





SUSTAINABLE DECENTRALISATION OF OBSTETRIC ULTRASOUND SCREENING TO PRIMARY HEALTH CARE FACILITIES- KENYA **EXPERIENCE**

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Outline

- Video clip play
- Context & Background
- Intervention approach
- Results
- Challenges &Lessons learnt
- Recommendations





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Context and background

- Obstetric Ultrasound is essential in ANC care.
- WHO (2016) and MOH recommends one ultrasound scan before 24 weeks of gestation.
- Kenya has < 1000 sonographers in a country with 9,249 health facilities.
- Only 25% of pregnant women (in Kenya) access obstetric ultrasonography screening.
- Midwives can over > 80% of ANC services (UNFPA, 2017)
- ICM expects midwives to be able to detect pregnancy complications









Approach; Drivers of midwives ultrasound Project /1

Amref International University

Competitive Advantage

- Service accepted by regulatory body (NCK)
- Standardized content used to train midwives
- Dependent on midwives (are available in PHC)
- Aligned with professional body (SORK)
- Affordable (USD 5 per session/woman)
- Portable/mobile technology
- Entrepreneur driven for the midwives
- Multi-stakeholder involvement
- Available at Point of Care (POCUS)



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Intervention and approach

- 42 midwives initially trained successfully on two (2) standardised and blended modules with 10 sonographers including the mobile and portable technology; the midwives got trained on 950 mothers in total. To date 67 registered midwives have been trained
- 2-5 Midwives grouped into Business units (BUS) to create functional teams in 10 health facilities in 2 counties. Each BU under phased mentored by a radiographer
- Professional sonographers (TOTs) were inducted into the project and provided mentorship & coaching for three (3) months, then weaned off.
- County governments allowed the midwives to charge Ksh 500 per session; paid to a centralised paybill number. At B/line 32% had recommended Ksh1000/session user fee.
- Midwives' monthly incentive was performance based



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Lumify technology





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Obstetrics Ultrasound Screening Project – Roadmap



Stakeholder engagement and alignment: SORK, NCK, MAK, Country Governments

TOT Training: 10 sonographers

Midwives training: 42 from 10 health facilities Screening commenced in Dec 2019: 950 mothers screened for free in Nov-Dec 2019

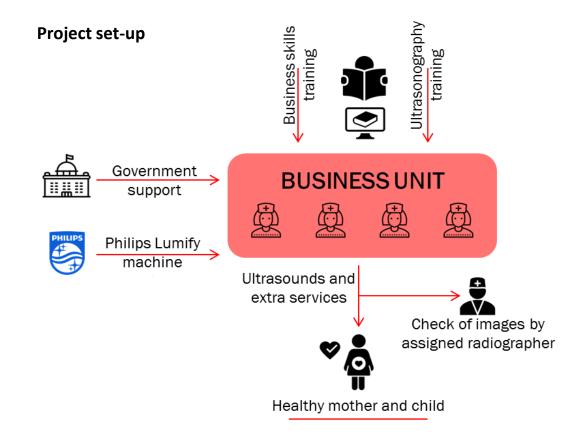
Team working on a sustainable scale up model

1250 scanned for \$5 between Jan-Dec 2020



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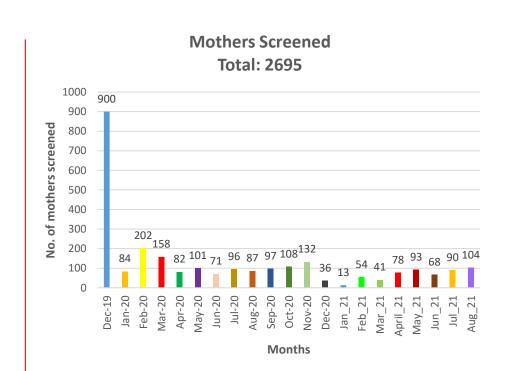


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Results/1

- To date the midwives have screened 2695
 ANC clients who have also paid the user fee.
- 18 women had their complications identified early and referred
- Women's uptake of the obstetric ultrasound services increased to 50% within the pilot sites from < 10% at the baseline period (Operational research findings).
- Distance of accessing the essential service reduced to 3-5 km for 45% of the mothers in the pilot sites.
- Within the first 9 months, 21% of the ANC clients in pilot sites received routine u/sound screening within 24 weeks gestation in the pilot sites.

