## Programme Mwana















## Background

- Merrick Schaefer: Senior Innovation Specialist, previously software developer and program manager
- Previously founding member of UNICEF
  Innovation Team
- Support Country Offices Globally
- Built on experience from implementations we have done in over 10 countries.

### Overview

- Project Background
- Results160 SMS System
- RemindMi SMS System

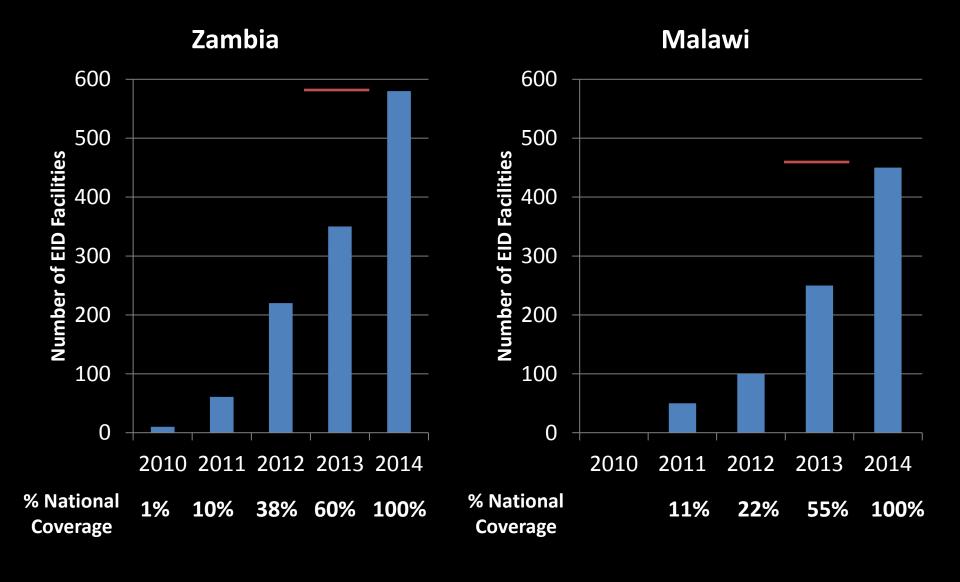
## Programme Mwana

- mHealth project in Zambia (& Malawi)
- Implemented in Zambia by MOH, UNICEF,
  BU and CHAI (with help from ZPCT II)
- Addresses Early Infant Diagnosis (EID) of HIV and post-natal care

## Programme Mwana

- Piloted in 31 clinics across 6 provinces for over a year, delivering thousands of results
- Built on RapidSMS, an open source framework
- Designed to be a government owned and operated enterprise mHealth system

## Scaling Nationally



## Scale in Zambia

Health Facilities: 581

Clinic Staff: 1,453

RemindMi Agents: 2,071

Results Delivered: 26,442

Births Registered: 57,686



# MDG and Global Plan Tracking Challenges

The Global Plan seeks to eliminate vertical transmission by 2015

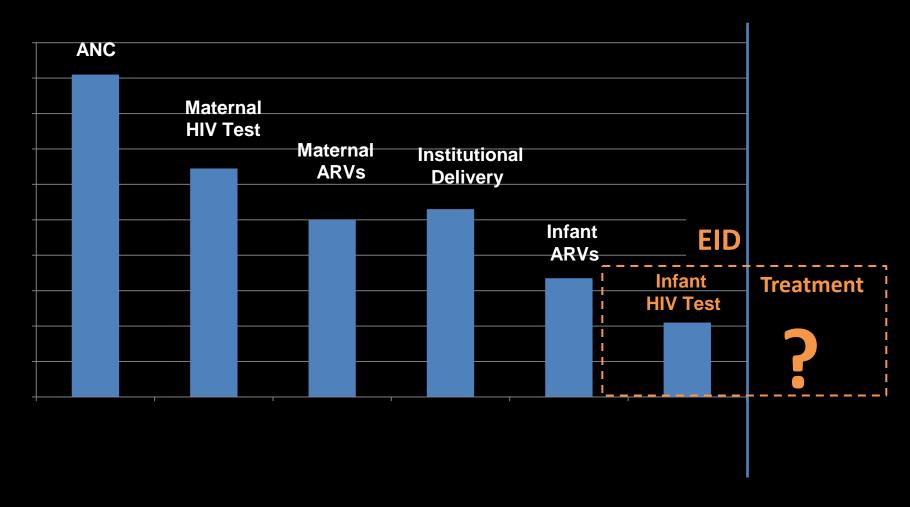
Reduce new HIV infections among children by 90% & AIDS-related maternal deaths by 50%

