





# Digital Health

CYSTINET-Africa: Cysticercosis/Taeniosis Conference 2019 26-28 November 2019, Arusha - Tanzania

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### Outline

- Introduction
- Digital Health Journey in Tanzania
- Health information management e.g. DHIS2
- Achievements
- Important aspects of DH in the context of cysticercosis
- Challenges facing DH
- Emerging technologies in Healthcare



### Introduction

- Digital Health = ICT + Health
- Digital health describes the general use of information and communications technologies ICTs (digital, mobile and wireless) for health (to support the achievement of health objectives) and is inclusive of both mHealth and eHealth. (WHO, 2016)
- Digital technologies are changing the healthcare sector at unprecedented pace.



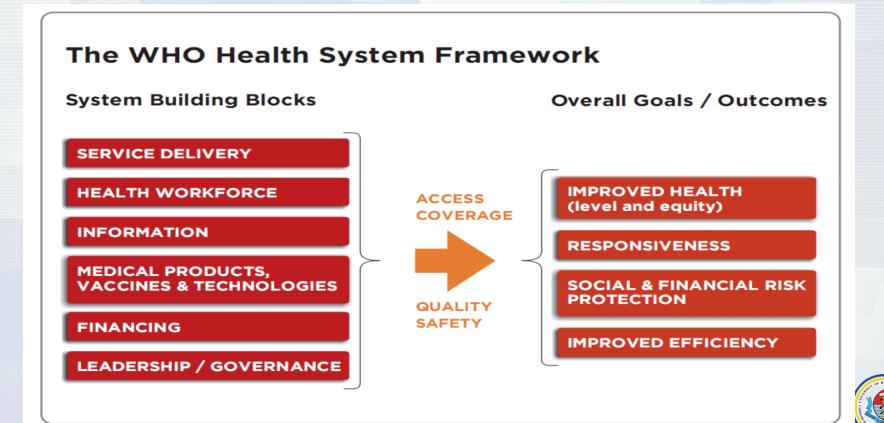
### Introduction ...

- **58.6m** estimated population of Tanzania, October 2019 (Worldometers)
- 78% of households owning a mobile phone (NBS, 2018)
- 43.62m mobile phone subscribers in Tanzania (TCRA, June 2018 )
- 23.14m were internet users, increase social media use
- 43% Internet penetration in Tanzania in 2018
- 48.8% of the mobile phone subscribers using Internet
- Rollout of National ICT Backbone (NICTBB)
- Rural electrification (REA) and rural network connectivity (UCSAF)





### Digital Health as an enabler for transforming health systems



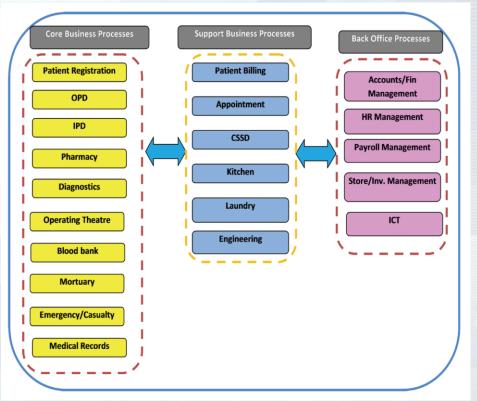
### Digitalisation of Health services should employ a holistic approach

### **System Building Blocks**

SERVICE DELIVERY **HEALTH WORKFORCE** INFORMATION MEDICAL PRODUCTS, **VACCINES & TECHNOLOGIES** FINANCING

LEADERSHIP / GOVERNANCE

### Health Facility Business Process Framework



MOHCDGEC, 2016

## Digital solutions for Health services delivery

Promotive

• Preventive

Curative

Restorative

I. Health system level

- ► Registration and vital events tracking
- ► Real-time indicator reporting
- ► Human resource management, accountability
- **▶** Electronic health records
- ► Supply chain management

II. Provider level

- **▶** Decision support
- ► Scheduling and reminders
- ► Provider training, service updates

