

Translationsprojekt am Anfang des Lebens in Ghana

FSC Symposium
14. November 2025



Christina Schuler
PhD Cand. MScN, MAS International Health, RN

Ghana



Weg hin zu Family Systems Care

- Beratung in der Schwangerschaft und nach Austritt



Mothers' experiences with neonatal care for low birth weight infants at home; A qualitative study in the Hohoe Municipality, Ghana

Christina Schuler^{a,d,*}, George Edward Ntow^b, Faith Agbozo^{a,c}

^a Department of Family and Community Health, School of Public Health, University of Health and Allied Sciences, Ho, Ghana
^b Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Public Health, University of Health and Allied Sciences, Ho, Ghana
^c Institute of Public Health, Medical Faculty, University of Heidelberg, Germany
^d Ghana Health and Education Initiative, Segeti Belwa, Ghana

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received 4 January 2018
Revised 31 December 2018
Accepted 31 December 2018
Available online xxx

Keywords:
Low birth weight
Neonatal care
Beliefs
Counseling
Ghana

ABSTRACT

Purpose: To explore knowledge and beliefs of mothers on low birth weight (LBW), examine care provision at home and societal perceptions of LBW infants.
Design and methods: This qualitative study was conducted using hermeneutic phenomenological approach. Data of mothers who delivered LBW infants within 2 years preceding the study were purposively extracted from the medical records of the Hohoe Municipality Hospital in Ghana. Twenty semi-structured interviews and three focus group discussions were conducted. A thematic analysis approach was performed using Atlas.ti.
Results: Mothers identified and described LBW babies based on frailty, size and activity levels. LBW recognition was easier for multiparous mothers by comparing with previous deliveries. LBW was linked to poor maternal diet, diseases during pregnancy and heavy workload. Although most mothers perceived their LBW babies as healthy irrespective of the size a few home-care practices differed. Smaller LBW infants were less likely to be socially accepted. In the first few weeks after birth the care of LBW infants is the core responsibility of grandmothers. Dominant mothers and those whose infants were smaller (<7 kg) requested for more information.

- Koordinierte Versorgung
- Kontext adaptierte Familien-systemische Versorgung

Schuler et al. *BMC Pediatrics* (2023) 23:501
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12887-023-04330-5>

BMC Pediatrics

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Health-system drivers influencing the continuum of care linkages for low-birth-weight infants at the different care levels in Ghana

Received: 3 August 2022 | Revised: 16 December 2022 | Accepted: 10 January 2023
DOI: 10.1111/jan.15566

ORIGINAL RESEARCH:
EMPIRICAL RESEARCH - QUALITATIVE

JAN WILEY

Experiences of families and health professionals along the care continuum for low-birth weight neonates: A constructivist grounded theory study

Christina Schuler¹ | Veronika Waldböth¹ | George Edward Ntow² | Faith Agbozo³

¹School of Health Sciences, Institute of Nursing, ZHAW Zurich University of Applied Sciences, Winterthur, Switzerland
²Dodowa Health Research Centre, Dodowa, Ghana
³Department of Family and Community Health, University of Health and Allied Sciences, School of Public Health, Ho,

