकारी सदस्य सचिव

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अस्पतालका गतिविधिहरू



डा. श्रीप्रसाद अधिकारी निर्देशक

मुलुकको एकमात्र महिला स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धि केन्द्रिय विशिष्टीकृत अस्पतालको रूपमा सञ्चालित नेपाल र नेपालीको मातृ शिशु स्वास्थ्यको क्षेत्रमा अमुल्य योगदान दिन सफल यस अस्पताल बि.सं.२०१६ साल भाद्र १० गते श्री कृष्ण जन्माष्टमीको शुभिदनबाट परोपकार संस्थाले ४० शैय्यामा शुरु गरेको थियो । पिछल्लो विकासक्रमलाई पच्छ्याउँदै विकास समिति गठन आदेश ऐन अन्तर्गत २०६४ साल असोज १३ गते देखि परोपकार प्रसूति तथी स्त्रीरोग अस्पताल नामबाट नामकरण भई निरन्तर सञ्चालनमा रहेको छ।

नेपाल सरकारले लागु गरेको आमा सुरक्षा तथा नवजात शिशु उपचार कार्यऋम लगायत अन्य अनिवार्य दायित्वका कार्यऋम समेत कार्यन्वयन गर्दै हाल यस अस्पतालमा ४ सय ८९ शैय्याबाट सेवा प्रदान गरिएको छ।

यस अस्पताल नेपाल सरकार अन्तर्गतको पहिलो सर्वसुलभ मूल्यमा निसन्तान उपचार सम्बन्धि आई.यू.आई. तथा आई.भी.एफ. सेवा संचालन गर्ने अस्पतालको रुपमा स्थापित छ । यस सेवाको स्तरोन्नती गरि आधुनिक उपकरणहरुवाट गुणस्तरिय सेवा नियमित रुपमा संचालनमा छ । साथै यो सेवाको बिस्तारको लागी संघीय अस्पतालहरुका चिकित्सक तथा अन्य स्वास्थ्यकर्मीहरुलाई समेत आई.यू.आई. सेवाको तालिम संचालन गरिएको छ । उक्त तालिम बाट नेपाल सरकारको नीति तथा कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत दूरदराजमा रहेका चिकित्सक तथा स्वास्थ्यकर्मीहरुको क्षमता अभिबृद्धिकरणमा अहम भुमिका खेल्नुका साथै निसन्तान उपचार सेवा अन्य प्रादेशिक अस्पतालहरुमा समेत उक्त सेवा बिस्तार हुने विश्वास लिएका छौँ।

हाल यस अस्पतालले सेवाको बिस्तार गर्दै ल्याप्रोस्कोपीक (दुरविन) बाट छिटो छरितो रुपमा शल्यिक्रया सन्चालनमा ल्याईरहेको छ। नेपाल सरकारको केन्द्रिय अस्पतालहरूमध्येको एक यस अस्पतालमा विस्तारित स्वास्थ्य सेवा EHS सेवा पनि दुइ सिफ्टमा (विहान ७.३० बजेबाट ८.३० बजेसम्म र वेलुका ३ बजे दिख ६ बजेसम्म) अत्यन्त प्रभावकारी रुपमा संचालनमा रहेको छ।

नेपालको सम्पूर्ण जिल्लामा बिशेषज्ञ चिकित्सक सेवा पुर्याउने नेपाल सरकारको नीतिलाई सफल बनाउन यस अस्पतालले चिकित्सा बिज्ञान राष्ट्रिय प्रतिष्ठान अन्तर्गत रहि बिभिन्न बिषयमा स्नातकोत्तर एम.डी./एम एस. को पढाई र युरो–गाईनकोलोजी, गाईनो–अङ्कोलोजी र इन्फर्टिलिटी विषयमा समेत फेलोसिपको पढाई सञ्चालन गरि रहेको छ।

गरिवीको रेखामुनी रहेका आम नेपाली जनसमुदायहरूको स्वास्थ्यमा सहजरुपमा पहुच होस भन्नका लागि स्वास्थ्य तथा जनसख्या मन्त्रालयको सहयोगमा उपचार गराउन आउने गरिब, अतीगरिब, बिपिन्न तथा असहाय मिहला तथा शिशुहरूको उपचारका लागि अस्पतालमा स्थापित सामाजिक सुरक्षाइकाई (एस.एस.यु.) बाट सेवा उपलब्ध गराईएको छ। जसले गर्दा कुनैपिन बिरामीले उक्त सेवाबाट आर्थिक अभावका कारण पाउने सेवाबाट बन्चितहुनु परेको छैन। यसका साथै २०७२ सालबाट लागु गरिएको राष्ट्रिय स्वास्थ्य बिमा कार्यक्रमबाट पिन सेवाग्राहीहरूले उल्लेख्य मात्रामा सेवा लिईरहेका छन्।

हालका दिनहरुमा यस अस्पताल, विभिन्न सरकारी तथा गैरसरकारी नर्सिङ् कलेजहरुको लागि, विशेष गरि प्रसूति मिडवाइफरीको प्रयोगात्मक शिक्षाको लागि केन्द्र बनेको छ ।२०७३ साल देखि अस्पतालले आफ्नै परोपकार नर्सिङ्ग क्याम्पस समेत संचालन गर्दै आएकोमा चिकित्सा शिक्षा आयोगको स्थापना पश्चात स्नातकतहमा चिकित्सा बिज्ञान राष्ट्रिय प्रतिष्ठान अन्तर्गत २० जना मिडवाईफरी विषयहरुको



विद्यार्थीहरुलाई अध्ययन अध्यापन भईरहेको र यस बर्ष देखि द्यक्क निर्मेड कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत २० जना विद्यार्थी भर्ना भई अध्ययन अध्यापनसमेत संचालनमा आएको छ । र आगामी शैक्षिक सत्रबाट यस अस्पतालले अन्य शैक्षिक कार्यक्रम पनि सञ्चाल्न गर्ने योजना वनाएको छ ।

अति दुर्गम जिल्लाका महिलाहरू उपचारबाट बन्चित नहुन भन्ने विशुद्ध भावनाका साथ स्थापना भएको राष्ट्रपित महिला उत्थान कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत दुर्गम क्षेत्रका जोखिम अवस्थामा परेका गर्भवती तथा सुत्केरी महिलाहरूको निशुल्क हवाई उद्धार सेवाबाट उद्धार गरी ल्याएका महिलाहरूको उपचार नियमित रूपमा गरिएको छ।

यस अस्पतालमा गुणस्तरीय प्याथोलोजी सेवा तथा उत्कृष्ट रक्तसंचार सेवा पिन संचालनमा रहेको छ । अस्पतालमा विरामिहरुलाई रगतको अभाव नहोस भन्ने हेतु का साथ रक्तदान कार्यऋमहरु अस्पताल पिरसर तथा विभिन्न सेन्टरहरुमा नियमित रुपमा सञ्चालन भईरहेको छ। नेपालमा नै पिहलोपटक नवजात शिशुको अनुवांशिक तथा विकलाङ्गको पिहचानको तथा सोको निदान गर्न विगत एक बर्ष देखि नियोनेटल स्क्रिनङ्ग सेवा संचालनमा ल्याइ हालसम्म करिव १८०० नवजात शिशुहरुको परीक्षण गरिसिकएको छ। यसले शिशुहरुको वंशाणुगत रोगको पत्ता लगाई सोको निदान गरि नवजात शिशुको मृत्यूदर घटाउन महयोग गरेको छ।

अस्पतालको आफ्नै फार्मेसीबाट सम्पूर्ण गुणस्तरिय औषधितथा सर्जिकल सामान अत्यन्त सुपथ मुल्यमा उपलब्ध गराईएको छ। विरामीको चापलाई ध्यानमा राखी थप फार्मेसी काउन्टर, विलिङ काउन्टर, ओपीडी टिकट काउन्टरका साथै अनलाईन टिकटको पनि व्यवस्था गरिएको छ।

नेपाल सरकारको प्राथमिकता प्राप्त स्तनपान प्रोत्साहन नीतिलाई अभै बढी व्यापक रुपमा फैलाउन र यसको उपयोग बढाउन स्थापित ह्युमन मिल्क बैक अर्थात अमृत कोषले दाता आमाहरुबाट संकलन गरेको दुधलाई संक्रमणमुक्त गरि ६ महिनासम्म भण्डारण गर्न सिकने भएकोले आवश्यकता अनुसार आमाको दुधबाट बिन्चत शिशुहरूलाई उपलब्ध गराई प्रत्यक्ष लाभान्वित बनाएईको छ। गत आ.व.मा ९३१ जनाबाट ६४५ लिटर दुध संकलन भइ ११७९ जना नवजात शिशुहरूलाइ उपलब्ध गराइएको थियो।

यस अस्पतालको कुपण्डोल परिसरमा रहेको सेवा विस्तार तथा

अध्ययन अनुसन्धान सम्बन्धि नविनर्मित भवनमा अस्पतालबाट प्रदान भैरहेको परिवार नियोजन सेवा, सुरक्षित गर्भपतन सेवा तथा आशिंक रुपमा गाईनोकोलोजि सेवा थापाथलीस्थित भवन बाट स्थानान्तरण गरी नविनर्मित कुपण्डोलको भवनबाट बिगत एक वर्षदेखि सेवा प्रदान गरिएको छ साथै उक्त भवनबाट परोपकार नर्सिङ्ग क्याम्पसमा अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थीहरू र देशका दुरदराजबाट तालिमका लागि आउने चिकित्सक, नर्सिङ्ग लगायत सम्पूर्ण स्वाथ्यकर्मीहरूले पिन आवासको लागि सुविधा लिन सक्ने भएकोले अध्ययन अनुसन्धानको लागि दायरा फराकिलो भइ सहजीकरण भएको छ।

यस अस्पतालबाट गत आ.व. २०८१/०८२ मा ओ. पि. डि. मा आउने विरामिहरूको संख्या कुल १,८५,८०६ जना रहेको छ भने आमा सुरक्षा कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत २०,९०८ जना ले प्रसुति सेवा लिएका थिए । गत आ.व. मा EHS सेवा अन्तर्गत १८,०८६ जनाले सेवा लिएका थिए भने OCMC तर्फ ४५७ जनाले सेवा लिएका थिए, साथै सामाजिक सुरक्षा ईकाई (SSU) तर्फ १२२७ जनाले सेवा लिएका थिए । यसैगारि सुरक्षित गर्भपतन तर्फ २,११२ जनाले सेवा लिएका थिए भने पाठेघर खस्ने रोगको उपचार बाट १६५ जनाले सेवा लिएका थिए भने पाठेघर खस्ने रोगको उपचार बाट १६५ जनाले सेवा लिएका सेवा लिएका थिए । गत आ.व. मा निःसन्तान उपचारको लागि सेवा लिन आउने विरामीहरूको संख्या ८६९३ पुगेको थियो भने आ.यु.आइ सेवा बाट २९८ जना र आइ.भि.एफ. सेवा अन्तर्गत सेवा ४३ जनाले सेवा लिएका थिए , ह्यूमन-मिल्क बैंकमा मिल्क डोनेशन गर्ने को संख्या ९३१ जनाबाट ६४५ लिटर मिल्क कलेक्सन रहेको मा ११७९ नवजात शिशुहरूलाई उपलब्ध गराईएको थियो ।

- हाल यस अस्पतालबाट उपलब्ध सेवाहरु
- आमा सुरक्षा कार्यक्रम तथा नवजात शिशु उपचार कार्यक्रम
- बृहत स्तनपान व्यवस्थापन केन्द्र (Human Milk Bank)
- बाफोपना उपचारको लागी आइ.यु.आइ./आइ.भि.एफ सेवा कार्यक्रम
- दुर्गम क्षेत्रका महिला गर्भवतीहरुको हवाई उद्दार गरी उपचार
- एकद्वार संकट व्यवस्थापन केन्द्र (OCMC)
- निःशुल्क गर्भपतन सेवा



- आङ्ग खस्ने तथा पाठेघर क्यान्सर उपचार
- परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम
- विस्तारित स्वास्थ्य सेवा (EHS)
- नवजात शिशुहरुको बिकलाङ्क परिक्षण (Newborn Screening)
- चिकित्सा बिज्ञान राष्ट्रिय प्रतिष्ठान अन्तर्गत रिह बिभिन्न बिषयमा स्नातकोत्तर एम.डी./एम एस. को पढाई र युरो-गाईनेकोलाजी, गाईने-अनकोलाजी र इन्फर्टिलिटी विषयमा फेलोसिपको पढाई संचालन
- २०७३ साल देखि अस्पतालले आफ्नै परोपकार नर्सिङ्ग क्याम्पस समेत संचालन
- २०७२ सालबाट लागु गरिएको राष्ट्रिय स्वास्थ्य बिमा कार्यक्रम यस अस्पतालमा सञ्चालन
- सेवा-विस्तार तथा अध्ययन अनुसन्धान सम्बन्धि नविनिर्मित भवनबाट सेवा प्रारम्भ

- मेटर्नल तथा फेटल इको सेवा
- अब्स्ट्रेटिक फिस्टुला रोगको उपचार
- सिमुलेसन ल्याव संचालन

अन्तमा यस अस्पतालका कर्तव्यनिष्ठ , लगनशील तथा कर्मयोगी कर्मचारीहरूको अथक मेहनतलाई धन्यवाद दिदै भविष्यमा समेत यसको निरन्तरता रहने कुरामा म बिश्वस्त छु । नेपाल सरकार स्वास्थ्य तथा जनसंख्या मन्त्रालय अन्तर्गत संचालित सम्पूर्ण आमा तथा नवजात शिशु र महिला- प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धि सम्पूर्ण कार्यक्रमहरु यस अस्पतालबाट संचालनमा रहेको हुँदा नेपालको स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धि दिगो विकास लक्ष्य पुरा गर्न यस अस्पतालबाट सहयोग पुगेको विस्वास लिएका छौ ।

धन्यवाद ।

Heartly Congratulation

On the Auspicious Occasion of
66th Anniversary
of
Paropakar Maternity & Women's H ospital





Communication and Counseling in Newborn Care



Dr Shailendra Bir Karmacharya Senior Consultant Pediatrician

Good communication skills are essentially the techniques you can use to show the mother and family that you care and respect them and that you want to help. Their use will help you to give better care and make the mother feel more comfortable and respected. Good communication skills also involve body lan-guage, every gesture or action you make should be culturally appropriate. It builds trust and confidence in sharing the information

Skills for good communication

- Showing respect

Greet mother appropriately and ask her to sit with her baby. Treat the mother as someone who can understand her baby's health problems and can make good decisions about care.

- Not being judgmental

Never blame a woman for her or her baby's problem, cultural practices, or past decisions she has made.

- Speaking clearly and using words the mother understands

For communication to happen, what is said needs to be understood by both the health worker and the mother. If possible, speak with the woman in the language with which she is most comfortable.

- Listening actively

- Listen to what the mother says and how she says it
- Maintain silence sometimes. Give the mother time to think, ask questions, and talk.

- Offer feedback to encourage the mother to continue
- Summarize what the mother has said
- Provide praise and encouragement for positive behaviors or practices

- Using good body language

- Smile
- Maintain eye contact while talking and listening
- Speak gently
- If culturally suitable and acceptable, touch the mother gently on her arm or shoulder.

- Encouraging the woman to voice her concerns and ask questions

- Honestly answer her questions
- Be communicative.

- Respecting the woman's right to make decisions about her own health care and that of her baby

 It is your responsibility to give the woman all the information she needs to make a decision, not to make the decision for her.

- Listening to what the woman has to say

• Give her enough time to tell you what she thinks is important.

Information to be provided in Neonatal Unit

Communication begins right at the time of admission of the neonate to the unit till time the newborn is

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discharged or referred to higher center and during follow up visit. Parents need to be informed at each step of the neonatal care which includes

- The reasons for admission
- Initial diagnosis of the newborn at the time of admission
- Outline management plan
- Initial/current prognosis
- Changing clinical course /adverse event
- Information and consent regarding any intervention/procedure
- Reasons for referral and care during transport in case of emergency referral to higher centers
- Follow up information in case of discharge

Information provided to patients' party should be

- Practical and in simple language easily understood by the parents/relatives
- Should be of immediate relevance
- Do not flood the parents with too much information at a single contact
- Avoid use of technical jargon
- Information provided may require repetition and reiteration for the parents to understand it
- Timing of providing information is crucial.
 Fix up a specific time daily
- Discussion should be unhurried and relaxed
- Preferably provided bedside so that the parents are oriented to the current situation of the baby
- Any bad news/adverse event should be disclosed in a quiet and private setting
- Information sheet and informed consent form should be provided to the parents. Signature to be obtained only after ensuring they fully understood the content, especially in case of poor prognosis/adverse events
- Procurements of medicine, reports and consumables etc should be preferably at one time in morning

Counseling

Counseling of mother or care taker of the newborn is the process of assisting and guiding, especially by a trained person on a professional basis, to resolve especially personal, social, or psychological problems and difficulties pertaining to newborn." Good communication skills are a significant part of counseling. When you counsel, you talk person-to-person to help someone. If you use good communication skills, your counseling will be more effective.

- Counseling at the time of admission to nursery

Discussion should be done after stabilization of the baby. Give honest opinion about the condition of the baby. If congenital malformation is present inform parents about the consequences of the disorders/malformation.

- Counseling during stay

Communicate with the parents about the condition, treatment plan of the baby every morning and evening and clear their doubts and quarries about the condition of the baby more frequently if required. Mother should also be involved in the care of the baby whenever possible.

- Counseling in case of death

If the babies are cortically ill the family members should have been prepared for any eventuality. The exact cause of death should be informed to the parents in the simple language

As soon as possible sit down with the parents to tell them about the condition of the baby. Support the parents by giving clear and honest information in supportive and caring manner Avoid negative comments.

- Counseling at the time of discharge

Give standardize information to ensure that every family members receive uniform information

The family may be counseled regarding care, nutrition, immunization and follow up

Parents should be encouraged to contact the unit for any quarries and write contact number in discharge



sheet. Give clear information about the address of well-baby clinic, developmental issues, hearing test and infection prevention.

- Counseling at the time of referral to a higher center

Explain clearly to the parents about clinical condition and reasons why baby needs referral. Explain where to go, how to go and whom to contact on reaching. Explain the care that baby requires during transport. And do not forget to bring enough cloth and many for the treatment of the child and expenses for the parent.

- Things to be considered while counseling with the family

- Be respectful and understanding, do not be affected by or discriminate if the family is from a poor, excluded community.
- Do not touch the neonate without consent.
- Listen to the family's concerns and encourage them to ask questions and express their emotions.
- Respect the family's right to privacy and confidentiality.

- Respect the family's cultural beliefs and customs, and meet the family's needs as far as possible.
- Ensure that the family understands any instructions and, if possible, give written -information to family members who can read

- When a neonate is very ill or has died

How each member of the family reacts to having a critically ill neonate may depend on the:

- Marital status of the mother and relationship with her partner.
- Social situation of the parents and their cultural and religious practices, beliefs and expectations.
- Personalities of the people involved and the quality and nature of the social and emotional support.
- Severity and prognosis of the problem and the availability and quality of the health care services.
- Anticipated costs of health care.

66th Anniversary



प्रसूती गृह व्यवस्थापनमा प्रशासनको भूमिका



रानुथापा मानन्धर उपप्रशासक

प्रशासन शब्दले कुनैपिन संस्था क्षेत्र वा व्यवस्थाको उचित सुव्यवस्थित शासन भन्ने बुभाउँछ । संस्था सञ्चालन गर्न अथवा निर्धारित उद्देश्य प्राप्त गर्न सुव्यवस्थित ढंगले पूरा गरिने प्रित्रयालाई प्रशासन भिनन्छ। प्रशासन एउटा शासन प्रणाली हो। कुनैपिन संस्था अथवा कुनैपिन अस्तित्व चलायमान राख्ने एउटा नियमित प्रित्रया हो प्रशासन। हरेक कुरा एउटा प्रशासन प्रणालीमा चलेको हुन्छ। यो पृथ्वी, सम्पूर्ण सृष्टि, मानव शरीर, सिंगो देश, घर वा कुनै संस्थालगायत सबै एउटा सिस्टममा चलेको हुन्छ त्यसको एउटा निर्दिष्ट ढाँचा वा स्वरूप हुन्छ जसलाई प्रशासन भिनन्छ।

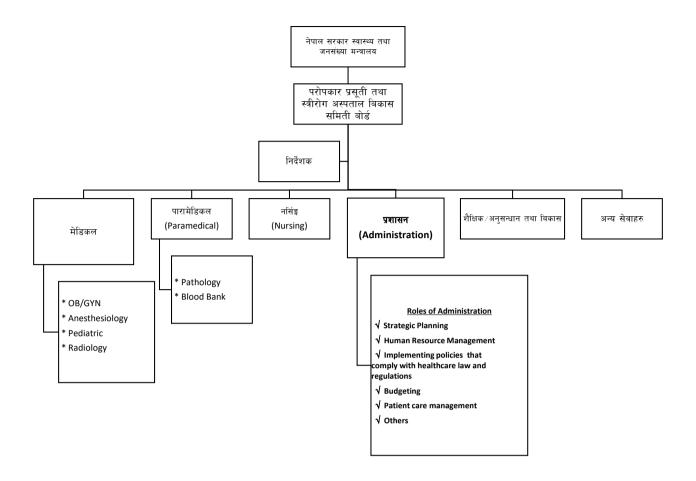
अस्पतालले लिएको अन्तिम लक्ष्य- सेवाग्राहीको सन्तुष्टी हासिल गर्न उपलब्ध स्नोत र साधनहरूको अधिकतम र उचित प्रयोग गर्ने कार्यलाई अस्पताल व्यवस्थापन भनिन्छ भने सो व्यवस्थापन कार्य गरी सेवाप्रवाहको सुरु बिन्दु देखि अन्तिमसम्मको प्रणाली कार्यान्वयन गराउने प्रणाली चाहिँ प्रशासन हो।

प्रशासन शब्दलाई व्यवस्थापन शब्दको पर्यायवाचीको रूपमा पिन लिन सिकन्छ । प्रशासन चलाउनु अथवा व्यवस्थापन गर्नु एउटा कला हो । यो विज्ञान पिन हो । प्रशासनमा वैज्ञानिक सिद्धान्त र कलात्मक अभ्यास दुवै समावेश हुन्छन् । प्रशासन चलाउन सीप, रचनात्मक कार्यकुशलता तथा व्यवहारिक प्रयोगमा प्रभावकारी निर्णय क्षमता हुनु जरुरी छ ।

अस्पताल प्रशासन स्वास्थ्य संस्था अथवा अस्पतालको महत्वपूर्ण अंग हो । जसमा स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रवाहका लागि गरिने सम्पूर्ण क्रियाकलापहरूको उचित व्यवस्थापन, कार्यान्वयन तथा निरीक्षण गरी अस्पतालको मूलभूत उद्देश्य हासिल गर्ने कार्य गरिन्छ । अस्पतालको इमर्जेन्सी कक्षदेखि डिस्चार्ज भएर जाने अवस्थासम्म बिरामीले सेवा लिने प्रत्येक विभागहरूले सामंजस्यपूर्ण रूपमा कामगर्ने कुरा सुनिश्चित गर्नु नै अस्पताल प्रशासनको कार्यक्षेत्र हो। अस्पताल प्रशासनको मुख्य जिम्मेवार व्यक्ति प्रशासकहरूको भूमिका निकै महत्वपूर्ण मानिन्छ । परोपकार प्रसूती तथा स्त्रीरोग अस्पतालमा प्रशासनले निभाउने भूमिकालाई शब्दहरूमा निम्नअनुसार उद्धृत गर्न सिकन्छ।

- १. रणनीतिक योजना (Strategic Planning): प्रसूती गृहको मूल मर्म आमा तथा नवजात शिशुको स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी गुणस्तरीय सेवा प्रदान गर्ने उद्देश्य हासिल गर्न अपनाउनु पर्ने हरेक रणनीतिको योजना गर्नु, अस्पतालको वित्तीय अवस्था सुधारका साथै कर्मचारीहरूको सन्तुष्टि र प्रभावकारी कार्य सम्पादन सुनिश्चित गर्ने खालको नीति नियम बनाउनु प्रशासनको मुख्य जिम्मेवारी हो।
- मानव संसाधन व्यवस्थापन (Human Resource Management): परोपकार प्रसुति तथा स्त्री रोग अस्पतालमा मानव संसाधन व्यवस्थापन गर्नु चुनौतीको विषय छ । नेपाल सरकारतर्फको दरबन्दी ६८ जनाको छ भने परोपकार प्रसृति तथा स्त्री रोग अस्पताल समितिका तर्फबाट ५६० जना कर्मचारीको स्थाई दरबन्दी संख्या स्वीकृत छ। जसमध्ये नेपाल सरकार तर्फ ७४% पदपूर्ति छ भने समिति तर्फ स्थाई पदपूर्ति २३% र ४५% करार पदपूर्ति साथै १४५ जना जनशक्ती दरबन्दीबाहेकका विभिन्न पदहरुमा करारमा कार्यरत रहेको अवस्था छ। बढदो सेवाग्राहीको चापको अनुपातमा सेवाप्रदायकको संख्या अपुग देखिन्छ। तथापि उपलब्ध जनशक्तिको अधिकतम उपयोग गर्ने विवेकपूर्ण तरिकाले परिचालन गर्ने मानव संसाधनको प्रभावकारिता बढाउन उचित तालिमको व्यवस्थापन, प्रोत्साहन तथा काम गर्ने वातावरण तयार गर्ने कार्य पनि प्रशासनको कार्यमा पर्दछ । प्रतिभा सुनिश्चित गर्ने संस्थाको निश्चित उद्देश्य प्राप्तिका लागि आवश्यक पर्ने मानव स्रोत परिचालन तालिम व्यवस्थापन तथा समयोचीत विकास गर्ने सम्पूर्ण जिम्मेवारी अस्पताल प्रशासनको हुन्छ।





३. स्वास्थ्य नीति नियमको परिपालन तथा कार्यन्वयन (Implementing policies that comply with healthcare law and regulations):

राज्यको स्वास्थ्य नीति नियम संस्थागत रुपमा लागू गर्ने, पालन गर्ने र वित्तीय जोखिम व्यवस्थापन गर्ने, नेपाल सरकार स्वास्थ्य तथा जनसत्त्या मन्त्रालयबाट जारी निर्देशन तथा आदेशको परिपालन गर्ने, संवैधानिक नीति नियम, स्वास्थ्य ऐन तथा नियम आर्थिक ऐन नियम, सामान्य प्रशासन नीति नियम, खरिद ऐन तथा नियम साथै अन्य सम्बन्धित नीति नियमको व्यवस्था अनुसार हुनेगरी अस्पताल सञ्चालन गर्ने कार्यमा अस्पताल प्रशासनको नै प्रमुख दायित्व रहन्छ।

४. आर्थिक व्यवस्थापन (Budgeting) :

अस्पताल सञ्चालनार्थ विभिन्न आर्थिक क्रियाकलापहरू, वित्तीय व्यवस्थापनमा आवश्यक पर्ने खर्चको अनुमान देखि लिएर स्नोतको सुनिश्चित तथा बाँडफाँड गर्ने, बजेट कार्यक्रम तयार गर्ने, लेखा राख्ने, लेखा परीक्षण गर्ने गराउने, अनुगमन तथा निरीक्षण गर्ने कार्य पिन आर्थिक प्रशासन अन्तर्गत पर्न आउँछ । अस्पताल सञ्चालन गर्न र गुणस्तरीय सेवा प्रवाह गर्नको लागि आवश्यक्ताको पिहचान गर्ने, आवश्यक पर्ने पुंजीगत स्नोत साधन जुटाउने, आवश्यक खरिद कार्य गर्ने, उपलब्ध स्नोत र साधनहरूबाट उच्चतम उपायोगीता दोहन गर्नुका साथै अपेक्षित परिणाम हासिल गर्नु पिन प्रशासन अन्तर्गत नै पर्न आउँछ।

प्र. बिरामीलाई सेवा दिने प्रणालीको व्यवस्थापन (Patient Care Management):

अस्पतालबाट सेवाग्राहीहरूलाई गेटबाट भित्र प्रवेश गर्दादेखि सेवा लिई डिस्चार्ज भएपश्चात पिन आवश्यकताको पदपूर्ति गर्ने प्रणालीको सन्तुलित व्यवस्थापन गर्नु प्रशासकको धर्म हो । सेवाग्राहीलाई नफर्काउने धारणालाई प्रसूती गृहले सदैव आत्मसाथ गर्दै आएको छ । प्रसूतीमा सम्बन्धित सेवा लिन आएका कुनैपिन बिरामी कुनैपिन कारणले सेवा निलई फर्कनु पर्दैन। अस्पतालमा रहने विभिन्न विभाग, युनिट, शाखा तथा हरेक तह तप्काका विभिन्न विशेषता भएका सेवाप्रदायक कर्मचारीहरू

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(चिकित्सक, नर्स, प्रशासनीक, पारामेडिकल, प्राविधिक तथा सहयोगी कर्मचारीहरू) बीच सामंजस्य र संयोजन मिलाई सहकार्य गर्नु गराउनुर यी सब कार्य गर्नलाई एउटा चुस्त दुरुस्त सेवा प्रणाली विकास गरेर अस्पतालको सारभूत उद्देश्य हासिल गर्न प्रशासनले अवश्य पनि अहम भूमिका खेल्दछ।

६. अन्य विविध कार्यहरु (Others):

परोपकार प्रसूती तथा स्त्रीरोग अस्पतालको आन्तरिक तथा बाह्य वातावरण अर्न्तगत भेल्नुपर्ने चुनौतीहरुबाट उत्पन्न हुने जोखिमको व्यवस्थापन गर्नु, गुनासो सुनवाई, आन्तरिक द्धन्द व्यवस्थापन, अस्पताल तथा अस्पतालका कर्मचारीहरुलाई प्रतीवादी बनाई दायर गरिएको मुद्दा मामिलामा प्रतिनिधित्व गर्नु, सूचना प्रवाह सम्बन्धी कार्य, सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्वसम्बन्धि कार्य तथा सरोकारवालाहरुसँग सामंजस्य मिलाउने कार्य पनि प्रशासन कै दायराभित्र पर्न आउँछ।

अत यस्ता महत्वपूर्ण भूमिकाहरू निर्वाह गरेर अस्पतालको सेवा प्रवाहलाई चलायमान गराउने संयन्त्र नै प्रशासन हो, प्रसूती गृह व्यवस्थापनमा प्रशासनले मेरुदण्डको भूमिका निभाएको छ।

डाक्टर तैाले के गरिस्...?



डा. सन्दिप कुमार शाह मेडिकल अफिसर

नरम छाला ती स-साना नशा, भिक्दा रगत मन रुन्छ, कसलाई सुनाउ यो मनको व्यथा। हेर्दा मन कटक्कै खान्छ, तर के गर्नु? ममाथि नै छ तिनको आशा॥

> सिस्टरले भन्छिन् समय सिकयो जानुस् अब । ती आमाले आँखा रसाउँदै सोध्छिन् भन्नुस् न, मेरो नानीसँग फेरी भेट्न सक्छु कबा।

अपरेसन को पीडा, पेट चिराईको दुःख सह्दै आउँछिन् बच्चाकी आमा। भन्छिन् "डाक्टर साब परैबाट एकचोटि नियाल्न दिनुस् न" म नै हो ती नानीको आमा।।

> भेन्टिलेटरमा संघर्ष गर्दै जीवनका लागि गुन्जिने ति आवाज । २४ घन्टा ड्युटी गरेको डाक्टर म, उपचार त गर्नैपर्छ, किनकी यही हो मेरो काजा।

भोक निन्द्रा सहेर उपचार गर्दै गर्दा पनि कहिलेकाही आउँछन् ती कठोर शब्द डाक्टर तैले के गरिस् ?

मनको उदासी आँखामा आँसु लुकाउँदै भन्नुपर्छ कोसिश गर्दागर्दै हार पनि खाईदो रहेछ, देवता होइन म पनि हुँ कोहि इन्सानकै वारिसा।



Current Status of Nurses Working at PMWH



Dr. Rina Shrestha Senior Hospital Nursing Administrator

Nursing profession is a healthcare discipline. This profession is the heart of healthcare delivery worldwide, encompassing a diverse range of roles and responsibilities that are essential to patient care, health promotion, and disease prevention. Nurses are integral members of multidisciplinary healthcare teams, working collaboratively with physicians, therapists, and other healthcare professionals to provide holistic and compassionate care to individuals across the lifespan.

Nursing profession encompasses autonomous and collaborative care of individuals of all ages, families, groups and communities, sick or well and in all settings. It includes the promotion of health, the prevention of illness and the care of ill, disabled and dying people.

Nurses are back bone of services. Paropakar Maternity

and Women's Hospital, also known as Prasuti Griha (प्रस्ति गृह), is the first maternity hospital of Nepal. It is located on Thapathali, Kathmandu. The hospital was established on 10th bhadra 2016 on popular day of Krishna Janmashtami and has 489 beds. Above 20,000 women deliver their babies in this hospital annually. Nursing staffs at Paropakar Maternity and Women's Hospital are broadly divided into two categories: one allocated from Nepal Government and the other from Paropakar Maternity and Women's Hospital development committee. There are just 27 sanction post from Nepal government, however 19 nursing staffs are working currently. Rest of all 201 nursing staffs from Hospital's development committee. Among PMWH development committee only 18 nursing staffs are permanent. Altogether, total of 220 nursing staff working in this hospital now.

S.N.	Post	Level	Nepal Government		
3.11.			Sanctioned Posts	Occupied Posts	
1.	Senior /Hospital Nursing Administrator	9 th /10 th	1	1	
2.	Nursing Officer	$7^{ m th}$	1	1	
3.	Staff Nurse/Senior staff nurse	5 ^{th/6th}	20	14	
4.	ANM	4 th	5	3	
Total			27	19	

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			PMWH Development Committee				
	Post	Level	Posts	Occupied Posts			
S. N.			Sanctioned Posts	Permanent	Contract	Daily/ Monthly Wages	Total
1	Chief nursing administrtor/Matron	11 th	1	-	-	-	
2	Hospital nursing administrator/ Senior Hospital nursing administrtor	9 th /10 th	3	-	-	-	-
3	Nursing officer/ Senior Nursing officer	$7^{\mathrm{th}}/8^{\mathrm{th}}$	8	2	-	-	2
4	Staff Nurse/Senior Staff Nurse	5 th /6 th /7 th	85	16	69	-	85
5	Staff nurse	5 th	48	-	48	-	48
6.	Staff nurse	5 th	-	-	46		53
6.	Nursing instructor	$7^{ m th}$		-	11		11
7.	ANM	4 th	1	-	2	-	2
	Total		98	18	179		201

Nursing administrators are focused on capacity building of nursing staff in the hospital. Along with this to ensure evidence-based practice, regular research. Staff nurses & ANM activities are planned and implemented in inpatient as well as the outpatient units of hospital are managed and coordinated by dedicated nursing incharge.

Core Roles & Responsibilities

Nurses fulfill a wide array of responsibilities that vary depending on their specialization, setting, and level of experience. Some core responsibilities include:

- 1. Patient Care: Nurses are primarily responsible for providing direct care to patients, which includes assessing health conditions, administering medications, monitoring vital signs, dressing wounds, and assisting with activities of daily living.
- 2. Conduct normal delivery: Nurses are main role in this hospital is conduct normal vaginal delivery in birthing unit & labor room. In birthing room/ MNSC there are

- 10 beds, nurses have done all care without support by gynecologist.
- 2. Advocacy: Nurses serve as advocates for their patients, ensuring their voices are heard and their rights are respected. They advocate for safe and ethical care practices, informed decision-making, and access to appropriate healthcare services.
- 3. Education: Patient education is a significant aspect of nursing practice. Nurses educate patients and their families about health conditions, treatment plans, medication regimes, and self-care practices to promote health literacy and empower patients to manage their own health.
- 4. Coordination: Nurses play a crucial role in coordinating care among healthcare team members and across different healthcare settings. They communicate patient information, collaborate on care plans, and facilitate smooth transitions between hospital, home, and other care settings.



5. Health Promotion and Disease Prevention:
Beyond treating illness, nurses are involved in promoting health and preventing disease through education, screenings, vaccinations, and community outreach programs. They emphasize preventive care to reduce the incidence and impact of chronic diseases.

