



# Village Health Care

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# Introduction

The Rwanda Health Worker System is an innovative solution comprising both mobile and web applications designed to empower Community Health Workers (CHWs) in Rwanda. It focuses on efficiently managing health center information related to malnutrition, contraception, and parasitic diseases like malaria. This system not only assists CHWs in recording client information but also provides crucial reports derived from this data to healthcare centers. By harnessing technology, it aims to enhance service delivery, ensuring timely and high-quality healthcare for Rwandans. This pioneering approach aligns with Rwanda's commitment to addressing immediate healthcare needs and broader developmental goals.



# About health care

Rwanda has made substantial progress in healthcare since the 1994 genocide. They've established a community-based system with a network of health centers, ensuring accessibility even in remote areas. The country promotes universal health coverage through a national health insurance program and emphasizes preventive care. Rwanda also integrates technology into healthcare, streamlining processes and improving data-driven decision-making. These efforts align with Rwanda's commitment to healthcare access and development.



# How Ideas come

"The idea came to me when I was sick with malaria, alone in my home with no one available to help me get to the hospital. Fortunately, there was a community health worker in our village. I called her, and she examined me to confirm that I tested positive for malaria. She recorded my information in her notebook. However, I realized that the data could be at risk if there were floods or another disaster, potentially causing data loss. That's when I had another idea: What if the government could streamline the training process for these health workers, especially when new diseases or paradigms emerge?"



# Village Health Care Operation

**1.Mobile app (IOS,Android)**

**2. Web app**



# Benefit

- 1.Improved Healthcare Access
- 2.Enhanced Data Security
- 3.Efficient Resource Allocation
- 4.Rapid Response to Emerging Health Issues
- 5.Healthcare Quality
- 6.Government's Public Health Efforts
- 7.Resilient Healthcare System



# Why this category involved in this category

## Patient:

1. Contact a local community health worker when they are ill.
2. Share their symptoms and medical history.
3. Receive treatment or referrals.
4. Have their data securely recorded.
5. Follow up as needed for ongoing care.
6. Participate in health campaigns as advised.
7. Provide feedback for improvement.

## Health worker

1. Health workers assess and treat patients.
2. They securely record patient data digitally.
3. Provide referrals when necessary.
4. Offer guidance on health campaigns.
5. Continuously update their knowledge and skills.
6. Collaborate with healthcare facilities and the government for better public health outcomes.

## Health center:

1. Health centers receive data from community health workers.
2. They use the data for resource allocation and planning.
3. Health centers oversee and support community health workers.
4. They ensure data integrity and security.
5. Collaborate with the government to improve healthcare delivery.
6. Implement health campaigns and interventions based on the data received.



1. Lack of immediate assistance during illness.
2. Difficulty in recognizing and preserving health data recorded in notebooks.
3. Vulnerability of data to loss during disasters like floods.
4. Potential delay in training health workers when new diseases or pandemics emerge.
5. Inadequate healthcare access during emergencies.
6. Lack of a secure system for health data management.
7. Potential data disorganization in handwritten records.
8. Challenges in adapting to emerging health crises.





1. Implement a telehealth or mobile app for remote medical consultations, ensuring immediate assistance during illness.
2. Digitize health records and use secure databases to easily store and retrieve patient data.
3. Backup and data redundancy systems to protect against data loss during disasters.
4. Establish a rapid-response training program for health workers to quickly adapt to new diseases or pandemics.
5. Develop emergency healthcare protocols to ensure timely access during crises.
6. Utilize encryption and authentication measures to secure health data.
7. Create standardized digital forms for health records to minimize data disorganization.
8. Implement cloud-based storage for health data for increased accessibility and security.
9. Provide ongoing digital literacy training for health workers to improve data management skills.
10. Foster collaboration between government health agencies and local communities to ensure efficient responses to emerging health challenges.