III. Patient level

- ► Client education and self-efficacy
- **▶** Behaviour change communication
- ► Adherence to care
- **▶** Emergency services information

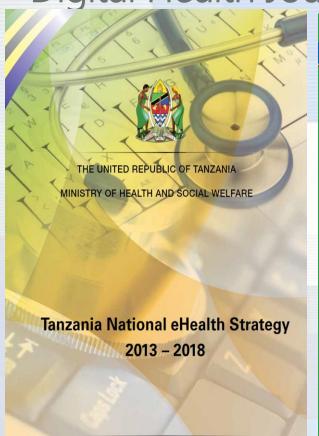
Improvements in:

- Costs
- Efficiency
- Quality
- Utilization

Digital health functions and strategies



Digital Health Journey in Tanzania

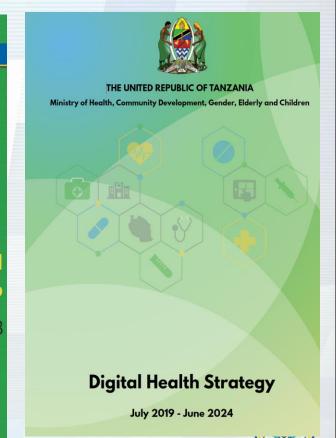


THE JOURNEY TO BETTER DATA FOR BETTER HEALTH IN TANZANIA

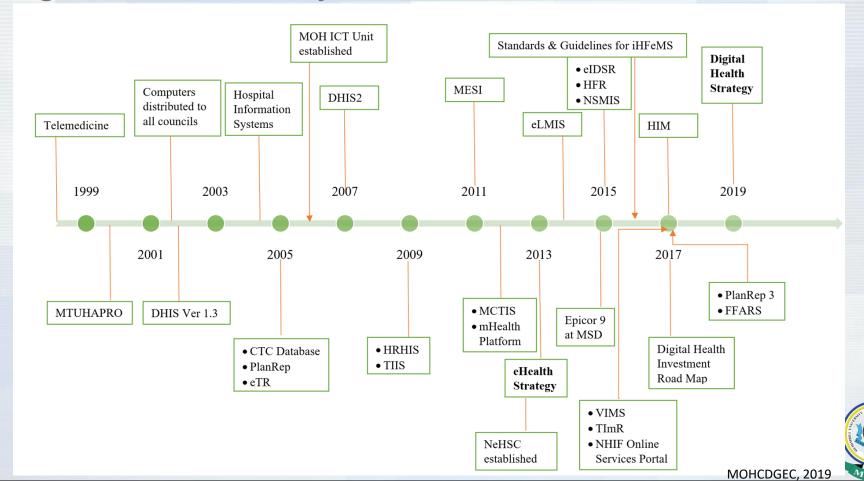
TANZANIA DIGITAL HEALTH
INVESTMENT ROAD MAP

