

How to improve quality of data for monitoring progress of rabies programmes?

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Presentation outline

- ❖ Country programs
- ❖ What is quality data?
- ❖ Why do we need quality data?
- ❖ Ways to ensure collection of quality data
- ❖ What data was collected in Nam projects
- ❖ Conclusion

Key points with regards to rabies programmes

- ❖ Main objective of dog vaccination should be geared towards elimination of dog mediated human rabies.
 - ❖ Theoretical, a 70% of vaccination coverage in dogs (WHO, 2013) is enough to eliminate rabies.
 - ❖ Mass vaccination of dogs is the most successful and sustainable method for control and possibly elimination of dog mediated human rabies (OIE, 2015)
- Planning informed by Rabies strategy document
 - Prior programme implementation- Implementation plan formulation (Action plan- What, when and How)
 - Identify implementable activities to achieve the objective (be realistic and achievable)
 - Do a pre- campaign assessment, implement then post campaign do measure progress

Rabies programmes

- ❖ **Data to be collected should be informed by what rabies activities will be undertaken**
 - Capacity building (training of staffs)
 - Education and awareness (community meetings and school talks)
 - Mass dog vaccination campaigns
 - Stakeholder engagements (pre-identified)



Why do we need quality data?

For assessment

- ❖ To have an understanding of the epidemiological situation of Rabies in Namibia for the purpose of:
 - Planning rabies control activities (base line data)
 - Inform and convince decision makers
 - Identification and implementation opportunities
 - Improvements of current activities
 - Monitoring progress as changes are applied
- ❖ To have an understanding on the possible burdens to health sector-
The cost of PEP
- ❖ Understanding the burden to victims from dog bites
- ❖ Help in understanding the target group when disseminating rabies messages

❖ ***Planning for:***

- Vaccine doses
- Number of vaccination centers
- Number of teams and compositions
- Transport
- Equipments and materials needed