However, we have no way to accurately identify the number of children currently infected

Using current methods, we will not know if we have reached the MDGs until the date has passed

Current monitoring: expensive, labor intensive, retrospective, one-way information flow

## Cascading Challenges



Source: Global HIV/AIDS Response: Epidemic update and health sector progress towards Universal Access, 2011

## EID Challenges

#### Challenges with EID

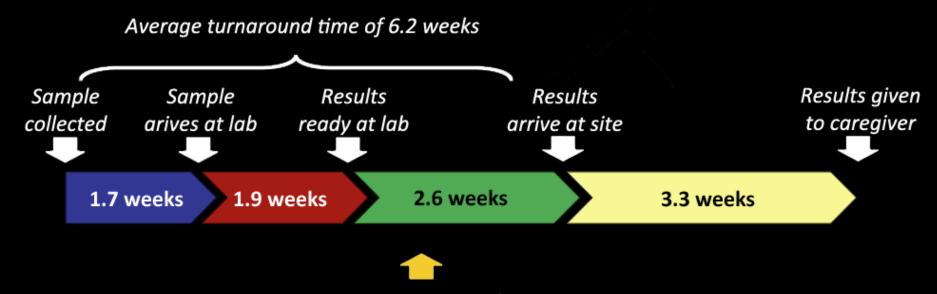
- Do not know true transmission rates in countries
- Lengthy transport of samples to the central labs
- Long distances that mothers have to travel for multiple visits
- Long turnaround times
- Do not know whether mothers receive results

#### Other approaches have failed

- PCR turnaround time has been the focus, but turnaround time is not enough
- No cohort data, only cross-sectional so hard to know longer-term results
- Faster results do not necessarily mean that infants are being treated
- Lack of community interaction
- Point-of-care solutions are far away from being implemented

