# **UNHCR** Standardized Health Information System (HIS)

2006



## Objectives of HIS

- Rapidly detect and respond to health problems and epidemics
- 2. Monitor trends in health status and continually address health-care priorities
- 3. Evaluate the effectiveness of interventions and service coverage
- 4. Ensure that resources are correctly targeted to areas and groups of greatest need
- 5. Evaluate the quality of health interventions



## **Guiding Principles**

Simple

Standardised

Functional

Flexible



## Example of previous inappropriate HIS tools

Monthly required data not recorded in the weekly tally sheet (no provision to record refugees and nationals separately)

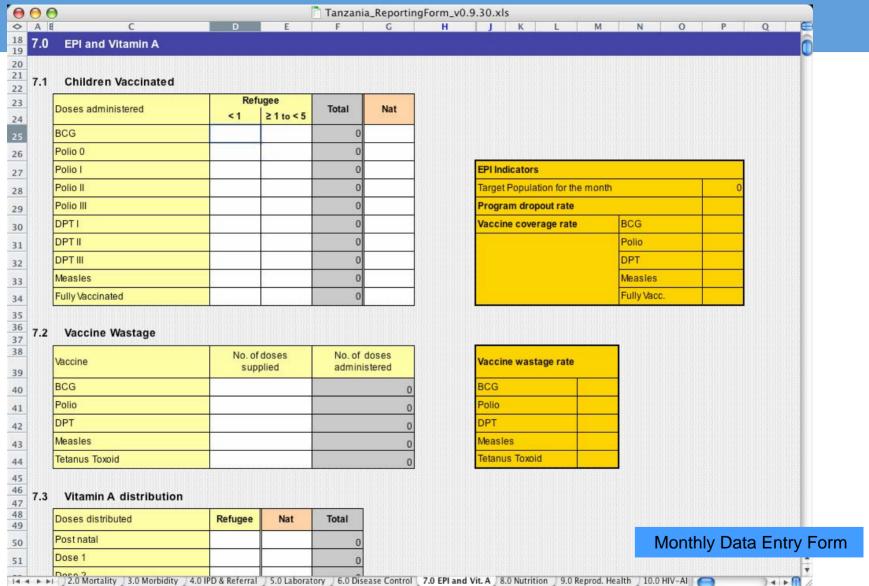
TAALLY SHEET  Health Institution DATE STARTED 21/8/05/ VACCINATION  The started 21/8/05/05/05/05/05/05/05/05/05/05/05/05/05/												Monthly EPI vaccination reporting format											
Type of vaccination	0-11 months (<1 Year)	TOTAL	12 Month & over	TOTAL							MIC	onthly	EPI	vacci	nation	repor	rting	orma	<u>ıt</u>				
BCG Polio at birth	13 (m m 111)	13	2	2																			
Polio 0	13	13	2	2		_		_															
Polio 1	8	8			Site of	10000							)DT						20.00				
Polio 2	108	108				Static	pcc	M.	des		-	1	)PT				TIL.		Polic	1			
Polio 3 DPT 1	38	38		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	vaccination	1 Control	BCG	Me	asles		1		2		2	0				2			
DPT 2	X	8					0-11 12-24	0.11	112-24	0.11	I 12.24	0.11	-		3	U			-	4			
DPT 3	108	108		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	-				19.00	0.11	10'04	0-11	12-24	0-11	12-24		0-11	12-24	0-11	12			
Measles	38	38			Refugee								-					-	-	A			
Fully vaccinated	6	6	4	4	National					-	-	-	-										
any racemance	PREGNANT MOTHER	10	NON PREGNANT (15-49)	4	-										Type-ligh	The state of							
TT1	1		13		Total													-					
TT2	1		15	-				_		_	_												
TT3	1		<u></u>															100					
TT4			7	The second second																			
TT5		ESTATE PROPERTY.	1																				

