



TASK 3: LMIS – INTEGRATION AND INTEROPERABILITY SHORT COURSE

Facilitators: Brian Taliesin and Jacob Siwiti, PATH Digital Health Solutions



Session objectives

- 1. Understand how an LMIS integrates with an immunization registry (the Tanzanian example)
- 2. Discuss the lessons learned from incorporating WHO Excel-based tools (DVDMT, SMT, CCIT)
- 3. Learn how DHIS2 and an LMIS can be the next generation interoperable tools for countries as part of an eHealth infrastructure



Agenda

Welcome and introductions	14:00 – 14:15	15 min
Define a few terms	14:15 – 14:45	30 min
LMIS Integration with an Immunization Registry	14:45 – 15:15	30 min
Break	15:15 – 15:30	15 min
Lessons learned from incorporating WHO Excel-based tools	15:30 – 16:00	30 min
3. Interoperability scenarios of DHIS2 and an LMIS	16:00 – 16:30	30 min
Expectation and outcome review	16:30 – 17:00	30 min



DEFINE A FEW TERMS



Logistics Management Information System

"is a system of records and reports – whether paper based or electronic – used to aggregate, analyze, validate, and display data (from all levels of the logistics system) that can be used to make logistics decisions and manage the supply chain"

- Computerizing Logistics Management Information Systems: A Program Manager's Guide



System

A set of interacting parts forming a complex whole.

Information System

The set of people and computers gathering and interpreting data.

Management Information System

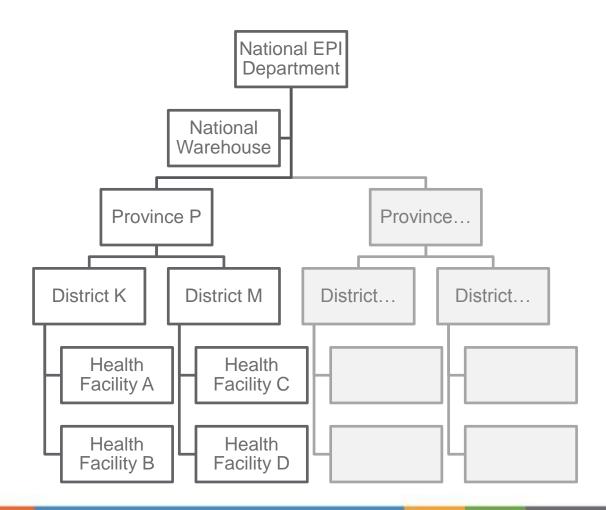
Combination of people and information needed to control a key business process or processes.

Logistics Management Information System

Use the flow of information to control the distribution of supplies.



Sample LMIS flow





Integration

describes

"the act or process or an instance of forming, coordinating, or blending into a functioning or unified whole."

- International Telecommunications Union (ITU)
Vocabulary Of Terms for International Mobile Telecommunications (2000)



Interoperability

"permits data to be shared across clinicians, lab, hospital, pharmacy, and patient regardless of the application or application vendor"

- Healthcare Information and Management Systems Society (HIMSS)

Dictionary of Healthcare Information Technology Terms



Interoperability with a Health Facility Register

EPI Dept	Warehouse	DHIS2	MFL
PP-DK-HA	HF3601	2105	47632

PP-DK-HB	HF1024	763	24179
PP-DM-HC	HF2323	1402	36135
PP-DM-HD	HF3718	2181	48101



Interoperability with a Health Facility Register

The National EPI Department would like to review a recent measles outbreak in the area of Health Facility C (PP-DM-HC).

They need data on the number of reported cases (in DHIS2), what stock has been supplied (Warehouse), combined with vaccine coverage for the facility