## Early Infant Diagnosis Results Cycle

National average of 2008 including rural and urban

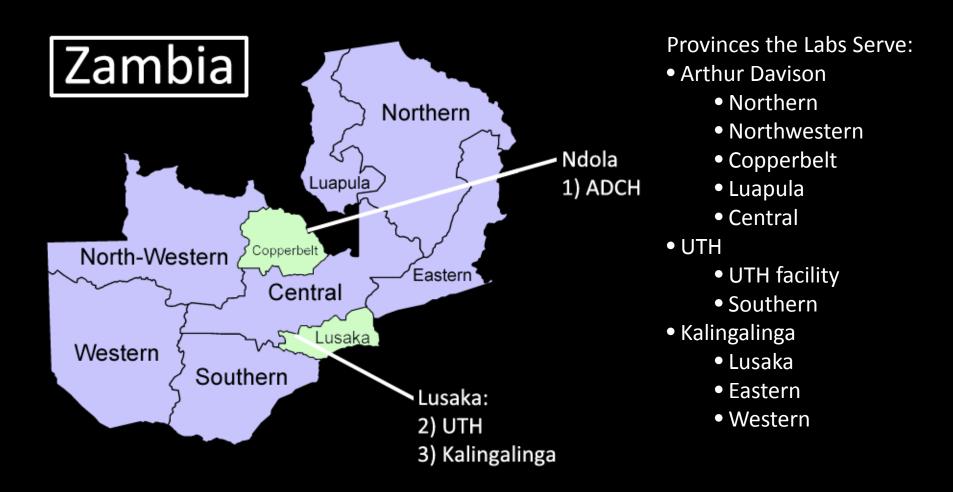


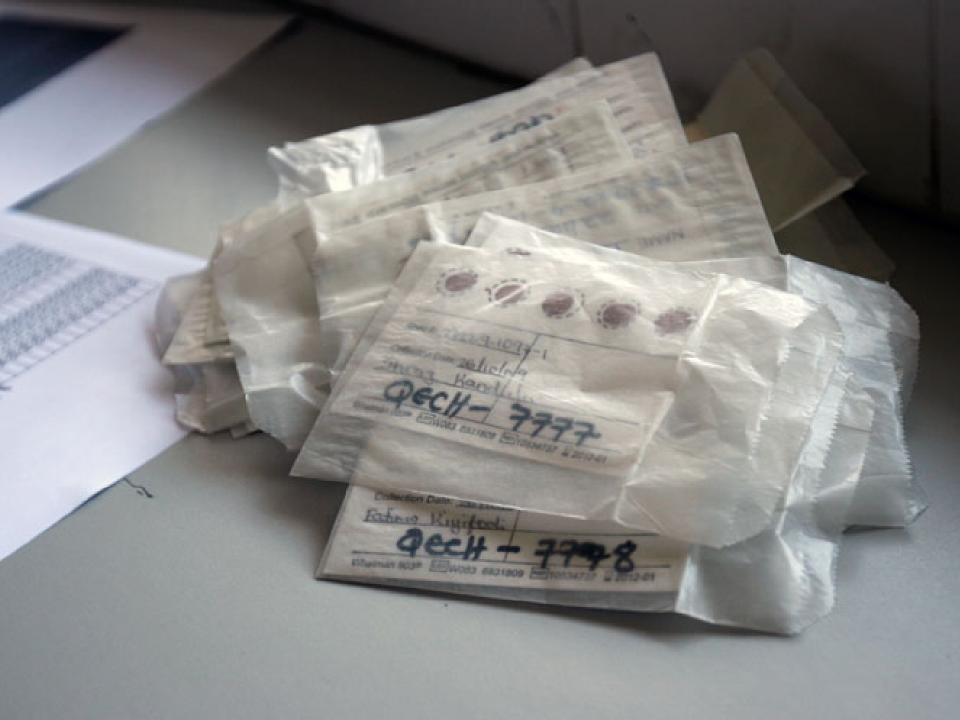
Caregiver resturns for scheduled visit

85% of sites suveyed said that paitents returned for their results before the results were ready\*

ref - Early Infant Diagnosis: System Summary (2008) - MoH & Clinton H/A Initiative

## Locations of PCR Labs





# SMS System

### Tools



Health system focused, trained Clinic Staff



 Community focused, trained Community Health Workers (CHWs)

\*All SMS are free to end users\*

## Results160



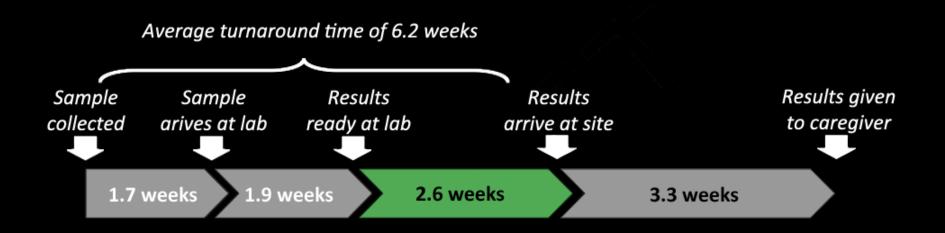
 Delivers infant HIV results from Lab to Facilities with SMS

- Tracks samples through the logistics system
- Provides government monitoring tools

## Early Infant Diagnosis Results Cycle

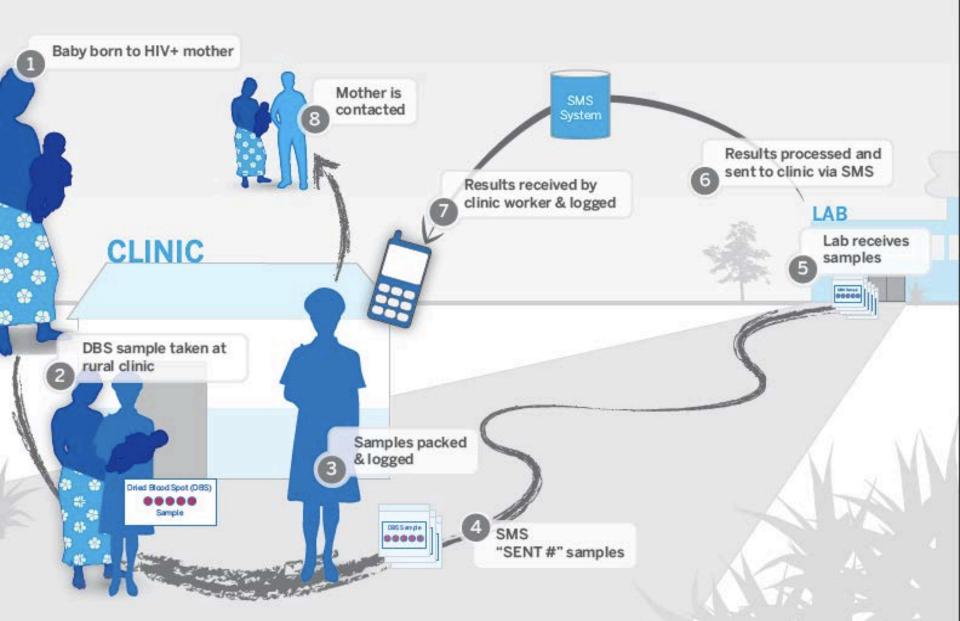
National average of 2008 including rural and urban