## New version: Correction of previous inappropriate HIS tools

Children	Vaccinated Dat	e (s)	-	Weekly Rep	nformation System orting Form	Name of Organisati		
Number of doses administered	Refugee < 1	≥ 1 to < 5	National	7.0 EP	l and Vitamin A	Current Week & Mo		
BCG	00000 00000 00000 00000	00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000	00000 00000 00000					
Polio 0	00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000	00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000	00000 00000 00000	7	7.1 Children Vaccinated			
Polio I	00000 00000 00000 00000	00000 00000 00000	00000 00000 00000		Doses administered	Refugee < 1   ≥ 1 to < 5	National	
Polio II	00000 00000 00000 00000	00000 00000 00000	00000 00000 00000		BCG Polio 0			
Polio III	00000 00000 00000 00000	00000 00000 00000	00000 00000 00000		Polio II			
DPT I	00000 00000 00000 00000	00000 00000 00000	00000 00000 00000		Polio III DPT I			
DPT II	00000 00000 00000 00000	00000 00000 00000	00000 00000 00000		DPT III  DPT III  Measles			
DPT III	00000 00000 00000 00000	00000 00000 00000	00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000		Fully Vaccinated			
Measles	00000 00000 00000 00000	00000 00000 00000	00000 00000 00000	7	7.2 Vaccine Wastage			
Fully Vaccinated	00000 00000 00000 00000	00000 00000 00000	00000 00000 00000 00000 00 Daily			alf d		We



## New version: Correction of previous inappropriate HIS tools



### Content

Standards and Indicators

Tools and Guidelines

Coordination and Support

### Standards and Indicators

- Consensus around a minimum set of health indicators and standards build through consultations with implementing partners, institutional partners and donors, at field then at global level
- Referred to number of sources:
  - Programmatic (Nutrition, HIV/AIDS)
  - Institutional (UNHCR, SPHERE)
  - Donors (PRM, ECHO)
  - Field experience

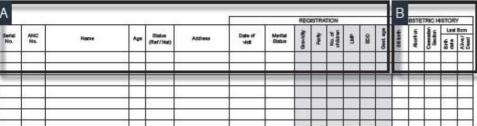
## **Technical** sections

- 1.0 Population
- 2.0 Mortality
- 3.0 Morbidity
- 4.0 Inpatient and Referral Services
- 5.0 Laboratory
- 6.0 Disease Control
- 7.0 Expanded Programme of Immunization
- 8.0 Nutrition
- 9.0 Reproductive Health
- 10.0 HIV/AIDS

#### **Tools and Guidelines**

- Common tools and methods of collection essential
- Toolkit of 44 items
  - Tally Sheets, Registers, Reporting Forms
  - Miscellaneous Items (case definitions, reference charts, S&I guide)
- Guidelines for each:
  - What are the tools used for data collection?
  - Who is responsible for collecting the data?
  - What data should be collected and how?
  - How and when should the data be reported?
  - How should the data be interpreted and used?

Catalogue Number 20



C	'		-		R	ISK FA	стог	es	2			3			SERV	nces (s	inter D	ete Pro	wided)	23		l D	PI	TEGNANCY	OUTCO	WE		- 3
Г		1st Visi		15	2nd Vie	4	-	3rd Vis			4th Visi	ŧ	Fate	udar		RPR			т	멷		Abo	etion	Normal De	diecy	5811	nth	A 1000
I	800	(pid)	AND RP	Cute	(gridi)	AND RP	See	(g(d)	AND RP	Date	Hb (g/dl)	AND RP	1	2	- ve	*ve	Parke	1	2	2	Ē	Outf	A Tab	Date of Delivery	Compl	1	Mace	VRam
ł																						L						
-																												
ŀ				- 6					7 6												8			6				



Serial No:

> Enter sequence number in register

Antenatal No:

> Enter unique identifying number

> Print name of expectant mother

> Enter age (in years)

> Classify as Refugee (Ref) / National (Nat)

Address

> Print Camp Address (Refugee) / Nearest Village (National)

Date of visit:

> Enter date (dd/mm/vv)

Marital Status:

> Classify as Married / Single / Widowed / Separated

#### Obstetric history:

Gravidity:

> Number of pregnancy (see glossary)

> Number of previous deliveries (see glossary)

No. of children:

> Number of surviving children

> Date of Last Menstrual Period (dd/mm/yy)

> Expected Delivery Date (dd/mm/yy)

Gest. Age:

> Gestational Age in weeks (XX / 36)

> Number of stillbirths (see glossary)

> Number of abortions (see glossary)

Caesarian Section:

> Number of caesarian sections

Last born:

1. Birth date

> Birth date of last born (dd/mm/yy)

2. Alive / Dead:

> Status of last born (Alive / Dead)

#### Risk Factors and Services:

For each antenatal visit:

1. Date:

>Enter date (dd/mm/yy)

2. Hb:

> Enter Haemoglobin (g/dl)

3. ANC RF:

> Enter antenatal risk factor abbreviation from

list (to be adapted):

X = No risk factor A = Anaemia

U = Not gaining weight APH = Antepartum Haem.