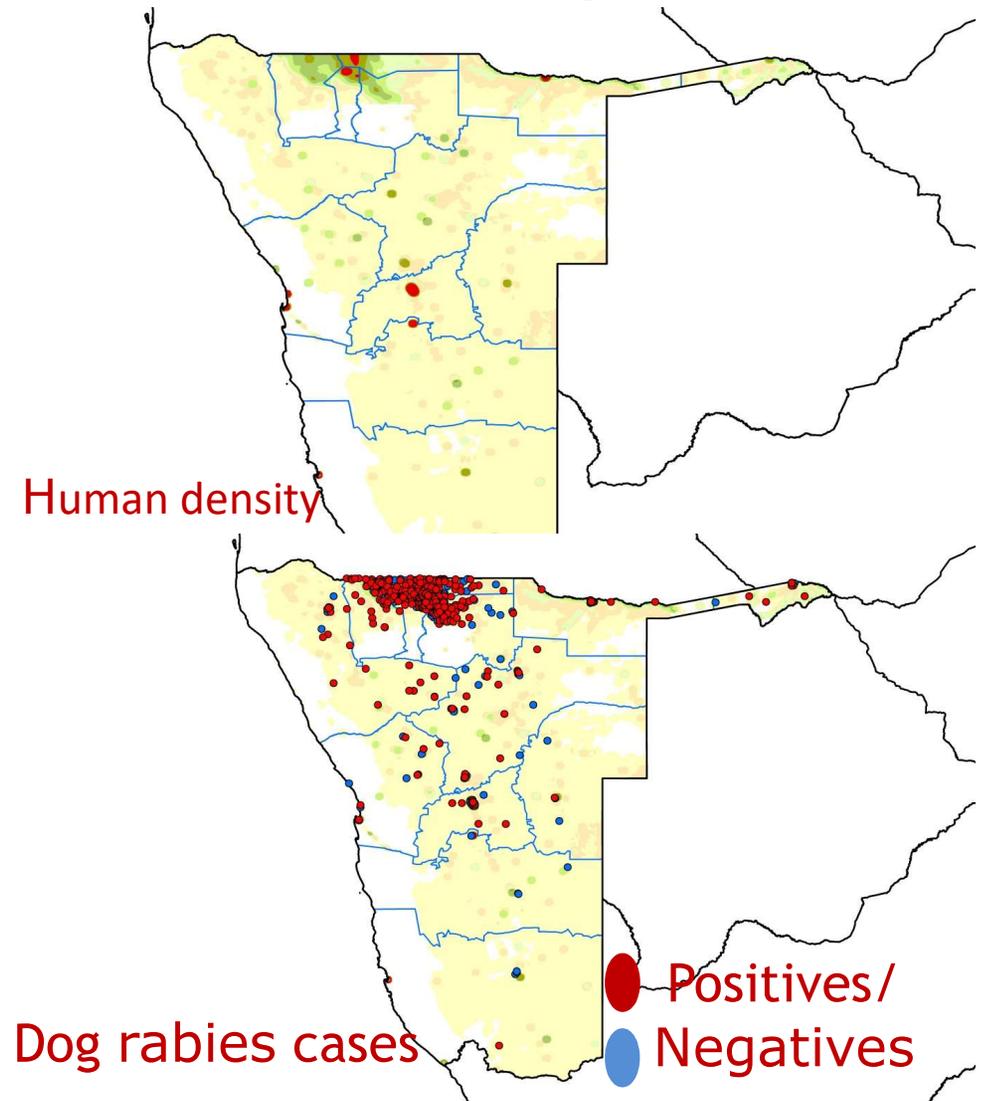


What is quality data?

❖ *The data that is,*

- Complete (no missing information)
- Reliable
- Timely (data collected and reported at the right time)
- Easy to use (easy to analyse and interpret)
- Well managed (checking, validation, storage)
- Analyzed, interpreted and disseminated on time

Rabies Situation Namibia 2011-2017 – Dog Rabies



Ways to ensure collection of quality data

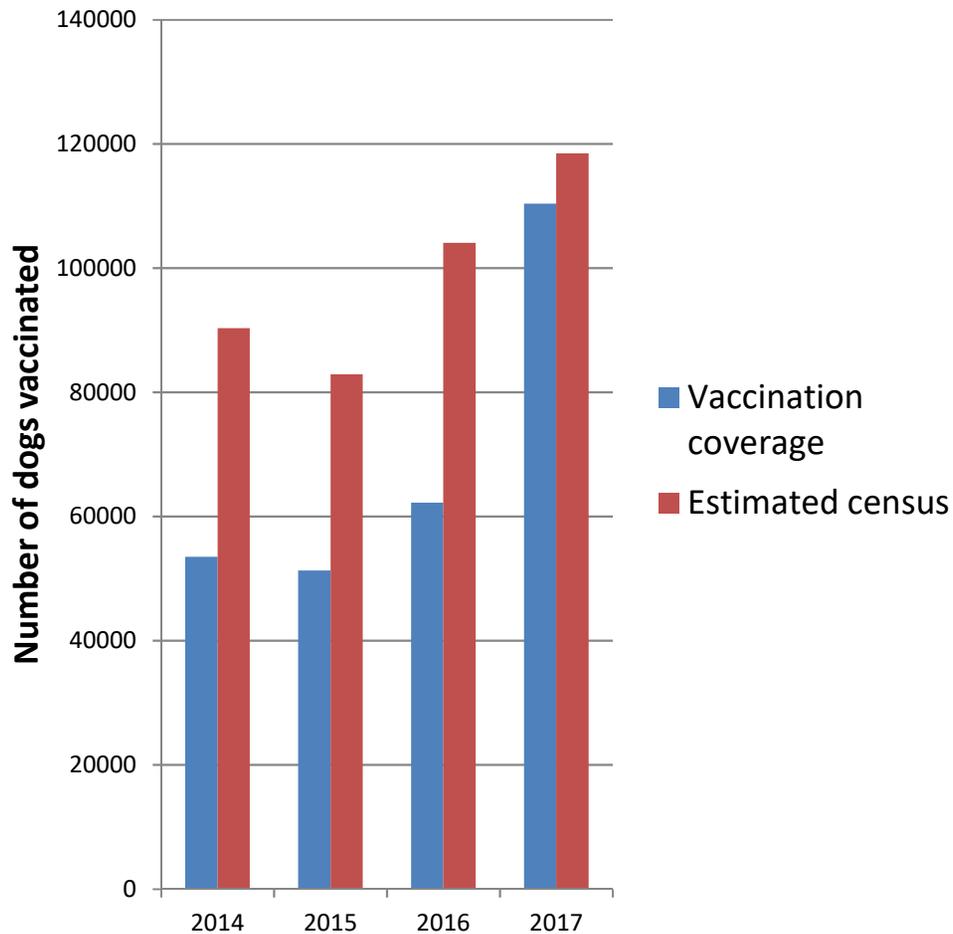
- Use a well structured data collection tool (form, questionnaire , gadgets etc)
- Training of data collectors/ interviewers
- Capacitate Laboratory to ensure availability of correct tests and personnel
- Ensure legislation is in place (notifiable disease) to enforce compulsory reporting by public , private vets etc.)
- Use surveys to collect more data (KAP study)
- Rabies Investigation protocol in place
- Toll free centre where public can report (where possible)
- Central (National) data base available