# Results 160 focuses on the portion of the EID cycle from the lab to the facilities



ref - Early Infant Diagnosis: System Summary (2008) – MoH & Clinton H/A Initiative

#### Results160 Process

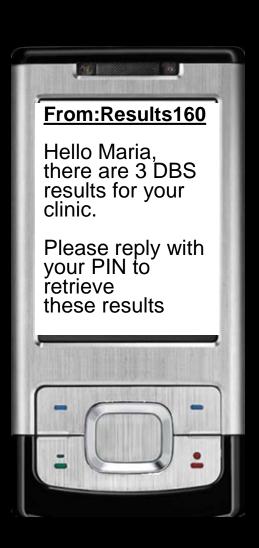


## Workflow

**Phone: Results Retrieval** 

The 4 messages sent back and forth to securely retrieve results





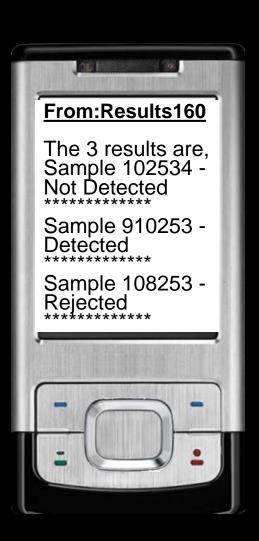
When results are ready the central SMS System sends a message alerting the clinic workers results are ready.





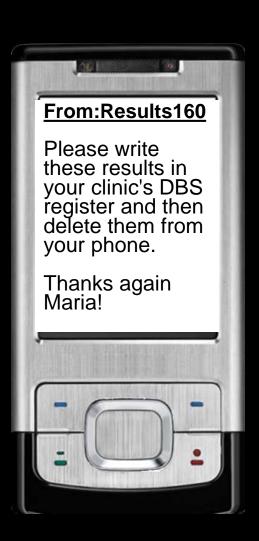
The first clinic worker ready to record the results send their 4 digit pin to the server.





The results are sent to that phone formatted to be readable on different screen sizes.





A second message reminds the user to write the results down in the register and delete them off their phone.

