

# **INTEGRATED DISEASE SURVEILLANCE AND REPOSE (IDSR) IMPLEMENTATION IN KENYA**

**Facilitator's OJT Guide  
For Health Facility Level**

**October 2006**

## Table of Contents

Table of Contents .....	2
Introduction .....	3
Objective 1: Introduction and Overview of IDSR Strategy .....	6
Objective 2: Detection of Priority disease using the standard case definitions.....	8
Objective 3: Reporting tools (demonstrate use and frequency of reporting).....	9
When to report (thresholds).....	9
Objective 4: Analyse and Interpret Data on Priority Diseases .....	10
Objective 5: Basics on Outbreak management and community feedback.....	11

# **Introduction**

## **1. Overview**

This document is a Facilitator's Guide for preparing health facility staff(hospitals) involved in disease control and surveillance to perform their surveillance tasks competently. The training is based on a OJT approach.

## **2. Participants targetted**

This training is designed for health facility in charges, clinicians, surveillance officers and any other health care staff who perform diagnosis and conduct surveillance at the health facility level.

## **3. Learning Objectives**

At the end of the training session, participants will be able to:

1. Understand basic surveillance concepts and activities
2. Detect priority diseases through standard case definitions
3. Appreciate the role of the laboratory in surveillance
4. Use IDSR reporting tools appropriately for reporting priority diseases
5. Analyze and intepret data on prioirty diseases
6. Take part in outbreak management
7. Provide feedback to the community

## **4. Training Methodology**

The training is structured to be a half to one-day on the job training. Using a set of powerpoint slides and health facility data the key surveillance concepts of priority disease detection,reporting and data analysis will be demonstrated through discussions with the participants. The facilitator will ensure as much participation from the participants inorder to make the training as practical as it can be.

## 5. OJT Schedule

### (a) Provincial General hospital, District hospital and sub district hospital

OJT in health facilities with high volume e. g. Provincial General hospital, District hospital and sub district hospital will take one day. The training should be delivered in the sequence presented below,

08.30 - 09.00	Introduction to IDSR concept
09.00 - 10.00	Detection of Priority disease(standard case definitions)
10.00 – 12.00	Reporting tools (demonstrate use and frequency of reporting)
12.00 – 1.00p.m	When to report (thresholds)
02.00 – 3.00	Data analysis using facility data
03.00 – 04.00	Basics on Outbreak management and community feedback

### (b) Health centre and dispensary level

OJT in lower level (health centre and dispensary) should take a half day. The Facilitators should carry out OJT in 2 health facilities in one day. The training should be delivered in the sequence presented below,

08.30 - 09.30	Detection of Priority disease(standard case definitions)
09.30 - 11.00	Reporting tools (demonstrate use and frequency of reporting)
11.00 – 12.00	Simple data analysis using facility data
12.00 – 12.30	Providing feedback to the community

*The team should be in the next facility by 2.00pm*

## 6. Facilitators

Facilitators should have an in-depth understanding of IDSR and the tasks and functions that take place at the health facility level. In addition, the lead trainers should be reasonably skilled in conducting interactive, participatory training modules since the training design is based on such an approach.

## 7. Training materials

The training materials will include:

1. Technical guidelines for IDSR as reference
2. OJT Facilitator's guide
3. Standard case definition posters
4. IDSR reporting tools – MOH 502, 503, 504 & 505
5. Threshold levels for priority diseases - IDSR posters
6. Surveillance task for health facility- IDSR Posters

## **8. Application**

Immediate weekly reporting is expected from the facility after training

## **9. Assessment of learning:**

The Facilitator will give the participants case scenarios and tasks to assess the learning process. The Facilitator will be required to use the available health facility data for demonstration exercises.

## **Evaluation of Training**

This will be done through intensive support supervisory visits to the health facility and district levels to assess the actual performance of trainees. Support supervision should be done on monthly basis in the first 3 months (intensive phase) then on quarterly basis thereafter (routine). The Provincial and district IDSR core teams should develop a mechanism of trouble shooting any reporting problems at the health facility level. During the OJT training the facilitator will orally evaluate participants knowledge using a predetermined case scenario and a set of questions.

## **Objective 1: Introduction and Overview of IDSR Strategy**

### Time

30 Min

### Learning objectives

By the end of this session, participants will be able to:

- Understand basic surveillance concepts
- Explain the IDSR strategy
- Discuss the IDSR tasks they are to carry out at the facility level

### Materials needed

#### **Facilitator**

- Copies of surveillance tasks at the health facility level
- Flipchart papers, flip chart stand, markers, tape
- IDSR OJT guide
- Presentation: *1\_OJT PowerPoint slides up to Slide 1- 13*

## Facilitator Instructions

Time/Reference	Activity
30 Min	<p><u>Welcome participants:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Welcome participants to session. Introduce facilitators.</li> <li>2. Invite participants to introduce themselves briefly by stating their name and their job responsibilities</li> </ol> <p>To assess knowledge and current roles of participants, <u>ask</u> participants a few questions and write main ideas on flipchart paper:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What do they understand by the term surveillance</li> <li>• What do you think of when you hear the term IDSR?</li> <li>• What are <u>your</u> jobs/roles that deal with surveillance at your facility?</li> <li>• What would you like to know more about?</li> </ul> <p><u>Thank</u> participant for their input. Indicate which of their interests you will address through the presentation or at some other point in the training.</p> <p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>Key points of the session:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are 18 priority diseases; additional diseases are reported separately.</li> <li>• IDSR relies on you, at the facility, to collect the core information that the entire system needs to use.</li> <li>• It is part of your job to ensure that this data is documented and reported accurately and in a timely way.</li> </ul> <p>Accurate information and a watchful health system means better health for your community</p>
First 13 power point slides	

