

An ICT Solution for the National Immunization Programme: **WEBIIS**

Lessons Learned

Dr Chathura S Edirisuriya
Epidemiology Unit, Ministry of Health, Sri Lanka

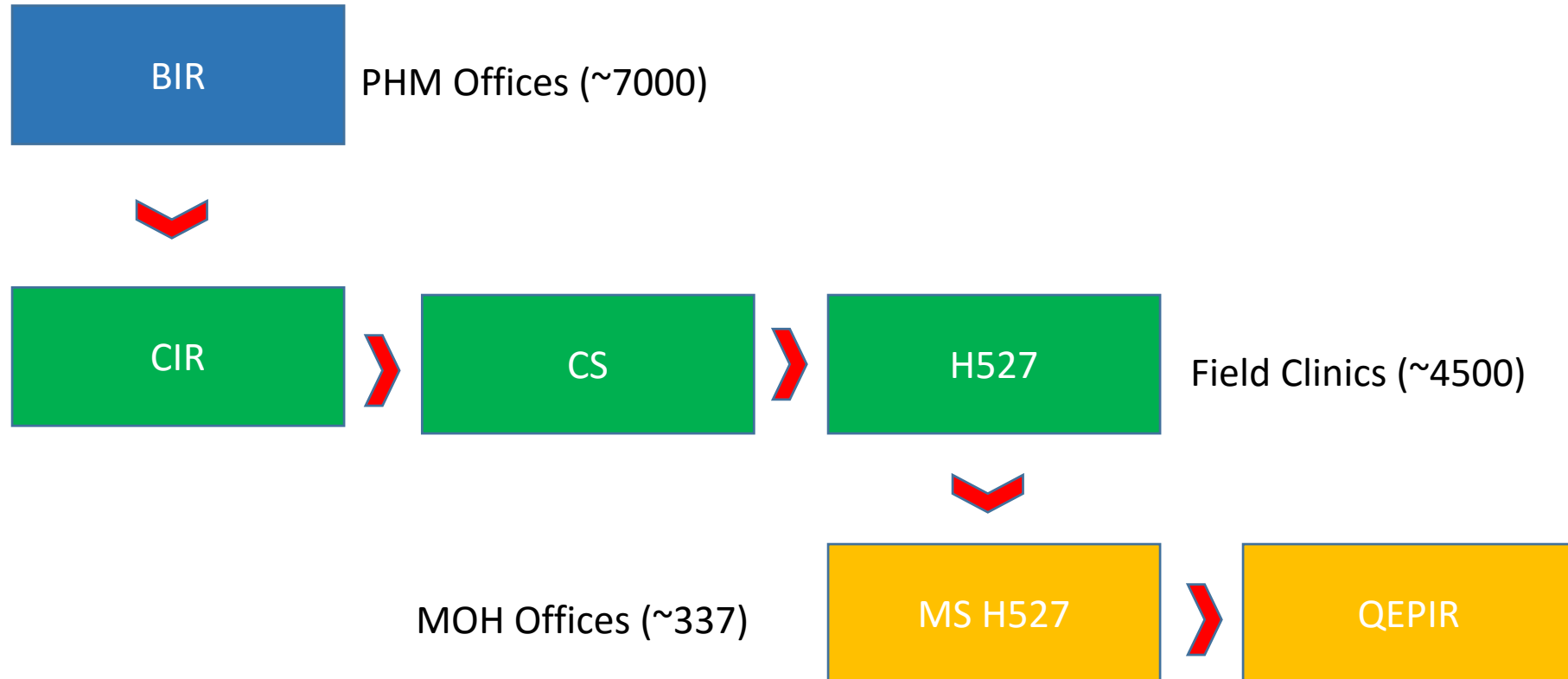
Overview of Immunization Programme in Sri Lanka

