

Electronic health management information systems (eMIS) - A digital health innovation for primary level care in Bangladesh

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Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW) of Bangladesh's Facilities at Different Administrative Level

Division (8)

Medical College

National Institutions

Districts (64)

District Hospital, MCWC

Upazilas (Sub-districts)
Upazila Health Complex (UHC)

Unions (Local Council)
Union Health & Family Welfare Centre

Villages and Wards
Community Clinic (CC)

Total Population: ~165 Million, Rural: 64.3%

E-MIS Coverage: 9 District, 19 Million

Community System

Community Health Worker's (CHW) Register:

Family Welfare Assistant (FWA)

Health Assistant (HA) – EPI + IPC

E-supervision system for CHW's Supervisors:

Family Planning Inspector (FPI)

Health Inspector (HI, AHI)

Facility System

UH&FWC is Primary Level Health Care Facility

Population Coverage: 25,000 – 30,000

Family Welfare Visitor (FWV)

Sub-Assistant Community Medical Officer

(SACMO) Uses E-MIS e-registers

Background of eMIS Initiative

Issues:

- Inability to track patient along continuum of care
- Reporting delay, slow and error-prone extraction of information.
- Lack of Synchronization between program strategy and information system e.g Data is not being used in planning.





Regesters used at the Lites FAMC

Solution:

- The paper registers are simplified and combined for better record keeping and patient tracking.
- Appropriate indicators are incorporated into registers
- Digitalization of registers ensures accurate real time information for evidence-based planning and performance monitoring.

eMIS aligned with Digital Health Intervention v1.0 (WHO)

A shared language to describe the uses of digital technology for health

Healthcare Provider 2.0

Client Registration and Identification

Client Health Record

Provider Decision
Support

Worker Activity
Planning

Health System Manager 3.0

Human Resource

Supply Chain Management

Equipment and Asset
Management

Facility Management

Data Services 4.0

Data Collection,

Management and Use

Data Coding

Location Mapping

Data Exchange

eMIS for Healthcare Providers

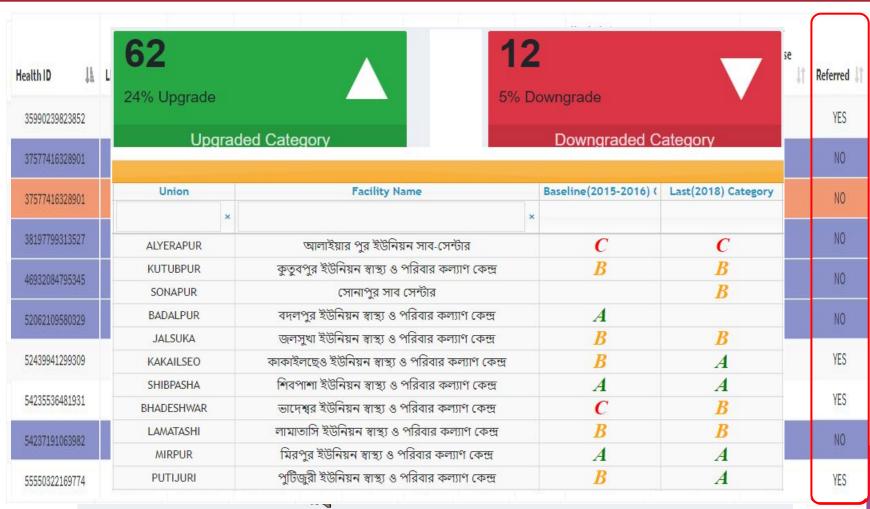
Health ID Card

- Client unique identity
- Manage client's clinical
- •Provide prompts and a based according to protocol
- Longitudinal tracking of clients' health status and services
- Screen clients by risk or other health status
- Schedule healthcare provider's activities



eMIS for Health System Managers and Supervisors

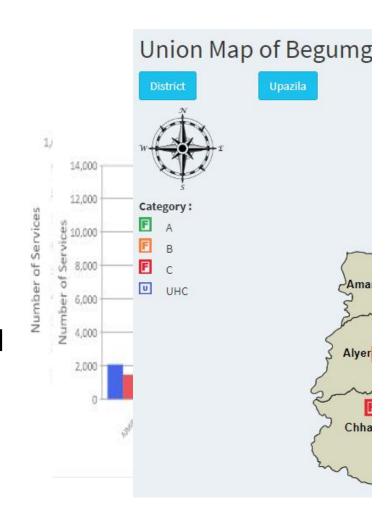
- Monitorperformance of healthcare provider(s)
- Manage inventory and distribution of health commodities
- Assess health facilities

