



# Data for decision-making in digital health programs: *Safer Deliveries in Zanzibar, Tanzania*

GLOBAL DIGITAL HEALTH FORUM | DECEMBER 4, 2017

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# Main learning objectives from this session

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- The importance of identifying and collecting data on meaningful indicators to demonstrate program success
- How to effectively monitor a digital health program so that areas of success and difficulty can identified and addressed
- When to apply statistical methods to help assess program effectiveness

# D-tree International began the Safer Deliveries program in 2011

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*D-tree International is a digital health organization specializing in developing and implementing digital health systems to improve the quality of healthcare delivery and strengthen health systems.*

## ***Geographic Areas***

Tanzania

Malawi

Sri Lanka

Benin

India

## ***Disease Areas***

Maternal health

Chronic care

Child health

HIV/AIDS

Family planning

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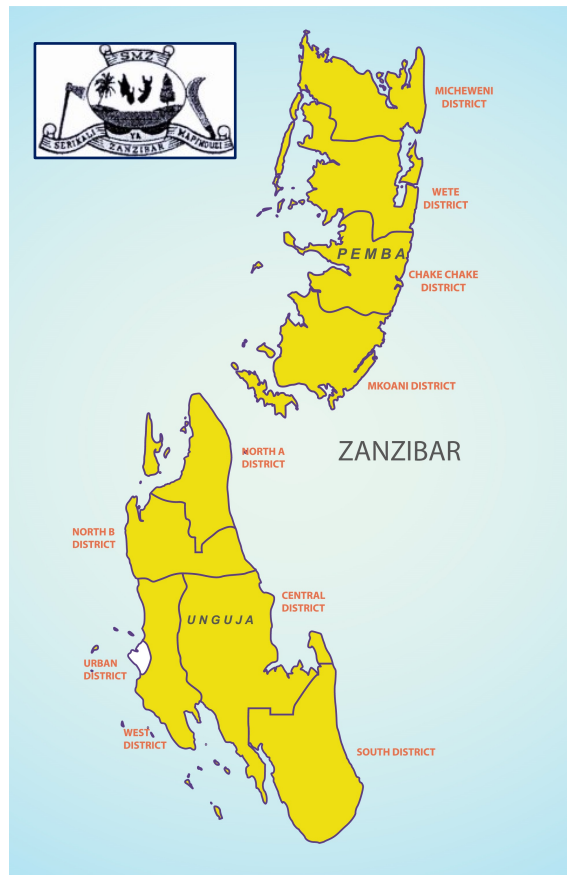
HIV/AIDS

Family planning





# The Safer Deliveries program functions in Zanzibar, Tanzania



## *Maternal health landscape in Zanzibar*

50% of women deliver at home<sup>1</sup>

307 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births<sup>2</sup>

29 neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births<sup>1</sup>

## ***Program Goal***

Reduce high rates of maternal and neonatal mortality in Zanzibar by increasing health facility delivery and pre- and post-natal care visits

<sup>1</sup> Road map to accelerate the reduction of maternal, newborn, and child mortality in Zanzibar (2008-2015)

<sup>2</sup> Mortality and Health, Dar es Salaam: National Bureau of Statistics; 2015.

# Safer Deliveries Program Overview

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***From February 2016 to today,***

- 20.3k women enrolled
- 12k deliveries
- 401 community health volunteers
- 39k home visits

# Monitoring, evaluating, and improving programs in 3 steps

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- 1** Design a mobile application for CHWs and supervisors to improve point of care interactions and generate useful data for the program based on program goals and past research
- 2** Monitor the program through the use of an online dashboard system and engage the Ministry of Health in programmatic decision-making
- 3** Leverage statistical methods to address specific questions about program effectiveness that cannot be answered by the dashboard alone

# Design a mobile application to improve decision-making and generate useful data

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# Design a mobile application to improve decision-making and generate useful data

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Reduce high rates of **maternal and neonatal mortality** in Zanzibar by increasing health facility delivery and pre- and post-natal care visits

### **Maternal and neonatal mortality**

- Cause of death
- Danger signs / referrals
- Incomplete referrals
- Risk factors (obstetric history, disease status, etc.)