Specializations and Career Paths

Nursing offers numerous opportunities for specialization and career advancement. Some common specialties include:

1 Registered Nurse (RN): Nurses who provide direct patient care in various settings such as hospitals, clinics, and community health centers.

- 2. Specialized Registered Nurse: Nurses who have advanced education and training in specialized areas of practice (Women's Health, Pediatric, Psychiatric, Geriatric, Adult, Community Health, etc.).
- 3. Nurse Educator: Teaches and mentors nursing students in academic settings or provides continuing education for practicing nurses.
- 4. Nurse Administrator: Manages healthcare facilities, departments, or units, overseeing nursing staff, budgets, and operations.
- 5. Nurse Researcher: Conducts research studies to advance nursing knowledge and improve healthcare practice and outcomes.

Block	Floor	Ward	Total Bed	Nursing staffs	Remarks
	Ground floor	ER	18	10	
		OT (OBs)	3	16	
		LR	8	10	
		ANC	41	16	
		MNSC	12	11	
New Block	1st floor	MICU	10	9	
		NPOW	34	12	
		NICU	10	12	
	2nd floor	SCBU	24	11	
	2nd Hoor	KMCU	8	3	
		CLMC	-	8	
	Ground floor	Annex –I	19	6	
D Block		Annex -II	40	10	
D Block	1st floor	Cabin	41	10	
		IPC Room	-	1	
	1st floor	ANC OPD	10	3	
	2nd floor	GYN OPD	10	4	
E Block	3rd floor	Immunization	-	-	
		Pediatric OPD	-	-	
	4th Floor	GYN OT	4	7	
	1st floor	PNC A	52	10	
	2nd floor	PNC B	51	10	
F Block	3rd floor	GYN ward	38	10	
		CLMC	-	-	
	4th floor	GYN POW	27	9	

12



Capacity Building Programs

Pre-conference: Every day morning nursing incharge, supervisors are maintain pre-conference with Nursing administrator regarding human resources management, maintain ward, provide quality care of patient, maintain infection prevention & proper documentation etc.

CNE program: Nursing staffs are providing regular CNE program every Thursday. Each session includes around 30-35 participants.

Trainer: Most of the nursing incharge have role of trainer according to their expertise or competency.

Challenges and Opportunities

The nursing profession faces various challenges, including workforce shortages, high workload, burnout, and the need for continuous education and professional development. However, these challenges are met with opportunities for innovation, leadership, and advocacy within healthcare systems globally.

Conclusion:

Nurses of Paropakar Maternity & Women's hospital are pivotal in shaping the quality and safety of healthcare delivery including reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child, and adolescence health (RMNCAH). Their contributions extend beyond clinical care to include mother advocacy, policy development, research, and leadership. Nurses' roles are critical in addressing current and emerging health challenges, promoting health equity, and ensuring patient-centered care in increasingly complex healthcare environments.

In conclusion, nursing is a dynamic and vital profession that combines scientific knowledge, clinical expertise, compassion, and advocacy to improve health outcomes and enhance the well-being of individuals, families, and communities. As healthcare continues to evolve, nurses remain at the forefront, demonstrating resilience, dedication, and innovation in meeting the diverse needs of patients worldwide.

PAROPAKAR MATERNITY AND WOMEN'S HOSPITAL

Thapathali, Kathmandu

LET US ALL ENCOURAGE SAFE
HOSPITAL DELIVERY & AVOID
UNSAFE HOME DELIVERY





संज्ञमण रोकथाम तथा नियन्त्रण



डा.रिना श्रेष्ठ बरिष्ठ अस्पताल नर्सिङ प्रशासक

संक्रमण रोकथाम तथा नियन्त्रण गुणस्तरीय स्वास्थ्य सेवाको एक अभिन्न अङ्ग हो । संक्रमण रोकथामको मुख्य उद्धेश्य स्वास्थ्य सेवा दिने क्रममा विरामी, कुरुवा वा आगन्तुक र स्वास्थ्य सेवा दिने स्वास्थ्यकर्मीहरु (चिकित्सक, नर्स, स्वास्थ्य सहायकहरू), स्वास्थ्य संस्थाका व्यवस्थापनमा काम गर्ने र सहयोगी कर्मचारीहरू तथा स्वास्थ्य संस्थामा आउने अन्य व्यक्तिहरु र समुदायका व्यक्तिहरुलाई समेत संभावित संक्रमणबाट बचाउनु हो।

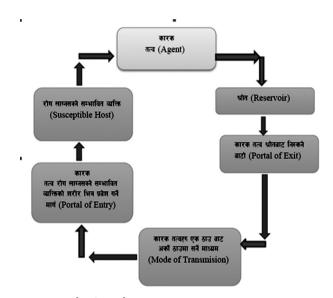
संक्रमण रोकथाम तथा नियन्त्रण उद्देश्य

संक्रमण रोकथाम र नियन्त्रण (IPC) को उद्धेश्य स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रदान गर्ने संस्था र समुदायमा संक्रमण फैलिनवाट रोक्न वा नियन्त्रण गर्नु तथा बिरामी, कुरुवा, स्वास्थकर्मी बिच हुनसक्ने स्वास्थ्य सेवा सम्बन्धित संक्रमणको जोखिमलाई न्यूनीकरण गर्नु हो।

रोगको संक्रमण चक्र (Disease Transmission Cycle)

रोगको संक्रमण चक्र, संक्रमण रोकथाम र नियन्त्रणका लागि आधारभूत कुरा हो । संक्रमण रोकथाम र नियन्त्रणका लागि बलियो अवधारणाहरू विकास गर्नको लागि रोगको संक्रमण चक्र बुझ्नु धेरै महत्वपूर्ण हुन्छ । संक्रमणका कारक तत्व एक श्रोतबाट अर्कोमा सर्न विभिन्न Parameters हरू पूरा गर्नुपर्दछ । संक्रमणका लागि कारक तत्वहरू श्रोतबाट विभिन्न माध्यमबाट बाहिर निस्कनु (Portal of Exit) पर्दछ । जस्तैः दिसा, पिसाब, खोकी, हाच्छिउ गर्दा, रगत, शरिरको अन्य श्रावहरू रोग लाग्न सक्ने सम्भावित व्यक्तिको शरीर भित्र प्रवेश गर्न उपयुक्त मार्ग मार्फत प्रवेश गर्दछ (Portal of Entry) यो क्रमलाई संक्रमण को चक्र को रूपमा उल्लेख गरिएको छ । यो चक्र कुनै पनि विन्दुमा अवरुद्ध गराइयो भयो भने संक्रमण फैलिन सक्दैन र नियन्त्रण हुन्छ ।

संक्रमण चक्रको आवश्यक चरणहरु तल दिईएको चित्रमा देखाईएको छः



संक्रमण सर्नसक्ने मार्गहरू (Modes of Transmission)

कारक तत्वहरु विभिन्न माध्ययमबाट सर्न सक्छन् र तिनीहरू मध्य केहिमा एक भन्दा वढी मार्गहरू प्रयोग गरि सर्ने क्षमता हुन्छ । यी सर्ने माध्यमहरुलाई विभिन्न तरिकाले वर्गिकरण गर्न सिकन्छ Center for Disease Control and Prevention(CDC) का अनुसार संक्रमण सर्नसक्ने मार्गहरुलाई निम्नानुसार वर्गिकरण गरिएको छ ।

प्रत्यक्ष तरिका (Direct)

प्रत्यक्ष सम्पर्कबाट (Direct Contact): एक जना व्यक्तिको छाला अर्को ब्यक्तिको छालासंग सम्पर्कमा आएमा, चुम्बन गरेमा वा यौन सम्पर्कको माध्यमबाट सर्ने संक्रमण यो वर्गिकरणमा पर्दछ । जस्तै: Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Hookworm आदि।

खोक्दा वा हाच्छिउँ गर्दा र किहले काही निजकै बसेर कुरा गर्दा निस्केका ऱ्याल, थुकका कणहरु वा छिटाहरु -Droplet Spread) मुख र नाक वा आँखाको माध्यमबाट एक व्यक्तिबाट



अर्को व्यक्तिमा सर्ने संक्रमण यो वर्गिकरण भित्र पर्दछ । जस्तैः COVID-19, Mumps, Meningococcal infection आदि।

अप्रत्यक्ष तरिका (Indirect)

कारक तत्वहरु, श्रोतवाट रोग लाग्नसक्ने सम्भावित व्यक्तिमा हावावाट, निर्जिव वस्तु वा जिवित प्राणि (जस्तैः किटपतंङ्ग) को माध्यमहरुवाट सर्ने संक्रमण यो वर्गिकरणमा पर्दछ।

हावाबाट (Airborne): बिरामी वा श्रोत ब्यक्तिले खोक्दा वा हाच्छिँउ गर्दा र कहिले काहि कुरा गर्दा निस्केका ऱ्याल, थुकका कण वा छिटाहरु, हावामा भएका धुलाका कणहरु (हावामा नै भुण्डिएर बसेका वा भुईमा रहेका) र यी सबै कारक तत्व हावाको माध्यमवाट रोग लाग्नसक्ने सम्भावित व्यक्तिमा सरेर हुने संक्रमण यो वर्गिकरणमा पर्दछ। जस्तै : Measles, TB, Chickenpox

सामान वा अन्य माध्यम (Vehicle Borne): खाना, पानी, रगत, रुमाल, तन्ना, ब्लेड आदिका माध्यमबाट कारक तत्वहरु श्रोतवाट रोग लाग्नसक्ने सम्भावित व्यक्तिमा सर्ने गर्दछन् । जस्तै : खाना, पानी बाट हैजा, Hepatitis A, रगतबाट Hepatitis B, C, HIV आदि ।

किटपतंङ्गहरु (Vector Borne) : किटपतंङ्गहरु (Mosquitoes, Fleas, and Tickक) ले कारक तत्वहरु बोकेर अर्को सम्भावित व्यक्तिलाइ संक्रमण सार्छन् जस्तै, लामखुटटेको टोकाइबाट औलो, डेंगू, कालाजार, स्क्रब टाईफस आदि।

स्तरीय सतर्कताहरु (Standard Precautions)

स्वास्थ्य संस्थामा सेवा र उपचारको लागि आउने सबै बिरामी. कुरुवा र स्वास्थ्यकमीहरुलाई संभावित संक्रमण हुनबाट बचाउन स्तरिय सतर्कताका उपायहरूको अवधारणाको विकास गरिएकाछन् । स्तरिय सर्तकताका उपायहरूको अवधारणा अनुसार स्वास्थ्य संस्थामा आउने सबै ब्यक्तिहरु (विरामी, कुरुवा, स्वास्थकर्मी) संक्रमित हुन सक्छन् भन्ने अवधारणा लिएर स्वास्थ्यकर्मीहरुले संक्रमण रोकथामका उपायहरू अपनाउने विधिलाइ स्तरिय सर्तकताका उपायहरु भनिन्छ । यी उपायहरु अति आवश्यक संऋमण रोकथामका आधारभुत उपायहरु हुन र यी उपायहरु सबैले अपनाउनु पर्दछ । यसको मुख्य उद्देश्य थाहा भएका तथा नभएका संऋमणका श्रोतहरुबाट (जस्तै श्वास प्रश्वासबाट निस्केका मसिना छिटा तथा कणहरु, दुषित बस्तूहरु, शरीरबाट निस्कने सबै प्रकारका श्राबहरु, रगत तथा प्रयोग गरेका सुंई र सिरिन्जहरु आदि) बाट संक्रमण हुनबाट बचाउनु हो। स्तरिय सर्तकताका उपायहरु भौतिक वा यान्त्रिक वा रसायनिक सुरक्षाका उपायहरु अपनाई संक्रमणको कारक तत्व, वातावरण र मानिसहरु बिच दुरी कायम गर्नको लागी

मद्दत पुऱ्याउनु हो। स्तरिय सतर्कताका उपायहरू अपनाउदा शुरुमा केहि बढी खर्च लाग्ने भएता पनि दीर्घकालिन अवधिमा यसले धेरै फाइदा दिन्छ।

स्तरीय सर्तकताहरु (Standard Precaution)

- १. हातको सरसफाइ (Hand Hygiene)
- २. व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षाका सामाग्रीहरूको प्रयोग (Use of Personal Protective Equipment)
- ३. श्वास प्रश्वासको स्वच्छता (Respiratory Hygiene and Cough Etiquette)
- ४. तीखो तथा धारिलो वस्तुबाट चोटपटकको रोकथाम (Prevention of Injuries from Sharps)
- ५. विरामीको उपचार ऋममा प्रयोग हुने उपकरणहरूको सुरिक्षत प्रयोग (Safe Handling of Patient Care Equipment)
- ६. वातावरणिय सरसफाई तथा संक्रमण निवारण (Environmental Cleaning and Disinfection)
- ७. स्वास्थ्यजन्य फोहर ब्यवस्थापन (Health care Waste Management)

स्वास्थ्य सेवा दिने ऋममा विरामी, कुरुवा वा आगन्तुक र स्वास्थ्य सेवा दिने स्वास्थ्यकर्मीहरु (चिकित्सक, नर्स, स्वास्थ्य सहायकहरू) स्वास्थ्य संस्थाका ब्यवस्थापनमा काम गर्ने र सहयोगी कर्मचारीहरू, तथा स्वास्थ्य संस्थामा आउने अन्य व्यक्तिहरु र समुदायका व्यक्तिहरुलाई समेत संभावित संऋमणबाट वचाउन IPC Committee का सदस्यहरू तथा अस्पताल प्रशासनद्वारा निम्न कार्यहरु? गर्ने योजना रहेको छ।

- संक्रमण रोकथाम तथा नियन्त्रण निर्देशिका (IPC Guidelines) तयार गर्न आवश्यक छ।
- अस्पतालमा कार्यरर्त कर्मचारीहरु चिकित्सक, नर्सिङ्ग, सरसफाइ र सम्पूर्ण कर्मचारीलाई संक्रमण रोकथाम तथा नियन्त्रण तालिम (IPC Tranning) दिन आवश्यक छ।
- Continious Professional Development (CPD)
 प्रोग्राममा संक्रमण रोकथाम तथा नियन्त्रण सम्बन्धि जानकारी दिन आवश्यक छ।
- नयाँ नियुक्ति गरिएका चिकित्सक, नर्सिङ्ग, सरसफाई तथा सम्पूर्ण कर्मचारीहरुलाई IPC Orientation दिन आवश्यक छ।



- बिरामी, कुरुवा तथा स्वास्थ्यकर्मीहरुलाई स्वास्थ्य सेवा संग संम्बन्धित संक्रमण (HAI) बाट जोगाउने स्तरीय सतर्कताहरु (Standard Precaution) को लागि प्रयोगात्मक अभ्यासहरु गराउन आवश्यक छ।
- संक्रमण रोकथाम तथा नियन्त्रण सम्बन्धि हातको सरसफाई तथा स्वास्थ्य जन्य संक्रमण के कस्ता हुन्छ भनि Surveillance गर्नु आवश्यक छ।
- संक्रमण रोकथाम तथा नियन्त्रण सम्बन्धि अनुसन्धान (Research) गर्नु आवश्यक छ।

सारांश

परोपकार प्रसूति तथा स्त्रीरोग अस्पतालमा संक्रमण रोकथाम तथा नियन्त्रणको लागि साथै यस संस्थामा सेवा लिने बिरामी कुरुवा, स्वास्थ्यकर्मीहरुलाई स्वास्थ्य सेवा संग सम्बन्धित संऋमण Hospital Acquired Infection (HAI) बाट जोगाउने भाबी योजनाहरु बनाउन आवश्यक छ । जसमा निरन्तर प्रिकया र अभ्यासहरु गराउनुपर्ने छ । साथै Surveillance प्रणालीलाई सुदृढ बनाउनका लागि Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) नर्सको नियुक्ति गरिएको छ । संऋमण रोकथाम तथा नियन्त्रणका मुख्य तत्वहरु परिभाषित गर्दै संऋमण रोकथाम तथा नियन्त्रण राष्ट्रिय निर्देशिका विकास गर्ने र स्वास्थ्य प्रबाह गर्ने सबै तहका लागि संऋमण रोकथाम तथा नियन्त्रण मापदण्डहरु स्थापना गर्ने भनि उल्लेख भएकोले जनस्वास्थ्य सेवा ऐन, २०७५ को दफा ६४ ले दिएको अधिकार प्रयोग गरि स्वास्थ्य तथा जनसंख्या मन्त्रालबाट संऋमण रोकथाम तथा नियन्त्रण राष्ट्रिय निर्देशिका, २०७९ निर्देशिका जारी गर्न लागेको छ ।



This is certify that Paropakar Maternity and Women's Hospital has been declared

Baby Friendly 1995



Unicef

Dr. Simin F. Irani International Assessor



नेपाल सरकार स्वास्थ्य तथा जनसंख्या मन्त्रालय



Dr. S. JayamInternational Assessor



Retinopathy of Prematurity (ROP)

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What is ROP?

Retinopathy of prematurity is an important cause of potentially avoidable childhood blindness worldwide, and its incidence is rising with provision of more neonatal intensive care units and improved survival of preterm units. It affects the sickest and the smallest babies. It encompasses a spectrum of pathologies from mild disease that resolves spontaneously, to severe disease which causes retinal detachment, finally causing permanent visual loss. Prevention of ROP requires a multidisciplinary approach beginning before the infant is born and continuing throughout childhood. Primary prevention through improved neonatal care, and secondary prevention through appropriate ROP screening of at risk infants with timely treatment of those with severe ROP can prevent nearly all cases of blindness. Thus, early recognition through screening is essential.

Risk Factors:

Key risk factors:	Suggested risk factors:
Low birthweight	Intraventicular
(less than 1-1.5 kg)	hemorrhage, respiratory
	distress syndrome, sepsis,
	blood transfusion and
	multiple births.
Early gestational	Prenatal steroid use,
age (less than 30-32	gestational age, duration
weeks)	of mechanical ventilation
	and respiratory distress
	syndrome- associated with
	development of ROP

High, unregulated	Bronchopulmonary
oxygen at birth,	dysplasias, the number
fluctuations in	of red blood cell
oxygenation-	transfused, intraventricular
Duration of	hemorrhage, and
oxygen therapy is a	periventricular
significant risk factor	leukomalacia- associated
for severe ROP.	with ROP progression.
Poor infection	Larger babies conceived
control	through artificial
	reproductive technology
Poor postnatal	
growth	

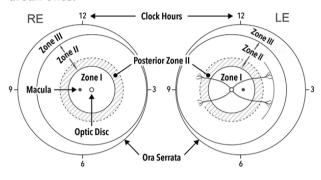
Incidence

ROP has been recognized as one of the leading causes of avoidable childhood blindness worldwide and is responsible for 60% of childhood blindness in the developing world. The incidence of ROP has been found to have almost doubled over the last twenty years. The incidence and distribution of ROP among different gestational ages and birth weights differ from country to country. The incidence of ROP from our neighboring countries such as India is reported to range from 38-47%, with 20% requiring treatment. The highest reported incidence was from babies weighing less than 1000 grams and babies born under 28 weeks of gestation. Studies done in Nepal have shown the incidence of ROP in 25-29 % of the preterm babies, with 3-5% requiring treatment in these studies. These were done in a smaller number of population and further studies are required to see the change in the pattern of incidence in our settings

66th Anniversary



with advancement in NICU facilities and with more babies surviving. It has been seen that the burden of ROP has shifted from developed countries to the developing nations and from rural hospitals to the urban ones.



Screening:

Who should be screened?

NVRS guideline

- 1. Gestational age < 34 weeks and birth weight < 2000 g.
- 2. Gestational age 34-36 week in children with unstable clinical course*.

*(Unstable clinical course includes: need of respiratory support, oxygen therapy for more than 6 h, sepsis, episodes of apnea and need of blood transfusion, exchange transfusion or unstable clinical course as determined by pediatrician)

When should the screening be done?

Babies meeting the screening criteria should be screened at 30 days of life.

Babies born <28 weeks and <1200g can be screened earlier at 20 days of life.

How to conduct the screening:

Babies can be screened in various clinical setting like in outpatient department, pediatric wards and neonatal intensive care unit. Pupil dilatation can be done using Tropicamide 0.5-1% and Phenylephrine 2.5%. One drop is applied two to three times every

10-15 minutes. Using indirect ophthalmoscope and 20D or 28D lenses, examination is carried out with the help of pediatric speculum under topical anesthesia. Portable fundus cameras designed for ROP screening can also be used. All findings should be clearly documented.

How is ROP screening being done at Paropakar Maternity and Women's Hospital?

We had an MOU between Paropakar Maternity and Women's Hospital and Nepal Eye Hospital Two years back. Twice a week a team of ophthalmologists from Nepal eye hospital, visit the NICU and provide a screening examination with the help of indirect ophthalmoscope as well as camera based units. Those requiring treatment are treated at NICU itself if the baby is too sick and small to be transferred to the eye hospital. Those who are stable are provided treatment at Nepal Eye Hospital, free of cost with the help of non-profit organization Ek Ek Paila foundation.

Those babies requiring screening and later follow up are properly counselled regarding the need for routine dilated fundus evaluation. Routine CMEs are carried out for awareness amongst the medical professionals at Paropakar Maternity and Women's Hospital and at Nepal Eye Hospital. Distribution of educational pamphlets and educational boards at different corners of hospital.

Treatment offered -

Laser indirect ophthalmoscope under monitored anesthesia care, Intra vitreal anti-VEGF injections, Surgery in advanced cases

What have we done so far?

We have provided screening to a total of 764 babies. Among them 372 were ROP positive, of whom 65 patients required treatment. All of them are treated with Laser surgery. 13 patients required both treatment -laser surgery and intra vitreal anti VEGF.

They are under regular follow up with us since then.

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Babies who received ROP treatment according to birth weight and gestational age:

Gestational Age (Weeks)	ROP Treated Number of Babies
26-27 Weeks	3
28-29 Weeks	16
30-31 Weeks	23
32-33 Weeks	18
34-35 Weeks	5
36-37 Weeks	2
Total	65

Birth Weight (gm)	ROP Treated Number of Babies
800-999 gm	2
1000-1199gm	16
1200-1399 gm	13
1400-1599 gm	16
1600-1799 gm	11
1800-1999 gm	3
2000-2199 gm	3
2200-2399 gm	1
Total	65

Follow up:

Babies with no evidence of ROP should be followed up every 1-2 week till complete vascularization of retina which is around 40-44 weeks. Those who require close monitoring or treatment can be examined as frequently as 2-3 times in a week according to ophthalmologist advice. Those undergoing treatment will require follow up till regression occurs. Long term follow up of all babies is required to look for long term sequelae and other seemingly unrelated visual disorders like high refractive disorder, strabismus, amblyopia, cataract, and glaucoma.

PAROPAKAR MATERNITY AND WOMEN'S HOSPITAL

Thapathali, Kathmandu

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Successful Management of an Extremely Premature Infant using Donor Human Milk

Dr. Shailendra Bir Karmacharya, Smriti Poudel

Abstract

We present a successful case of an extremely preterm male infant managed in neonatal department along with donor human milk, demonstrating favorable clinical progression and discharge without major morbidity.

Introduction

Extremely preterm infants, defined as those born before 28 weeks of gestation, are highly vulnerable to complications related to immaturity, particularly in respiratory and gastrointestinal systems. Globally, around 5-18% of all births, or an estimated 15 million births per year, are estimated to be born preterm (before 37 weeks of gestation),1 81.1% of them are in Asian and sub-Saharan African countries, 10.6% are in North America, and 6.2% are in Europe.2 Prematurity causes more than a million newborn deaths annually.3 In Nepal, it is reported that around 81,000 newborns are born preterm every year and nearly 15% of them are born below 32 weeks of gestation.4

Successful outcomes for extremely preterm newborns requires a series of packages of care that build on essential care for every newborn comprising support for immediate and exclusive breastfeeding, thermal care with scaled up extra care for small babies, including Kangaroo Mother Care, case management of newborns with signs of infection, safe oxygen management and supportive care for those with respiratory complications, and are especially dependent on competent management from medical team and nursing staffs.5

Appropriate nutritional support plays a vital role in improving survival and neurodevelopmental outcomes in these neonates.6 Donor human milk has become an essential bridge for feeding when maternal milk is unavailable, especially in very low birth weight (VLBW) neonates. 7,8 It provides immunological and nutritional advantages over formula, especially in reducing the risk of necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC) and feeding intolerance.9 Human milk (HM) offers numerous benefits to infants, providing essential nutrients and bioactive components crucial for optimal growth and development10. Additionally, HM contains antibodies, enzymes, and growth factors that enhance immune function, and protect against infections. HM contains over 200 different human milk oligosaccharides (HMOs) that enhance the gastrointestinal barrier and generate healthy gut microbiota rich in bifidobacterium colonization, which protects against infection.7,11

Case

A male infant, baby of Mrs. Upreti, was born on 2082/06/01 at a gestational age of 26 weeks and 5 days via cesarean section (LSCS). The delivery was indicated due to prolonged preterm premature rupture of membranes (PPROM) for two days and Grade III placenta previa. The infant's birth weight was 1240 grams, classifying him as very low birth weight (VLBW). He was admitted to the Department of Neonatology immediately after birth with the diagnosis of respiratory distress (RD), extreme prematurity (EPT), and VLBW. The newborn was in managed in NICU for 37 days under ventilator then CPAP and gradually to nasal prong.

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Enteral feeding was delayed due to clinical instability. The first feeding was initiated on fourth day of life (DOL). However, the infant was nil per oral until 7 DOL due to intolerance. Feeding was restarted on DOL 8, but again held on 10 DOL. Nutritional support was resumed on 17 DOL using pasteurized donor human milk, given the unavailability of maternal milk and the need for a safe, immunologically appropriate option for such a premature neonate.

The infant showed gradual clinical improvement thus, on 37 DOL, he was transitioned to Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC), indicating thermoregulatory stability and weight gain. After a total NICU and KMC stay of 49 days, infant was transferred to post natal ward and discharged on 51 DOL in stable condition, tolerating full enteral feeds, and with satisfactory weight gain and physiological parameters.

Infant was brought for follow up at 2 months of life. The infant weighed 1540 gm and was clinically well.

Discussion

Feeding extremely preterm and VLBW infants presents significant challenges due to gastrointestinal immaturity and increased susceptibility to infections. Early enteral feeding, preferably with human milk, is crucial in promoting gut maturation and reducing complications such as NEC. In our case, due to delayed feeding tolerance and maternal

milk unavailability, pasteurized donor human milk was utilized, which facilitated safe nutritional advancement without complications.

Multiple episodes of feeding intolerance required cautious feeding advancement. The prolonged NPO status (DOL 7–8, and again DOL 10–17) is not uncommon in such fragile neonates. Despite this, the use of donor milk provided a protective effect, possibly contributing to the absence of NEC or lateonset sepsis during the NICU stay.

The transition to KMC on DOL 37 aligns with evidence supporting skin-to-skin care for improving physiological outcomes, bonding, and feeding efficiency. The discharge on 51 DOL, after 49 days in neonatal care, reflects successful multidisciplinary management, including respiratory support, infection control, and nutritional planning centered on the use of donor milk.

Conclusion

This case highlights the importance and efficacy of donor human milk in the care of extremely preterm and VLBW infants with feeding intolerance. In resource-limited settings, where preterm births are common and maternal milk may not always be available, donor milk can play a life-saving role. Establishing human milk banks and promoting their integration into neonatal care protocols can significantly improve outcomes for vulnerable neonates.





Reflection on Fellowship in Midwifery Program



Nani Maiya Kaway Senior Hospital Nursing Officer Currently undertaking Fellowship in Midwifery

Introduction

Fellowship in Midwifery program has started in Nepal for the very first time by National Academy of Medical Sciences (NAMS), Bir Hospital in December, 2024. I got an opportunity to enroll in this fellowship program as an only one candidate after appearing the entrance examination held by NAMS.

The main aim of the program is to cultivate proficient and skilled human resources in the area of Midwifery and to up skill educators who teach midwifery, so they have the required knowledge and skills to produce midwifery students of the national and international standards.

Objectives of the Program

These objectives collectively aim to equip midwifery fellows with the necessary skills, knowledge, and attitudes to excel in their profession and contribute positively to maternal and newborn healthcare.

- 1. To demonstrate expert underpinning knowledge to be empowered to practice effectively within the scope and boundaries of midwifery practice
- 2. To cultivate advanced clinical skills: Enhancing the participants' clinical competence, appropriate ethical and professional behaviours, critical thinking and reflective practice
- 3. To instill ethical standards: Upholding high ethical standards and professionalism in all aspects of midwifery practice.

- 4. To promote evidence-based practices: Instilling a commitment to utilizing the latest research and evidence in midwifery to enhance the quality of care provided.
- 5. To ensure cultural competence: Promoting an understanding and appreciation of diverse cultural practices to provide inclusive and culturally sensitive midwifery care.

The main clinical practice area is Paropakar Maternity and Women's Hospital. Beside that Kathmandu University School of Medical Sciences, Dhulikhel Hospital, International exposure visit as per the curriculum.

During my fellowship program, I got an opportunity to visit the **Fernandez hospital at Hyderabad, India** where I got the following learning opportunities as listed below:

- Midwife led OP clinic- antenatal booking consultation
- ANC childbirth education classes
- Midwifery model of care throughout the antenatal, labour childbirth and postpartum care by dedicated team of Midwives
- Involvement of husband from antenatal to birth including opportunity for cord cutting
- Follow the hospital protocol by all health care team member and shared decision making
- Excellent Inter-professional collaboration, respect each other's job
- Attended Critical Risk Management (CRM) class



- Visit to Human Milk Bank, NICU and KMC
- Attended class on Acupressure during pregnancy by Doula
- Non Pharmacological pain management during labour
- Hydrotherapy for pain management (adjustment of water temperature during the therapy, dim light in the room, perilight will be used if needed)
- Aroma Therapy: lavender oil
- Music Therapy: positive affirmation
- Exercises: Spinning babies exercise for breech presentation
- For term pregnant woman
 - Cat and camel exercises
 - Butterfly stretches
 - Hip rotation
 - Squatting
 - Breathing technique
 - Exercise using birthing ball and peanut ball
 - Rebozo exercise
 - Massage
 - Hand massage
 - Foot massage
 - Reliving back pain- Counter pressure, double hip squeeze
 - Rolling pressure
 - Perineal massage to prevent perineal tear

- Laughing Gas for pain management
- Labor analgesia on demand of the woman
- Induction of labor with Foleys catheter
- Continuous fetal monitoring by NST during induction labor with Oxytocin and Use of syringe pump to regulate oxytocin drip.
- Labor monitoring and different position during hydrotherapy
- Vaginal birth in left lateral position with use of peanut ball
- Immediate Newborn care by neonatal nurse and pediatrician (Footprint of Baby)
- Electronic medical record system for Antenatal and Intranatal care- complete information in software with unique MR number
- Birthing room decorated in warm colors with different message to promote positive birth experience
- Communication skills with women and their companion in MW OP and MLU/LR:
- Soft spoken, empathetic communication
- Always start communication with selfintroduction and calling the woman by her name
- No use of mobile phone while providing care to the women
- Always ask the woman and her companion if they have any concerns and queries
- Excellent explanation with rational.





Left Behind, But Not Alone: The NICU Journey of a Survivor

Dr Shraddha Shrestha; Prof Dr Kalpana Upadhyay Subedi and team Paropakar Maternity and Women's Hospital, Department of NICU

Neonatal abandonment is a rare yet distressing issue, particularly when it occurs in a hospital setting.



The "left behind" newborn mav be very sick or medically stable yet unable to be discharged due to social and legal complexities. developing countries like ours, such cases may be linked to poverty, stigma, or lack of family support. This

report presents a case of premature newborn who was left behind in the NICU after birth.

An 18-year-old girl became pregnant following sexual assault. At 28 weeks of gestation, her parents discovered the pregnancy and brought her to the hospital seeking a termination. However, the baby was born alive, with the birth weight of 1145 grams, did not cry immediately after birth, APGAR score (1/10, 3/10), received bag and mask ventilation immediately, after which baby started breathing however had labored] breathing and other signs of respiratory distress.

The guardians expressed that they did not wish for the baby to receive further care and declined consent for continued medical management. Nevertheless, as the newborn showed signs of life, the neonatal team proceeded with neonatal intensive care. The baby was admitted to the NICU because of prematurity, Very Low Birth Weight with Perinatal asphyxia and respiratory distress syndrome [VLBW/PA with RDS], where a comprehensive care was provided by the neonatology unit.

During the NICU stay baby was kept under non-invasive ventilator support then to CPAP and oxygen was gradually weaned to nasal prongs with minimal oxygen requirement, and eventually to room air. Enteral feeding was started with donor human milk. However, the infant later developed features of necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC), a life threatening gastrointestinal emergency which was managed conservatively. The baby also experienced multiple complications related to prematurity, each of which was addressed with appropriate care. On the 15th day of life, the infant was transferred to the Special Care Baby Unit (SCBU) for continued monitoring and support.

Over the following weeks, despite several setbacks, the baby responded well to medical treatment and gradually stabilized, achieving a weight gain up to 1,445 grams.

Unfortunately, on the 78th day of life, the baby again developed abdominal distension and feed intolerance. Pediatric surgical consultation was sought, and intestinal obstruction was suspected. As our hospital lacks an in-house pediatric surgeon, the baby was referred to the teaching hospital for further surgical management on the 80th day of life. We remain hopeful that this tiny fighter will overcome this challenge as well.



Conclusion:

This case report highlights the complex ethical, medical, and social challenges involved in the care of neonates born under traumatic and unwanted circumstances. Despite the initial refusal of consent for continued care, the presence of signs of life necessitated the neonatology unit to take a thoughtful decision to act in the best interest of the newborn, in

accordance with professional and legal obligations. The infant, born at the edge of viability, survived with intensive neonatal support and overcame multiple complications of extreme prematurity. It also draws attention to the critical need for multidisciplinary services including in-house pediatric surgical support—in centers managing high-risk newborns, to ensure timely and comprehensive care.

एनआईसीयू - सानो जीवनको ठूलो संघर्ष



डा. पुष्पेश राज ठाकुर मेडिकल अफिसर

सानो मुटु, सासको लय, जीवनको आरम्भ, युद्धजस्तै भय। एनआईसीयू भित्र सुतिरहेको, नवजात शिशु, ज्यानसँग लडिरहेको।

सिसाको झ्यालिभत्र गिहरो मौन, जहाँ बचाउने संघर्ष हुन्छ अनिगन्ती कोण। नर्सको स्नेह, डाक्टरको ज्ञान, मिलेर लेखिन्छ नयाँ जीवनको गाथा बिहान।

छैन यो केवल कोठा सानो, यो त हो आशाको बगैंचा महान। जहाँ जिन्मन्छ दृढता, माया र चमत्कार, एनआईसीयू – जीवनको साँचो उपहार। मासुम अनुहारमा नली जडिएको, सपनाको मुस्कान अभै बनिरहेको। धड्कनको संगतमा अलिअलि आश, आमाको आँखा भिजेको, हरेक साँभ

टिक-टिक गर्दै यन्त्र बोल्छ, "बाँच्नुपर्छ यो सानो प्राणले" भन्छ। परिवारको प्रार्थना, आशाको धुन, बन्छ सशक्त भविष्यको जून।



डाउन सिन्ड्रोम के हो, कसरी गर्ने पहिचान?



डा. अश्वनी कुमार गुप्ता

डाउन सिन्ड्रोम एक अतिरिक्त संख्या २१ क्रोमोजोमको परिणाम हो। अतिरिक्त आनुवंशिक सामग्रीले विशेषत परिवर्तनहरू निम्त्याउँछ। यो अवस्था ५०० जन्ममा लगभग एकमा हुन्छ। यो गर्भावस्थाको प्रारम्भमा बढी सामान्य हुन्छ, लगभग ३५० मध्ये १ गर्भपतन पहिलो त्रैमासिकको अन्त्यमा हुन्छ, तर यीमध्ये केही भ्रूणहरू जन्मनुअधि नै मर्छन्।

डाउन सिन्ड्रोम भएका धेरैजसो व्यक्तिहरूमा हल्कादेखि मध्यमसम्मको बौद्धिक असक्षमता हुन्छ। जसको अर्थ व्यक्तिले प्रायः आफ्नै कामहरू गर्न सक्छ; तथापि, धेरैलाई आफ्नो जीवनभर पर्यवेक्षण चाहिन्छ । डाउन सिन्ड्रोम भएका मानिसहरूको अनुहारका विशेषताहरू हुन्छन्, जसको अर्थ तिनीहरूको अनुहारका विशेषताहरू प्रायः डाउन सिन्ड्रोम भएका मानिसहरूसँग मिल्दोजुल्दो हुन्छन् तर डाउन सिन्ड्रोम भएका मानिसहरूभन्दा अलि फरक हुन्छन् । डाउन सिन्ड्रोम भएका मानिसहरूमा सामान्यतया जन्मजात दोषहरू हुन्छन्, जस्तै हृदय वा आन्द्राका समस्याहरू । अन्य चिकित्सा समस्याहरू, जस्तै मिर्गी, ल्युकेमिया, थाइरोइडमा समस्याहरू, र अल्जाइमर रोग पिन विकास गर्न सक्छा डाउन सिन्ड्रोम भएका व्यक्तिको औसत आयु लगभग ५० देखि ६० वर्ष हुन्छ।

कस्तो गर्भवती व्यक्तिको बच्चालाई डाउन सिन्ड्रोम हुन सक्छ?

