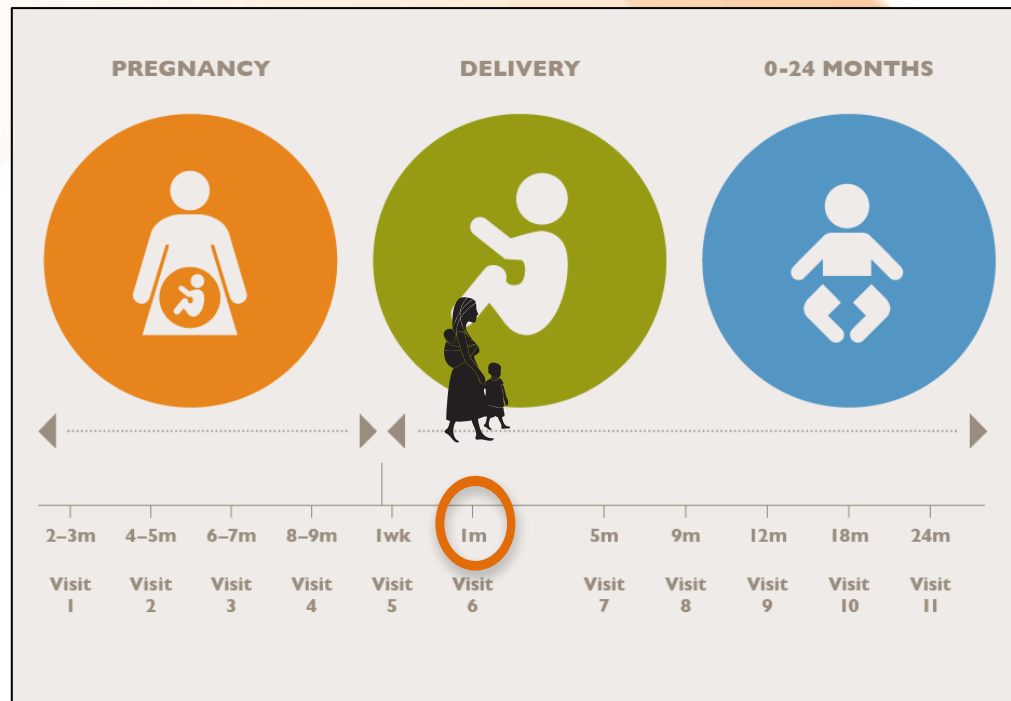
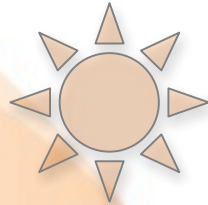
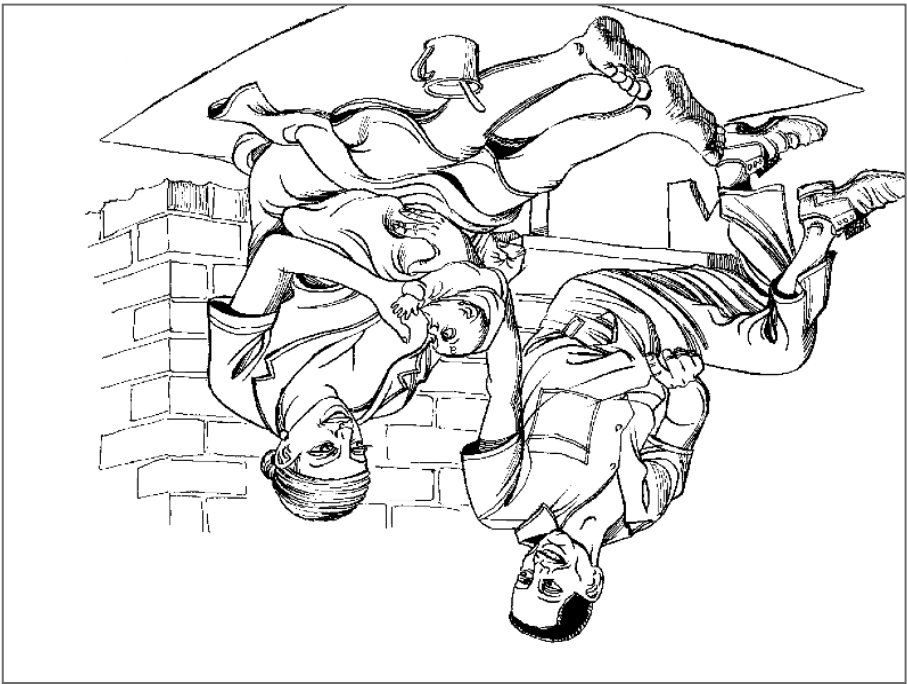


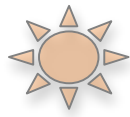
VISIT 6





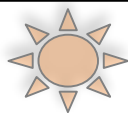
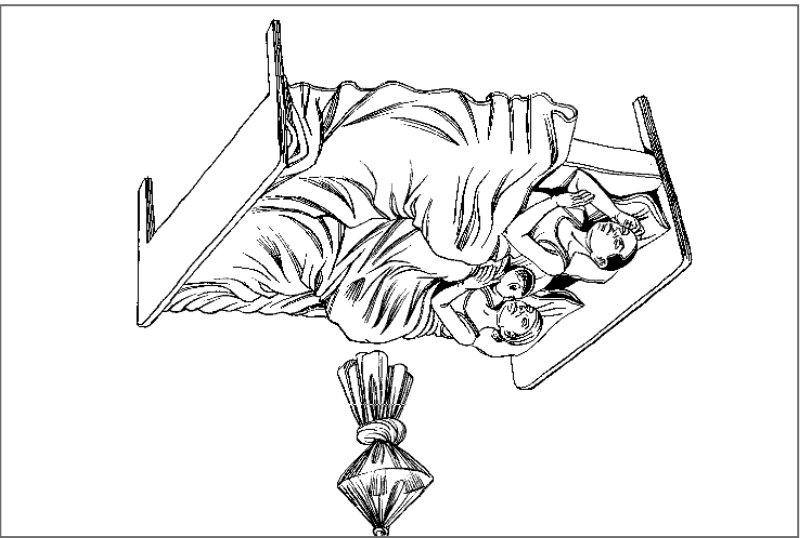
Daniel and **Meena** have a baby boy named **Peter** who is one month old. **Meena** is exclusively breastfeeding **Peter** and he is strong and healthy.

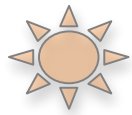


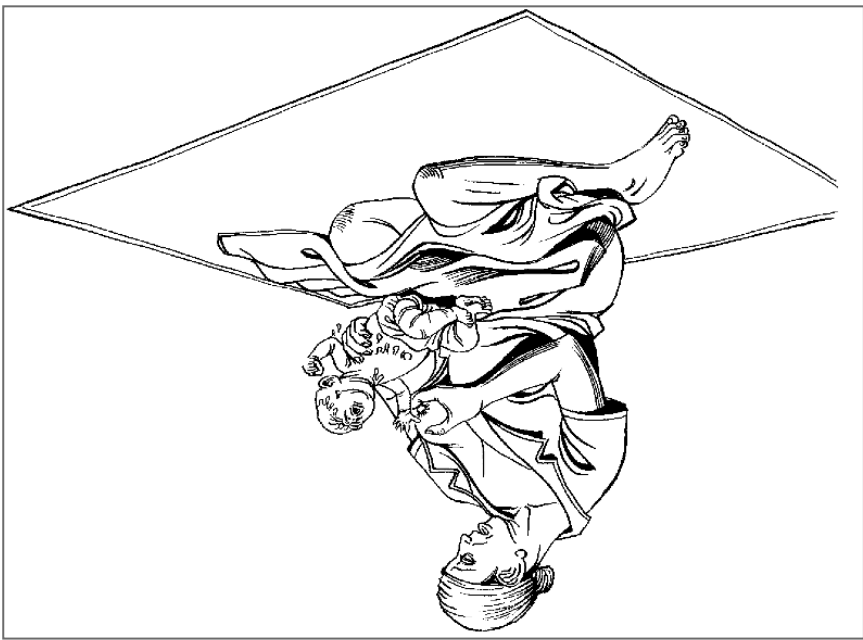




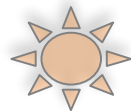
When **Daniel** and **Meena** went to the ANC, the nurse explained that mosquito bites could make them sick with malaria. He told them it was very important for **Meena** and **Peter** to sleep under the net every night. **Daniel** and **Meena** received a mosquito net from the health facility. **Meena** complains that if she sleeps under the net she gets too hot at night, and it's inconvenient if she needs to get up.

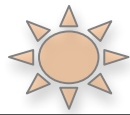


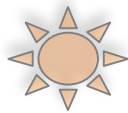




One day **Meena** notices that **Peter** is very fussy. His skin is hot and he won't eat well.



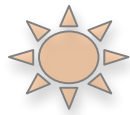




The next day, **Daniel** realizes that **Peter** is not very active or playful. He asks **Meena** what is wrong with **Peter**. **Meena** tells **Daniel** that **Peter** has a fever and has not been eating, but she doesn't think it is too serious, because it has

only been one day. They decide that if **Peter** is not better by the next day they will get some traditional medicine.

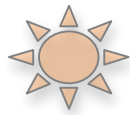


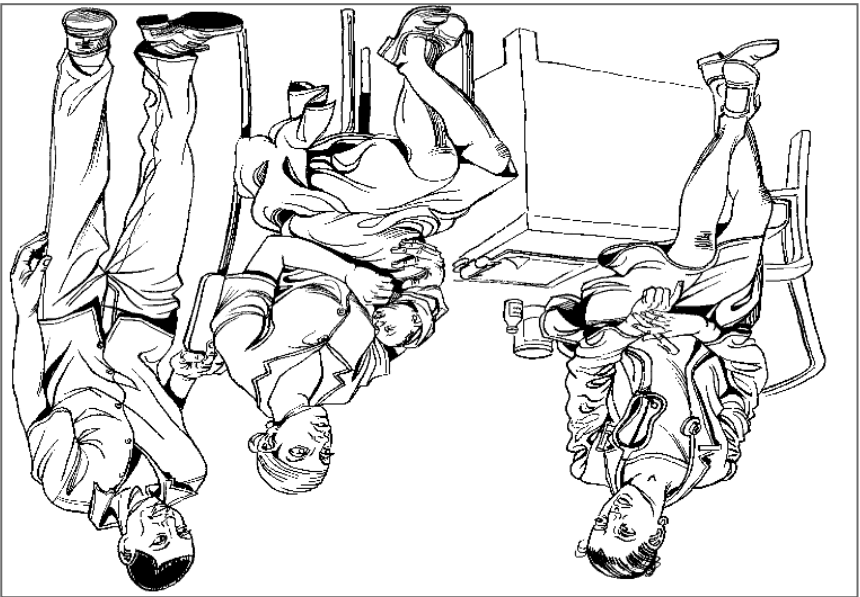




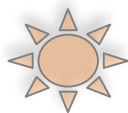
Peter gets worse and **Daniel** and **Meena** are carrying **Peter** to get traditional medicine. They meet a **village elder** on the way who notices that **Peter** is very ill and needs to go to a clinic. The elder urges them to take **Peter** to the clinic instead of using traditional medicine.

