

出國報告（出國類別：開會）

第11屆母子健康手冊研討會

服務機關：衛生福利部國民健康署
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胡怡君科長、
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派赴國家：泰國曼谷
出國期間：107年12月11日-107.12月15日
報告日期：108年2月01日
(本項經費由菸品健康福利捐支應)

摘要

107 年 12 月 12 日至 12 月 14 日國際母子健康手冊委員會（International committee on the MCH Handbook）於泰國曼谷舉辦「第 11 屆母子健康手冊研討會」(The 11th International Conference on Maternal and Child Health Handbook)，會議主題為「從亞洲到全世界無人被遺漏」(Leaving No One Behind from ASIA to the world)，該會議宗旨希望能夠推動母子健康手冊作為家庭及醫療衛生單位之溝通工具，藉由母子健康手冊促進父母的健康素養，協助家長了解孩子成長及健康狀況，並期透過研討會促進各國實施母子健康手冊計畫之婦幼保健知識及經驗交流。會議共 31 國家 447 人參與，由本署陳潤秋副署長、婦幼健康組胡怡君科長及朱駿業研發替代役出席，並由陳潤秋副署長於分場「Knowledge Sharing of MCH Handbook around the world」分享「Taiwan's Experience in MCH Handbook」及進行海報發表「The Application of Digitalized MCH handbook in Taiwan」，另參訪該國初級醫療中心（Primary Care Center）。

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壹、目的

- 一、 了解各國母子健康手冊的現況，做為我國孕婦健康手冊及兒童健康手冊未來修訂之參考。
- 二、 向先進國家學習，收集母子健康手冊中有效且實用的方式及內容及創新的未來計劃。
- 三、 與各國交流如何能夠提升母子健康手冊覆蓋率(Universal Health Coverage, UHC)。
- 四、 口頭發表及海報發表以分享我國在孕產婦與兒童健康照護政策與成果。

貳、過程

日期	行程內容摘要
12月11日 (二)	(起程) 桃園國際機場起飛，抵達泰國曼谷機場
12月12日 (三)	參訪當地初級醫療中心(Siripth Primary Care Center)
12月13日 (四)	1. 參加會議之開幕式。 2. 參加第11屆母子健康手冊研討會。 3. 口頭發表及海報發表分享台灣經驗。
12月14日 (五)	參加第11屆母子健康手冊研討會及閉幕式
12月15日 (六)	返程(泰國曼谷-台北桃園)

參、會議重點

一、12月12日(三) Siripth 初級醫療中心(Siripth Primary Care Center) 參訪重點

泰國政府為進行醫療分級，減少二級公共醫療機構(secondary public health care institutions) 之輕症服務，泰國衛生司建立初級衛生保健計畫(primary health care project)，該計畫以初級醫療中心提供標準化初級保健服務，目的為健康促進和預防，以 Siripth Primary Care Center 來說，服務規模約為 12,000 人。初級醫療中心提供服務包含慢性病門診、牙科門診、哮喘-慢性阻塞性肺病門診、婚前及計劃生育諮詢、子宮頸癌及乳腺癌篩檢、產前護理及婦產科門診、家訪、幼兒門診、健康諮詢服務等項目。若初級醫療中心無法處理之患者，則轉診至二級公共醫療機構，接受後續追蹤與治療。

在婦幼保健部分，初級醫療中心服務項目其中含產前護理(antenatal care)，孕婦經由初級醫療中心評估，若孕婦為高危妊娠（例如：青少年懷孕，艾滋病毒陽性，超重和肥胖，35 歲或以上的女性等情形），孕婦將安排轉診至二級公共醫療機構進行產前護理；若孕婦為正常妊娠，孕婦懷孕 32 週前於初級醫療中心進行產前護理，32 週後轉診至二級公共醫療機構進行產前護理。產前護理內容包含：血液檢驗 (HIV、貧血、FBS)、心理健康評估、乳房檢查、口腔健康檢查、產檢超音波檢查及內診檢查等項目，以促進妊娠健康並降低孕產婦和週產期之疾病發生率。

另因懷孕期間之變化帶來情緒變化，容易患有抑鬱症、焦慮症或其他心理健康狀況，在初級醫療中心使用問卷進行心理健康篩檢，由產前護理師或助產士進行心理問題徵兆之評估及追蹤。若有任何心理健康問題，孕婦將被轉介至二級公共醫療機構進行適當管理。產後則持續提供所有婦女產後抑鬱症評估、產後護理及計劃生育諮詢。所有產前產後的檢查經費由政府補助，包括如有需要由醫師約診複查之費用。

陳副署長於會中詢問泰國初級醫療中心是否皆為私人機構，私人機構是否由政府補助以提供孕產婦與新生兒免費服務。另詢問婦女懷孕期間初級醫療中心提供幾次家庭訪視，孕產婦是否可選擇不同初級醫療中心進行產前護理或直接到二級公共醫療機構進產前護理。Siripth 初級醫療中心回應陳副署提問，初級醫療中心為私人機構，透過政府補助提供孕產婦與新生兒免費服務。另有關泰國婦女懷孕期間提供至少四次家庭訪視，針對成為新手父母、新生兒過輕、早產兒或特殊問題等進行家庭訪視。孕產婦可選擇不同初級醫療中心進行產前護理或直接到二級公共醫療機構進產前護理，泰國約 99% 孕產婦 32 週前於初級醫療中心進行產前護理。



陳潤秋副署長、參訪團隊成員與
Siripth 初級醫療中心醫護人員合影



Siripth 初級醫療中心創辦人致贈紀念品歡迎本署蒞臨



陳潤秋副署長於參訪 Siripth 初級
醫療中心過程進行提問



陳潤秋副署長、參訪團隊成員與
Siripth 初級醫療中心醫護人員合影

二、12月13日(四)研討會重點摘要

(一)國際母子健康手冊委員會(International committee on the MCH Handbook)

簡介

研討會係由國際母子健康手冊委員會(International committee on the MCH Handbook)辦理，該委員會成員由來自日本、荷蘭、菲律賓及泰國等10國之專家學者所組成，主席及秘書長分別由日本 Yasuhide Nakamura 教授及 Akemi Bando 女士擔任。委員會任務係增進婦幼健康，並倡導使用母子健康手冊作為國家婦幼保健計畫的工具，因為母子健康手冊以家庭為基礎的記錄，由家長保存，並提供了有關新生兒和懷孕、分娩和保健的健康資訊。它包括疫苗接種記錄、生長曲線圖和健康教育資訊，期增強父母的識能。

母子健康手冊國際研討會第一次於日本東京召開後，每2年召開一次，以促進各國實施母子健康手冊計畫之婦幼保健知識及經驗交流，參與人員包括研究人員、政府官員、衛生專業人員及非政府組織代表等。今年依大會統計共31國家447人參與，會議主題為「Leaving No One Behind from ASIA to the world」，會議包括主題演講、分場工作坊、海報展示。

(二)開幕式 (Opening session)

