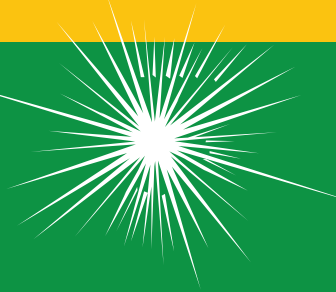




health
 Department:
 Health
 PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL

eZase Zululand



QUARTER 1 2018



SHOWCASING OF KZN HEALTH STRATEGIC GOALS UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE



STRENGTHENING HUMAN RESOURCES FOR HEALTH



REDUCING THE BURDEN OF DISEASE



IMPROVED QUALITY OF HEALTH CARE AND STRENGTHENED HEALTH SYSTEMS EFFECTIVENESS



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FIGHTING DISEASE, FIGHTING POVERTY, GIVING HOPE

The KwaZulu-Natal Health MEC Dr Sibongiseni Dhlomo visited the Zululand District accompanied by the Head of Department (HOD) Dr Musa Gumede, local leadership and other Departmental officials, as part of the second series of province-wide roadshows aimed at reporting to communities on NHI progress.

The first roadshow was at Uthukela District. The roadshows aim at outlining government's plans to help reduce the burden of diseases in KZN and also further improve access to quality healthcare – especially for the poor. In KwaZulu-Natal NHI is currently being piloted at three districts; Amajuba, UMzinyathi and UMgungundlovu.

At the present moment people are being pushed into extreme poverty because they have to pay for healthcare. MEC Dhlomo reminded the people of Zululand that the African National Congress first mooted on equal access to healthcare when the Freedom Charter was formulated and again in its Ready to Govern document in 1992 and more forcefully in its 2007 and 2012 where plans to pilot it were put in action.

As it begins to take shape, National Health Insurance (NHI) is seen and understood to be a financing system that will make sure that all citizens of South Africa are provided with essential healthcare, regardless of their economic and employment status as well as ability to make a direct monetary contribution to the NHI Fund. As it begins to take shape, National Health Insurance (NHI) is seen and understood to be a financing system that will make sure that all citizens of South Africa are provided with essential healthcare, regardless of their

economic and employment status as well as ability to make a direct monetary contribution to the NHI Fund. According to the MEC, progress is noted in employing and deployment District Clinical Specialists Teams of which 46 are already on the ground across the Province. This also includes 192 School Health Teams; 124 Ward Based Outreach Teams as well as Contracted General Practitioners and Pharmacy Assistants who for the first time visit the Clinics.

“ Our purpose for this visit is thus to actually update and give a report back to our citizens, various stakeholders, leaders in various communities, Amakhosi, IziNduna on the progress already made as well as to table future plans and endeavours,” so explains the MEC.

He further explained that greenlight has been given through parliament and NHI policy is at the implementation stage, what is left is for the National Minister of Health assisted by Treasury to make a determination on its funding.

“I think this issue is actual fundamental revolutionary in terms of the health services in the world, and we are following many other countries who have adopted this programme. We consider it important to really keep people up to date in terms of these processes.”

Giving an account on impact just between April and December 2017, MEC Dhlomo says UMzinyathi District with its 20 GPs attended to 13 819 clients; UMgungundlovu District, which has 31 GPs, attended to 45 984 patients and Amajuba District with its hard working 12 Contracted GPs attended to 16 908 clients.

MEC Dhlomo with Head of Department Dr Musa Gumede



HON. BHEKI NTULI PLEASED WITH HEALTH CLEANLINESS OF ZULULAND HEALTH CLINICS

Members of the Provincial legislature were pleased with cleanliness at health facilities in Zululand. This was noted during the recent oversight visit to various health facilities in Zululand District. The visits took place during the 19th and 20th of June 2018. **“We are pleased with the cleanliness and the management of these health facilities”**, said Hon. Bheki Ntuli. The visit saw some health facilities at eDumbe, Pongola and Nongoma sub districts being visited.



The Chairperson Hon. Bheki Ntuli addresses members of the Legislature and officials of the health department at Paulpietersberg town clinic.



Members of the Portfolio Committee concluded their oversight visit at the eDumbe Municipal offices on day 1, the 19th of June 2018.



Mr Jack Govender and Mr Londa Langa; Senior managers of the Health department also attended the oversight visit.

YOUTH PARLIAMENT AT BELGRADE

The District participated in the Youth parliament.



Mrs Pride Mseleku interacts with youth members from Belgrade Pongola.