O=Oedema

M = Abnormal Lie (after 32 weeks)

P = Proteinuria

H=High BP (above 140/90) Ot = Other

> Enter test date in box that corresponds with result (+ve /-ve). For +ve results, enter date partner was treated (dd/mm).

>Enter date on which most recent two doses of

TT vaccine was given (dd/mm/yy)

Mebend:

> Enter date on which dose of mebendazole was given (dd/mm)

> Enter date on which insecticide treated net was provided (dd/mm)

#### Pregnancy Outcome:

Enter date corresponding to complicated or uncomplicated abortion (dd/mm/yy)

> Enter date of delivery (dd/mm/yy)

> Enter delivery complication abbreviation from list (to be adapted):

X = No complication OL = Obstructed Labour

PPH = Postpartum Haem. B = Breech E = Eclampsia T = Third Degree Tear

PS = Puerpueral Sepsis Ot = Other

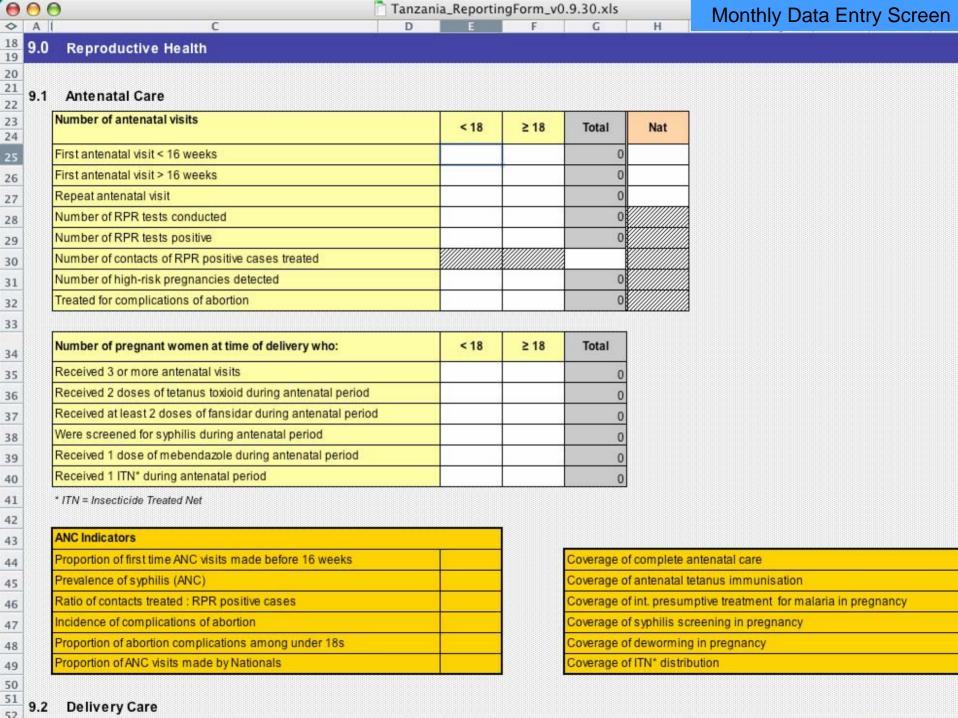
Still birth:

> If stillbirth, enter date to indicate macerated or fresh (dd/mm/yy)

Vitamin A:

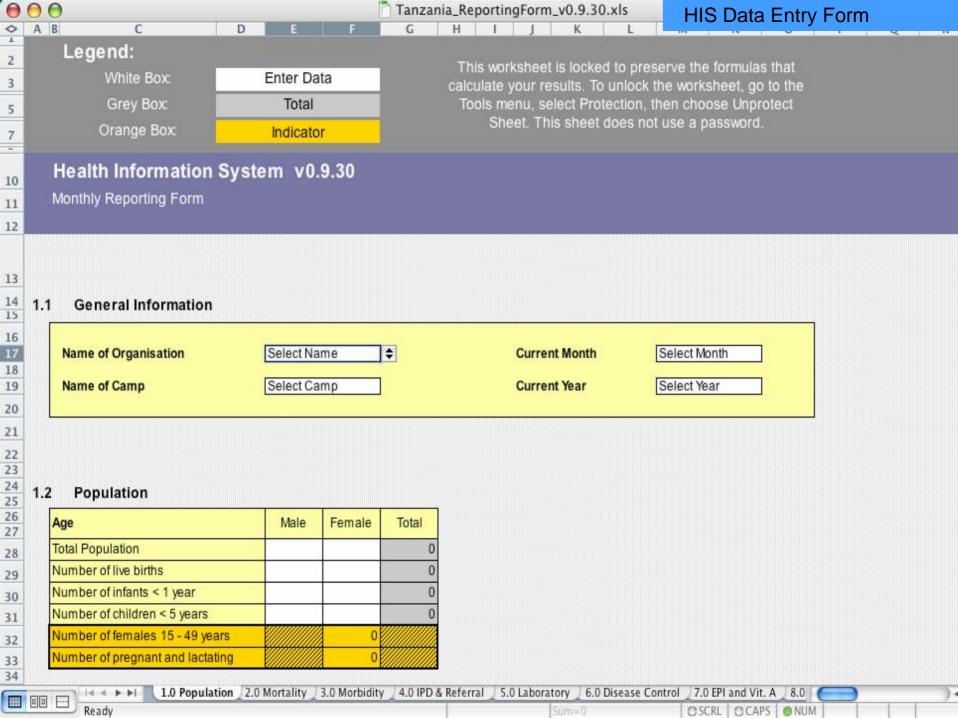
> Enter date postnatal vitamin A was provided (dd/mm/yy)

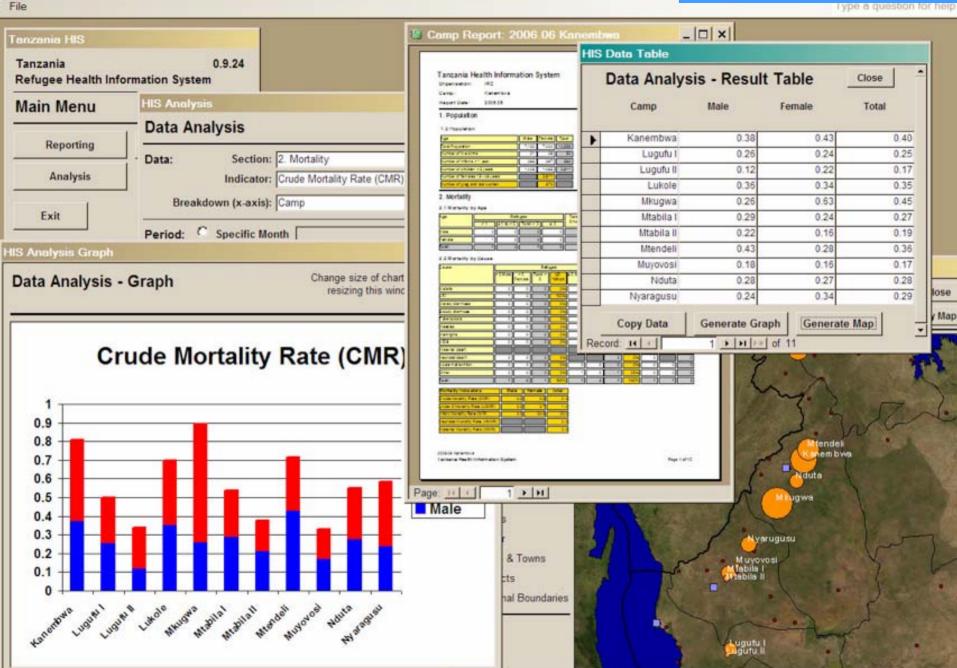
HIS Training Manual . Module 9 - Reproductive Health



## Reporting Cycle

- Reports submitted to UNHCR in MS Excel format
- Imported into MS Access database
  - Developed by CDC/VVAF
  - Permits rapid analysis and reporting of data over time, and over camps
  - Graphing and mapping capability
- Consolidated database returned to health partners on CD-ROM each month





#### **UNHCR Tanzania**

#### Health Information System (HIS) Morbidity and Mortality Report



#### January to June 2006

#### Background

As of August 2006, UNHCR provided assistance to some 393,500 refugees living in seven camps in northwestern Tanzania. The Health Information System is designed to monitor the health status of the refugee population and to increase the early detection of and adequate response to outbreaks.