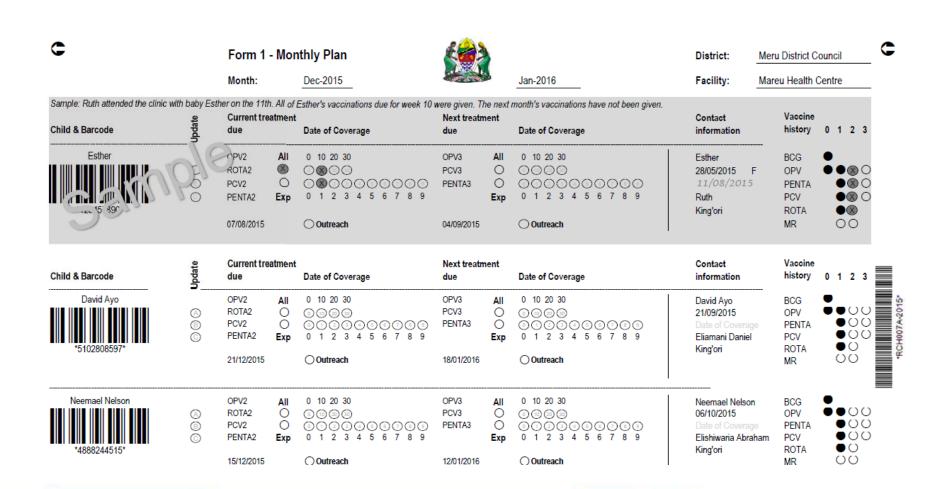
EPI Dept	Warehouse	DHIS2	MFL
PP-DK-HC —			—
Coverage: 95%	Utilization: ??	Cases: ??	



LMIS INTEGRATION WITH AN IMMUNIZATION REGISTRY



Form 1 – Monthly Plan





Form 2 - Registration

Fomu namba 2 – Taarifa zilizobadilika Mwezi:	7 8 9 10 11 12		
Barcode Andika namba au Bandika Barcode hapa Namba ya awali (kama inajulikana)	Jina la ukoo Jina mtoto Jina la mama Kijiji	Majina mengine	Tarahe ya kuzaliwa 0 10 20 30 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018
○ Taarifa mpya ○ Rekebisha	Namba ya simu ya mama 0 1 2 3	Chanjo aliyopewa BCG	Jinsia : O KE O ME rehe ya dozi ya awali (BCG/OPV) Tarehe ya chanjo
○ Potezea ○ Nje ya neo la huduma	Chanjo Zilizopita O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	OPV O PENTA O PCV O ROTA O MR	0 10 20 30



Tanzania Monthly Health Facility Report on IVD Activities

	Vaccine Stock (doses)									
Type of Antigen	Openning Balance (Doses)	Doses of Vaccine Received	Doses of Vaccine opened for vaccination	Doses discarded unopened	Reasons for Discarding unopened vial***	Doses of Vaccine Stock On Hand	No. of Days stocked Out	Children immunized	USAGE RATE (F/(C+D))*100	WASTAGE RATE (100-G)
	А	В	С	D		Е		F	G	Н
BCG										
OPV										
IPV										
DTP-HepB-Hib										
PCV13										
Rotavirus										
MR										
HPV										
TT										

^{***}Reasons for discarding unopened vials: 1= expired vaccines 2= broken vial 3= cold chain failure 4= other (specify)



Estimating vaccines and safe-injection equipment requirements

	Vaccines	Target popula- tion	Number of doses	Doses per vial	WMF	Doses needed	WMF syringes	0.05 ml AD syringes	0.5 ml AD syringes	2 ml reconsti- tution syringes	5 ml reconsti- tution syringes	Safety boxes
	А	В	С	D	Е	F=B*C*E	G	H=B*C*G	I=B*C*G	J=F/D	K=F/D	L=(H+I+J+K)/100
	OPV (oral)	100 000	4	20	1.33	532 000	1.11					
	Π	100 000	2	10	1.33	266 000	1.11		222 000			
Vaccines	BCG	100 000	1	20	2.00	200 000	1.11	111 000		10 000		
Vacc	Measles	100 000	1	10	1.33	133 000	1.11		111 000		13 300	
	Hib	100 000	3	2	1.05	315 000	1.11		333 000	157 500		
	DTP-HepB	100 000	3	2	1.05	315 000	1.11					
ants	for BCG	100 000	1		2.00	200 000	1.11					
Diluents	for Measles	100 000	1		1.33	133 000	1.11					
	Total							111 000	666 000	167 500	13 300	9578

From Training for mid-level managers (MLM – WHO/IVB/08.01



Small Group Exercise

Recalling our definition for an LMIS...

