The Cold Chain Information System (CCIS) model in Laos



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Background: how CCIS was born in Lao PDR

- Temperature monitoring: Unreliable, poor scoring in EVM assessments
 - 30 DTR were provided as solution by WHO and UNICEF
- No cold chain inventory: Repairs delayed; Parts not available;
- Stock balance of health centers/district not known at one level up of supply chain
- Multi tasking health workers: Too many forms to fill; too many roles to play

CCIS was designed as cross cutting solution. Piloted at 20 sites and expanded to all provinces; parallel system/software design

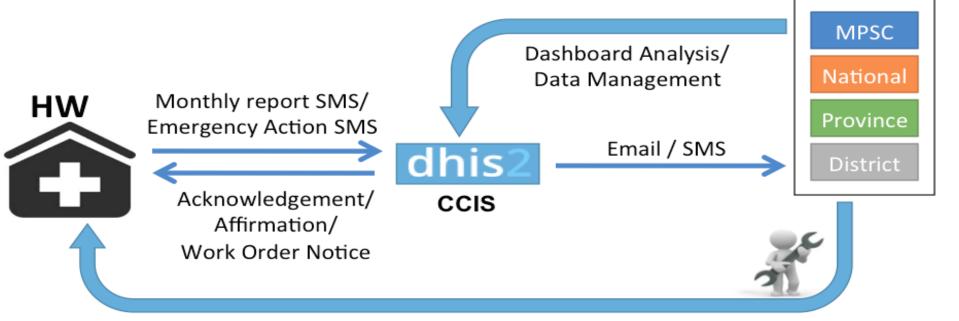
CCIS understood as contributing to Health System Strengthening

CCIS: Cold Chain Information System

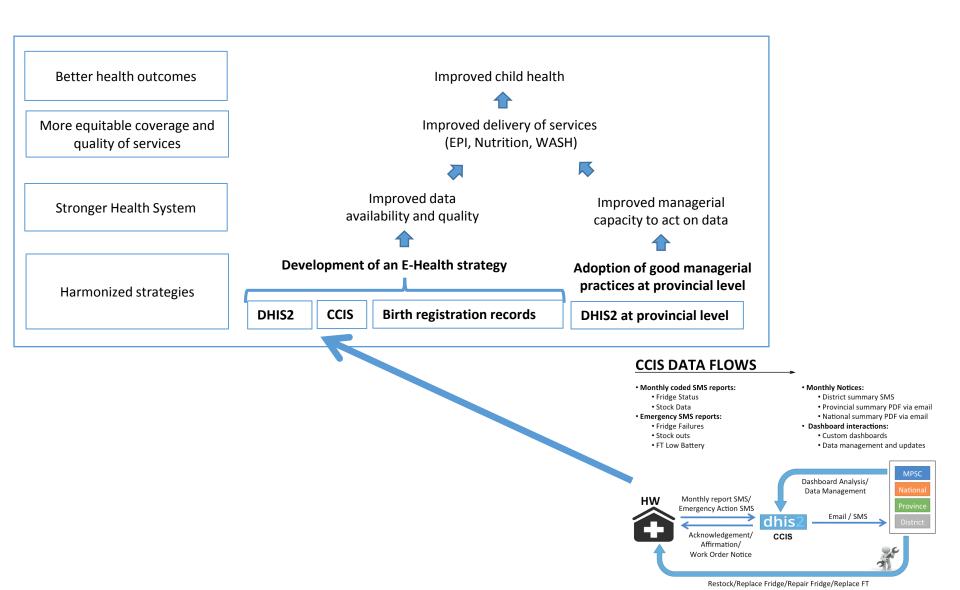
CCIS DATA FLOWS

- Monthly coded SMS reports:
 - Fridge Status
 - Stock Data
- Emergency SMS reports:
 - Fridge Failures
 - Stock outs
 - FT Low Battery

- Monthly Notices:
 - District summary SMS
 - Provincial summary PDF via email
 - National summary PDF via email
- Dashboard interactions:
 - Custom dashboards
 - Data management and updates



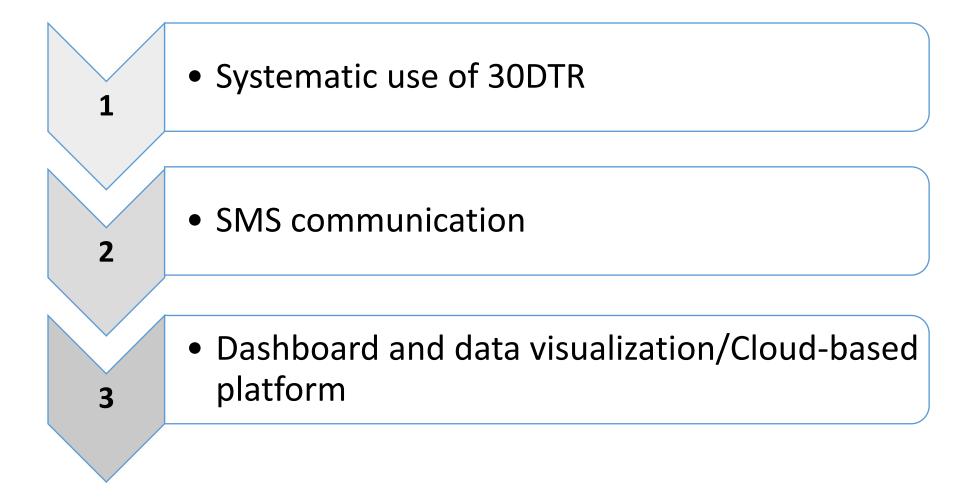
Health System Strengthening, eHealth and DHIS2 with CCIS