會議開始分別由泰國公共衛生部副部長Dr. Thawat Suntrajarn致詞，歡迎各國代表參與，共同為婦幼健康努力，並期望本次會議能夠充分交流。接續由貴賓日本皇室公主Dr. Akishino致詞，她是日本MCH手冊的長期贊助人，她向參與者展示了她孩子們使用的手冊，強調母子健康手冊之重要性並感謝母子健康手冊委員會的貢獻；世界醫學會會長Dr. Yoshitake Yokokura及JICA副總裁Dr. Takao TODA致詞則倡議母子健康手冊對於婦幼健康的影響，JICA副總裁Dr. Takao TODA並於開幕致詞中歡迎各國蒞臨，特別提到歡迎「Taiwan」等國家參與。

(三) 專題演講：泰國母子健康手冊促進健康在寶寶出生前 1000 天(The MCH handbook for the promotion of the first 1000 days of life in Thailand)

講者為 Dr. Thawat Suntrajarn, Vice Minister of Public Health)

泰國婦幼保健政策，目標為降低婦幼死亡率及發病率，並提高生活品質。泰國健康部副部長 Dr. Suntrajarn 指出，政府和利益相關者應該有效地共同推動母子健康手冊，在母親及其嬰兒在生命的前 1000 天提供適當的照顧，實現聯合國支持的公共衛生目標。目前泰國有母子健康手冊、正常兒童發育監測及促進手冊(Developmental Support Program Module)及高危兒童發展評估介入手冊(Developmental Assessment for Intervention Manual)供泰國國民使用，為孕婦及孩子提供連續護理資訊。

(四) 專題演講：母子健康手冊計劃的過去到現在(From the past to present of MCH Handbook Program)

講者為 Prof. Yasihide Nakamura, the Chair of International Committee of MCH Handbook

Prof. Yasihide Nakamura 為前世界醫學會理事長，亦為日本母子健康手冊理事長，2017 年曾來台灣參加 Global Health Forum。此次演講分享母子健康手冊是父母給孩子的禮物，不僅記錄孩子生長及護理情況，更記錄父母回憶。日本從 1948 開始發展母子健康手冊，過去 70 年不斷增修手冊內容，例如：1952 年新增孕婦與嬰兒篩檢及健康檢查；1977 年推行疾病與殘疾以進行早期治療；1990 年關懷孕婦懷孕與育兒之心理健康及推行社會支持相關政策。目前日本使用母子健康手冊含蓋率接近 100%，手冊配合不同婦幼保健政策，降低嬰兒及新生兒死亡率。根據日本衛生部福利和勞工部的數據，截至 1967 年，日本新生兒死亡率為每千名活產嬰兒死亡 9.9 人，低於聯合國可持續發展目標下的目標 12 人。

家長攜帶母子健康手冊至醫療機構進行健康檢查、免疫接種或治療，並由醫護人員將醫療記錄記錄於母子健康手冊上，手冊可讓不同醫護人員、不同家庭、以及不同時間針對孕婦與嬰幼兒進行持續護理，並作為家長及醫護人員溝通

之工具。

另提及推動母子健康手冊過程所遇到的問題，由於手冊印製費用高、手冊遺失後記錄難以補足、不識字或語言不通等缺點，電子化母子健康手冊則成為最新趨勢，電子化手冊優點如：記錄保存容易、資訊更新快速、多元媒體影音導入讓資訊更完整等。而且，世界醫學會（World Medical Association）於 2018 年 10 月世界醫學會大會中，建議該會成員國及醫護人員推廣母子健康手冊至移民家庭、文盲人士、難民、少數民族、服務不足和偏遠地區人民使用。當使用婦幼保健手冊或類似文件時，應嚴格保護個人健康訊息以及母親和兒童其隱私。手冊應該專門用於改善母親，新生兒和兒童的健康和福祉，不應該在學校的錄取程序中使用。



**MCH Handbook 理事長 Prof. Yasihide Nakamura 提供日本母子健康手冊
供參合影**

(五) 專題演講 : The MCH Handbook around the world: past, present and future

由 Dr.Sarawut Boonsuk 擔任主持人，參與分享的國家為 Dr. Kirana Pritasari (Indonesia)、Prof. Miriam Were (Kenya)、Dr. Shafi Ullah Bhuiyan (Canada)、Dr. Anneke Kesler (The Netherlands)、Prof. Masao Nakabayashi (Boshi-Aiiku Kai)、Dr. Masatoshi Sugita (NTT Medical Center Tokyo)等，重點分述如下：

1. MCH Handbook In Indonesia (講者 Dr. Kirana Pritasari, The Directorate General of Public Health, The Ministry of Health of Indonesia)：印度該國母子健康手冊含有標準化產前及產後護理、新生兒護理、以及嬰兒至 5 歲以下成長與發展監測等資訊，透過政府及民間組織每 5 年修訂母子健康手冊，婦幼使用手冊含蓋率為 79%。
2. MCH HANDBOOK IN AFRICA (講者 PROF MIRIAM K. WERE, COMMUNITY HEALTH STRATEGY GOODWILL AMBASSADOR, KENYA)：非洲國家僅佔世界人口 12%，但 2009 年非洲產婦死亡人數卻佔全球產婦死亡人數 57.5%。為下降孕產婦死亡率肯亞等非洲國家近年透過母子健康手冊提供懷孕到小孩之連續護理及衛教服務，並解決醫療機構記錄保存等問題。未來隨非洲國家識字率提高，更容易推廣母子健康手冊供孕婦使用。
3. MCH Handbook Initiatives :Global Health Research, Development & Implementation Experience(講者 Dr. Shafi Ullah Bhuiyan)：國際母子健康手冊委員會過去持續推廣母子健康手冊與培訓下一代全球健康研究的年輕專業人員。未來持續發展母子健康手冊概念和內容，並針對母子健康手冊進行研究，以可持續發展方向推廣母子健康手冊。
4. Essential tool of prevention in the first 1000 days up to the adolescence, in the Netherlands(講者 Dr. Anneke Kesler): 在荷蘭有七本健康手冊，七本主題為：家庭計畫、懷孕、哺乳、產後護理、0-4 歲孩童、

小學孩童及青少年。並發展網頁及手機應用程式讓父母更了解育兒和孩子健康問題。其中手機應用程式內容包含發展追蹤、成長、疾病了解、接種疫苗記錄與提醒、牙齒健康等項目，並提供線上諮詢服務，可於線上與護理人員溝通。

5. The MCH Handbook around the world; past, present and future(講者 Prof. Masao Nakabayashi , Aiiku MCH Center): 提及母子健康手冊使用者較偏好紙本母子健康手冊與電子化母子健康手冊搭配使用。另提出電子化母子健康手冊缺點包含個人資料保護風險較高、對於發展中國家較不適合。



本署陳潤秋副署長與 PROF MIRIAM K. WERE 進行偏鄉兒童預防保健策略交流



本署陳潤秋副署長及胡怡君科長與 Dr. Anneke Kesler 及荷蘭學者進行交流合影

(六)平行場次 I : 沒有一個人可以被遺漏 (No one left behind)