Twenty-six diseases and health events are monitored through the system, in addition to six priority epidemic-prone diseases which health service providers in each health centre are required to report if an outbreak is suspected. The surveillance system is active in all the major camps covering 100% of the refugee population.

#### Highlights

Between January and June 2006:

- Each refugee made an average of 2 visits to a health facility per year, which is within the recommended standard of between 1 and 4.
- Each trained clinician held an average of 38 consultations per day, which is within the recommended standard of less than 50.
- Crude mortality was low at 0.3 deaths / 1000 / month. Gender differences in mortality were not statistically significant.
- Malaria accounted for approximately 30% of deaths, and 50% of illnesses, among both total and under-five populations

- Under five mortality was low at 0.28 deaths / 1000 / month
- The major causes of childhood mortality were perinatal and neonatal death, and pneumonia.

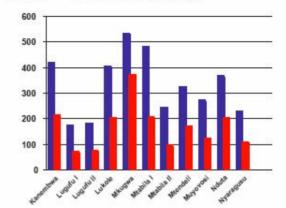
The equivalent of 1 in 2 children under five, and 1 in 3 adults, reported a new illness each month.

 The greatest burden of disease was due to ARI. The highest rates were seen during the monsoon months, but a large baseline of cases was present throughout the year.

#### Sample HIS Report

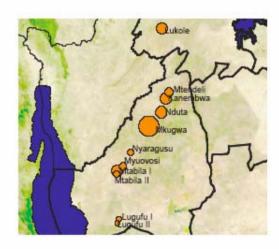
Pregnant women are also vulnerable to malaria infection. Approximately 834 pregnant women were targeted for preventive malarial services in each refugee camp. Coverage of insecticide treated net (ITN) distribution and provision of intermittent presumptive treatment (IPT) were both reportedly high, at 99% and 93% respectively.

Figure 3 Incidence of malaria by camp





Camp	U5	Crude
Kanembwa	415	211.7
Lugufu I	169.7	65.1
Lugufu II	177.9	73.4
Lukole	403.1	198.4
Mkugwa	530.8	366.6
Mtablia I	477.3	203.7
Mtablia II	237	91.9
Mtendell	318.5	164
Muyovosi	265.6	119.3
Nduta	361.7	199.4
Nyaragusu	225.3	105.7



#### Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD)

The average incidence rate of AWD in the Tanzanian camps was 8.0/1000/month and the average incidence rate among under-fives was 30.1/1000/month. The highest rates were observed in Lukole camps, which reported crude and under-five incidence rates of 11.9 and 50.6 cases/1000/month, respectively.

Cholera is endemic in the Kigoma region and sporadic outbreaks are reported by the Ministry of Health each year. Surveillance for acute watery diarrhoea and suspected cholera cases,

Health Information System (HIS) Tanzania - January to July 2006 Report

Health Information System (HIS) Tanzania - January to July 2006 Report

## Implementation Strategies (1)

- Assessment
  - Camp level visits
  - Interviews with staff
  - Inspection of data collection practices and procedures
  - Adaptation of tools
    - Based upon consideration of MoH policies and reporting requirements
    - Based on acceptance of UNHCR and IP staff
    - Language considerations

## Implementation Strategies (2)

- Training
  - 5-day 'Training of Trainers' workshop
  - Training Manual used as core reference text
  - Modular format to follow ten technical sections
  - Practical exercises to "Using Health Information"
- Implementation
  - Camp level training for frontline health staff
  - Synchronised for start of reporting month
  - Transition between new and old systems

## Implementation Strategies (3)

- Monitoring and Supervision
  - Follow-up assessment made after one complete reporting cycle
  - Regular reviews required by partners at camp-level
  - Verification of monthly reports
  - Checklists and indicators for monitoring adherence to best practices to be developed