जुनसुकै उमेरको गर्भवती व्यक्तिलाई डाउन सिन्ड्रोम भएको बच्चा हुनसक्छ, तर उमेर बढ्दै जाँदा यो सम्भावना बढ्दै जान्छ । डाउन सिन्ड्रोम सामान्यतया परिवारमा लाग्दैन, तर यदि तपाईं वा तपाईंको साभ्नेदारलाई डाउन सिन्ड्रोम भएको परिवारको सदस्य छ भने गर्वावास्थामा आफ्नो डाक्टरलाई सूचित गर्नुपर्छ।

डाउन सिन्ड्रोमको लागि प्रसवपूर्व स्त्रितिङ परीक्षणले के जानकारी प्रदान गर्छ?

स्क्रिनिङ परीक्षणले तपाईंलाई निश्चित चिकित्सा अवस्था भएको बच्चा जन्माउने सम्भावना बताउने छ। डाउन सिन्ड्रोमको

लागि स्क्रिनिङ परीक्षणहरूले निश्चित रूपमा भन्न सक्दैन कि बच्चालाई वास्तवमा डाउन सिन्डोम छ कि छैन; बरु बच्चामा यो अवस्था हुने सम्भावना कम वा उच्च छ कि छैन भनेर उनीहरूले बताउन सक्छन्। तुलनात्मक रूपमा, बच्चालाई डाउन सिन्डोम छ कि छैन भनेर परीक्षणले निश्चित रूपमा बताउन सक्छ। यी परीक्षणहरूले गर्भावस्था केही अन्य अवस्थाहरु को लागि बढ़ी जोखिममा छ कि भनेर पनि बताउन सक्छ। यीमध्ये केही अवस्थाहरू ट्राइसोमी १८ र ट्राइसोमी १३ हुन्। यी विकारहरू डाउन सिन्डोम भन्दा बढी जीवन-कष्टपूर्ण हुन्छन्। स्क्रिनिङ परीक्षणहरू केवल आमाबाट रगतको नमूना र सम्भवतः अल्ट्रासाउन्ड चाहिन्छ, त्यसैले गर्भावस्था गुमाउने जोखिममा कुनै वृद्धि हुँदैन। डाउन सिन्डोम र अन्य ऋोमोजोम समस्याहरूको लागि निदान परीक्षणहरू गर्भाशय वा प्लेसेन्टामा सुई हाल्नु र केही तरल पदार्थ वा तन्तु निकाल्नु आवश्यक हुन्छ। गर्भावस्था गुमाउने जोखिममा सानो वृद्धि हुन्छ। कोरियोनिक भिलस नमूनाको लागि लगभग १/२०० र अम्निवसेन्टेसिसको लागि १/३०० देखि १/६००)।

डाउन सिन्ड्रोमको लागि प्रसवपूर्व स्क्रिनिङ परीक्षण गर्ने निर्णय आफ्नो इच्छा र विश्वासमा निर्भर गर्दछ। पोजेटिभ स्क्रिनिङ परीक्षण भएका केही जोडीहरूले पुष्टिकरण निदान परीक्षण नगर्ने निर्णय गर्छन्। अरूले डाउन सिन्ड्रोम पत्ता लाग्दा पनि गर्भधारण जारी राख्ने निर्णय गर्छन्। बच्चा जन्मेपछि रगत परीक्षण गरेर पनि परीक्षण गर्न सिकन्छ।

डाउन सिन्ड्रोमको लागि स्त्रिनिङ टेस्ट कसलाई दिइन्छ?

अमेरिकन कलेज अफ ओब्स्टेट्रिशियन्स एन्ड गाईनोकोलोजिस्टले सबै गर्भवती व्यक्तिहरूलाई, उमेरका, गर्भावस्थाको २० हप्ता अघि डाउन सिन्ड्रोमको लागि स्क्रिनिङ परीक्षण गर्ने अवसर प्रदान गर्न सिफारिस गर्दछ। डाउन सिन्ड्रोमको लागि स्क्रिनिङ परीक्षण स्वैच्छिक हो। यसको मतलब यी परीक्षणहरू गराउने वा



नगर्ने यो क्लाइन्टको छनौट हो।

डाउन सिन्ड्रोमको लागि स्क्रिनिङको बारेमा केही सामान्य मिथकहरू

गर्भवती व्यक्तिहरूले स्क्रिनिङ गर्ने वा नगर्ने निर्णय गर्ने केही कारणहरू गलत जानकारीमा आधारित हुन्छन्, जस्तैः

मिथक - मेरो बच्चालाई डाउन सिन्ड्रोम हुने छैन किनभने म जवान छु, म स्वस्थ छु, र मेरो स्वस्थ जीवनशैली छ।

तथ्य - जुनसुकै उमेरको गर्भवती व्यक्तिले उमेर, स्वास्थ्य र स्वस्थ व्यवहारलाई ध्यान निंदई डाउन सिन्ड्रोम भएको बच्चा जन्माउन सक्छ।

मिथक - मेरो बच्चालाई डाउन सिन्ड्रोम हुने छैन किनभने म रक्सी वा धुम्रपान गर्दिन वा अवैध लागूपदार्थको दुरुपयोग गर्दिन।

तथ्य - गर्भावस्थाको समयमा रक्सी, सुर्ती, वा अवैध लागूपदार्थबाट टाढा रहनु तपाईं र तपाईंको बच्चाको स्वास्थ्यको लागि धेरै महत्त्वपूर्ण छ। यद्यपि, यसले तपाईंको बच्चालाई डाउन सिन्डोम हुने सम्भावनालाई परिवर्तन गर्दैन।

मिथक - मेरो बच्चालाई डाउन सिन्ड्रोम हुनेछैन किनभने मेरो परिवारमा वा बच्चाको परिवारका बाबुलाई डाउन सिन्ड्रोम छैन।

तथ्य - डाउन सिन्ड्रोम सामान्यतया परिवारमा चल्दैन। डाउन सिन्ड्रोम भएको परिवारमा अरू कोही नभए पनि बच्चा प्रभावित हुन सक्छ। यदि डाउन सिन्ड्रोमको पारिवारिक इतिहास छ भने, आफ्नो डाक्टरसँग कुरा गर्नुपर्छ। यदि तपाईंको इतिहासले डाउन सिन्ड्रोम भएको बच्चा जन्माउने जोखिम बढाउँछ भने तिनीहरूले छलफल गर्न सक्छन्।

मिथक - डाउन सिन्ड्रोम पत्ता लागेको खण्डमा म गर्भावस्था समाप्त गर्छु भन्ने थाहा नभएसम्म मैले डाउन सिन्ड्रोमको जाँच गराउनु हुँदैन।

तथ्य - आफ्नो गर्भावस्था समाप्त नगर्ने धेरै व्यक्तिहरूले स्क्रीनिंग गर्ने छनौट गर्छन्। यी व्यक्तिहरू प्रसव र नवजात शिशुको हेरचाहको लागि योजना बनाउनको लागि जन्म भन्दा पहिले आफ्नो गर्भमा रहेको बच्चाको स्वास्थ्यको बारेमा जानकारी चाहन्छन। मिथक - मेरो साथीले मलाई भन्नुभयो कि यदि मेरो स्क्रिनिङ टेस्ट "पोजिटिभ" आउनेछ किनभने धेरै जसो व्यक्तिहरूको परीक्षणको अन्त्य "पोजिटिभ" हुन्छ।

तथ्य - स्क्रिनिङ परीक्षण गर्ने अधिकांश मानिसहरूको "नकारात्मक" नितजा आउनेछ, यसको मतलब बच्चामा डाउन सिन्डोम हुने जोखिम कम हुन्छ।

के डाउन सिन्डोम स्त्रिनिङ परीक्षणहरू उपलब्ध छन?

धेरै फरक स्क्रीनिङ परीक्षणहरू उपलब्ध छन्। केही महत्त्वपूर्ण विचारहरू समावेश छनः

डाउन सिन्ड्रोमका लागि चार आधारभूत प्रकारका स्क्रिनिङ परीक्षणहरू छन्। यीमध्ये केही परीक्षणहरू गर्भावस्थाको प्रारम्भमा गर्न आवश्यक छ, जबिक एउटा गर्भावस्थाको १५ देखि १८ हप्तासम्म (लगभग चार महिनामा) गरिँदैन।

- पिहलो त्रैमासिक सीरम स्क्रीनिङ सामान्यतया ११ देखि
 १३ हप्ता गर्भावस्था मा गरिन्छ। यसमा रगतको परीक्षण
 र विकासशील बच्चाको अल्ट्रासाउन्ड समावेश गर्दछ।
- दोम्रोत्राइमेस्टर सीरम स्क्रीनिङ सामान्यतया गर्भावस्थाको १५ देखि १८ हप्तामा गरिन्छ। परीक्षणलाई रगतको नमूना मात्र चाहिन्छ।
- एकीकृत सीरम स्क्रिनिङले पहिलो र दोम्नो त्रैमासिकमा गरिएका परीक्षणहरूको नितजालाई संयोजन गर्छ। यी परीक्षणहरूमा रगतका दुई नमूनाहरू समावेश हुन्छन् र प्रायः विकासशील बच्चाको अल्ट्रासाउन्ड समावेश हुन्छन्। दोम्नो त्रैमासिकमा परिणामहरू उपलब्ध छन्।
- सबैभन्दा नयाँ स्क्रिनिङ विधि महिलाको रगतमा भ्रूणको डिएनएको मापन हो। यो परीक्षण गर्भावस्थाको १० वा ११ हप्तामा सुरु गर्न सिकन्छ। यो परीक्षणलाई रगतको नमूना चाहिन्छ। यसले केही बिरामीहरू (१ देखि ५ प्रतिशत) को लागि परिणाम प्रदान गर्न सक्दैन।





Cesarean Scar Ectopic Pregnancy: A Case Report



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Introduction

Cesarean scar ectopic pregnancy (CSEP) is defined as a gestational sac that implants into the defect in the myometrium at the hysterotomy site from a previous cesarean delivery [1]. As the suspicion is low, the diagnosis may be delayed or misinterpreted, leading to treatment strategies that might end up in uterine rupture or hysterectomy [2]. Transvaginal ultrasound is a primary imaging modality to diagnose CSEP with sensitivity of 86.4% [5]. Treatment may be ranging from conservative to medical or surgery. We present a case report of successful surgical management after initial diagnostic dilemma. A typical case of scar pregnancy can be easily misdiagnosed due to lack of awareness and a poor index of suspicion.

CASE REPORT

A 29-year-old female, G3P2L2 at -? Weeks of gestation presented with incomplete abortion with previous two Lower Segment Cesarean Section. She had no any significant medical history; her surgical history was previous two cesarean deliveries at 8 and 1 year ago respectively. At 6+5 weeks of gestation, she had medical abortion followed by evacuation of uterus with heavy bleeding followed by balloon tamponade insertion and blood transfusion. She was discharged with diagnosis of complete abortion with anterior wall myoma. Followed by that she had intermittent per vaginal bleeding for 1 and half month. She was referred to Kathmandu where investigation was done as beta hCG: 238 mIU/ml, ultrasonography: A heteroechoic solid lesion 63×57×58 mm noted

in the anterior myometrium at the lower uterine body in cervical region likely a uterine fibroid D/D Blood clots. All the blood investigations were within normal limits including Hb: 12 gm/dl. Her MRI: Enlarged uterus (10.4×6.8 cm) with normal outline. Approximately $7.4 \times 6.7 \times 6.4$ cm T1 low and T2 heterogenous signal intensity area is seen in lower uterine cavity which is seen to be in continuity with the endometrial lining. Likely retained product of conception (considering H/O termination of pregnancy). Then she was referred to our hospital and investigations were done as bHCG: 105 IU/L, Ultrasonography: Large heterogeneous lesion in lower uterine segment- D/D Retained product of conception of 71×62×66mm., Thinking incomplete abortion, manual vacuum aspiration was done and minimal tissues were evacuated, its histopathology report came as product of conception. As treatment was unsatisfactory, re-reporting of MRI was done, report came as Bulky uterus ($12.7 \times 4.8 \times 4$ cm). Large heterogeneously enhancing T2 heterogenous high signal intensity lesion with areas of hemorrhage within and predominant non-enhancing component within in anterior lower uterine body. This lesion shows subserosal extension as well as sub mucosal extension. Associated uterine contour distortion or uterine cavity distortion seen along this lesion. D/D Chronic scar ectopic pregnancy After discussion with the patient regarding her imaging findings, potential complications of cesarean scar ectopic pregnancy and reproductive goals, we planned for exploratory laparotomy and the patient stated that she desired permanent sterilization along with the surgery.





FIGURE 1



FIGURE 3

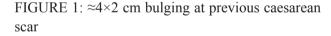


FIGURE 2: Resection of the cesarean scar ectopic and removed the pregnancy tissue from the scar site.

FIGURE 3: Cesarean Scar Ectopic Mass

FIGURE 4: Histopathology of cesarean ectopic tissue

Exploratory laparotomy was done. Intra operative approximately 4×2 cm bulging at previous caesarean scar (FIG 1), ruptured left ovarian cyst $\approx3\times3$ cm noted. Resections of the cesarean scar ectopic done and removed the pregnancy tissue from the scar site (FIG 2), sutured the scar site with bilateral salpingectomy with left cystectomy with left ovarian reconstruction was done. Her histopathology reports came as Scar site (biopsy): product of conception (FIG 4) and left ovary cystectomy: histologically unremarkable.



FIGURE 2

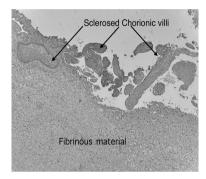


FIGURE 4

DISCUSSION

Overall CSEP are rare occurring in approximately 1 in every 1800 to 2216 pregnancy accounting 0.15% of all pregnancies, which could be potential viable pregnancies or miscarriages into the scar. [3] Though rare, CSEP has also increased in parallel with increase in cesarean rates. The diagnosis of CSEP is challenging as patient presentations vary considerably, with one third of patients remaining asymptomatic at time of diagnosis due to this reason 10% of Cesarean scar ectopic pregnancy are initially misdiagnosed. The most common presentations include no symptoms, painless vaginal bleeding or generalized abdominal pain [4] (Table 1)

TABLE 1 Presentations of CSEP

Symptom	Prevalence
Vaginal bleeding	39%
Asymptomatic	37%
Abdominal pain with or without bleeding	25%



TYPES

There are two types of Cesarean scar ectopic pregnancy (Fig. 5)

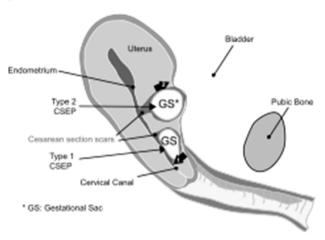


Figure 5: Type I endogenic type: A gestational sac implanted in the scar that grows into the uterine cavity and type II exogenic type is implanted in the myometrium and mainly grows towards the abdominal cavity.

Type II is a high-risk clinical situation with more complex presentations associated with uterine rupture and bleeding. In 2022, a new advanced standardized system for sonographic assessment and reporting of, CSEP in early pregnancy was created [9]. Type 1: The largest part of the gestational sac protrudes toward the uterine cavity. Type 2: The largest part of the gestational sac embedded in the myometrium but does not cross the serosal contour. Type 3: The gestational sac is partially located beyond the outer contour of the cervix or uterus.

DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

The diagnosis criteria for CSEP include as following [11] (TABLE 2)

TABLE 2 CSEP Diagnostic Criteria¹¹

1	Empty uterus and cervical canal
2	Gestational sac within cesarean section scar
3	Thin or absent myometrial tissue between the bladder and the gestational sac
4	Vascular area noted at the previous cesarean scar
5	Positive pregnancy test

Modern diagnosis is based on ultrasound criteria. 2D B-mode transvaginal ultrasound (TVS) alone or in conjunction with three-dimensional (3D) ultrasound and color Doppler has been generally considered to be the criterion standard for diagnosis of CSEP. Intake of MTP pills in an undiagnosed scar pregnancy also changes the scenario and can lead to a misdiagnosis of anterior myometrial fibroid. An attempted curettage done in an undiagnosed scar pregnancy offer alters the typical finding in ultrasound [8]. MRI should be done for definitive diagnosis if ultrasonography is doubtful for diagnosis. It is recommended that patients to terminate the CSEP soon after diagnosis to prevent uterine rupture, placentation abnormalities, invasion into surrounding organs and hemorrhage associated with continuing the pregnancy. Several treatment options have been utilized to treat CSEP. These can be categorized as Expectant management, Medical treatment, Uterine artery embolization, Surgical (Hysteroscopy, Laparotomy, Colpotomy, and Combination Laparoscopy) Approaches. According to recent study, successful treatment after primary intervention was achieved in Laparoscopy 96.1% and least with systemic methotrexate 72.4%, post treatment complication was highest with methotrexate or KCL 5.9% and least with interventional radiology 1.2%, and successful resolution with compound treatment was with high intensity focused ultrasound followed by curettage 98.3% [6].

CONCLUSION

This case highlights the importance of achieving early diagnosis. These patients should be diagnosed with transvaginal ultrasound with confirmation with MRI if diagnosis is unable to be made via ultrasound. The early sonographic diagnosis not only allows safer performance of termination of pregnancy but it also provides women who can continue the pregnancy with useful prognostic signs that could help facilitate decisions on the optimal gestation for delivery [7]. Poor awareness about the possibility of gestation in the previous cesarean scar leads to its misdiagnosis and mismanagement, resulting in potentially grave life threatening complications [8]. Because



prompt recognition and treatment are crucial, early transvaginal sonography is recommended in women with history of prior caesarean deliveries or CSEP to confirm an intrauterine location of a new gestation [10].

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"Where Every Breath Is a Battle, and a Blessing"



Dr. Sunil Kumar Sah Medical Officer

In the stillness before the world awakes,
I stand where the smallest heartbeat shakes.
A room beeps, of sterile light
Yet here, I witness the fiercest fight.

Long years I've walked this floor,
Not counting time, but something more
Cries that tremble, lungs that stall,
Souls too fragile, yet braver than all.

With gloved hand and steady breath,
I touch the edge of life and death.
Drawing ABGs to guide the tide,
Hoping each number keeps them alive.

A tiny spine, a lumbar tap,

Each procedure, a silent map.

I whisper calm though every prick,

While praying silently, "please don't get sick."

When lungs collapse, I don't hesitate,
The tube goes in – I navigate.
Each intubation, a borrowed breadth,
A race against a shadowed death.

Monitors blink their coded song,
I watch, I wait, the nights are long.
Vital signs – my silent plea,
To hold on tighter, fight with me.

Feeding lines, blue lights glow,
I measure time by how they grow.
Not by charts or printed names,
But by heartbeats I've learned like flame.

Some find strength and rise again,
Some slips away like gentle rain.
I grieve alone, then start once more,
Another soul to fight for, to restore.

They are not patients – they are mine, Each one a star I hold in time. And though I may not always win, I give my all, again and again.

I walk this path where angels tread,
Where tiny hopes and fears are spread.
And every breath they learn to take
Is one more promise I help them to make....



परोपकार प्रसूती तथा स्त्रीरोग अस्पताल वित्तिय व्यवस्थापन अवसर र चुनौती

शैलन्द्र कुमार दुलाल लेखा अधिकृत

परोपकार प्रसूती तथा स्त्रीरोग अस्पताल वि.स. २०१६ साल भाद्र १० गते श्री कृष्ण जन्मअष्टमीका दिन ६० सैया बाट सुरु भएको हो । यस अस्पतालको स्वीकृत वेड संख्या ४१५ रहेता पिन विरामीको अत्याधीक चापका कारण ४८९ सैया संचालीत रहेको छ। स्वास्थ्य तथा जनसंख्या मन्त्रालयले यस अस्पतालको विरामी संख्याको चापलाई मध्यनजर गर्दै ७०० सैंयामा विस्तार गर्ने गरी संगठन तथा व्यवस्थापन सर्वेक्षणमा दरवन्दी मिलान गरी प्रस्ताव गरेको छ।

नेपालमा प्रसूती तथा स्त्रीरोग सम्बन्धी केन्द्रिय अस्पतालको रूपमा स्थपना र संचालन हुदै आएको यस अस्पताललाई प्राप्त भएको म्रोत साधनको समूचीत परिचालन र व्यवस्थापन गर्दै निम्न सेवाहरुलाई प्राथमिकतामा राखी संचालती हुदै आएको छ।

* प्रसूती सेवा * नवजात शिशु सेवा *महिला रोग सेवा *IUI/IVF तथा बाफोपन सेवा *प्यााथोलोजी सेवा * रेडियो इमेजीङ्ग सेवा *अन्य सेवाहरु।

यी सेवाहरु संचालनका लागि यस अस्पतालको वित्तिय स्नोत विशोषत दुई वटा रहेका छन् जसमा नेपाल सरकार (संधिय सरकार) र आन्तरिक आम्दानी।

उपलब्ध भएको विनिय स्रोत साधनको खर्च निम्न शिर्षक र क्षेत्रमा हुने गरेको छ।

सि.नं.	शिर्षक क्षेत्र
₹.	तलव
٦.	आमा सुरक्षा, नवजात शिशु, गर्भपतन सेवा
₹.	IUI/IVF,बाभ्गोपन/निसन्तान सेवा
٧.	प्याथोलोजी/रेडियो इमेजिङ्ग सेवा
ч.	मेडिकल/उपकरण औजारहरु
Ę.	उपदान वापत भुक्तानी
७.	अन्य सेवा

"To Provide Quality Health Care Service in Maternal and New Born Care" भन्ने लक्ष्यका साथ अगाडी बढी रहेको यस अस्पतालले प्राप्त भएको वित्तिय स्नोत साधनको अधिकतम प्रयोग गरी विरामी तथा सेवाग्राहीको सेवालाई गुणात्मक सुधार गरी नेपाल सरकारले लिईएको स्वास्थ्य निति अनुरुप वित्तिय स्नोत साधनको प्रयोग गर्दै आएको छ।

अस्पतालको आन्तरिक स्नोत तर्फको वजेट निम्न प्रक्रिया अनुसार हुने गरेको छ।

एक आर्थिक वर्षमा अस्पतालको आम्दानीलाई परिचालन/खर्च गर्नका लागि निम्न चरण पुरा गरी आन्तिक वित्तिय व्यवस्थापन गरिन्छ।

चरण १. -आम्दानी तथा खर्चको आय व्ययको अनुमानित वजेट वोर्डबाट स्वीकृत गरिन्छ।

चरण २.- सबै आम्दानीलाई एक आम्दानी खातामा जम्मा गरिन्छ।

चरण ३. - आम्दानी खाताबाट आवश्यकता अनुसार संचालन खातामा अस्तान्तरण गरिन्छ।

चरण ४.- हस्तान्तरण गरिएको संचालन खाताबाट स्वीकृत कार्यक्रम (अनुसार) मा खर्च गर्दै लगिन्छ।

चरण ५. - आर्थिक वर्षको अन्त्यमा आम्दानी खाता र कार्य संचालन खाता बन्द गरी मौज्दात निकालिन्छ।

चरण ६. - आर्थिक वर्षको अन्त्यमा आन्तारिक लेखापरिक्षण गरिन्छ।

चरण ७. - सवै कारोवारको अन्तिम लेखा परिक्षणको महालेखा परिक्षकको कार्यलयबाट गरिन्छ।

चरण ८.- लेखा परिक्षणबाट औल्याएका सुरुवातलाई कार्यान्वयन र सुधार गर्ने तर्फ अस्पताल प्रयास गर्दछ।



नेपाल सरकार तर्फको वजेट तथा कार्यक्रम नेपाल सरकार अर्थमन्त्रालयबाट संचालीत ी:द्यक्ष्व बाट कार्यक्रम/वजेट प्राप्त गरी नेपाल सरकार अर्थमन्त्रालय र महालेखा नियन्त्रक कार्यालयको प्रणालीबाट निकासा र खर्च गरीन्छ।

यि माथीका विधिबाट वित्तिय व्यवस्थापन तथा संचालन गरिदै आएको छ।

वित्तिय व्यवस्थापनमा रहेका अवसरहरु

- प्राप्त भएका वित्तिय स्नोत साधनले Quality Health Care Serviceक दिन सिकन अवसर रहेको छ।
- वित्तिय साधन मार्फत अस्पतालको समग्र विकास र गुणात्मक सुधार गर्दै साधन र म्रोतको उच्चतम प्रयोग गर्न सिकने छ।
- नेपाल सरकारले लिईएको स्वास्थ्य नीति तथा लक्ष्य प्राप्त गर्न वित्तिय साधनलाई पूर्ण उपयोग गर्न सिकने छ।
- यस अस्पतालमा संचालित मुख्य कार्यक्रम आमा सुरक्षा, नवजात शिशु, गर्भपतन, निःसन्तान, प्याथोलोजी तथा इमेजिङ्ग सेवालाई समय सापेक्ष वनाउन वित्तिय साधनले सहयोग गर्ने छ।
- कुपण्डोल स्थित नव निर्मित भवनलाई पूर्णरुपमा उपयोग गर्न वित्तिय साधनलाई प्रयोग गर्न सिकने छ।
- चालु खर्च कटौती गर्दै पुजिगत खर्चमा जोड दिई अस्पतालको वित्तिय साधनलाई दिर्घकालिन लक्ष्य साथ पर्ण उपयोग गर्न सिकने छ।
- नयाँ प्रविधीको प्रयोग गर्न र सेवालाई समय साक्षेप बनाउदै लान वित्तिय व्यवस्थापनले सहयोग गर्ने छ।
- पारदर्शिता, इमान्दारिता, निष्पक्षयतालाई मध्यनजर गर्दै स्रोत व्यवस्थापन कुशलता र सक्षमता बढाउन सिकने छ।
- वित्तिय व्यवस्थापन नेपाल सरकारले तोकेको प्रविधी,
 विधि प्रयोग गरी स्नोत परिचालनलाई सेवाग्राही मैत्री
 बनाउन अवसर प्राप्त हुने छ।
- ऐन नियम निर्देशिका,वित्तिय विधीको पालना गरी वित्तिय स्नोतलाई कुशलताका साथ व्यवस्थापन गरी अस्पतालको सेवा चुस्त दुरुस्त बनाई प्रभाबकारी व्यवस्थापन गर्न सहयोग गर्ने छ।

यी अवसरहरूको वावजुद यस अस्पताललाई वित्तिय व्यवस्थापनमा केहि चुनौती, विमितताको अवस्था रहेको छ। अस्पताल वित्तिय व्यवस्थापनमा रहेको चुनौतीहरु यस अस्पतालमा प्राप्त भएका वित्तिय साधन सिमित मात्रामा रहेको छ। जसबाट लक्ष्यहरु अपेक्षित रुपमा हासील गर्न कठिनाई हुदै आएको साथै कुशल वित्तिय व्यवस्थापनमा चुनौती थपेको छ नि चुनौती दिने केहि विषयहरु निम्न छन्:

- सिमित वित्तिय साधन
- अस्पतालको पुरानो भौतिक संरचना
- सेवाग्राहीकोअनुपातमा जनशक्ति निकै कम (10:1)
- प्राप्त भएको विनिय साधनको ठुलो हिस्सा तलव लगायत दैनिक कार्य संचालनमा खर्च हुदै आएको
- अस्पतालका आन्तरिक आम्दानी बढाउन कठिनाई रहेको
- वित्तिय साधनलाई पुंजिगत खर्चमा केन्द्रित गर्न प्रयाप्त वजेट नभएको
- खर्च प्रणाली नेपाल सरकार अर्थ मन्त्रालयको परिपत्र अनुसार विद्युतिय विधी प्रयोग गर्न कठिनाई रहेको।
- कुपण्डोल स्थित नयाँ भवनमा सेवा विस्तार गर्न ठुलो वजेटको आवश्यकता रहेको ।
- पुराना उपकरणहरूको ठाउँमा नयाँ उपकरण खरिद गर्न ठुलो वित्तिय साधनको आवश्यकता रहेको ।
- सर्भिस विस्तारमा वित्तिय स्नोत वाधक रहेको।
- नेपाल सरकारबाट प्राप्त वजेट ८०५ भन्दा बढी स्रोत तलव र दैनिक कार्य संचालनमा खर्च हुने गरेको ।
- वित्तिय साधनलाई दैनिक कार्य संचालनमा केन्द्रिय गर्नुपर्ने वाध्यता रहेको ।

यस अस्पतालको वित्तिय व्यवस्थापनमा आएका चुनौतीको समाना गर्दै त्यसबाट हुन सक्ने अवसरहरुलाई सदुपयोग गर्दै वित्तिय व्यवस्थापनलाई चुस्त दुरुस्त तथा उपयोगी बनाई सेवालाई गुणस्तरीय वनाउन अभ बढी प्रभाव गर्नुपर्छ।

यस अस्पतालको वित्तिय व्यवस्थापनमा आएका चुनौतीहरुको सामाना गर्दै त्यसको अवसरको सदुपयोग गर्नुपर्ने देखिन्छ । साथै वित्तिय स्नोत साधनलाई अस्पतालको विकासमा उपयोग गर्दै अभ सेवालाई गुणस्तरीय वनाउन वित्तिय व्यवस्थापनलाई प्रभावकारी उपयोग तर्फ जोड दिनुपर्छ।



Maternal and Neonatal Health Simulation Lab at PMWH



Jayanti Chhantyal Sr. Hospital Nursing Inspector

Background:

Paropakar Maternity and Women's Hospital, Thapathali, Kathmandu, popularly known as PRASUTI GRIHA was established on 1959 A.D. The Maternal and Neonatal Health Simulation Lab of the PMWH which is located at Kupandole was inaugurated by Honorable Minister for Health and Population Mr. Pradeep Paudel on the 2nd Baishakh 2082. This is the first simulation lab established among the government health institutions nationwide. One Heart World Wide has the greatest contributions for development of this simulation lab

The history of Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA) training in Nepal is marked by significant progress in reducing maternal mortality, with a national policy on SBAs approved in 2006 and an in-service training strategy initiated in 2007. Since the hospital is conducting the training organized by NHTC with other health stake holders. Many batches of SBA training for nursing staffs and ASBA for doctors of different rural health sector had been completed by the organization and proud to initiate the pilot training or 1st batch of modular SHP/SBA training in the country.

The primary purpose of simulation lab Maternal and Neonatal in health education is to provide a safe, controlled environment for training participants to practice clinical skills, develop critical thinking, and enhance decision-making abilities before interacting with real patients. It allows for repeated practice, skill refinement, and learning from mistakes without jeopardizing patient safety. Additionally, simulation helps bridge the gap between theoretical knowledge

and practical application, preparing students for the complexities of real-world h Simulation labs are designed to mimic real-world clinical settings like hospital rooms, outpatient clinics Simulations often involve teamwork, requiring students to collaborate and communicate effectively with each other and with standardized patients (SPs) or instructors,

1. High-Fidelity Manikins:

These labs utilize sophisticated manikins that can simulate a wide range of human responses, including vital signs, heart and lung sounds, and even talk to participants/ students. There are two High- Fidelity room with control room, ANC and Family Planning room and intra partum care room and postpartum care with KMC room participants /Students can practice and Skill Development.

Key Purposes of Simulation:

1. Safe Practice Environment:

Simulations offer a risk-free setting where training participants/ students can practice procedures, assess patients, and make critical decisions without the fear of harming a real person.

2. Skill Development and Refinement:

Participants/students can repeatedly practice specific skills, like administering injections MGSO4 in patient management Eclampsia management of PPH in different types, until they achieve proficiency.

3. Critical Thinking and Decision-Making:

Simulations challenge training participants/ students to analyze patient conditions, prioritize actions, and



make sound judgments, mirroring the complexities of clinical practice.

4. Improved Confidence and Competence:

By practicing in a simulated environment, participant's students gain confidence in their abilities, which translates to better performance in real-life clinical settings.

5. Enhanced Teamwork and Communication:

Many simulations involve teamwork, providing opportunities for participants/students to collaborate, communicate effectively, and develop leadership skills

6. Bridge the Theory-Practice Gap:

Simulation helps students apply theoretical knowledge gained in the classroom to realistic scenarios, making the transition to clinical practice smoother.

7. Evaluate Competency:

Simulation can be used as a tool to assess a student's overall competency in various MNH skills and areas of knowledge.

8. Cost-Effectiveness:

Simulation can be a more cost-effective way to train health personal compared to relying solely on traditional clinical placements, especially with limited resources and clinical sites.

9. Address Skill Gaps:

Simulation can identify and address areas where need further development, allowing educators to tailor their teaching to individual needs.

10. Promote Patient Safety:

By providing a safe space to practice, simulation ultimately contributes to improved patient safety in the long run, as students are better prepared to handle real-life situations. Healthcare and the nursing profession have grown increasingly complex. From the treatments patients receive and technologies used, to the services provided and the ways medical records are kept, nurses need to train to keep up with these developments.

11. Debrief

Just as important as participating in simulations are the debrief sessions that follow. Each simulation is filmed so that you and your cohort can review what went right, what went wrong and what could be improved upon. Just as a sports team will review footage after a game, nursing students can learn from their past performance in simulation labs.

Additionally, these sessions provide the opportunity to ask instructors follow-up questions and allow them to identify areas where you and your classmates may be struggling to grasp concepts. The result is that you enter clinically better prepared and more confident in your abilities.



