

**Memorandum**

Date March 29, 1983

From Leo Morris, Ph.D., M.P.H., Chief, Program Evaluation Branch, Division of Reproductive Health (DRH), Center for Health Promotion and Education (CHPE)

Subject Foreign Trip Report (AID/RSSA): Brazil, March 13-16, 1983: Status of Maternal-Child Health/Family Planning Surveys

To William H. Foege, M.D.
Director, Centers for Disease Control
Through: Dennis D. Tolsma
Acting Director, CHPE DOT

SUMMARY

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SUMMARY

Leo Morris, Chief of the Program Evaluation Branch, Division of Reproductive Health, traveled to Brazil during the period, March 13-16, 1983, enroute to participating in the Anglophone Africa Contraceptive Prevalence Survey Workshop in Zimbabwe. During this 3-day period in Brazil, data processing activities related to the 1982 Maternal-Child Health/Family Planning (MCH/FP) surveys conducted in Amazonas and Piauí States were reviewed, planning materials for an April workshop on the 1981 Southern Region MCH/FP survey were prepared, and the status of reports from the 1980 Northeast Brazil MCH/FP Survey were reviewed at BEMFAM, the IPPF affiliate. Discussions were also held with officials at the Center for Studies on Integrated Assistance to Women and Children (CPAIMEC) on plans for adding sterilization surveillance and logistics system software to their microcomputer.

Preliminary data for the Amazonas State Survey (urban areas only) show a relatively high contraceptive use rate (53 percent of currently married women aged 15-44), with surgical contraception the most prevalent method. In fact, the use of surgical contraception (33 percent) was twice as high as the use of oral contraceptives (16 percent). This is perhaps not surprising in that there is no organized family planning program in the State to provide nonpermanent methods to women wanting to space children.

The final English language report for the 1981 Southern Region MCH/FP Survey was delivered to BEMFAM and a summary report prepared during this TDY. This summary report was translated and will be used for the Southern Region Workshop scheduled for late April in Curitiba, Parana.

I. DATES, PLACES, AND PURPOSE OF TRAVEL

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, March 13-16, 1983, to (1) meet with officials at the Sociedade Civil Bem-Estar Familiar no Brasil (BEMFAM) to (a) review of the data processing activities related to the 1982 Maternal-Child Health/Family Planning (MCH/FP) surveys conducted in Amazonas and Piauí States, (b) plan material for an April workshop on the 1981 Southern Region MCH/FP survey, and (c) review the status of reports from the 1980 Northeast Brazil MCH/FP survey; and (2) discuss with officials at the Centro de Pesquisas de Assistencia Integrada a Mulher e a Criança (CPAIME) plans for adding sterilization surveillance and logistics system software to their microcomputer.

II. PRINCIPAL CONTACTS

A. U.S. Embassy/Brazilia

1. Sam Taylor, Social Development Attache (by telephone)

B. Sociedade Civil Bem-Estar Familiar no Brasil (BEMFAM)

1. Walter Rodrigues, M.D., Executive Director
2. Marcio Thome, Chief, Department of Evaluation
3. Eliane Reis, Department of Evaluation
4. Carlos Alberto Botelho, Programmer, Department of Evaluation
5. Marcio Schiavo, Chief, Department of Communication

C. Centro de Pesquisas de Assistencia Integrada a Mulher e a Criança (CPAIME)

1. Helio Aguinaga, M.D., Director
2. Karen Johnson Lassner, Coordinator, Information, Education, and Research

III. BEMFAM

A. 1982 Amazonas and Piauí Statewide Surveys

1. Status

Field work for these surveys were completed in October 1982 as scheduled (See Morris' Foreign Trip Report on Brazil dated August 27, 1982). However, data processing activities have had some delays. The Amazonas survey, being processed by BEMFAM, was scheduled to be edited by February 1983, but the editing phase is still in progress, with a completion date rescheduled for mid-May, including creation of additional recode variables and weighting factors.

The Piauí survey was to be coded by December 1982 and delivered to CDC in January 1983 for keypunching and editing. This delivery will now take place during the last week of March. Revised data processing schedules for both States are shown below:

<u>Task</u>	<u>Amazonas</u>	<u>Piauí</u>
Keypunching/editing	February-May	April-May
Data processing of tables	May-June	June
Preliminary results	June	June
Data analysis	June-July	June-July
Survey report	August	August

The previous schedule had the survey reports being issued in June. Thus, in total, there will be a 2-month delay compared with the original schedule. Howard Goldberg, Ph.D., CDC/DRH demographer, is scheduled to visit BEMFAM during the first half of June to assist in the preparation of the report for the Amazonas survey, concentrating on the analysis of fertility and breast-feeding data.

2. Preliminary Data--Amazonas State

I determined that the Amazonas tape was already "95 percent clean" for the variable, "current use of contraception," and a preliminary tabulation was processed for married women 15-44 years of age. Results shown below show relatively high contraceptive use for urban Amazonas, with surgical contraception the most prevalent method. In fact, the use of surgical contraception (33.0 percent) was twice the use of oral contraceptives (16.0 percent). This is perhaps not surprising in that there is no organized family planning program in the State to provide nonpermanent methods to women wanting to space children.

