

antenatal care to reduce the risk of low birth weight, maternal anemia and iron deficiency. On the other hand, neonatal tetanus is particularly common in rural areas where most deliveries are at home without adequate sterile procedures. This disease is particularly common and serious in newborn babies that also caused many deaths of infants. Tetanus can be prevented by immunizing women of childbearing age with tetanus toxoid, either during pregnancy or before pregnancy. This protects the mother and – through a transfer of tetanus antibodies to the fetus – also her baby.

As for the services under Postpartum Care, majority of the postpartum women in the province already received all of the services under this program such as grant of Vitamin A and complete iron. Majority of the PP women also accomplished at least 2 PP visits and initiated breastfeeding. Postpartum Care is important because while many women and infants have an uneventful course during the postpartum period, others experience significant morbidity. Thus effective postpartum care is important to prevent short, medium and long-term consequences of unrecognized and poorly managed problems within this critical period.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) is defined as the percent of women of reproductive age who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method at a particular point in time, almost always reported for women married or in sexual union. The CPR provides a measure of population coverage of contraceptive use, taking into account all sources of supply and all contraceptive methods; it is the most widely reported measure of outcome for family planning programs at the population level. In the province, Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) was 37.69%.

As for the Child Care Program, under the Control Diarrhea Cases (CDD), out of the 5,082 actual seen diarrhea cases, 80.05% were given ORS while 69.80% were given ORS with zinc. ORS and ORS with zinc are very helpful in preventing dehydration which is mostly the cause of death of those who experienced diarrhea.

Pneumonia is the single largest infectious cause of death in children worldwide. Children can be protected from pneumonia, and it can be prevented with simple interventions, and can be treated with low-cost, low-tech medication and care. As for the Children with Pneumonia (0-59 months) in the province, out of the 1,808 pneumonia cases actually seen, almost all were given necessary treatment with 99.17% of the total eligible population.

Under Expanded Program on Immunization, majority of the children, with 61.55% of the eligible population are already considered fully immunized.

With regards to Nutritional Status of 0-71 mos. PS weighed, majority of the eligible population were already weighed with 84.70% number of PS weighed out of the total eligible population. Majority of the population's weight were normal, with 94.25%. 3.58% of the population was considered undernourished while 1.75 was overweight. On the other hand, .43% of the total eligible population was considered severely malnourished with 446 total cases.