कंगारू मदर केयर (KMC) मा बच्चाको बुवा तथा परिवारको सहभागिता



लक्ष्मीश्वरी प्रजापती ब. नर्सिङ्ग निरिक्षक

कंगारु मदर केयर(न्यानो अंगालो) भन्नाले विशेषत समय पुर्व तथा कम तौल भएका नवजात शिशुहरुलाई आमाको नांगो छातीमा छाला देखि छालासम्मको सम्पर्क हुने गरि हेरचाह गर्ने प्रिक्रयालाई जनाइन्छ।

कंगारु मदर केयरका फाईदाहरुः शिशुहरुको लागि

- मायाको न्यानो अंगालोले बच्चालाई हाइपोथिर्मिया (चिसोपन) बाट जोगाउँछ।
- सम्पुर्ण स्तनपानलाई सहयोग गर्नुका साथै हाइपोगल्याइसेमियाबाट जोगाउन सिकन्छ।
- आमाको छातीको चालको कारणले बच्चाको श्वासको गतिलाई निरन्तरता दिन (ऐपनिया हुनबाट जोगाउन) सिकन्छा
- ४. आमासंग निरन्तर रहने हुनाले संक्रमणबाट जोगिन्छ।
- प. बच्चाले सुरिक्षत महसुस गर्नुका साथै दुखाई पिन कम हुन्छ।
- ५. अस्पतालको बसाईमा पिन कमीको साथै बच्चाको तौल बद्छ।

आमाको लागि फाईदाहरु:

- आमा र शिशुबीच माया, ममता तथा आत्मियता बद्गुका साथै स्तनपानको निरन्तरतालाई सहयोग मिल्छ।
- २. आमाबच्चा सँगै हुने भएकोले मातृ तनाव कम गर्छ।
- बच्चाको हेरचाहमा सिक्रय संलग्नतालई प्रोत्साहन गराउँछ।

परिवार र समुदायलाई फाईदाः

- आमाबाहेक परिवारका बुवा तथा अन्य सदस्यले कंगारु केयर गर्दा पारिवारिक सम्बन्ध राम्रो हुन्छ।
- २. अस्पतालको बसाई कम हुदाँ पारिवारिक खर्चमा कमी आउँछ।

के.एम.सी सुरु गर्न सिकने शिशुको अवस्थाः

- १. नवजात शिशु १८०० ग्रा.म. वा सो भन्दा बिंढ तौल भएको र हेमोडायनामिकलि स्थिर अवस्था भएको शिशुलाई जन्मने बितिकै के. एम. सी. गर्न सिकन्छ।
- २. १५००-१७९९ ग्रा.म. बीच तौल भएका शिशुहरुमा केही समस्या आउन सक्ने हुनाले केही दिन SNCU/NICU मा उपचार तथा हेरचाह गरिसकेपिछ स्थिर अवस्थामा मात्रै के.एम.सी. सुरु गर्न सिकन्छ।
- ३. यदि बिरामी र धेरै साना शिशुहरू(१२०० ग्रा.म.) भन्दा कम लाई केही दिन वा हप्ता NICU/SNCU मा भर्ना गरेर हेमोडायनामिकलि स्थिर भइसकेपिछ मात्रै के.एम.सी. गर्न सिकन्छ।
- ४. सानो तथा कम तौल भएको बच्चाहरुलाई अक्सिजन तथा पाइपबाट दूध खुवाईराखेको बच्चाहरुलाई पनि स्वास्थकर्मीको निगरानीमा के.एम.सी. गर्न सिकन्छ।

के.एम.सी. सुरु गर्न सिकने आमाको अवस्थाः

- आमा जुनसुकै उमेर, शिक्षा, संस्कृति, धर्मको भए पनि के.ए.सी. गर्न सिकन्छ।
- २. यदि आमाको के.एम.सी. गर्ने इच्छा शक्ती भएमा।
- आमाको स्वास्थ स्थिति सामान्य तथा गिम्भर समस्या नभएको।
- ४. आमाको पौष्टिक तथा सन्तुलित खाना खानुका साथै आरामको पनि जरुरत पर्छ।



५. पारिवारिक समर्थन तथा सहयोग भएको अवस्थामा के.एम.सी. गर्न सिकन्छ।

कंगारु केयर गर्दा ख्याल गर्नुपर्ने कुराहरु:

- श. आसनः शिशुको आसनः नवजात शिशयुलाई छातीमा टाँसेर मायाको अंगालोमा राख्नुपर्छ। न्यानो मोजा, पञ्जा, टोपी र डाएपर लगाएर आमाको नांगो छातीमा बच्चाको पिन नांगो छाती,पेट जोडिने गरी भ्यागुताको आसनमा शरीरलाई ठाडो बनाएर टाउको एकातिर फर्काएर सुरक्षित तरिकाले कपडाले(३-३.५ मी.) बेर्नु पर्छ। के.एम. सी. गर्दा २४ सै घण्टा नांगो छातीमा राख्नुपर्छ। तर आमाले खाना खाने बेला ट्वाइलेट जाने बेला, बच्चाको डाएपर फर्ने बेला, दूध खुवाउने बेला र सरसफाई गर्ने बेला भने निकालेर स्याहार गर्न सिकन्छ।
- स्तनपानः कम तौल भएका तथा समय अगावै जिन्मएका शिशुहरुलाई आफ्नै आमाको दूध खुवाउनको लागि प्रोत्साहन गर्नुपर्छ(यदि बच्चाले दूध चुस्न नसकेमा दुहेर चम्चा वा कप ले खुवाउने)। यदि आफ्नो दूध नआएमा दान गरिएको प्रसोधित दूध खुवाउन सिकन्छ।
- ३. श्वासप्रश्वासको गितः बच्चालाई न्यानो अंगालोमा राख्दा राख्ने व्यक्तिले बच्चाको श्वासप्रश्वासको गितलाई बेलाबेलामा ख्याल हर्नपर्छ।
- ४. तापऋमः बच्चाको तापऋम धेरै बढेको वा चिसो भएको कुरा बेलाबेलामा हात गोडा छामेर वा नांगो छातीको स्पर्शबाट थाहा पाउनु पर्छ। यदि थर्मोमिटर छ भने ६-१२ घण्टामा जरो जाँच गर्नुपर्छ
- ५. रंग परिवर्तनः बच्चाको शरीरको रंग नीलो वा पहेलो भएको छ / छैन याद राख्नु पर्छ। स्तनपान गराउदाँ वा दुध खुवाउँदा बच्चा निलो हुदैं दूध चुस्न नसकेको महसुस भएमा तुरुन्तै निजकैको स्वास्थ्यकर्मीको सहयोग माने।
- ६. सुस्तताः यदि के.एम.सी. गर्ने ऋममा बच्चा सुस्त लागेमा तुरुन्तै स्वास्थ्यकर्मीको सहयोग परामर्श लिने।
- तौलः निरन्तर के.एम.सी. गर्दा दैनिक तौल बढेको
 छ/छैन हेर्नको लागि दैनिक बच्चाको तौल नाप्नु

पर्छ। दैनिक रूपमा १५-२५ ग्रा.म. को दरले तौल बढेको हुनु पर्छ।

नियमित तथा व्यवस्थित रुपमा फलो अपको महत्वः

- १. यदि बच्चा ३७-४० हप्ता भन्दा अगाडि जन्मेका छन् भने शिशुहरु ३७-४० हप्ताको गर्भावस्था नपगुन्जेल वा बच्चाको तौल २.५-३ के.जी. नपुगेसम्म हप्ताको १-२ पटक चिकित्सकको सम्पर्कमा आउनुपर्छ।
- २. २५०० ग्रा.म. पुगिसकेपछि हरेक २-४ हप्तामा जन्मेको ३ महिना सम्ममा फलो अपमा आइराख्नु पर्छा
- बच्चा जन्मेको पहिलो १ वर्ष सम्म हरेक महिनामा फलो अपमा आउनु पर्छ।
- ४. हरेक फलो अपमा आउदाँ बच्चाको तौल जाँच गर्नुका साथै पुर्ण स्तनपानको बारेमा, आँखाको जाँच, कानको जाँचको बारेमा बच्चाको वृद्धि विकासको बारेमा पिन सल्लाह लिनुपर्छ।

हरेक फलो अपमा आउँदा ध्यान दिन् पर्ने क्राहरु:

- बच्चाको तौल उचित रूपमा बढेको छ/ छैन याद गर्ने,
- २. पुर्ण स्तनपान वा वैकल्पिक दूधको प्रयोग गरिएको छ/छैन,
- बच्चाको स्वास्थ्य समस्याहरुको बारेमा छलफल गर्ने।
- विरामी भएका बच्चाहरुमा हुने खतराका लक्षणका बारेमा थाहा पाउने.
- बच्चाहरुलाई तोकिएबमोजिमका औषधिहरु सेवन गरिएको छ/छैन निगरानी गर्ने।
- राष्टिय खोप कार्यक्रम तालिका अनुसार खोप लगाइएको छ/छैन निश्चित गर्ने।
- ७. अर्को फलो अपको दिनको बारेमा छलफल गर्नुपर्छ।



Maternal and Newborn Service Center: Overview



Lalita Sherstha, Sr. Hospital Nursing Inspector, MNSC Team

Background:

The Maternal and Newborn Service Center (MNSC) at Paropakar Maternity and Women's Hospital is dedicated to providing high-quality, respectful care to laboring women and newborns. The center emphasizes comfort, privacy, dignity and the right to choose birthing preferences.

Established on 21st Mangsir 2064 (7 December 2007), this unit comprises of eight bed with separate cubic to ensure privacy during labor and childbirth and eight bed post-natal ward which was recently upgrade to four birthing suites as per OMBU guidelines 2079, supported by Nick Simons Institute (NSI). While pregnancy itself carries potential risks, MNSC primarily provides care to women with low to moderate risk of complications and also done emergency and complication Management. It has provided intrapartum care during labor, and postpartum care as per national protocols.

MNSC has simulation station for the onsite skill practice for staffs and trainees with different mannequins. As well as one demarcated area for neonatal resuscitation and emergency management for new born.

On average, 15 to 20 women, from different parts of Nepal, received care. The center provides non-discriminatory, equitable services regardless of caste, religion, or socioeconomic background. The unit is supported by 1 ward in-charge, 10 staff nurses and midwives, ward attendants, and helpers. Staff are regularly involved in deliveries, with a strong focus

on collaboration between obstetric, gynecological, and pediatric teams to ensure the best outcomes for mothers and newborns

MNSC Activities

Expansion of Birthing Unit

The birthing unit was expanded and inaugurated by Honorable Health Minister on 15th April 2025 with support of Nick Simon Institute with the provision of two registered midwives to provide a more comfortable, safe, and woman-centered birthing environment. The birthing suite is equipped to support various birthing positions, advanced monitoring, and respectful maternity care, enhancing both clinical safety and the mother's positive life birth experience.

Introduction of Labour Care Guide (LCG)

MNSC has recently implemented the Nepal Labour Care Guide (LCG) from 8th Chaitra, 2081 to ensure individualized, evidence-based management of labor. The LCG promotes continuous monitoring, timely decision-making, respectful care, and safe childbirth practices. It helps health care providers to support the laboring woman while reducing unnecessary interventions.

Activities:

1. Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA) and Advanced Skilled birth Attendant (ASBA)

The Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA) training program, launched on 2064/10/02, focuses on developing core delivery skills. The 60-day



program consists of 21 days of theory and 39 days of clinical practice. Assessments include written exams and practical evaluations using checklists. This year, 2 batches of SBA and 2 batches of Advanced SBA training were successfully conducted.

2. Practical site for First Pilot training of Skilled Health Personnel/Skilled Birth Attendant (SHP/SBA) Training.

This year 2081/11/07, one batch is successfully conducted the first pilot study on Skilled Health Personnel (SHP) (first batch) training based on 4 modules for the 14 health professionals was conducted as major practical site in MNSC. The pilot aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of competency-based training for midwives, nurses, and birth attendants in delivering quality, respectful maternity care. The study focused on enhancing practical skills, clinical judgment, and knowledge related to safe labor and delivery practices, including the use of the Labour Care Guide (LCG). Findings from the pilot study expected to guide future SHP training programs, technical coordination improve clinical outcomes, and strengthen the overall capacity building of maternal health providers.

3. Practical platform for different health care providers

It provides a valuable hands-on learning platform for midwifery & Nursing students. Students gain practical experience in labor monitoring, childbirth assistance, postpartum care, newborn resuscitation, family planning counseling, and respectful maternity care under close supervision. MNSC helps students build clinical skills, confidence, and competence to become skilled midwives

4. Postpartum Intrauterine Contraceptive Device (PPIUCD) Program

The PPIUCD program, started on 2068/04/02, allows the insertion of copper IUCD (380A) immediately after delivery or within 48 hours postpartum if no contraindications exist. This

provides women with effective postpartum family planning options.

5. Labor Analgesia

Labor analgesia services are available to support pain-free delivery. Anesthesiologists collaborate with the obstetrics team to provide this service. Currently, three women monitors are available, with a need for additional equipment to expand this offering.

Services Provided by the Birthing Center

1. Continuous Monitoring of labor Labour Care Guide (LCG)

The birthing center uses Nepal Labour Care Guide (LCG) for real-time monitoring of labor progress. These tools help identify early warning signs of complications, allowing timely interventions and promoting individualized, respectful care.

2. Promote the Birth Companions

Mothers are encouraged to have a birth companion of their choice, often the husband or a close family member, present during labor and childbirth. Birth companions provide emotional support, improve maternal comfort, and may help reduce the need for medical interventions.

3. Provision of Respectful Maternity Care

Care is provided in a non-discriminatory, respectful, and culturally sensitive manner. Women are involved in decision-making regarding their labor, birthing positions, and pain management, ensuring dignity and privacy throughout the process.

4. Support for Various Birthing Positions and Physiological Childbirth

Mothers can choose their preferred birthing position, including upright, squatting, sidelying, all four positions, standing etc. The center provides birthing balls and squatting stools to support these choices, promoting natural childbirth with minimal interventions.



5. Use of Birthing Ball and Peanuts ball

Birthing balls are used to help mothers manage labor pain, encourage optimal fetal positioning, and support active labor. Movement on the birthing ball can improve comfort and assist in labor progression.

6. Delayed Umbilical Cord Clamping (DCC)

The birthing center routinely practices delayed umbilical cord clamping (DCC).

7. Immediate Postpartum Care (Fourth Stage Care)

Close monitoring is provided for both the mother and newborn for at least two hours after delivery. Postpartum care includes uterine massage, vital sign monitoring, and management of any complications such as postpartum hemorrhage.

8. Skin-to-Skin Contact and Early Breastfeeding

Immediate skin-to-skin contact is encouraged within the first minute after birth to stabilize the newborn's temperature, heart rate, and breathing. Early breastfeeding is promoted within the first hour of life with active support from trained staff.

9. Pain Management and Labor Analgesia

Pain management options include nonpharmacological methods such as breathing exercises, birthing ball use, and massages, as well as pharmacological labor analgesia provided by anesthesiologists where available.

10. Postpartum Family Planning Counseling and Postpartum IUCD Insertion

Family planning counseling is offered immediately after delivery to support informed contraceptive choices. Postpartum IUCD (PPIUCD) insertion is available within 48 hours postpartum for women who opt for long-term contraception.

11. Timely Identification and Management of Complications

The team is trained to promptly identify complications such as postpartum hemorrhage, prolonged labor, or birth asphyxia. Emergency referrals and timely transfers to operation theaters or neonatal units are efficiently managed.

Statistics of FY 2081/082

S.N.	Type of Delivery	Number	Percentage
1.	Normal Deliveries	4227	94.8%
2.	Abnormal Deliveries	230	5.2%
3.	Total	4457	

Abnormal Deliveries:

S.N.	Types	Number
1.	Vaginal Delivery with PPH	64
2.	Preterm Delivery	58
3.	Vacuum Deliveries	52
4.	Vaginal Delivery with 3rd Degree Tear	23
5.	Retained Placenta	15
6.	Vaginal Delivery with 4th Degree Tear	7
7.	Cervical Tear	4
8.	Shoulder Dystocia	4
9.	Breech Delivery	2
10.	Forceps Deliveries	1
1.	Total	230

Transfer out to Operation Theater for Em LSCS

Total Cases: 343 (7.14%)

Indications:

Meconium Stain Liquor: 89

• Deep Transverse Arrest (DTA): 74



Cephalopelvic Disproportion: 58

Non-progress of Labor: 54

• Fetal Distress: 52

• Failed Vacuum: 8

• Ante-Partum Hemorrhage (APH): 3

• Cord Prolapse: 2

• Prolong 2nd Stage of Labor: 2

• Face Presentation: 1

Transfer out to Neonatology Departments

Total case: 298 (6.6%)

• Grunting: 73

Poor Cry: 71

• Observation: 57

• Birth Asphyxia: 60

• Cyanosis: 19

Respiratory Distress Syndrome: 10

• Low-Birth Weight: 5

Syndromic Baby: 2

• Duodenal Artesia: 1

PPIUCD Insertions: 171

Labor Analgesia: 13

पिडा

फूलको वासना त सबै लिन्छन् काँडाको पिडा कस्ले बुभने। घामको न्यानो स्पर्श त सबैले लिन्छन् कठ्याग्रिने जाडोको पिडा कस्ले बुभूने।

उज्यालो मुहार मधुर मुस्कान त सबैले देख्छन् मन भित्रको जलन कस्ले बुभ्र्ने । हाँसी खुशी दौडधूप गरेको त सबैले देख्छन् एकान्तमा एक्लै बसि रोएको कस्ले देख्ने ।

हुने खानेको खुशी र आनन्दको महल त सबैले देख्छन् हुदाँ खानेको भोपडीको मर्म कस्ले बुभ्र्ने । रमाइलो साँभ भीलीमिली बत्ती त सबैले देख्छन् दुकीको उज्यालोमा दुक्खक बसेको कस्ले देख्ने ।



शर्मिला शाक्य



A Glimpse into Emergency Unit



Sabitri Dahal Hospital Nursing Inspector Emgergency Incharge

Paropakar Maternity and Women's Hospital (PMWH) was established in 2016 BS with initial capacity of 40 maternity beds. Currently, the hospital has an indoor department with 415 beds including 336 indoor admission beds and 79 service beds. There is a big flow of patients in OPD. The hospital is evolving over the years and expanding its services. In fiscal year 2081/082, total 32,091 patients were admitted in the hospital where 23,911 in Obstetrics Cases and 56,073 in Gynecology cases among which 2507 were babies and 41 cases were heli-rescue cases. 22378 deliveries took place this fiscal year. To meet the demands of the country, the hospital is expanded its services in the aspects of Maternal and Neonatal health, Sub-fertility service, Uro-gynecology services and Gynae-oncology services.

Furthermore, this hospital also offers facilities related to adolescent health, Internal Medicine Service, Mental Health Integration into Pregnant Women's Health, Endocrinology Service as well as all the components of Reproductive Health (RH). This hospital has been conducting various trainings at different levels by its skilled and experienced human resource and is considered to be a training center for national and international courses.

The Emergency Unit can be regarded as the 'Front-Desk' of PMWH. The Emergency Unit, from where all the services are started, is located at the Ground Floor of the new block. It provides round-the-clock and specialized emergency care to pregnant women and their babies presenting with life-threatening or urgent obstetrical needs and gynecological problems.

The Emergency has 18 beds. Approximately 60-120 clients visit the Ward daily.

Emergency Unit provides assessment and treatment for the following symptoms:

- Decreased fetal movement
- Severe abdominal/ pelvic pain
- Vaginal bleeding (early and late)
- Ectopic pregnancy
- Amniotic fluid complications
- Miscarriage (Abortion)
- Pre-eclampsia and Eclampsia
- Placental Complications
- Postpartum Hemorrhage
- Fever/Infections
- Intra-uterine fetal death, among which few are heli-rescue cases.

Expert care is provided to pregnant women with Obstetric concerns as well as delivery-related issues for mums and neo-natal babies that are several weeks postpartum and gynecological services like post abortion care also given by the Emergency Unit.

Emergency services are also given to heli-rescue cases who have come from different remote districts of Nepal. Due to our services, patients have felt improved safety and convenience.

Our patients generally arrive at the Emergency from their homes or other health facilities. These patients are transferred to different wards at PMWH



through the Emergency, for example, OT, ICU, ANC, Labour Room, MNSC, Gynae, PNC, etc. Not just this, patients are referred to other hospitals for multidisciplinary services. The Emergency Unit has been divided into four zones. The one at the entrance is the Triage Zone—patients arrive and are segregated here. Next is the Green Zone—the examined patients are sat for observation. The Yellow Zone and Red Zone have patients under critical conditions who are emergency managed by the team and are sent off to ICU, OT or other health facilities as necessary.

The staff of Emergency Unit provides emergency care to patients. Currently, the emergency is running with 10 numbers of Helpers, 10 numbers of Nursing staff including In-charge and around 10 numbers of Doctors (Chief Consultant, Senior Consultant,

Consultant, Senior Registrar, SHO, Medical Officer, and Intern Doctors). Emergency Service is providing 24 hours services with shift-wise duty of staffs. In addition to this, the staff is joined by trainee nurses who attend their practical sessions along with Advanced SBA/SBA(SHP) training participants.

Issues and Challenges in Emergency Unit

- Adjust patients and visitors
- Need to update the knowledge and skills of staff (ALS, BLS and Critical Care Training)
- Inadequate human resources
- Management of high-risk patient

PAROPAKAR MATERNITY AND WOMEN'S HOSPITAL

Thapathali, Kathmandu

LET US ALL ENCOURAGE SAFE HOSPITAL DELIVERY & AVOID UNSAFE HOME DELIVERY





Strengthening Maternal and Perinatal Health: Implementation of MPDSR at PMWH

Ms. Alina Oli, MPDSR Focal Person
Dr. Shree Prasad Adhikari, Dr. Sandesh Poudel, Dr. Atit Poudel
Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology
Ms. Lalita Shrestha, Birthing In-charge
Dr. Shailendra Bir Karmacharya, Pediatrician

Introduction

Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response (MPDSR) is a globally recognized tool to improve the quality of maternal and neonatal healthcare. By identifying, analyzing, responding to each death in a timely and structured manner, MPDSR creates a culture of learning and accountability within healthcare systems. In Nepal, where maternal and neonatal mortality rates remain a public health challenge, MPDSR has been endorsed under the Safe Motherhood and Newborn Health Roadmap. Recognizing its potential, Paropakar Maternity and Women's Hospital (PMWH) the largest referral maternity hospital in the country formally initiated MPDSR to address preventable deaths and improve outcomes.

Background: How MPDSR Began at PMWH

With over 20,000+ deliveries annually, PMWH handles some of the most complex maternal and neonatal cases from across the country. The need for a systematic review and learning approach was recognized by hospital leadership in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP).

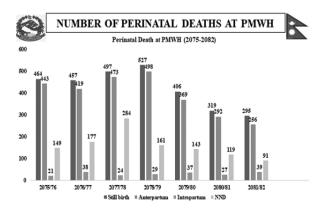
From 23rd December 2022, two batches of the Virtual MPDSR 4 days Capacity-Building Training for Facilitators were conducted in collaboration with Jhpiego, Momentum Country and Global Leadership (MCGL), and the World Health Organization (WHO). The sessions included participation from obstetricians, pediatricians, and

nursing staff. Following this training, the newly trained facilitators at Paropakar Maternity and Women's Hospital (PMWH) conducted two inperson MPDSR trainings for hospital staff. These were held from March 19–22, 2023, and July 2–5, 2023, and included Obstetricians, pediatricians, and nurses from various departments.

Paropakar Maternity and Women's Hospital formally launched MPDSR following a national-level sensitization and training workshop supported by the Family Welfare Division and technical partners such as Jhpiego, MCGL, WHO, etc. An MPDSR committee was formed on January 19, 2023- including Hospital Director, obstetricians, pediatricians, nursing head, nursing in-charge and medical recorders. A focal person was appointed, and regular meetings were scheduled to initiate the cycle of death notification, review, and response.

MPDSR Data Review and Key Findings

Data Presentation

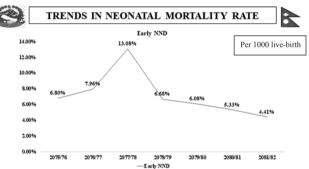




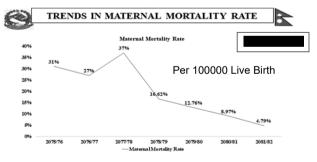
The table displays the number of perinatal deaths that is Antepartum Stillbirth, Intrapartum Stillbirth and Early Neonatal Death over a time period.



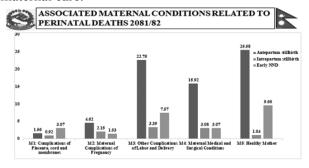
The perinatal mortality rate shows a decreasing trend over the years, indicating gradual improvement in perinatal care.



The neonatal mortality ratve shows a decreasing trend over the years, indicating gradual improvement in neonatal care.



The Maternal Mortality rate shows a decreasing trend over the years, indicating gradual improvement in maternal care.



The table displays the associated maternal conditions related to perinatal deaths. Maternal conditions such as preterm labor and delivery, Hypertensive disorders, Diabetes, Oligohydramnios, polyhydramnios, preeclampsia, eclampsia, Infections and so on those were commonly linked with perinatal deaths. This helps identify which maternal health issues contribute most to poor neonatal outcomes, allowing for focused clinical improvements.

Implementation Process at PMWH

1. Identification and Notification

All maternal and perinatal deaths in the hospital are now identified and recorded through a standardized death notification system. As part of the MPDSR process, the focal person visits the labor ward, birthing unit, OT, Emergency and NICU to identify and collect information on maternal and perinatal deaths. Data is gathered from multiple sources, including the confinement book, patient records. In cases where the patient is still in the hospital, the focal person also meets the patient at the designated cabin where the patient is kept, ensuring respectful and sensitive communication. The relevant MPDSR forms are completed within 24 to 72 hours of the death to ensure timely and accurate documentation.

2. Review

Monthly MPDSR meetings are conducted to systematically review each maternal and perinatal death. The process involves two types of meetings: the first is an internal review by the core MPDSR committee members, and the second is a broader meeting that includes consultant obstetricians and gynecologists, pediatricians, and nursing in-charges. These sessions provide a platform for thorough, multidisciplinary discussion. The committee utilizes national MPDSR review tools, including the Maternal Death Review Form, Perinatal Death Review Form, and Summary form. Emphasis is placed on maintaining a "no-name, no-blame" environment to foster open and constructive dialogue focused on system improvement rather than individual fault.



3. Response

After each monthly MPDSR review meeting, feedback is collected from participants, including doctors, nurses, and committee members. Based on the findings and discussions, the team develops action plans to address identified gaps and prevent future maternal and perinatal deaths. These plans often include clinical protocol updates, staff training, or system improvements, ensuring that every review leads to meaningful change in care delivery.

4. Documentation and Reporting

Each reviewed case is systematically documented using the designated MPDSR forms, including maternal and perinatal death review forms. A monthly summary report is then compiled and submitted to the national MPDSR web portal, ensuring centralized reporting and alignment with national surveillance efforts.

Achievements and Impact

Since implementation, PMWH has conducted over 5 maternal deaths and 31 perinatal death reviews meetings. Key actions and policy changes implemented based on MPDSR findings include:

- Availability of Obs/gyn registrar and Pediatrics registrar 24/7 at the hospital premises
- Allocation neonatal nurses in OT
- To document booked, unbooked cases during admission
- To ensure no delay in intervention, duty roster with phone number of duty doctor is kept in every ward.
- Documentation of vitals of mother and FHS before shifting and after receiving the patient.
- Regular cleaning and fumigation of NICU, SCBU, and Labor room, MNSC, OT and so on.
- Including consultants, registrar, ward in charge to monthly perinatal audit for more accountability.
- Feedbacks taken from participants after each monthly perinatal audit.

Key Improvements in Neonatal Care:

- All the babies are discharged only after examination by the pediatrician.
- Daily round by pediatrician in PNC wards, post-operative wards, cabin and Annex ward.
- All the high risk deliveries are attended by pediatrician

Hence all these improvements will help to identify and manage the sick babies early.

Key Improvements in Maternal Mental Health:

 Regular service provided to improve maternal mental health by consultant psychiatrist doctor.

There has also been a notable improvement in staff awareness and interdepartmental coordination, especially between obstetrics and pediatrics.

The PMWH MPDSR data were presented in meetings with other central level hospitals, and the review were encouraging and we shared experiences of MPDSR journey with them.

Challenges Encountered

Despite the positive strides made through MPDSR implementation at Paropakar Maternity and Women's Hospital (PMWH), several challenges remain that require ongoing attention and action.

One of the key challenges is the weak referral system. Many maternal and neonatal cases referred to PMWH arrive in a critical condition due to delays and inadequate pre-referral stabilization. The absence of structured referral protocols and poor communication with referring centers further contributes to these complications.

Another persistent issue is medical records such as handwritten notes and fragmented record-keeping practices make it difficult to assess clinical decision-making and identify gaps in care.

Human resource constraints also pose a challenge. A limited number of trained staff, frequent rotations, and a high patient load often result in clinical care



being prioritized over proper documentation and participation in review meetings.

Furthermore, there is limited follow-up on maternal and perinatal deaths that occur after discharge or in the community. Weak linkages with community health workers mean that many such cases go unreported, reducing the completeness of the surveillance system.

Way Forward

To overcome the identified challenges and strengthen the MPDSR system at PMWH, several strategic actions are planned.

PMWH plans to strengthen its referral network by collaborating with referring facilities to develop clear referral protocols and communication channels. Improving staff capacity and continuity is another priority. MPDSR training will be institutionalized as part of staff induction and continuing medical education (CME). Community-level engagement will be expanded to capture maternal and perinatal deaths occurring outside the hospital. Mechanisms such as follow-up through Health offices. Maintaining a non-blame, learning-oriented culture remains a cornerstone of the MPDSR process. PMWH will continue promoting open discussion and constructive feedback during reviews and will recognize and reward departments demonstrating improvements as a means of encouraging participation and accountability.

Finally, PMWH will advocate for broader policy-level support to institutionalize MPDSR as a national quality assurance strategy. The hospital's experience will be shared with other institutions and stakeholders to guide scale-up efforts and inform provincial and national maternal and neonatal health programs.

Conclusion

The introduction of MPDSR at PMWH marks a transformative step in improving maternal and perinatal outcomes. By fostering a culture of learning, accountability, and action, the hospital continues to move toward its vision of safer childbirth and dignified care for every mother and newborn. MPDSR has proven to be more than a review tool it

is a life-saving strategy that is helping PMWH fulfill its role as a national leader in maternal and neonatal care.

The implementation of Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response (MPDSR) at Paropakar Maternity and Women's Hospital has been a significant milestone in strengthening the quality of maternal and neonatal healthcare. By adopting a structured process of identifying, reviewing, and responding to every maternal and perinatal death, the hospital has moved beyond blame and towards accountability, learning, and system-level improvements. The regular multidisciplinary meetings, action-oriented responses, and integration of findings into clinical practice have led to notable progress in service delivery, staff awareness, and interdepartmental coordination.

As Nepal works toward reducing maternal and neonatal mortality in line with national and global goals, PMWH's experience stands as a model for other institutions. MPDSR is not just a surveillance mechanism it is a life-saving strategy that empowers healthcare providers to act with knowledge, compassion, and commitment. Through this ongoing effort, PMWH reaffirms its dedication to ensuring that every mother and newborn receives the safe, respectful, and high-quality care they deserve.

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- 3. Family Welfare Division (FWD) Available from: https://fwd.gov.np/mpsdr-types/mpdsr-activity-reports/
- 4. Hospital Smarika and Medical Record Section



अस्पतालमा आधारित लैंगिक हिंसा एकद्भार संकट व्यवस्थापन केन्द्र (OCMC)

Dr. Sapana Amatya Vaidhya Dr. Jasmine Shrestha Suku Maya Lama OCMC Team

नेपालको संविधान धारा ९३८० ९३० मा महिलाको हक अन्तर्गत महिला विरुद्ध धार्मिक, सामाजिक, साँस्कृतिक परम्परा, प्रचलन वा कुनै आधारमा हिंसाजन्य कार्य वा शोषण गरिने छैन भनी सुनिश्चित गरिएको छ। त्यसै अनुरुप नेपाल सरकारले आफ्नो हरेक वर्षको निती तथा कार्यक्रम मार्फत महिला विरुद्ध हुने सबै प्रकारका हिंसा र विभेदलाई अन्त्य गर्ने प्रतिवद्धता व्यक्त गर्दै आएको छ।

विश्वका अन्य धेरै देशहरुमा जस्तै नेपालमा पिन धेरै घट्ने तर घटेको संख्याको तुलनामा थोरैमात्र बाहिर आउने घटना लैङ्गिक हिंसाको घटना हो। कुनै पिन पुरुष, महिला तथा तेश्रो लिङ्गीको आधारमा गरिने हिंसालाई लैङ्गिक हिंसा भिनन्छ।

बोलिचालीको भाषामा लैङ्गिक हिंसा भन्नाले महिला माथि हुने शारिरिक मानिसक यौन जन्य, कुरिति जन्य ,नियन्त्रण जन्य हिंसा नै बुभिन्छ।

कुनै पनि महिला आफ्नो जन्म पुर्व भ्रुणको अवस्था देखि बालिक वयस्क हुँदै बुद्यौली अवस्था सम्म हिंसामा पर्ने सम्भावना रहिरहन्छ । लैङ्गिक हिंसा समानता, विकास, शान्तिको वाधक तत्व हो । यसले पिडितलाई मात्र नभई निजको परिवार र समाजलाई नै गम्भिर रुपमा नकारात्मक प्रभाव पार्दछ ।

लैङ्गिक हिंसामा परेका पिडित उपचारको लागि सर्वप्रथम अस्पताल आउने हुँदा लैङ्गिक हिंसालाई प्रभावकारी र दक्षता पूर्वक सम्वोधन गर्नको लागि जिल्ला, अस्पताल, स्वास्थ्य संस्थाको हकमा केन्द्रिय अस्पतालहरुमा वि.स.२०६९ साल देखि इऋःऋ केन्द्रहरु स्थापना गरि आ. व. २०८१/०८२ सम्ममा आइपुग्दा ७ प्रदेशमा ९२ वटा अस्पतालमा आधारित लैङ्गिक हिंसा सम्बन्धी एकद्धार संकट व्यवस्थापन केन्द्र (इलभ क्तयउ ऋचष्कष्क :बलबनभ्रभलत ऋभलतभच) को स्थापना भएको छ।

२०६९ साल असार मिहनामा स्थापना भई परोपकार प्रसुति तथा स्त्रीरोग अस्पतालमा (अस्पतालमा उपचारित लैिंड्रिक हिंसा एकद्धार संकट व्यवस्था केन्द्र) ले आफ्नो १२ वर्षको कार्यकाललाई पुरा गिर १३ वर्षको दौडमा पिन सुचारु रुपले हिंसा पिडित महिला तथा बालबालिका, पुरुष, तेम्नो लिङ्गीहरुलाई समेत सेवा उपलब्ध गराउदै आइरहेको छ।

स्वास्थ्य तथा चिकित्सा जन्य कानुनी सेवा, मनोसामाजिक परामर्स सेवा, सुरक्षित आवास गृह र पुर्नस्थापना केन्द्र, कानुनी परामर्श र उपचार, पुर्नस्थापना सुचना ,शिक्षा तथा शशक्तिकरण सबै सेवाहरु निशुल्क रूपमा पिडितले प्राप्त गर्दै आइरहेको छ। २४ घण्टा नै इऋ:ऋ खुल्ला रहने भएकाले कुनै पनि हिंसा पिडितले नि.शुल्क सेवा र सुविधा प्राप्त गर्न सिकन्छ।

१.हिंसा पिडितको संख्या (लिङ्ग तथा उमेरको आधारमा)

आर्थिक वर्ष आ.व. २०८१/०८२										
पूरा मिति	लिङ	को उ	आधारमा	उमेरको आधारमा						
	म	पु	तेस्रो	०-५	६-१०	88-	१९-	६० वर्ष		
			लिङ्गी	वर्ष	वर्ष	१८वर्ष	५९वर्ष	माथि		
२०८१/०८२	✓	✓	✓	१ १	२४	२०५	२१७	0		

जम्मा - ४५७



. हिंसाका प्रकारहरु

पूरा मिति	बलात्कार	यौनजन्य दुर्व्यवहार (Attempt To rape)	शारीरिक हिंसा	मानसिक हिंसा	सेवा,सुविधा तथा अधिकारबाट बन्चित Domestic violence	बालविवाह ,बहुविवाह	बेचिबखन (चेलीबेटी)	जम्मा
२०८१/०८२	-	४२३	o	۷	१५	m	۷	४५७

३. रिफर भई आएका

पुरा मिति	आफै	नातेदार साथी मार्फत	प्रहरी बाट	सेवा केन्द्रबाट	अस्पाताल भित्रैबाट	गैरसरकारी संस्था (NGO) बाट	स्वास्थ संस्थाबाट रिफर भएर आएको	अन्य	जम्मा
२०८१/०८२	८९		२९२		88	१.जिल्ला प्रहरी परिसर महिला बालबालिका तथा जेष्ठ नागरिक सेवा केन्द नयाँवानेश्वर-२ २.नेपाल परिवार नियोजन संघ -१ ३.शान्ति पुर्नस्थापना केन्द्र-१ ४. महिला बालबालिका तथा जेष्ठ नागरिक सेवा केन्द्र-१ ५.SMS Clinic –1 ६.नेपाल प्रहरी प्रधान कार्यालय मानव बेचबिखन ब्यूरो ववरमहल, काठमाडौँ -१ ७. साथी संस्था -१ ८. Front Helpline Hospital –1 जम्मा = ९	१.पाटन ओ.सी.एम.सी-४ २.खोटाङ ओ.सी.एम.सी-३ ३.मकवानपुर ओ.सी.एम.सी-१ ४.सिन्धुली ओ.सी.एम.सी-१ ५.जनकपुर ओ.सी.एम.सी-१ ६.त्रिशुली ओ.सी.एम.सी-२ ७.ओखलढुङ्गाओ.सी.एम.सी-२ ८.वर्दिबास ओ.सी.एम.सी-१ ९.टेकु ओ.सी.एम.सी-१ ११.कान्ति ओ.सी.एम.सी-२ ११.तार ओ.सी.एम.सी-१ ११.रामेछाप ओ.सी.एम.सी-१ १३.रसुवा ओ.सी.एम.सी-१ १४.धुलिखेल ओ.सी.एम.सी-३ १५.ट्रमा ओ.सी.एम.सी-१		४५७