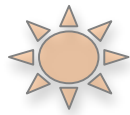






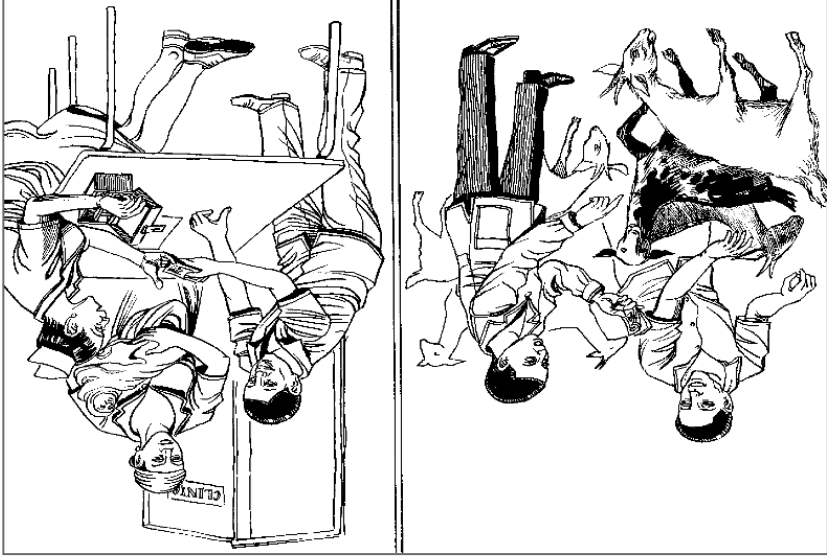
When they arrive at the clinic **Peter** must be admitted for several days because he has become very ill from the malaria. The doctors say that the malaria has affected his brain and they are not sure if he will survive.

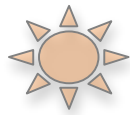


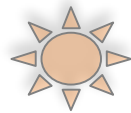




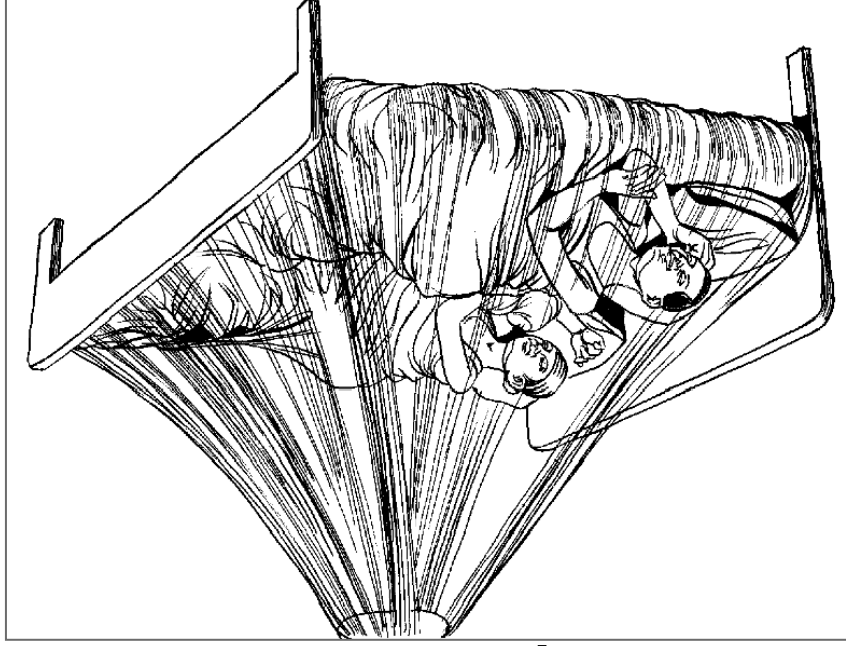
The medical bills for **Peter's** hospital stay and medicines are expensive, and **Daniel** and **Meena** must sell off half of their goat herd to pay the bills.

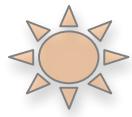


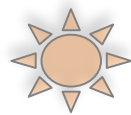




Meena, Daniel realize that if they had prevented Peter from getting malaria they wouldn't have had to pay the hospital bills, and Peter wouldn't have been sick. They all now sleep under bednets.







R: Problem Story: Care Seeking for Fever, ARI: Guiding Questions

1. What behaviours / practices did they see in the story?

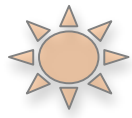
Negative practices

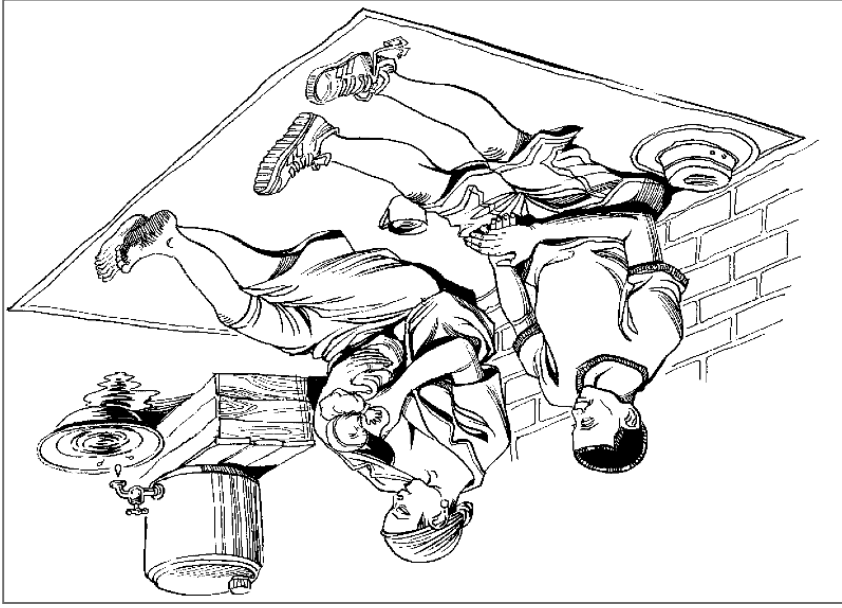
- Meena and Peter don't sleep under bednet
- Daniel and Meena don't understand that a fever in a baby requires immediate medical care
- They wait too long to take him to the clinic

2. Do similar things happen in your community?

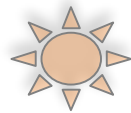
3. Do any of these happen in your own experience/family/ home? What might you do differently?

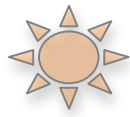


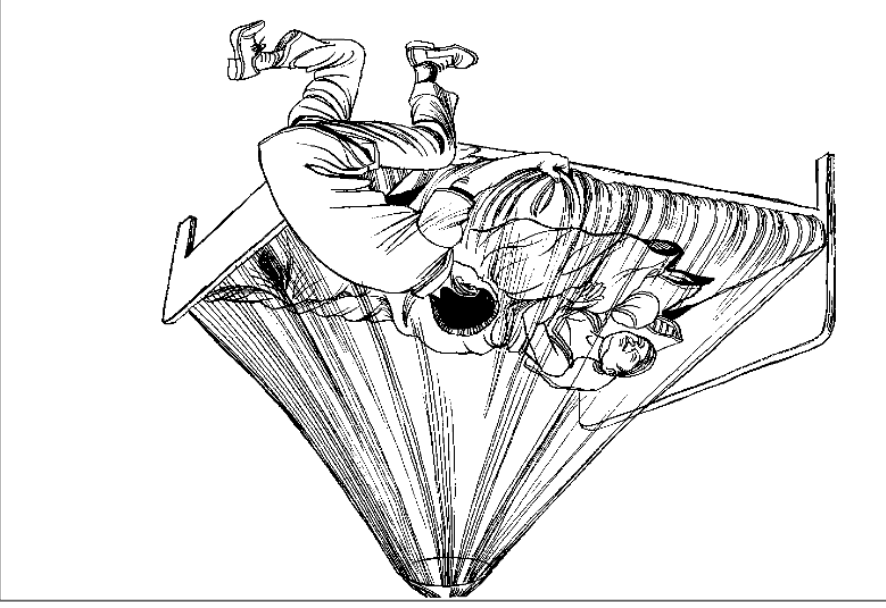




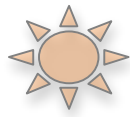
Mariana and her husband John have a one month-old son named Lionel. Mariana has been exclusively breastfeeding Lionel. Lionel is strong and healthy.

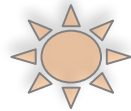






As part of the money he saved in preparation for **Lionel's** birth, **John** had purchased a mosquito net to help protect **Mariana** and the baby against malaria. **Mariana** and **Lionel** sleep under the net every night.



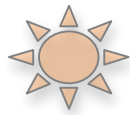


One day the TTC-HV comes to visit. She reminds **Mariana** that now **Lionel** is more than three weeks old, it almost time to take him back to the health facility for his second round of immunizations and to be weighed to check he is growing well. She shows **Mariana** and her husband pictures of babies who are sick with different illnesses and explains the shots **Lionel** will receive will protect him from these dangerous illnesses.



To develop fully, babies need love and stimulation too. The TTC-HV explains how important it is for **Mariana** and all the family members to play, smile, sing and talk to **Lionel** every day.



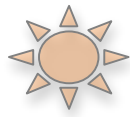




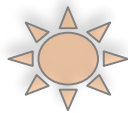
The TTC-HV also reminds **Mariana** and **John** that registering their baby's birth is very important. They know that having birth registration papers will help **Lionel** get into school, get medical care, and be

officially recognized as part of their community. They want their son to know that he is important, his life is valued, and that he should be counted.