2017-2023





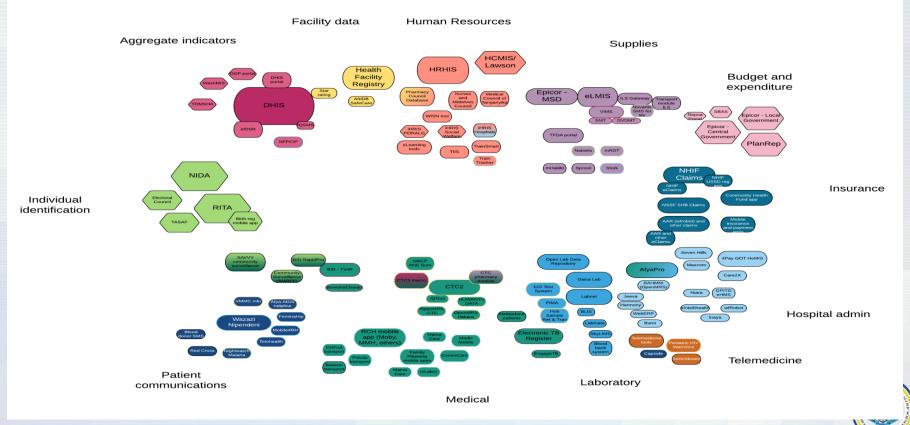
### Digital Health Journey in Tanzania



### Digital Health ...



## Major HIS Data Management Systems in Tanzania



Source: DUP Assessment findings, 2016

# **Major HIS Data Management Systems**

- Electronic Medical records (EMRs)
  - hospital systems, vertical programmes systems, mHealth
- DHIS 2 (District Health Information Software version 2)
- eLMIS Electronic Logistics Management System
  - VIMS Vaccine Information Management System
  - TiMR -Tanzania Immunization Registry
- Telehealth platforms
  - Telemedicine
  - eLearning platforms

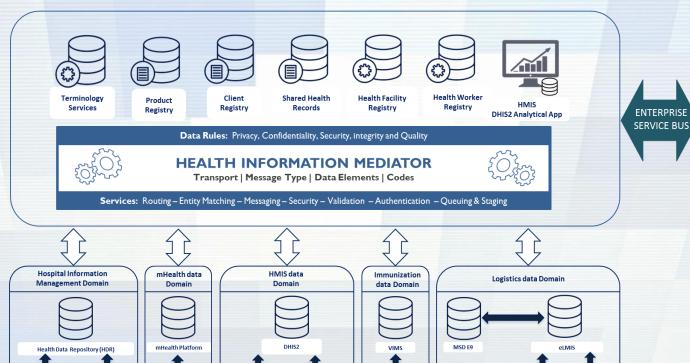
- EPICOR integrated financial information management system
- PlanRep Planning and Reporting
- FFARS Facility Financial Accounting and Reporting System
- TIIS Health Training Institution Information System
- HFR Health Facility Registry or Master Facility List
- HRHIS Human Resources for Health Information System

### Tanzania HIE Conceptual Model

Interoperability layer components

Interoperability service layer

External System with Domain specific interoperability



Point of Service and Decision Support Applications

Other Institutions/ sectors Applications Plan Rep LGA Epicor NHIF & CHF

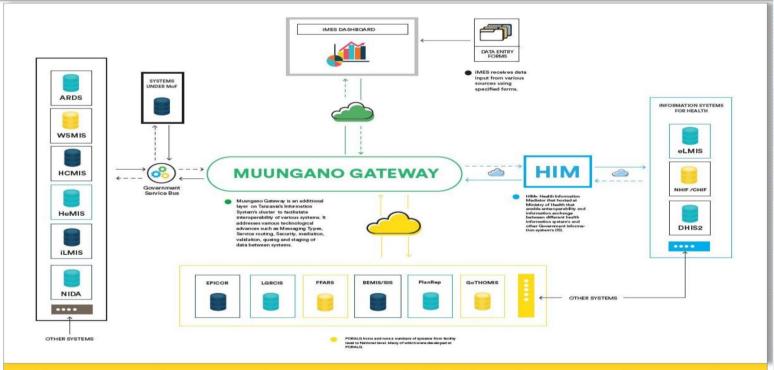
NIDA

RITA CRVS



mHealth solutions

## Integration between different systems



Mchoro unaoonesha namna ambavyo mfumo wa iMES utakavyokuwa unawasiliana na mifumo mingine ya kisekta kupitia Muungano Gateway



# Global Digital Health Goods

- Digital tools adaptable to different countries and contexts
- There is an increasing support for global digital goods
- Open Source digital health software solutions e.g.
  - DHIS2 health information management (HIS) individual/aggregated level data
  - OpenMRS electronic medical records
  - iHRIS human resources management
  - OpenIMIS health insurance management
  - OpenHIM/OpenHIE Information exchange / interoperability layer
  - OpenERP inventory, billing, financial accounting
  - OpenELIS laboratory management