४.उपचार पश्चात रिफर गरिएको

पुरा मिती	परिवारको जिम्मा	प्रहरी कार्यलयको जिम्मा	पुर्नस्थापना केन्द्र	अन्य अस्पताल	गैरसरकारी संस्था (NGO)	अन्य	जम्मा
२०८१/०८२	८९	३३७		पाटन अस्पातल -३	मानवसेवा आश्रम-२		४५७
				विर अस्पताल -२	एपिरोन संस्था -२		
				ट्रमा अस्पताल -१	नेपाल युथ -२		
				कान्ति अस्पताल	बाल मन्दिर -१०		
				<u>-</u> ₹	राष्ट्रिय बाल अधिकार परिषद्-४		
				टेकु अस्पताल -१	साथी संस्था -१		
				जम्मा -१०	जम्मा –२१		

- ३१ जना सेवाग्राही बाहेक ४२६ जना सम्बन्धित परिवार आफै तथा प्रहरी मार्फत नै गएको देखिन्छ।

First Tri	Second Tri	Admission Observation	Delivery
21	45	Emergency LSCS -6	31
		IUFD -2	
		Ectopic Pregnancy -3	
		Laparotomy - 1	
		Total -12	

Antenatal Checkup (ANC) =48 (from 22 weeks to 36 weeks of pregnancy)

• भर्ना गरिएको १०९ जना

• मनोसामाजिक परामर्श -२९०

Survival of Disability in OCMC

 १. ऑखाको समस्या
 २

 २. बोली तोते बोली
 २

 ३. मेन्टल रिटाडेसन
 ५

 ४. फिजिकल डिज्यविलिट
 ३

 ५.डिप्रेशन
 १

जम्मा - १३ जना

परोपकार प्रसूति तथा स्त्रीरोग अस्पताल (ओ.सी.एम.सी) बाट पठाइएको

 १. पाटन अस्पताल
 ३

 २. बिर अस्पताल
 २

३. साथी संस्था	8
४.एपिरोन संस्था	2
५. ट्रमा अस्पताल	?
६. मानव सेवा आश्रम	2
७. कान्ति अस्पताल	Ŗ
८. नेपाल युथ	2
९. टेकु अस्पताल	?
१०. बालमन्दिर	१०
११. राष्ट्रिय बाल अधिकार परिषद्	γ

जम्मा - ३१ जना

Chain of custody form (Sample send in F.Y 2081/082) -99

Sample preserved in fridge within 6 months -59

Sample preserved in fridge within 1 years -19



सामाजिक सेवा एकाई (SSU)

उप-प्रशासक रानु थापा निसङ्ग सुपरभाइजर सुकुमाया लामा सामाजिक सेवा एकाइ टिम

गरिब, असहाय, अपाङ्गता भएका ब्यक्ति, जेष्ठ नागरिक, लैङ्गिक हिंसा पिडित, विपद् एवम् प्राकृतिक प्रकोप बाट पिडित गरिब तथा विपन्न आकस्मिक बिरामी, सीमान्तीकृत तथा लोपोन्मुख आदिवासी जनजाति आदिलाई स्वास्थ्य सेवा उपलब्ध गराउन राज्यलाई नैतिक तथा कानुनी रुपले जिम्मेवारी र जवाफदेही बनाएको छ।

लिक्षत समूहका बिरामीहरूलाई सामाजिक सेवा एकाइ मार्फत विशेषज्ञ सेवा निःशुल्क वा आंशिक छुटमा सेवा उपलब्ध गराउने काम भएको छ। यसै अनुरूप यस परोपकार प्रसूति तथा स्त्रीरोग अस्पतालले २४ घण्टा नै यो सेवा सेवाग्राहीहरूलाई उपलब्ध गराउँदै आइरहेको छ।

सहुलियत स्वास्थ्य सेवा पाउने लक्षित समृह :

- १.गरिब
- २.असहाय

- ३.अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्ति
- ४.ज्येष्ठ नागरिक
- ५ लैङ्गिक हिंसाबाट प्रभावित
- ६.गरिब तथा विपन्न आकस्मिक बिरामी
- ७.विपद् एवम् प्राकृतिक प्रकोप पीडित
- ८.सीमान्तकृत तथा लोपोन्मुख आदिवासी जनजाति
- ९.महिला स्वास्थ्य स्वयंसेविका
- १०.कुपोषित बालबालिका
- ११.प्रहरीले ल्याएका थुनुवा तथा कैदी बिरामी
- १२.शहिद परिवार

माथि उल्लिखित लिक्षित समूहका बिरामीहरूलाई उनीहरूको आर्थिक अवस्थाको मूल्याङ्कन एवम् परिचयपत्रका आधारमा अस्पतालमा उपलब्ध सेवाहरूमा छुट प्रदान गर्ने गरेको छ । तर, लैङ्गिक हिंसापीडित व्यक्तिका हकमा भने सम्बन्धित अस्पतालमा उपलब्ध हुने सबै स्वास्थ्य सेवाहरू पूर्णरूपमा निःशुल्क गरिएको छ ।

आर्थिक वर्ष २०८१/०८२ मा सामाजिक सेवामा सेवा लिन आउने सेवाग्राहीहरूको तथ्याङ्क यस प्रकारको रहेको छ।

S.N.	Month	Poor/ Very Poor	Senior Citizen	Patient With Disabilities	Helpless	Female Health Worker	Total No. of Patient	Total Amount	Total Amount of Medicine
1	Shrawan	44	13	22	1	0	80	1,89,551.25	10820.30
2	Bhadra	66	9	23	0	0	98	2,86,544.50	6,727.04
3	Ashwin	56	12	25	0	0	93	2,73,447.75	1,680.13
4	Kartik	70	11	23	1	1	106	2,94,869.15	7,065.24
5	Mangsir	54	18	19	0	0	91	2,70,263.23	4,417.68
6	Poush	61	18	23	1	1	104	3,06,221.70	5,786.34
7	Magh	54	14	9	0	1	78	22,5,102.00	8,358.07
8	Falgun	29	19	16	0	0	64	1,93,959.45	1,687.68
9	Chaitra	51	20	21	1	0	93	3,18,328.06	10,876.73
10	Baisakha	38	20	19	0	0	77	1,75,468.50	8,184.59
11	Jestha	63	13	21	0	0	97	2,88,600.00	11,002.22
12	Asar	43	0	21	12	3	98	2,47,787.00	12655.20
Total		629	167	242	16	6	1079	30,70,142.59	89,261.22

Total Number of Patients: 1079 Total Amount: 30,70,142.59

Total Amount of Medicine: 89,261.22



योग



शोभा अधिकारी अस्पताल नसिङ्ग निरिक्षक

योगः शरीर, मन र आत्माको गहिरो सामन्जस्य र यसको विस्तृत यात्रा

योग, एक प्राचीन भारतीय ज्ञान परम्परा हो जुन हजारौं वर्षदेखि मानव जीवनलाई सन्तुलित र समृद्ध बनाउन प्रयोग हुँदै आएको छ। यो केवल शारीरिक व्यायामको एउटा प्रकार मात्र होइन, बरु शरीर, मन र आत्मालाई एकाकार गर्ने एउटा समग्र विज्ञान र जीवनशैली हो। योगले विभिन्न आसन (शारीरिक मुद्रा), प्राणायाम (श्वासप्रश्वासको नियन्त्रण), ध्यान (मेडिटेसन), बन्द (शारीरिक ताला), मुद्रा (हातका इशारा) र नैतिक सिद्धान्तहरूलाई समेटेर व्यक्तिलाई पूर्ण कल्याणको मार्गमा डोरूयाउँछ।

योगको ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि र दार्शनिक जरा

योगको उत्पत्ति सिन्धु घाटी सभ्यता (लगभग ३३००-१९०० ईसापूर्व) मा भएको मानिन्छ, जहाँ यसका प्रारम्भिक प्रमाणहरू पाइएका छन्। वैदिक ग्रन्थहरू, उपनिषद्हरू र पछि आएका पुराणहरूमा योगका विभिन्न अवधारणाहरूको उल्लेख पाइन्छ। योगलाई व्यवस्थित रूपमा संकलन गर्ने र यसको दर्शनलाई सूत्रबद्ध गर्ने श्रेय महिष पतञ्जिल लाई जान्छ। उहाँको 'योग सूत्र' (लगभग २०० ईसापूर्व) लाई योग दर्शनको एक आधारभूत र सर्वाधिक महत्तुवपूर्ण ग्रन्थ मानिन्छ।

पतञ्जिलको योग सूत्रले 'अष्टाङ्ग योग' (योगका आठ अंग) को विस्तृत व्याख्या गरेको छ, जुन आत्म-बोध र मोक्ष प्राप्तिको लागि एउटा ऋमिक मार्गीचत्र हो। यी आठ अंगहरू हुनः

- यम (सामाजिक नैतिकता)ः समाज र अरूप्रित हाम्रो व्यवहारलाई नियन्त्रण गर्ने पाँच सिद्धान्तहरू— अहिंसा (कुनै पिन जीवलाई हानि नगर्नु), सत्य (सत्य बोल्नु), अस्तेय (चोरी नगर्नु), ब्रह्मचर्य (इन्द्रियहरूको संयम) र अपिरग्रह (आवश्यकताभन्दा बढी सङ्गह नगर्नु)।
- नियम (व्यक्तिगत अनुशासन): व्यक्तिगत आचरण र आत्म-अनुशासनका पाँच नियमहरू– शौच (शारीरिक र मानसिक

- शुद्धता), सन्तोष (सन्तुष्टि), तप (आत्म-अनुशासन), स्वाध्याय (आत्म-अध्ययन र पवित्र ग्रन्थहरूको अध्ययन) र ईश्वरप्रणिधान (ईश्वरप्रति पूर्ण समर्पण)।
- आसन (शारीरिक मुद्रा)ः शरीरलाई स्थिर र आरामदायक स्थितिमा राख्ने अभ्यास। आसनले शरीरलाई बिलयो, लिचलो र ऊर्जावान बनाउनुका साथै शारीरिक रोगहरूबाट मुक्ति दिलाउन मद्दत गर्छ।
- प्राणायाम (श्वासप्रश्वासको नियन्त्रण)ः प्राण (जीवन शक्ति) र आयाम (विस्तार वा नियन्त्रण) मिलेर बनेको यो शब्दले श्वासप्रश्वासलाई नियन्त्रण गर्ने र यसलाई शरीरमा ऊर्जा प्रवाहलाई सन्तुलित गर्ने अभ्यासलाई जनाउँछ।
- प्रत्याहार (इन्द्रिय नियन्त्रण)ः बाह्य वस्तुहरूबाट इन्द्रियहरूलाई भित्र फर्काएर मनलाई एकाग्र गर्ने अभ्यास ।
- धारणा (एकाग्रता)ः मनलाई कुनै एक बिन्दु वा वस्तुमा केन्द्रित गर्ने अभ्यास।
- ध्यान (मेडिटेसन)ः कुनै एक बिन्दुमा मनलाई लामो समयसम्म एकाग्र गरी शान्त र निर्विचार अवस्थामा पुने प्रक्रिया।
- समाधि (आत्म-बोध/परमानन्द)ः ध्यानको सबैभन्दा गहिरो अवस्था जहाँ व्यक्तिले पूर्ण चेतना र ब्रह्माण्डीय चेतनासँग एकाकार भएको महसुस गर्छ। यो आत्म-बोध र परमानन्दको अवस्था हो।

योगका प्रमुख अवयवहरू र तिनको विस्तृत व्याख्या

योगको अभ्यासमा विभिन्न अवयवहरू एकअर्कासँग जोडिएका हुन्छन्, जसले समग्र कल्याणमा योगदान पुरूयाउँछनः

आसनको महत्वः योगमा हजारौं आसनहरू छन्,
 प्रत्येकको आफ्नै विशिष्ट फाइदाहरू छन्। उदाहरणका



लागि, सूर्य नमस्कार एक पूर्ण शारीरिक व्यायाम हो जसले शरीरका सबै अंगहरूलाई सिक्रय बनाउँछ। ताडासन (पर्वत मुद्रा) ले मेरुदण्डलाई सीधा राख्न मद्दत गर्छ, जबिक भुजंगासन (सर्प मुद्रा) ले ढाडको दुखाइ कम गर्न र पेटका अंगहरूलाई उत्तेजित गर्न मद्दत गर्छ। नियमित आसन अभ्यासले मांसपेशीलाई बलियो बनाउँछ, जोर्नीको लिचलोपन बढाउँछ, रक्तसञ्चार सुधार गर्छ, र शरीरलाई ऊर्जावान बनाउँछ।

- प्राणायामका प्रकार र लाभहरूः प्राणायामले श्वासलाई नियन्त्रण गरी प्राणशक्तिलाई शरीरभिर प्रवाह गर्छ। अनुलोम-विलोम (वैकल्पिक नासिका श्वास) ले मनलाई शान्त पार्छ र मिस्तिष्कका दुवै भागलाई सन्तुलित गर्छ। कपालभाति (उज्यालो निधार श्वास) ले शरीरबाट विषाक्त पदार्थहरू हटाउन मद्दत गर्छ र पाचन प्रणालीलाई सुदृढ पार्छ। भ्रामरी (भमराको श्वास) ले तनाव र चिन्ता कम गरी शान्तिको अनुभूति गराउँछ। प्राणायामले फोक्सोको क्षमता बढाउँछ, स्नायु प्रणालीलाई सन्तुलित गर्छ र मानसिक स्पष्टता प्रदान गर्छ।
- ध्यानको गिहराइः ध्यान योगको केन्द्रिबन्दु हो। यसले मनलाई एकाग्र गरी वर्तमान क्षणमा ल्याउन मद्दत गर्छ। विपश्यना जस्ता ध्यान प्रविधिहरूले आत्म-अवलोकन र आत्म-जागरूकता बढाउँछन्। मन्त्र ध्यान ले मनलाई शान्त पार्न विशिष्ट ध्विन वा शब्दहरूको प्रयोग गर्छ। नियमित ध्यान अभ्यासले तनावको स्तर घटाउँछ, भावनात्मक सन्तुलन बढाउँछ, निद्राको गुणस्तर सुधार गर्छ र आन्तरिक शान्ति र आनन्दको अनुभव प्रदान गर्छ।
- बन्द र मुद्राको भूमिकाः बन्द (शारीरिक ताला) ले शरीरमा ऊर्जाको प्रवाहलाई निर्देशित गर्न मद्दत गर्छ, जस्तै मूल बन्द (पेल्भिक फ्लोर लक) वा उड्डीयान बन्द (पेट लक)। मुद्रा (हातका इशारा) ले ऊर्जालाई विशिष्ट तरिकाले च्यानल गर्छ, जस्तै ज्ञान मुद्रा ले एकाग्रता बढाउँछ। यी अभ्यासहरूले योगिक अनुभवलाई अभ गहिरो बनाउँछन्।

योगका बहुआयामिक फाइदाहरू

नियमित योग अभ्यासले व्यक्तिलाई शारीरिक, मानसिक, भावनात्मक र आध्यात्मिक स्तरमा अनिगन्ती फाइदाहरू प्रदान गर्छः

शारीरिक स्वास्थ्यः योगले मांसपेशी र हड्डीहरूलाई बिलयो बनाउँछ, शरीरको लिचलोपन बढाउँछ, र जोनी दुखाइ कम गर्छ। यसले रक्तसञ्चारलाई सुधार गर्छ, रक्तचापलाई नियन्त्रणमा राख्छ, र मुटुको स्वास्थ्यलाई बढावा दिन्छ। पाचन प्रणालीलाई स्वस्थ राख्न, रोग प्रतिरोधात्मक क्षमता बढाउन र विभिन्न दीर्घकालीन रोगहरूको जोखिम कम गर्न पनि योगले महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका खेल्छ।

- मानसिक स्पष्टता र शान्तिः योगले तनाव हर्मोन (कोर्टिसोल) को स्तर घटाउँछ, जसले गर्दा तनाव, चिन्ता र डिप्रेसनका लक्षणहरू कम हुन्छन्। यसले मनलाई शान्त र एकाग्र राख्न मद्दत गर्छ, जसले निर्णय क्षमता र रचनात्मकतामा सुधार ल्याउँछ।
- भावनात्मक सन्तुलनः योगले भावनात्मक प्रतिक्रियाहरूलाई व्यवस्थित गर्न सिकाउँछ र व्यक्तिलाई आफ्ना भावनाहरूसँग अफ राष्ट्ररी जोडिन मद्दत गर्छ। यसले क्रोध, निराशा र डर जस्ता नकारात्मक भावनाहरूलाई कम गरी सकारात्मक सोच र भावनात्मक स्थिरतालाई बढावा दिन्छ।
- आत्म-जागरूकता र आध्यात्मिक विकासः योगले व्यक्तिलाई आफ्नो शरीर, मन र आत्मासँग गिहरो सम्बन्ध स्थापित गर्न मद्दत गर्छ। यसले आत्म-जागरूकता बढाउँछ र जीवनको गिहरो अर्थ पत्ता लगाउन प्रेरित गर्छ। योगको नियमित अभ्यासले व्यक्तिलाई आन्तरिक शान्ति, सन्तुष्टि र जीवनमा उद्देश्यको भावना प्राप्त गर्न मद्दत गर्छ।

आधुनिक युगमा योगको सान्दर्भिकता

आजको द्रुत गितमा परिवर्तन भइरहेको र तनावग्रस्त जीवनशैलीमा योगको सान्दर्भिकता भनै बढेको छ। सहरीकरण, प्रविधिको अधिक प्रयोग र कामको दबाबले गर्दा मानिसहरू शारीरिक निष्क्रियता, मानिसक तनाव र भावनात्मक असन्तुलनको शिकार भएका छन्। यस्तो अवस्थामा, योगले यी सबै चुनौतीहरूको सामना गर्न एक प्रभावकारी र पहुँचयोग्य समाधान प्रदान गर्छ। यो हरेक उमेर र शारीरिक अवस्थाका व्यक्तिहरूका लागि उपयुक्त छ, चाहे उनीहरू युवा हुन् वा वृद्ध, स्वस्थ हुन् वा कुनै रोगसँग जुधिरहेका।

योग केवल एउटा शारीरिक अभ्यास मात्र होइन, यो एक जीवनशैली हो जसले व्यक्तिलाई सन्तुलित, शान्त र उद्देश्यपूर्ण जीवन जिउन प्रेरित गर्छ। यसले हामीलाई बाह्य संसारका चुनौतीहरूको सामना गर्न आन्तरिक शक्ति र लचिलोपन प्रदान गर्छ। तसर्थ, योगलाई आफ्नो दैनिक जीवनको एक अभिन्न अंग बनाउन आजको आवश्यकता हो।



The Crucial Role of Breastfeeding Counsellors in PMWH

Smriti Poudel/ Punam Maharjan and CLMC Team

Breastfeeding is universally recognized as the most natural and effective way to nourish an infant, providing unmatched health benefits to both the baby and the mother. However, successful breastfeeding—particularly exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months—does not always come naturally. Many mothers, especially first-time mothers, face significant challenges during the early days of lactation, often due to ineffective positioning and poor latching techniques.

Research indicates that nearly one-third of mothers struggle with correct attachment and positioning during the postpartum hospital stay, highlighting a critical need for skilled guidance in the early stages. While 95% of mothers may receive some form of counselling during their hospital stay, many continue to face breastfeeding problems such as sore or cracked nipples, engorgement, or insufficient milk transfer—often leading to early cessation of breastfeeding or mixed feeding practices.

Breastfeeding Counsellors: The Missing Link

In this context, breastfeeding counsellors play an indispensable role in ensuring that new mothers are adequately supported, educated, and empowered to initiate and sustain effective breastfeeding practices. These trained professionals are vital in bridging the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical implementation.

Counsellors are not only expected to educate mothers about breastfeeding techniques but also to demonstrate and guide mothers through correct positioning and latching. This hands-on support helps prevent common breastfeeding problems, thereby promoting exclusive breastfeeding (EBF) for the recommended six months.

The Need for Skilled, Behaviorally Trained Counsellors

In many countries, cultural beliefs and traditional practices significantly influence postnatal care. Breastfeeding counsellors must, therefore, possess strong Behavioral Change Communication (BCC) skills. It is not enough to simply provide information—counsellors must also know how to navigate social and cultural dynamics, address myths and misconceptions, and build trust with mothers and families to bring about sustainable changes in breastfeeding behavior.

Importance of Timely Education

The effectiveness of breastfeeding counselling depends heavily on timing and continuity. Prenatal counselling has been shown to increase the likelihood of mothers initiating breastfeeding, while postnatal support affects the duration and exclusivity of breastfeeding. The UNICEF recommendation of at least six counselling sessions throughout the antenatal and postnatal periods underscores the importance of sustained, personalized support.

Conclusion: A Pillar of Maternity Care

Breastfeeding counsellors are not a luxury—they are a necessity in every maternity hospital. They form the backbone of breastfeeding promotion and



support, ensuring mothers are equipped with the right knowledge and techniques from the very beginning. Their role goes far beyond basic instruction—they are educators, motivators, cultural mediators, and compassionate caregivers.

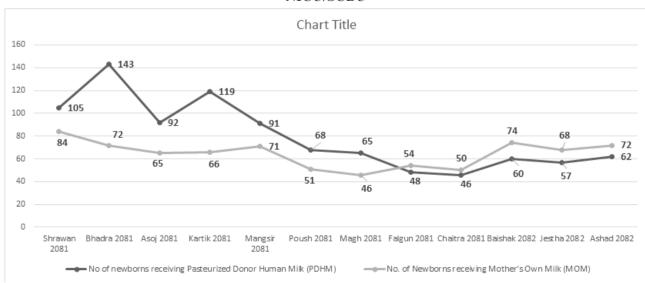
To improve breastfeeding rates and reduce lactationrelated complications, healthcare systems must invest in structured, high-quality counselling programs, and recognize breastfeeding counsellors as integral members of the maternal healthcare team. Ultimately, supporting mothers through skilled counselling is one of the most effective strategies for giving every newborn the healthiest start to life.

Annual CLMC Data of FY 2081/82

Months	Total Volume of Milk Collected	Total No. of Donors	Total volume of pasteurized milk	Total volume of dispensed milk	Total number of internal recipients	Total number of external recipients
Shrawan	78,395	99	91,265	70,950	66	11
Bhadra	65,955	87	83,690	86,245	185	16
Asoj	43,010	67	69,380	58,900	102	10
Kartik	40,050	62	57,245	55,500	119	10
Mangsir	29,090	72	25,615	59,100	91	12
Push	34,560	84	37,010	41,000	90	11
Magh	35,350	80	27,810	40,050	65	12
Falgun	61,140	82	62,014	35,400	50	7
Chaitra	39,055	74	41,741	40,500	58	12
Baisakh	34,160	72	27,400	47,000	76	16
Jestha	70,500	95	71,930	40,800	63	11
Ashad	62,340	57	50,420	54,200	72	14
Total	593.60 liter	931	645.52 liter	629.64 liter	1,037	142

Note: The differences in collection, pasteurization and dispense volume is due to remaining milk volume from earlier year.

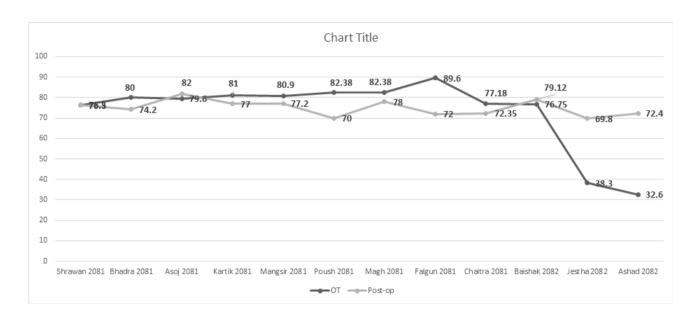
Number of Newborns Receiving Pasteurized Donor Human Milk and Mother's Own Milk (MOM) in NICU/SCBU



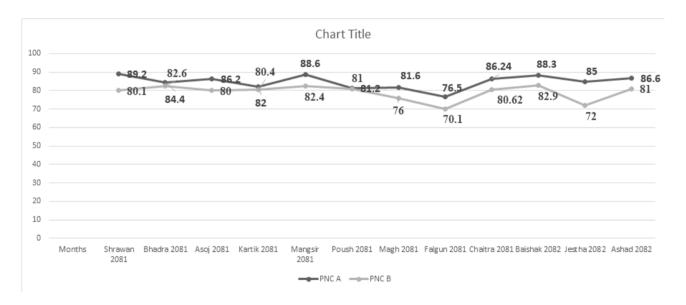
56 66th Anniversary



Breast Feeding Initiation Rate in OT and Breast-Feeding rates in Post-OP (%)



Breast Feeding Rates in Postnatal A and B (%)





अस्पतालमा उपकरणहरूको मर्मतसंभार तथा मातृ शिशुको रक्षा



इ. अमृत प्रसाद भण्डारी बायोमेडिकल इन्जिनियर

"शरीर चलाउन मुटु चाहिन्छ, अस्पताल चलाउन उपकरण चाहिन्छ।"

परोपकार प्रसुती तथा स्त्रीरोग अस्पतालमा हरेक दिन आमाहरू सुत्केरी हुन्छन्, शिशु जिन्मिन्छन्, किहले जीवन र किहले मृत्युको बिचमा संघर्ष पिन हुन्छ। यस्तो संवेदनशील क्षणमा उपकरणहरूले कित गम्भीर भूमिका खेल्छन् भन्ने कुरा सायद ती मेडिकल उपकरणहरू जस्तै सि टि जी मेसिन, अल्ट्रासाउण्ड मेसिन आदि नचल्दा मात्र महसुस हुन्छ।

अस्पतालमा कार्यरत एक बायोमेडिकल इञ्जिनयरको नाताले मेरो पेशा 'यन्त्रहरूलाई जिउँदो राख्नु' हो, तािक ती यन्त्रहरूले आमाको र शिशुको धड्कन, शिशुको स्वास र चिकित्सकको भरोसालाई निरन्तरता दिन सकून्।

मातृत्व सेवा र उपकरणको महत्त्व

एक जना सुत्केरी आमाको सेवा भन्नासाथ धेरैको दिमागमा नर्स, डाक्टर र औषधिको तस्बिर आउँछ। तर त्यो सेवा दिनुपर्ने थलो - उदाहरणका लागि एक सुरक्षित डेलिभरी कोठा, एउटा सही तापऋममा राखिएको इनक्युबेटर, एक अल्ट्रासाउण्ड, एक भेन्टिलेटर, अक्सिजन सपोर्ट आदि बिना त्यो सेवा सम्भव हुँदैन।

सामान्यतया, एक मातृ अस्पतालमा प्रयोग हुने यस्ता आवश्यक उपकरणहरू निम्न प्रकारका हुन्छनः

प्रमुख प्रयोग हुने उपकरणहरूको तालिका

उपकरणको नाम	प्रयोग क्षेत्र	नियमित मर्मतआवश्यकता
डेलिभरी टेबल (Delivery Table)	सुत्केरी गराउन	हाइड्रोलिक प्रणाली चेक, सफाई
फेटल मोनिटर (Fetal Monitor)	गर्भावस्थाको निगरानी	Probe Test, Wave Test

इनक्युबेटर	नवजात शिशुको	Temperature Sensor
(Incubator)	तापमान नियन्त्रण	Calibration
रैडियन्ट वार्मर	Delivery पछि शिशु	Alarm System Test,
(Radiant Warmer)	तातो राख्न	Surface Check
अल्ट्रासाउण्ड (Ultrasound)	गर्भको अवस्था जाँच गर्न	Probe Clean, Display and Resolution test
भेन्टिलेटर	आपतकालीन सास	Pressure Leak Test,
(Ventilator)	फेर्ने सहायता	O ₂ Sensor Check
इन्फ्युजन पम्प र सिरिन्ज पम्प (Infusion Pump & Syringe Pump)	औषधिको नियंत्रित आपूर्ति	Flow Rate Check, Battery Health
OT Table &	शल्यऋियाको	Alignment,
Surgical Light	सहजता	Sterilization

यी उपकरणहरू मध्य कुनै एक मात्र पनि नचल्दा सेवा अवरुद्ध हुनसक्छ।

बायोमेडिकल इञ्जिनियरको दिनचर्याः "एक नदेखिने योद्धा"

हामी न अपरेसन थिएटरमा धेरै देखिन्छौं, न त सुत्केरी कोठामा, न रिपोर्ट दिने ठाउँमा तर जब सि टि जी मेसिनले शिशुको को मुटुको धड्कन देखाउन छाड्छ, उपकरणले प्रिन्ट गर्न छाड्छ वा अपरेसन थिएटरमा मा Laparoscopy Tower, Anesthesia, Cautery ले काम गर्न छाड्छ तब हामीलाई कल आउंछ।

बायोमेडिकल इन्जिनियरको कार्य क्षेत्र यस्ता छनः

- Daily Equipment Check
- Preventive Maintenance Calendar Maintain
- Corrective Maintenance
- User Training
- Maintain of Logbooks, Checklists, History Cards



कार्यक्षेत्रका भएका केहि साना रमाइला अनुभब

एक दिन सि टि जी मेसिनले अचानक काम गरेन; एक सुत्केरी केस थियो - Baby Distress को आशंका । इ्युटीमा भएको नर्सले CTG Probe Connect गर्नुभयो, तर Display मा केही देखिएन। इ्युटीमा भएको नर्सले आत्तिदै बायोमेडिकल शाखामा फोन गर्नुभयो, मैले फोन उठाए र तुरुन्तै उपकरणको अगाडी पुगेर देखेँ Probe Loose थियो, Sensor जाम थियो, मैले Alcohol Swap ले फोहोर भएको Probe सफा गरेँ, Connection ठीक गरेँ र २ मिनेटभित्र फेटल हर्टबीट देखियो।

त्यो दिन मैले महसुस गरे की उपकरणले मात्र काम गरेन, 'समयमै मर्मतको प्रतिक्रिया' ले काम गऱ्यो ।

स्पेयर पार्ट, बजेट र चुनौती

नेपालमा उपकरण चलाउन भन्दा बढी समस्या बिग्रिएको उपकरण मर्मत गर्न आउँछ। मुख्य समस्याः

- 🕨 स्पेयर पार्ट नहुनु
- 🕨 द्यगमनभत नहुनु
- AMC/CMC अस्पष्टता

तर हामीले गरेका केही समाधानहरू:

- खराब Sensor को Wire नयाँ लगाइयो
- Power Supply मा Blown Capacitor बदलियो
- 🕨 Infusion Pump को Board Short Bypass गरियो
- OT Light तथा OT Table को Switch Manually External लगाएर मर्मत गरियो
- Breast Pump लाई उपलब्ध भएका समाग्रीहरु प्रयोग गरी जडान गरियो

हामीलाई विश्वास छ कि एउटा Spanner, Multimeter, Solder Gun र केही सामान्य उपकरणहरूको भरमा पनि सम्पूर्ण अस्पतालका धेरै उपकरणहरू सञ्चालनमा राख्न सकिन्छ।

नि:शुल्क उपकरणः उपयोग कि बोभः?