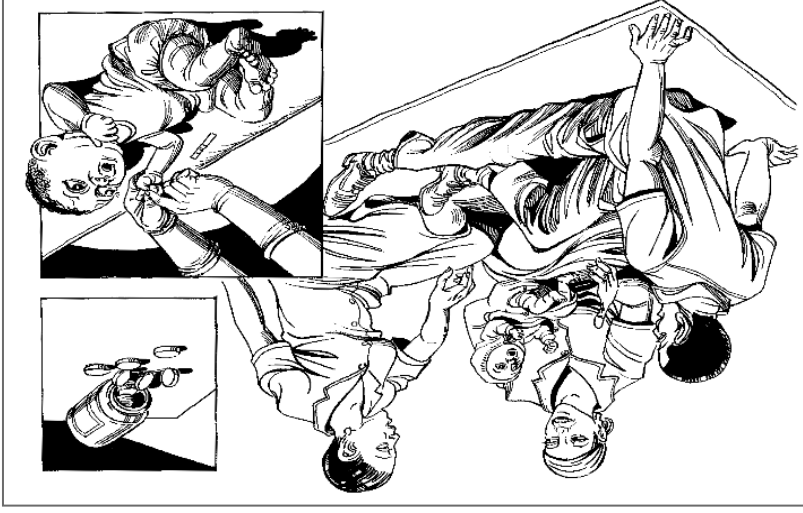


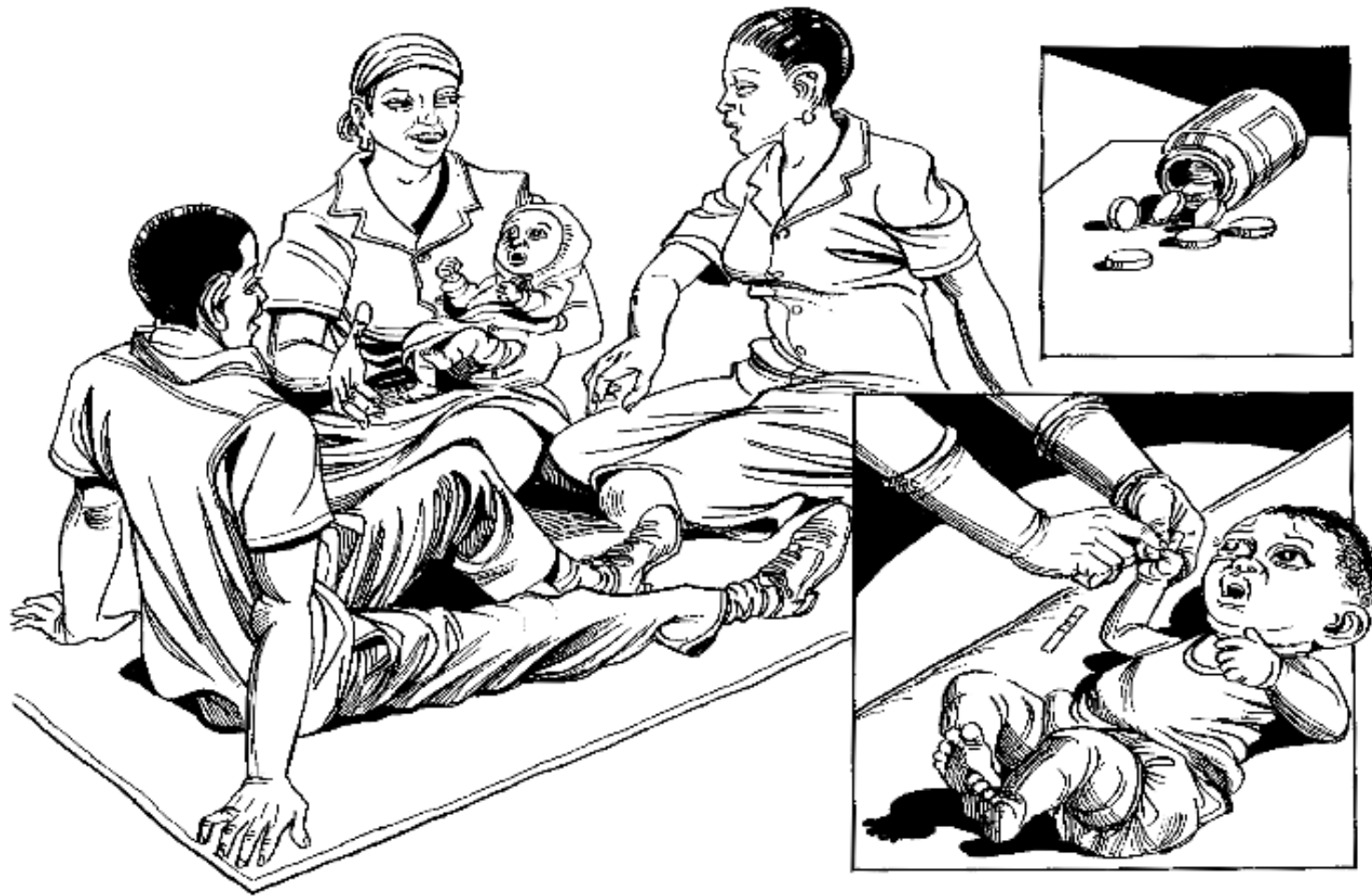
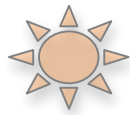


Positive Story: Routine Clinical Visits, Care seeking for Fever, ARI, Birth Spacing



Mariana is HIV-positive. The TTC-HV tells her that there are additional services her baby will receive besides monitoring his growth and giving him his immunizations. At the same time, **Lionel** will be tested for HIV. Depending on the results of the test, **Lionel** might receive additional medication known as **Co-Trimoxazole** to prevent infections.

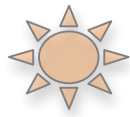






The TTC-HV would now like to see which choice **Mariana** and **John** have made for their family planning. She reminds them of the options they discussed during her last visit. **Mariana** shows the TTC-HV her handbook and points out the method she and **John** have chosen and circled.

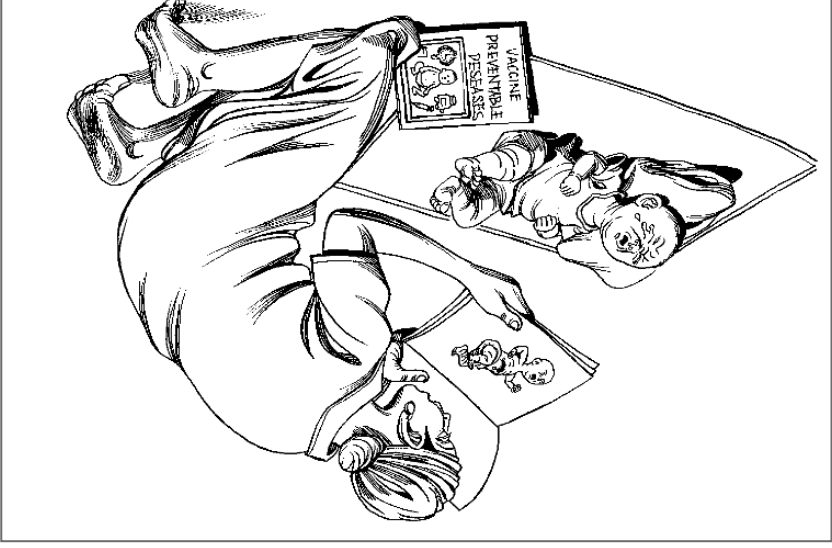


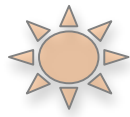




One morning **Mariana** notices that **Lionel** is fussy and does not eat well. She notices that he seems to be having trouble breathing. She is worried, so she looks at the handbook that the TTC-HV gave her, turning to the first pages with danger signs.

She sees that difficult breathing is a danger sign that needs immediate medical attention. She calls for **John** right away.

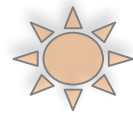


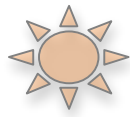


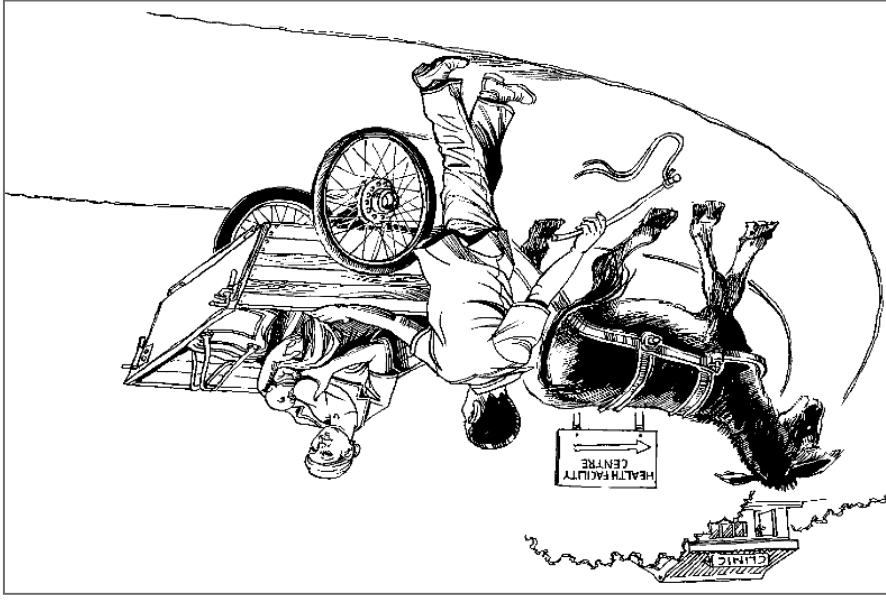
Positive Story: Routine Clinical Visits, Care seeking for Fever, ARI, Birth Spacing



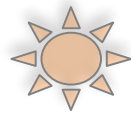
John remembers that this danger sign might mean that **Lionel** has an infection. He also notices that **Lionel** has a fever and his breathing sounds are not normal.