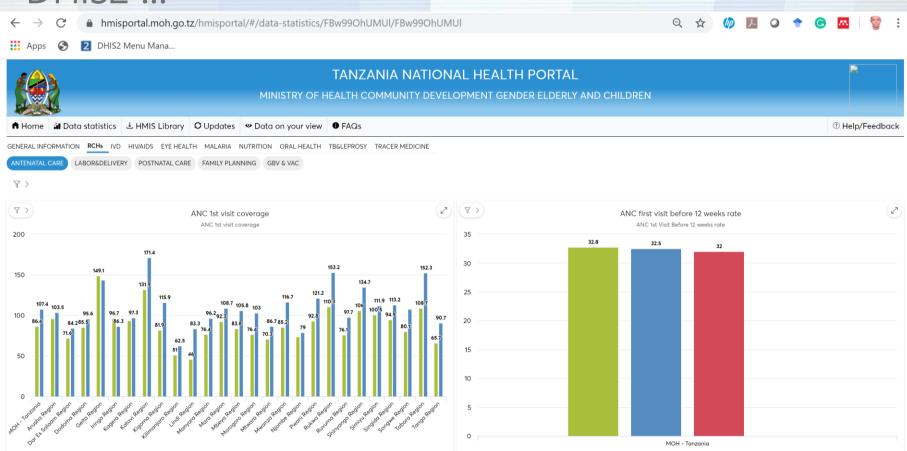
## DHIS 2 (Health Information System)

- DHIS is an open source software platform (web based system) for reporting, analysis and dissemination of data for all health programs, developed by the Health Information Systems Programme
- DHIS 2 is a tool for collection, validation, analysis, and presentation of aggregate and patient-based statistical data, tailored (but not limited) to integrated health information management activities.
- Data collection through data entry, import and export of data, aggregation and integration with other systems
- National data portal, <a href="https://hmisportal.moh.go.tz/hmisportal/">https://hmisportal.moh.go.tz/hmisportal/</a>

