Interprofessional Approach to the development of Community Managed Intervention Program (CMIP) app to improve maternal outcomes in pregnant women with PIH

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Introduction

Hypertension Pregnancy-Induced (PIH) is a significant cause of maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality worldwide. Effective management of PIH requires timely interventions and a collaborative healthcare approach. Developing a Community Managed Intervention Program (CMIP) app to improve maternal outcomes in pregnant women with significantly benefit PIH from can an interprofessional approach. This approach involves collaboration among various healthcare professionals to enhance the quality of care and patient outcomes. Practice-based IPC interventions have shown potential in improving healthcare processes and outcomes, such as patient satisfaction, efficiency of care, and collaborative behavior among HCP (Reeves et al, 2017).

Objectives

The app is designed to provide continuous monitoring, education, and management of PIH, while empowering community healthcare workers (ASHA) to seamlessly deliver patient care with use of

Results



The app was piloted on ASHA workers and found to be feasible. The study outcomes were insights into the the development of a user-friendly mobile app that enhances patient engagement, encourages participants to adopt healthy lifestyle practices, motivates to monitor their health more closely & allows accessible communication with healthcare professionals. Also prepares ASHA workers to be more knowledgeable about the illness and to acquire skills in recognizing and monitoring the symptoms,

technology.

Methodology

The app is developed through collaboration between software developers, healthcare professionals and public health expert. Built using Nuxt.js for the web portal and React Native for the mobile app. Node.js powers the backend, handling tasks such as data processing, user authentication and communication with the MongoDB database which efficiently stores diverse datasets pertinent to PIH research.

Key Features: The mApp assists ASHA workers to track the health status of pregnant women and also helps in timely management of PIH. Features such as ANC visit details, BP tracker, investigation details and one to one chat with pregnant women, reminders helps in better management of PIH at community level. In addition the app provides personalized health education for pregnant women, medication adherence reminders, and a dashboard for healthcare providers to track patient progress.

Conclusion

The study will make it possible for ASHAs to establish a robust programme that is grounded in the community. The mHealth app will be implemented nationwide, particularly in rural areas.

Challenges

The study will be limited to the selected geographical area only. Technical problems may hinder the overall utilization of mHealth apps. It also depends on the digital health literacy of the patients selected for the study.

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