



Child's Dream Foundation

Improving health and education for sustainable development

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年間報告2022

Good Holdings Corporation

関連プログラム

小児医療基金 (CMF - Children's Medical Fund)

このプログラムは、深刻な先天性欠損症と診断されたミャンマーとラオスの0~12歳の子供たちを対象に救命手術と医療の提供を行います。

活動実施者

Child's Dream Foundation
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Vision

教育と権利を与えられた人々は、責任をもって次世代にとって
公正・公平で健全な社会を形成し維持していくことができる

Mission

私たちは、不平等の影響を受けているメコン地域の子供や若者たちが健康的に成長でき、そして質の高い教育とより良い雇用機会を得ることができるようにするために存在しています。私たちが行うことは全て、彼らが社会の平等で活動的なメンバーとして、権利を与えられ自分で決定できる生活を送れるようにするだけでなく、変化を導く責任あるリーダーになる可能性も生み出します。

Executive Summary

2022年1月1日から12月31日までの報告期間中に、合計148件の新しい症例（146人の患者）がプログラムに受け入れられ、189件の症例が終了し、そのうち82%が正常に治療されました。その結果、2022年には155人の命が救われました。

新型コロナウイルス感染症の流行後、はじめて全サービスを再提供することができました。このことは、このような時期に地域の子供たちの救命治療を展開させることの重要性を示すものです。

CMFが直接取り組む持続可能な開発目標 (SDGs)



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1. 私たちがサポートする理由：乳幼児死亡率と長期障害の削減

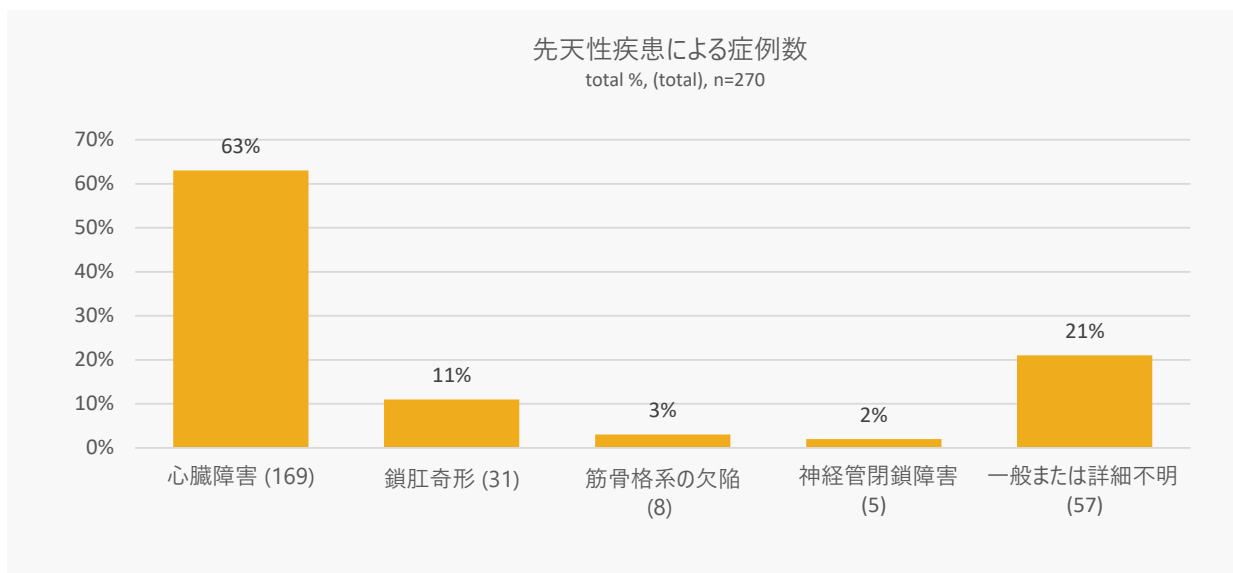
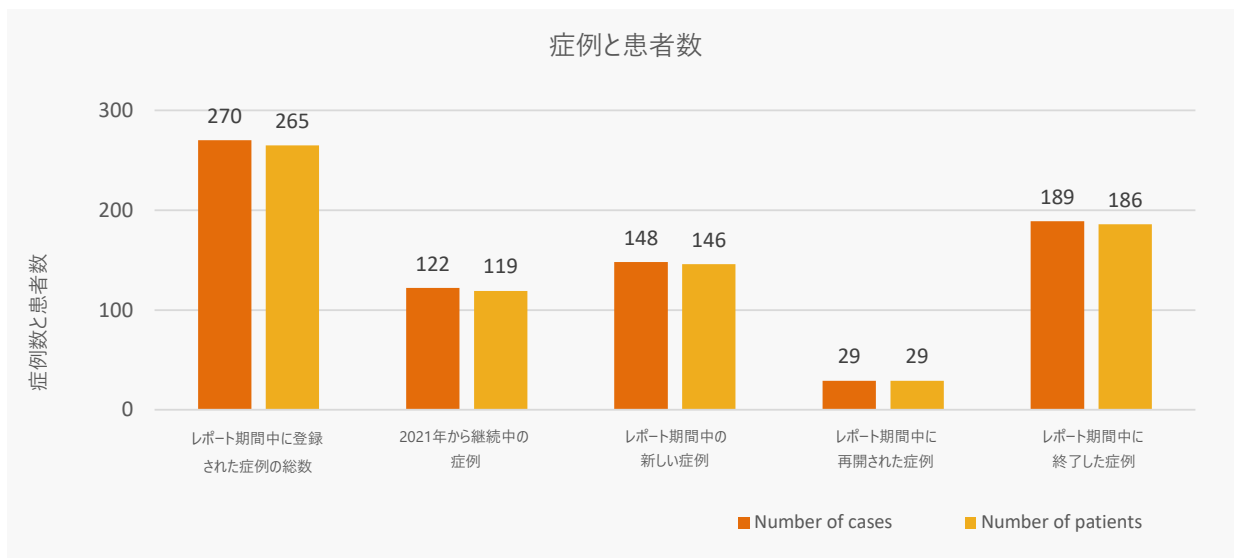
CMFは、2030年の国連持続可能な開発目標(SDGs)、特に目標3：健康的な生活を確保し、すべての年齢層の福祉を促進することを支援するため2006年の設立以来、乳幼児と子供に救命手術と医療提供を行っております。