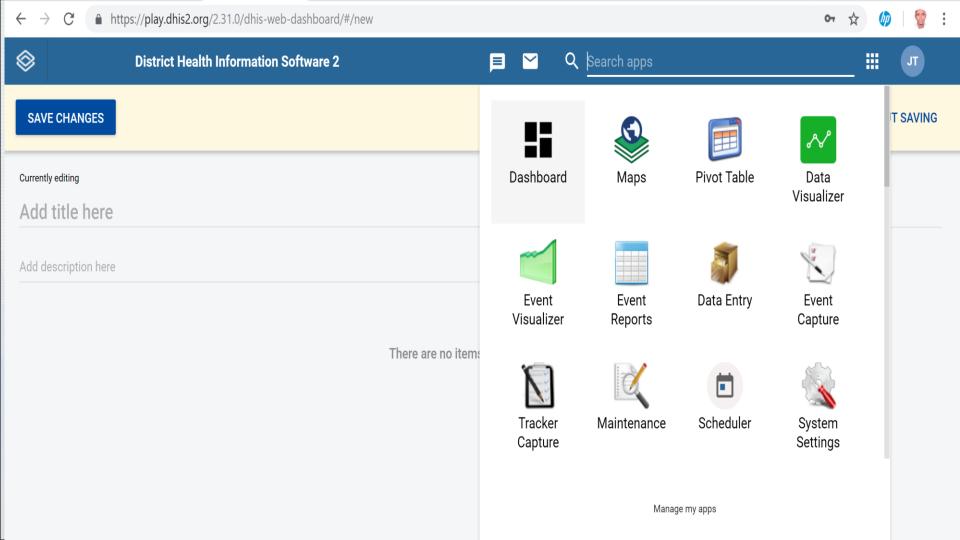


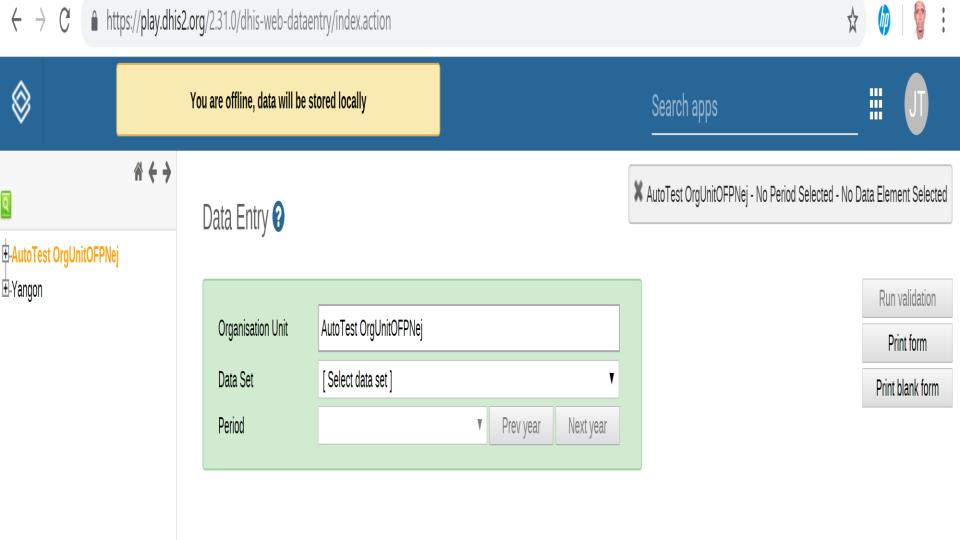


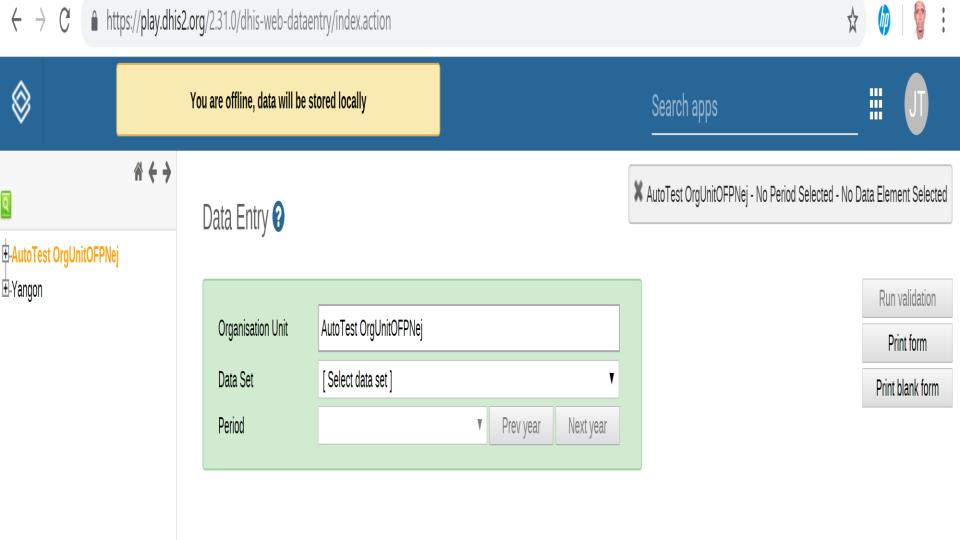
2017 2018



Oct to Dec 2018
Jan to Mar 2019
Apr to Jun 2019
Jul to Sep 2019









Organisation Unit

Bahi Health Center

Data Set

[ Select data set ]

### Period

### [ Select data set ]

HMIS\_Death Registry

HMIS\_Huduma Baada ya Kujifungua (Postnatal)

HMIS Idadi va Watu (Population)

HMIS\_Kliniki ya Wajawazito (ANC)

TIMIS\_Kutoka Wodi ya Wazazi (L&D)

HMIS\_Magonjwa ya Kuhara (DTC)

HMIS Tracer Medicine

HMIS\_Ufuatiliaji wa Watoto (Child Health)

HMIS\_Uzazi wa Mpango (FP)

HMIS\_Wagonjwa wa Nje (OPD)

NACP\_HIV Care -ART Reporting Form

NACP HIV Care and Treatment (HCT)

