



FINNISH MATERNITY AND CHILD HEALTH CLINICS





Meeting societal challenges with innovative practices

Finland has long embraced social innovations as a way to improve the life of its citizens.

Perhaps the best-known examples are the innovative ways Finland has worked to improve **mothers' and children's** health.



History of neuvola

Maternity and child health clinics, *neuvola*, were introduced in the 1920s.

The clinics were created to improve a nation's health by focusing on its children.







The clinics aim to provide **comprehensive support to the whole family** in order to give every child, regardless of their background, a healthy start in life by providing healthcare and practical advice.





Maternity package

The maternity package – or "baby box" – is another
Finnish social innovation. It provides mothers with items to make it easier to look after their baby, but it also seeks to promote health consciousness.







Timeline of maternity and child health clinics

SUOMI FINLAND

1938

The maternity package – or "baby box" – was introduced

1920s

The first maternity and child health clinics were established

1944

The Act on Child Health Clinics was passed requiring every community in Finland to open a child health clinic

1949

A network of municipal maternity and child health clinics covers the whole country



Improving health and equality

Since the 1920s, mothers' and children's health in Finland has improved dramatically.

Infant mortality in Finland is among the lowest in the world, and Finland consistently ranks at or near the top in rankings for the best place to be a mother.





The goals and objectives of maternity and child health clinics



- to promote the health and wellbeing of pregnant mothers and their families
- to reduce health inequalities in society
- to monitor and support healthy pregnancy and the growth and development of children
- to identify any need for special support as early as possible
- to provide support and assistance when needed





How do the clinics work?

Expectant mothers normally meet with a nurse or a doctor 11–15 times during pregnancy.

Attending a maternity clinic is one of the preconditions for eligibility for maternity benefit.





How do the clinics work?

Child health clinics assess the physical, mental and social condition of children under school age (0-7), provide vaccinations and support parents in providing secure, childfocused upbringing. Careful attention to the relationship of the parents also plays an important role in the work of the clinics.







Supporting the whole family

The maternity and child health clinics have also changed with the times.

Instead of focusing purely on children and mothers and their physical health, the clinic network now aims to encourage good parenting with emphasis also on the role of fathers.

The basic idea is to provide comprehensive support to the whole family.