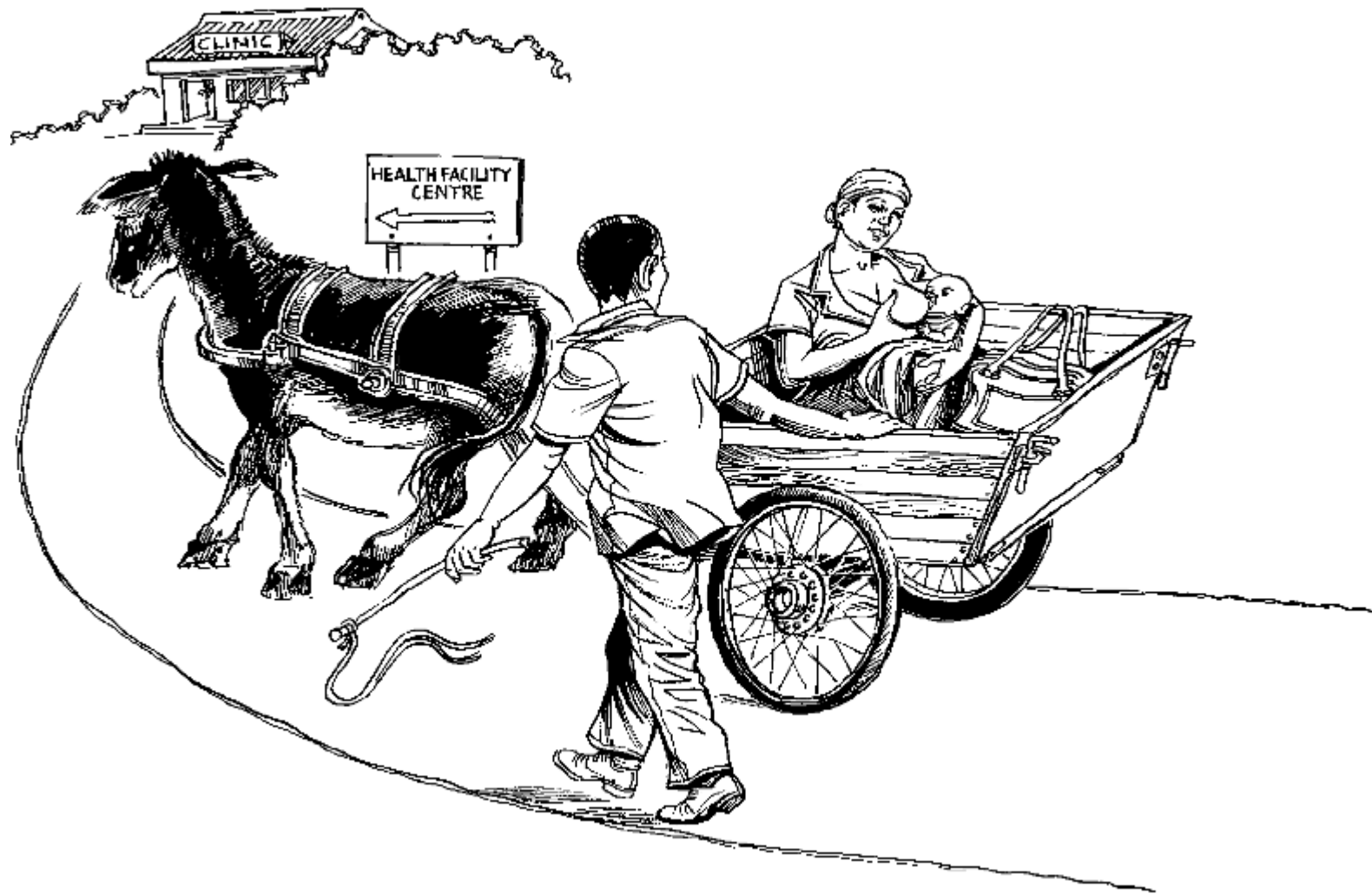
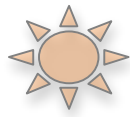






John and Mariana leave immediately with Lionel for the health clinic. Mariana knows that feeding the baby while sick is very important so she breastfeeds Lionel on the way to the clinic.

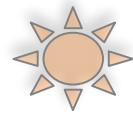


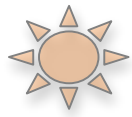


Positive Story: Routine Clinical Visits, Care seeking for Fever, ARI, Birth Spacing



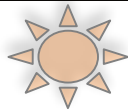
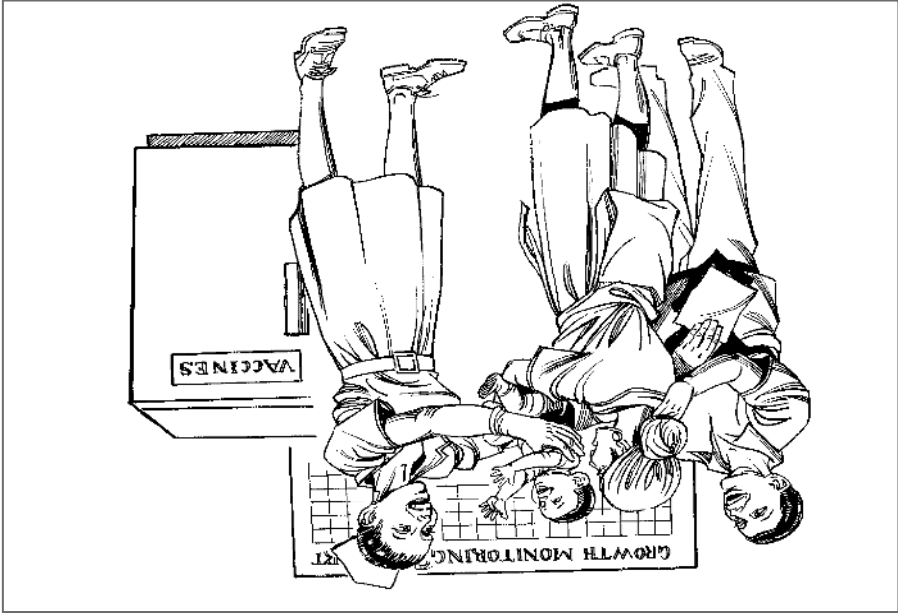
The nurse gives **Lionel** some medicine to fix his fever and to fight the infection. He tells John and Mariana that Lionel has pneumonia and that they were correct to bring him right away.

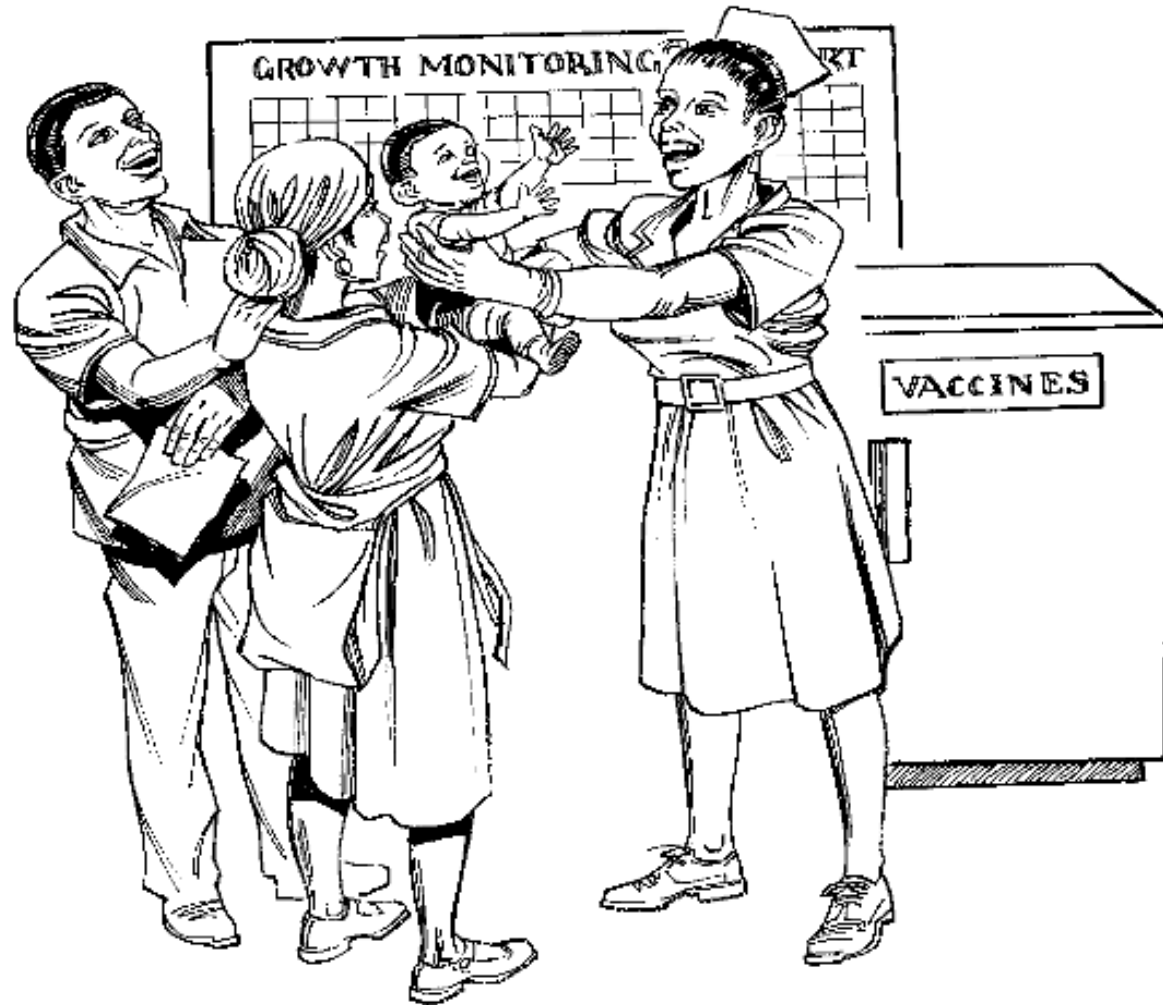
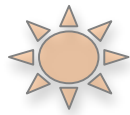




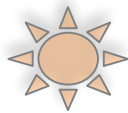


He reminds Mariana and John that Lionel will need immunizations and to come back next week for his second round of immunizations. The nurse is very happy that Mariana and John understood how sick Lionel was and that they came so quickly to the health facility.





Positive Story: Routine Clinical Visits, Care seeking for Fever, ARI, Birth Spacing



S: Positive Story: Routine Clinic Visits, Care Seeking for Fever, ARI: Guiding Questions

1. What behaviours / practices did they see in the story (pos or neg)?

Positive practices:

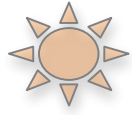
- Exclusive breastfeeding
- Sleeping under bed net
- They understand the danger signs in a child, by referring to the handbook. They understand that difficult breathing is a danger sign.
- They take the baby to the clinic immediately.
- Mariana continues to breastfeed even though the child is ill

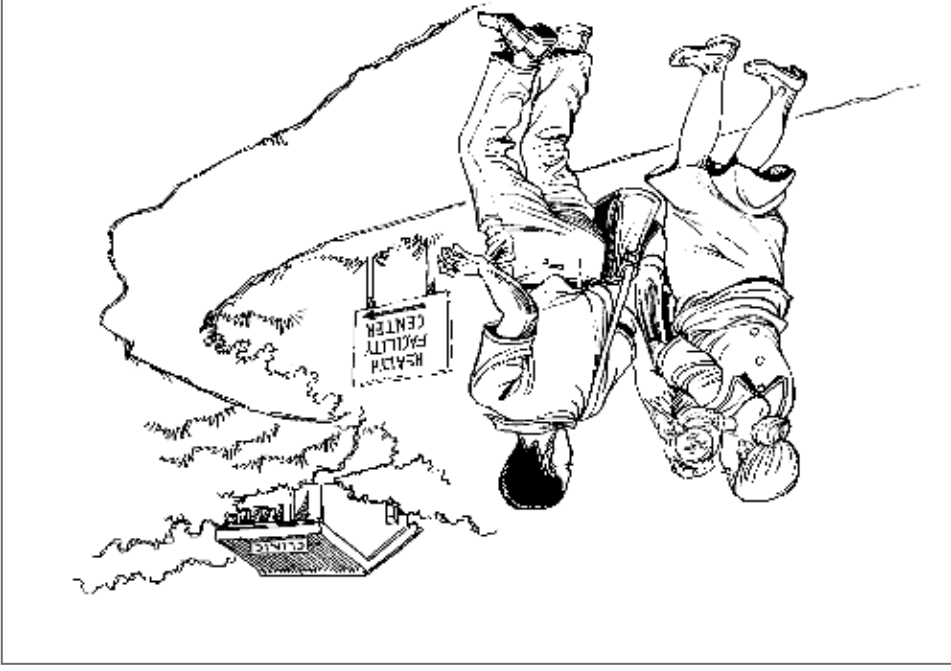
2. Do similar things happen in your community?