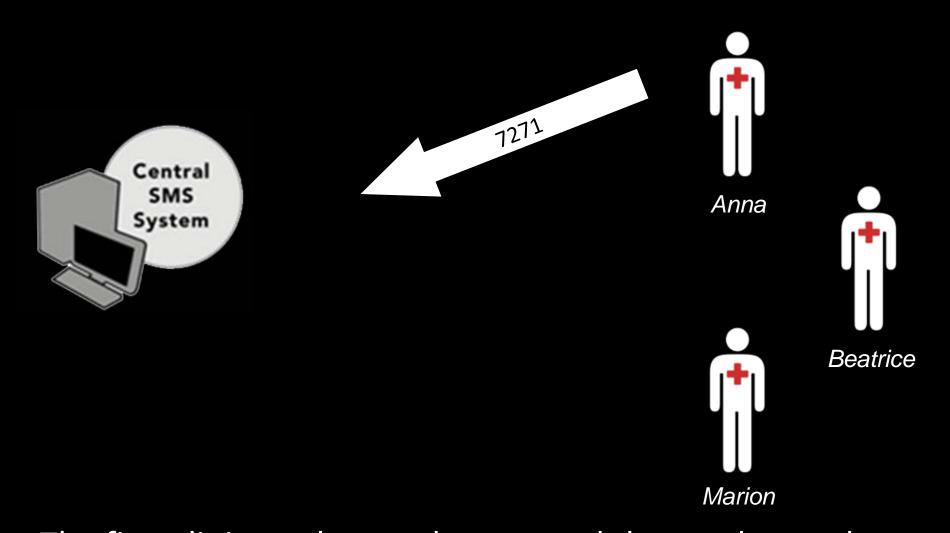
## Workflow

Clinic: Results Retrieval

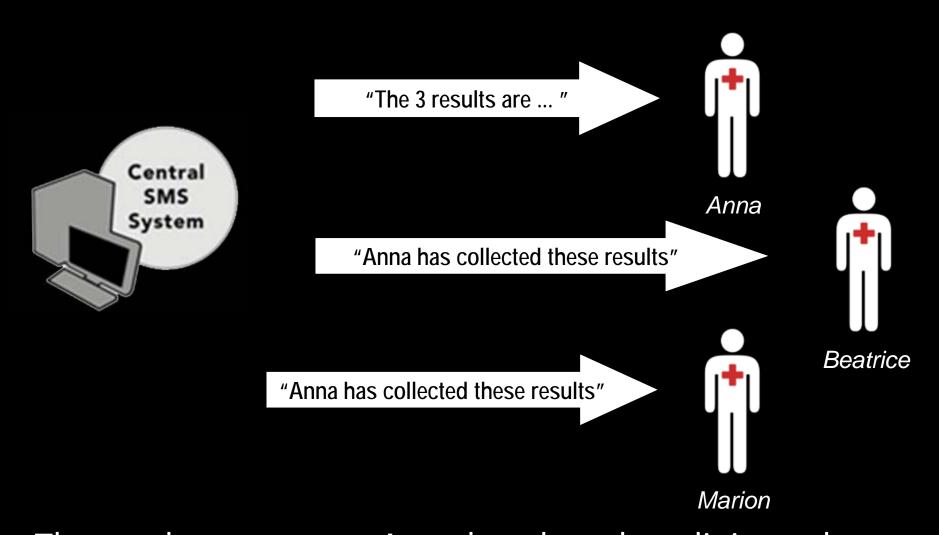
The 3 step process in the clinic used to create accountability in results retrieval



All registered clinic workers get notified that results are ready to be retrieved.



The first clinic worker ready to record the results send their 4 digit pin to the server.



The results get sent to Anna but the other clinic workers get told that Anna has received the results.

## Pilot Results

## Monitoring & Evaluation

#### Quantitative

- Registers in each clinic
- Pre and post SMS system data (10 facilities)
- Compare hard-copy v SMS
- Discrepancies between hard-copy & SMS results
- Analyzed the traffic of the system

#### Qualitative

- Collected satisfaction survey of system users
- Collected surveys from all clinics
- Coded and analyzed all the data from the surveys

## Quantitative Analysis

Pre-SMS System v Post-SMS System

Comparing the TAT of results getting from to caregivers before and after the SMS system for facilities with baseline data

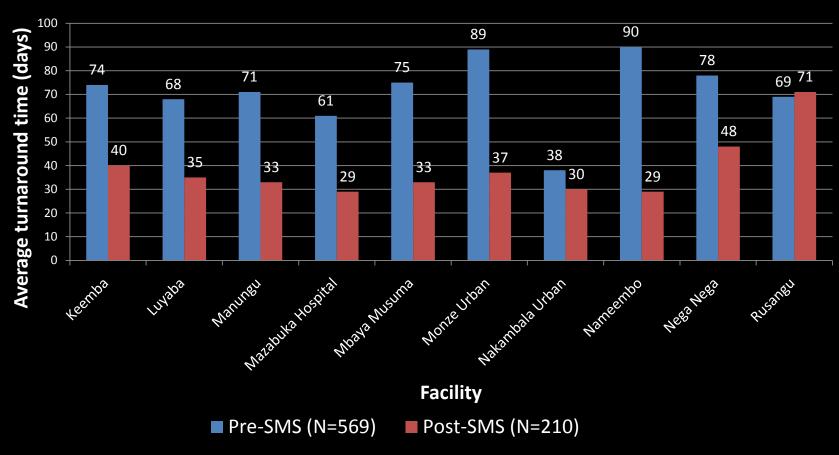
### Quantitative: Pre-SMS System v Post-SMS System

#### **Southern Province**



#### Quantitative: Pre-SMS System v Post-SMS System

Turnaround Time to Caregiver, Pre- vs. Post-SMS System, Southern Province, by Facility (uncensored)



Sidenberg et. all, Early infant diagnosis of HIV infection in Zambia through mobile phone texting of blood test results, Bulletin of the World Health Organization 2012;90:348-356

Quantitative: Pre-SMS System v Post-SMS System

On average results were

56% faster

between sample collection and delivery to caregiver

## Quantitative Analysis

Hardcopy v SMS Results

Comparing the volume of results delivered by the existing paper system vs the SMS system across all pilot sites