# Design a mobile application to improve decision-making and generate useful data

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### **Health facility delivery**

- Location of delivery
- Reason for home delivery
- Past delivery location
- Partner permission
- Transportation to facility
- Monetary savings

# Design a mobile application to improve decision-making and generate useful data

## ***Program Goal***

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### **Pre- and post-natal care visits**

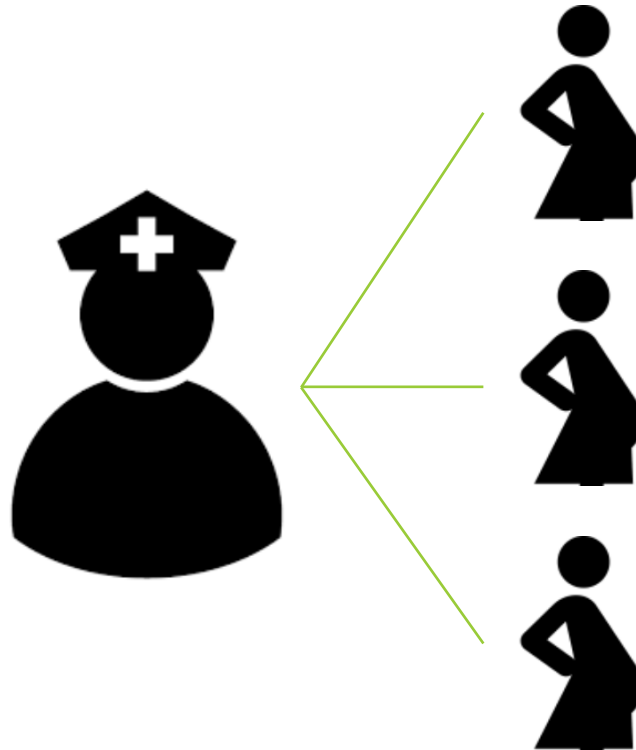
- Number of ANC visits
- Number of postpartum visits
- Services at visits
- Transportation to visits

# Additionally, D-tree collects data on programmatic factors

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## Community Health Volunteers