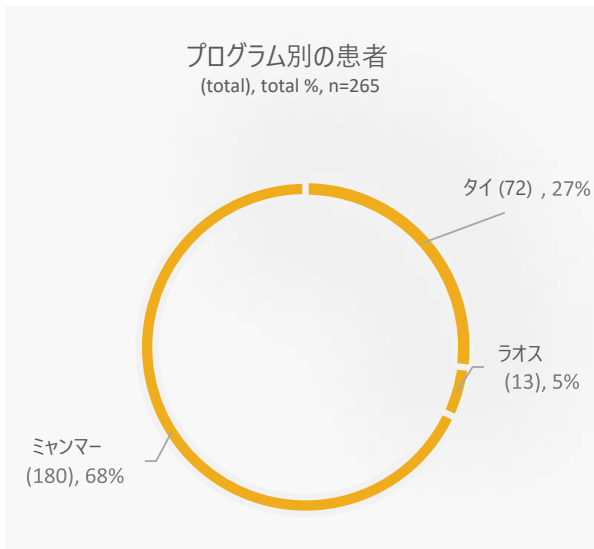
先天性疾患は乳幼児死亡の主な原因の1つであるため、医療サービスの推進では先天性疾患の治療を優先しています。外科的処置は通常費用がかかり複雑であるため、費用のかかる手術は言うまでもなく、家族の誰もが必要な薬を買う余裕がありません。

年間約150人の患者を抱える私たちの対象となる受益者は、心臓障害、鎖肛、神経管欠損症と診断された0～12歳の乳幼児です。経済的支援と質の高い医療支援がなければ、これらの子供たちのほとんどは早期に死亡するか、障害によって不自由になり学校に通うことができず、貧困の悪循環が続いてしまうことになります。