主持人：Prof. Agustin Kusmayati and Dr. Saipin Chotivichien

1. 第一場：母子健康手冊用於弱勢族群：高風險家庭/低出生體重(The MCH handbook for vulnerable groups: High risk group/Low-birth weight)

(1) **母子健康手冊用於弱勢族群泰國經驗(The MCH handbook for vulnerable groups : Experience of Thailand)**：由泰國公共衛生部健康司副司長 Dr. Amporn Benjapornpitak 針對母子健康手冊用於弱勢族群，可下降健康不平等。2018 年泰國一共出生 1,806,669 名新生兒，超過 87%的新生兒有接受兒童健檢，但低體重新生兒只有 11.3%接受檢查。另為提升受檢率，設計兒童發展評估手冊(Development Assessment For Intervention manual, DAIM)及 兒童發展監控和促進手冊(Developmental Surveillance and Promotion Manual, DSPM) 提供醫護人員及家長使用。

泰國於2015年為解決兒童發展的監控問題，辦理兒童在9，18，30和42個月時定期接受醫護人員的發育檢查。透過正常兒童發育監測及促進手冊 (Developmental Support Program Module)及各時程不同檢查方法監測兒童發展情形。然為縮短泰國貧困差距，且投資兒童於早期發展使弱勢家庭受益，泰國政府提供兒童撫養金以補助弱勢家庭，從孩子出生至3歲，政府每月補助20美元，2018年補助率佔3歲以下約20%。另針對低出生體重及高風險新生兒，除提供母子健康手冊外，泰國政府提供高危兒童發展評估介入手冊 (Developmental Assessment for Intervention Manual)供泰國國民使用。未來持續發展各項婦幼政策及健康手冊，且加強醫療、社區與婦幼關係。

(2) **發展適用低出生體重健康手冊(Special Handbook for low birth weight baby)**：本場次由日本母子健康手冊委員會執行長Ms. Akemi Bando則分享，日本自1948年起發展母子健康手冊，是最早使用母子健康手冊的國家，日本的母嬰政策的優異表現，母子健康手冊運用是一個重要因素，對於可預防性

的問題有其顯著效果。因此，母子健康手冊應滿足具有特殊需求的兒童，如：低出生體重、患發育障礙、災害影響等兒童始知更為普及。日本於2016年約有10%之新生兒出生體重低於2500公克。於2018年靜岡縣發行「靜岡縣低出生體重嬰兒手冊（SHIZUOKA LITTLE BABY HANDBOOK (SLBH)）」，該手冊針對低出生體重嬰兒提供特別照護資訊，且包含照顧低出生體重兒童家庭之實際經驗。日本厚生勞動省向低出生體重嬰兒手冊和靜岡頒發了「Minister award」，以期於日本成為優秀的典範，其他地區縣亦開始考慮發行低出生體重嬰兒手冊。

(3)以家庭為基礎的健康記錄來管理過度的妊娠期體重增加:中國E化健康前驅研究(Home-based health records to manage excessive gestational weight gain: a pilot E-health study in China)，由Mo Xiuting and Ruoyan Gai進行分享，內容提及妊娠期體重增加過多（Excessive gestational weight gain, GWG）對於孕婦容易引起妊娠高血壓、妊娠期糖尿病等疾病；對於孩子在童年時期更容易超重。於中國導致妊娠期體重增加過多原因為健康識能較低、家庭過度支持等。因此規劃以健康電子APP提升使用者可近性及便利性，如將發展手機應用程式了解孕婦生活習慣，藉以介入及推廣健康識能。

2.第二場：母子健康手冊的電子化和網絡創新(Electronic communication and network innovation related to MCH handbook)，以分享座談進行，參與者包括各國發展應用程式學者及公司代表，包括Ms Maria Oud, Ms Marloes Wellner (The Netherlands)、Mr.Thomas Davin Representative UNICEF Thailand)Early Moments Matter Project, UNICEF Thailand(、MCH Digital Handbook Dr.Nolnabhas Yaemsارد PatRangsit Hospital App Khunlook by - Assist. Prof. Rosawan Areemit, Khon kaen University 、Dr. Kunwadee Sripanidkulchai Chulalongkorn 、Mr. Masayuki Anzai(Babycome Inc., Japan)，分享電子化母子健康手冊發展手機應用程式之功能及優點，雖然各國分享婦幼健康相關APP之下

載率皆不超過三成，但仍有其優點，綜合各國針對電子化母子健康手冊的優點包括：以無障礙通用設計方便切換不同語言、易於保存病歷記錄、便於統計以進行研究及政策規劃、可投放個別性之衛教訊息、廣泛的收納各項健康訊息及多元化媒體素材、讓家庭共同參與孩子的健康等。日本學者Mr. Masayuki Anzai更針對家長進行研究指出，90%的家長會保留健康手冊直到孩子長大後與孩子分享，

(七)平行場次II：世界各國的母子健康手冊知識分享(Knowledge Sharing of MCH Handbook around the world)

主持人：Mr. Tomoya Yoshida and Dr. De los Reyes Calvin S.

本場次共 10 國家參與討論，包括：台灣、布隆迪、塔吉克斯坦、菲律賓、緬甸、塞拉利昂、尼日利亞、柬埔寨、阿富汗及越南。本署陳潤秋副署長針對台灣孕婦健康手冊及兒童健康手冊進行分享。重點摘要如下：

1. **Taiwan's Experience in MCH Handbook (講者陳潤秋副署長)** 分享台灣經驗，介紹台灣人口密度、人口結構及嬰兒死亡率等項目介紹台灣目前人口與健康狀況。另與 OECD 會員國家比較台灣產婦、新生兒及嬰兒死亡率，並介紹台灣在孕婦及兒童健康的整合性介入，提供的各項照護政策與服務成果，包括從孕前、孕期、到產後出生的兒童其營養及健康照護的相關政策，如提供孕婦與兒童健康手冊、產檢及衛教指導等項目。分享台灣孕婦與兒童健康手冊沿革、手冊內容、手冊發送機制及手冊推廣機制。會中許多國家與會者均對台灣的發展表達敬佩，荷蘭專家 Dr.Anneke Kasler (international MCH committee)表示過去不知道台灣母子手冊做的很好，希望提供手冊檔案於 MCH handbook 官網進行分享。為與國際接軌，未來本署外語版可思考以 MCH handbook 作為關鍵字方便國際搜尋。

2. 其他國家與會者分享其國家之母子健康手冊，多數與會國家為發展中國家，故母子健康手冊近年受國際組織幫助開始推廣母子健康手冊之使用，作為母嬰健康管理及記錄之工具，提升母親及其家庭成員健康知識和意識，以了解懷