Abstract

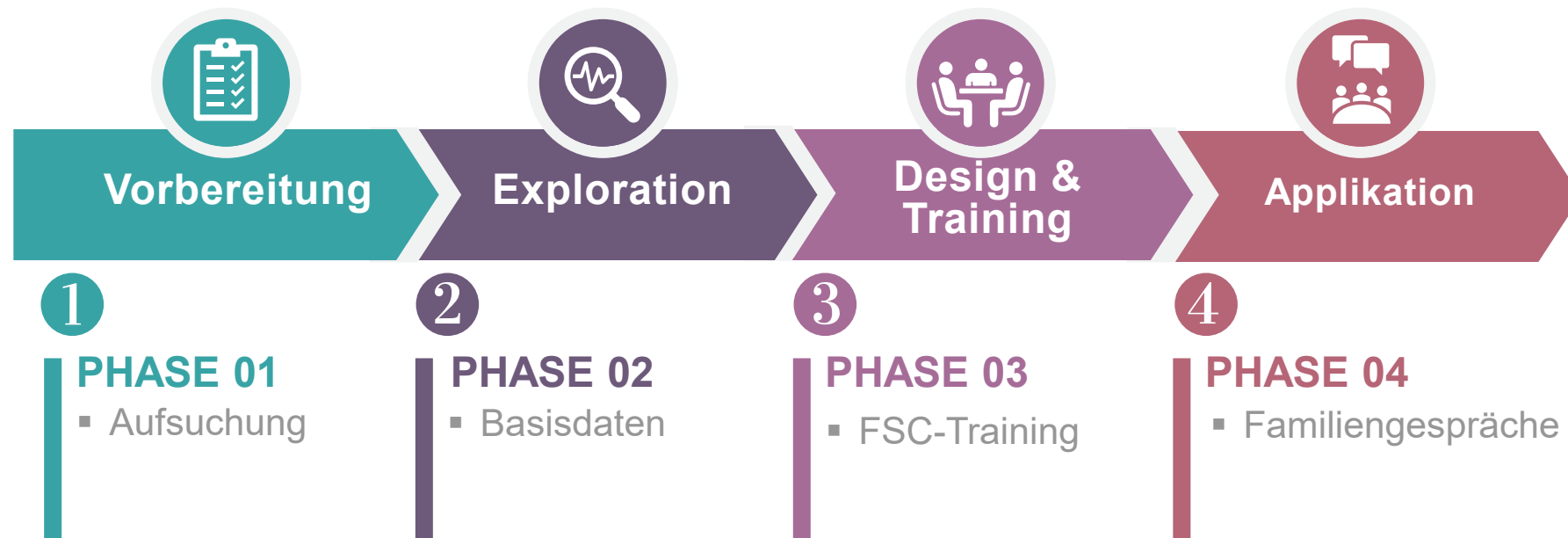
Aims: To explore the experiences of health professionals and families concerning supporting low-birth weight (LBW) infants along the continuum of care (CoC) in Ghana with the goal to unveil new strategies to improve the quality of neonatal care.
Design: A constructivist grounded theory.

and Veronika Waldböth¹

long-term consequences including neonatal (CoC) for newborns at the health facility, minimizing adverse events associated with LBW. the CoC process in Ghana as literature is scarce rding the CoC. Therefore, this study elicited ikages in the CoC could be strengthened to opti-

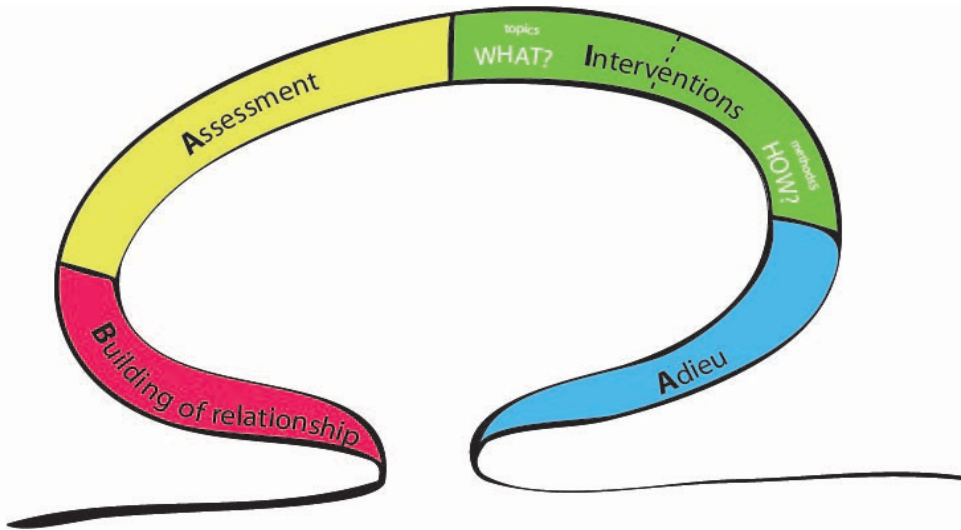
Data was collected between September 2020 mly members of LBW infants born in a second- scare managers. Audio recordings were tran- it comparative techniques, theoretical memos, ranscribed