- Immunization is one of the major strategies that is used in public health for disease control and prevention
- Immunization was started in Sri Lanka in year 1886 for smallpox
- Adoption of the **Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI)** initiated by WHO & UNICEF in year 1978
- Achieved Universal Childhood Immunization status in 1990
- Eradicated poliomyelitis in 1993 and was offered the “Polio Free” status in 2014
- Currently in the elimination stage of measles

Overview of Immunization Programme of Sri Lanka

- National Immunization Programme (NIP) of Ministry of Health is the main service provider
- Currently NIP provide vaccines against 11 childhood diseases
- Plan to introduce HPV and pneumococcal vaccines to NIP in future
- Private sector is now becoming an important partner in provision of immunization especially in urban settings
- National Immunization Policy was published in year 2014
- Programme is assisted by well established manual-paper based system covering each immunization delivery point

Immunization Data Flow



| ← Individual Data → | ←

Aggregated Data

→ |

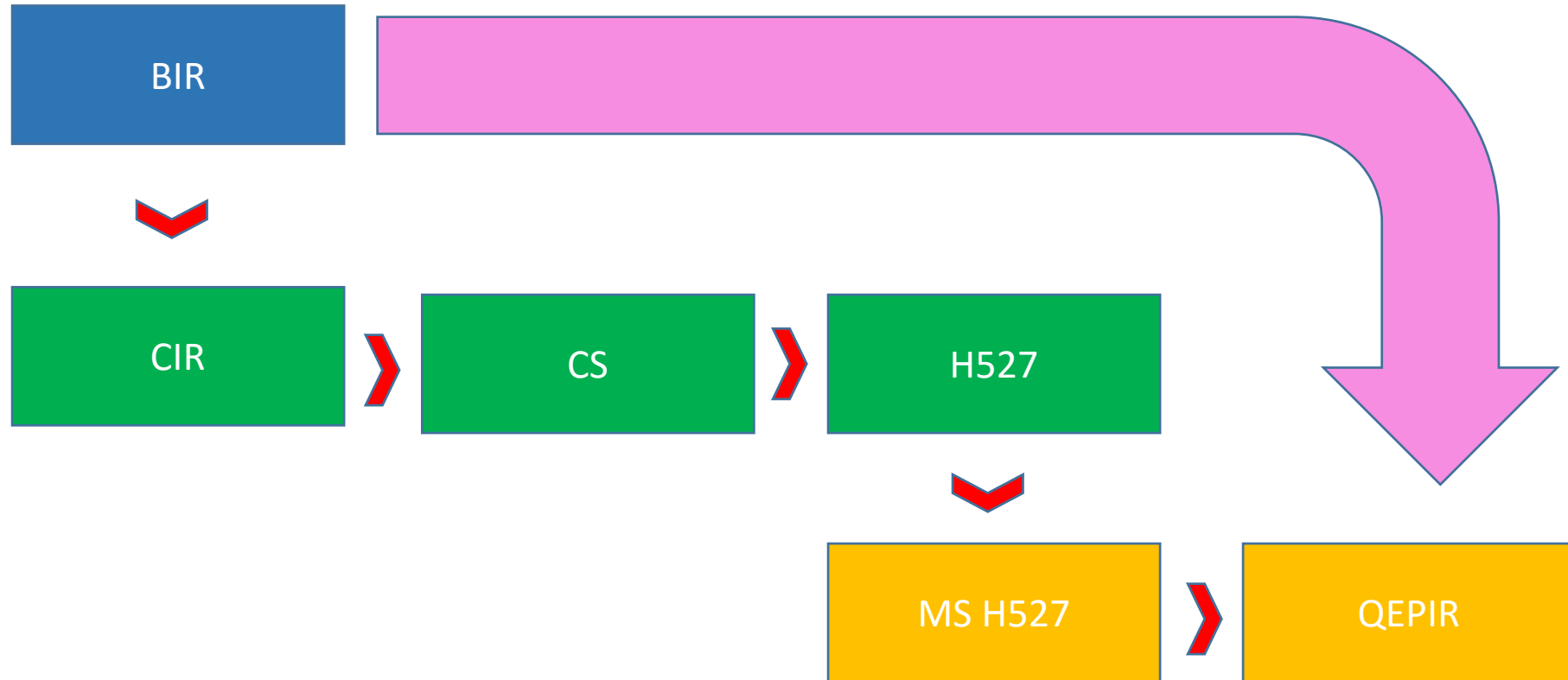
Problems faced by MIS

- Birth registration & record maintenance
- Data entry errors and transcription errors at each step
- Mathematical errors, especially in MS-H527 and QEPIR
- Frequent loss of private sector immunization data

New development in and around NIP

- Mandatory immunization and data transfer has been recommended by the National Immunization Policy
- Effective Vaccine Management (EVM) assessment of 2012 recommends to implement an IT solution for vaccine logistic inventory
- Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI) has become an important aspect
- Private sector contribution for NIP has become significant in urban settings
- Perception of high time consumption for documentation in clinics
- Near 100% births take place in hospitals
- eGovernment and eHealth policies encourage IT solutions for public services

Solutions given by WEBIIS



Pilot testing & Implementation of WEBIIS

- Started in the latter part of 2012
- Targeted three places
 - Medical Officer of Health offices
 - Vaccination centres
 - Labour Rooms
- Primary users of WEBIIS
 - MOOH/AMOOH, PHNSS, SPHMM, SPHII, DOO
 - PHMM, PHII
 - Nursing Officers

Lessons learned

- Users

- Different levels of IT skills in every category of health staff (Old & Younger generation) → Trainer should be skillful to be non technical in teaching
- Training of total group vs. Master trainers → clearly spell out “computer literate” in your correspondence with organizers
- Need to explore the possibility of providing basic computer literacy skills for healthcare works by incorporating it to their basic training curricula