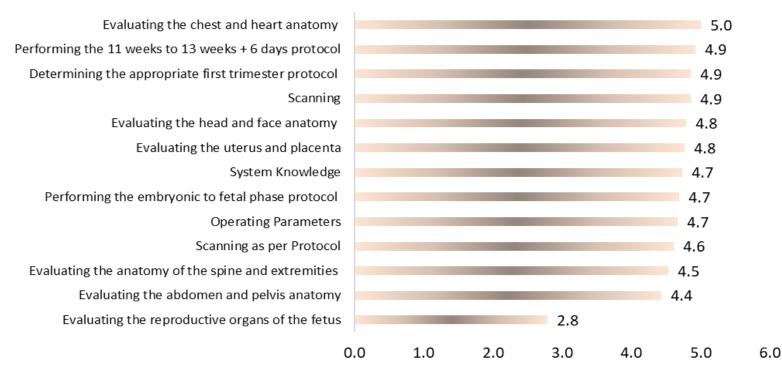




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Radiographers (TOTs)Rating of Midwives' skills (5= Excellent)





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Lessons learnt/1

- Midwives are able to learn the essential ultrasound screening skills.
- Mothers are willing to pay for this essential service.
- Community sensitisation (CHVs) is a critical driver of the uptake of obstetric ultrasound screening.
- Training, mentorship & coaching are critical drivers in decentralisation of ultrasound screening.
- Sustainability of the service is dependent on uptake of the service by local governments and NHIF
- Midwives' competencies increases with time

Lessons learnt/2

- Women's education level, pregnancy gestation and distance to the point of care were the critical determinants of undertaking obstetric ultrasound screening service.
- Mothers paid for the service mostly to confirm the pregnancy gestation, fetal position and fetal sex.
- Midwives' ultrasound skills were satisfactory & referral of mothers wasn't dependent on the convectional facility tiers chain.
- Public owned Business Units (BUs) had higher flow of clients than privately owned BUs.
- Comparative rating of skills (Between sonographers and midwives' self rating), had statistically significant difference in 3 out of 12 critical parameters the midwives were taught to assess.

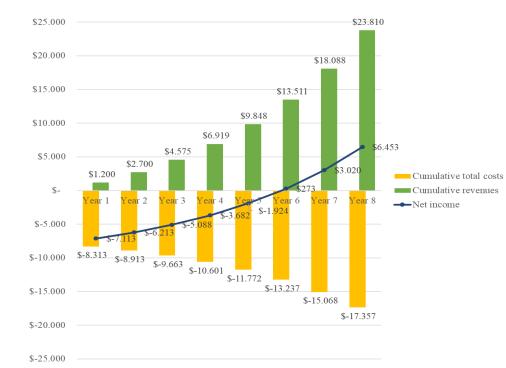
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Is it scalable?

- A subject of economies of scale & leveraging on partnerships.
- Incentivising of frontline workers is key
- Sharing of costs with local or national govt is key
- If integrated with NHIF or its equivalent then facilities are reimbursed
- Depending on user-fee charged and economies of scale, initial investment costs are recoverable.
- If learnings from partners are used to inform replication

Economic sustainability – subject to many variables





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Challenges experienced

- Covid-19 pandemic reduced ANC attendance
- Redeployment of midwives we have trained to other departments & facilities by county governments
- Low Male involvement in provision of ANC services
- Demotivated Community Health Volunteers (CHVs), yet they are meant to increase demand for services
- Slow progress in development of policy framework at national level (MOH) to regulate task sharing in obstetric ultrasound screening services
- Low purchasing power in PHC levels
- Dependency on out of pocket (OOP) health financing



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Recommendations

- There is need to improve women's knowledge on the benefits of ultrasound screening to improve utilization of obstetric scan
- 2 Sustainable business models in decentralized obstetric ultrasound screening can be feasible especially if implemented in a wider scope of health facilities with high client flow
- There is dire need for a policy framework to regulate the scope of task sharing in entrenching of decentralized provision of obstetric u/sound screening services
- National and county governments need to invest in portable technology for women's universal access to Obstetric U/S screening services



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Publication for further reading

Matiang'i, M., Joosse, K., Ngunju, P., Kiilu, C., Harkx, R., Hangelbroek, M. and Omogi, J. (2021) Barriers and Enablers That Influence Utilization of Ultrasound Screening Services among Antenatal Women in Kajiado and Kisii Counties Kenya. *Open Journal of Clinical Diagnostics*, **11**, 1-17. doi: 10.4236/ojcd.2021.111001.

