

Focus Group National TB

The meeting focused on the TB registration and screening processes, highlighting the need for comprehensive training and resources for over 5,000 facilitators across various sites. It was noted that 520 sites are designated for TB registration, with a compliance rate of 100% for TB case recording. The discussion emphasized the importance of integrating TB and HIV data for effective management and the need for real-time data entry and validation. The system should support various user roles, including clinicians and lab technicians, and ensure timely and accurate data reporting. The goal is to improve surveillance, resource management, and clinical care through a robust electronic recording system.

Transcript

<https://otter.ai/u/oOKZA95IK7aALCOAVLZZTINc0GM?view=transcript>

Action Items

- Determine the total number of TB registration sites and the percentage of sites that are compliant with reporting requirements.
- Assess the percentage of TB staff trained in reporting procedures and identify reasons for lack of training.
- Identify the key stakeholders responsible for overseeing the design and implementation of the electronic TB reporting system, including NTP, facility representatives, district managers, and potential partners.
- Establish the primary objectives of the electronic TB recording and reporting system, including improving surveillance, program and resource management, and clinical care for individual patients.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of the current paper-based TB recording system in meeting its objectives, using metrics such as increased case notifications and improved data quality.
- Determine the essential data elements to be captured in the electronic TB recording system, aligning with WHO guidelines.
- Identify the key users of the electronic TB recording system, including clinicians, lab technicians, and TB officers, and ensure the system supports their specific needs.
- Develop a plan for the transition from the paper-based system to the electronic system, including the retention of critical records and the integration with other health systems.
- Implement data quality assurance processes, such as validation rules, audits, and feedback loops, to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the TB data.

Outline

TB Registration and Facilitator Capacity

- Speaker 1 explains the differences in TB registration sites and the number of facilitators required for each.

- Unknown Speaker mentions there are around 520 TB registration sites.
- Speaker 1 notes that over 5000 facilitators are involved, including those from Department of HIV AIDS.
- Speaker 2 suggests using the total number of sites to calculate percentages.

TB Services and Screening

- Speaker 1 emphasizes that all sites should provide TB screening services.
- Speaker 1 mentions that every client should be screened for TB.
- Speaker 2 asks about the percentage of TB cases recorded in compliance with WHO and national guidelines.
- Speaker 1 estimates that 100% of TB cases are recorded.

Training and Staff Turnover

- Speaker 2 inquires about the percentage of TB staff trained in reporting procedures.
- Speaker 1 states that around 50% of staff have not been trained due to staff turnover.
- Speaker 1 mentions the need for regular training to keep staff updated on changes.
- Speaker 2 discusses the role of the Steering Committee in overseeing the system design and implementation.

Stakeholder Involvement and Guidelines

- Speaker 2 asks about the stakeholders involved in managing the system.
- Speaker 1 lists NTP, NDP, and other partners as key stakeholders.
- Speaker 1 mentions the importance of engaging end-users in the development of new tools.
- Speaker 2 discusses the frequency of guideline reviews, which should be every five years.

Primary Objectives of Electronic Recording

- Speaker 2 outlines the primary objectives of building an electronic recording system.
- Speaker 1 agrees that the system should improve surveillance, resource management, and clinical care.
- Speaker 2 asks about the effectiveness of the current system in meeting these objectives.
- Speaker 1 highlights the importance of documentation in improving TB services.

Data Collection and Reporting

- Speaker 2 inquires about the effectiveness of the system in improving decision-making and patient care.

- Speaker 1 mentions the importance of consistent data collection and reporting.
- Speaker 2 asks about the identification of users and their roles in the system.
- Speaker 1 lists clinicians, lab technicians, and TB officers as key users.

Data Entry and Management

- Speaker 2 discusses the data entry process and the challenges involved.
- Speaker 1 mentions that data is entered daily and reviewed quarterly.
- Speaker 2 asks about the benefits of using a patient-level system.
- Speaker 1 explains that patient-level data allows for better data management and comparison.

Integration with Other Systems

- Speaker 2 asks about the integration of the TB recording system with other health systems.
- Speaker 1 mentions that the system is integrated with HIV and other systems.
- Speaker 2 discusses the challenges of integrating TB and HIV data due to infectiousness.
- Speaker 1 suggests that partial integration may be necessary.

Data Security and Compatibility

- Speaker 2 asks about the anticipated benefits of integrating with existing systems.
- Speaker 1 mentions that integration allows for effective management and timely data reporting.
- Speaker 2 discusses the challenges of data compatibility and security.
- Speaker 1 emphasizes the importance of ensuring data security and compatibility.

Validation and Quality Assurance

- Speaker 2 inquires about the data validation and quality assurance processes.
- Speaker 1 mentions that the system has validation rules to ensure data accuracy.
- Speaker 2 asks about the percentage of data quality issues.
- Speaker 1 estimates that less than 5% of data has quality issues.

Feedback and Notifications

- Speaker 2 discusses the importance of providing feedback to users.
- Speaker 1 mentions that DHS provides feedback on data completeness and timeliness.
- Speaker 2 asks about the percentage of users receiving real-time notifications for incomplete entries.
- Speaker 1 states that feedback loops are evaluated quarterly to improve the system.