孕、分娩和產後的危險症狀，並提升兒童的疫苗接種覆蓋率。未來發展中國家與國際組織合作，提升偏遠地區使用母子健康手冊成效。

3.本署孕婦健康手冊及兒童健康手冊已納入事故傷害、親子共讀、營養、育兒知識及第二、三手菸害防制宣導，他國健康手冊以兒童紀錄及少部份重要資訊納於手冊中。



陳潤秋副署長於平行場次針對台灣孕婦健康手冊及兒童健康手冊進行分享

三、12月14日(五)研討會重點摘要

(一)專題座談會 I：分享母子健康經驗 (Sharing experience on MCH)

1.生命週期走向光明的未來 **Life-cycle approach towards bright futures**，由講者 Dr. Rintaro Mori(Regional Advisor UNFPA Asia-Pacific)進行演講目前日本人口老化，因此非常需要注重兒童健康並養成健康生活方式，以減少未來發生疾病機率。因低出生體重孩子於成長過程中發生疾病機率較高，故應更重視增強該族群健康照護及健康識能。

2.如何改善促使婦幼健康最佳化(**How best we can improve maternal and child health**，由講者 Ms. Netnapis Suchonwanich(Advisor of HITAP)進行演講，健康介入和技術評估計劃部門 (Health Intervention and Technology Assessment Program ,HITAP) 為泰國公共衛生部下屬單位，負責評估各種

衛生技術和計劃。由於泰國缺乏出生缺陷數據庫，於 2012 年，透過國民身分證將與 ICD 代碼串聯，建立出生缺陷數據庫，以作為健康追蹤及管理。另因泰國毒蛇分佈全國，為讓無抵抗能力之嬰兒受解毒劑保護，透過衛生單位、學術單位及藥物廠商合作，提供解毒劑分配於泰國全國。因此，建立議題性專案資料庫可作為擬訂公共衛生政策之依據。

3. **日本在孕產婦和兒童健康方面的經驗 (Japan's experience on maternal and child health)**，由講者 Ms. Kaori Nakatani, JICA Expert/Coordination Specialist)進行分享，說明全球衛生和全民健康覆蓋率之夥伴關係計畫(The Partnership Project for Global Health and Universal Health Coverage)，如日本與泰國成立相互合作組織，該組織目標讓泰國和參與國家於國民健康和財政得到更好的改善，針對兒童健康進行相關研究，並培養兒童和家庭健康領域的專家，提供教育和培訓，以傳播該領域的知識。該組織於 2018 年針對日本及泰國兒童進行研究，議題包括：嬰兒腹瀉防治、母子健康檢查、母子健康手冊、母子營養、新生兒篩檢經驗、日本殘疾人士與兒童的社會福利制度、日本生育計劃、適度的剖腹產、週產期健康，並分享藉由合作及相關策略，使日本成為世界上新生兒死亡率最低國家之一。

4. **兒童全體健康覆蓋率(Universal Health Coverage for Children)**，由講者 Prof. Siraporn Sawasdivorn 分享泰國於早期婦幼保健政策重點為降低母親和兒童死亡率和疾病發生率，一般新生兒必須於 15 日內進行出生登記以便進行追蹤，目前政策側重於改善母親和兒童的生活品質。透過母子健康手冊提高產前護理及接種疫苗率，有效下降死亡率，相關婦幼保健政策推廣至鄰近國家作為參考。

(二)專題座談會 I：世界衛生組織指引：以家庭為基礎的紀錄(WHO guideline on home-based records)

由講者 Ms. Marta Gacic Dobo(WHO)其介紹以家庭為基礎的記錄 (home-based records) 為記錄個人健康狀況及其接受醫療服務之記錄，包括：發育狀況、健

康檢查、疫苗接種記錄等資料。以家庭為基礎的記錄已廣泛實施，至少 163 個國家或地區使用家庭記錄，對於疫苗接種記錄在記錄個人接受的免疫服務方面發揮著重要作用，目前尚未有針對以家庭為基礎的記錄進行研究，故對於以家庭為基礎的記錄並沒有固定類型、格式或設計，各國家（有時是國家內部）的複雜程度各不相同，因此內容標準化程度不高，政府應依各國健康特性及需求讓專家學者及家長參與討論及設計。目前的研究證實，以家庭為基礎的記錄往往未得到充分利用，WHO 建議以家庭記錄為基礎記錄孕婦及嬰幼兒的健康情形，除了提供醫護人員更多資訊，亦可提升照護識能，更可以讓家庭中男性參與家庭護理。

四：閉幕式 (Closing ceremony)

第 11 屆婦幼保健手冊國際會議閉幕時由 Dr. Amporn Benjaponpitak (Deputy Director of Department of Health) 及 Prof. Miriam Were (Vice Chair, International Committee on MCH handbook) 進行發生聲明，母子健康手冊是改善孕產婦，新生兒，兒童和青少年健康的“全球標準工具”。根據曼谷宣言，“母子健康手冊應被視為政府透過社區衛生服務、衛生機構和可靠的組織協助所有母親和兒童提供的最重要的福利方案之一。根據聯合國網站的數據，聯合國可持續發展目標(SDG)中的第三項目標：2030 年全球死亡率將降至每 10 萬活產中不到 70 人，以及聯合國尋求終止所有可預防的新生兒和 5 歲以下兒童的死亡，目標為新生兒死亡率降至至少低至每 1 000 活產 12 人和 5 歲以下兒童死亡率，至少低至每 1 000 活產 25 人。由於下降健康不平等為重要議題，各先進國家必須努力朝向“沒有人被遺漏”(No one left behind)，各國和各地區之間的合作對於促進研究活動至關重要。

泰國保健司副司長 Dr. Ampron 於閉幕式時成果報告中，特別於總結 ppt 中特別展示及感謝台灣等國家海報成果。

肆、心得及建議

- 一、目前各國為提升母子健康手冊可近性與便利性，相繼規劃發展電子化手冊或 APP。電子化手冊優點例如：衛教資訊更新快速、導入多元媒體影音讓資訊更加完整、電子化手冊所記錄資料可上傳雲端儲存，避免手冊遺失造成記錄難以補足、語言切換符合不同族群需求，讓新移民也可克服語言不通問題、數據上傳雲端進行多面向統計，以掌握衛生政策方向。未來，可結合健保署健康存摺作為國內未來發展方向。
- 二、世界衛生組織建議以「Home-Based Record」指引，可參考各國設計，母子手冊目的為記錄孕婦及孩子之生長與護理情況，家長與小孩攜帶母子健康手冊至醫療機構進行健康檢查、免疫接種或治療，並由醫護人員將醫療記錄記錄於母子健康手冊中，讓不同醫護人員、不同家庭、以及不同時間針對孕婦與嬰幼兒進行持續護理，另手冊中包含健康與疾病之衛生教育，提升母親及其家庭成員健康識能與意識。將所收集之國際經驗，作為 109 年度兒童健康手冊改版之參考，提升我國孕婦及兒童健康手冊之成效。
- 三、泰國與日本針對孕婦由助產人員 (midwife) 進行家庭訪視 (home visit)，並針對家訪人員有定期訓練，過程中與日本兒童健康研究所研究員福鳩幸博士交流，表示在日本新生兒出生第一個月至少一次由 midwife 進行家庭訪視，次數及頻率依照各縣市規定不盡相同，台灣孕產婦產前照護政策對於新生兒健康家庭訪視除高風險家庭外，目前無一定規範，可持續了解以為孕產婦產前照護政策之參考。
- 四、針對 108 至日本參訪母嬰預防保健政策規劃，與母子手冊學會秘書長 Akemi BANDO 進行會談，將協助安排 108 年 6 月或 7 月初進行參訪，包括名古屋地方政府、保健中心及醫院，厚生勞動省有本署進行聯繫。另與 speaker 婦幼保健中心林正雄所長交流，中林所長為社團福祉法人愛育病院所長，日本基層衛生所表示歡迎至日本進行參訪。
<http://www.boshiaiikukai.jp/index.html>)