NACP PMTCT MC

NACP\_PMTCT MC Quaterly

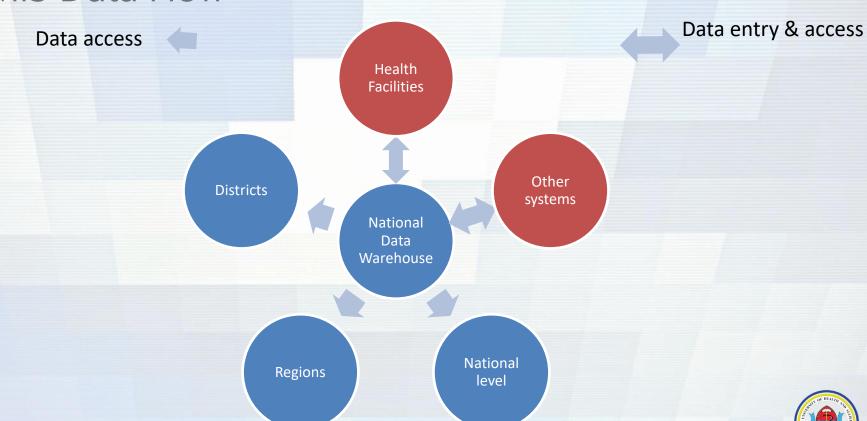
NACP PMTCT PCR

NACP\_Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI)

NMCP National Malaria Control Programme

•

### **HMIS Data Flow**



# Achievements influenced by DH

- The reported benefits include
  - increased revenue collection,
  - improved patients tracking,
  - improved health commodities supply chain management
  - improved quality of health services delivery,
  - improved communication among providers and clients,
  - improved planning and decision making





#### THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF HEALTH, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, GENDER, ELDERLY AND CHILDREN HOSPITAL DATA REPOSITORY



Today Wednesday June 7, 2017 | MNH-Jeeva Updated June 6, 2017 | MOI-MediPro May 30, 2017 | JKCI - Jeeva June 6, 2017 | KBIH - Care2X May 30, 2017 June 2017 REPORTED MONTH

#### Monthly Bed Occupancy Rate



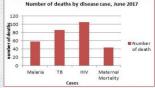


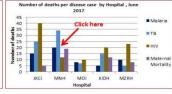


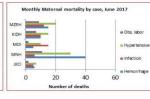




#### **Death by Disease Case**

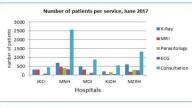


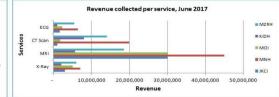




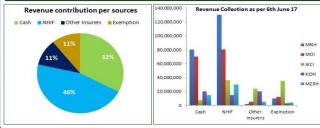
Note: Number of deaths reported from x number of hospitals

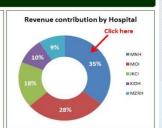
#### Patients Received Particular Service





#### Revenue Collection





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June 2017 REPORTED MONTH

#### Monthly Bed Occupancy Rate











# Obs. labor

# Hypertensive

■ Hemorrhage

■MNH

■ MOI

**■JKCI** 

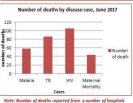
**III KIDH** 

■ MZRH

II Infection

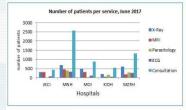
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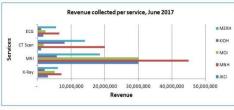
**Death by Disease Case** 





#### Patients Received Particular Service





#### **Revenue Collection**

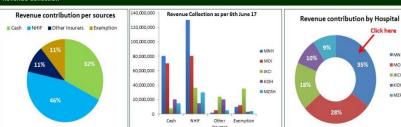
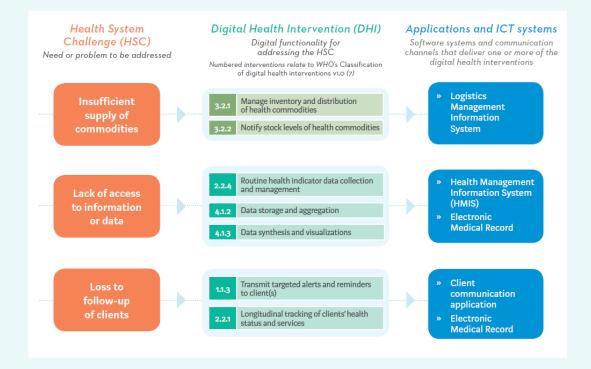


