Release Note for iSanté Version 17.2

Community Distribution of ARVs

By prescribing a drug from the ARV class, the user should check the community distribution tab or not. See figure 1

Figure 1

Calculation method:

- ARV prescription section not null + community distribution check = Community
- ARV prescription section Not null + community distribution not checked = Institution

The user clicks on program management (Figure 2) and then on DAC (Figure 3). The user selects a period (Figure 4) and the report is displayed as shown in Figure.5.

Figure 2

Rapports

Type de rapport	Nom de rapport
Rapports par établissement	Rapport mensuel PEPFAR/OMS par établissement
	Rapport HEALTHQUAL
	Régimes utilisés pour les femmes enceintes
	Rapport mensuel des indicateurs de qualité des soins
	Rapport de surveillance hebdomadaire
	HSIS (rapport du système d'information sanitaire Haïtien)
	Evaluation OE
	Frequentation de l'institution Classé par Utilisateur
	Frequentation de l'institution
	Consultation par jours
	Alerte charge viral
	Liste des patients ayant démarré un régime ARV
	La liste des patients dont la date de renflouement des ARV est prévue dans les 30 prochains jours
	La liste des patients dont la date de renflouement des ARV est arrivée à terme
	Nombre de patients ayant reçu des ARV par période
	Distribution des ARVs en communauté (DAC)
	Charge virale en fonction du nombre de copies/ml

Figure 3

Paramètres pour le rapport: Nombre de patients ayant reçu des ARV par période

Date de début: 01 / 01 MM/AA Date de fin: 05 / 17 MM/AA

ARV Status   **PRE-ARV Status**

☐ Réguliers (actifs sous ARV)   ☐ Récents sous Pré-ARV

☐ Rendez-vous ratés   ☐ Actifs sous Pré-ARV

☐ Perdus de vue sous ARV (LTFU, anciennement inactif)   ☐ Perdus de vue sous Pre-ART

☐ Décédés sous ARV   ☐ Décédés sous Pre-ART

☐ Arrêtés sous ARV   ☐ Transférés sous Pre-ART
☐ Transférés sous ARV

Niveau organisationnel

○ Patients   Sanatorium de Sigueneau
○ Clinique   [Tous ▼]
○ Commune   [Tous ▼]
○ Département   [Tous ▼]
○ Réseau   [Tous ▼]

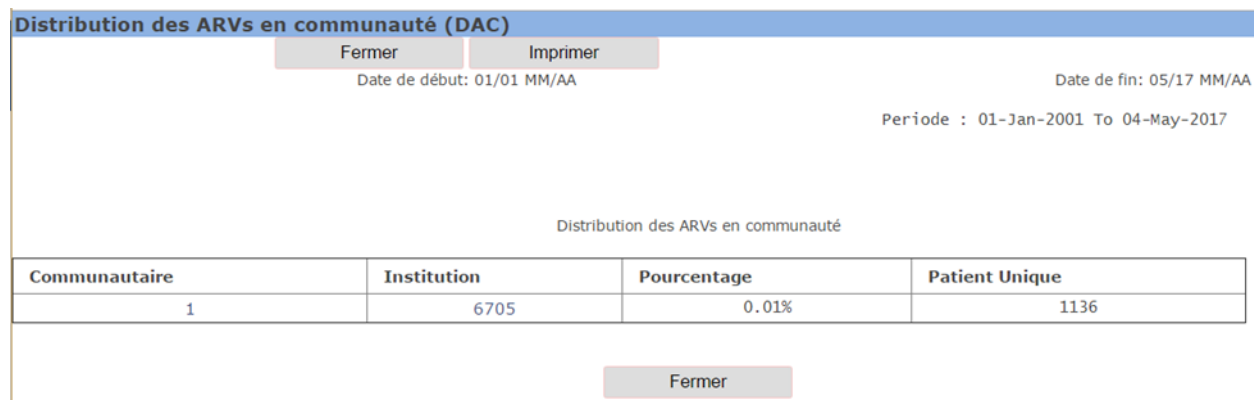[Soumettre] [Annuler]

Figure 4

Figure 5

For the percentage, the numerator is the number of prescriptions in the community, and the denominator is the sum of institutional and community prescriptions.