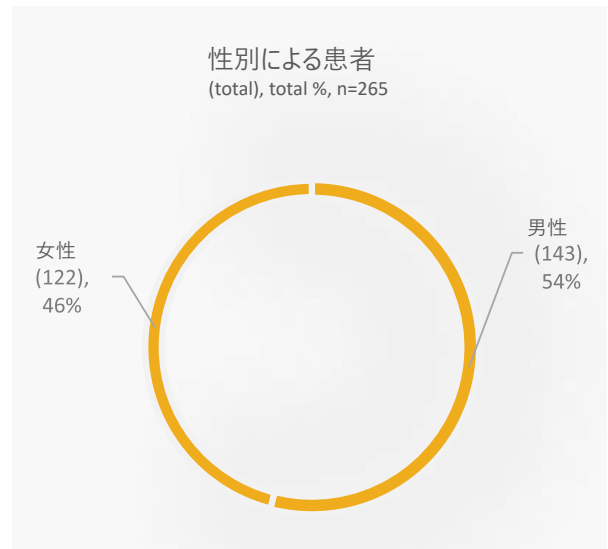
2. 更新情報 - 2022年1月～12月

評価グラフ

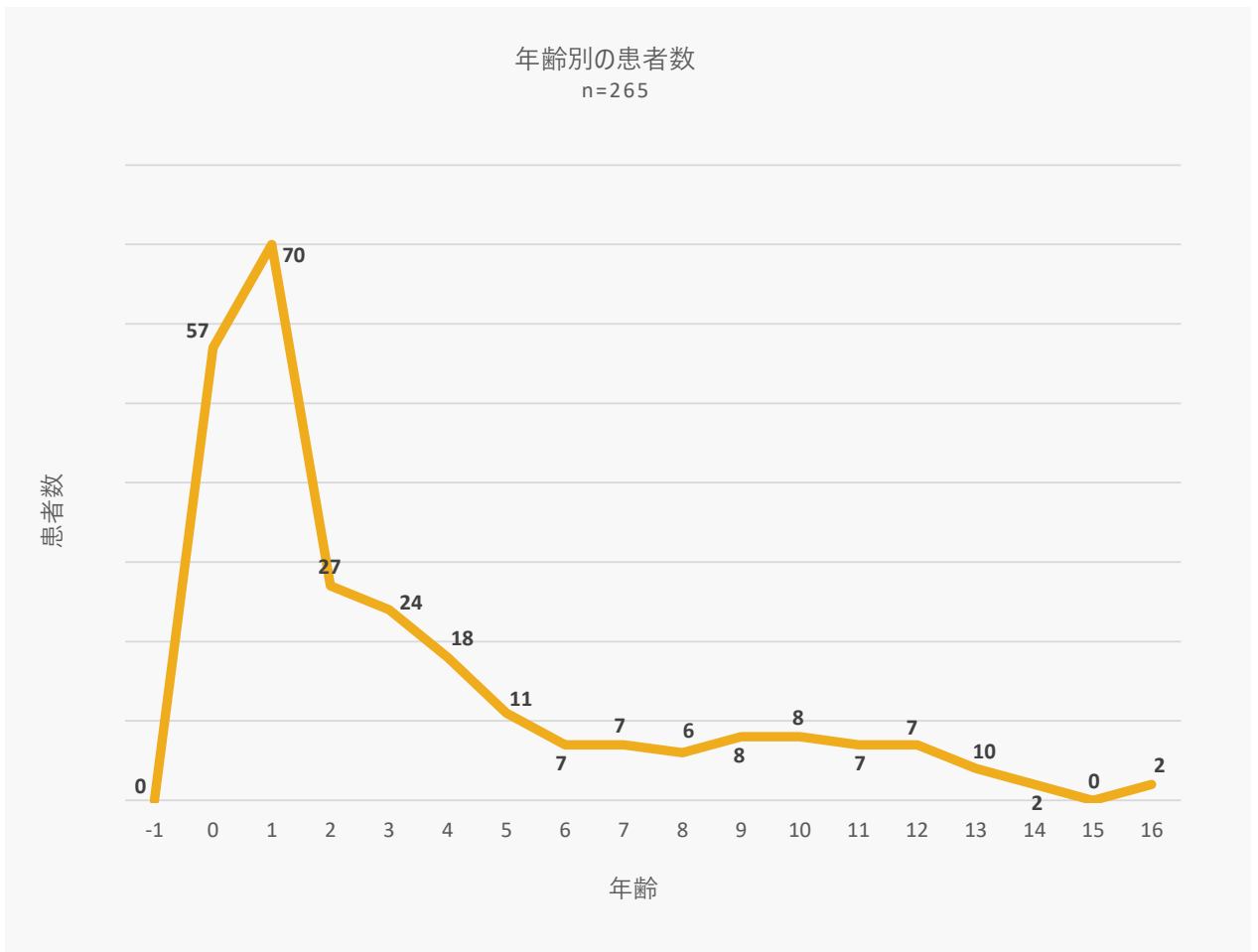




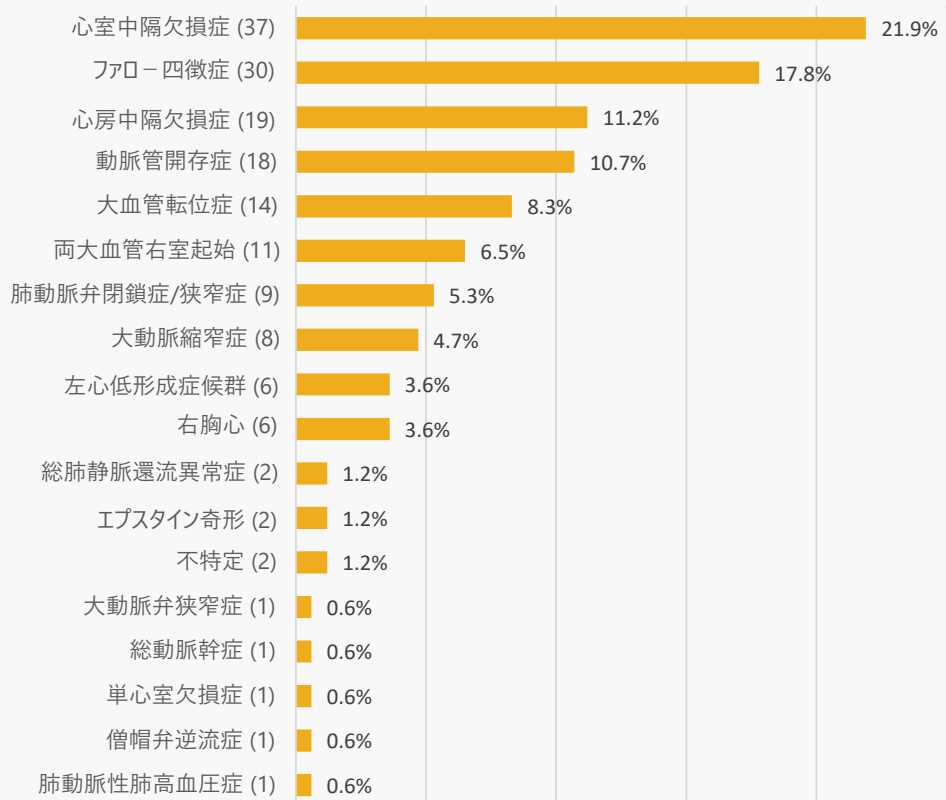
報告期間中の患者の出身国



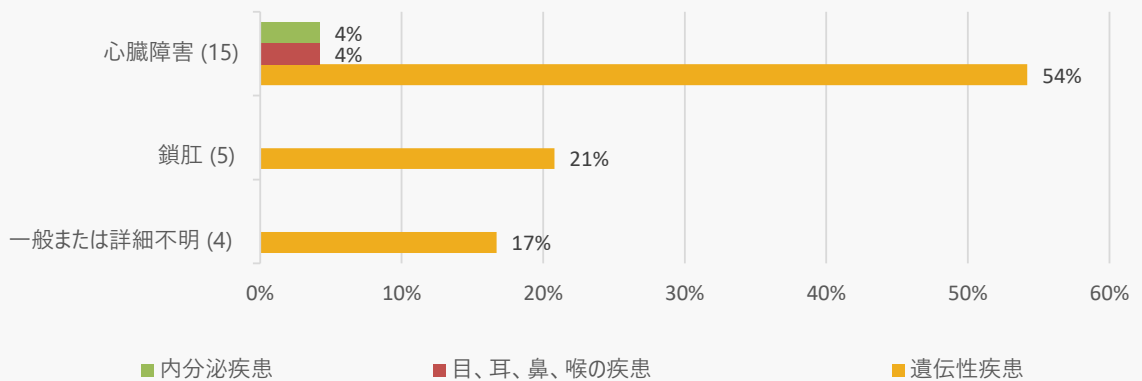