## Objective 2: Detection of Priority disease using the standard case definitions

### Time

1 hour

### Learning objectives

By the end of this session, participants will be able to:

- Identify/detect cases of priority diseases using the standard case definitions
- Record case information on client card and in facility register

### Materials needed

#### **Facilitator**

- Standard Case Definitions for Priority Diseases
- Flipchart paper, markers
- IDSR OJT guide
- Presentation: *slide 14- 19*

### **Facilitator Instructions**

Time/Reference	Activity
45 minutes  PowerPoint (14-19)	<u>Introduce</u> session.
15 minutes	Go over the SCD emphasizing the role of laboratory and frequency of reporting Discussion on specimen required, collection and transportation. <u>Summary</u> Key points of the session: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Surveillance case definitions are used to accurately classify a disease for reporting purposes and do not generally require laboratory confirmation</li><li>• Standard case definitions ensure accuracy</li><li>• IDSR is dependent on timely reporting from health facilities to identify outbreaks</li></ul>



### Objective 3: Reporting tools (demonstrate use and frequency of reporting)

<b>30 Min</b> Reporting priority diseases Power point slides (20 -25)	<u>Activity</u> Introduce the session on reporting requirements for the priority diseases
<b>1.30 Hrs</b>  IDSR reporting tools	Introduce reporting tools with discussions on the variables for the participants to understand the importance of completely filling in the report forms Explain when each tool is used <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Integrated case based surveillance form</li> <li>2. Weekly epidemic monitoring form</li> <li>3. Health facility line listing form</li> <li>4. Monthly surveillance report form</li> </ol> Have participants review their register and identify suspected priority diseases using the standard case definitions Demonstrate use of reporting tools
1 hour When to report (thresholds) <i>Present slide 26-31</i>	Using the IDSR thresholds posters, discuss alert and action thresholds Emphasize tools to be used as per the reporting requirements

## Objective 4: Analyse and Interpret Data on Priority Diseases

### Time

1 hour

### Session Overview

This session introduces the basics of summarizing and interpreting surveillance data. Participants will calculate basic formulas and characterize data by time, place and person.

### Learning objectives

By the end of this session, participants will be able to:

- Organize, summarize and present data using tables, charts, graphs and maps
- Analyze and interpret disease surveillance data
- Draw conclusions and make recommendations for disease control

### Materials needed

#### **Facilitator**

- Flipchart paper, markers
- IDSR OJT guide
- Presentation: *power point slides 32-41*
- Calculator

#### **Participant**

- Health facility based data morbidity data in the last one year for demonstration purposes

### **Facilitator Instructions**

Time/Reference	Activity
15 minutes PowerPoint slide 32 - 41	<u>Introduce</u> session.
45 minutes	Review and critic available trend graphs Using facility data demonstrate how to make trend graphs and simple analysis

## **Objective 5: Basics on Outbreak management and community feedback**

### Time

1 hour

### Session Overview

This session introduces the basics of outbreak investigation with emphasis on the health facility's role in investigation and response. In addition, this session emphasizes the importance of feedback and providing feedback to health staff and the community.

### Learning objectives

By the end of this session, participants will be able to:

- Explain the role of health facility personnel in the investigation of and response to disease outbreaks
- Participate in outbreak investigation
- Explain the importance of feedback
- Provide feedback to other health staff and the community

### Materials needed

#### **Facilitator**

- Newsprint and markers/chalkboard and chalk
- Presentation: *Power point slides 42-56*
- IDSR OJT guide
- Calculator

#### **Participant**

- Standard Case Definitions
- Calculator

### Facilitator Resources

- Technical Guidelines for IDSR

## Facilitator Instructions

Time/Reference	Activity
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5 minutes	<u>Introduce</u> session.
<b>Outbreaks</b>	<u>Present</u> PowerPoint slides
30 minutes	Presentation Outline
<i>PowerPoint slides</i>	Definition of outbreak
42 – 50	Reasons for investigating outbreaks
	Steps of outbreak investigation
	Response
	<u>List</u> steps on flipchart paper. Keep this available throughout module and refer to it as the steps are completed
	<u>Activity</u>
10 minutes	<p>The following scenario should be given out to participants:</p> <p>It's the cold and dry period of the year. A mother brings her three children to your health centre reporting that all three have had a fever for two days. The first child who is 12 years old also has a headache and stiff neck. The second child, 7 years, looks ill and has a temperature of 38.5 C. The third child is 6 months old. On examination you find a bulging fontanelle.</p> <p>Tell them to refer to the Standard Case Definition for help to complete this exercise.</p> <p>Have them answer the following questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What is your suspected diagnosis? Why?</li> <li>Do you expect an outbreak? If so, give reasons.</li> <li>What would you do to confirm the diagnosis?</li> <li>How would you respond if an outbreak is confirmed?</li> </ol>
10 minutes	

<i>Feedback</i> <i>PowerPoint slides</i> <i>51 - 55</i>  5 min Power point Slide 56	<u>Present</u> PowerPoint Presentation Outline <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Definition of feedback <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Importance of feedback</li> <li>2. Characteristics of feedback</li> </ol> </li> </ol> Questions and discussion
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