3. Do any of these happen in your own experience/family/ home? What might you do differently?

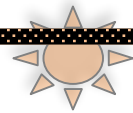


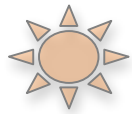
VISIT 6





Take the child to the health facility if the child shows any of the following symptoms:

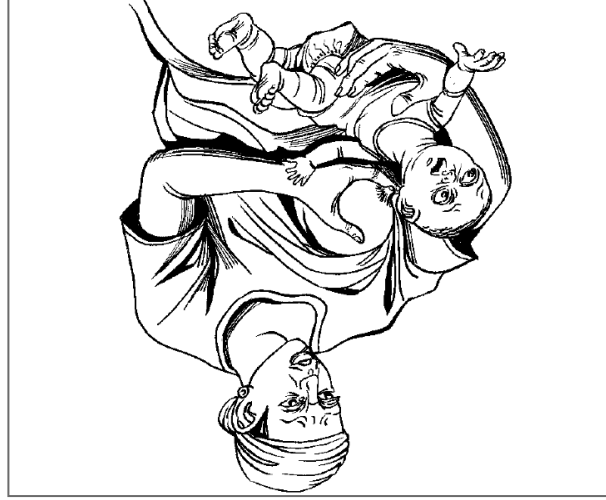




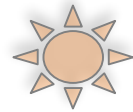
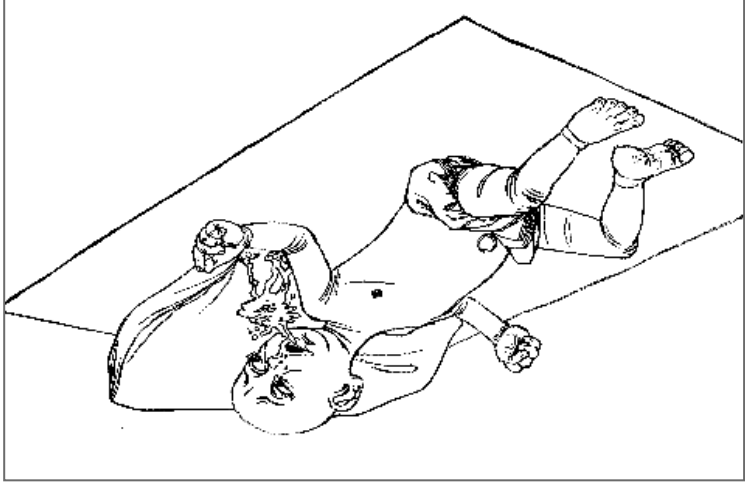
Unusually sleepy

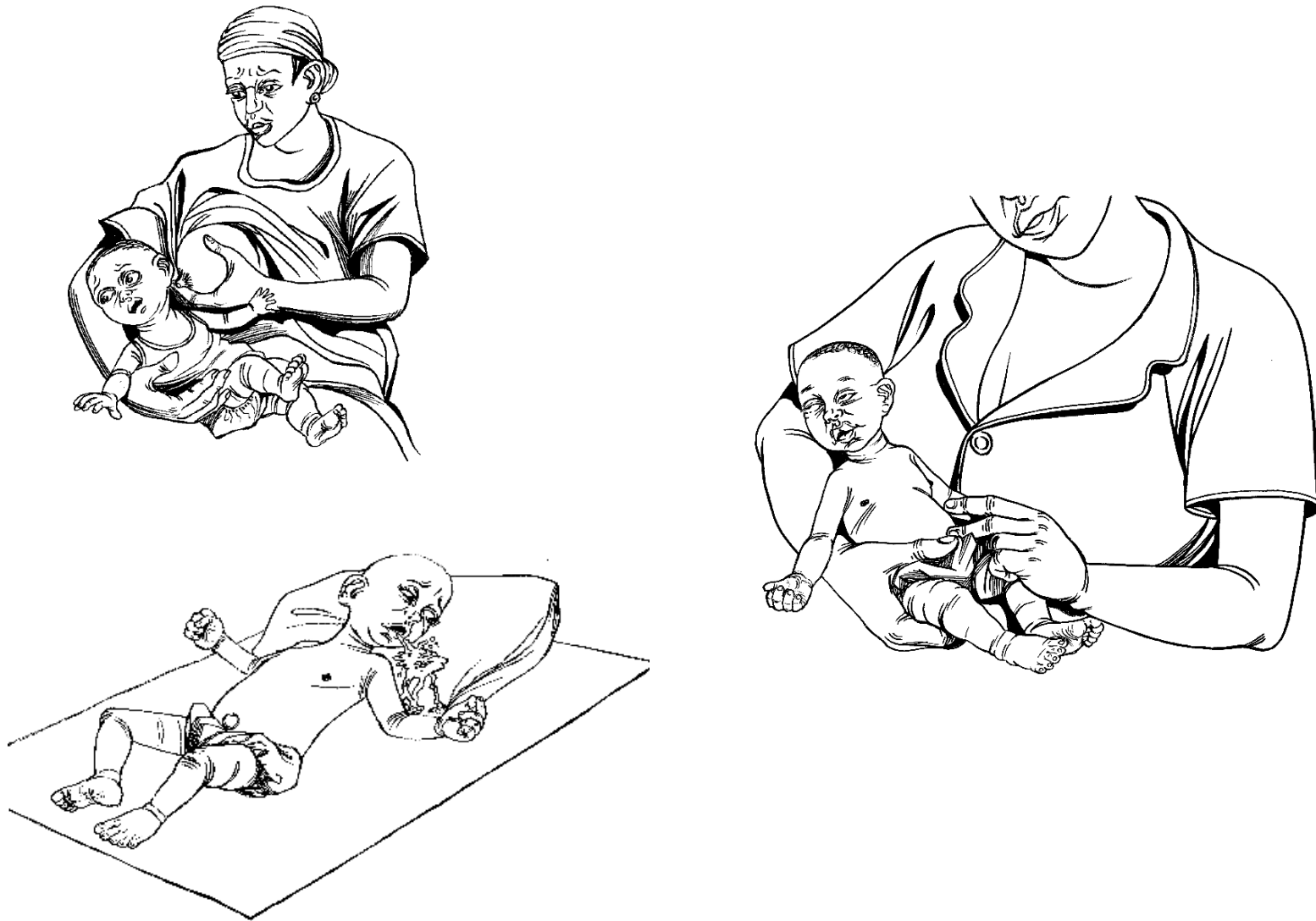
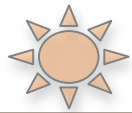