Viral load report

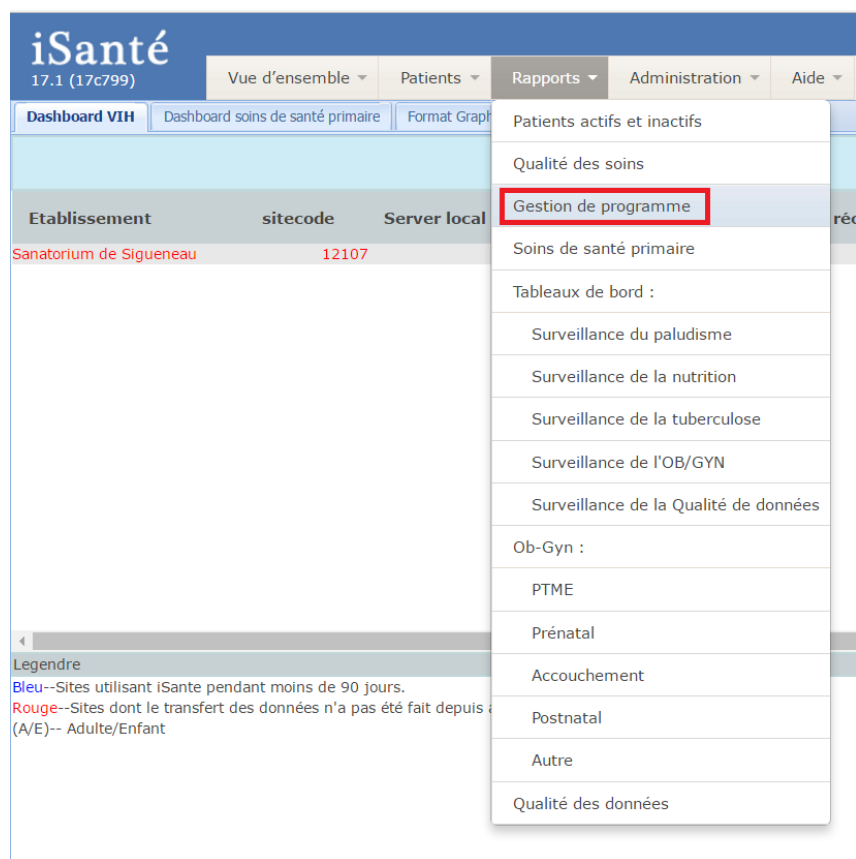The user selects a period and the viral load report is displayed as follows. See Figure 6:

Figure 6

Figure 7

Figure 8

New MMS calculation method

Patient classification by interval of (0-35 days, 36-89 days, 90-120 days, 121-180 days and> 180 days) using the difference between the next dispensing date (next_disp) and the previous dispensing date (Disp).

N. B. Now only the most recent prescription is considered for each patient. This will have the benefit of preventing the same patient from being in different cohorts.
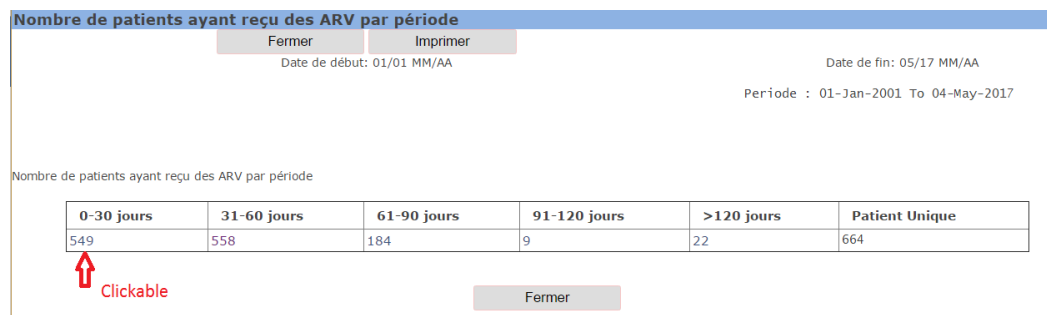
Nombre de patients ayant reçu des ARV par période

Fermer	Imprimer

Date de début: 01/01 MM/AA   Date de fin: 05/17 MM/AA

Periode : 01-Jan-2001 To 04-May-2017

Nombre de patients ayant reçu des ARV par période

0-30 jours	31-60 jours	61-90 jours	91-120 jours	>120 jours	Patient Unique
549	558	184	9	22	664

⬆ Clickable

Fermer

Figure 9

Corrections

- Eliminate home visits as a criterion for determining the active status of a patient
- PatientID has been replaced by ST code in patient lists
- Exposed children are removed in the report of patients who started an ARV regimen.
- Corrected a bug in the vaccination table
- Corrected a bug with the list of patients in the MMS report

New definitions for patient status.