附件一 研討會議程

The 11th International Conference on Maternal and Child Health Handbook

Date: 13th-14th of December 2018; with 12th of December optional Field trip

Location: Bangkok, Thailand

Main theme : “Leaving No One Behind from ASIA to the world”

13 December 2018

Time	Topic	Speakers
9.00- 9.30	Opening ceremony Thai traditional show (TBC)	
9.30-10.00	Opening session: Welcome address	Prof. Dr. Piyasakol Sakolsatayatorn, Public Health Minister, Thailand Dr. Yoshitake Yokokura, President of World Medical Association, Dr. Takao TODA, Vice President of JICA
10.00- 10.30	Keynote speaker: The MCH handbook for the promotion of the first 1000 days of life in Thailand	Minister of PH, Thailand
10.30- 11.00	Lecture: From the past to present of MCH Handbook Program	Prof. Yasuhide Nakamura, the representative of International Committee of MCH Handbook
11.00-11.15	Coffee Break	
11.15-12.30	Plenary session: The MCH Handbook around the world; past, present and future	Prof. Agustin Kusumayati(Indonesia) Prof. Miriam Were (Kenya) Dr. Shafi Ullah Bhuiyan(Canada) Dr. Anneke Kesler (The

Time	Topic	Speakers
		Netherlands) Prof. Masao Nakabayashi (Boshi-Aiiku Kai) Moderator: Dr.Sarawut Boonsuk (Each speaker present 10 min total 50 mins + 25 min for discussion)
12.30-13.30	Lunch	
13.30- 16.30	Afternoon session divided into 3 rooms (no interpreter)	

Room 1 Seminar: No one left behind:

Moderator: Dr. Sirikul Isaranurak

13.30- 14.30	The MCH handbook for vulnerable groups: High risk group/Low-birth weight The MCH handbook using in community	DSPM & DAIM manual, Dr. Amporn Benjapornpitak, DDG of DOH Thailand MCH for Low birth weight babies, Ms. Akemi Bando, Japan MCH handbook in community, Thailand (TBC)
14.30- 16.30	Electronic communication and network innovation related to MCH handbook	Prof. Kazuhiro Hara (Kagawa University) The Netherland representative Takahiro Nishuguchi (NTT dokomo) App Khunlook, Khon kaen University, Thailand

Room 2 Seminar: Policy and Management for MCH handbook utilization

Moderator: Prof. Kiyoko Ikegami

13.30- 14.30	Universal Health Coverage for MCH	Indonesia (JICA) National Health Security Office
14.30 – 15.30	Policy and Management for	Bangladesh

Time	Topic	Speakers
	MCH handbook utilization:	Experience: Ikegami Mori (Please confirm the speaker from Bangladesh) Cameroon experience: Dr. Mbambole Alake Ghana (JICA)
15.30 – 16.30	Appropriate environment for MCH by Public Private Public Partnership	Japan private company Thai private company

Room 3 Seminar: Multiple version of MCH Handbook around the world

Moderator: JICA expert (Please decide the person), de les Reyes Calvin

13.30 – 16.30	Country reports	Vietnam, Lao PDR, Cambodia, Burundi, Angola, Afghanistan (JICA) Philippines (by de les Reyes Calvin). Taiwan (by Ran Chou Chen)
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Room 4 Seminar: Preparation for Bangkok Declaration

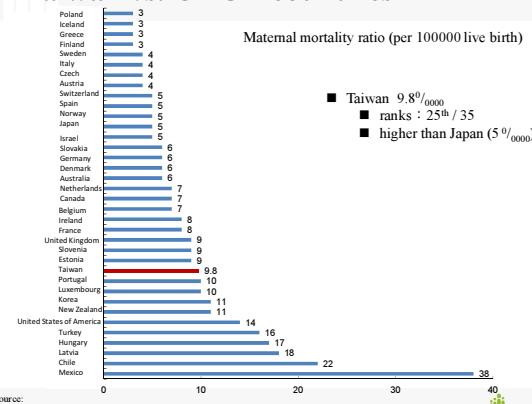
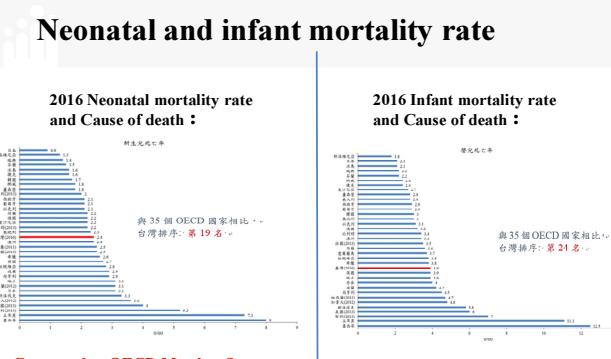
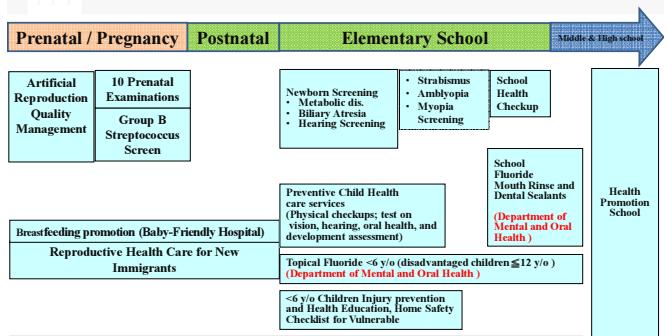
13.30- 16.00	Brain storming for Bangkok Declaration	Moderator: Prof. Tomohiko Sugishita and Dr. Ekachai Piensriwatchara
17.30- 20.00	Traditional Reception dinner (Thailand host the dinner for all participants, all participants wear traditional dresses)	Montien Riverside Hotel Some traditional performance from some countries.