レポート期間中の性別による患者数

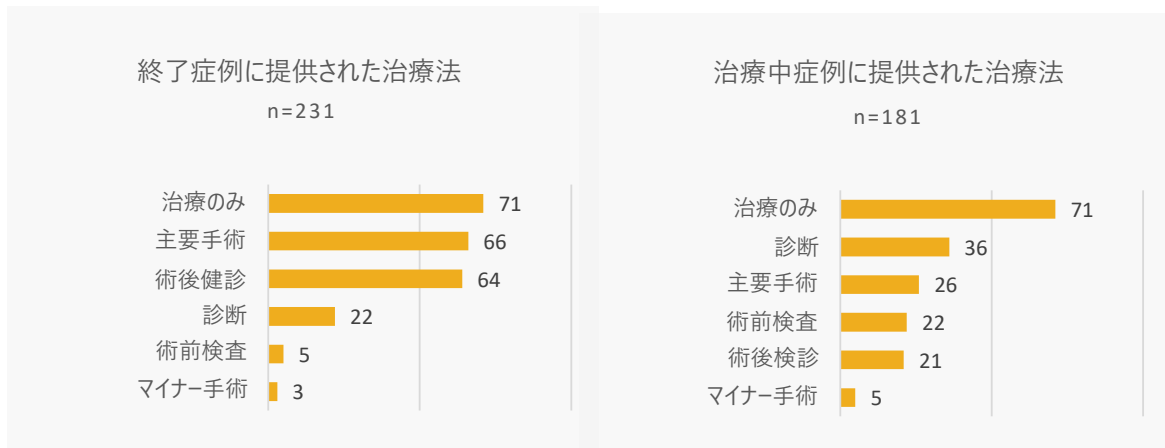


種類別の心臓障害の症例数
(total), total %, n=169



併存症のある症例の数
(total), total %, n=24

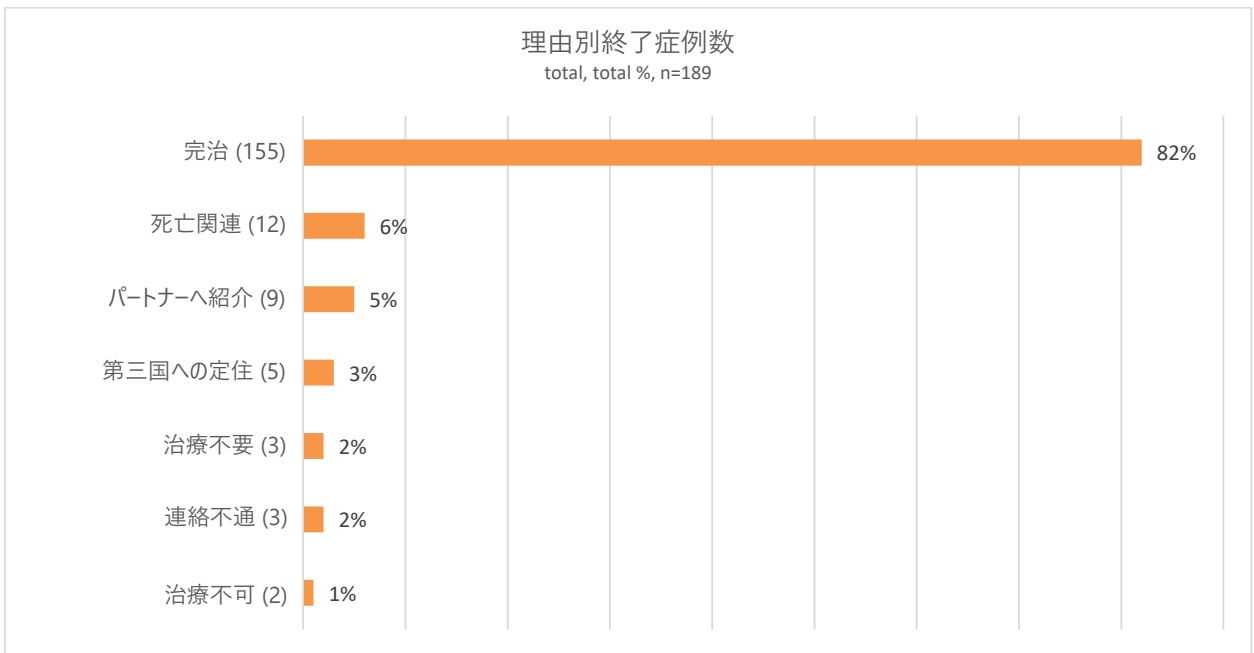
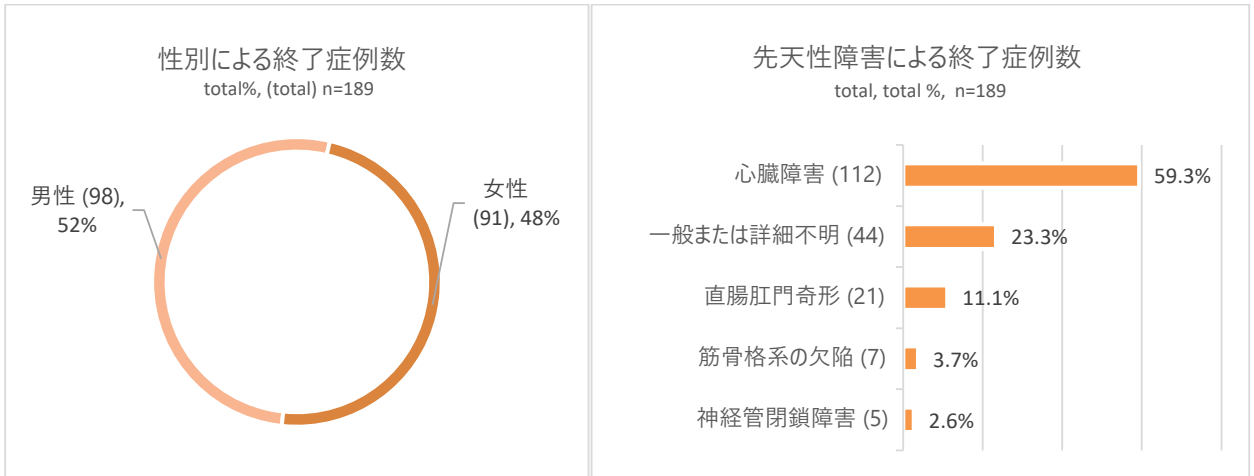


