



The Effect of a Focused On- Job-Training Approach; A Case of MOH 731 Reporting Tool Uptake in Migori County, Kenya

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Presentation Outline

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Introduction

- Ministry of Health(MOH) Kenya facilities providing HIV services
 - Expected to report using MOH 731 reporting tool
- Family Aids Care and Education Services (FACES)
 - partners with MOH to provide comprehensive HIV services in Migori County





Background Information

- MOH731 introduced July 2011
- Initial trainings
 - Hotel-based forums
 - April and August 2011
- Training facilitators
 - MOH health records staff
 - Partner trainers of trainers (TOT)



Problem Statement

- Despite the hotel-based trainings, reporting rates with the new MOH731 tool was lower than 60% across Migori facilities





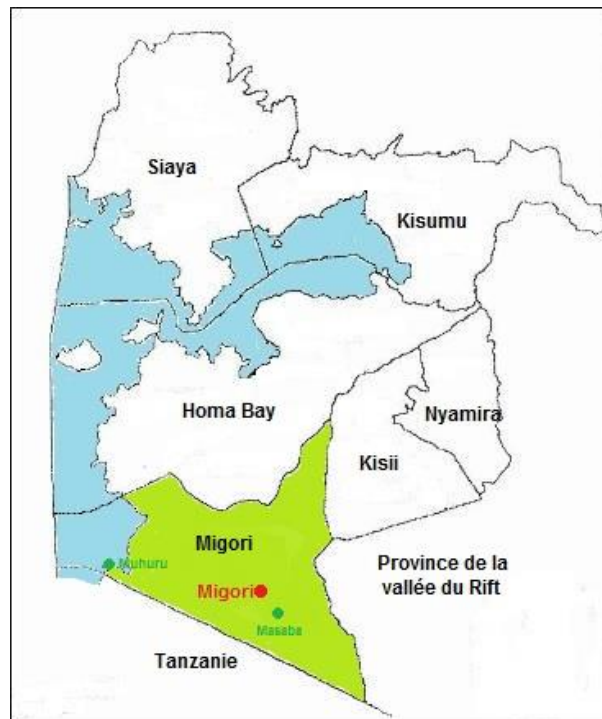
Research Objectives

- This study sought to examine an On-the-Job-Training (OJT) approach to increase MOH731 reporting rates



Study Area

- 72 FACES supported MOH sites in Migori county (Rongo, Migori and Nyatike sub counties)





Methodology

- Intervention:
 - July - December 2012
 - MOH TOTs and FACES monitoring & evaluation officers facilitated multiple on-site OJT sessions
 - Providers providing HIV services requested to attend
 - Trainings held on non-clinical days
 - Practical sessions
 - Primary tools (MOH 361A and B, ANC registers, VMMC registers...) utilized to fill MOH731
- Evaluation of MOH731 reporting rates:
 - Reporting rates compared over six-month periods
 - Pre-OJT: January to June 2012
 - Post-OJT: January to June 2013



Statistical Methods

- Pre/post comparison of monthly averages
 - Significance tests based on generalized estimating equations to account for correlations among monthly reporting figures
 - STATA version 11.0 utilized



Results

Migori County

Sub county	Sites supported by FACES	Pre-OJT reporting rates (Jan-Jun 2012)	Post-OJT reporting rates (Jan-Jun 2013)	P value
Migori	23	40%	95%	P<.0001
Rongo	20	69%	100%	P<.0001
Nyatike	29	55%	92%	P<.0001
Total	72	55%	95%	P<.0001



Discussion

- Steady increase in reporting rates across facilities
- All the facilities recorded above 90% reporting rates after OJT



Conclusion

- MOH731 reporting rates significantly increased in all the facilities following OJT sessions with health care providers





Recommendations

- The OJT approach is recommended for improving uptake of the MOH731 and other reporting tools in Kenya



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The women, men and children in the communities served

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