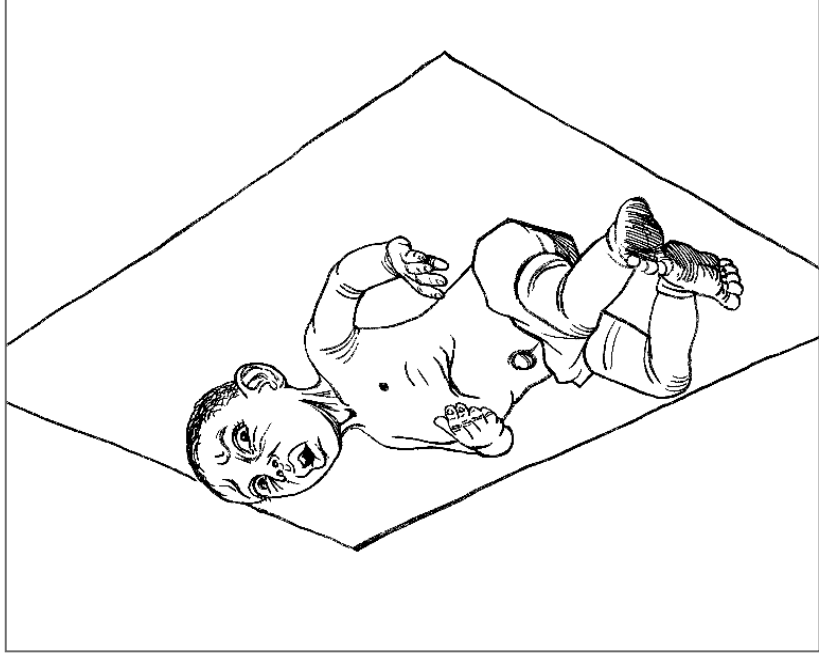
Child refuses to eat



Vomits everything



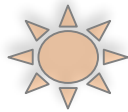


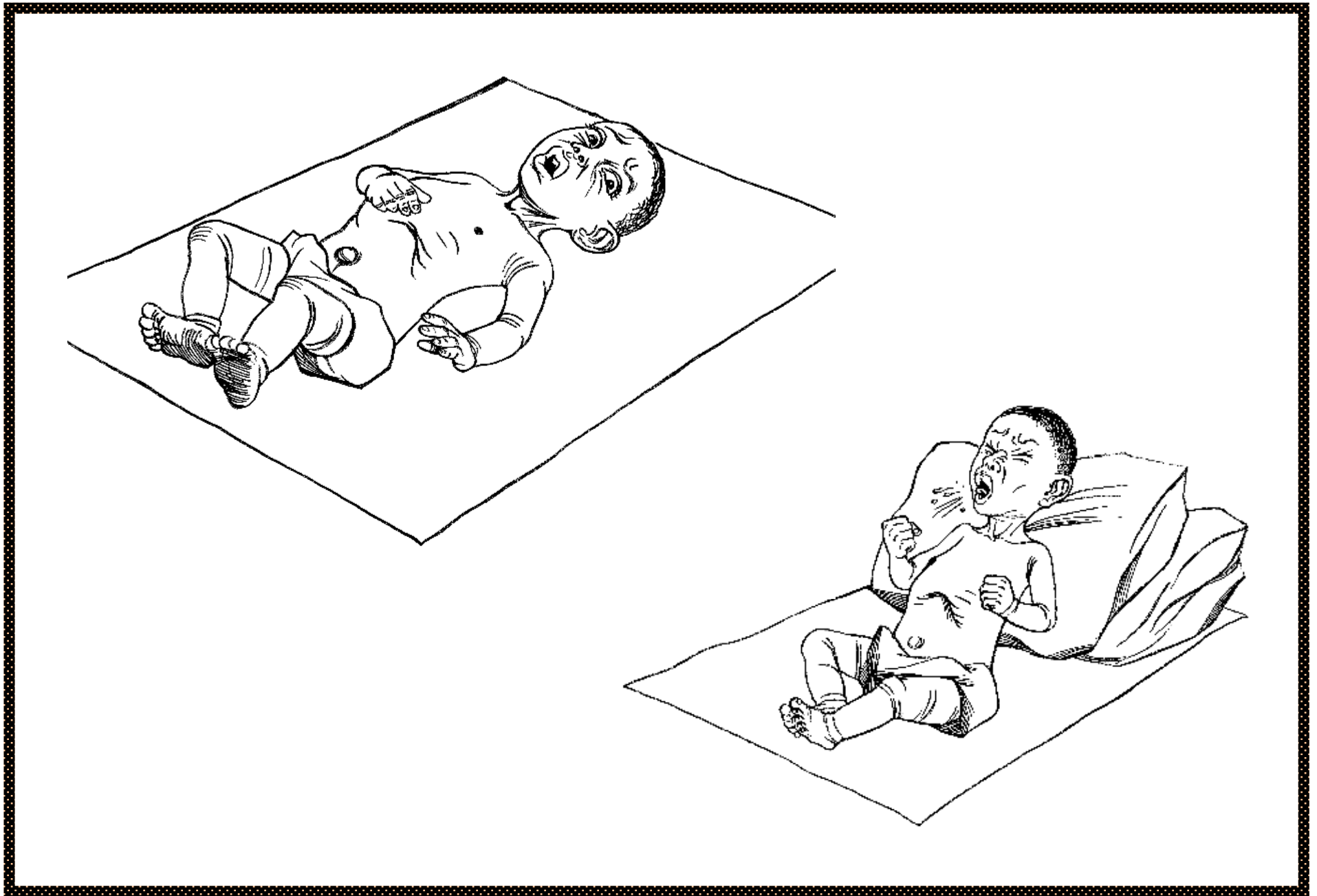
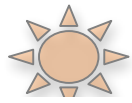


Chest in-drawing,
difficult breathing

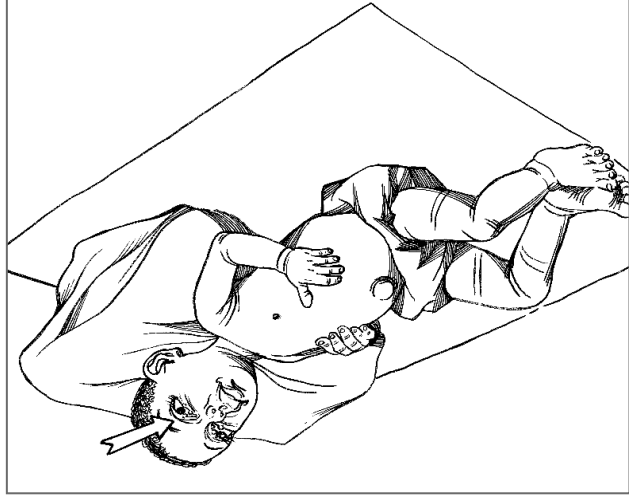


Coughing

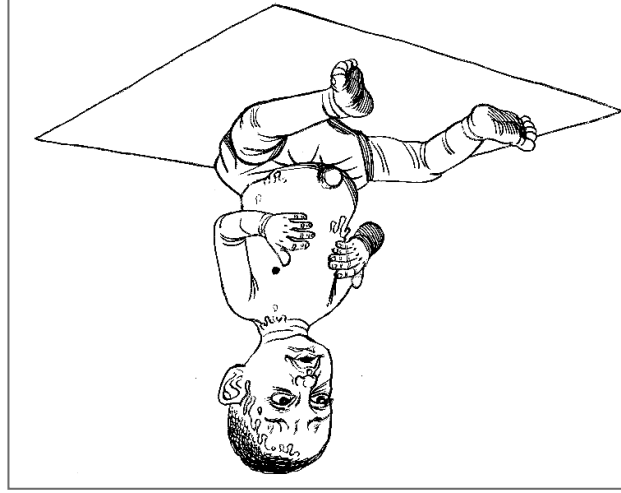




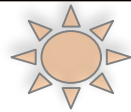
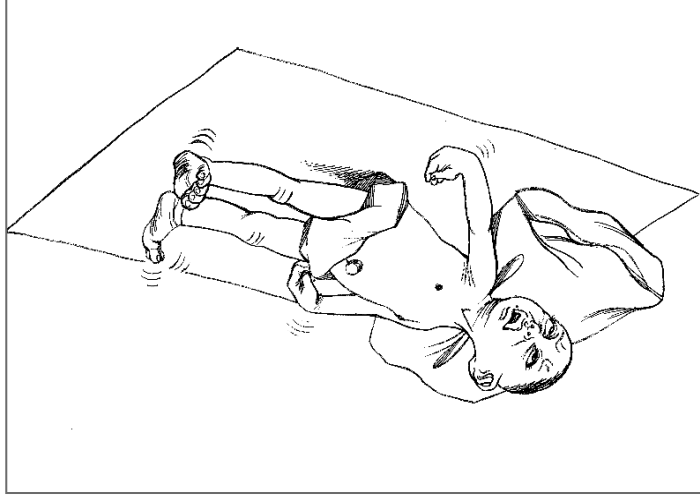
Pus in eyes

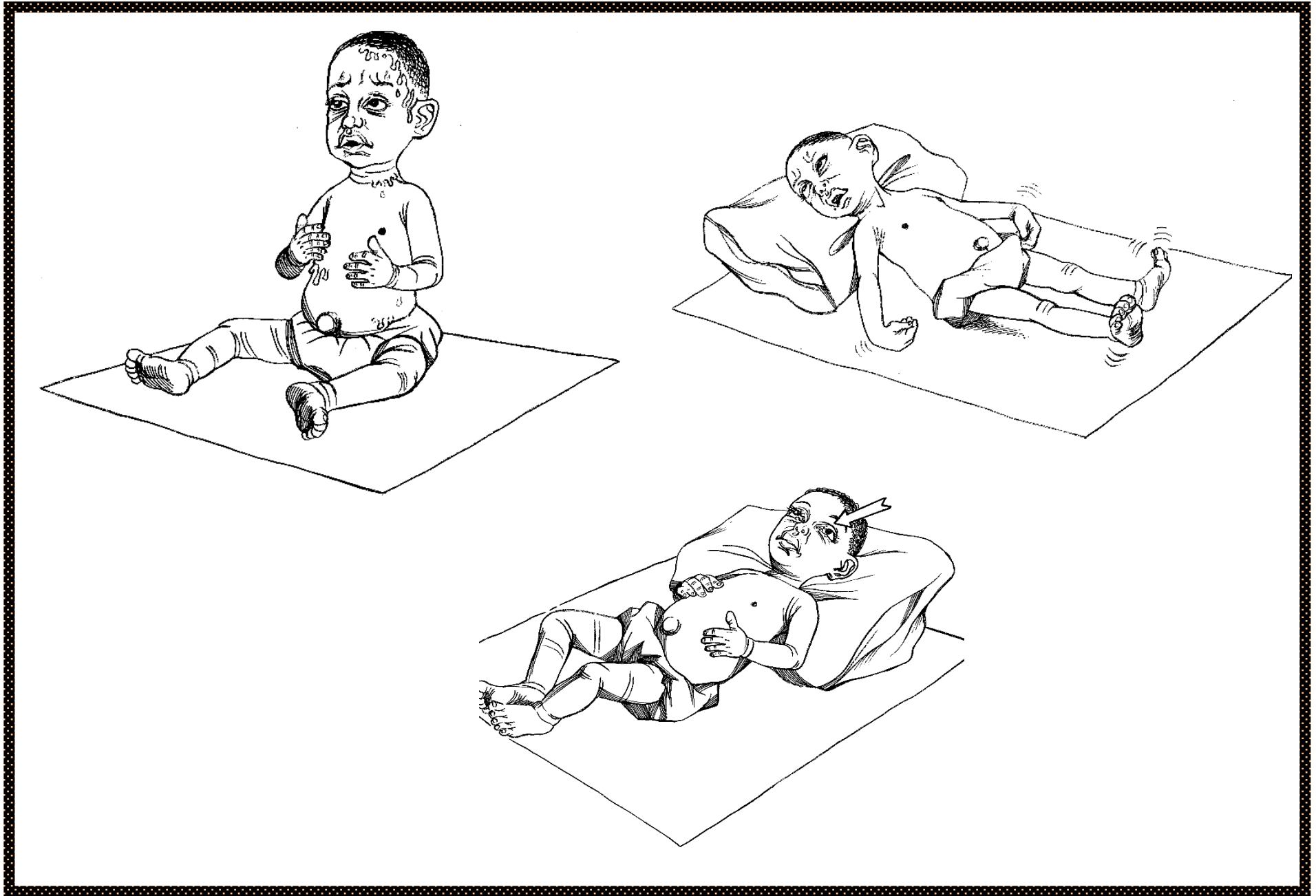
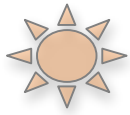