Lessons learned

- Hardware & Data

- Clinics & LRs are busy places → ? Rugged equipment
- Long term warranty and onsite maintenance is handy → Fast recovery
- Highly recommend local /regional level primary hardware maintenance groups to be established
- Servers and client computers, adhere to reputed brands → :D
- Mobile internet, select more than one service provider to overcome coverage issues → possibility needs to be clarified with current financial regulations
- It is worth exploring the possibility of providing hardware and data packages for all healthcare users → possible Win – Win situation

Lessons learned

- Software

- OS: Windows or Linux flavour → Need guidance from experts and worth to have clear national policy
- Software development:
 - Whether to develop in-house or outsource the project
 - Expert guidance for selection of software combinations according to a national policy and project scope
 - Will the lowest bidder deliver time bound project deliverables on time fulfilling the notion of low cost to the government with the highest standard product
 - Do we need a separate assessment criteria to select a software developer because we are dealing with an intangible product
 - What are the clauses we should include in the project agreement to impose penalty on developer as well as software owner who causes delay in project

Lessons learned

- Administration

- Who owns health data? → inform everybody handling relevant data
- Payments of internet usage bills → proper communication with accountants through head of institution and follow up
- Trade union actions → Discuss and Explain, Use of Administrative powers
- Fair usage of data packages → Almost impossible. surcharging, LAN with controlled access, Dedicated APN
- Keep all official correspondence filed → life saver

WEBIIS experience vs. ICTA survey on Government Officers on ICT -2011

- Top five suggestions by respondents
 - Need more training
 - Improve IT infrastructure
 - Provide motivation to staff to adopt IT solutions
 - Change management in all level of staff
 - Establishment of maintenance system

Acknowledgement

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- **Dr. Madhurangi Perera** for Monitoring and Evaluation of WEBIIS implementation and getting trained to take over my responsibilities
- **EWIS** Ltd for undertaking this pioneering project as a Government- Private partnership
- Sri Lanka **Mobitel** Ltd and **LankaCom** Ltd for providing internet services at very concessionary rates considering this as a national project
- All health staff who are using the system & providing useful feedback for further improvement of the system

Thank you.