विगत केही वर्षदेखि विभिन्न दातृ संस्थाहरूबाट CTG, Ultrasound, Warmer, Laboratory EquipmentÚs, Refrigerator, Autoclave, X-Ray, Ventilator आदि नि:शुल्क रूपमा आएका छन्। तर तीमध्ये धेरै:

- Plug Mismatch भएको अवस्था सिर्जना
- User Manual÷Service Manual नहुँदा उपकरण चलाउनै नसिकने अवस्था सिर्जना
- Spare Part उपलब्ध नभएको

- Installation बिना उपकरणअस्पतालको Store मा थन्किएको अवस्था सिर्जना
- Local Vendor तथा Local Service Support नभएर उपकरण थन्किएको बसेको अवस्था सिर्जना

हामीले अपनाएको प्रक्रियाः

- ➤ Pre–acceptance Technical Inspection
- Installation Report Documentation
- Refusal Letter यदि उपकरण काम नलाग्ने भएमा वा उपकरण लामो समयसम्म प्रयोगमा नआए दातृ संस्थाहरूलाई नै Return गरिएको
- Training Before Use

CMMS र डिजिटल उपकरण व्यवस्थापन

हाल परोपकार अस्पतालमा Excel मा आधारित Inventory राखिन्छ। निकट भविष्यमा सम्पूर्ण प्रणाली डिजिटलाइजेसन गर्ने योजना छ।

नीति सुधारको अपेक्षा (सम्पूर्ण सरकारी अस्पतालमा)

- प्रत्येक संघिय सरकारी तथा अन्य अस्पतालमा कम्तीमा एक बायोमेडिकल इञ्जिनियर अनिवार्य गरिनुपर्छ।
- निःशुल्क उपकरण स्वीकृतिपूर्व प्राविधिक मूल्याङ्कन अनिवार्य गरिनुपर्छ ।
- उपकरण मर्मत तथा क्उबचभ एबचत को निम्ति वार्षिक बजेट छुट्याइनुपर्छ ।
- अन्तराष्ट्रिय संस्थासँग सहकार्य गरेर CME (Continuing Medical Education) कार्यक्रम निरन्तर गरिनुपर्छ।
- उपकरण सम्बन्धि विभिन्न तालिममा कार्यरत बायोमेडिकल इञ्जिनियर लाई राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तराष्ट्रिय तालिममा सहभागी गरिनुपर्छ।

"उपकरण बोल्दैन, तर सेवा दिन्छ"

हामी बायोमेडिकल इञ्जिनियरहरू उपकरण साँच्ने मान्छे मात्र होइनौं, हामी सेवा जोगाउने प्राविधिक हृदयहरू हौं। परोपकार प्रसूति तथा स्त्रीरोग अस्पतालमा कार्य गर्दै गर्दा मैले अनुभूति गरेको छु; एक जना आमाको सुरक्षाको पछाडि एउटा Y—cable, एक Multimeter र एउटा मान्छेको पिसना मिसिएको हुन्छ।

जब तपाईंले भोलि अल्ट्रासाउण्डमा शिशुको मुटुको धड्कन देख्नुहुन्छ, सम्भनुहोस् - त्यो मेसिनको धड्कन पनि कोहीले धानिरहेको छ।



अस्पतालको तथ्याङ्क शाखाको अवस्था



खिलनाथ गौतम मेडिकल रेकर्ड निरिक्षक

तथ्याङ्क शाखा (Medical Record Section) अस्पतालको विभिन्न सूचना तथा तथ्याङ्कहरुको भण्डार हो । यस शाखाले विरामीहरुको उपचार सम्बन्धी मेडिकल रेकर्ड ब्यवस्थापन, वर्थ रिपोर्ट बितरण, मासिक प्रतिवेदन तयारी तथा रिपोर्टिङ्ग, विभिन्न सूचनाहरुको ब्याख्या र विश्लेषण लगायतका कार्यहरु गर्दछ भने अस्पतालको भावी योजना तयार गर्नमा समेत यस शाखाको महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका हुन्छ। यसका बावजूद तथ्याङ्क शाखा अस्पतालहरुमा ओभ्रेलमा परेको देखिन्छ।

बि.स.२०१६ सालमा स्थापना भई ६६ औं स्थापना दिवस मनाउँदै गर्दा अस्पताल ४० शैयाबाट बिस्तार भई ४८९ शैयामा संचालित रिंह लिलतपुरको कुपण्डोल र भैसिपाटिमा समेत यस अस्पतालको शाखाहरु रहेको छ । धेरै सेवाहरु थिएका छन । उपचारमा नयाँ नयाँ प्रबिधिहरु भित्रिएका छन । IVF सेवा पिन संचालित छ । प्रविधिले यितको फड्को मारीसक्दा पिन तथ्याङ्क शाखाबाट सम्पादन हुने काममा प्रविधिले छुन सकेको छैन । हिजोका दिनमा जसरी यस शाखाबाट कामहरु सम्पादन गरिन्थ्यो आजको दिनमा पिन त्यहि अवस्था छ ।

EMR र EHR सम्बन्धमा स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्रमा कुरा उठान भएको लामो समय भए पनि प्रगति खासै देखिएको छैन। EMR संचालन निर्देशिका २०८१ पनि जारी भैसकेको छ। EMR का नाममा अस्पतालहरुले Software मा ठुलै लगानी पनि गरेका छन तर यो उपलब्धीमूलक बन्न सकेको छैन। यस अस्पतालमा पनि बिगत लामो समय देखि Software को प्रयोग गरिरहेको छ तर EMR को सम्पूर्ण आवश्यक्ता पूरा गर्न भने सिकरहेको छैन। यसमा हाम्रो सामुहिक प्रयास पनि भएन।

आजको दिनमा पिन तथ्याङ्क शाखामा मासिक प्रतिवेदन बनाउन Tally Sheet प्रयोग गरिन्छ। हस्त लिखित बर्थ रिपोर्ट जारी हुन्छ। कुनै बिरामीको मेडिकल रेकर्ड सम्बन्धी कागजात खोज्नु परेमा सबैभन्दा चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य बन्दछ। फाईल, रजिष्टर राख्ने ऱ्याक, सो राख्ने कोठा आदि कसरी ब्यवस्थीत गर्ने भन्ने विषय चुनौतीपूर्ण छ । EMR पूर्णरूपमा लागु नहुदा भिबष्यमा तथ्याङ्क शाखाको ब्यवस्थापन भन्ने चुनौति पूर्ण हुनेछ, भने मेडिकल रेकर्ड सम्बन्धित कागजात धुल्याउने विषयमा स्पष्ट कानूनी ब्यवस्था नहुँदा पिन यी कागजात कित समयसम्म राख्ने भन्ने अन्योल छ, यसले पिन थप चुनौती सिर्जना गरेको छ । यिनै र यस्तै पिरिस्थितिका बावजूद पिन ६६ औं स्थापना दिवस मनाउँदै गर्दा सम्पूर्ण शाखाहरु चाहार्दै र रिजष्टरहरु पल्टाउदै भए पिन रेकर्ड शाखाले अस्पतालको त्रिवर्षिय तथ्याङ्कीय अवस्था प्रस्तुत गरेको छ ।

आ.व. २०८१/०८२ मा २ लाख ३३ हजार ३ सय ५९ जना सेवाग्राहीले कुनै न कुनै सेवा यस अस्पतालबाट लिएका छन । २० हजार ९ सय ८ जना महिलाहरूले Delivery गराएका छन् । जसमध्ये Normal Delivery ९ हजार ६ सय ५०, C/S (९ हजार १ सथ १० र Complicated Delivery (२ हजार १ सय ४८ रहेका छन् । HMIS वर्गिकरण अनुसार Spontaneous Delivery (११ हजार ६ सय ६, Vacuum/Forceps (१ सय ९२ जना र C/S जम्मा ९ हजार १ सय १० जना रहेका छन् । अन्य सेवाहरू तालिकामा देखाईएको छ ।

तुलनात्मक रूपमा तीन आ.व. २०७९/०८०, २०८०/०८१ र २०८१/०८२ लाई हेर्दा समग्रमा आ.व. २०८०/०८१ मा सबैभन्दा बढी बिरामीहरु यस अस्पतालमा सेवा लिन आएका छन । आ.व. २०७९/०८० मा २ लाख २९ हजार ४ सय १९, आ.व. २०८०/०८१ मा २ लाख ३६ हजार ५ सय ८७ जना र २०८१/०८२ मा २ लाख ३३ हजार ३ सय ५९ जना सेवाग्राहीले अस्पतालबाट कुनै न कुनै सेवा लिएका छन । आ.व. २०७९/०८०, २०८०/०८१ र २०८१/०८२ मा Delivery क्रमश : २४ हजार ६ सय ७२, २२ हजार ३ सय ७९ र २० हजार ९ सय ८ रहेका छन ।



Bed Occupancy Rate सबैभन्दा बिंढ आ.व. २०८०/०८१ मा ८२.१७% रहेको छ भने अन्य दुई आ.व. २०७९/०८० र २०८१/०८२ मा क्रमश : ७३.३१% र ६८.३५% रहेको छ । Throughput अर्थात यसबाट बर्षभरीमा एउटा बेडबाट कित बिरामीले सेवा पाए त्यो थाहा पाउन सिकन्छ, जुन आ.व. २०७९/०८० मा ७०, आ.व. २०८०/०८१ मा ६९ र आ.व. २०८१/०८२ मा ६६ जना रहेको छ । Throughput सबैभन्दा बढी आ.व २०७९/०८० मा रहेको छ । आ.व. २०७९/०८०, २०८०/०८१ र २०८१/०८२ मा क्रमश : १.३४, ०.७७ र १.६६ Bed Turnover Interval रहेको छ । Average Length of Stay भन्डै-भन्डै तिनै आ.व. मा उस्तै उस्तै पाईएको छ । जुन

कमश : ३.८८, ४.५२ र ३.९ रहेको छ । Hospital Death Rate, Neonatal सिंहत आ.व. २०७९/८० मा ०.४४% , २०८०/८१ मा ०.४८% र २०८१/८२ मा ०.४२% करीब-करीब उस्तै रहेको छ । यसमा तीन आ.व. मा क्रमश : ३ जना, २ जना र १ जना Maternal Death रहेको छ । मातृ मृत्युदर हेर्दा क्रमश : घटदो क्रममा नै रहेको छ । थो घट्नुमा MPDSR कार्यक्रमको प्रभावकारीतालाई पनि एउटा कारणको रुपमा लिन सिकन्छ । ८/८ Rate तीन आ.व. लाई हेर्दा बढदो रुपमा रहेको छ । थो दर क्रमश : ३९.८%, ४३.१३% र ४३.५७% रहेको छ । अन्य तथ्याङ्कीय अवस्था तालिकामा प्रस्तत गरिएको छ ।

परोपकार नै धर्म



टिका कुमारी राई

आउनुहोस् सेवाग्राहीज्यूहरु आउनुहोस् स्वागत छ यँहाहरुलाई प्रसूती गृहमा । पाल्नुहोस् हजुरहरु पाल्नुहोस् भएसम्मको सेवा पाउनु हुनेछ प्रसूती गृहमा ।

अस्पतालको नियम सवै विस्तारमा कहन्छौँ अनावश्यक हल्ला गर्दा पिन सहन्छौ। हजुरहरुकै सेवा गर्न हामी यहाँ खटिन्छौँ यहाँ आउने सवैलाई समान व्यबहार गर्दछौँ।

विरामीको पिडा बुझ्छौ सिह सल्लाह दिन्छौँ सिह सल्लाह मान्यो भने सबै स्वस्थ्य बन्छौँ। परोपकार धर्म ठानि सेवा हामी गर्छौँ। त्यस्तै, उस्तै पर्दा खेरि सधै साथ दिन्छौँ। परोपकार प्रसुती गृहमा महिलाको उपचार हुन्छ उपचार सहज गर्न, नियम पालना गर्नुपर्छ । नियम बुझ्न वडापत्र राम्ररी पढ्नुपर्ने हुन्छ पढ्नलाई गाह्रो भए सोधपुछमा गएर सोध्नुपर्छ ।

अस्पतालको नियम माने उपचार छिटो बुभ्भपचाई अबुभ्भ बन्दा, बन्नु पर्छ छुच्चो । हजुरहरूको व्यबहार राम्रो भए हाम्रो बोली मिठो सवालको जवाफ हुन्छ हजुर कहिलेकाहि रुखो ।



Maternity ICU: Where Skill Meets Compassion to Safeguard Mothers' Lives



Ranjana Dahal Staff Nurse

Introduction

In the words of an old Nepali proverb, "आमा बाच्नु भनेको संसार बाँच्नु हो" ("When a mother survives, the whole world survives").

At Paropakar Maternity and Women's Hospital, the Maternity ICU (MICU) embodies this spirit every day. As someone who has served in the MICU for six years, I can say confidently: our unit is not just about machines and medicine—it is about hope, resilience, and shared humanity.

The Maternity ICU is a specialized critical care unit dedicated to women facing life-threatening complications during pregnancy, childbirth, or postpartum.

We care for patients suffering from:

- Severe postpartum hemorrhage
- Eclampsia and hypertensive crises
- Sepsis and septic shock
- Multi-organ failure
- Severe Anemia
- Severe Pre-Eclampsia
- Shortness of Breath
- Puberty Manorrhagia
- Cardiac complications aggravated by pregnancy

Here, every second counts—and every intervention matters

A Day in the Maternity ICU: Beyond the Routine

Every day begins with a detailed handover, where we discuss each patient's status, lab results, and planned treatments.

But real life in MICU is never just routine. Let me share a few moments that have left a lasting impression:

One midnight, a young mother was rushed in after delivering twins, bleeding heavily and almost unconscious. Within minutes, our team coordinated blood transfusions, administered life-saving drugs, and stabilized her vitals. The next morning, when she opened her eyes and whispered, "Where are my babies?"—we saw hope come alive.

Another evening, we treated a woman with severe eclampsia who had multiple seizures. With careful monitoring, medication, and teamwork, she recovered and left ICU hugging her newborn. Moments like these remind us why we do what we do.

These stories teach us that, "Hope is the physician of every misery." — a saying that resonates deeply in critical care

The Power of Teamwork

Behind every saved life stands a dedicated team: doctors, nurses, anesthetists, technicians, and support staff.

We trust each other's judgment, share responsibilities, and communicate constantly—even a small observation by a nurse can change a patient's course.



As another Nepali proverb says, "एके हातले ताली बज्दैन" ("A single hand cannot clap"). This is especially true in critical care.

Challenges We Face and What Keeps Us Going

Working in the Maternity ICU is emotionally and physically demanding:

- Patient conditions change within minutes.
- We face the weight of explaining complex conditions to worried families.
- Sometimes, despite our best efforts, outcomes can be heartbreaking.

Yet, we continue because:

- The satisfaction of seeing a mother reunite with her baby outweighs every hardship.
- Families' gratitude fuels our spirit.
- We remember that "Service to humanity is service to God."

Learning and Growing Every Day

Critical care requires continuous education. We attend:

- Emergency obstetric care training
- Advanced life support courses
- Infection prevention workshops

Beyond skills, these trainings strengthen our confidence to act swiftly during crises.

Technology Meets Compassion

Our MICU is equipped with ventilators, multiparameter monitors, infusion pumps, and other lifesaving equipment.

But as I've learned over the years, "Machines can support life, but only compassion heals the heart." Holding a patient's hand during a frightening night or comforting a family waiting outside the ICU can be as powerful as any medicine.

Looking Ahead

As maternal health challenges evolve, so must we. Strengthening MICU through:

- Updated protocols
- Continuous training
- Better infrastructure and technology

will help us save even more mothers' lives.

Conclusion

The Maternity ICU at Paropakar Maternity and Women's Hospital is more than just a department. It is a place where skill, compassion, and teamwork come together to protect the very heart of society: mothers.

As a staff nurse, I feel deeply honored to be part of this journey, standing alongside courageous women in their most vulnerable moments and helping bring them back to the embrace of their families.

Because at the end of the day, "Saving one mother saves a generation."



कला-कृति



रेखा श्रेष्ठ स्टाफ नर्स

"हजुरले मलाई कहिल्यै बुक्भिसिन्न, मामु"

कला भसङ्ग भएर बिउँभिन्छे। ऊ विगत केही महीना देखि निदाउन नै सकेकीछैन । उसलाई निद्रा राम्रो परेको छैन । मन भित्रको घबराहट कम भएन भनेर ऊ हिजो साँभ आफ्नो जन्म घरमा आएकी थिई । विवाह भएर गइसकेकी छोरीलाई आफ्नो माइतीको बिस्तरा जस्तो नरम र कोमल अरू के लाग्छ र ? माइतीको बिस्तरामा निदाउन पाउँदा त उसलाई आमाको काखमा निदाएभैँ लाग्छ। तर जब सपनाले नै बिजाउँछ तब नरम बिस्तरामा नै पिल्टए पनि कहाँ मिठो निन्द्रा आउँदो रहेछ र ?

कलाको छोरी, कृतिको त्यो वाक्यले कलाको मन घोचिरहेको छ। "हजुरले मलाई कहिल्यै बुभिसिन्न, मामु । हजुर सँधै ममाथि आफ्नै मर्जी थोपरिसिन्छ ।" आफुले जन्म दिएको छोरीको मुखबाट निस्किएका यी कटु वचनहरूले कलाको हृदय बिजाएको छ । उसको निन्द्रा चोरिइको छ । कृतिको तीतो बोलीलाई ऊ भुल्नै सिकरहेकी छैन । कला, आफु कृतिको उमेरको हुँदा आफ्नी आमालाई उसै गरी जवाफ दिएको सिम्भन्छे । उसको छाती पोल्छ र उसको मन पिरोल्छ। ऊ आफ्नी आमालाई गएर बेस्सरी अँगालोले कसेर माफी माग्न चहान्छे। कलाले आफ्नो मामुको पाउमा परी आँशुले उनको पाउ धोएर प्रयाश्चित गर्न चहान्छे। ऊ भन्न चहान्छे कि उसले पनि अनुभव गरी कि नौ महिना गर्भमा राखेर हुर्काको आफ्नो शरीरको अंशले त्यसरी वचनको वाणले हिर्काउँदा कित पीडा हुँदो रहेछ। ऊ आमालाई मनका वेदना पोख्न चहान्छे कि त्यो प्रसूतीको घण्टौँको व्यथामा छटपटाएकोभन्दा धेरै त आजकल कला र कृतिबीच चिसिएको सम्बन्ध र निरस-तीता संवादहरूले ऊ बढी छटपटाएकी छे। जब कला कृतिसँग कुरा गर्छे तब उनीहरू बीच कुराकानी होइन भगडा मात्रै हुन्छ। कलाले पनि आफ्नो मामुसंग उसै गरी मुख चलाएको, त्यस्तै शब्दका वाणहरूले चोट पुर्याएको सम्भन्छे। ऊ सोध्न चहान्छे कि 'के उसले पनि कृतिको जस्तै व्यवहार देखाउँदा उसको मामुको हृदय

पनि उस्तै गरी दुखेको थियो ? के कलाका वचनहरू पनि वाण बनी त्यसरी नै हृदयमा रोपिएका थिए ? के कलाका शब्दहरूले पनि उनको आमाको मन छिया छिया भयो ? के उहाँ पनि त्यसै गरी छटपटाउनु भयो ? अनि के आजसम्म पनि उसको मामुको मनमा ऊ प्रति तिक्तता कायम नै छ ? कलाको मामुले त कहिल्यै तिखा वचनको बदला क्वाक्य बोल्नुभएन । कहिल्यै आशिर्वाद बाहेक अपशब्द कलाको लागि निस्किएनन् । उसले कहिल्यै पनि आफ्नो मामुको मायामा कमी महसूस गरिन। स्नेहमा घटी भएको महसूस गरिन। न ईख, न रीस, न त घमण्ड न त चिसोपन महसूस गरी। सँधै न्यानोपन, आफ्नोपन र प्रगाध माया पाई। कला पनि आफ्नो मामु जस्तै सहनशील हुन चहान्छे। प्रेमिलो, ममताले भरिपूर्ण, रीस देखाउनमा धिमा र अनुग्रही हुन चहान्छे। ऊ मामुलाई अँगालो हालेर रून चहान्छे। उनको काखमा आफ्नो शीर राखेर सारा व्यथा बगाउन चहान्छे। फेरी बालापनमा फर्किन चहान्छे र उस्तै निश्चल र निस्वार्थ माया फर्काउन चहान्छे । टिनएजका गल्तीहरू सुधार्न अनि ती तीता र तीखा वचनहरू फिर्ता लिन चहान्छे। स्कुलमा आमाको लागि लेखेको कविता सुनाउन चहान्छे।

मेरो आमाको कोखमा !!!
सारा ब्रहमाण्ड छ
मेरो आमाको कोखमा !!!
स्नेह र प्रेमले भरिपूर्ण
मिठो सपना बुन्ने कला
सारा जगतको कहानी छ
मेरो आमाको कोखमा !!!
ममता र मायाको खानी मात्र होइन
सिर्जनाको मूल, प्रेमको जड



सम्पूर्ण संसारको सार छ मेरो आमाको कोखमा !!! मलाई जोगाउन परे जुनसुकै आँधी-तूफानसँग जुध्न रीस र साहसको आगो छ मेरो आमाको कोखमा ॥ पखेँटा फिजाईं बचाउने आफ्नै शरीरलाई ओत बनाउने आफ्नो बटुको रित्याएर मेरो पेट भरिदिने आफ्नो मन मारेर मेरा ईच्छाहरू पुर्याइदिने त्याग र तपस्या छ मेरो आमाको कोखमा !!! दिन अनि रातको प्रार्थना हप्तौंको उपवास- अटल विश्वास हजारौं बलिदान र आँशुको सागर स्वर्ग खोली आशिष फार्ने शक्ति छ मेरो आमाको कोखमा 🎹



कला आँखा भरी आँशु पारेर स्कूलमा सुनाएको यो कविता फेरि पढेर सुनाउँछे तर उसको मामुको केही प्रतिक्रिया आउँदैन। ऊ मामुलाई केही बोलिदिनुस् न बरू गाली गर्नुस् भन्छे। उसको मन उसको मामुको मौनताले चपाइरहेको छ। ऊ आफ्नो आमाको आवाज सुन्न तिंड्परहेकी छे। तर उसको मामु ह्वीलिचयरबाट केवल उसलाई स्थिर र उदास आँखाले हेर्नुहुन्छ। निशब्द-निष्क्रिय-भाविवहीन। कला केही बेर टुलुटुलु मामुलाई हेर्छे र भारी मन बोकेर उठ्छे, अँगालो हाल्छे र स्टेथोस्कोप लिएर मामुको धड्कन सुन्छे अनि उसका लागि प्रेमका स्पन्दन महसूस गर्ने कोसिस गर्छे।





अस्पतालमा कार्यरत फर्मासिष्टः सेवा भावको सजीव प्रतीक



महेश गिरी सहायक फर्मासिष्ट

शान्त अनुहार, जिम्मेवारीपूर्ण दृष्टिकोण, अनि समर्पणको भाव-यी सबै गुणहरू सरकारी अस्पतालमा कार्यरत फार्मेसिस्टहरूमा सहजै देखिन्छ। अस्पतालको हुलमुल र भीडभाडको बीचमा पनि उनीहरू आफ्नो स्थानमा अविचलित भएर बिरामीहरूको उपचार यात्रामा मौन तर महत्तुवपूर्ण भूमिका निर्वाह गरिरहेका हुन्छन्।

नेपालका सरकारी अस्पतालमा कार्यरत फार्मेसिस्टहरू केवल औषधि वितरणका कर्मचारी होइनन्, उनीहरू स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रणालीको मेरुदण्ड हुन्। सही औषधिको छनौट, सुरक्षित वितरण, बिरामीहरुलाई सल्लाह दिने कार्य, औषधिको भण्डारणदेखि आपतकालीन परिस्थितिमा आवश्यक औषधिको सुनिश्चितता, यी सबै कार्यको जिम्मेवारी फार्मेसिस्टकै काँधमा हुन्छन्।

तर विडम्बना, यित महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका वहन गर्दा पिन अस्पतालका अन्य विभागहरू वा नीति निर्माण तहमा फार्मेसिस्टहरूको अपेक्षित सम्मान र मूल्याङ्कन कहिल्यै हुदैन । प्रायः उनीहरूको कामलाई चुपचाप लिइन्छ, न त प्रशंसा, न त देखिने योगदानको स्वीकारोक्ति। यित मात्र होइन, सरकारले पिन फार्मेसिस्टलाई अन्य स्वास्थ्यकर्मी (जस्तैः डाक्टर, नर्स, पारामेडिक्स) जित्तकै प्राथमिकता र सेवा सुविधा दिएको पाइँदैन ।

सरकारी अस्पतालहरुमा काम गर्दा सिमित स्नोत साधन र दिनहुँको बिरामीहरुको चापका बीच फार्मेसिस्टहरू निरन्तर सेवा गर्दै आएका छन्। भूकम्प, महामारी वा अन्य विपद्का बेला उनले देखाउने तत्परता र कार्यकुशलता साँच्चिक प्रशंसायोग्य हुन्छन्, तर त्यस्ता योगदानहरू प्रायः दृश्यपटलमा आउँदैनन्।

फार्मेसी मात्र एउटा कोठा होइन, यो एउटा सेवा केन्द्र हो। त्यहाँ कार्यरत कर्मचारीहरु बिरामीको विश्वास जित्ने संवेदनशील भूमिकामा हुन्छन्। उनीहरू बिरामीको औषधि सुरक्षित बनाउने मात्र होइन, उपचारलाई प्रभावकारी र सुरक्षित बनाउने सुक्ष्म काम प्रति समर्पित छन्।

सरकारी अस्पतालका फार्मेसिस्टहरू स्वास्थ्यसेवाको नायक हुन्, जो आवाज उठाउँदैनन्, तर सधैँ अरूको आवाज सुन्छन् । जो देखिँदैनन्, तर सधैँ उपस्थित हुन्छन् । जो प्रशंसा खोज्दैनन्, तर प्रशंसा योग्य छन् । उनीहरूको सेवा, समर्पण र मौन योगदान स्वास्थ्य प्रणालीको अमूल्य सम्पत्ति हो, जसको मूल्याङ्कन राज्य र समाजले बेलैमा गर्न जरुरी छ ।





Improvement of Mother and Child Care in Urban Areas at PMWH - An Overview

Improvement of Mother and Child Care in Urban Areas (IMCCU) project aims to create a network of modern, client-oriented, gender sensitive maternity care facilities in urban areas by constructing and equipping two 25 bed specialist maternity satellite hospitals in Chandragiri and Mahalaxmi Municipalities which will be managed by Paropakar Maternity and Women's Hospital (PMWH).

The main objectives are firstly to help manage overcrowding at PMWH by reducing the number of uncomplicated deliveries and to support PMWH better fulfil its role in dealing with more complicated caseloads and developing its role as a highly specialised Institution.

This innovative five-year project, that started in March 2024, is a collaborative effort between the KFW Development Bank (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau), The Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) and Paropakar Maternity and Women's Hospital (PMWH) and other key stakeholders including Chandragiri and Mahalaxmi Municipalities. The project aligns with Nepal's commitment to meeting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to maternal and newborn health.



3D sketch of the exterior of the planned 25 bed specialist hospital in Mahalaxmi

The two modern well equipped patient centred hospitals will each have fourstate of the art birthing suites, antenatal and postnatal wards and outpatient clinics, as well as a dedicated C-section operating theatre and will operate within an overarching satellite network managed by PMWH. This to ensure standardization of systems services, quality of care and integration of support, and existing maternal health services.

PMWH has been delegated authority to implement the project with the support of the implementing consultant consortium, led by AMPC International Health Consultants from the Netherlands in partnership with GFA Consulting Group GmbH from Germanyand in association with the Nepalese architectural practice A Not Architecture N Architects.



3D sketch of the exterior of the planned 25 bed specialist hospital in Chandragiri



This will be realized through the development of effective, IT and referral systems and provision of ambulances to operate in conjunction with planned future hospital management committees at each hospital. In response to Community needs both satellite hospitals will incorporate one stop crisis management centres to address gender-based violence.

The project is in its second year and following inputs from the community and health care staff and is using a gender oriented focus from stakeholders across the network. The implementing teamis now finalising detailed designs of the satellite hospitals and the design of an integrated state of the art Information system initially focussing on introducing electronic patient medical record system in full compliance with the Ministry of Health and Population digital health strategy. Tender documentation for the construction of the satellite hospitals and the IT system is also nearing completion.

Work has also begun on determining key areas of system strengthening and capacity building support for the planned satellite hospital network and to support identified areas of greater specialisation with major inputs from PMWH clinical and support staff. This has included exploring potential training with the National Health Training Centre, other major partners and potential twinning arrangements to share and build expertise with German Tertiary level Hospitals and Health Institutions.



Key stakeholders participating in the review conducted by PMWH of the satellite hospital designs

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Department of Anesthesiology Annual Report of FY 2081/82

Department of Anesthesiology

Introduction

Paropakar Maternity & Women's Hospital (PMWH) was established in 2016 BS to provide services to the mothers and women with gynecological problem. Since its founding, the hospital has offered a variety of OPD, inpatients, and surgical facilities. Anesthesia services are an integral and essential part of surgical care. In 2037 BS, the first modern operating rooms were established. At that time the majority of anesthesia services were provided by the visiting anesthesiologists and medical staffs who had taken anesthesia training until the end of 2042 BS. Anesthesia services at PMWH commenced in 2043 BS following the arrival of the hospital's first qualified anesthesiologists. Recognizing their crucial role, the hospital administration has prioritized employing visiting anesthesiologists to provide 24-hour services.

First postgraduate training in anesthesia was started in 1985 AD with Diploma in Anesthesia (DA) under PGMCC, a joint program of Government of Nepal and Institute of Medicine, TU. Later DA course had phased out and MD Anesthesiology program was started from 1996 AD. Residents of both institutes were posted in this hospital for training in specialized obstetrics anesthesia. Now National Academy of Medical Sciences (NAMS) is continuing the MD anesthesia program and residents are posted for 1 month in first year and 3 months in second year. Second year residents from Karnali Academy of Health Sciences (KAHS) are also posted for an exposure of obstetric anesthesia in our hospital for 2 months.

Anesthesia Assistant Course (AAC) under NAMS for Health assistants, staff nurses started in this

hospital from 2063 BS especially targeting to reduce the maternal mortality and morbidity by providing anesthesia services for BEOC and CEOC in various health facilities of our country. This AAC training of 1 year under NAMS has been running in our hospital along with other 2 hospitals in Kathmandu.

The Department of Anesthesiology is dedicated to excellent patient care, resident education and research. Pain management is integral part of anesthesia. The clinical goal of our department is to enhance patient care by focusing on patient safety, effective pain relief and anesthesia services for pregnant women before, during and after childbirth.

In addition to our improvements in clinical treatment and research over the past year, we have continued to give students the most thorough and educational experience possible with a focus on regional anesthesia in obstetric patients as well as other forms of anesthesia in gynaecological and obstetric patients.

Health sector is ever evolving. We believe in keeping ourselves up to date with recent advances. The anesthesiologists of our department also participate and attend different conferences, seminars and workshop conducted in Nepal and aboard.

Department Activities

Clinical:

- Pre anesthetic check- up daily for elective surgeries as an outdoor services.
- Anesthesia for elective surgeries 6 days a week



- Anesthesia for emergencies surgeries round the clock, 7 days a week
- Anesthesia for Extended Health Service (EHS)
- Postoperative pain management
- Labour analgesia for demanding parturient
- Maternity Intensive Care
- Resuscitation in acute emergencies including advanced cardiac life support.
- Ultrasound Guided Transversus Abdominal Plane Block (TAP block) for postoperative pain management
- Ultrasound guided spinal anesthesia
- Providing anesthesia for patients in IVF wings

Academic:

- MD Anesthesiology: Theory subject discussion classes on Obstetric anesthesia
- Bed site teaching to residents, medical officers, anesthesia assistant students and MD OB/GYN
- Anesthesia techniques for minor cases and resuscitation for BEOC/CEOC/Advanced SBA trainees
- Active participation in regular hospital CME conducted on every alternate Wednesday

Physical Facilities

- 3 major and 1 minor operation theatre in gynaecology building
- 3 obstetric emergency theatre in new obstetric building
- 1 operation theatre for IVF procedure in separate building in Kupondole
- 1 preanesthetic checkup room
- Well-equipped class room for theory classes

Human Resources

Chief Consultant: 1
Senior Consultant: 2

Consultant: 2

Senior Registrar: 2

Junior Registrar: 4

Medical officer: 4

Anesthesia Assistants: 8

Training/Courses/Meetings:

Dr. Tara Gurung, Dr. Sangeeta Shrestha, Dr Ujjwal Basnet and Dr Pramee Bajracharya attended "Perioperative Critical Events in Anesthesia" participated as trainer at Manipal Teaching Hospital 31st Aug 2025

Dr Ujjwal Basnet presented a paper at "101st Annual Scientific Meeting of Korean Society of Anesthesiologist" conducted on November 7th to 9th 2024 at Incheon, Korea.

Dr. Tara Gurung, Dr. Sangeeta Shrestha and Dr Pramee Bajracharya attended "Perioperative Critical Events in Anesthesia." as trainer at NAIHS 2082/3/14

Dr Shubhash Regmi attended "Faculty Development Training" from June 30 to July 3, 2025

Dr Tara Gurung attended VAST training on from 2nd to 8th July 2025

Publication

- Article on "Incidence of Bacterial Colonization from Epidural Catheter Tip for Postoperative Analgesia in Elective Gynaecological Surgery" has been published by Dr Tara Gurung in JSAN, 11(2) 2024
- Article on "Prevalence of Maternal Near Miss Cases in Intensive Care Unit in a Tertiary Hospital of Nepal: A Retrospective Study." has been published by Dr Pramee Bajracharya in JSAN, 11(2) 2024
- Is spinal anesthesia safe for a parturient with neurofibromatosis undergoing cesarean section? A Case Report" was published by Dr. Manju Maharjan in JSAN 11(2) 2024



 Article on "Comparative study of postoperative analgesia with Transversus Abdominal Plane block and Quadratus Lumborum Block after cesarean section" published on NMJ 08(1), 2025

Ongoing Research

- Prevalence and Risk factors for Postoperative Nausea and Vomiting in patients undergoing Major Gynaecological Surgery." is in process of publication.
- Effect of Dexamethasone as an adjuvant with bupivacaine in Transversus abdominis plane block for post cesarean analgesia.

Movements of the year

- 1. Anesthesiologist Dr. Astha Shrestha resigned on Magh 2081
- 2. Dr Roman Karki and Dr Eva Shakya left the department after completing the bond of scholarship on Mangsir 2082.

- 3. Medical officers Dr Suchita Yadav, Dr Kanchan Adhikari and Dr Paresh Shrestha resigned.
- 4. Dr. Ankit Tripathi and Dr. Purnima Rai joined our department in the post of medical officer in 2082.

Future Plans

- Upgrade Maternal Intensive Care Unit (MICU)
- Continue to provide Essential Critical Care Training to hospital staffs
- To provide simulation based Perioperative Critical Events in Obstetrics
- Increase awareness and provide labour analgesia facilities effectively
- Fellowship training in Obstetric Anesthesiology

Clinical Audit

Total Number of cases operated in 2081/2082 were 12,522

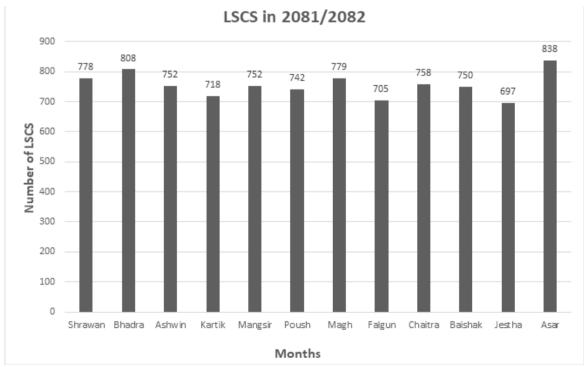


Fig 1. Month wise distribution of Lower Segment Cesarean Section (LSCS) Total number of cesarean sections done in 2081/2082 were 9082



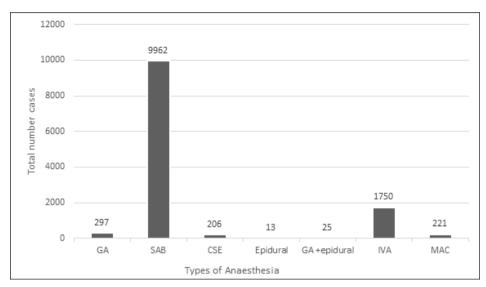


Fig 2: Types of Anaesthesia

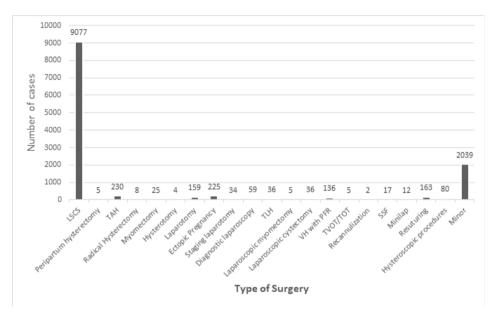


Fig 3: Types of Surgery

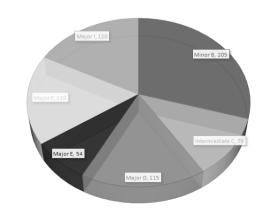


Fig 4: EHS surgeries

Total number of surgeries done in EHS were 692 in the fiscal year 2081/2082

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Annual Activities in Department Neonatalogy

Prof. Dr. Kalpana Upadhaya Subedi, Dr. Anjila Ghimire Dr Shailendra Bir Karmacharya, Dr. Prajwal Paudel, Dr. Megha Mishra, Dr. Needa Shrestha, Dr. Shraddha Shrestha, Dr. Neelam Gupta, Dr. Krishna D. Mandal, Dr. Shuvechhcha Shrestha, Dr. Sona Awal and Dr. Anuja Oli and Team

The neonatal period refers to the first 4 weeks of life of a baby. It is one of the most crucial phases in the survival and development of a child and also prone to infections. According to UN IGME's (United Nations Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation) report in 2023, the neonatal mortality rate in the world is 17 per 1000 live births, it is down by 45.9% from 37 deaths per 1000 in 1990. NMR in Nepal has been decreasing gradually from 28.5 deaths per 1000 live births in 2009 to 21 deaths per 1000 live births in 2022. Nepal's Safe Motherhood and Newborn Health (SMNH) Road Map 2030 aims to ensure a healthy life for, and the well-being of, all mothers and newborns. The Road Map is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to reduce the Newborn Mortality Rate (NMR) less than 12 deaths per 1,000 live births. Nepal is committed to achieving the targets set by the Global Strategy for Women's, Children's, and Adolescents' Health (2016–2030), which are in line with the SDGs.

PMWH has been recognized as one of the centers for both maternal and newborn health services by government of Nepal. Department of Neonatology in PMWH bears large responsibility to produce human resources by developing various trainings & academic activities. We have strong determination to give quality care to inborn newborns at PMWH and constant effort is being made by both hospital & department.

Department of neonatology

The neonatology department is currently running NICU, SCBU and KMC and observation ward.. We

have 10 bedded NICU, 26 bedded SCBU and 6 bedded KMC and 6 bedded Observation ward. Currently we are operating NICU with, 10 radiant warmers with bed side monitors in each bed, 6 ventilators, CPAP machines, incubators. Our unit has ABG machine, portable X-RAY machine, portable USG machine, phototherapy machines. We have daily portable ultrasound and regular echocardiography services for sick newborn admitted in NICU and SCBU.

The department of neonatology consists of 2 Chief Consultant, 2 Senior Consultants, 1 consultant, 1 Senior Registrar, 6 Registrars including 1 pediatric cardiologist, 8 Medical officers and 2 pediatric residents in each posting from NAMS are posted to our department for 3 months in rotation for Perinatal training.1 pediatric resident from KAHS also posted to our department for Perinatal training. Apart from Pediatric resident 1 Gynecology and obstetrics resident is posted for 15 days for comprehensive newborn care and resuscitation training.

The department has 2 Nursing in-charge & 23 nursing staffs, 11 Nurse Aids & attendants & 5 cleaning staffs to run NICU, SCBU, KMC AND Observation Ward. On August 19 2022, Former President Bidhya Devi Bhandari inaugurated, Nepal's first Comprehensive Lactation Management Centre (CLMC)/Human Milk Bank in Paropakar Maternity and Women's Hospital under department of neonatology run by one CLMC manager, 5 lactational support staffs, one lab technician, one office assistant and 3 cleaning staffs, Human milk bank has counseling and expression room, Pasteurization room, cleaning room, storage area.

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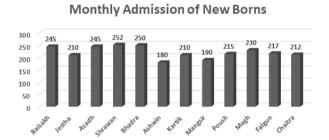


Pediatric and Neonatology OPD: OPD services are being given from Sunday to Friday at 9 AM to 2 PM. We also have started EHS after 2 PM till 5 PM. We provide services through our well baby clinic, high risk newborn follow up clinic, childhood immunizations and prenatal counseling for high risk and complicated pregnancies. Both newborn and older children are examined in OPD.

We have started ward rounds where we evaluate each and every delivered babies in our hospital. We also have 24 hours registrar on duty.

Annual Data of the year 2081

In year 2081 (Baisakh to Chaitra) 2687 babies were admitted in Department of Neonatology out of 20823 live births in the hospital. The admission rate 12.90% percent, which is increased than last year by 0.94%. The peak month for admission was Shrawan followed by Bhadra and Bhaisakh.