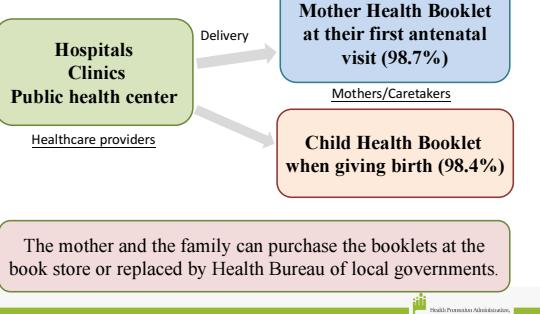
14 December 2018

Time	Topic	Speakers
Room 1 (Thai participants only)		
9.00-10.30	The way forward for Thai MCH handbook	Moderator: Dr. Ekachai Piensriwatchara, DOH Thailand

Time	Topic	Speakers
Room 2 (International and Thai participants could join in)		
9.00-10.30.	Panel discussion: Introduction of thematic paper of Thailand experiences on MCH from JICA-GLO UHC project	JICA GLO-UHC project (JICA-GLO UHC project : please decide the details of 90 minutes discussion)
10.30- 10.45	Coffee break	
10.45-11.15	The guideline for Home-based medical record for MCH	JICA/ WHO representative (JICA headquarter : please decide the details of 30 minutes discussion)
11.15-11.45	Future plan for MCH handbook in the era of SDGs	International MCH Committee Facilitator: <i>de les Reyes Calvin</i> Shafi Ullah Bhuiyan
11.45-12.15	Adoption of Bangkok Declaration	
12.15- 12.30	Closing ceremony	
12.30 – 13.30	Lunch	
13.30- 15.00	Afternoon session divided into 2 rooms	
Room 1: After action review for Thai working group		
Room 2: Debrief on the meeting and next step for International Committee		
Prof. Miriam Were, Dr. Anneke Kesler		

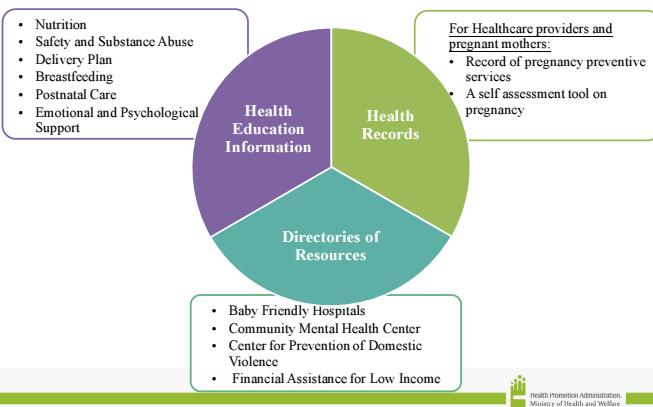
附件二 陳潤秋副署長簡報

<p>1</p> <div style="background-color: #80B140; color: white; padding: 10px;"> <h3>Taiwan's Experience in MCH Handbook</h3> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">  <p>Dr. Ran Chou Chen Deputy Director General, Health Promotion Administration, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Taiwan</p> </div>	<p>4</p> <div style="background-color: #80B140; color: white; padding: 10px;"> <h3>Maternal Mortality Rate, 2017 Taiwan vs. OECD countries</h3> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">  <p>Maternal mortality ratio (per 100000 live birth)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Taiwan 9.8^{0/000} ■ ranks : 25th / 35 ■ higher than Japan (5^{0/000}) </div>																																																								
<p>2</p> <div style="background-color: #80B140; color: white; padding: 10px;"> <h3>Maternal and Child Health Profile In Taiwan</h3> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">  </div>	<p>5</p> <div style="background-color: #80B140; color: white; padding: 10px;"> <h3>Neonatal and infant mortality rate</h3> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">  <p>2016 Neonatal mortality rate and Cause of death :</p> <p>Compared to OECD Member States, Taiwan ranks as the 19th/35 countries</p> <p>2016 Infant mortality rate and Cause of death :</p> <p>Compared to OECD Member States, Taiwan ranks as the 24th</p> </div>																																																								
<p>3</p> <div style="background-color: #80B140; color: white; padding: 10px;"> <h3>Population and Health Profile</h3> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Main Items</th> <th>Taiwan</th> <th>Thailand</th> <th>Japan</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total population</td> <td>23.5 million (2016)</td> <td>68.9 million (2016)</td> <td>126.99 million (2016)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Population Density (Pop. Per km²)</td> <td>650 (2016)</td> <td>134.8 (2016)</td> <td>347.8 (2016)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GDP/capita, US\$</td> <td>22,044 (2016)</td> <td>5,911 (2016)</td> <td>38,972 (2016)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>THE (Total Health Expenditure) as % of GDP</td> <td>6.6 (2013)</td> <td>3.8 (2016)</td> <td>10.84 (2016)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Illiterate rate, (%) >=15yr</td> <td>1.4 (2015)</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LE0(, years)</td> <td>80.0 (2016)</td> <td>75.3 (2016)</td> <td>83.8 (2016)</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Male</td> <td>76.8 (2016)</td> <td>71.6 (2016)</td> <td>80.7 (2016)</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Female</td> <td>83.4 (2016)</td> <td>79.1 (2016)</td> <td>87.1 (2016)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Population age 65 and above (%)</td> <td>13.2 (2016)</td> <td>11 (2016)</td> <td>26.6 (2016)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Fertility Rate</td> <td>1.17 (2016)</td> <td>1.48 (2016)</td> <td>1.44 (2016)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Crude birth rate (%)</td> <td>8.9 (2016)</td> <td>10.33 (2016)</td> <td>7.8 (2016)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Neonatal mortality rate (%)</td> <td>2.4 (2016)</td> <td>5.5 (2016)</td> <td>0.9 (2016)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Infant mortality rate (%)</td> <td>3.9 (2016)</td> <td>8.5 (2016)</td> <td>2 (2016)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>  </div>	Main Items	Taiwan	Thailand	Japan	Total population	23.5 million (2016)	68.9 million (2016)	126.99 million (2016)	Population Density (Pop. Per km ²)	650 (2016)	134.8 (2016)	347.8 (2016)	GDP/capita, US\$	22,044 (2016)	5,911 (2016)	38,972 (2016)	THE (Total Health Expenditure) as % of GDP	6.6 (2013)	3.8 (2016)	10.84 (2016)	Illiterate rate, (%) >=15yr	1.4 (2015)	-	-	LE0(, years)	80.0 (2016)	75.3 (2016)	83.8 (2016)	Male	76.8 (2016)	71.6 (2016)	80.7 (2016)	Female	83.4 (2016)	79.1 (2016)	87.1 (2016)	Population age 65 and above (%)	13.2 (2016)	11 (2016)	26.6 (2016)	Total Fertility Rate	1.17 (2016)	1.48 (2016)	1.44 (2016)	Crude birth rate (%)	8.9 (2016)	10.33 (2016)	7.8 (2016)	Neonatal mortality rate (%)	2.4 (2016)	5.5 (2016)	0.9 (2016)	Infant mortality rate (%)	3.9 (2016)	8.5 (2016)	2 (2016)	<p>6</p> <div style="background-color: #80B140; color: white; padding: 10px;"> <h3>Comprehensive Maternal and Child Health Services</h3> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">  <p>Prenatal / Pregnancy Postnatal Elementary School Middle & High school</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Artificial Reproduction Quality Management 10 Prenatal Examinations Group B Streptococcus Screen Newborn Screening <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metabolic dis. • Biliary Atresia • Hearing Screening Strabismus <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amblyopia • Myopia Screening School Health Checkup Preventive Child Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical checkups; test on vision, hearing, oral health, and development assessment School Fluoride Mouth Rinse and Dental Sealants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Department of Mental and Oral Health) Health Promotion School Breastfeeding promotion (Baby-Friendly Hospital) Reproductive Health Care for New Immigrants Topical Fluoride ~6 y/o (disadvantaged children ≤12 y/o) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Department of Mental and Oral Health) <6 y/o Children Injury prevention and Health Education, Home Safety Checklist for Vulnerable Reproductive Genetic Services (including prenatal genetic diseases diagnosis) Pregnant Women's Care Cloud </div>
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7	 <h2>Maternal and Child Health Booklet</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Maternal Health Booklet ■ Child Health Booklet <p><small>Health Promotion Administration Ministry of Health and Welfare</small></p>	10	 <h3>Advocacy</h3> <p>Media :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Press release □ Social media : Facebook, Line, YouTube □ Enhance staff skills (media communication training) <p>Setting Approach :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Disseminate by community/ social and personal services functional constituency platform □ Activities, Competitions □ Television, Broadcast  <p><small>Health promotion Administration, Ministry of Health and Welfare</small></p>										
8	<h2>Maternal and Child Health Handbook</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The MCH booklet in Taiwan has been applied since 1995. ■ Designed 2 separated health booklet for mothers and child, provides the continuum of care (marriage, maternal, newborn, and child health). ■ An additional health booklet for newlyweds.  <p>Health Booklet for Newlyweds Maternal Health Booklet Child Health Booklet</p> <p><small>Health Promotion Administration Ministry of Health and Welfare</small></p>	11	<h2>Maternal and Child Health Services</h2> <p>Both booklets are available in 5 foreign languages: English, Indonesian, Thai, Cambodian and Vietnamese</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>Indonesian</td> <td>Thai</td> <td>Vietnamese</td> <td>Cambodian</td> <td>English</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>The digital handbook implemented in 2017 provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Health education information □ Directories of Resources: Day Care Center, Center for Prevention of Violence(113) etc. □ Digital version of the Maternal Handbook: https://mhb.hpa.gov.tw/index.html ; Digital version of the Child Handbook: https://chb.hpa.gov.tw/index.html <p><small>Health Promotion Administration Ministry of Health and Welfare</small></p>	Indonesian	Thai	Vietnamese	Cambodian	English					
Indonesian	Thai	Vietnamese	Cambodian	English									
9	<h2>Implementation: Delivery of MCH Handbook</h2>  <p>The mother and the family can purchase the booklets at the book store or replaced by Health Bureau of local governments.</p> <p><small>Health Promotion Administration Ministry of Health and Welfare</small></p>	12	 <h2>Maternal Health Booklet</h2>  <p><small>Health Promotion Administration Ministry of Health and Welfare</small></p>										