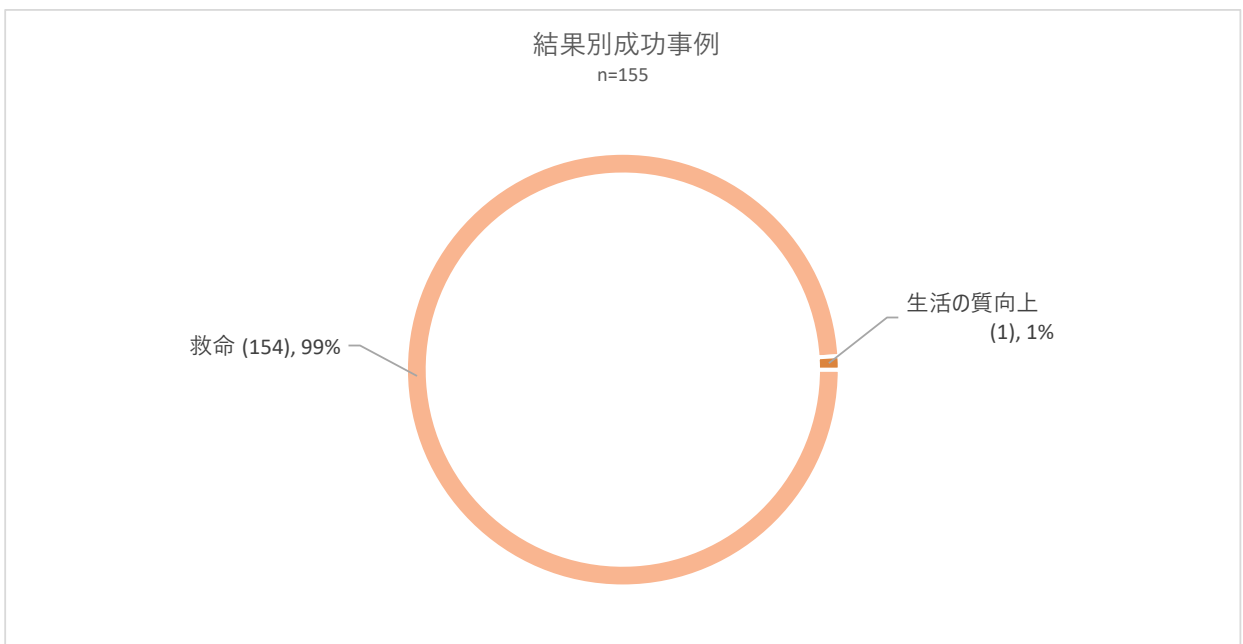
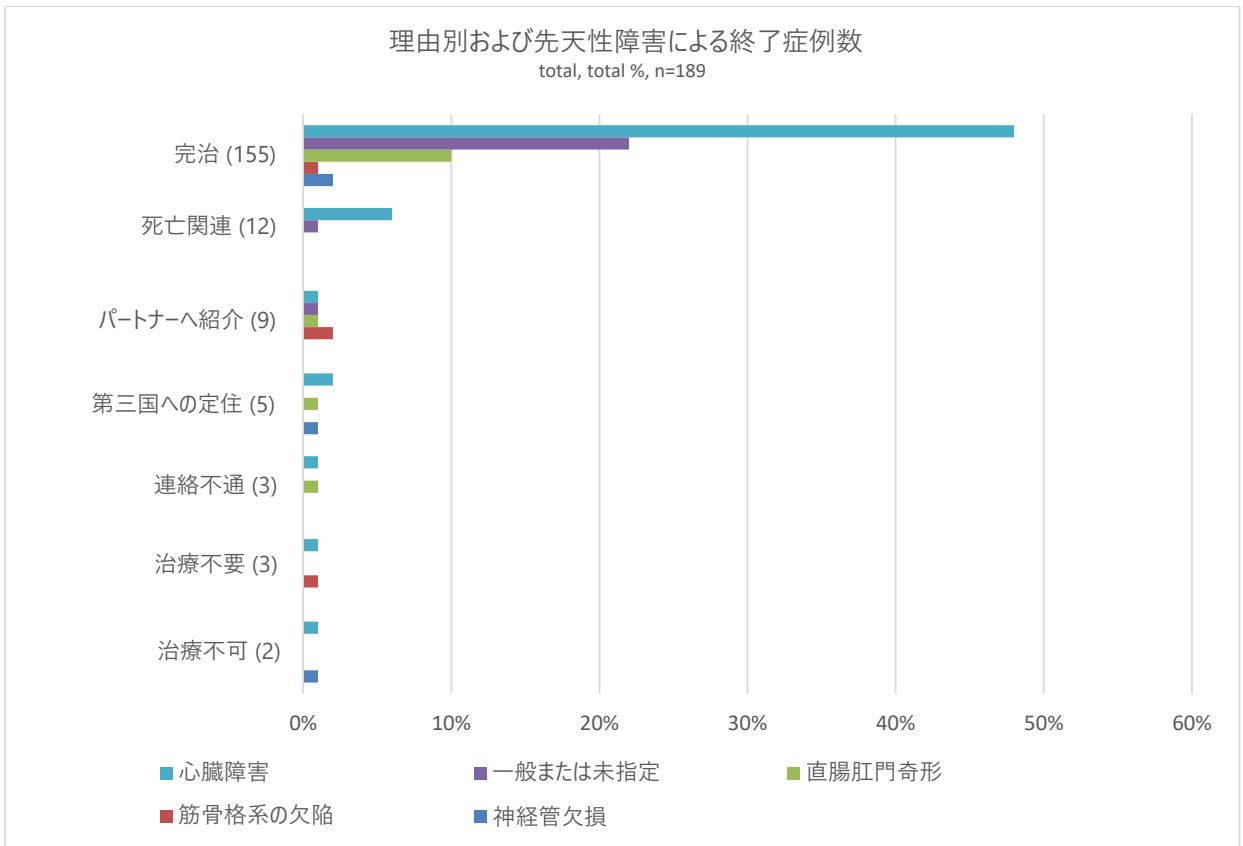