Linkages with EVM IP

- Establishing cold chain inventories: vaccine storage capacities; Information on PQS compliance
- Evidence based temperature monitoring: records of alarms maintained and linked to refrigerators as reference
- Stock levels maintained: prevention of stock outs
- Timely repairs of refrigerators

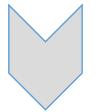
Cold Chain Information System in Laos (CCIS), a 3-steps system



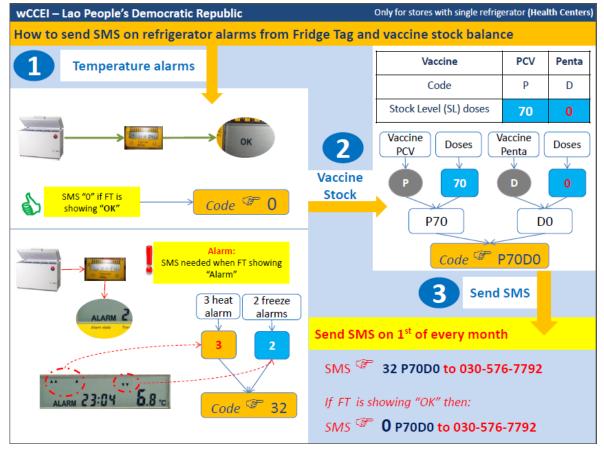
Systematic use of 30DTR



- Health workers trained to interpret 30 DTR and correctly fill in the temperature chart
- ➤ Health workers trained in corrective actions at the health facility in case of alarms
- Supportive supervision including 30 DTR review
- Clear escalation procedure (through SMS)



SMS communication (data input to system by health workers)



Limited communication burden on health workers Focus on few indicators

1 monthly SMS, indicating in machine-readable-code:

- Number of alarms
- Stock levels



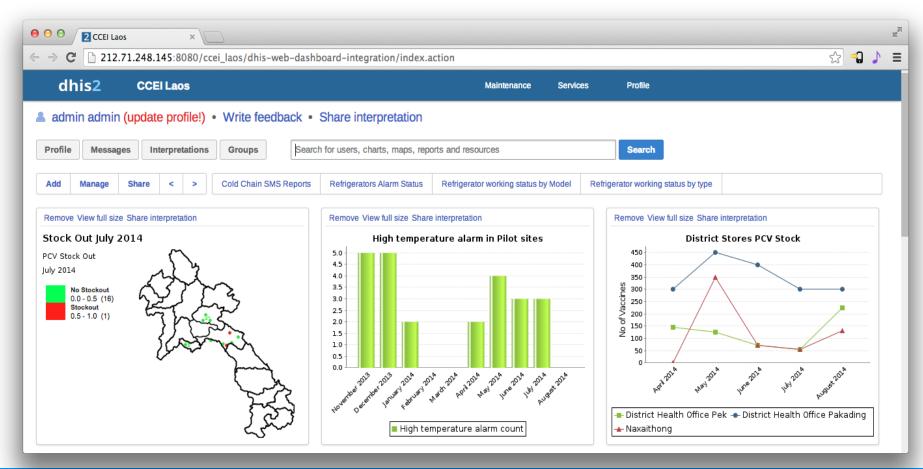


SMS communication (information for user and decision makers)

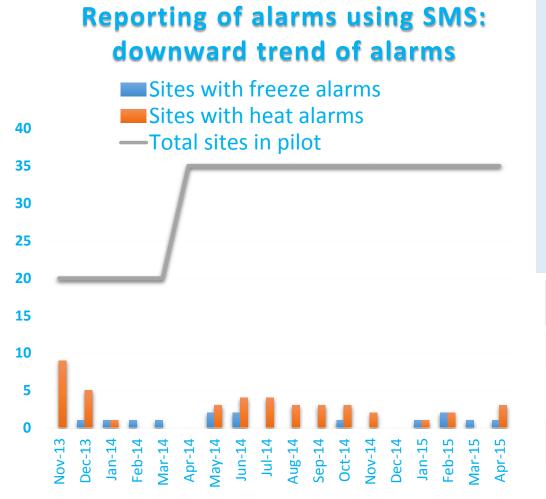
- System generated acknowledgement of data received
- Automatic sharing of alarms with technicians at province level
- Automatic update of database, functionality of refrigerators
- Automatic sharing of stock balances and remaining stock requirements with one level up of supply chain

Dashboard and data visualization/Cloud-based platform

System to be linked to the DHIS2 CC module



Facts from pilot data



- Most heat alarms were due to prolong power failure or refrigerator under preventive maintenance
- Persistent reporting of freeze alarm
- Supervisors alerted to do shake test
- 100% compliance of sites sending SMS

	Nov 2013- Mar 2014	Apr 2014 – Feb 2015	Mar 2015 – Apr 2015
Total Sites	20	35	40
Total sites responded	100	324	80
Completene ss %	100%	84.15%	100%

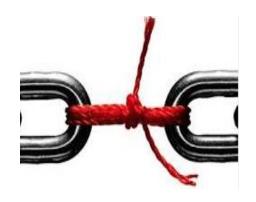
Main Challenges



Currently customization of the SMSbased system into DHIS2 is proving challenging

Suggestion: advocate with DHIS2 for them to create more open protocols and work on customization and fill the gap.

- > Training of health workers (one to one)
- Development of training material (using ICT)
- Language issues
- Systems compatibility/Integration with DHIS2



Lessons learnt

- 30 DTR a total success
- Piloting in small scale very useful in learning challenges and gives time to prepare for nation wide expansion
- Careful selection of technology: Not an easy option especially when we do not want to create software parallel reporting stream

Objective: An affordable and reliable Cold Chain System and no child missed out



Thank you