13

Maternal Health Booklet



16

Payment Schedule		Recommended Weeks	Health Education Materials	Prenatal Examination Date	Hospital	Doctor's Signature
1 st Time	First Trimester (Less than 17 weeks)	Before week 12		Week 16		<p style="text-align: center;">懷孕健康手冊孕婦諮詢手冊</p> <p>出生率和存活率 初生保健衛教 高齡产妇及特殊妊娠 孕期肝炎及宮縮監測 孕期麻疹抗體檢測結果 定期資訊 孕婦免費產前篩檢服務 產前健檢諮詢與補助</p> <p>Copyright © 2011 Health Promotion Administration, Ministry of Health and Welfare (HPA) All rights reserved. (HPA)2011-01-01</p> <p>Health Promotion Administration, Ministry of Health and Welfare</p>
2 nd Time				Week 20		
3 rd Time				Week 28		
4 th Time				Week 32		
5 th Time				Week 34		
6 th Time				Week 36		
7 th Time				Week 38		
8 th Time				Week 39		
9 th Time				Week 40		
10 th Time						

A unique QR Code is assigned to each prenatal screening which aims to give mothers access to comprehensive maternal health information matched to the stages of the pregnancy.

14

Maternal Health Booklet: Health Records

Contains a provision for recording all the intervention and preventive services for mothers during pregnancy, delivery and postnatal period

10 Free Prenatal Examinations										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
(Prior to 12 weeks)	(16 weeks)	(20 weeks)	(28 weeks)	(32 weeks)	(34 weeks)	(36 weeks)	(38 weeks)	(39 weeks)	(40 weeks)	
<i>1st trimester 2nd trimester 3rd trimester</i>										
Routine Prenatal Examination (Includes Pregnancy and Medical Hx., Physical examination + Lab tests)										
1 Prenatal Health Education		1 Ultrasound Examination		1 Group B Streptococcus Screening						
1 Prenatal Health Education										

15

Health Education Information

■ 1st (Under 17 weeks)

Nutrient supplement: calcium , iron.
The importance of Vitamin B12 supplementation for vegetarians.

■ 2nd (from weeks 29 to 40)

Weight control: adjusted according to the weight before gestation. It is proper to gain 10-14 kg of weight and to keep increasing rate in check.

Balanced diet: Understand that natural food has the priority.

Breast feeding: provide newborns and infants with the best nutrition.

