

UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES MANILA

Community Health and Development Program

8/F Philippine General Hospital Complex, Taft Avenue, Manila 1000, Philippines
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IPE Case #4

The Municipal Health Officer (MHO) of the Municipality of Malaya is new. As part of the MHO's plan to improve the health programs of the municipality, they asked your group if their barangay health workers (BHWs) can be trained to manage a community-based nutrition program in their barangays. Your IPE team is assigned to respond to this request.

The Municipality of Malaya is a 4th class municipality in the province of La Union with a population of 23,510 based on the 2019 census. It is composed of 14 barangays. Agriculture and fisheries are the main sources of livelihood for the people. Approximately 72% of the total land area is utilized for agriculture, with the remaining land divided into forest areas, mangroves, tourist spots. The municipality was being developed as a surfing area for tourists from 2019 until the CoViD-19 pandemic started which made all the plans on hold. Most of the major food service establishments are located in Poblacion and there are minor food service establishments near the coastal area. Most of these establishments were severely hit by the pandemic and had just restarted limited operations in the start of 2021. There is a municipal market near the municipal hall which offers wet and dry goods and is only open every Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. All the barangays are accessible by road, but only 50% are paved. Local transportation in the town is mostly by tricycle. Jeepneys are available from Poblacion to nearby towns.

The Rural Health Unit (RHU) of Malaya is located in Barangay Poblacion. The health team is composed of Dr. Amalia Umali as the MHO, Ms. Antonia Reyes as the public health nurse, 3 midwives, 1 sanitary inspector and 1 medical technologist. The RHU is visited by a provincial dentist two times a month. All barangays have their own barangay health station except for Poblacion. Services being provided at the RHU includes medical consultation, dental service by appointment, and basic laboratory examination. The rural health unit has been certified as a BEmONC provider facility in 2019.

There are 95 BHWs in the municipality, with each barangay having 6-7 BHWs except for Poblacion with only three. The BHWs have organized into a municipal BHW federation in 2019 and is currently led by their president, Ms. Aurea Perez, who has been serving as a BHW since the 1990s. She has been requesting to be relieved from her position citing her being "high risk" for CoViD-19 because of her age. However the Mayor asked her to stay in the meantime since finding a replacement at this time is a challenge.

The top causes of mortality in the municipality are myocardial infarction, trauma injuries and complications due to community-acquired pneumonia. The most common causes of morbidity among adults are upper respiratory tract infection, hypertension and anemia. For children, on the other hand, the top causes are upper respiratory tract infection, acute gastroenteritis and intestinal parasitism. There are continued high rates of stunting for school-age children (12%) and adolescents (15%) according to a recent survey. Wasting has been decreasing for a while but child and adult overnutrition has been increasing around 3-5% annually.

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Given the situation stated above.

- 1) Describe the general steps in formulating the training plan.
- 2) Identify three (3) priority training objectives.
- 3) Identify three (3) important stakeholders you will engage in the training program and their roles/tasks.

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