What Data were collected during Namibia's project

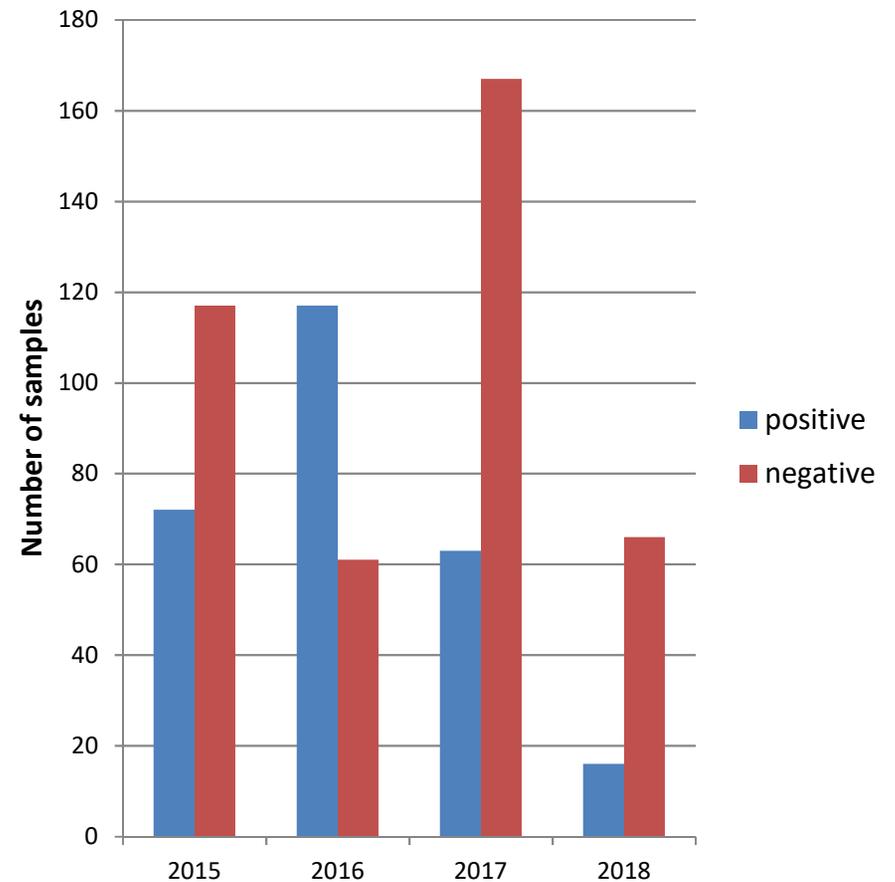
- Rabies surveillance data retrieved from the central animal disease database established at the Directorate of Veterinary Services, MAWF (Rabies trends in animals with georef)
- Human rabies surveillance data retrieved from the epidemiological database of the MOHSS (Rabies cases in human and dog bite cases)
- Evaluation of campaign efficiency (human cases, dog cases)
- Identify rabies strains circulating.
- A sero-survey study to establish the level of protection against rabies in the vaccinated dog population
- KAP study conducted with regards to Rabies
 - Dog population dynamics (age distribution)
 - Purpose of keeping dogs
 - Channel of information dissemination
 - Level of dog meat consumption
 - Use of rabies suspected dogs
- Human population census (national, regional, constituency, municipal)
- Information on Health facilities (hospitals, PHCC, Clinic)
- Information on number of schools/region/per constituency
- Record of number vaccinated dogs, missed dogs, sex, age, vaccination record
- Consistency with recording forms and must be clear
- Unified data collection tool (forms with ongoing update has to be collective)
- ***Indicators of campaign progress***
 - Human rabies cases
 - Number of dog cases and other domestic animals
 - Total number of samples tested/sample positive
 - Number of stakeholders engagement
 - Number of school talks held