Health Promotion Administration, Ministry of Health and Welfare

17

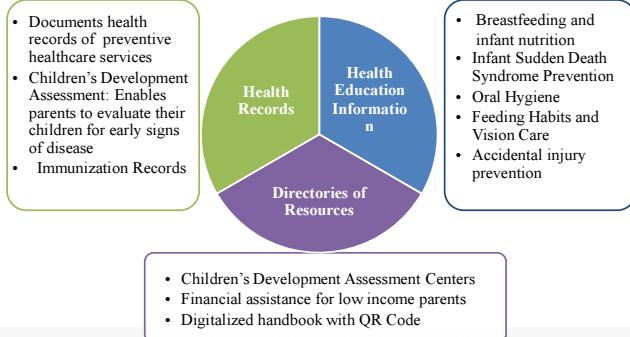
Child Health Booklet



Health Promotion Administration, Ministry of Health and Welfare

18

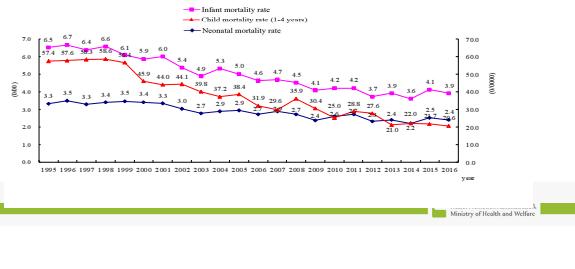
Child Health Booklet



19	<h2>Preventive Healthcare/Development Screening for Children</h2> <p>Provides 7 times preventive healthcare services to children below 7 years of age.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="144 291 771 420"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="7">Subsidy schedule for children's preventive care and service provided</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1 (One month)</th><th>2 (2 to 3 months)</th><th>3 (4 to 9 months)</th><th>4 (10 to 18 months)</th><th>5 (18 months to 2 years old)</th><th>6 (2 to 3 years old)</th><th>7 (3 to less than 7 years old)</th></tr> </thead> </table> <p>Routine Examination</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Physical exam: Height, Weight, Head circumference, Nutritional status, etc. Developmental diagnosis and observation Health Education  <p>Teeth smeared with fluoride, once every six months.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1</p>	Subsidy schedule for children's preventive care and service provided							1 (One month)	2 (2 to 3 months)	3 (4 to 9 months)	4 (10 to 18 months)	5 (18 months to 2 years old)	6 (2 to 3 years old)	7 (3 to less than 7 years old)
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20	<h2>Immunization Records</h2>  <p style="text-align: right;">1</p>														
21	<h2>Self Assessment, Health Records, Health Education, Health Educational Information</h2>  <p style="text-align: right;">1</p>														
22															
22	<h2>Child Health Education for nutrition</h2> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 60%;">    </div> <div style="width: 35%;"> <p>Breastfeeding can be continued until your baby is 2 years old. After the baby is 6 months old, the mother has to add supplement food.</p> <p>Give attention to the introduction of other types of food, iodine supplement, edible kelp and seaweed, etc.</p> <p>Consider food for balanced diets, and for iron supplement. Edible kelp and seaweed can be taken for iodine supplement.</p> <p>Iron: Food that are rich in iron include dark color vegetables, red meat, liver and kidney organs, shellfish, etc.</p> </div> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">1</p>														
23	<h2>Health Education Information: Infant Stool Color Card</h2> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Infant Stool Color Card □ The “infant stool color card” has 9 different color coding □ Help parents or caretakers to detect biliary atresia (BA)/jaundice in early infancy to prevent additional liver damage □ Authorized the “Stool Color Card” to 15 countries (for academic research, large-scale screening and teaching purpose) </div> <p style="text-align: right;">1</p>														
24	<h2>MCH booklet review and update</h2> <p>■ In order to provide the most updated maternal and child information, the MCH booklet is revised annually.</p> <p>■ Experts :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Non-government agencies: Taiwan Association of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Taiwan Association of Family Medicine, Taiwan Pediatric Association, Taiwan Midwives Association, Nutrition Society of Taiwan and National Alliance of Taiwan's Women Association □ Government agencies : Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Interior, and Social and Family Affairs Administration, Ministry of Health and Welfare. ■ To understand the health care manual and electronic views of pregnant women, their families and medical staff, as a reference for future manual revisions. <p style="text-align: right;">1</p>														

Conclusion

- MCH handbook are convenient, and easy to access. They fulfill the criteria of health records, dissemination of health education information and delivering continuum of care to all mother and child in Taiwan.
- Taiwan encounters health disparities through the provision of MCH handbook, and the Universal Health Coverage (National Health Insurance).
- Infant mortality rate decreased from 6.5‰ in 1995 to 3.9‰ in 2016 and 1-4 year child mortality rate from 57.4‰ in 1995 to 20.6‰ in 2016.



附件三 海報發表

The Application of Digitalized MCH handbook in Taiwan

Ran-Chou Chen¹, Miauh-Shin Chen², Yi-Chun Hu³, Kwe-Chin Tseng³, Chun-Yeh Chu⁴

1. Deputy Director General, 2. Division Director, 3. Section Chief, 4. Research Assistant

Health Promotion Administration, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Taiwan

Background

- ◆ The MCH handbook facilitates continuum of care throughout pregnancy, delivery and postpartum as well as the child's infancy using the handbook's continuous record of basic educational information. (Mori et al., 2015).
- ◆ MCH handbook is one of the major core factors promoting a continuum of care for maternal, newborn, and child health. (Akashi et al., 2018).
- ◆ Digital interventions provide effective and potentially cost-effective models for improving health outcomes. (Alkhaldi et al., 2015).
- ◆ The MCH booklet in Taiwan has been applied since 1995 and in 2017 MCH booklet has been digitalized.

Introduction

- ◆ The paper based MCH handbooks are available in five foreign languages (English, Vietnamese, Indonesian, Thai and Cambodian)
- ◆ Over the past twenty years, HPA has taken many initiatives and implemented policy in ensuring quality life of mothers and children. Through collaboration among government and non-government agencies, the contents of the handbooks contain health records and educational health information for mother and child.
- ◆ The digitalized handbook contains educational health information and an online resources directory for referral and healthcare assistance for parents and caretakers.
- ◆ Convenient: Massive contents are display through the digital handbooks, reduce thickness of the paper based handbook which makes it easier for mothers and caretakers to carry around
- ◆ Accessibility: Make it possible for mothers to access educational health information anytime, anywhere.
- ◆ Eco-Friendly: Reduce paper usage and packaging

A digital image of the Children Health Handbook cover, featuring a colorful illustration of a baby and a flower.

A digital image of the Maternal Health Handbook cover, featuring a pregnant woman sitting on a chair.

Children Health Handbook Maternal Health Handbook

Digital Children Health Handbook

Digital Maternal Health Handbook

The QR Codes on the Child Health Handbook provides educational health information on child healthcare schedule and service, vaccination schedule, stool card, child health and development.

A screenshot of the digital Children Health Handbook. It shows a QR code at the top right, followed by sections for 'Child Health Record' and 'Child Development Record'. A red circle highlights the QR code.

A growth chart showing weight (kg) versus age (months). It includes percentile lines (10, 25, 50, 75, 90) and specific data points labeled A through F. A red circle highlights the QR code at the bottom left of the chart.

Payment Schedule	Recommended Weeks	Health Education Materials
1 st Time	First Trimester (Less than 17 weeks)	
2 nd Time	Week 16	
3 rd Time	Week 20	
	Week 28	
	Week 32	
	Week 34	
	Week 36	
	Week 38	
	Week 39	
	Week 40	

國民健保署孕產期健康手冊 指站導覽	
	準媽媽檢驗篇
	準媽媽生活篇
	迎接誕生篇
	資訊篇
	高齡衛教指導
孕產期定期檢查	
孕產期感染與妊娠合併症	
須立即到醫的危險徵兆	
認識產後憂鬱症	
產前運動	
產後照護	

A unique QR Code is assigned to each prenatal screening which aims to give mothers access to maternal health information matched to the stages of the pregnancy.

Select the appropriate QR code, it will open a link to the mobile version of the health education information for the specific prenatal visit. Educational health information ranges from prenatal care, lifestyle management to neonatal and infant care.

Conclusion and Future Direction

The health records still needed to be manually entered into the tradition paper record on the "Maternal Health Handbook" and "Children Health Handbook" serving as a reference for mothers and caretakers. Therefore, the digital handbooks only contain educational health information. Currently, we are at the entry point to develop the e-MHC handbook, the electronic health record is yet to be discussed.

Funding from the Tobacco Health and Welfare Surchage