#### Quantitative: Hardcopy v SMS Results

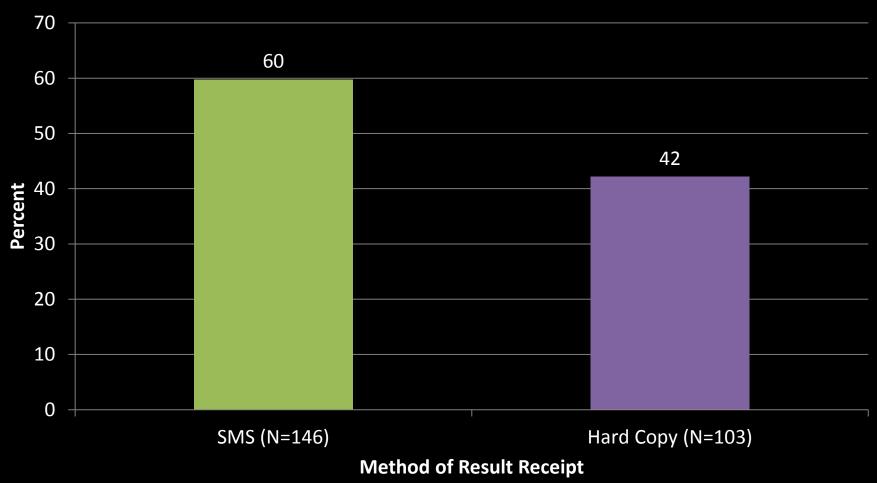
Luapula Province



#### Quantitative: Hardcopy v SMS Results

#### Luapula Province

SMS vs. Hard Copy, Volume of Results Received, Luapula Province



Schaefer, Nicholson, Mugala; Monitoring and Evaluation Presentation to the Zambia Ministry of Health; 2011

### Quantitative: Hardcopy v SMS Results

On average

30% more

results arrived by SMS than by hardcopy

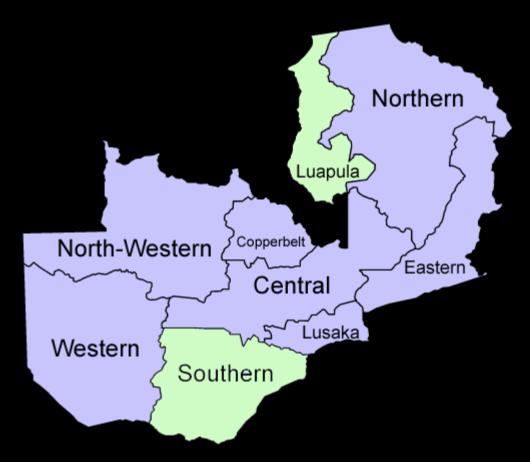
# Quantitative Analysis

Discrepancies between Hardcopy & SMS Results

Comparing the any discrepancies between the existing paper system to the SMS system across all pilot sites

#### Quantitative: Discrepancies: Hardcopy & SMS Results

Luapula & Southern Province



#### Quantitative: Discrepancies: Hardcopy & SMS Results

Luapula & Southern Province

There were minimal discrepancies

0.48% error

#### 2 out of the of the 414 samples

	Har	d Copy Results vs. SMS Res	sults	
Hardcopy Result	SMS Result			TOTAL
	Positive/Detected	Negative/Not Detected	Sample Rejected	IOTAL
Positive/Detected	40	1	0	41
Negative/Not Detected	1	370	0	371
Sample Rejected	0	0	2	2
TOTAL	41	371	2	414



# RemindMi

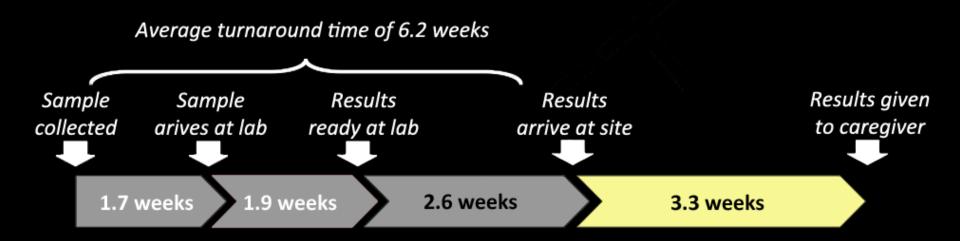


- Patient tracing by CHWs
- SMS Reminders for post-natal visits
- Specific traces for DBS results being returned

### Early Infant Diagnosis Results Cycle

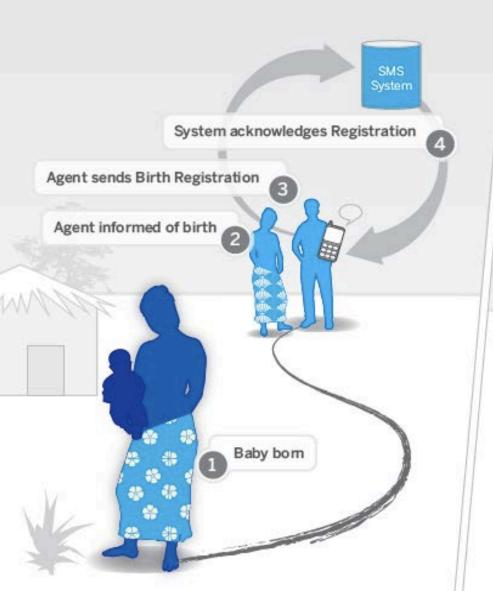
National average of 2008 including rural and urban

