

ANNEX 1: Additional Indicators

Additional indicators are based on recommendations in the ANC guideline (WHO 2016a). Table A1.1 lists 22 indicators ready for immediate use. Table A1.2 lists 13 indicators that require attention by the research agenda before they are implemented. Some of the measures currently being used are used solely in research settings and may not be applicable or feasible for routine monitoring and use.

Table A1.1: Additional indicators for immediate use: Catalogue

WHO ANC Model	Indicator Name
Rec. B.1.7	Measures to ensure all pregnant women are screened and treated for syphilis
Good clinical practice	Blood pressure: At least six measures in routine antenatal care (ANC) programme
Rec. A.2.1	Percentage of health facilities routinely providing iron and folic acid
Rec. B.1.7	Percentage of health facilities routinely providing voluntary counselling and testing for HIV/AIDS
Rec. C.5	Percentage of health facilities offering tetanus toxoid vaccination services
Rec. C.6	Percentage of health facilities routinely providing preventative anti-malarial medication
Good clinical practice	Percentage of health facilities routinely counselling ANC clients about family planning
Rec. A.2.1	ANC visits where the client received a 3-month supply of iron supplements and a 3-month supply of folate supplements
Rec. B.1.3	Proportion of women who were asked about physical and sexual violence during a visit to a health unit
Rec. B.1.5	Cigarette smoking screened for in pregnancy
Rec. B.1.7	Mothers of children 0-23 months who received HIV testing and counselling services during pregnancy (%)
Rec. B.1.7	HIV testing in pregnant women
Rec. C.1	Number of episodes where immediate treatment was given per episode of positive urinalysis
Rec. C.5	Percent of women who received at least two doses of tetanus-toxoid vaccine in their last pregnancy
Rec. C.5	Number of third trimester ANC visits protected against tetanus (at least TT2) per month
Rec. C.5	Rate of tetanus vaccination
Rec. C.6	Percentage of pregnant women attending ANC who receive a first (and/or second/third) dose of IPTp under direct observation
Rec. E.1	Percent of mothers of children 0-23 months with a maternal health card
Good clinical practice	Blood pressure: At least five measures during pregnancy
Good clinical practice	ANC visits with blood pressure reading documented

WHO ANC Model	Indicator Name
Good clinical practice	Blood pressure measured at last exam
Good clinical practice	Exposure to birth preparedness messages

Table A1.2: Additional indicators that require further work by the research agenda: Catalogue

WHO ANC Model	Indicator Name
Rec. A.2.1	Preventive treatment with folic acid
Rec. A.2.1	IFA supplementation
Rec. A.2.1	Folic acid and iron supplementation in pregnancy
Rec. B.1.5	Pregnant women assessed for tobacco use and second-hand smoke exposure (%)
Rec. B.1.5	Proportion of pregnant women whose smoking status was checked at the first antenatal visit
Rec. B.1.5	Cigarette smoking screened for in pregnancy
Rec. B.1.7	Number of pregnant women tested for HIV
Rec. B.2.1	Antenatal care: fetal movement enquiry (%)
Rec. C.5	Percentage of newborns protected at birth from tetanus (takes into account mother's doses prior to pregnancy)
Rec. C.5	Mothers who received at least two tetanus toxoid vaccinations before the birth of their youngest child (%)
Rec. C.6	Number of third trimester ANC visits receiving IPT2 (or more) per month
Good clinical practice	Receipt of basic ANC services
Good clinical practice	Receiving ANC counselling about birth preparedness