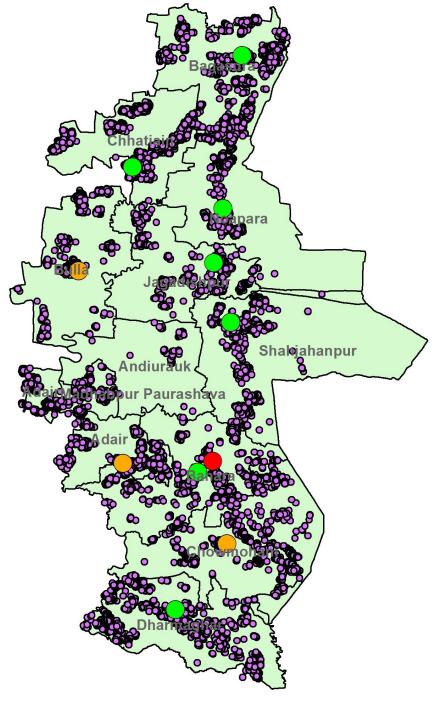


Pregnant Woman with intight at Eglanza from Mar'18

eMIS Data Services

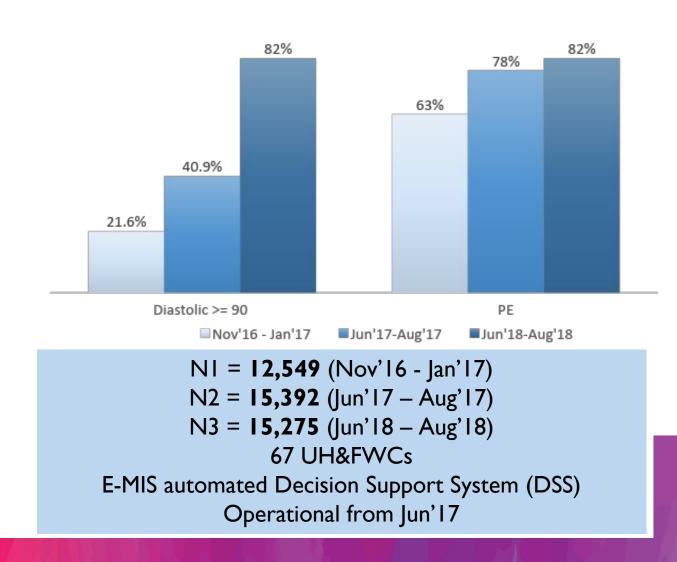
- Non routine data collection and management
- Data visualization
- Automated analysis to generate new information
- Map location of clients and household
- Map location of facilities and care providers
- Data exchange with other health systems e.g. DHIS2, SCMP



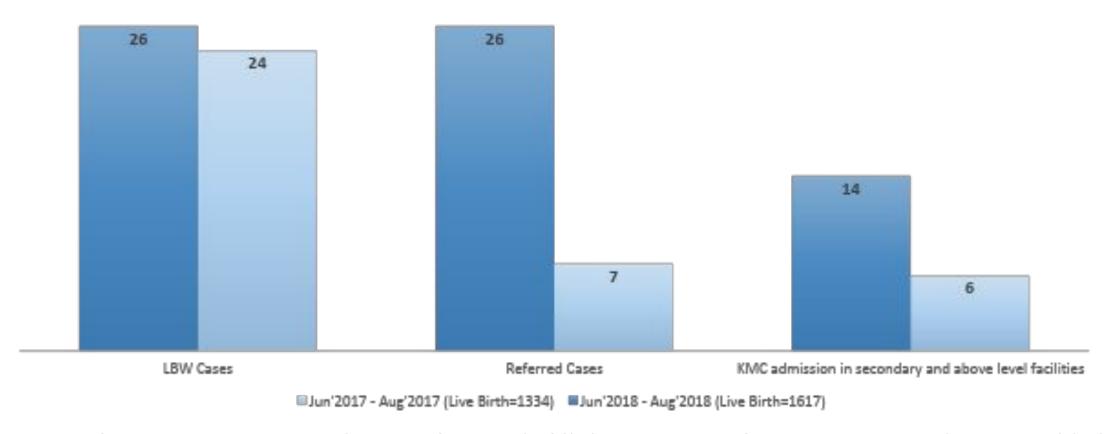


eMIS Results: Increased Referral of pregnant women detected with high BP and Pre-eclampsia

- According to the national guideline of Bangladesh, at the primary level facilities (UH&FWC), after 20 week of pregnancy
 - Diastolic pressure 90 or above requires referral to secondary level facility for Gestational Hypertension
 - Diastolic pressure 90 or above + Presence of Albumin in urine requires referral to CEmOC facility for Pre-Eclampsia