The user click on the report of active and inactive patients (Figure 10), and then select the appropriate period and categories (Figure 11). The report is displayed as shown in Figure.12.

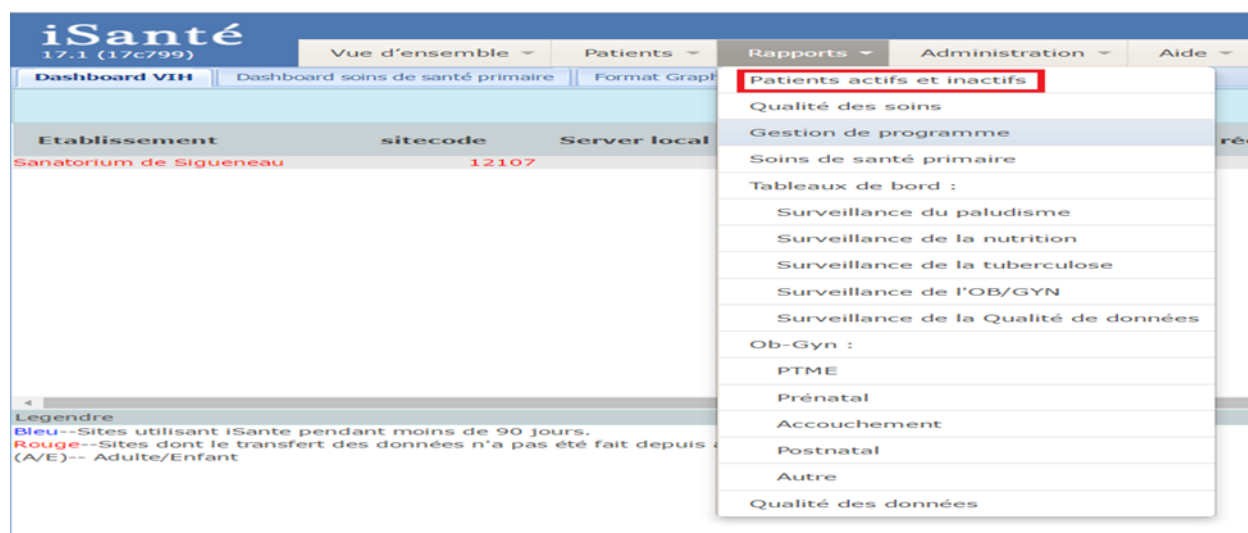Creation of a new dashboard and a new report for the status of HIV patients.

Figure 10

Figure 11

Figure 12

Pre-ARV

Recent Pre-ARV: All HIV + patients not yet on ARV who had their first visit (clinic "1st HIV visit") during the past 12 months while excluding any patient with a termination report with deceased or transferred reasons.

LFTU: Any HIV + patient not yet on ARV who has not had a visit (clinic "1st visit HIV and HIV follow-up", pharmacy, laboratory) during the last 12 months and who has not been labeled dead or transferred.

Dead in Pre-ARV: Any HIV + patient not yet on an ARV with a termination report completed due to death.

Pre-ARV Transferred: Any HIV + patient not yet on ARV with a termination report filled for transfer.

Active on Pre-ARV: Any HIV + patient not yet on ART who has had a visit (HIV-only clinic, pharmacy or lab) during the past 12 months and who has not died or transferred.

NB: to capture non-recent Pre-ARV patients who had a contact with the institution.

ARV Treatment

Regular (active on ARV): Any patient placed on ARV with no discontinuation report filled for reasons of death, transfer or cessation of treatment. The date of next clinical appointment or next medication collection is in the future of the analysis period. (Forms not considered: lab and counseling)

Missed appointments: Any patient who has been on ARV and has no termination report filled for death, transfer or treatment discontinuation.The report date should be greater than the most recent date of clinical or Medications appointment but not exceeding it by 90 days.

Ongoing: The sum of patients regular on ARVs and those who missed their appointments

LFTU: Any patient on HAART who has not received ARVs within the last 90 days (three months) after their last missed appointment or missed medication collection.

Deceased: Any HIV + patient on HAART with a termination report completed due to death.

Discontinued: Any HIV + patient on HAART with a termination report completed due to cessation of treatment.

Transferred: Any HIV + patient on HAART with a termination report completed for transfer.