2022年1月から12月における主な活動

- 16か月間にわたり通常サービスが中止された後、2022年上半期にCMFセーフハウスを再開し、再び全サービスを提供できるようになりました。
- 2021年と同様に、本年もタイの子供たちへのプログラムの提供を続けました。介入治療により、非必須医薬品や心臓手術のための特別な医療機器を提供しました。
- ミャンマーでは、呼吸困難や低出生体重の早期新生児のサポートを引き続き行いました。
- 私たちはクーンシリキット国立小児病院 – タイ(バンコク)で最大の小児病院 – と協力し、タイ中部地方からの移民の子供を受け入れました。
- 新型コロナの流行による旅行制限がかかり、治療のためにカンボジアに戻ることができなかった2人のカンボジア人の子供を治療しました。その後、旅行制限は解除されました。
- ビルマ 子供医療基金(BCMF)との協力により、子供たちがミャンマーでの治療を受けられるようサポートしました。彼らは国外だけでなくミャンマー国内での移動さえも困難なため、タイに来ることはできませんでした。
- 私たちのサービスをタイ全土にいる移民の子供たちに届くよう拡大しています。そのためにPCSF(小児心臓手術基金)およびCCFT(心臓疾患小児基金)と協力しています。患者は心臓に欠陥を持って生まれ、まだタイに住んでいる不法滞在の子供たちです。
- CMFはチャイルドドリームの新しい看護師助手育成プログラム(2022年開始)を卒業した2名のインターンを迎え入れました。彼らはセーフハウスと病院の両方で患者の世話をしています。

評価グラフ





3. Financials

2022年において、CMFは7%（39,631米ドル）の管理間接費を含めて合計566,140米ドルを費やしました。総支出の87%は、治療及び手術の費用に充てられ、残りは患者の食費、患者および介護者の宿泊、交通費、その他の関連費用に費やされました。

4. Case Highlights

添付されているレポートはタイのスタッフによって作成され、患者症例管理システムから直接抽出された患者レポートです。私たちご理解いただけるものと信じ、彼らの英語を訂正せず原文のまま掲載しております。

この場をお借りして、皆様のご支援、ご信頼に心からの感謝を申し上げます。困難に直面しているCMFの患者やその家族にとって、まさに重要な時期となっています。私たちは一緒になることで、さらに多くの子供たちの生活に大きな影響を与えることができるようになります。

国境が再び開かれ、非常に多くの子供たちがプログラムに受け入れられることを待っている状況を鑑みて、2023年の予算を100万米ドルに増やしました。この高い予算を実現することは簡単ではありませんが、私たちは今年も、心から貴方がたの非常に貴重な支援に頼ることができることを願っています。

どうもありがとうございました！

Chiang Mai, 2nd February 2023

Child's Dream Foundation



Marc T. Jenni
Founder & Managing Director Operations



Daniel M. Siegfried
Founder & Managing Director Programmes



Child's Dream Foundation

Improving health and education for sustainable development

Patient No: 9681

CASE SUMMARY REPORT

Patient name: Ngay Meh

Sex: Female

Date of birth: 08 July 2020

Hospital Nr: 4005207

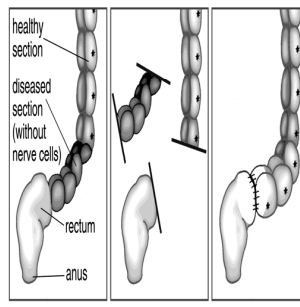
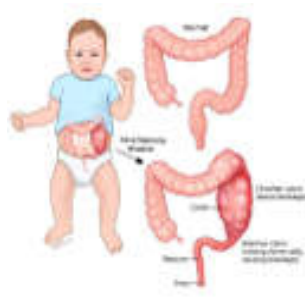
Date of submission: 17 August 2020

Date of closure: 13 September 2022

Final diagnosis: Anorectal malformations - Hirschsprung's disease



Pre-treatment



Post-treatment

Pre-treatment profile

She was born in Bannaisoi refugee camp clinic on 8th July 2020 like a normal baby. She had delayed passing meconium. After birth, her abdomen was getting bigger. Doctors referred her case to Chiang Mai University Hospital. At Chiang Mai Hospital, a barium enema was carried out which shows transitional zone at recto-sigmoid and compatible with Hirschsprung disease. After a confirmed diagnosis, IRC doctor asked Child's Dream to support her treatment cost.