Sweating, fever



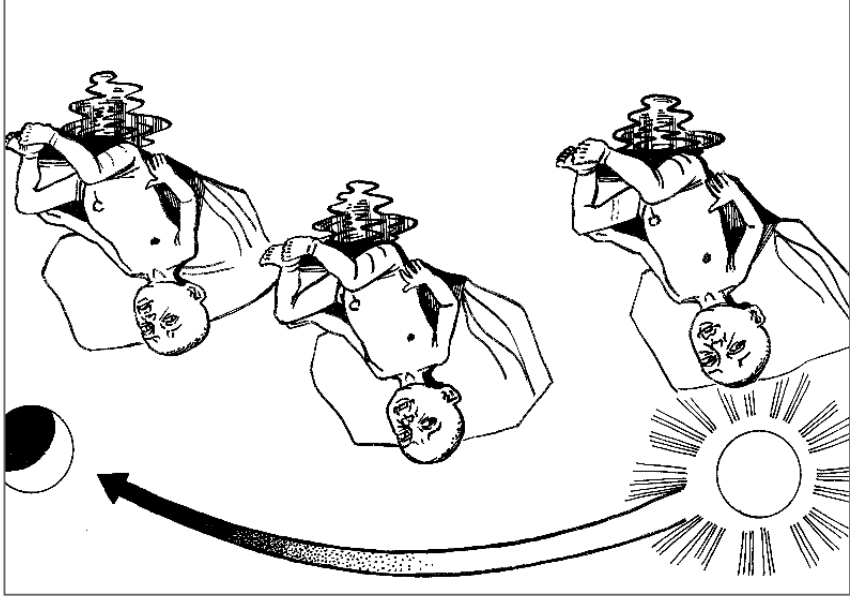
Seizure/ fits



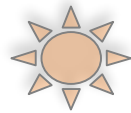


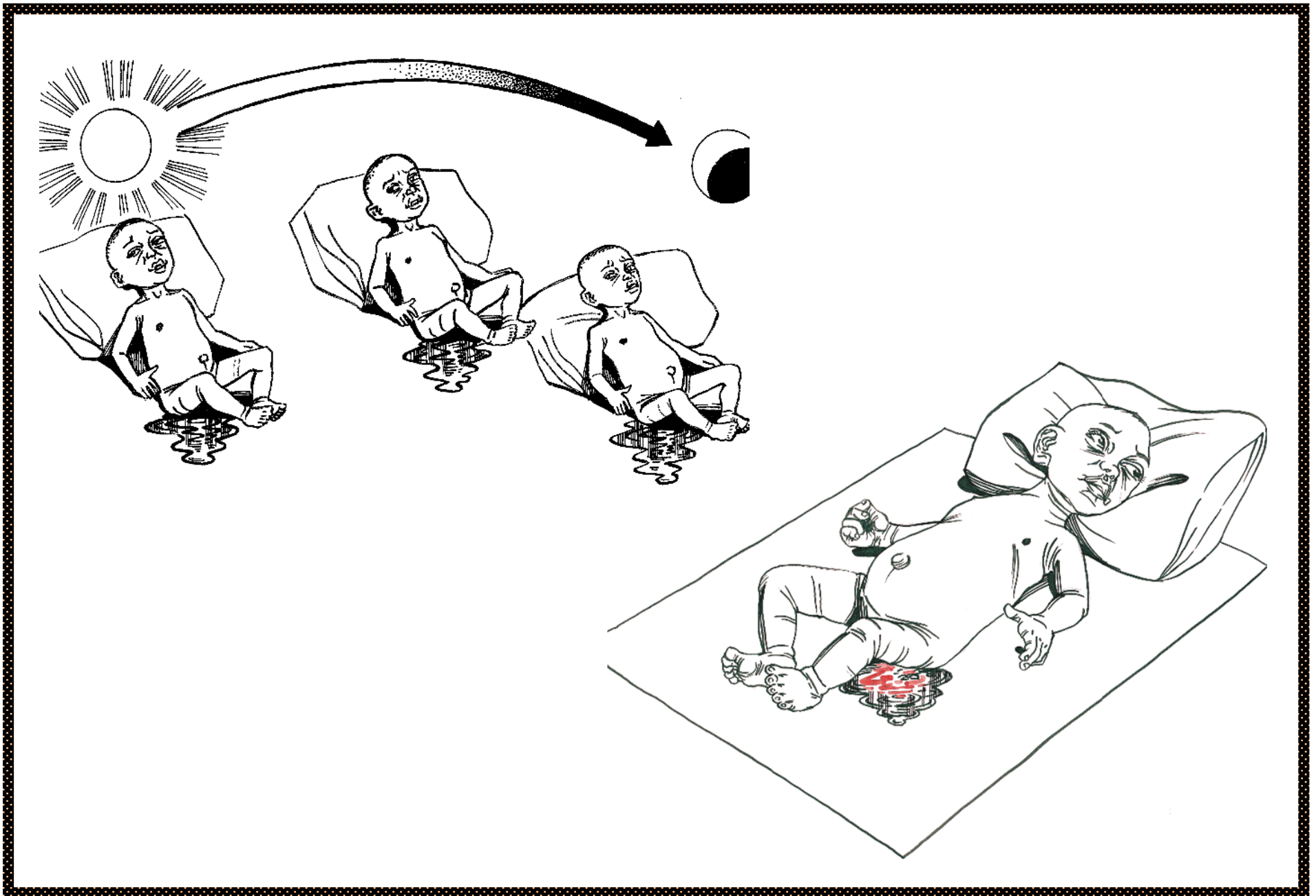
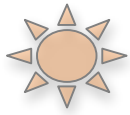


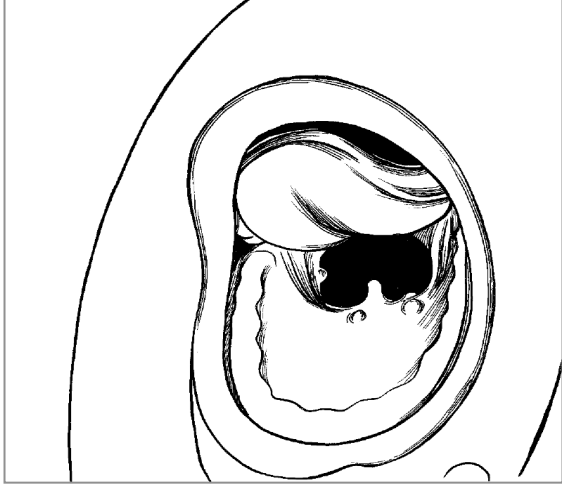
Blood in stool



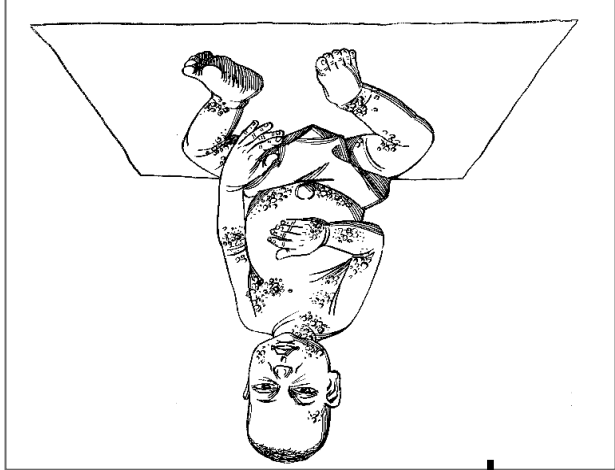
Diarrhoea







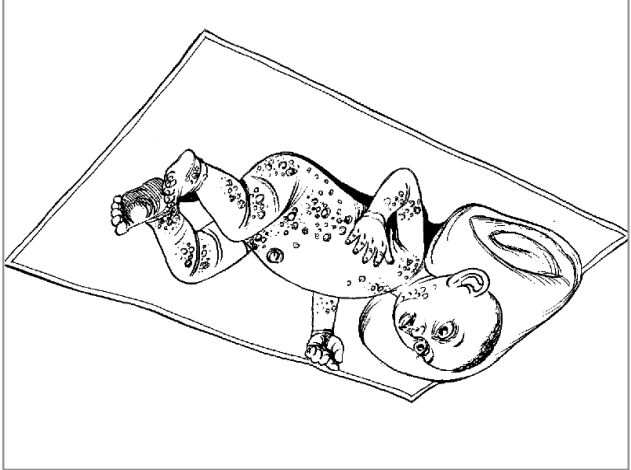
Diphtheria



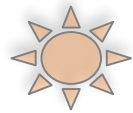
Skin pustules

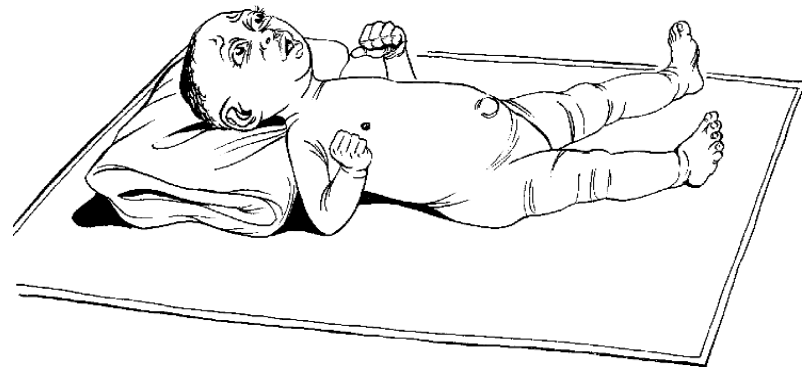
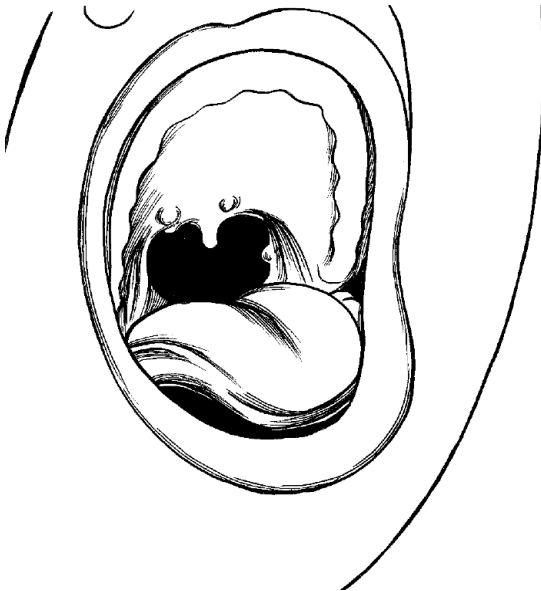
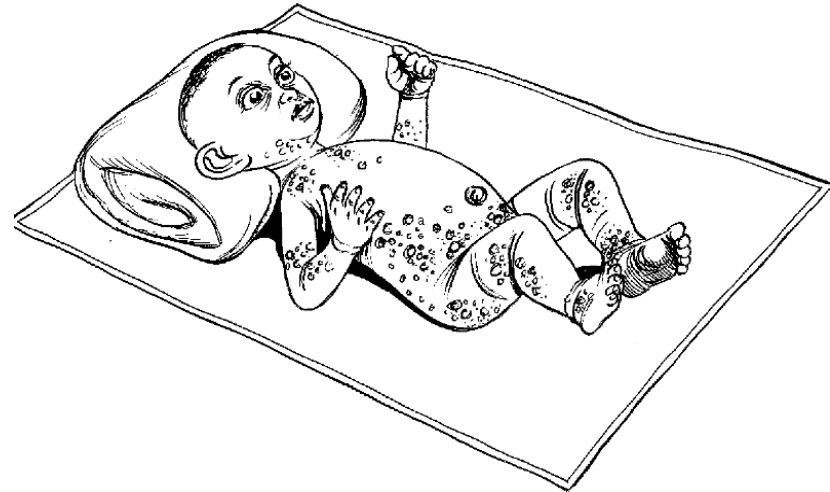
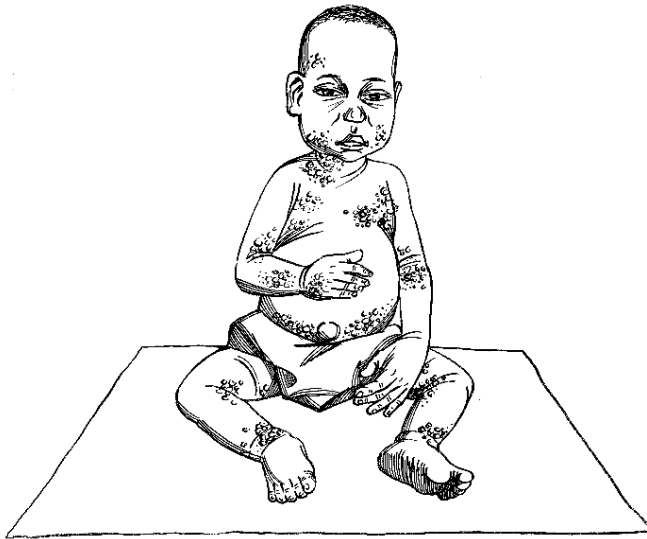
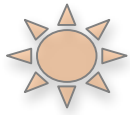