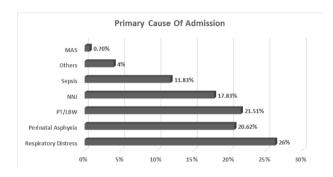


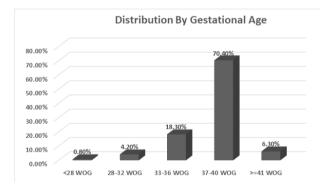
Most of the neonates that were admitted were within 72 hours of life, comprising of 77.34% of the total admission, and 22.66% were admitted after more than 72 hours. The admission this year comprised of 64.1% term babies, 27.83% of preterm and 8.1% post term babies, however 41.03% of the admission were of low birth weight which includes 34.05% low birth weight, 5.87% very low birth weight and 1.1% extremely low birth weight, 59.14% comprising of normal weight babies whereas only 2.64% comprising of large for gestational age babies. Among the total admissions there is male predominance with male: female ratio of 1.5:1.

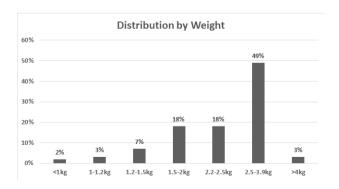
CAUSES OF ADMISSION

Over the year, most common cause of admission was respiratory distress comprising of 26.23% of the

total cases followed by perinatal asphyxia 20.62% and then preterm/low birth weight 21.51%. Neonatal Jaundice accounted for 17.83% while Sepsis accounted for 11.83% of cases. Meconium aspiration syndrome accounted for 0.7%. The preterm cases have increased from that seen in last year. The number of perinatal asphyxia case admissions has decreased compared to the admissions seen in previous years. The number of sepsis cases have increased from previous years. Other cause of admission comprising of 4.72% including IUGR, Congenital heart disease(CHD),congenital anomalies and for routine care of babies whose mothers are in MICU and from OCMC



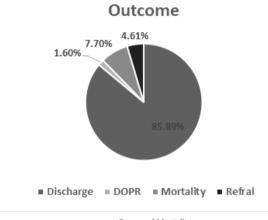






OUTCOME:

In the year 2081, among the 2687 admitted cases, 85.89% recovered and were discharged, 1.6% left against medical advice, 7.7% were referred due to unavailability of ventilators and for surgical interventions and 4.61% of the neonates expired.





Approximately 60.96% of the total babies that were admitted were discharged within 3 days, 23.44% of them discharged within 3-7 days and 15.59 discharged after 7 days Out of the total mortality, 47.54% due to Prematurity, 32.78% babies were lost due to perinatal asphyxia and its complications, 12.29% due to sepsis, 4.91% due to congenital anomalies and 1.63% due to meconium aspiration syndrome and 0.8% due to other causes.

The neonatal mortality rate in our hospital is around 4.54 per 1000 live birth which is decreased by 37.97% from NMR recorded last year.

This may be the result of following interventions we are practicing.

 Quality improvement intervention to prevent sepsis by regular cultures of environmental specimens (tap water, sink drains, liquid medications, respiratory therapy equipment, neonatal cot ,suction machine cap ,hands of staffs etc

- Use of disposable items of the NICU
- Hand hygiene compliance
- Use of Clean autoclaved separate gowns for visitors, mothers and health professional of NICU department.
- Discarding opened IV fluids in each nursing shift
- Promote enteral feeding especially with EBM/BF
- Providing a donated human milk (DHM) which is lifeline for infants who cannot receive their mother's milk especially for preterm and sick babies.
- monitoring/surveillance of nosocomial infection
- Regular cleaning of ward and fumigation of NICU, SCBU, labor room, MNSC, OT whenever indicated
- Perinatal audit done regularly
- Timely referral of needy sick neonates and for surgical interventions

ACTIVITIES:

- Comprehensive newborn care training for level 2 nurses is conducted on a regular basis
- Comprehensive Newborn Care training for Level
 2 Doctors is also conducted on a regular basis
- CLMC orientation done to all the hospital staffs

ACADEMICS:

- Regular classes conducted twice a week in the department for NAMS residents and medical officers
- Bedside teaching of residents every day during morning rounds

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 Practical teaching of Umbilical vein catheterization, Long line cannulation Lumbar puncture, Intubation and ventilation, Surfactant therapy, Exchange transfusion ,thoracocentesis and blood drawing procedures during posting of NAMS residents

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Improvement in Infection Prevention and practice Management
- New oxygen blenders and CPAP machines have been added
- Neonatal ECHO service is provided on a regular basis
- Observation Ward has been established and running with full swing from in patient .and separate nursing and medical staffs has been assigned.
- Paropakar Maternity and Women's Hospital is established as Comprehensive Lactation Management Centre(CLMC) where Nepal's first Human Milk Bank (HMB) is running and providing safe donor human milk to small and vulnerable neonates
- Six bedded KMC ward and 6 bedded observation ward is running successfully
- Newborn metabolic screening being done in regular basis.
- Retinoparthy of Prematurity (ROP) Screening and treatment is running twice a week, in collaboration with Nepal Eye Hospital

CHALLENGES

- 1. We have insufficient human resources especially nurses and nurse aids, not fulfilling the standard criteria (very low nurse: patient ratio) to run NICU and SCBU (1:10 to 1:15). According to WHO -recommend ratios ranging from 1:1 for critically ill patients to 1:5 for those needing routine care
- 2. Lack of 24 hours X-ray and ultrasound services
- 3. Unavailability of physiotherapist
- 4. Lack of well-equipped ambulance with appropriate health personal during referral to other center
- 5. Lack of incubator for the care of extreme preterm neonates
- 6. Convincing the mothers regarding milk donation
- 7. Lack of certain investigations
- 8. Lack of lab personal at pediatric OPD

Next Step

We are planning to start 20 bedded NICU, 20 bedded SCBU

We are extremely proud to have a team of dedicated, experienced staffs who are available in house, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week taking care of the very vulnerable, sick neonates.

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Clinical Pathology, Laboratory and Molecular Medicine



Dr. Bibhuti Dahal, Dr. Yashmin Shrestha, Dr. Dipti Shrestha, Dr. Priyanka Kayastha, Dr. Sunisha Vaidya, Dr. Saurav Lal Joshi Department of Clinical Pathology

The Pathology Department at Paropakar Maternity and Women's Hospital (PMWH) plays a crucial role in supporting clinical services, offering a wide range of diagnostic tests across histopathology, cytology, hematology, immunology, biochemistry, and microbiology. PMWH laboratory provides essential lab services through routine, emergency and blood bank units that sees samples from OPD, wards, emergency and PMWH's outreach center at Bhaisepati and Kupondole.

As a team of 40 laboratory employees in various disciplines within the laboratory, our dedicated team of laboratory professionals work diligently to perform essential investigations that guide treatment decisions and improve patient outcomes. Our lab team consists of consultant pathologists, technologists, technicians, microbiologists, lab assistants, and supporting lab staffs. We offer regular and specialized tests, as well as 24-hour emergency tests and blood bank services. Trainings are also conducted from the Pathology department for laboratory assistant, laboratory laboratory technologists, technicians, medical microbiologists, nursing students, residents from Gynecology and Obstetrics and Pathology residents from NAMS, Bir hospital.

Sections at our Pathology department include:

Routine Hematology lab:

Routine tests such as Complete Blood Count (CBC), Peripheral Blood Smear (PBS), Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR), and coagulation profiles are performed in our hematology lab. These tests help in diagnosing anemia, infections, clotting disorders, and

other hematologic conditions, which are particularly critical in antenatal and postnatal care. The department successfully maintains standards of accuracy and reliability by continued enrollment in National External Quality Assessment Scheme (NEQAS) and Randox International Quality Assessment Scheme (RIQAS), an external quality control program.

Immunology lab:

The immunology unit of the department has seen significant developments over the past year. Immunological tests that are essential for early detection and management are performed, ensuring better maternal and neonatal outcomes. In addition to regular hormonal assays and tumor marker tests, hormonal tests required for Prenatal screening done to screen for trisomy 18 and trisomy 21, SLOS (Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome), and OSB (Open Spinal Bifida) are also routinely performed in our lab.

Biochemistry lab:

Our biochemistry section is integral for evaluating organ function, electrolyte balance, and metabolic health. Vital routine tests including liver function tests (LFTs), renal function tests (RFTs), blood glucose, lipid profiles, and thyroid function tests are performed daily. The adoption of automated analyzers as well as internal and external quality controls has significantly improved turnaround times and result accuracy, thereby enhancing clinical decision-making.

Molecular lab:

This department includes our molecular laboratory where real time Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test

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is done for HPV DNA detection for both in patient and public services.

Newborn Screening:

In alignment with the hospital's commitment to early detection and prevention, the pathology department has initiated Newborn Screening Tests. These screenings include tests for congenital hypothyroidism, G6PD (Glucose-6-Phosphate Dehvdrogenase) deficiency, phenylketonuria (PKU), Cystic fibrosis, Galactosemia, Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia and Biotinidase deficiency. Early diagnosis of these conditions enables timely intervention, significantly reducing the risk of developmental delays and longterm complications in infants. The introduction of this service marks the starting of long term comprehensive neonatal care at Paropakar Maternity and Women's Hospital.

Histology and Cytology unit:

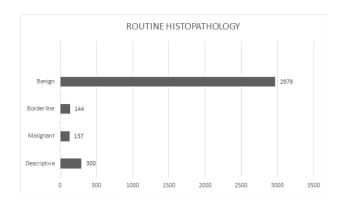
The histopathology unit at PMWH involves grossing and reporting of approximately 450 specimens per month with provision of Immunohistochemistry (IHC) panel tests available as required. Imprint cytology is also done in our lab to provide rapid evaluation of specimen to aid in guided surgical treatment of the patient.

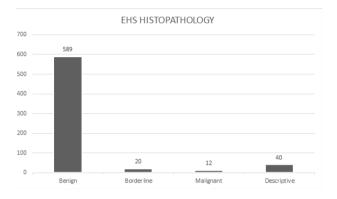
Our cytology unit majorly deals with liquid based cytology (LBC) samples. Facility for Fine needle Aspiration Cytology (FNAC) and body fluid cytology are also available.

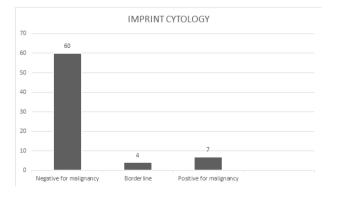
Microbiology lab:

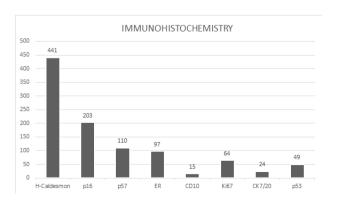
Apart from routine tests including urine analysis, stool examination, blood culture and AST, in view of increasing needs of PMWH's expanded infertility center, our department also provides provisions for both manual as well as computer assisted semen analysis (CASA).

The Pathology Department of Paropakar Maternity and Women's Hospital continues to be a pillar of support in the delivery of dynamic healthcare. Graphical representations of annual tests performed in Pathology department in FY 2081/082 are as given below.

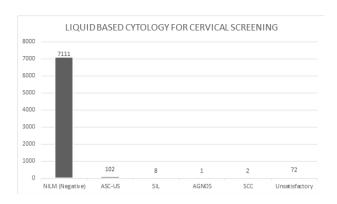


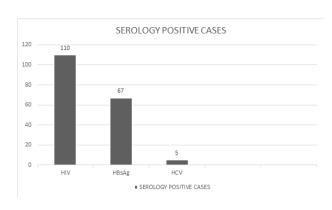


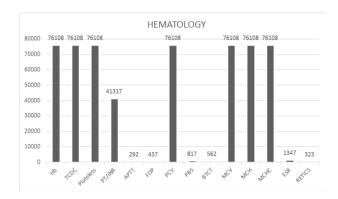


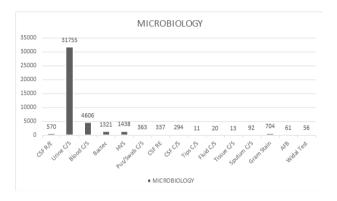


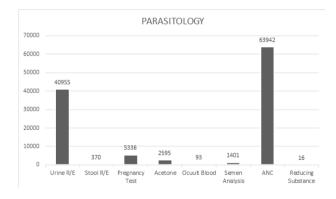


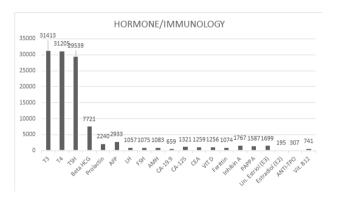


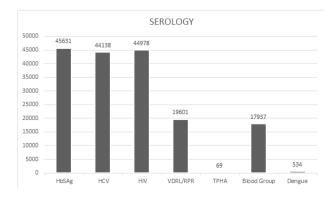


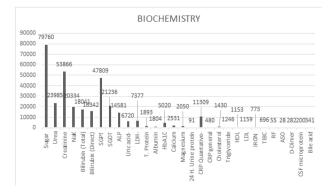






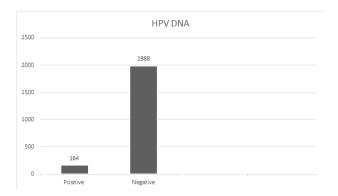


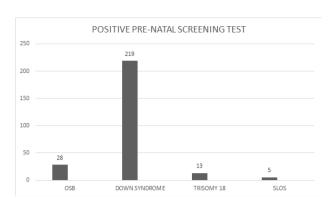


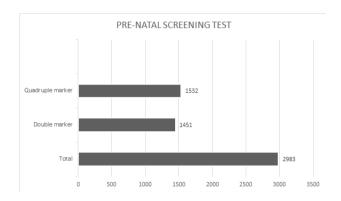


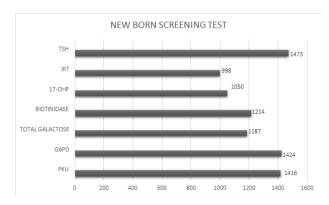
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Department of Radiology & Medical Imaging Annual Report FY 2081/82

Dr. Abhishek Shah HOD, Sr. Consultant Radiologist

Radiology and Medical Imaging has been an Integral part of Modern Medicine since Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen discovered X-ray in 1895. It has been a long way to incorporate various diagnostic as well as therapeutic procedures including Image Guided Minimally Invasive Surgeries, being performed nowadays. In PMWH, Ultrasonography (USG) is the most frequently & widely performed radiological investigation for maternal, fetal and neonatal problems. We also perform X-ray based procedures like Hysterosalpingogram (HSG) & Intravenous Urogram (IVU). We are also equipped with CT scan & Mammogram imaging modalities.

In this department, we are conducting radiology resident posting, OBS & Gynae resident posting, and pediatric fellowship posting, as per NAMS schedules every year. We are also helping in enhancing the skills of radiologist by giving platform to new comer Radiologist as OJT training and observership facilities.

In the year 2081/82, we have been running standard reporting software "Safe Beginnings" for USG with facility to be stored in server. With help of JICA we have a latest X-Ray machine (Digital X-ray machine) & one portable digital X-ray machine in PMWH, Thapathali. Due to last year flood, our Mammography machine is out of order. Our extend radiology service to Kupondole branch & Bhaisepati branch with Ultrasonography facility is going on. Besides our all ongoing USG scan facilities, we are regularly performing 1st trimester & 2nd trimester anomaly scan for early detection of any fetal abnormalities. From this year we have been conducting regular

class for Radiology resident (NAMS) within our department depending upon resident posting.

In this year approximately on average 380 plus patients visited daily for their USG scan including 40 plus anomaly scan. For the patient comfort and easiness, department is running Extended Health service (EHS) on regular basis. In our department, we are having eight USG machine in Thapathali and one USG machine in Kupondole & one in Bhaisepati branch of PMWH. Considering patient health, we are also proving 24 HRS emergency coverage.

Facilities:

- USG-Abdomen & pelvis scan, Obstetric Scan, Superficial parts (Neck, Breast & Axilla etc), Joints, Neurosonography (Neonates), Fetal Anomaly scan (First trimester & Second trimester), Doppler study, Trans-vaginal scan (TVS), USG guided procedures (Aspiration, FNAC, Biopsy etc.)
- X-Ray-Digital X-ray, Portable X-ray, HSG, IVU etc.
- · Mammography.
- CT scan- Head, Neck, Chest, Abdomen & Pelvis, KUB, IVU etc.

Annual data:

• USG: We performed total 97018 ultrasound examinations in Fiscal year 2081/82, including abdomen & pelvis scans, Obs & Gynae scan, fetal anomaly scans, Doppler studies, TVS, Thyroid, Breast USG etc. in our Thapathali, Kupondole and Bhaisepati (~3542 USG) Hospital.



- X-ray: Total 5377 X-ray and related procedures were done.
- Mammography: Total 15 mammograms were performed.
- CT scan: Total 327 cases of CT scan were performed.
- HSG: Total 825 cases of HSG were performed.

Challenges & Suggestions:

- Lack of skill enhancing training for radiologists and radiographers. It's must be continuous process on rotation for short term (Two weeks) by sending in various Government hospital for exposure and skill enhancement. By sending to our Government hospital there won't be any financial burden.
- Replacement of CT Scan machine according to MSS requirement.
- Lack of MRI services. And in today's time it is must and required modality especially for Women's hospital. (MSS requirement).
- Lack of Fluoroscopy services for real time imaging like HSG, Fistulogram, MCUG & IVU etc.
- Lack of Interventional Radiology (IR) set-up.
- Lack of 3D/4D high end USG machine (MSS Requirement) and three medium end USG machine is required.
- Establishing a proper PACS System.
- Lack of proper and adequate space in USG room to accommodate the large number of patients visiting on daily basis.
- To establish equipped intra-departmental class room.

Year	Total X-ray	Total HSG	Total Mammogram	l	Total USG	
				scan		
2074-2075	2793	387	69	137	73262	
2075-2076	3463	405	114	189	76128	
2076-2077	2639	283	27	150	54542	
2077-2078	3649	257	48	159	53834	

2078-2079	4530	649	17	116	64007
2079-2080	4813	696	42	163	72506
2080-2081	4746	737	52	289	86158
2081-2082	5377	825	15	327	97018

Fiscal Year 2081/82 General (Radiography Wing, Thapathali)

Month	X- RAY	HSG	Portable X-Ray PBU	Portable X-Ray MICU	CT- Scan	Mamm- ogram
Shrawan	322	87	182	2	14	5
Bhadra	256	59	200	6	24	2
Ashoj	206	38	170	4	7	2
Kartik	233	31	161	1	18	NA
Mangsir	199	48	164	4	14	NA
Poush	180	63	268	2	5	NA
Magh	227	60	171	2	12	NA
Falgun	201	63	186	4	17	NA
Chaitra	222	78	201	1	19	NA
Baisakh	225	69	249	3	18	NA
Jestha	207	73	180	5	20	NA
Ashad	219	67	223	3	19	NA
Total	2697	736	2355	37	187	9

Fiscal year 2081/82 EHS (Radiography Wing, Thapathali)

Month	X-RAY	CT-	HSG	Mammogram
		Scan		
Shrawan	22	14	6	2
Bhadra	21	10	10	2
Ashoj	4	11	3	2
Kartik	20	5	8	NA
Mangsir	28	8	4	NA
Poush	29	10	5	NA
Magh	33	9	9	NA
Falgun	24	14	7	NA
Chaitra	23	15	6	NA
Baisakh	27	10	10	NA
Jestha	20	12	9	NA
Ashad	37	22	12	NA
Total	288	140	89	6



Fiscal Year 2081/82 General (USG Wing Thapathali)

Month	OBS	Abd/	1st	2nd	Doppler	TVS	Breast	Thyroid	NICU	MICU	Total
	USG	Pelvis	trimester	trimester	USG		USG	USG	USG	USG	USG
		USG	anomaly	anomaly					including		
			scan	scan					Abdomen,		
									Cranium		
									etc		
Shrawan	4471	2063	120	771	196	95	16	5	35	15	7787
Bhadra	3776	1805	105	589	186	86	18	4	23	12	6604
Ashoj	3375	1172	81	525	135	75	19	3	20	10	5415
Kartik	4683	1385	176	541	133	88	20	5	29	16	7076
Mangsir	3231	1497	124	630	129	76	15	7	24	11	5744
Poush	4938	1472	155	544	135	87	17	8	45	13	7414
Magh	1889	1640	175	565	145	68	12	4	65	16	4579
Falgun	2500	1483	218	542	115	75	15	6	60	12	5026
Chaitra	3617	1906	213	596	130	79	19	5	67	10	6642
Baisakh	3469	2650	145	648	175	75	18	7	69	13	7269
Jestha	4251	1808	238	605	168	81	12	8	72	11	7254
Ashad	4874	1997	313	616	201	98	13	7	75	13	8207
Total	45074	20878	2063	7172	1848	983	194	69	584	152	79017

Fiscal Year 2081/82 General (USG Wing Thapathali)

Month	OBS	Abd/	1st trimester	2nd trimester	Doppler	TVS	Breast	Thyroid	Pediatric	Total
	USG	Pelvis	anomaly	anomaly scan	USG		USG	USG	USG	USG
		USG	scan							
Shrawan	331	173	43	229	7	4	5	NA	NA	792
Bhadra	292	152	43	294	5	3	1	NA	NA	790
Ashoj	264	102	30	333	5	2	3	2	NA	741
Kartik	273	135	38	312	6	6	1	NA	1	772
Mangsir	289	93	35	178	15	6	3	NA	NA	619
Poush	297	140	44	184	12	6	NA	NA	NA	683
Magh	272	139	31	275	10	13	NA	NA	NA	740
Falgun	235	138	29	313	5	13	1	NA	NA	734
Chaitra	309	153	29	275	12	13	1	NA	NA	792
Baisakh	272	131	38	213	16	9	NA	NA	1	680
Jestha	324	156	54	234	22	5	NA	NA	NA	795
Ashad	315	166	51	349	21	7	NA	1	NA	910
Total	3473	1678	465	3189	136	87	15	3	2	9048



Fiscal Year 2081/82 -General (USG Wing Kupondole)

Month	OBS USG	Abd/Pelvis USG	Total USG
Shrawan	193	102	295
Bhadra	216	105	321
Ashoj	161	78	239
Kartik	175	106	281
Mangsir	143	185	328
Poush	212	451	663
Magh	144	437	581
Falgun	200	403	603
Chaitra	209	290	499
Baisakh	213	313	526
Jestha	212	282	494
Ashad	231	350	581
Total	2309	3120	5411







प्रसूती गृहको नयाँ आयाम : ईकोकार्डियोग्राफी सेवा



डा. सुनिल शर्मा आचार्य जनरल फिजिसियन

हामीहरू अस्पताल जानुपर्दा असह्य शारिरीक पीडा, मनभरी मानिसक विचलन र दिमाग भरी आर्थिक दुखको तनाब लिएर जान बाध्य हुन्छौ। तर, देशमा एउटा यस्तो अस्पताल पिन छ, जहाँ प्रवेश गर्दा मनभरी हर्ष लिएर छिरिन्छ, शारिरीक पीडा भन्दा पिन खुशीका तरंगहरू तरिगंत हुन्छन्, जहाँ चौविसै घण्टा पीडाविच पिन खुशी गुञ्जिरहन्छन्, रातभरी अस्पताल प्रांगणमा बधाईकाआबाजहरू सुनिइरहन्छन्, खुशीका लड्डहरु यत्रतत्र बाँडिइरहन्छन्, संसारमा भखरै पाइला टेकेका सुन्दर सृष्टिहरुका सुन्दर रुवाइहरूको मिठास तर गित भइरहन्छन् । अनि, उपचारपिछ गेटबाहिर निस्किदा पिन सम्पूर्ण परिवारभरको भविष्यको सुन्दर अपेक्षासिहतको नयाँ खुशी, नयाँ सदस्य, नयाँ आशा, नयाँ उमंग काखभरी लिएर अस्पतालप्रति नत-मस्तक भएर मानिसहरू निस्किन्छन्।

हो, देशभरिका लाखौ महिलाहरूको आस्थाको केन्द्र, लाखौ परिवारहरूको खुशीको मुहान, दुर दराजका दीनदुखीको भरोसाको धरोहर हो परोपकार प्रसूति तथा स्त्रीरोग अस्पताल । अरुभन्दा भिन्न छ, अरुभन्दा पृथक छ, सर्वसुलभ छ र कैयौ अवस्थामा निशुल्क उपचार पाएर पुनर्जन्म पाएका देशैभरका महिलाहरू र तिनका परिवारको आशिर्वादले पवित्र छ प्रसूति गृह।

आफ्नो ऐतिहासिक विरासतलाई कायम राख्दै थप नयाँ नयाँ प्रविधिहरूको प्रयोग गर्दै नयाँ नयाँ निदान तथा उपचार पद्धतिहरूको विस्तार गर्दै गर्भवित महिलाहरू तथा आमाहरूको उपचारलाई थप गुणस्तरीय र परिस्कृत गर्दै गइरहेको छ।

यसै बीच प्रसूति गृहमा आउने हजारों गर्भवती महिलाहरू, बृद्ध आमाहरूको उपचारमा सहजता ल्याउन मिती २०८१ साल जेष्ठ महिनादेखि अस्पतालमा नै मुदुरोगको पहिचानको लागी मुदुको भिडियो एक्सरे (Echocardiography) संचालनमा आएको छ। त्यित मात्र नभई गर्भमा रहेको बच्चाको मुदुको भिडियो एक्सरे (Fetal Echocardiographyo समेत संचालनमा आएको छ। यसबाट सयौ गर्भवितहरूमा पहिला थाहा नभएका कैयौं जटिल मुदुका रोगहरू पहिचान भएका छन्। सयौं बृद्ध

आमाहरूमा थाहा नभएका मुटुका रोगहरू निदान भएका छन्। अप्रेशन गर्नुपर्ने बिरामीहरूको उपचारमा सहजता आएको छ। कैयौं गर्भवित महिलाको ज्यान नै ओखिममा पर्ने रोगहरू पहिचान भई सफल उपचार भएको छ। यसले प्रसूति गृहको गुणस्तरीय सेवा विस्तारमा नयाँ आयाम थिंपएको छ।

अहिले प्रसूति गृहमा Fetal Echocardiography सेवा शुरु भैसकेपछि पछिल्लो समय प्रचलनमा आएको यो उच्चस्तरीय विशेषज्ञ सेवा दक्ष जनशक्तिद्वारा सहजै उपलब्ध भैरहेको छ। हजारौ गर्भवतीहरूमा बच्चामा आउन सक्ने जटिल अबस्थाको पहिचान हुन सम्भव भएको छ। कतिपय अवस्थामा जन्मेपछि बचाउन नसिकने मुटुका जटिलताहरू पहिल्यै पहिचान गरी आवश्यक उपाय अपनाउन सघाउ पुगेको छ। कतिपय अवस्थामा जन्मेपछिको उपचार व्यवस्थापनको पूर्वतयारी गर्न मद्दत पुगेको छ।

यी सेवाहरूको अस्पतालमै सहज उपलब्धता हुँदा सेवाग्राहीहरू अन्यत्र अस्पतालहरू तथा महंगा निजी अस्पताल तथा क्लिनिकमा जानुपर्ने अबस्थाको अन्त्यभएको छ । महंगो शुल्क तिरेर जाँच गर्नुपर्ने बाध्यता सिकएको छ। साथै अस्पतालको आर्थिक स्नोत व्यवस्थापनमा पनि सहयोग पुगेको छ।

Fetal Echocardiography गर्नुपर्ने अवस्थाहरू :

- १. Anomaly scan/Obs Scanमा केही समस्या देखिएमा
- २. गर्भवितमा केही दीर्घरोग । अपागंता भएमा
- ३. आमाको उमेर ३५ वर्षभन्दा बढी भएमा
- ४. पहिलाको गर्भ/बच्चामा केही समस्याभएमा
- ५. परिवारका अन्य सदस्यमा जन्मजात मुटुरोग भएमा
- ६. जुम्ल्याहा बच्चा भएमा
- ७. पहिला पटक पटकआफै गर्भपतनभएमा
- ८. गर्भवतीआमाले कुनै खाननहुने औषधि खाएमा



आ. व. २०८१/०८२ मा अस्पतालबाट प्रदान गरिएको ईकोकार्डियोग्राफी सेवाको विवरण

Months	Fetal Echo	Fetal Echo	Maternal echo
	(General)	(EHS)	(EHS)
Asar	89	332	62
Shrawan	87	405	45
Bhadra	86	333	85
Ashwin	57	278	47
Kartik	56	299	45
Mangsir	72	295	65
Poush	77	263	61
Magh	82	351	61
Falgun	51	317	78
Chaitra	77	378	85
Baishak	69	415	58
Jeth	84	402	76
Asar	60	442	138
Total	947	4830	961
Asar	60	442	138
Total	947	4830	961

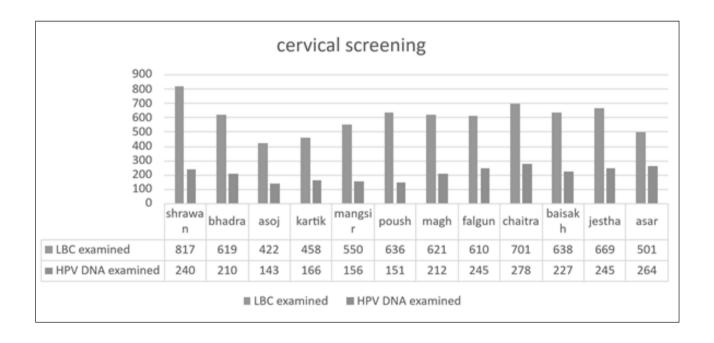
(माथी उल्लेखित संख्यामा MICU/ Post Op.मा निशुल्क गरिएका सैंयौ portable echocardiography संलग्न नभएको)



Gynecologic Oncology Services at PMWH of FY 2081/82

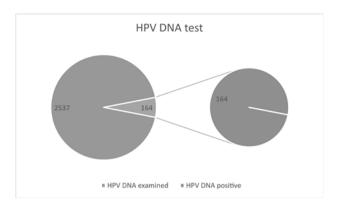
Gynecologic Oncology superspecialty provides services like radical hysterectomy, staging laparotomies and completion surgeries.

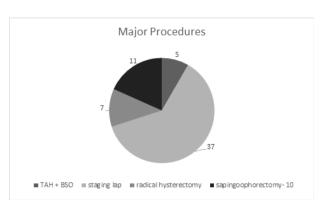
Intraoperative imprint cytology is performed for suspected malignancies for real-time surgical decision. We provide diagnostic and screening services includes LBC (liquid-based cytology) and HPV DNA test as well as cervical biopsies, colposcopic guided biopsies, endometrial and vulval biopsies are also regularly conducted. Single-agent and multi-agent chemotherapy for Gestational Trophoblastic Neoplasia (GTN) also given at PMWH

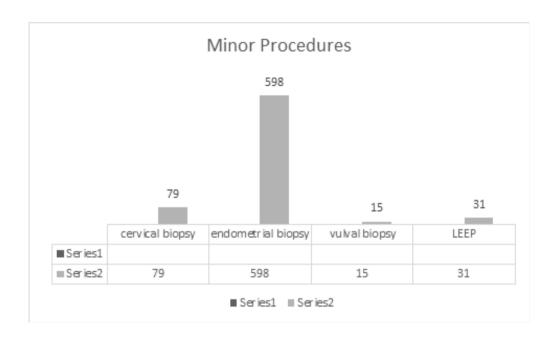


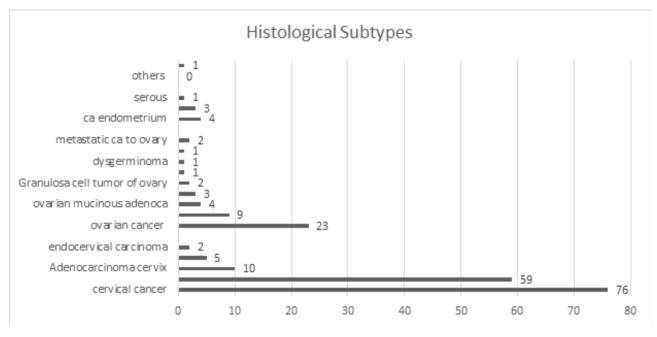
66th Anniversary













Health Care Waste Management System at PMWH



Sabitri Dahal, Bhawani Khadka Hospital Waste Management

Paropakar Maternity and Women's Hospital (PMWH) has started an organized health care waste management system as a different department from the year 2072 BS. Before that, the hospital's wastes were neither organized nor systematically managed. The concept of management of Health care waste was not practiced in the hospital.

In PMWH, a health care waste management center was started in collaboration with the Government of Nepal/Ministry of Health, HECAP, Health care without harm, WHO and Global Green and Healthy Hospital. Initially, certain infrastructure for the waste management was developed, needed equipment and materials were purchased and manpower was hired. All hospital health care workers from doctors, nurses and supporting staffs were oriented and trained about hospital waste management system. With the above team, the hospital also started to earn money from the waste. A Placental Pit was also constructed in the hospital, where on average 60-65 placenta daily are disposed, which is generating gases, however not in full phase.

Now in the hospital all the infectious wastes are treated before disposed. Most of it was disposed of by sending it to the municipality and some to the vendor. Recycle wastes are sold and food wastes are given to poultry people. The hospital has its own health care waste management department run by six human resources and one supervisor, who manages waste generated in the hospital. Biosafety and biohazardous measures were followed by all staff in the department. They are trained and vaccinated.

Besides, this department has its own challenges and limitations. Some of the major challenges are:

- regular maintenance of equipment and infrastructures.
- timely pick up of the waste by the vendor.

However, the department is trying its best to fulfill their responsibility with utmost priority. Collecting the waste timely, segregating, treating, disposing and dispatching are the main services provided by the human resources dedicated to the department. Today, the department is not only trying its best for efficient management of hospital waste but also providing financial support to the hospital by the trade of reusable wastes to local vendors.

Hospital Waste Details FY 2081/82

S.N.	Waste Items	Weight (in k.g.)	Remarks
1.	Paper Waste	27652	Sold to local vendors
2.	Plastic Waste (Glass+Plastic only)	21781	Sold to local vendors
3.	Syringe	4946	Sold to local vendors
4.	Bottles	11645	Sold to local vendors
5.	Gloves	6745	Sold to local vendors
6.	Metal (Silver+Aluminium Foil)	2975	Sold to local vendors
7.	Broken Glass	11141	Sold to local vendors
8.	Needle	789	Sold to local vendors
9.	Food Waste	81900	Sold to poultry people
10.	Infectious Waste and Sanitary Pads	72150	Taken by Ka. Ma. Na. Pa.
11.	Disposal Waste	16069	Taken by Ka. Ma. Na. Pa.