RemindMi focuses on the portion of the EID cycle from the facilities to the caregiver



ref - Early Infant Diagnosis: System Summary (2008) – MoH & Clinton H/A Initiative

#### RemindMi Process





### Workflow

**Phone: Reminders** 

The 3 initial messages sent back and forth to register births and receive post natal reminders

#### Workflow: Phone: Reminders

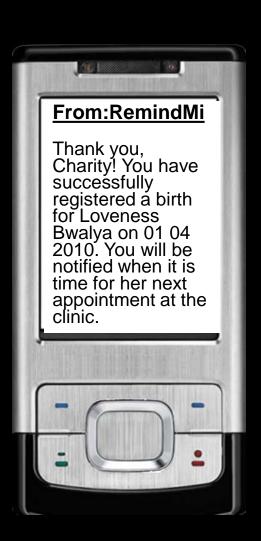




RemindMi Agents send a message to the system with the infant's date of birth and the mother's name.

#### Workflow: Phone: Reminders



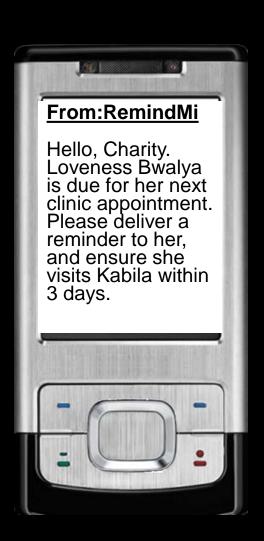


The system replies, thanking the RemindMi Agent for registering the birth.

## 6 days pass

### Workflow: Phone: Reminders





The system reminds the RemindMi Agent of a necessary post-natal visit at six days, six weeks, and six months.

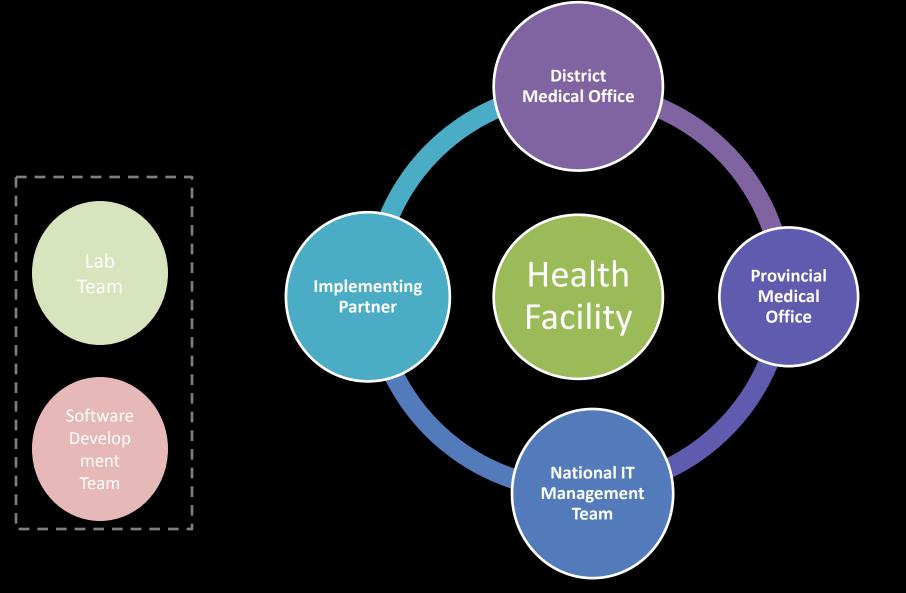
## Additional System Features

- To improve accountability:
  - TOLD RemindMi Agent notifies the system that the caregiver was told of an appointment
  - CONFIRM RemindMi Agent confirms that the caregiver went to the clinic
- To facilitate patient tracing:
  - TRACE When DBS results return, RemindMi agents follow-up with caregivers in the community