FIGURE 1.3 EXAMPLES OF HOW DIGITAL HEALTH INTERVENTIONS MAY ADDRESS HEALTH SYSTEM CHALLENGES, IMPLEMENTED THROUGH ICT SYSTEMS



As an example, digital applications and ICT systems (such as logistics management information systems) are implemented and apply digital health interventions (such as to notify stock levels of health commodities) to address health system challenges (such as insufficient supply of commodities) and achieve health objectives (maintain consistent availability of commodities).

Source: WHO, 2018 (13)



# Challenges facing Digital Health

Leadership and governance

At different levels of the health system

- Inadequate leadership, governance and coordination
- Fragmented and uncoordinated business processes
- Fragmented ICT pilots and numerous HIS silos
- Inadequate sharing/exchange of health information across the sector
- Inexistence of common investment framework
- Lack of adequate and reliable ICT infrastructure e.g. power supply, internet
- Limited digital competencies among users

A call for a Holistic Approach in planning, implementing the digital health interventions

Strategy and

investment

Services and applications

Standards & interoperability

Infrastructure

Legislation, policy and compliance Workforce



## **Emerging Technologies in Healthcare**

- Artificial intelligence including use Chatbots e.g. WeChat bots can book a doctor, make payment, etc.
- Algorithms to detect health risks, diagnosis and treat diseases
- Drones in Healthcare e.g. delivery of medical supplies (blood, vaccines, etc.)
- eGames: Game-based approaches (gamification) can provide ideal strategies for health promotion, prevention, and self-management of chronic conditions

Targeting Individual or population health

Trials in Africa

Rwanda, Malawi, Ghana, Madagascar, Tanzania\*

\*New regulations requires permission and impose several restrictions

https://www.thecitizen.co.tz/news/ New-drone-operation-rules-to-takeeffect-in-4-months/1840340-5270032-tt7r94z/index.html

# **Drone Technology is Poised to Revolutionize Healthcare**







# Emerging technologies ...

- Smart phones
- Sensors wearables e.g. watches
- Smart rooms
- Smart beds
- Smart cars, ambulances
- Smart pills
- Smart cards
- Smart doctors
- Smart everything "Smart smart"



MEDICAL GRADE WEARABLES + PREDICTIVE DIAGNOSTICS = PROACTIVE HEALTH

### Reactive Health



- 1. Seek health services when feeling ill
- 2. Consumer sorts through different care options
- 3. Data is then captured to confirm diagnosis

### Proactive Health



**CBINSIGHTS** 

- 1. Data is captured via medical-grade wearables
- 2. Care option reaches out if there is an anomaly and triages via tests/consultation to confirm whether a hospital visit is needed
- 3. Provider already has historical dataset of relevant biomarkers and genetic predispositions



# Digital Health in Taeniosis/Cysticercosis

- Information exchange/sharing among actors/systems
- Capturing data related Taeniosis/Cysticercosis in EMR/DHIS2
- Tracking/ mapping/surveillance of free roaming pigs
- Mass education use of digital technologies e.g. social media
- Availability and use of data from the systems at all levels e.g. community, HFs, Councils, to National
- Reaching the communities digital contents, social media, mobile phones, etc.
- Healthcare providers EMR with inbuilt decision support tools in identification, tracking and treatment of the diseases
- Machine learning /AI enough/quality data quality?



### 9 Principles of Digital Development in DH





- Improved health system performance
- Better health outcomes
- Healthier populations



Design With the User



Understand the Existing Ecosystem



Design for Scale



**Build for Sustainability** 



Be Data Driven



Use Open Standards, Open Data, Open Source, and Open Innovation



Reuse and Improve



Address Privacy & Security



Be Collaborative



Asanteni Sana Vielen Dank Thank you for attention



Discussion