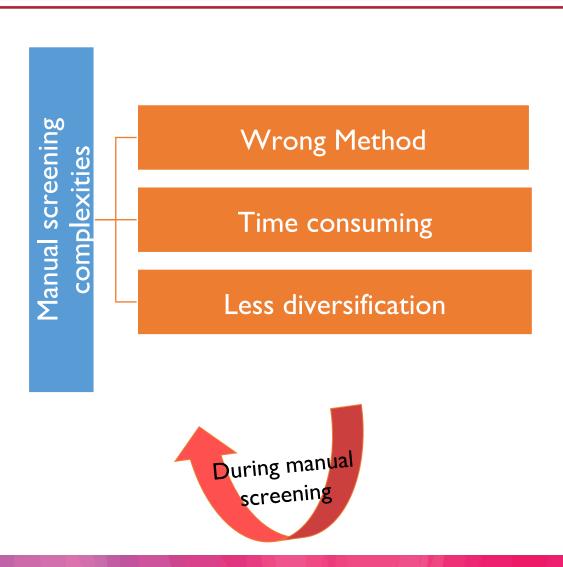


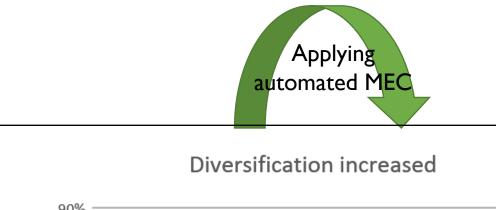
eMIS Results: Increased newborn referral for low birth weight cases

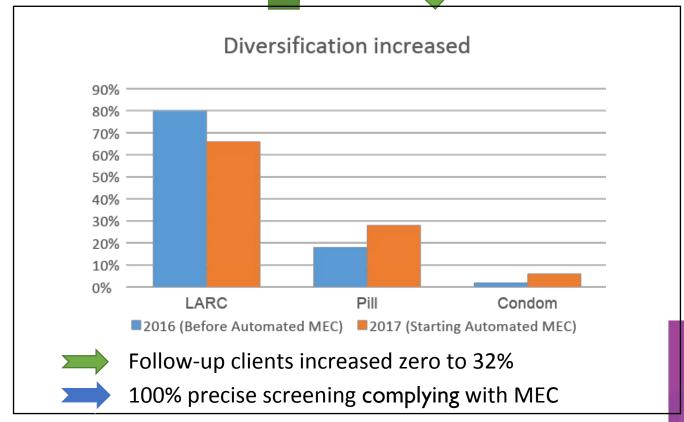


eMIS automated Decision Support System (DSS) for Premature/LBW operational from June 2018

Automated screening tool following MEC reduces manual decision making complexities







Way Forward

- Government of Bangladesh scaling up the initiative in two divisions
- By 2019 coverage will reach 40 districts with population coverage of 75 Million
- Linkage with other health system initiative like
 HRIS, Asset Management



THANK YOU



Using digital tools to improve the referral coordination process between the community and health facility in rural Kenya

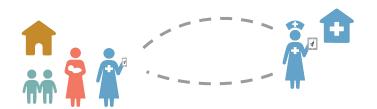
Maryanne Mureithi, Senior Service Designer December 11th, 2018

Medic Mobile

We build world-class software for health workers providing care in the hardest-to-reach communities. We believe that health impact can be accelerated through the use of technology.



Designed for Integrated Care



Medic Mobile supports:

- Client Registration & Enrollment
- Care Coordination
- Decision Support
- Activity Planning & Scheduling
- Referral Coordination
- Performance Management
- Community Event Reporting
- Risk Profiling
- Predictive Analytics

In these health areas:

- Family Planning
- Antenatal Care
- Postnatal Care
- Immunization
- Nurturing Care
- iCCM
- Nutrition
- TB and HIV
- CBDS/ EBS

Key Metrics (In the last 12 months)

1,004,928

U5 Symptomatic Assessments

223,061

Pregnancies Supported

Community Health Innovation Network

Medic Mobile has partnered with Living Goods to leverage emerging technologies to integrate community health care with health facilities and to extend the reach of high quality diagnostic technologies to global patients at the community level.