- Number of clients enrolled
- Number of visits to clients
- Training attendance



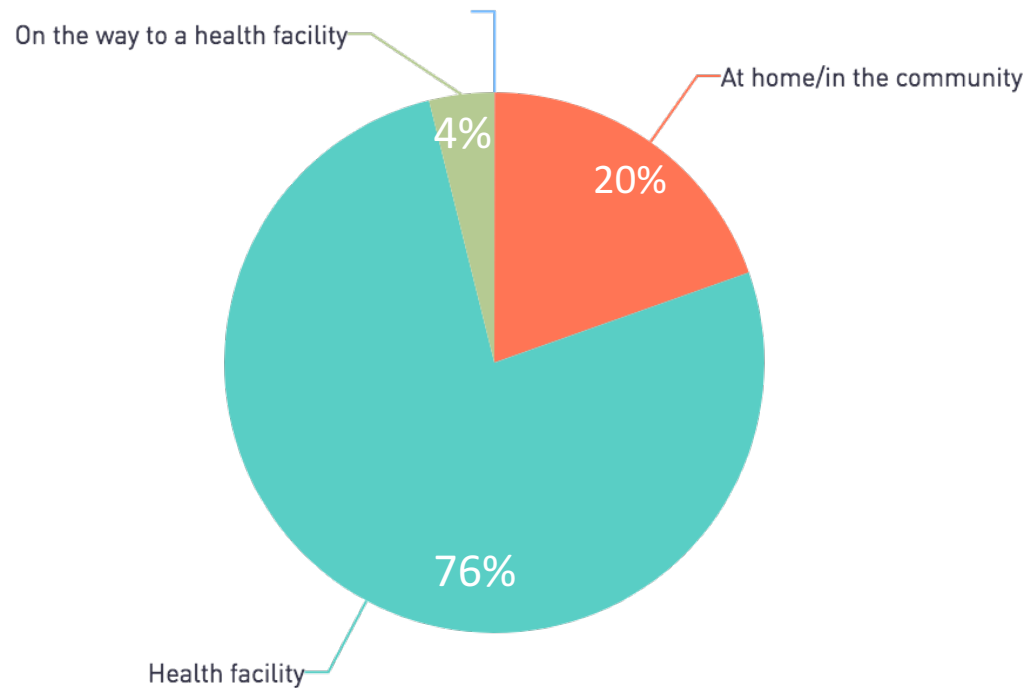
## Client

- Recommended delivery location
- Recommended monetary savings
- Number of CHV visits
- Timing of CHV visits

