

Assessing the Physical Environment in Private Health Facilities for Improved Quality Family Planning Services: Experience from Lagos, Nigeria.

ODANYE Omotunde, AKIODE Akinsewa, TAIWO Johnson

Background:

In Lagos state, 61% of Antenatal care and 50% of delivery care are provided by private facilities. Adopting proven-to-work models from the Nigerian Urban Reproductive Health Initiative (NURHI2), the Post-Pregnancy Family Planning PFPF project is modifying the NURHI2 innovative 72-hour clinic makeover approach to upgrade the existing tangible environment in supported private facilities to meet national standards. This involves minor repairs and provision of basic equipment and furniture to the family planning space in the facilities.

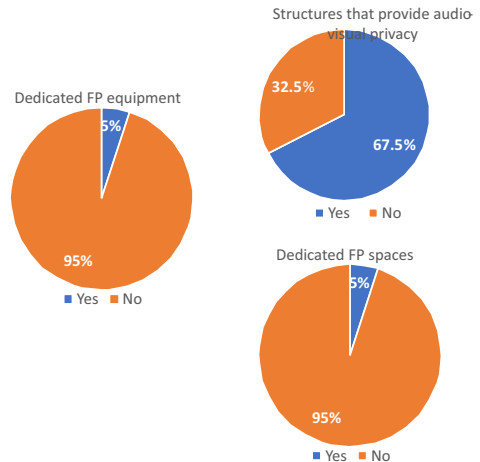
Objective:

To identify infrastructural and equipment gaps and the implication for provision of quality FP services

Methodology:

PPFP conducted improvement assessment needs in the pre-selected 40 private High-Volume Sites (HVS) including hospitals & nursing homes. This assessment was conducted using a semi-structured questionnaire and data was collected by trained research assistants over a period of ten days. Data was captured into MS-Excel for analysis.

Results/ Key Findings:



Generally, FP counselling are carried out in general consulting rooms, while procedures are carried out in the delivery rooms and theatres

Conclusion

Studies have shown that facilities with improved physical environment are more likely to offer quality FP service. Lack of dedicated FP spaces and equipment in study sites will need to be addressed to improve quality of service. Family Planning clients who present at periods when space and equipment are in use for other services like delivery, may have long waiting time and result in missed opportunities.