Her parents are originally from Karenni state, Myanmar. They moved to the refugee camp in 2001 due to the war in Myanmar. They live in temporary house which is made of bamboo. The parents have no jobs therefore could not earn money. They get dried food from donors every month. Her father registered to resettle in a third country.

Post-treatment profile

Her father said "On behalf of my daughter and my family, we would like to thank you very much and are grateful to donors, Child's Dream staff, and to the hospital staff in Thailand. They are so kind and took care of my daughter very well. I could not imagine if my daughter received treatment in Myanmar. I don't have money, so she would not have the chance to get treatment. They would have let my daughter die because we don't have money to pay for medicine and medical equipment. I appreciate your support. My daughter now can pass stools as normal like healthy children although we have to be aware of her food and fluid intake. The doctor told me that my daughter needs to be observed for 3-5 more years. After that she will live like a normal child."

Procedures

Date	Treatment information
15 August 2020	Referred by Nakornping hospital for Sx. S/P.TERPT
23 September 2020	f/u & dilate anus twice aday
11 November 2020	f/u, dilate anus 16,17,18 one month per size
10 August 2022	f/u, her condition is fully recovery.

Total cost

Medical cost	USD 2,714.06
Non-medical cost	USD 510.03
Administration cost	USD 396.43
Overhead	USD 253.44
Total cost	USD 3,873.95
Estimated cost	USD 3,428.57

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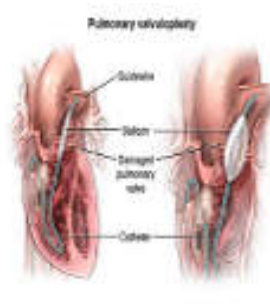
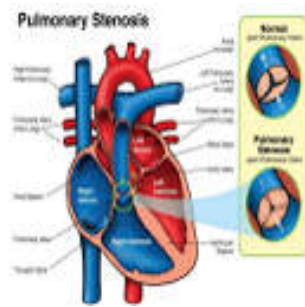
Patient No: 9938

CASE SUMMARY REPORT

Patient name: Kaung Satt Hlain **Sex:** Male **Date of birth:** 05 February 2018
Hospital Nr: 100294745 **Date of submission:** 03 November 2022 **Date of closure:** 15 December 2022
Final diagnosis: Cardiac disorder - Pulmonary atresia/stenosis (PA/PS)



Pre-treatment



Post-treatment

Pre-treatment profile

Kaung Satt was born at home through a normal delivery with the help of a midwife. A month after his birth, he developed a fever and had diarrhoea, so his mother took him in to a private clinic in Tigyaing Town. He received medication, but from that time onwards, Kaung Satt would develop a fever and have diarrhea every week. When Kaung Satt turned one-year-old, his mother would bring him back to the private clinic once a month as he was still had frequent fevers and diarrhoea. His mother also tried to treat him with traditional medicine, but Kaung Satt was still skinnier and smaller than other children in their village his age.

In July 2020, Kaung Satt developed another high fever. Since the private clinic was closed, his mother had to take him to Tigyaing General Hospital. At that hospital, the doctor listened to his heart with a stethoscope and told Kaung Satt's mother that he had a heart murmur. The doctor suggested they go to Mandalay General Hospital to meet with heart doctor to do more tests. Instead of going there right away, Kaung Satt's parents went back home to first to save up some money. A few months later, Kaung Satt's parents had enough money to travel to Mandalay General Hospital. However, once there, they learned that the cardiologist only saw patients once a week at the hospital because the doctor was busy helping to treat COVID-19 patients. Instead of waiting, Kaung Satt's mother decided to take him to the clinic of a cardiologist. At the clinic, Kaung Satt received an echocardiogram (echo) and was diagnosed with a congenital heart condition. The doctor told them that Kaung Satt should be brought to Yankin Children's Hospital in Yangon to receive treatment for his heart condition, but Kaung Satt's family could not afford to take him there. Instead, they went back home and his parents tried to save some money.

One day, Kaung Satt's mother met a former Burma Children Medical Fund (BCMF) patient named Ma Ni Mar Lwin. She told Kaung Satt's mother about how an organisation had helped her receive heart surgery in Yangon and gave her the phone number of Daw Khin San Myint, who is a partner of BCMF. After Kaung Satt called Daw Khin San Myint, she called another partner of BCMF, the abbot of a monastery outside of Yangon. She then relayed to Kaung Satt's parents that the abbot had asked them to meet him at his monastery. Kaung Satt and his parents went to Yangon three times afterwards. During their last visit, the abbot arranged for them to be brought to Kan Thar Yar Hospital, where Kaung Satt received another echo on 2 September 2021. The doctor then diagnosed with him with pulmonary valve stenosis and told Kaung Satt's parents that one of the valves in his heart does not work properly. The doctor told them he would need surgery within a years' time. After they left the hospital, Kaung Satt and his parents went to the abbot's monastery and told the abbot what the doctor had said. The abbot then referred Kaung Satt to BCMF for assistance accessing further treatment.

Currently, Kaung Satt has a fast heart rate and according to his mother, he wheezes in his sleep. He has a poor appetite, and he is

Pre-treatment profile

skinnier and smaller than other children his age. His mother said, “We are worried about both my son’s health and our lives because we have to flee [often] from the military since they burn [our village] or they might arrest us. It is a hard situation, but I will try to take my son to Yangon to have surgery by showing my son’s echo result document at the military checkpoints [to gain us passage] or I will also ask the doctor at Tigyaing General Hospital to write us a referral letter. The previous doctor from Tigyaing who became a Civil Disobedient Movement (CDM) used to do it for us, but I’m not sure if the new doctor who is replacing him will do it. We want to thank all the donors and BCMF for being willing to support the cost of my son’s surgery. I want him to be healthy. At present, we cannot plan our future yet because he also flees with us [when the military come]. Sometimes, he looks very tired, and he has little appetite. We sometimes forget to check if he is getting enough nutrition because we are preoccupied with fleeing [from our village].”