Health screening was rendered on site by mobile teams from Pongola sub-districts

HUMAN MILK BANK FACILITY LAUNCH AT NKONJENI HOSPITAL



The Zululand Health District has invested in the life and nutritional wellbeing of infants in the Health District. This is evident by the launching of the first human milk bank in the District.

Nkonjeni hospital maternity was packed on the 28th March 2018. This was for the official launch of the human milk bank.

The human milk bank, the first of its kind in Zululand District was officially launched by Miss Getty Magwaza hospital Board chairperson for the hospital together with local community leadership.

“We are delighted that the human milk bank facility is housed at Nkonjeni

Hospital; this is a great honor and privilege for us as the community of Mahlabathini” said a delighted Ms. Getty Magwaza.

The launch saw community leaders such as AmaKhosi, Pastor’s and hospital board members together with hospital leadership cut the ribbon at maternity on the day.

The local ward councilor Mr Lucky Khumalo said as local government they support this initiative of the human milk bank.

District specialist for pediatrics Mrs. Khanyisile Qwabe said the human milk bank is a first in the district. The specialist also said breast milk is very important as it helps build the immune system of the infant. She eluded that the first 1000 days of a child’s life is very important and

that parents should be mindful of this.

The Chief executive officer of Nkonjeni Mrs Muraeen Mkhize said that things are going back to basics. She said that we are moving back again to nature as was in the beginning. She thanked all people that were present for the event and the organizing committee.

The event also had folk plays and poems around exclusive breastfeeding and the importance of breastmilk.

WHAT IS A HUMAN MILK BANK?

A human milk bank is a service that screens, collects, processes and distributes human breast milk. The recipients of the breast milk are vulnerable pre-term and sick babies and special cases where mothers are unable to supply sufficient milk for their babies. This milk has been donated by volunteer breastfeeding mothers who are not related to the recipient babies.

Mothers interested in donating their excess breast milk undergo a screening procedure. This includes a questionnaire and health screening. All donated breast milk is tested, pasteurised, and frozen and ready to be supplied to vulnerable babies in need.

WHO CAN DONATE?

All healthy breastfeeding women can donate breast milk

Other criteria include:

- Non smoker
 - Non drug and alcohol user
 - Lives a healthy lifestyle
 - Willingness to undergo screening procedures that include HIV testing, Syphilis, TB and Hepatitis B
-

WHO WILL RECEIVE THE DONOR BREAST MILK?

Pasteurised human milk is given to vulnerable babies. These include premature babies, low birth-weight babies and abandoned/orphaned babies.

WHY IS HUMAN MILK BANKING IMPORTANT?

Human milk is easily digested by a premature baby. It provides immune factors that protect the baby against infections, allergies & illnesses. Breast milk provides all the nutrients babies require to grow in the first 6 months of the life.

Human Milk Banks are a safe way of providing safe breast milk to babies who need it the most. The World Health Organization (WHO) has recently asked countries to promote the safe use of donor milk through human milk banks for vulnerable babies.

