



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





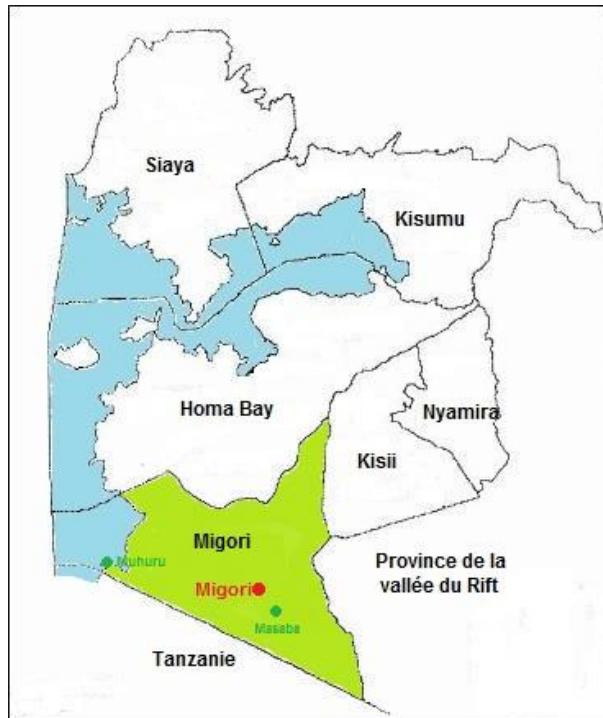
Research Objectives

- 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



Acknowledgements

Kenyan Ministries of Health (MOH)
Family AIDS Care and Education Services (FACES)
Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI)
University of California San Francisco (UCSF)
U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)
U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
Beth Novey for photographs

The women, men and children in the communities served

The findings and conclusions in this presentation are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position of U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/the and the Government of Kenya

This research has been supported by the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) through the U.S Centers for Disease Control under the terms of Cooperative Agreement # PS001913



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