

COMMUNITY CASE MANAGEMENT (CCM) of Sick Children

CORE Group 2010 www.coregroup.org

Children Who Benefit



pneumonia



newborn
infection

malaria



diarrhea

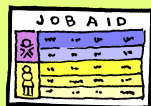


malnutrition

Basic Medicine & Supplies



oral rehydration
solution



job aids



medicines



stopwatch



soap



patient
register



ready-to-use
therapeutic food

Community Health Care



family with
sick child



community
health worker
selected by
community



health hut/clinic

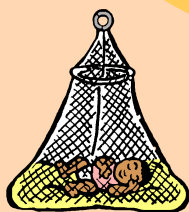


referral hospital



local shop

Family Support



bednet



breastfeeding



swaddling
newborn



handwashing / hygiene



nutrition / care
treatment compliance

Community Support



village health committee



money



safe water

communication



transportation

Community Case Management of Sick Children (CCM)

■ **CCM targets the conditions that cause the most child death in developing**

countries. Leading causes of death among children under five years of age are pneumonia, diarrhea, malaria, and neonatal causes. Under-nutrition is estimated to be an underlying cause in 35% of all under-five deaths, even more so in those associated with severe infections.

■ **CCM relies on evidence-based child survival interventions.** A few (30 or so) interventions have been proven to save the lives of newborns and children under five, at a price that is affordable in developing countries. CCM expands the use of curative interventions while supporting prevention. Key interventions include preventative measures such as exclusive breastfeeding in the first six months of life and treatments such as antibiotics for dysentery, pneumonia and neonatal sepsis; oral rehydration therapy and zinc for diarrhea; anti-malarials for malaria; Vitamin A for measles; and Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods for acute severe malnutrition.

■ **CCM brings curative health care to children in those communities that are hardest to reach.** CCM is a strategy for populations that lack continual access to curative interventions, typically, but not exclusively, poor, rural communities. Among the world's countries, mortality is considerably higher in children who live in rural areas and in the poorest households.

■ **CCM utilizes trained, supervised community members, linked to facility-based services, to deliver interventions.** These community members can be formal Ministry of Health (MOH) outreach workers, paraprofessional Community Health Workers (CHWs), of which there are many varieties, or private sector workers, among others. CHWs may perform their duties from their homes, a community-constructed building, or government or private health facility.

■ **CCM is consistent with practices recommended by WHO, UNICEF, and other international health agencies.** WHO, UNICEF, and other international agencies have jointly called on countries to adopt and promote policies and programs that have strong community-based components to deliver interventions for diarrhea, malaria, pneumonia, newborn care, and acute severe malnutrition, while improving services at first-level health facilities.



Advancing community health worldwide.

CORE Group, Save the Children, BASICS and MCHIP, 2010.
*Community Case Management Essentials: Treating Common
Childhood Illnesses in the Community. A Guide for Program
Managers.* Washington, DC.

For more information on CCM, visit www.coregroup.org