Measured data for monitoring progress of rabies programmes

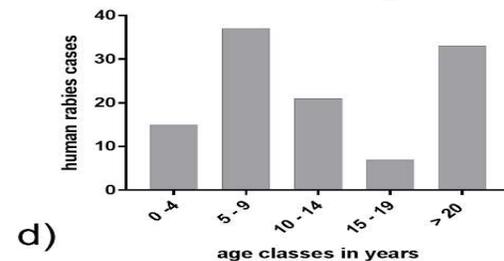
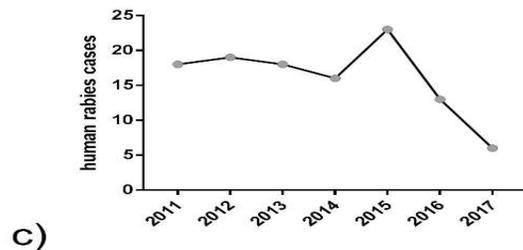
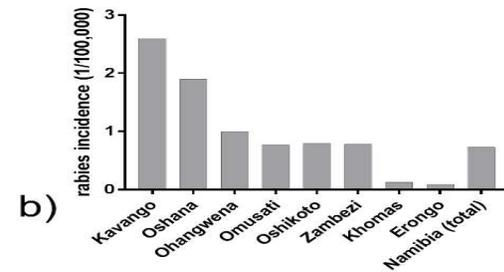
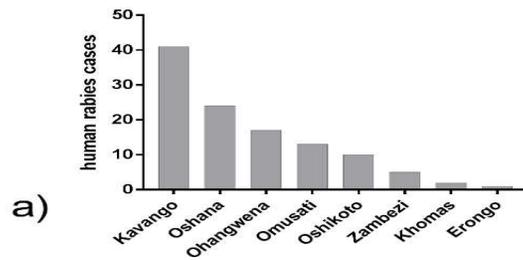
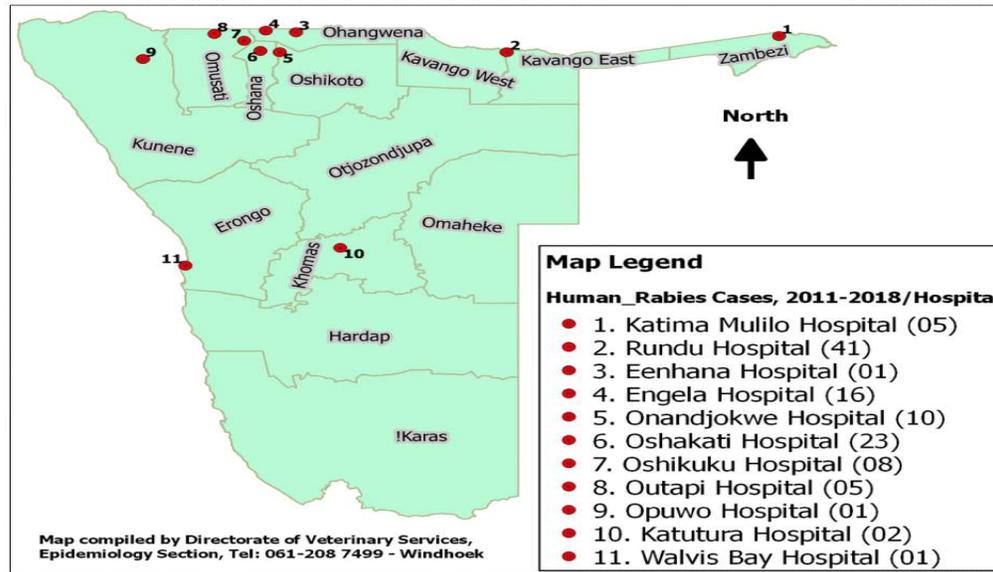
Vaccination coverage 2014-2017



Dog samples tested for rabies in 2015-2018



Measured data for monitoring progress of rabies programmes



Conclusion

- ❖ Not easy
- ❖ If not properly collected, there could be a greatly underestimation or over estimation which could negatively affect the implementation
- ❖ In the absence of data will not able to demonstrate that there is a problem
- ❖ if not used for the intended purpose then its just data.



Acknowledgement

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