

## > Exercise: Using Health Information

### Module 3: Part 1 – Consultation and Diagnosis

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#### Q1

You are a clinical officer in a busy OPD. During the day the following patients come to see you (refer to the Patient List overleaf).

- (a) Using the Case Definitions and Guidelines provided, record each consultation in the tally sheet provided.
- (b) What did you notice whilst filling in these sheets? Was it easy to agree on where the tallies should go with the rest of the group?

#### Q2

You move on to prepare the Morbidity Report at the end of the month. The total camp population is 62, 569.

- (a) Refer to the consultation data in Table 1. This month you had five clinical officers working full-time in your OPD, which was open for a total of 20 working days.

Using the Standard and Indicator Guide, calculate the following indicators:

- i. Health Utilisation Rate
- ii. Number of consultations per clinician per day
- iii. Proportional attendance by Nationals

- (b) What do these figures mean? What could explain your results?

**Table 1**

Consultations	Refugee		National
	Male	Female	
New	3092	2942	132
Revisit	306	410	54

### **Patient List**

1. A 4 year old refugee girl. She has symptoms of fever, headache and muscle pain. You see that she had a positive malaria test and was treated successfully at the clinic 10 days ago.
2. A 13 year old national boy with sudden onset weakness in his lower left leg. He has no other history of medical problems.
3. A 60 year old national man. He was diagnosed with TB in 2002 and has come in with blood stained sputum, and complaining of weight loss in the last 3 months
4. A 6 year old refugee girl with sudden onset watery diarrhoea. She is very dehydrated with sunken eyelids. She appears drowsy.
5. A 21 year old primagravida refugee. She is in her first trimester and has been feeling increasingly lethargic and short of breath. Her laboratory result shows a Hb of 5.8 g/dl.
6. A 3 month refugee boy with a fast respiratory rate of 60 per minute. This is the first time the mother has brought him to OPD.
7. A 23 year old national man. This is his first visit to OPD. He has an itchy rash between his toes and fingers. He also tells you that he has recently started to have discharge and discomfort on urination.
8. A 6 year old national girl with a history of fever and chills. She tested positive for malaria parasites 5 days ago.
9. A 60 year old refugee man with bloating, loss of appetite and burning pain immediately after eating. He reported similar symptoms 4 months ago and felt better until recently.
10. A 3 month old refugee boy is rushed in by his parents. A pot of boiling water was accidentally knocked off the table and onto the floor where he was playing. He has received superficial burns on his upper arms and body.
11. A 45 year old refugee woman, complaining of heavy periods and pain during her menstruation. She has not sought medical help for this problem before.
12. A 6 year old national boy with a respiratory rate of 40 breaths per minute and a productive cough. You see that he was treated as an outpatient for pneumonia 5 days ago.
13. A 4 year old refugee boy is drowsy and unresponsive. The mother is unable to give a good history and says he suddenly deteriorated this morning. You can hear an audible wheeze, or stridor, on inspiration.
14. A 55 year old male refugee arrives in the clinic very short of breath. He has an audible wheeze and a history of a productive cough, particularly during the winter months. He has not been for medical help before, but has noticed things getting a lot worse recently. He has been a regular smoker since he was 17.

**Q3**

The camp population is 62, 569; the under 5 population is 12, 513.

- (a) Refer to the cause-specific data in Table 2. Using the Standard and Indicators reference guide, calculate the following indicators according to specified age-group:
- Incidence rate and Proportional Morbidity due to malaria (suspected) (U5)
  - Incidence rate and Proportional Morbidity due to URTI (Crude)
- (b) Are any of these figures of concern? Where would you look to try and explain them? What would your next steps be?
- (c) Which of the above indicators could you calculate for the host population? Give an explanation for your answer.

**Table 2**

Diagnosis	Refugee				National	
	< 5		≥ 5		< 5	≥ 5
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
1. * Malaria (suspected)	1136	1007	726	1088	101	40
3. URTI	399	464	317	428	30	15
8. * Watery diarrhoea	208	164	48	57	16	5
9. * Bloody diarrhoea	26	15	14	8	1	1
<b>Totals</b>	1769	1650	1105	1581	148	61

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### Module 3: Part 2 – Outbreak Alert and Response

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#### Q4

You are the clinical officer in-charge of a health clinic. It is the end of the reporting week, and you are busy compiling the statistics for the Morbidity Report.

- Complete the missing Totals columns in Table 3.
- Does the number of malaria cases reported this month worry you? If not, what number of malaria cases would prompt you to act?
- Are any of the other weekly disease figures of concern? Which? And what would you do next?
- Think of other ways in which could you present the data given in this weekly report. Discuss how this might be useful for clinical officers in the camps.

**Table 3**

Diagnosis	Refugee					Total Crude
	< 5		Total < 5	≥ 5		
	Male	Female		Male	Female	
1. * Malaria (suspected)	60	58		79	54	
2. * Malaria (confirmed)	36	24		22	17	
3. URTI	12	18		5	8	
4. LRTI	7	8		4	5	
9. * Bloody Diarrhoea	2	3		1	0	

You also have information that the number of malaria cases in the past three weeks is as follows:

1 week ago	265 cases
2 weeks ago	254 cases
3 weeks ago	283 cases