Percentage of Married Women 15-44 Years of Age
Currently Using Contraception
Urban Amazonas State, Brazil, 1982

<u>Method</u>	<u>Preliminary Data</u>		
	<u>Total</u> <u>Urban</u>	<u>Manaus</u>	<u>Urban</u> <u>Interior</u>
Surgical contraception	33.0	35.8	22.0
Oral contraceptives	16.0	17.2	11.4
Rhythm	2.2	2.2	2.0
Other methods	1.9	2.0	1.4
Total*	53.2	57.3	36.9

*Subtotals may not add to total due to rounding.

The Greater Recife area in Pernambuco State reported 29 percent of married women with sterilization--the highest figure previously recorded in Brazil in an urban area. The comparable figure was 24 percent and 19 percent for urban areas in Rio Grande do Norte and Paraiba, respectively. Elsewhere in Latin America, only urban areas in Panama have reported a level of sterilization approaching 30 percent.

B. 1981 Southern Region Survey

1. Report

The final English language report was delivered to BEMFAM, and a summary report was written during this TDY. This summary report includes 16 pages of text with nine tables, two graphs, two pie charts, and nine histograms. This compares with 44 pages and 64 tables in the full report. I designed the graphs and histograms and within 3 days, the summary report was translated into Portuguese,

and the Art Department was making the graphs and histograms. BEMFAM plans to print this summary report in time to be used for the Southern Region Workshop scheduled for late April in Curitiba.

2. Workshop

A 2-day workshop on the Southern Region Survey has been tentatively scheduled to take place in Curitiba on April 28-29, 1983. The summary report, as well as the ABEP paper, will be issued to all workshop participants.

C. 1980 Northeast Brazil Survey

1. Status of Survey Reports

Seminars and workshops, utilizing data from the 1980 Northeast Brazil MCH/FP Survey, have been held in Sao Paulo, Recife, Natal, and Teresina as well as the Annual Meeting of Brazilian Medical School Directors. A Bahia seminar has been scheduled for late April 1983. The status of each final Portuguese language report is as follows:

<u>State</u>	<u>Status</u>
Rio Grande do Norte	Published--1982
Pernambuco	Published--February 1983
Paraiba	Published--March 1983
Bahia	At print shop--scheduled for publication in April 1983 for release at Bahia seminar.

2. Working Papers

A series of working papers (WP) on special topics have been developed with the combined Northeast tape. Shortened and/or revised versions of some of the WP's have been submitted for publication. The status of each working paper is as follows:

<u>No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Lead Person</u>	<u>Status</u>
1.	Family Planning Communications in Northeast Brazil	J. Bertrand	Final draft--May 1982 (BEMFAM is to add a program section)
2.	Measurement of the Duration of Breast-feeding and Post-partum Amenorrhea	J. Anderson	WP--September 1982; submitted to Studies in Family Planning--Feb. '83
3.	Breast-feeding and Infant Mortality in Northeast Brazil	H. Goldberg	WP--July 1982; submitted to Population Studies--March 1983
4.	Multivariate Analysis of Current Status Breast-feeding Data--Bahia State	J. Anderson	WP--September 1982
5.	Contraceptive Practice and Community-Based Distribution Program Impact in Northeast Brazil	B. Janowitz L. Morris	WP--November 1981; presented at APHA in Nov. 1981; submitted to Studies in Family Planning--March 1983
6.	Use of Maternal-Child Health Services and Current Use of Contraception in Northeast Brazil	L. Morris B. Janowitz	WP--August 1982; presented at APHA in Nov. 1982; to be submitted to Bull. WHO--May 1983
7.	Sterilization Prevalence in Northeast Brazil	B. Janowitz	Final Draft--March 1983
8.	Prevalence of Cesarean Sections in Northeast Brazil	B. Janowitz	In progress.
9.	Impact of Contraceptive Prevalence on Fertility in Northeast Brazil	H. Goldberg	In progress.

IV. CENTRO DE PESQUISAS DE ASSISTENCIA INTEGRADA A MULHER E A CRIANÇA (CPAIME)

Discussions were held at CPAIME on future DRH/CDC technical assistance. CPAIME, with assistance from CDC (See Oberle CDC Trip Report, Brazil, dated February 18, 1982), has developed a manual voluntary surgical contraception (VSC) surveillance system that currently incorporates services provided in more than 100 institutions throughout Brazil. In early 1983, CPAIME will acquire a microcomputer with financial and technical support from the Pathfinder Fund and Family Health International. Among the planned uses for the microcomputer is the transfer of the current manual VSC surveillance system to a computerized system. The majority of the planning and development of the computerized system has been completed with assistance from CDC. It is anticipated that in the second quarter of 1983 a CDC consultant will visit CPAIME to finalize operationalization of the system.

However, prior to implementation of a national computerized VSC surveillance system, the system must be tested. During the first year of this project, the 11 institutions included in the consolidated service program and CPAIMC will participate in this test. Upon termination of the project's first-year activities, CPAIMC anticipates that the system will have been sufficiently tested and ready for expansion to the 135 institutions in Brazil with existing or planned VSC programs.

The microcomputer will also handle other software in addition to the VSC surveillance system, such as logistics and financial management. During the third or fourth quarter of this year, CDC will assist CPAIMC in the installation of software to track logistics inventory and distribution. The logistics software is now being developed for a microcomputer in Thailand and, following testing in that country, will be adapted to CPAIMC's program.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Leo Morris", with a stylized flourish above the name.

Leo Morris, Ph.D., M.P.H.