THE HUMAN MILK PROCESS

- The milk is heated to a specific temperature to destroy all potential germs (called pasteurisation), while keeping the milk's infection fighting and nutritional benefits.
 - Following heating of the milk and rapid cooling, procedures are implemented to protect the milk before it is given to the baby.
 - Sterile techniques are maintained throughout the pasteurisation process.
 - Donor breast milk samples are labelled with the donor number, date of collection and pasteurisation batch number and date.
 - Pasteurised milk can be stored at -18°C for 6 months.
 - For pre-term babies, milk should be stored for only 3 months; once the milk is thawed it can be stored for 24 hours in a refrigerator before use.
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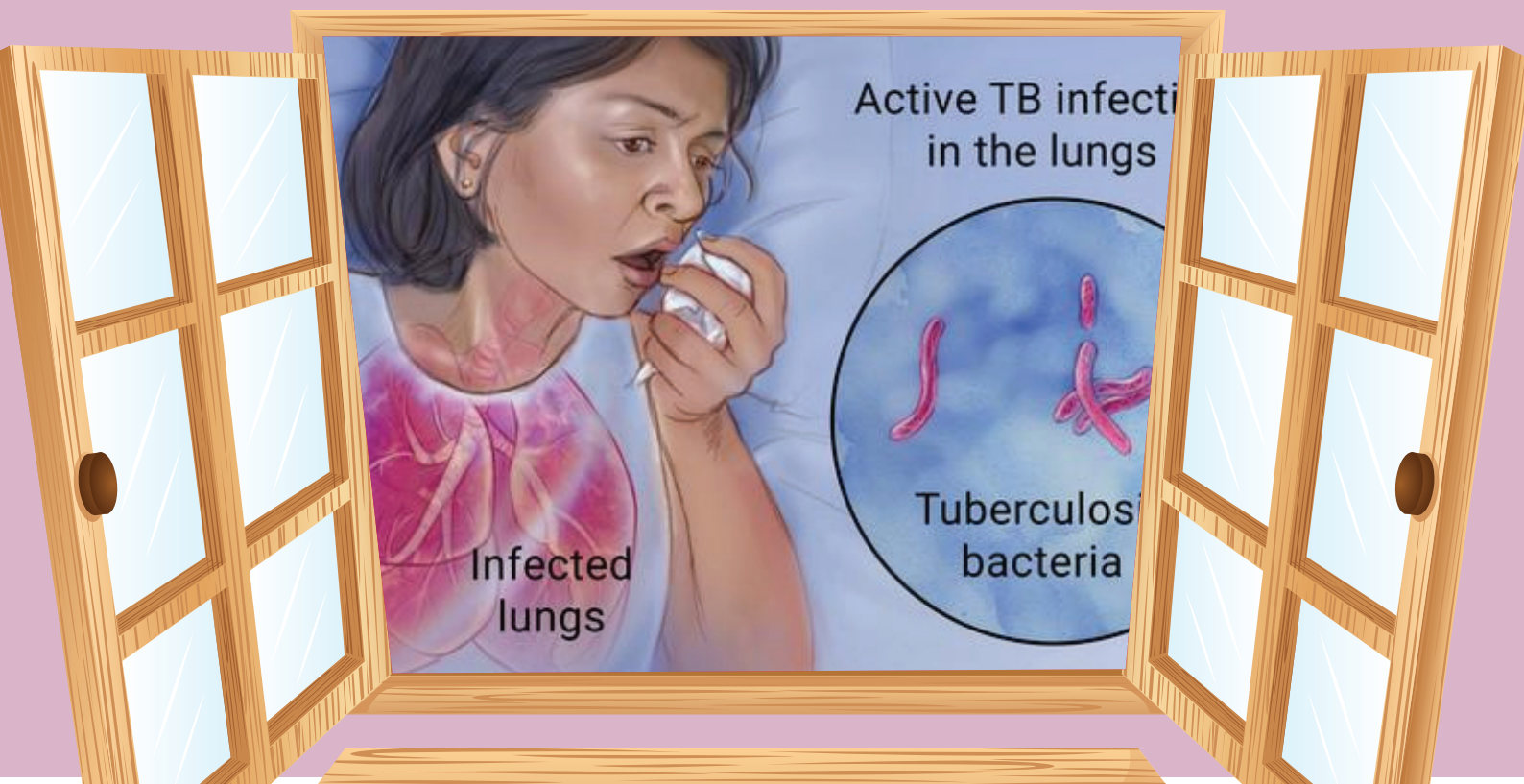
WINDOWS OUGHT TO BE *Open*

KZN HEALTH Assistant Director for Infection and Prevention control Mrs. Reshma Misra has told officials that “windows ought to be open”. Misra said that windows must be wide open to help curb the spread of the Tuberculosis disease.

The officer was speaking during a recent TB in the workplace workshop in Ulundi. The event dubbed, ‘tackling TB in health care workers’ was held on the 16th February 2018 in the legislature chamber in Ulundi. The workshop comes amid the 24 month South African TB survey. The survey commenced last year with the purpose of establishing the true burden of disease and ultimately strengthen TB control in the country.

According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), South Africa ranks among the 22 high burden countries and contributes to about 80% of the total global burden of all TB cases. The Human Sciences Research Council (HRSC), Medical Research Council (MRC), and National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD) are currently conducting this survey. During the launch of the first National TB Prevalence Survey in 2016, SA's new President Cyril Ramaphosa said the country will continue to mobilise more resources to fight the TB scourge by prioritising the detection and treatment of the disease.

The current TB prevalence survey is a national survey with a representative sample of approximately 55 000 adults identified, sampled from 110 population clusters, and will take about 24 months to complete. The survey will end this year. The Department of Health has recorded successes in TB control, such as routine TB case screening, the launch of a massive TB screening campaign, which has seen over 500 000 people screening, as well as scaling up rapid diagnostic technology (Xpert MTB/RIF) for improved diagnosis of TB.





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