SESSION 1: AN OVERVIEW OF SIMPLIFIED APPROACHES FOR THE EARLY DETECTION & TREATMENT OF CHILD WASTING.

13 DECEMBER 2021
8.00 – 9.30 EST
Introduction
Saul Guerrero
Nutrition Advisor, UNICEF
What is the importance of simplified approaches?

- In the context of limited resources and increasing needs, these approaches provide the possibility to reach more children, in a more **effective, equitable and acceptable** way.

- Simplicity is also an enabling factor for **integration of services** into national systems – task shifting can reduce costs, decentralising can increase coverage, engaging family members can improve adherence.

- Simplified approaches involve a **change in practice**. Change is a complex process which needs careful coordination, collaboration, financial resources and time. However, there are many **resources, technical expertise and tools** available to support in this movement.
Where are we in the change process?

2012-2017
Initial research trials
- ComPAS project
- OptiMA project
- Family MUAC

2017-2019
Coordination and collaboration
- Inter UN Meeting
- Regional coordination
- Common definitions

2020-2021
COVID-19 Adaptations
- Large scale uptake of simplified approaches
- Global coordination mechanism
- Global interim guidance

2022
Operationalisation and implementation
- New global guidance
- Revision of national protocols
- Integration into routine services

2021-2022
Moving to scale
- WHO Normative Guidance review
- Large-scale programme implementation
- Multi-stakeholder Capacity building

Simplified Approaches
WHO Normative Guidance Update
Kirrily de Polnay
Technical Officer, WHO
WHO Normative Guidelines Review

- WHO current position (2019 communique)
- WHO Guideline on the prevention and treatment of wasting in infants and children
  - 16 quantitative PICO questions
  - 4 qualitative PICO questions
  - 3 resource use & cost-effectiveness PICO questions
  - 23 Systematic reviews underway
PICO Questions related to SAs

Direct:
• PICO 1 – admission and discharge criteria
• PICO 7 – moderate wasting ‘which’ children and ‘what’
• PICO 8 – dietary treatment for moderate wasting
• PICO 9 – optimal quantity and duration of RUTF for severe wasting
• PICO 13 – identification and treatment of wasting by CHWs

Indirect
PICO 12 – post-discharge interventions
PICO 14 – community characteristics increasing/mitigating risk of wasting
WHO Normative Guidelines Review

- GRADE approach - more than ‘just’ the evidence
- Global guidance vs context-specific guidance
- Public-health approach vs patient-focused approach
- Health system integration

[https://www.childwasting.org/normative-guidance](https://www.childwasting.org/normative-guidance)