Case study: Closed loop for referrals



The importance of referrals

- Cases are often high priority
- Time-sensitive
- Patients who do not complete a referral may receive little or no follow up from the CHV
- Closing the loop is important as a matter of health equity

WHO Digital health interventions classification

2.6: Referral coordination



Serial No. 230

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

CHW's Referral Form

Section A (Client's day Name of patient/Client	Date
Name of patient/Client Adult Sex:	Age
Name of Community Unit (CU) Name of Link Health facility for the CU	
Section B (Reason for rej	The state of the s
Reproductive Child TB Main Problem	☐HIV/AIDS ☐Others
Treatment Given	
Referred to	
Comments	
Section C (CHW refer	
Name of CHW	
Section D (Receiving o	fficer)
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Referral pain points

- Inadequate communication between health workers
- Lack of referral tools
- Loss of referral tools
- Self reported data; unreliable
- Patient experiences; long queues



Design Challenge

How might we leverage technology to close the loop for existing referrals?

Human Centered Design Phases

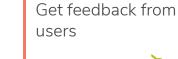
1. DISCOVER

Ask questions, be inclusive, listen, learn a lot



3. IDEATE

Brainstorm a range of ideas to meet user needs



5. TEST

7. LEARN

6. ITERATE

Measure impact, observe user behavior; allow the solution to evolve over time.

4. PROTOTYPE

Build and test scrappy prototypes to quickly validate ideas

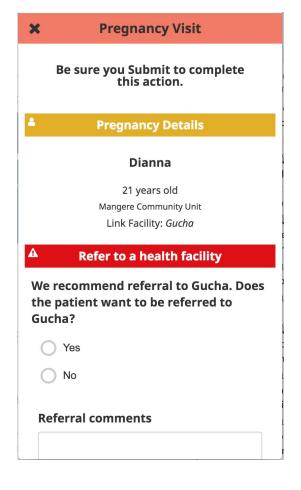
Synthesize learnings, refine solution

2. DEFINE

Prioritize needs, refine the problem statement, focus in on key requirements

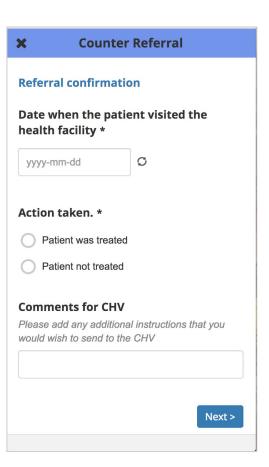
The MVP for CHWs

- Digitised referral forms and recommendations
- Referrals trigger tasks at the facility
- SMS notification sent to CHW once a nurse confirms the referral at facility
- CHW in-app targets will include widgets for referral confirmation rate
- Follow-up tasks are sent to CHW
- The CHW can continue to do their daily work offline

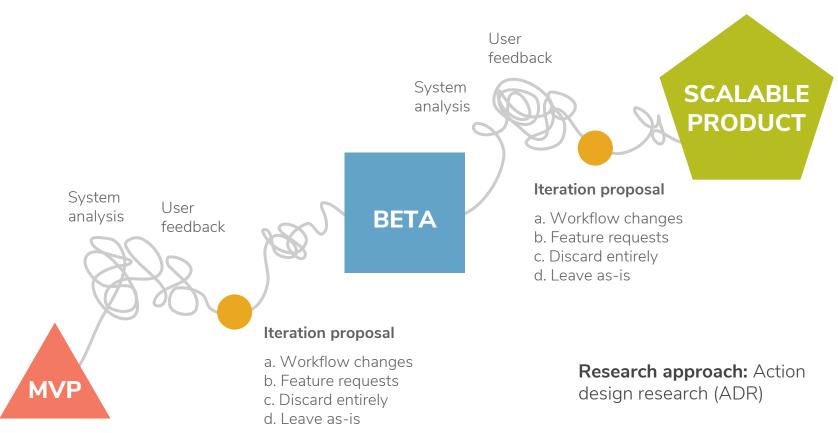


The MVP for Nurses

- Tasks generated to indicate patient in need of referral
- Nurses can complete referral tasks at point-of-care or at a later time
- Nurse can include instructions for patient care which can be sent to the CHW via SMS
- Facility staff can report if patient visited the health facility but did not receive care
- The nurse can work offline



From an MVP to a scalable product



Early learnings

- Health workers are enthusiastic about the tool
- Digital intervention is working as expected
- Communication among health workers has improved
- Internet connection continues to be a challenge
- Optimizing the app performance for facility users

"I'd like to receive feedback when a CHW conducts follow up." -Nurse

"The App guides us when filling the MOH 100 hard copies." -CHW

"We now take referrals very seriously." -CHW

How we have kept the health workers engaged

- Involved in the design process
- Easy access to records and data for monthly reporting
- Indicators that they track on dashboards
- Improved communication among health workers