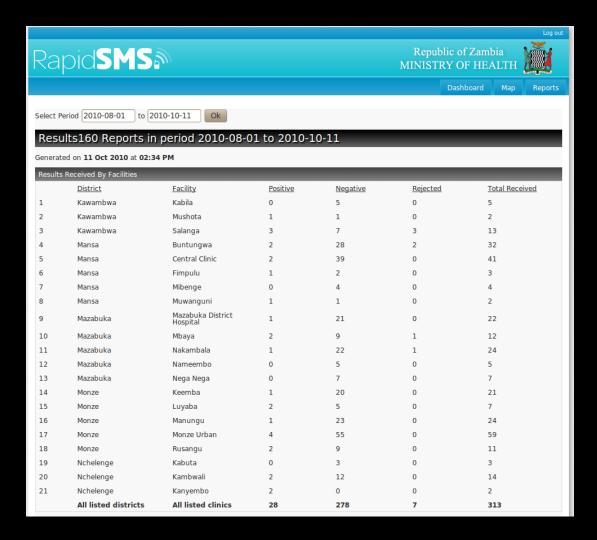


# Management

## Redundant Management



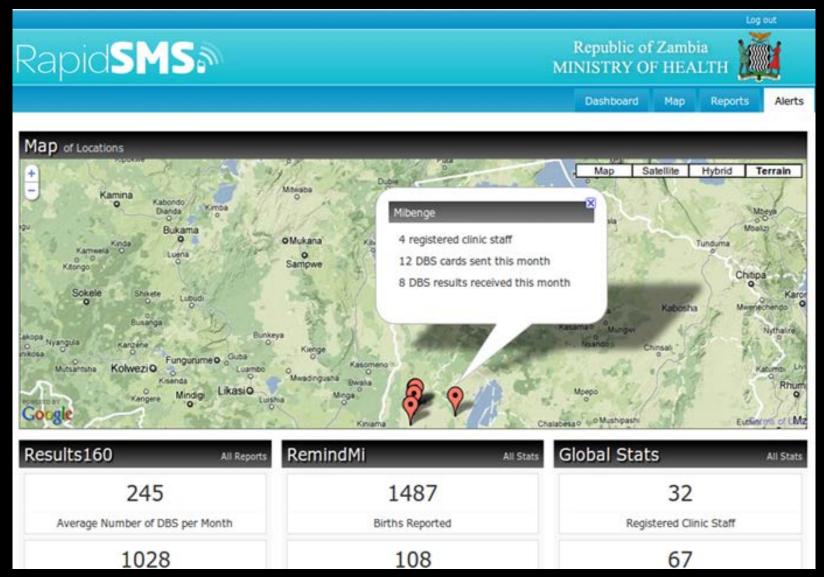
# Aggregated Web Reports



### Real-time Alerts



### Mapping



### EID Workflow: Pre-Mwana

#### **Steps in EID Cascade Previous Follow-Up/Tracking System** Infant born to HIV+ mother Ad hoc Clinic DBS test within 2 months Physical paper system in clinic but data not utilized at district or PCR lab analysis national level DBS result back to clinic Ad hoc CHW finds mother Ad hoc Mother comes back to clinic Ad hoc Ad hoc Mother goes to ART clinic

### EID Workflow: Mwana

#### **Steps in EID Cascade**

Mwana Follow-Up/Tracking System

Infant born to HIV+ mother

CHW registers birth and is prompted at 6 weeks to remind mother to go to clinic

Clinic DBS test within 2 months



DBS sample traced up to lab

PCR lab analysis



Result sent to all clinic staff for retrieval

DBS result back to clinic



Clinic can initiate TRACE on mother

CHW finds mother



CHW tells system it has **TOLD** mother

Mother comes back to clinic



Mother goes to ART clinic



### EID Workflow: Next Steps Mwana

#### **Steps in EID Cascade** Mwana Follow-Up/Tracking System Infant born to HIV+ mother CHW registers birth and is prompted at 6 weeks to remind mother to go to clinic Clinic DBS test within 2 months DBS sample traced up to lab PCR lab analysis Result sent to all clinic staff for retrieval DBS result back to clinic Clinic can initiate TRACE on mother CHW finds mother CHW tells system it has **TOLD** mother Mother comes back to clinic **Next steps:** FEEDBACK/VERIFY Mother goes to ART clinic (protocol & study design)

### Partners

### Government & UN







REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA MINISTRY OF HEALTH















Mobile Network Operators

**Partners** 







**Donors** 



BILL & MELINDA GATES foundation

### Design for Scale

- 1) Design a "robust" system.
- 2) Start with "local ownership" of the solution.
- 3) Minimize "dependencies." Think about capacity.
- 4) Prioritize independent "adopt-ability." Solve user's pain-points.
- 5) "Evolve" your solution. Start small and grow.

## Funding for Scale

- 1) Involve the government and make sure what you are doing fits the larger needs and does not compete eith others efforts.
- 2) Involve other partners early, coordinate with them for systemic solutions.
- 3) Do your M&E and publish it.
- 4) Calculate costs of the program at scale early on so there are no surprises. (contractual processes, TCO, capacity)

### Thank You

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http://github.com/rapidsms/rapidsms/