Kaung Satt likes to play with his friends, and he likes to watch cartoon movies. “Once the revolution is over, we will support Kaung Satt and his [three] aunts as much as we can. We will support him in whatever he wants to become,” said Kaung Satt’s mother.

Post-treatment profile

Kaung Satt was admitted at Pun Hlaing Hospital on 30 September 2022, and he underwent a balloon pulmonary valvuloplasty on 2 October 2022. He was then discharged on 4 October 2022 and received a follow-up appointment for 9 October 2022. During the appointment, he received another echo, and the doctor told them that the procedure was successful.

At the hospital, his family did not experience any difficulties. Before surgery, he had a rapid heartbeat and according to his mother, he would wheeze in his sleep. He had a poor appetite, and he was skinnier and smaller than other children his age. Since undergoing the procedure, he has a lot more energy. He no longer experiences tiredness when he plays with his friends. His appetite has also increased, and he can now sleep well.

His mother said, “I have been worried about his health for a long time. I would like to say thank you so much to the organisation that supported his treatment expenses. I would like to ask that the organisation help us in the future if he needs more treatment because we face a lot of difficulties just trying to cover the cost of our daily meals. It is not easy to survive during this conflict [civil war], so I don’t think we will be able to earn more money in the future. Currently, the Burmese army doesn’t come to our village, but we have to keep an eye out for airplanes flying over our village. If we see an airplane, we have to run and hide right away [in case they drop bombs on us].”

Procedures

Date	Treatment information
30 September 2022	Admit for balloon pulmonary valvuloplasty 2/10/22
19 October 2022	Post op check up, his condition was well.

Total cost

Medical cost	USD 2,032.54
Non-medical cost	USD 57.14
Administration cost	USD 42.76
Overhead	USD 149.27
Total cost	USD 2,281.72
Estimated cost	USD 5,142.86

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Patient No: 9884

CASE SUMMARY REPORT

Patient name: Sai Khant Naung

Sex: Male

Date of birth: 11 October 2011

Hospital Nr:

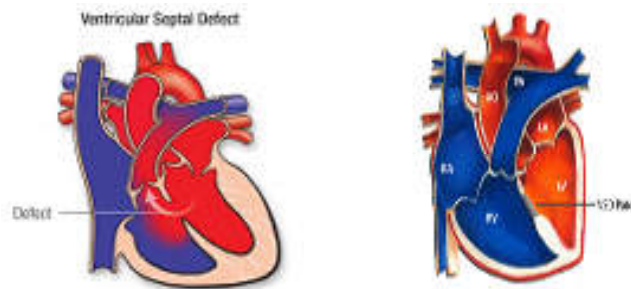
Date of submission: 24 June 2022

Date of closure: 04 October 2022

Final diagnosis: Cardiac disorder - Ventricular septal defect (VSD)



Pre-treatment



Post-treatment

Pre-treatment profile

Sai Khant Naung is an 11-year-old boy who lives with his parents and younger brother in Pan Taw Village, Myanmar. In early 2021, he experienced palpitations and felt very tired when he played with his friends. His father took him to a clinic near their village, where the medic told him that he has a rapid heartbeat. The medic then referred him to another clinic. The doctor provided him with oral medication and told them that he would need to go to Yangon General Hospital for an echocardiogram. Unable to pay for the test, his parents instead went home. His parents kept purchasing more of the same oral medication he had received from the clinic, but his condition never improved. In March 2022, his condition worsened. His heartbeat became more rapid and felt very tired all the time. His parents borrowed money from their neighbor and brought him to Kan Thar Yar Hospital in Yangon, after his uncle recommended they go there. He received various diagnostic tests including an echo, and the doctor diagnosed with ventricular septal defect or hole in his lower chamber heart septum and that he would need to receive surgery costing around 12,000,000 kyat (approx. 1,200USD) at that hospital. When his father told the doctor that they could not afford to pay that amount for the surgery, the doctor gave him oral medication. In April 2022, the doctor from Kan Thar Yar Hospital called his father and gave him the phone number of an abbot in Yangon who might be able to help them. His father then called the abbot and the abbot then referred him to Burma Children Medical Fund (BCMF) for assistance accessing further treatment. Then BCMF referred him to Child's dream to support his surgical cost.

Post-treatment profile

Normally, BCMF arranges for heart patients to travel from Myanmar to Thailand to receive surgery for which Child's Dream provides medical and living costs. However, during the unique situation of the COVID-19 pandemic and the coup in Myanmar, BCMF was able to find a solution for the patients. Finally, he was able to receive heart surgery on 29 May 2022 at Kan Thar Yar Hospital, Yangon, Myanmar.

Since his surgery, he no longer feels tired nor does he have a rapid heartbeat. He can walk longer distances without tiring and he can now sleep well. His father said, "Without many hands' help, we would never be able to afford to treat my son and my son would have passed away. Now, he received surgery quickly with the help of BCMF and Child's Dream in Thailand. I am very happy and thankful to all the donors and all involved for saving my son's life."

Procedures

Date	Treatment information
25 May 2022	At Pan Hiang hospital, Yangon, he recieved succesful surgery on 29/5/22. Post-op conditions was well.
22 June 2022	Post op follow up, his condition is good.

Total cost

Medical cost	USD 4,968.57
Non-medical cost	USD 57.50
Administration cost	USD 80.96
Overhead	USD 357.49
Total cost	USD 5,464.52
Estimated cost	USD 5,714.29

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