Projektumsetzung

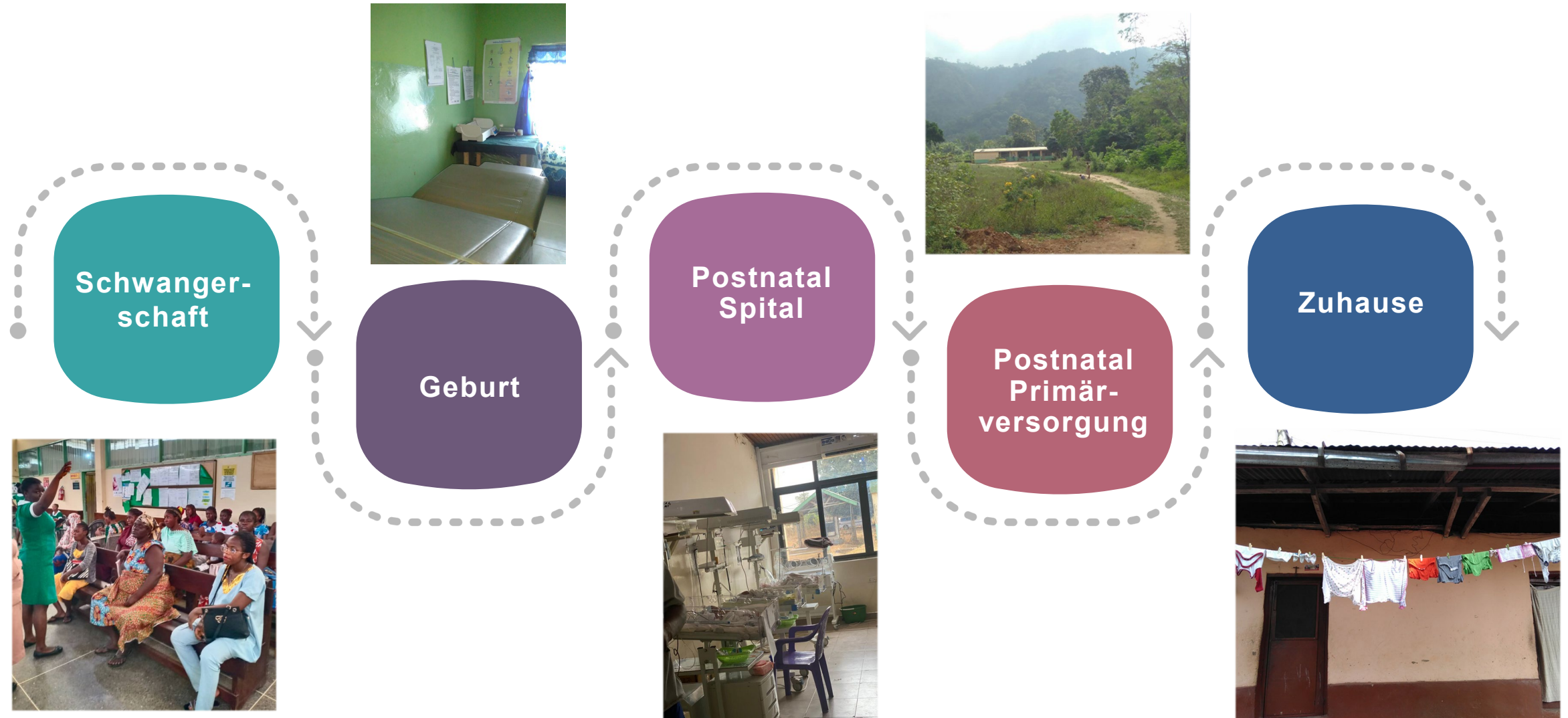


Training

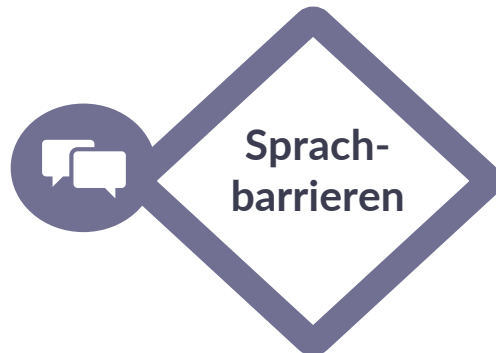
- System-Theorie
- BAIA-Konzept
- Familiengespräche
- Kommunikationstraining
- Workshop: Care Continuum und FSC



Gespräche am Lebensanfang



FSC im Ghanaischen Kontext



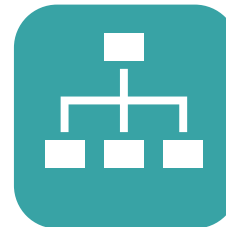
Erste Resultate der Gespräche

- Familien fühlten sich **ernst genommen** und **respektiert**.
- Weniger wortgewandte Familien zögerten, **Gefühle und Wünsche** zu äussern.
- Gemeinsam getragene Entscheidungen gaben Familien **Sicherheit**.
- Gespräche führten zu mehr **familiärer Unterstützung**.
- **Selbstvertrauen bei Fachpersonen** wuchs, als sich die Familien öffneten.



“It was loving and full of support.”

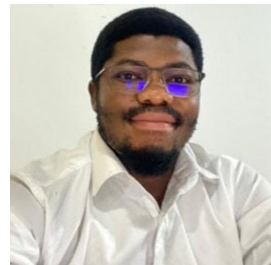
[Eltern eines frühgeborenen Kindes]



“It is because of BAIA that we went into detail to know what is really happening on the ground. BAIA has come to stay.”

[Pflegefachmann, Primärversorgung]

Projekt-Team



Danke - Akpe