66th Anniversary



Unit B Audit of FY 2081/82

Senior Consultants: Dr. Atit Poudel, Dr Jhuma Silwal

Senior Registrar: Dr Reeka Pradhan

Registrar: Dr Tripti Shrestha

Senior House Officers: Dr Srijana Joshi, Dr Pinky Shah, Dr Sanjila

Bajracharya, Dr. Sandhya Adhikari

Residents: Dr Anjala, Dr Vikram, Dr Ashok, Dr Reshma, Dr Kritika,

Dr Laxmi, Dr Prashamsa

Paropakar Maternity and Women's Hospital is the largest referral center providing care for pregnant women and women's reproductive health. It has been offering a full range of services including early pregnancy care, labor and delivery, postpartum care, gynecological conditions, surgical procedures, infertility treatment, urogynecology, oncology, neonatal intensive care unit, family planning and contraception and safe abortion. This unit performs minimally invasive surgeries like laparoscopic hysterectomy, cystectomy, hysteroscopy and diagnostic also. As the unit is headed by Urogyanecologist, we also focus on urogynecological issues including pelvic organ prolapse and voiding problems. Among the 6 units, Unit B has been providing services on day-to-day basis following below mentioned schedule:

Sunday: Antenatal OPD Monday: 24 hours duty Tuesday: Post Duty

Wednesday: Gynecological OPD

Thursday: Family Planning and preoperative rounds,

Safe abortion services
Friday: Elective surgery

Saturday: Morning and evening rounds

Type of Deliveries	Number	Percentage
Vaginal Deliveries	1794	52.7%
Operative Deliveries	33	0.96%
Caesarean Section	1579	46.35%
Total Deliveries	3406	

MNSC LABOR ROOM

Normal Delivery	475	1110
3rd Degree Tear	2	2
Vacuum Delivery	7	21
Forceps Delivery	1	4
Vaginal Delivery with PPH	5	30
Retained Placenta	2	2
Pre Term Delivery	11	100
Twin	-	6
Breech	-	16
Shoulder Dystocia	-	1
IUFD	-	32
	503	1324



INDICATIONS OF LSCS

PREVIOUS CS	483
MSL	337
BRADY	93
TACHY	38
CPD	53
DTA	23
FAILED IOL	69
BREECH	80
TWIN	37
NRCTG	104
АРН	13
OILGO	11
NPOL	5
OTHERS	210

Gyaneoclogical surgeries (Major)

Total Abdominal Hysterectomy	52
Vaginal Hysterectomy with	24
Pelvic Floor Repair	
Open Myomectomy	11
Open Cystectomy	17
Hysteroscopy	16
Diagnostic Hysteroscopy and	20
Laparoscopy	
Total Laparoscopic Hysterectomy	16
Lap Cystetcomy	12
Sacrospinus Fixtation	11
Staging Laparotomy	4
Old Perineal Tear Repair	1

MINOR

Vaginoplasty	1
Polypectomy	22
LEEP	5
Endometrial Biopsy	103
Suction and Evacuation	15
Dilatation and Curettage	2

I And D	3
Resuturing	25
Cervical Biopsy	10
Marsupialization	6
MVA	47
Vulval Biopsy	7
Three Swab Test	1
Wound Debridement	4
Cervical Conization	1
Copper T Removal	5
Hematoma Drainage	2

Surgeries In Emergency Operation Theater:

Manual Vacuum Aspiration	54
Exploration	21
Laparotomy	31
Perineal Tear Repair	15
Incision And Drainage	4
Peripartum Hysterectomy	1

66th Anniversary



Unit C Audit of FY 2081/82

Chief consultant: Dr.Shree Prasad Adhikari

Senior Consultant: Dr.Nisha Rai Consultant: Dr.Alka Shrestha

Senior Registrar: Dr.Anita Maharjan Registrar: Dr.Nesuma Sedhain /Dr.Goma GC

SHO:Dr.Balmukunda Silwal/Dr.Deeksha Paudel/Dr.Saruna Pathak

MD Residents

Group C of Paropakar Maternity and Women's Hospital is basically focused on minimally invasive surgery, infertility and urogynecology services. This unit has a team of 16 members who has a weekly schedule as follows:

Sunday: Operation Day Monday: Antenatal OPD

Tuesday: 24 hours duty

Wednesday: Post duty+ Ward round

Thursday: Gynecology OPD

Friday: 24 hours duty, Grand round, Bedside class

Saturday: Ward round+ Post duty

Procedure performed by Group C on FY 2081/082 in elective OT:

S.N	Major surgeries	
1.	Total laparoscopic Hysterectomy	5
2.	Laparoscopic salpingectomy	1
3.	Diagnostic Hystero-laparoscopy	27
4.	Laparotomy ectopic pregnancy	34
5.	Staging laparotomy	3
6.	Laparotomy cystectomy	17
7.	Laparoscopic myomectomy	2
8.	Total Adominal hysterectomy with	34
	Bilateral Salpingo-oophorectomy	

9.	Open myomectomy	5
10.	Transobturator Tape(TOT)	1
11.	Sacrospinous fixation(SSF)	1
12.	Pelvic floor repair (PFR)	3
13.	Colporrahaphy	1
14.	Hysteroscopy	10
15.	Salpingectomy	1
16.	Radical hysterectomy	1
17.	Perineorrhaphy	1
18.	Rectovaginal fistula repair	1
17.	Cystocele repair	1
18.	Hematometra	1
19.	Peripartum hysterectomy	2
20.	4th degree tear repair	5
21.	3rd degree tear repair	12
Total		169

S.N	Major surgeries	
1.	Endometrial biopsy	87
2.	Manual vacuum aspiration (MVA)	126
3.	Polypectomy	25
4.	Suction and Evacuation	17
5.	Loop Electrosurgical Excision Procedure (LEEP)	7
6.	Cu-T removal	4
7.	Cervical biopsy	10



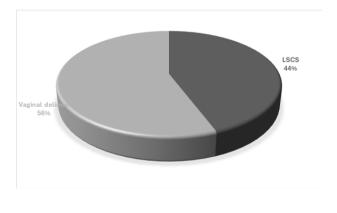
8.	Marsupialization	3
9.	Resuturing	10
10.	Vulva biopsy	15
11.	I and D	16
12.	Mirena insertion	1
13.	Exploration retained placenta	1
14.	Manual removal of placenta	2
15.	Exploration	6
16.	3 swab tests	1
Total		331

Indication of Cesarean section:

S.N	Cesarean section	
1.	Previous cs	387
2.	Previous 2 cs	17
3.	Meconium-Stained liquor	286
4.	Fetal distress	149
5.	Non-reactive CTG	97
6.	Bad obstetric history	3
7.	IUGR	11
8.	Primary infertility	19
9.	Placenta previa	10
10.	Cephalopelvic disproportion (CPD)	32
11.	Transverse lie	3
12	Failed IOL	46
13.	Obstetric cholestasis	4
14.	АРН	18
15.	Deep transverse arrest	19
16.	Non progressive of labor	18
17.	Oligohydramnios	82
18.	Breech presentation	87
19.	Preeclampsia	26
20.	Twins' pregnancy	33
21.	Cord prolapse	2
22.	Chorioamnionitis	2
23.	Short stature	1
24.	Miscellaneous	42
Total		1394

S.N	Vaginal delivery	
1.	Normal vaginal delivery	431
2.	Vaginal delivery with 1st degree tear	420
3.	Vaginal delivery with 2nd degree tear	227
4.	Vaginal delivery with 3rd degree tear	9
5.	Vaginal delivery with 4th degree tear	5
6.	Vaginal delivery with episiotomy	485
7.	Vaginal delivery with vacuum	28
8.	Vaginal delivery with PPH	27
9.	Vaginal delivery with MRP	2
10.	Vaginal delivery with preterm	55
11.	Vaginal delivery with Breech presentation	6
12.	Vaginal delivery with twin delivery	6
13.	Vaginal delivery with IUFD	10
14.	Vaginal delivery with PPIUCD	37
15.	Vaginal delivery with epidural	1
16.	Vaginal delivery with forcep	1
17.	Vaginal birth after previous	8
	cesarean section (VBAC)	
	Total	1758

Deliveries





Unit D Audit of FY 2081/82

Chief Consultant Dr Praveen Mandal Prof. Dr. Beemba Shakya Reg Dr Meeta Thapa & Dr Sanam Acharya SHO Dr Srijana Singh, Dr Purnima Rai, Dr Rami Shrestha MD Residents

Group D of Paropakar Maternity and Women's Hospital is a team if twelve members which has weekly schedule as follows:

 Sunday: Comprehensive Abortion Care, Family Planning, Pre-Op rounds and Bed side classes for residents

Monday: Surgery day (Major and Minor)

Tuesday: ANC OPD

• Wednesday: 24 hours duty

Thursday: Post dutyFriday: GYN OPD

• Saturday: Holiday + 24 hours duty on rotation basis

The unit consists of unit Chief, senior consultant, registrars, SHOs and Residents of Obs/Gynae from National Academy of Medical Sciences. Apart from the regular schedule duty from Sunday to Friday, the team is also involved in teaching and learning activities of the postgraduate students and is always eager to be part of research activities.

SN	Total Deliveries	No
1	ND	137
2	ND with 1st degree tear	604
3	ND with 2nd degree tear	197
4	Vaginal delivery with 3rd degree	8
	tear	
5	Vaginal delivery with 4th degree	3
	tear	
6	ND with episiotomy	366
7	Vaginal delivery with cervical	2
	tear	
8	Vacuum delivery	23
9	Preterm Vaginal delivery	77
10	IUFD Expulsion	23
11	Shoulder Dystocia	1
12	Vaginal delivery with PPH	27
13	Vaginal birth with Retained	9
	Placenta	
14	Vaginal Breech Delivery	4
15	Forceps Vaginal delivery	1
16	Twins Vaginal delivery	7
17	VBAC	4
Total		1493

94



Deliveries-		
Type	No of Deliveries	
Normal	1304	
Abnormal	189	
CS	272	
Total	1765	

SN	Indication of CS	No of cases
1	Previous CS	93
2	Fetal distress/ MSL/	72
	NRCTG	
3	Twins pregnancy- non	4
	cephalic 1st twin/	
	Monochorionicity	
4	Breech Presentation	16
5	Hypertensive Disorder of	9
	Pregnancy	
6	LSCS with BTL	19
7	Overt DM	8
8	CPD	14
9	IUGR	2
10	Non Progress of Labour	4
11	Prev Myomectomy	1
12	Failed Induction of Labour	10
13	Assisted Reproductive	7
	Technology	
14	Malpresentation	6
15	Obs Cholestasis	1
Total		272

List of GYN Procedures (Major and Minor)

SN	Procedures	No of cases
1	MVA	53
2	Suction & Evacuation	5
3	Re-suturing	15
4	ТАН	7
5	Punch Biopsy	2
6	VH with PFR	11
7	Endometrial Biopsy	53
8	LEEP	6
9	Cervical Polypectomy	5
10	TAH with BSO	27
11	Vulval Lipoma Excision	2
12	Marsupialization	3
13	Myomectomy	3
14	Bladder repair	1
15	Hematoma drainage Vulval	1
16	Cervical biopsy	6
17	Mirena Insertion	1
18	Exploratory Laparotomy	2
19	Diagnostic hysteroscopy	1
	and laparoscopy	
20	Hysteroscopy guided Cu T	4
0.1	removal	1
21	Excision of Endometriosis	1
22	3rd degree Tear Repair	1
23	Cone Biopsy	1
24	Laparoscopic Cystectomy	14
Total		223



Hospital Records of FY 2081/82

Medical Record Section

Hospital Services 2081/82		
S.N.	Cases	Total
1	Total Client Served	233359
2	Total OPD	185806
3	Total Admission	32091
4	Total Neonatal Admission	2507
5	Total Obstetrics Admission	23911
6	Total Gynecological Admission	5673
7	Total Emergency	29146

Types of Delivery			
Types of Delivery	2081/082	%	
Vaginal Delivery	11606	55.51%	
Cesarean Section	9110	43.57%	
Instrumental Delivery	192	0.92%	
Vacuum	177		
Forceps	15		
Total Delivery	20908		

Complicated Delivery		
1	Forceps Delivery	15
2	Vacuum Delivery	177
3	Premature Delivery	1519
a.	Preterm Delivery	794
b.	Low birth weight	725
4	Breech Delivery	54
5	Twin Delivery	231
a.	Vaginal Twin Del.	45
b.	LSCS With Twin	186
6	Triplet Delivery (LSCS)	1
7	Home Delivery Retained Placenta	36
8	Vaginal Delivery with 3rd degree tear	54
9	Vaginal Delivery with 4th degree tear	20
10	Postpartum Hemorhage (PPH)	919
a.	Vaginal Delivery with PPH	228
b.	Cesarean Section with PPH	691

Maternal Mortality		
Date of Death	Cause of Death	
7/15/2081	Multiorgan Failure with Sepsis cardiac disease	



GYN OT Cases 2081/82		
Major Surgery Cases	Total	
Laparotomy	475	
Open Hysterectomy	220	
VH with PFR	172	
Laparoscopic Hysterectomy	73	
Diagnostic Hysterolaparoscopy (DHL)	68	
Laparoscopic cystectomy	90	
Gyneoncology Surgery	59	
Open Cystectomy	45	
Open Myomectomy	36	
Salphingectomy	30	
Sacrospinous Fixation for Vault Prolapse	17	
Transobturator Tape (TOT)	15	
Laparoscopic Myomectomy	14	
Colpoclesis with Perinerraphy	5	
Fothergills Surgery	3	
Others	38	
Total	1360	
Minor Surgery Cases	Total	
Endometrial Biopsy	598	
MVA (ER)	683	
MVA (OT)	605	
Re-suturing	143	
Exploration	114	
Hysteroscopy	112	
Cervical Biopsy	79	
Polypectomy	71	
Marsupilization	58	
D & C	13	
S & E	36	
LEEP	31	
Cu-T Removal	21	

Tear Repair	16
Vulval Biopsy	15
Cystoscopy	6
Others	75
Total	2676
Endoscopic Procedure (System .	Available: 1
Karl Storz Tower since 2015)	
Laparoscopic Hysterectomy	73
Diagnostic	68
Hysterolaparoscopy(DHL)	00
Laparoscopic cystectomy	90
Laparoscopic Myomectomy	14
Hysteroscopy	112
Cystoscopy	6
Total Endoscopic Procedure	363

Comparative Data of Three Years

Hospital Services				
Client Served 2079/80 2080/81 2081/82				
New Clients Served	100584	110183	100979	
Total Clients Served	229419	236587	233359	

Diagnostic & Other Services			
Services	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82
X-Rays	5469	5483	5746
Ultrasonogram	72507	76641	88341
Fetal Echocardiogram	0	0	5777
Maternal Echocardiogram	0	0	961
Electrocardiogram (ECG)	1490	1600	1928
CT Scan	172	289	327
Total Laboratory Service Provided	72300	101183	90275
Mamogram		0	69



Free Health Services & Social Security Programme						
Target Group 2079/80 2080/81 2081/82						
Ultra Poor/Poor	523	663	629			
Helpless /Destitute	6	12	4			
Disabled	196	0	242			
Sr. Citizens	102	143	179			
FCHV	6	5	6			
Gender Based Violence Cases	139	463	167			

Birth Weight			
Weight	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82
≥ 2.5 kg	22019	20074	18553
1.5 kg - < 2.5 kg	2240	2058	2144
< 1.5kg	171	162	187

Obstetric Complications			
Complications	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82
Hyperemesis Gravidarum	291	417	312
Ectopic Pregnancy	239	255	256
Gestational Hypertension	160	264	483
Pre- eclampsia	329	380	153
Eclampsia	24	16	18
Antepartum Hemorrhage	173	245	185
Rupture Uterus	5	5	2
Postpartum Hemorrhage	1066	983	919
C-Section Wound Infection	23	15	25
Retained Placenta	34	22	36

Safe Abortion Service			
Types	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82
Medical	1181	1336	1289
Surgical	490	495	378

PAC Service			
Types	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82
Induced	79	75	63
Spontaneous	231	432	108

Family Planning Programe					
Devices 2079/80 2080/81 2081/8					
Pills	243	231	300		
Depo	347	265	512		
IUCD	498	496	598		
Implant	1470	1155	1060		
Condom	15102	19522	15567		

Some Hospital's Indicators			
Indicators	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82
Bed Occupancy Rate	73.31%	82.17%	68.65%
Throughput	69.91	68.99	65.62
Bed Turn Over Interval	1.34	0.77	1.66
Average length of Stay	3.88	4.52	3.9
Death Rate (Including Neonate)	0.44%	0.48%	0.42%
Radiographic Image Per Day	15.45	16	24.65
C/S Rate	39.80%	43.13%	43.57%



Top Ten indications For Gynecological Admission			
Diseases	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82
Total Abortion	2001	2190	2119
Fibroid Uterus	249	270	255
Menstrual Disorder	397	481	422
Hypermesis Gravidarum	291	417	312
Hydatidiform Mole	173	235	90
Uterovaginal Prolapse	298	252	254
Ectopic Pregnancy	239	255	256
Blighted Ovum	145	130	171
Adnexal Cyst	209	276	257
Cancer related Cases	51	33	144

Outdoor Services			
Particulars	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82
Total Antenatal Cases	71296	72025	73777
New Visit	20074	18056	17312
Follow-Up	51222	53969	57153
Early Pregnancy	36572	39131	41044
Total GYN Cases	35489	44109	45361
STI	1341	1870	2266
Sub-Fertility	4758	5009	5037
Pediatrics	23158	24575	23240
Family Planning	3068	4465	3946
Paying EHS Service	14172	15486	18096
Heli Rescue	40	50	41

	Comparative 1	Data of 5 yea	irs		
Cases	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82
Total Admission	28598	33855	34185	33739	32091
Total Obstetric Cases	23293	26292	26844	24999	23911
Total Delivery	22014	24369	24672	22379	20908
Total Gyne Admission	3252	4994	5002	5860	5673
Total Major Operation	8757	10434	11104	11056	10470
Total Minor Operation	2204	2180	2271	2247	2676
Total LSCS	8723	9118	9821	9652	9110
C/S Rate	39.62%	37.41%	39.81%	43.13%	43.57%
Perinatal Mortality Rate	27.74%	36.00%	22.00%	19.37%	18.25%
Total CAC Service	916	1483	1779	1914	1667



PAROPAKAR MATERNITY AND WOMEN'S HOSPITAL

BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE FY 2081/82

DCT ICT	Hospital Blood		89 61 57	61 61 71	61 2 71 0 149	61 2 71 0 149 57	61 2 71 0 149 57 52	61 61 149 57 52 62	61 61 71 71 57 57 62 62 56	61 61 149 57 52 62 62 56 54	61 61 62 62 62 62 62 54	61 61 71 71 72 73 62 62 62 62 54 54 55 55	61 61 61 62 62 62 62 62 63 64 65 66 66 67 67 69 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	61 61 71 71 72 73 62 62 62 62 64 54 54 54 54 55 67 67 67
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	HBsAg, /R HCV,	Ţ	1/8 X 4 17										+ + + + + + + + + +	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
Exp.	Blood	51		38	38	38 61 93	38 38 30 60							
Reaction				7	2	2 2	7 7 -	3 - 2 2	2 3 1 2	2 3 1 2 2	3 1 2 3 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	1 3 1 5 3 1 5	2 1 3 1 5 3 1 5	2 1 3 1 2 3 1 5 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7
Transfusion Reaction		417		351	351	351 381 317	351 381 317 252	351 381 317 252 259	351 381 317 252 259 337	351 381 317 252 259 337 368	351 381 317 252 259 337 368	351 381 317 252 259 337 368 392	351 381 317 252 259 259 337 368 368 369	351 381 317 252 259 337 368 392 369 342 438
<u>-0</u>	ve	20	L	24	24	24 11 11	24 11 11 22	24 11 11 22 22	24 11 11 22 22 22 10	24 11 11 22 22 22 10 10	24 11 11 11 10 10 19	24 11 11 11 10 10 19 18	24 11 11 11 10 10 10 11 18 18	24 11 11 11 10 10 10 10 18 18 28 20
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e A	-ve	19	20	_	18									
O+ve		543	513		528	528 384	528 384 473	528 384 473 473	528 384 473 473 442	528 384 473 473 442 386	528 384 473 473 442 386 508	528 384 473 474 442 386 508 508 508	528 384 473 442 508 508 508 487	528 384 473 473 442 508 508 487 499
	+ve	173	126		110	110	110 136 116	110 136 116 116	110 136 116 116 147	110 136 116 116 147 147	110 136 116 116 147 148 1148	110 136 116 116 147 148 114 115	110 136 116 116 117 147 1148 1155 155	110 136 116 116 117 148 114 155 155 165
±	ve	443	460		445	445 366	445 366 409	445 366 409 409	445 366 409 409 463	445 366 409 409 463 427	445 366 409 409 463 427 463	445 366 409 409 463 427 463 380	445 366 409 409 463 427 463 380 410	445 366 409 409 463 463 380 410 502
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NES	BTS	197	240		62	62 108	62 108 135	62 108 135 205	62 108 135 205 310	62 108 135 205 310 357	62 108 135 205 310 357 256	62 108 135 205 310 357 256 329	62 108 135 205 310 357 256 329 82	62 108 135 205 310 357 256 329 82 206
MT		178	105		243									
Total	Match Patient Donor	1412	1363		1264	1264	1264 1160 1249	1264 1160 1249 1229	1264 1160 1249 1229 1249	1264 1160 1249 1229 1249 1114	1264 1160 1249 1229 1249 1114 1346	1264 1160 1249 1229 1249 1114 1114	1264 1160 1249 1229 1249 1114 1346 1182 1290	1264 1160 1249 1229 1249 1114 1118 1182 1290
Cross	Match	1801	1733		1637	1637	1637 1353 1523					1637 1353 1523 1516 1635 1488 1629 1595	1637 1523 1516 1635 1688 1629 1629 1635	1637 1523 1516 1635 1629 1629 1643
Month		Shrawan	Bhadra		Ashoj	Ashoj Kartik	Ashoj Kartik Mansir	Ashoj Kartik Mansir Poush	Ashoj Kartik Mansir Poush Magh	Ashoj Kartik Mansir Poush Magh Falgun	Ashoj Kartik Mansir Poush Magh Falgun Chaitra	Ashoj Kartik Mansir Poush Magh Falgun Chaitra	Ashoj Kartik Mansir Poush Magh Falgun Chaitra Baishakh Jestha	Ashoj Kartik Mansir Poush Magh Falgun Chaitra Baishakh Jestha

Component Preparation:

PRBC:-794

FFP:- 541

PRP:- 187

PC:- 71

Parsu Ram Dahal

Blood Bank Incharge



Library Hall Activities FY 2081/82

Mrs. Sarmila Shakya Library In-charge

In this fiscal year 081/082 done various interesting topics were presented by faculty members in the library hall of Paropakar Maternity & Women's Hospital. Along with that regular presentations were on Maternal & Mortality Death Reviews, several guests were invited for lectures and conducted CME

activities, there were also regular class conducted for MD OB/GYN residents as well as Uro-gynecology, Gynecological, Oncology & Infertility fellows. These activities have immensely supported hospital personnel and other stakeholders. The following information's have been obtained:

Doctor CME

SN	Date	Topic	Speaker
1.	081.04.02	Pregnancy with Ca Cx	Dr. Krishna Yadav
2.	081.5.12	Inborn errors of metabolism & role of Newborn Screening	Dr. Shuvecksha Shrestha
3.	081.5.26	Sensitization program as intersex with Doctors & Nurses of PMWH	Ms Archana Pokhrel
4.	081.6.2	Caesarean Scar Pregnancy	Dr. Sweeta Shah
5.	081.6.16	HIV Pre-exposure Prophylaxis	Dr. Brianna Hohmann
6.	081.7.7	Acetaminophen: An option for pain Management During Labour	Dr. Ashwani K Gupta
7.	081.7.14	The Challenges of perimenopause chares out of Control	Dr. Katrin Schaudig
8.	2081.8.19	DIC	Dr. Goma G C
9.	081.9.17	Neonatal Sepsis	Dr. Swechhya Vaidya
10.	081.9.18	MPDSR Meeting	PMWH
11.	081.10.2	Cesarean Myomectomy	Dr. Himandriya Moktan
12.	081.10.30	CTG	Dr. Jhuma Silwal
13.	081.11.21	Polyhydramnios in Twin Pregnancy	Dr. Babina Rayamajhi
14.	081.12.6	Perinatal Psychiatry : Present & future	Dr. Pratistha Ghimire
15.	081.12.20	Pregnancy in a non-communicating horn of a bicornuate uterus	Dr. Sanjila Bajracharya
16.	081.12.27	Measuring the Impact of anti-microbial stewardship program Nepal	m in selected Hospital of
17.	082.1.3	Endometrial Hyperplasia	Dr. Saruna Pathak
18.	082.1.31	Overview of prenatal testing with special focus on NIPT	Dr. Jeevan Adhikari



19.	082.2.7	Role of BV far detection of bacterial vaginosis	Dr. Asish Dangi
20.	082.3.4	Case presentation: Un saved uterine rupture	Dr. Sanam Acharya
21.	082.3.25	Center for cytogenetics and molecular pathology NPL- Lalitpur	Dr. Jeevan Adhikari
22.	082.3.31	Cesarean scar ectopic pregnancy	Dr. Sabina Paudel

Nursing CME

SN	Date	Topic	Speaker
1.	081.4.17	Breastfeeding week CME "Breastfeeding"	Laxmiswori Prajapati
2.	081.5.24	HIV stigma and discriminating	Nabina Maharjan
3.	081.5.31	Reducing the surgical site infection	Dr.Tripti Shrestha
4.	081.5.6	Newborn Screening Orientation & Training	Dr.Karishma Malla Vaidya
5.	081.8.13	Emergency Department Orientation	Mithu Karki
6.	081.8.20	WHO Labor Care Guide	Rama Manandhar
7.	081.10.24	Non-Pharmacological Pain Management during Labour	PMWH
8.	081.11.15	Labor Care Guide	Nani Maiya Kaway '
9.	081.12.21	Empathetic communicate	Nani Maiya Kaway
10.	082.1.25	Nursing care with parenting education	Pabitra Basnet
11.	082.3.5	Triage of sick new born care	Laxmishori Prajapati
12.	082.3.12	SBAE	Nani Maiya Kaway
13.	082.3.19	Shoulder dystocia	Jayanti Chhantyal
14.	082.3.26	Basic Communicating Skill for Health Workers in Maternal care	Smriti Poudel

NESOG CME

SN	Date	Topic	Speaker
1.	081.4.2	Vault Prolapse: Tips & treats	Dr. Ganesh Dangal
2.	081.7.30	Orientation of Labor Care Guide	Dr. Saroja Pandey, FWD
3.	081.8.11	Update on contraceptive management	Prof. Dr. Unnup Jaisarirorn, Thailand
4.	081.9.16	Orientation National HPV Vaccination Guideline	Dr. Jitendra/Dr. Abhiyan Gautam, NFCC/NESOG
5.	082.3.10	Orientation Program "Health workforce strengthening impler training for FP & CAC	menting campeachy based



Other Activities

SN	Date	Topic	Speaker
1.	081.4.10-	Orientation on Safe Health Care Wast Management	PMWH
2.	081.4.22	MPDSR Presentation	Alina Oli
3.	081.4.25	Global Maternal & Newborn Health Platform	Dr. Sandesh Poudel
4.	081.5.2	Improving maternal and infant patient case through improved diagnostics in Immunohematology	Dr. Bipin Nepal
5.	081.5.6	Newborn Screening Orientation & Training	Dr. Karishma Malla Vaidya
6.	081.5.17	Implementing newborn screening-experience sharing form Global	Prof. Dr. Bradford Therrell
7.	081.6.8	Newborn Screening Overview	Dr. Kumar
8.	081.6.10	Roche diagnostic leader in vitro diagnostic	Mr. Roche
9.	081.6.16	MPDSR Presentation	Alina Oli
10.	081.8.18	MBFHI review	NHTC
11.	081.8.26-	Breast feeding Counselling	NHTC+PMWH+FWD
10	28	MDDCD D : 4 1 A 1 '4 D .	A1' O1'
12.	081.9.18	MPDSR Perinatal Aduit Review	Alina Oli
13.	081.10.3	Respectful Maternity Care	BMS 3rd yr
14.	081.10.11	Right to Safe Motherhood and Reproductive Health Act 2075	BMS 3rd yr
15.	081.10.18	Professional Skill Development	BMS 3rd yr
16.	081.10.22	MPDSR Meeting	PMWH
17.	081.11.2	IPC orientation program	Dr. Rina Shrestha
18.	081.11.4	Grand presentation	BMS 3rd yr PNC
19.	081.11.6	Grand presentation	BMS 3rd yr HBNC
20.	082.1.21	MPDSR	Alina Oli
21.	082.2.16	MSS Orientation	PMWH
22.	082.2.25	MPDSR	Alina Oli
23.	082.3.3	Reflection on visit to Fernandez Hospital, Hyderbad, India	Nani Maiya Kaway
24.	082.3.9	Janmashtami Meeting	PMWH
25.	082.3.31	MPDSR	Alina Oli

डा.श्रीप्रसाद अधिकारी



मिति :- २०८२।०४१६

६१ औं स्वस्थ्य शिशु प्रतिस्पर्धाको नतिजा

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व्यहोरा जानकारी गराइन्छ। पुरस्कृत हुने शिशुको अभिभावकले मिति २०८२।०४।२३ गते देखि २०८१।०४।३० शुक्रवार भित्र (कार्यालय खुलेको दिन) विहान १० वजेदेखि ३ बजेभित्र प्रशासन शाखामा पत्र बुभेन आँउनु हुनैसमेत अनुरोध गरिन्छ। साथै पुरस्कृत हुने शिशुहरुलाई मिति २०८ँ२।०४।३१ गते कृष्णाष्टमीको दिन पुरस्कार वितरण गरिने छ यस परोपकार प्रसूति तथा स्त्रीरोग अस्पतिन्तिमा मिति २०८२।०४१४ गते बुधवारका दिन भएको ६९ औं स्वस्थ्य शिशु प्रतिस्पर्धाको नतिजा तपसिल बमोजिम भएको

नम्	जन्मे देखि ४५ दिन सम्म :-	म ∵							
सि.नं	शिश्को नाम	वालक /	/ बालिका	नतिजा	जन्म मिति	आमाको नाम	वाबुको नाम	ठेगाना	टेलिफोन नं.
نہ	वालिका	बालिका	ь	प्रथम	શ્રેટાફ્ટાટે ૦૨	बिनिता बस्नेत	गोकुल चौहान	गाम्छा, भक्तपुर	9848658435
م	बालक	बालक	dra.	द्वितीय	रिट्राठ३पि३	सुशिला तामाङ्ग	सरोज तामाङ्ग	स्वयम्भू काठमाडौ	9762274646
mi	बालिका	बालिका	10"	तृतीय	उ०८५१०४४०	सोनी श्रेफ	डेविड श्रेष्ठ	बालकोट, भक्तपुर	9861611083
'مر	बालक	बालक	HT.	सान्त्वना	५ । ५०० ५ ।	गंगा कुमारी धिमिरे	राम प्रसाद खनाल	मैसेपाटी, लिलतपुर	9840827403
36	४६ दिन देखि ६ महिना सम्म :-								
सि.नं	शिशुको नाम	म	वालक <i>/</i> वालिका	नतिजा	जन्म मिति	आमाको नाम	वावुको नाम	ठेगाना	टेलिफोन नं.
ن	जेनिका तामाङ्ग		बालिका	प्रथम	२०=१९ २।२०	गोदावरी तामाङ्ग	जगत व. तामाङ्ग	नरदेवी,काठमाडौ	9844114043
'n	माधवन पीडत		बालक	द्वितीय	२०८११९१९९	पुजा पीडत	सुजित पीडत	कुपण्डोल,ललितपुर	9814797684
mi	श्रीयान घतानी		वालक	तृतीय	२०८५।०५	सरस्वती श्रेष्ठ	संतोप घतानी	डिल्लीवजार,काठमाडौ	9808091406
> -	तिलक ब. मगर		बालक	सान्वना	२०८१११२१०४	टिका मगर	तेज व. मगर	न्यूरोड, काठमाडौ	9861596707

मिनं मि	महिना देखि १ वर्ष सम्म :-							
_	शिशुको नाम	वालक / वालिका	नतिजा	जन्म मिति	आमाको नाम	वावुको नाम	ठेगाना	टेलिफोन नं.
# #	मोहमद अरहाम	बालक	प्रथम	२०८१।०८।०२	नाजनी बेगम	मोहमद इमरान रैन	लोकन्यली,भक्तपुर	9863993939
ठ	कियांश भट्टराई	बालक	द्वितीय	३०८९।०६९१४	सुमिता आले मगर	कुमार भट्टराई	गौशला,काठमाडौ	9749417736
m;	जिस्बां रजित	बालिका	तृतीय	रठन्१०९११४	ज़ेस्मिन महर्जन	राज रजित	टेकुकाठमाडौ	9860941581
×. 10	किधव जंग थापा	वालक	सान्त्वना	२०८१।०९।२७	बिनिता के.सी.	सन्दिप थापा	चाँगुनारायण,भक्तपुर 9843935275	9843935275

प्रा.डा. कल्पना सुबेदी उपाध्याय क.पंडियाट्टिक्सयन

104





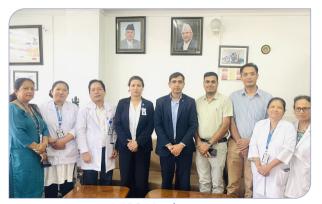
Adminstrative Department



Anesthesiology Department



Pathology Department



IPC Members



Nursing Supervisors and Incharges



Neonatology Department



Radiology Department



IRC Members

105





Unit A



Unit B



Unit C



Unit D



Unit E



Unit F



GYN OT Team



OBs OT Team





Nursing Chief with Supervisors



BMS 1st Year



BMS 3rd Year (1st Batch)



B.Sc. Nursing 1st Year



Faculties of Paropakar Nursing College



BMS 2nd Year



BMS 3rd Year(2nd Batch)



B.Sc. Nursing 2nd Year





ANC Team



CLMC Team



Library Team with Faculties



MNSC Team



Blood Bank





MICU Team



NICU Team





OPD Team



Pharmacy Unit



Sarsafai Team



GMP Research Team



Aama Surakchya Pharmacy



Statistics Team



CNBC Training



HACCP Training







Simulation Lab Inaugration Program



MSS Evaluation by MOHP 2082



Democracy Day Celebration



Dr. Madhu's Farewell



OB-GYN Residents Farewell Program with Faculties



Staff Farewell



IP Training to Supporting Staffs





Blood Donors' Felicitation



Blood Donation Program

ा जंहाशास्त्रा



THE THE PARTY STATE OF THE PARTY

Breast Feeding Week Celebration



61st Healthy Baby Competition



61st Healthy Baby Competition



61st Healthy Baby Competition



Kangaroo Mother Care



66th Anniversary Sports Activities





















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Original Research Article

Impact of Skill Development Training in the Management of Postpartum Hemorrhage

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²Civil Service Hospital ³Bir Hospital

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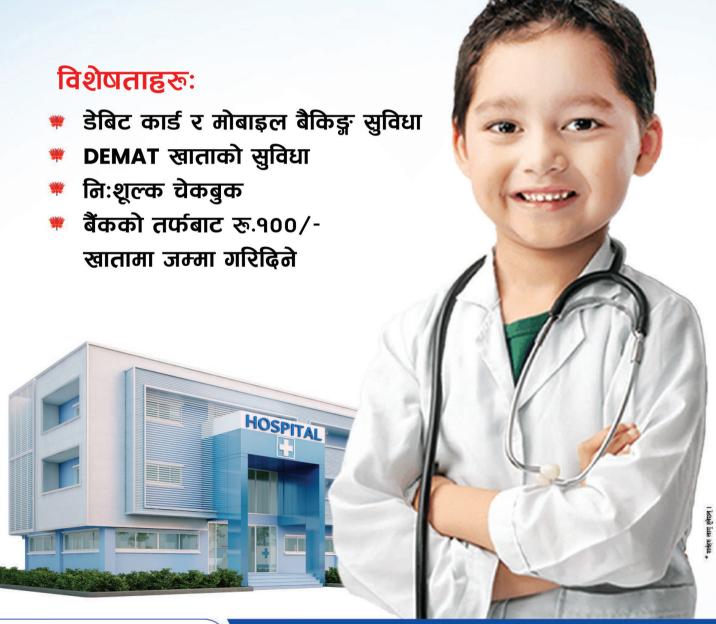
Abstract

Background: Postpartum hemorrhage (PPH) is blood loss of 500 ml or more following birth of the baby. This study aimed to determine the impact of skills development training in the management of postpartum hemorrhage. Methods: It was an observational before-and-after study that was conducted in Paropakar Maternity and women's Hospital. Training regarding management of PPH was given to 65 doctors from July to September 2020. Pre and post-training analysis of the trainees was done. Utilization of the skills that participants gained during training, and the changes in maternal morbidity and mortality related to PPH in the year prior to the training (year 2019) and after the training (year 2022) were recorded. A Chi square test was done to evaluate the p-value and value of <0.05 was considered significant. Odds ratio was calculated. Krickpatrick four level model was used to evaluate the impact of training. Results: There was a vast improvement in pre and post-training scores (29.5% vs 72.5%). A significant reduction in the rate of blood transfusion (41% vs 17.2% p= 0.0001, OR=0.29), ICU admission (7%vs 1.7%, p=0.0001, OR=0.20) and peripartum hysterectomy (1.3 vs 0.04%, p=0.03, OR=0.28) was found. Similarly, condom tamponade placement, bimanual compression and application of compression suture increased post-training (67 vs 167, 56 vs 108 and 5 vs 12). Most importantly, maternal mortality due to postpartum hemorrhage dropped from 75% to 0%. Conclusion: The skill development training for health care workers was associated with a reduction in morbidity and mortality in patients with postpartum hemorrhage. Keywords: Impact, Maternal Mortality, Maternal Morbidity, Postpartum Hemorrhage Management, Skill Training.



NIMB केटा केटी बचत खाता

उज्जवल भविष्यको लागि NIMB बाट गरौं शुभारम्भ





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