Tetanus

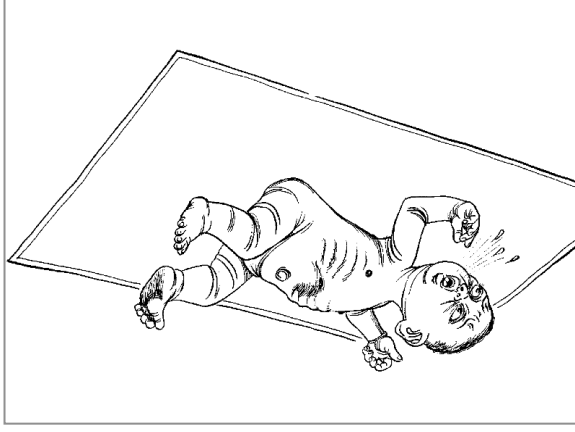


Measles

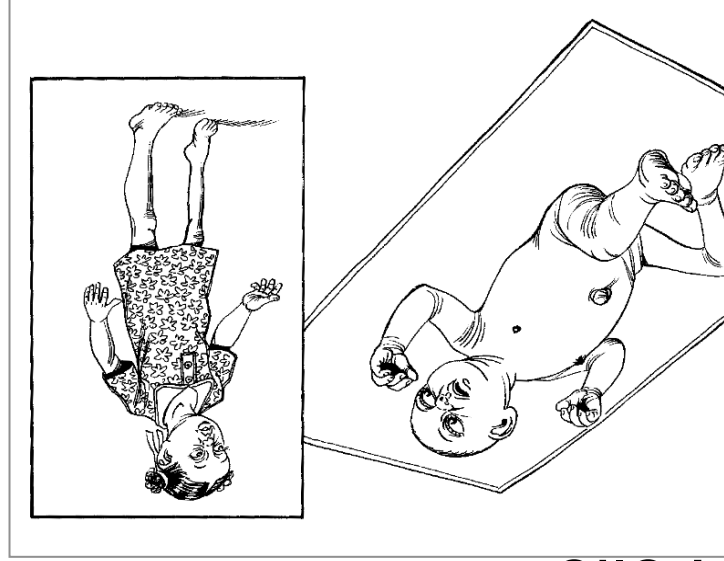




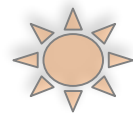
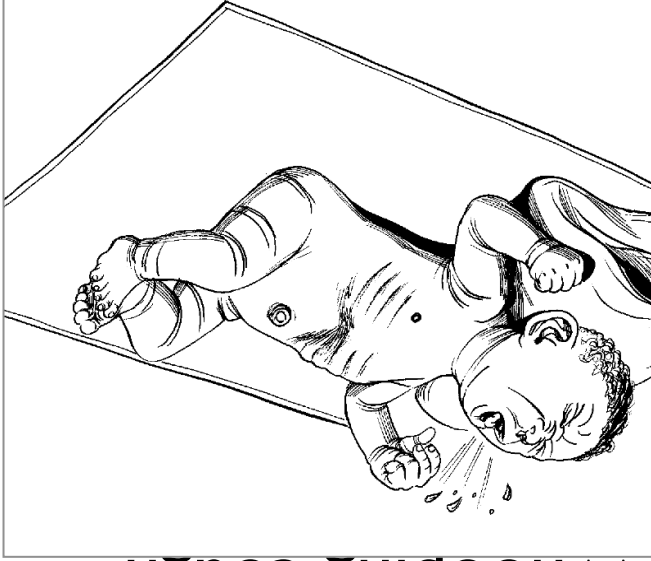
Tuberculosis

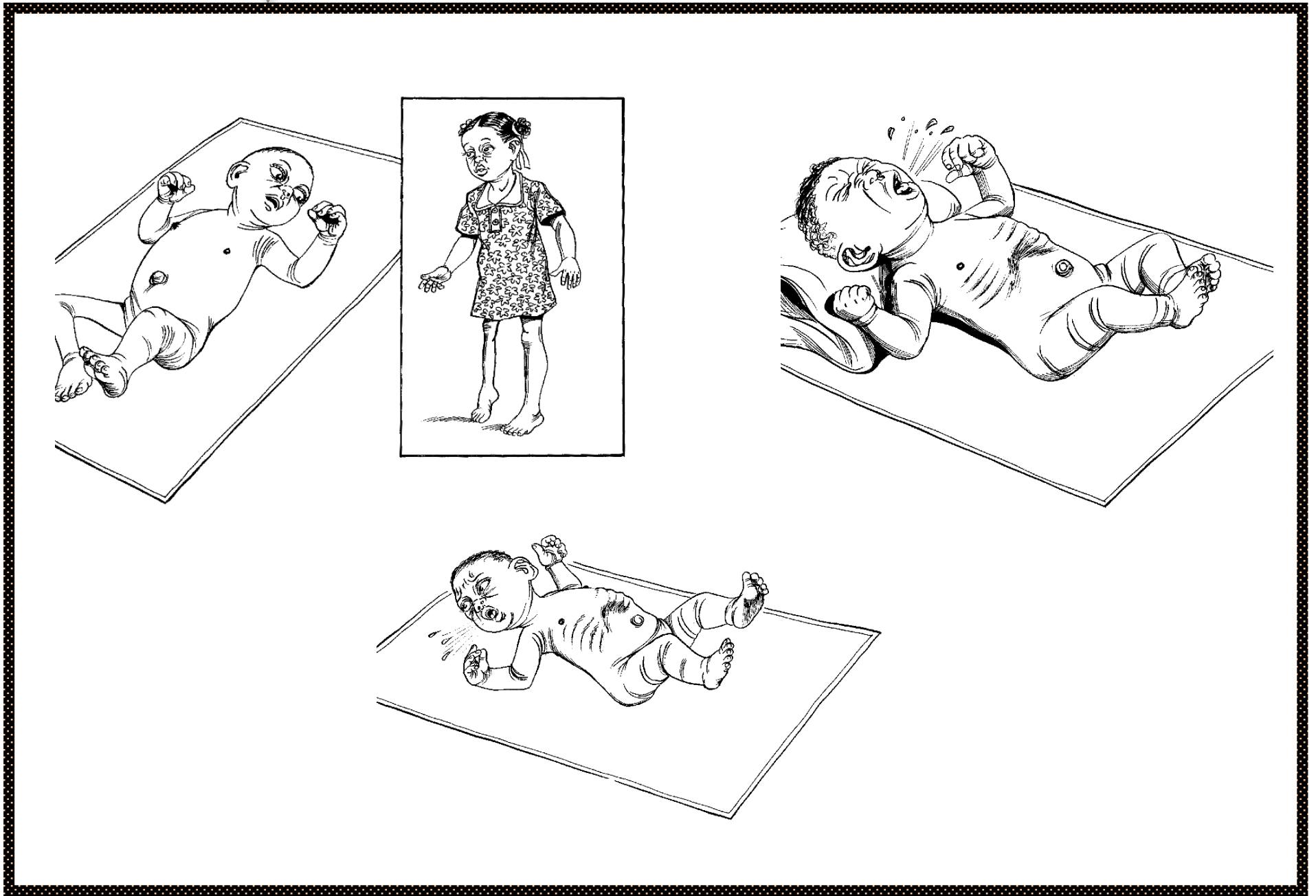


Polio



Whooping cough





WVI Offices

Executive Office

6-9 The Square
Stockley Park
Uxbridge, Middlesex
UB11 1FW
United Kingdom

World Vision International

800 West Chestnut Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016-3198
USA

International Liaison Office

Chemin de Balexert 7-9
CH-1219 Châtelaine
Switzerland

European Union Liaison Office

33 Rue Livingstone
1000 Brussels
Belgium

United Nations Liaison Office

216 East 49th Street, 4th floor
New York, NY 10017
USA

www.wvi.org

WV Regional Offices

East Africa Office

Karen Road, Off Ngong Road
P.O. Box 133 - 00502 Karen
Nairobi
Kenya

Southern Africa Office

P.O. Box 5903=
Weltevredendepark, 1715
South Africa

West Africa Office

Hann Maristes Scat Urbam n° R21
BP: 25857 - Dakar Fann
Dakar
Senegal

East Asia Regional Office (EASO)

Bangkok Business Centre, 13th
Floor
29 Sukhumvit 63 (Soi Ekamai)
Klongton Nua, Wattana, Bangkok
10110
Thailand

South Asia & Pacific Regional

Office (SAPO)

750B Chai Chee Road

#03-02 Technopark @ Chai

Chee,

Singapore 469002

Latin America and Caribbean

P.O. Box:133-2300

Edificio Torres Del Campo,

Torre I, piso I

Frente al Centro Comercial El

Pueblo

Barrio Tournón

San José

Costa Rica

Middle East and Eastern Europe

P.O. Box 28979

2084 Nicosia

Cyprus