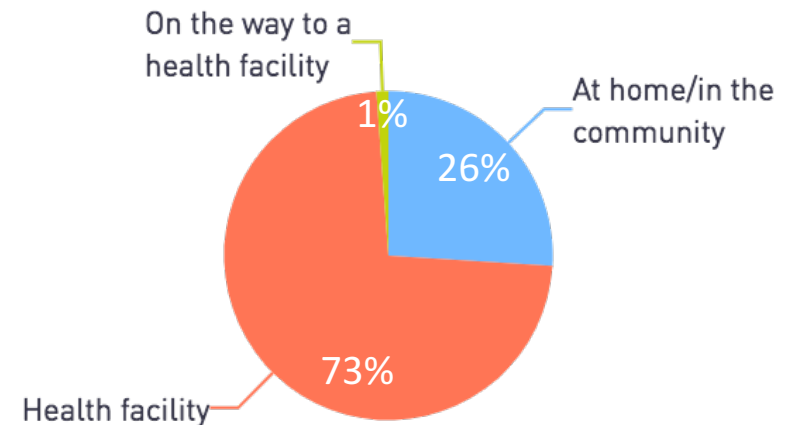


# The program is monitored on a day-to-day basis through an online dashboard system

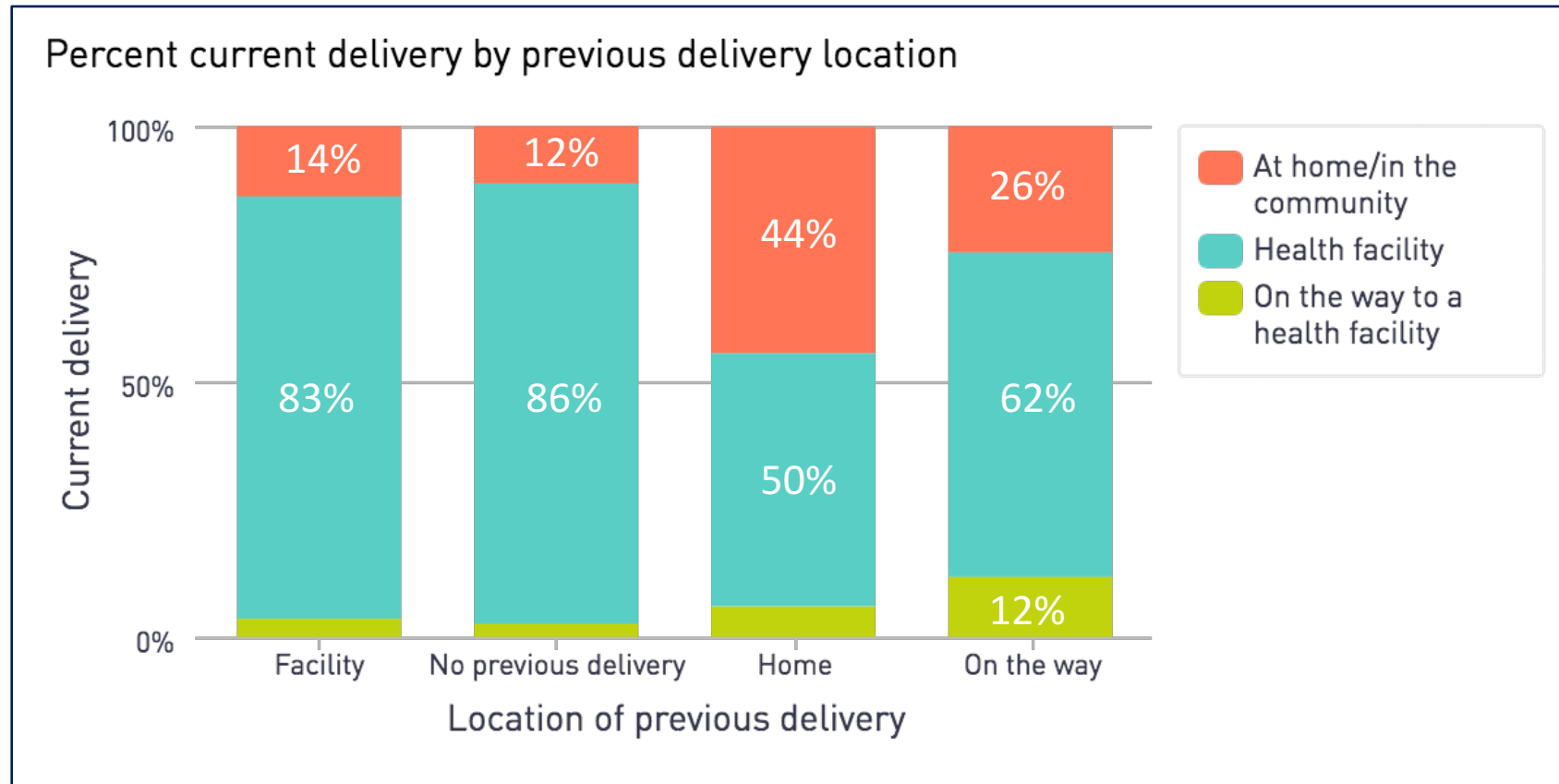
Delivery locations



Location of previous delivery

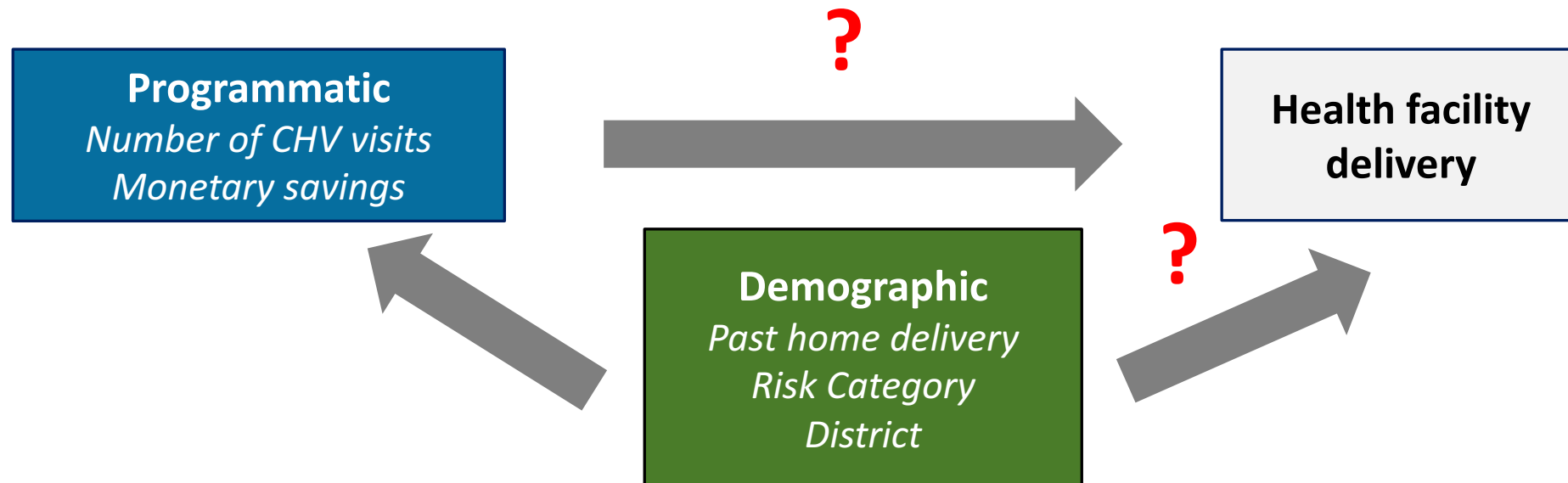


# The dashboard can provide quick high level analyses



# What demographic and programmatic factors are associated with health facility delivery?

- To answer this question we need more advanced tools as the dashboard cannot readily relay this information
- By using statistical methods, we can jointly evaluate the relationship between multiple factors and an outcome



# All demographic and programmatic factors are significantly associated with facility delivery

*Estimated odds ratios comparing facility delivery by programmatic and demographic variables (n=2,754\*)*

	OR	95% CI	p-value
<b>Saved 100% of recommended savings</b>	1.36	(1.09, 1.71)	<b>0.007</b>
<b>Number of CHV visits</b>			
2 (vs. 1)	1.43	(0.95, 2.15)	0.089
3+ (vs. 1)	1.60	(1.03, 2.46)	<b>0.036</b>
<b>Past delivery was home delivery</b>	0.31	(0.24, 0.38)	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
<b>Risk Category</b>			
Medium (vs. Low)	1.88	(1.45, 2.43)	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
High (vs. Low)	1.19	(0.91, 1.54)	0.203
<b>District</b>			
North B (vs. North A)	0.98	(0.63, 1.51)	0.919
Central (vs. North A)	0.98	(0.62, 1.54)	0.916
West (vs. North A)	1.70	(1.05, 2.73)	<b>0.028</b>
South (vs. North A)	3.32	(1.31, 8.40)	<b>0.011</b>

\* This analysis was conducted based on May 31, 2017 data and this analysis is preliminary

# Data for decision-making using the results from this and similar analyses

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- Current programmatic changes
  - Encouraging community health volunteers to visit women at least 3 times during pregnancy
  - CHV visits as close as possible to delivery (estimated dates of delivery, more frequent visits)
  - Focus efforts on women who have previously delivered at home
  - Capturing partner permission for delivery and money savings more accurately
- Future research questions to investigate
  - What reasons, if any, are community health workers not reaching 3 visits?
  - Why are women unable to save the recommended amount by the time of delivery? Can we help change this?
  - What is driving differences between districts?

# Building capacity at D-tree: Statistical training and mentorship program

- The training focuses on implementing statistical analyses in Stata in order to answer research questions relating to the Safer Deliveries project
- Trainees work in pairs on specific research questions to understand factors associated with,
  - Perinatal deaths
  - Home deliveries
  - Incomplete referrals during pregnancy
- To aid in investigation of the research questions, trainees attend one 3-hour training sessions and complete weekly homework related to their chosen questions



# Main takeaways

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- Digital health programs have the ability to collect meaningful data in real-time
- This can help aid in program monitoring and evaluation on a rolling basis via the use of dashboard systems
- Statistical analyses can also be leveraged for deeper level decision making
- Employee training programs can be utilized to allow these analyses to be done in-house

# A big thanks to...

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**UNC Innovation Scholarship**



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