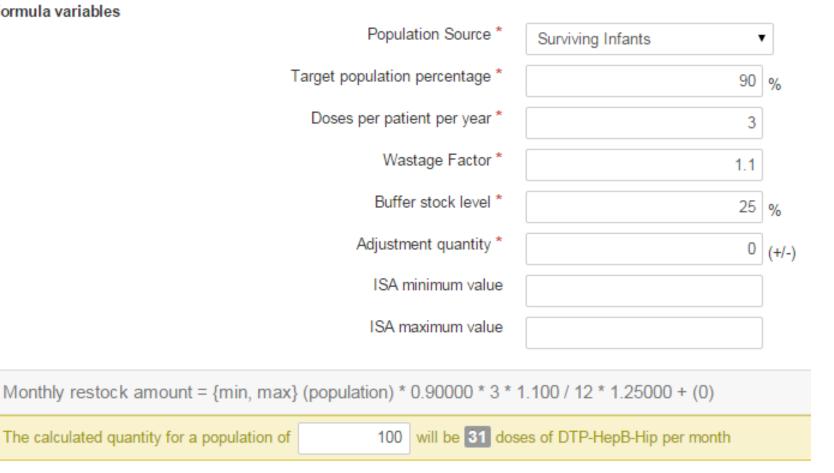
Use the flow of information to control the distribution of supplies

What data should be shared by the Immunization Registry? What data is needed by the Immunization Registry?



LMIS Ideal Stock Amount formula (DTP-HepB-Hib)

Formula variables





How an LMIS integrates with an immunization registry

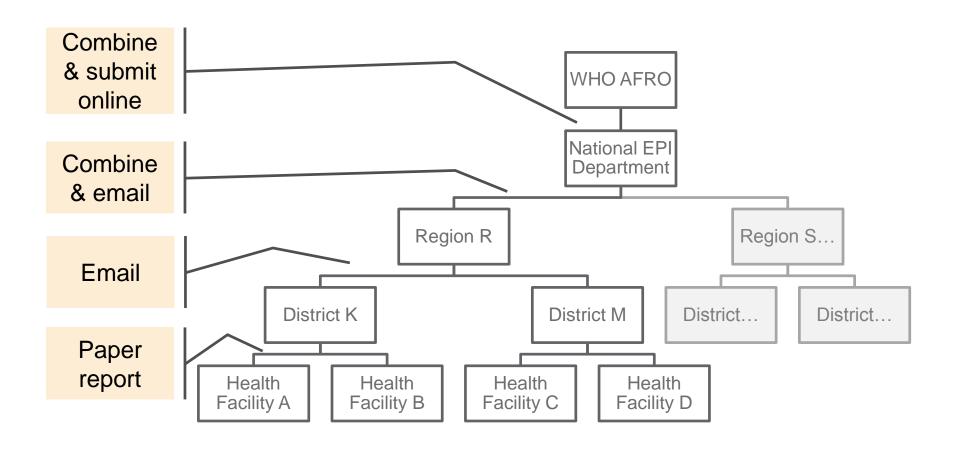
Immunization Registry LMIS Number of children Target population registered Doses needed Doses per patient Doses discarded /Vaccine schedule (closed vial waste) Number of children Wastage factor immunized Buffer stock level Days of stockout Stock on hand



LESSONS LEARNED FROM INCORPORATING WHO EXCEL-BASED TOOLS



DVDMT data flow





DVDMT programmatic data

	VACCINES & VACCINATIONS								
Routine Vaccines	Vaccina	tion objective	es & targets	vaccine	Vaccine	Administration	Dilution	Volume per	
Routine vaccines	Schedule	Target (%)	Coverage (%)	presentation	wastage (%)	Administration	syringes	target, cm3	
BCG	1	4.0%	90.0%	20	45%	ADS_0.05ml		2.18	
OPV	4	3.8%	90.0%	20	10%	Oral		4.44	
DTP-HepB+Hib	3	3.8%	90.0%	10	10%	ADS_0.5ml		21.50	
PCV-13	3	3.8%	90.0%	1	5%	ADS_0.5ml		49.58	
Rota	2	3.8%	90.0%	1	5%	Oral		#DIV/0!	
Measles	2	3.8%	90.0%	10	35%	ADS_0.5ml		8.03	
YF								-	
Π	2	4.0%	90.0%	20	10%	ADS_0.5ml		5.56	
HPV								-	
HepB								-	
VitA								-	
LLINs								-	

Demographic indicators					
% of pregnant women	4.0%				
% of the annual births	4.0%				
% of surviving infants	3.8%				
% of adolescent girls	2.0%				

Vaccines & Safe injection		al stocks (weeks)	Lower & up adequat	per limits of e supply
equipt	Safety	Maximum	lower	upper
Vaccines	6	18	80%	120%
Safe injection equ	6	18	80%	120%

Categorisation base	ed on access	DTP-1 >=	DTP-1 <
& utilisation of	services	90%	90%
Dropout rate <=	10%	cat_1	cat_3
Dropout rate >	10%	cat_2	cat_4

Classification	on* based on	Vaccination coverage		
coverage	& wastage	>= target	< target	
low wastage	low wastage <= expected		clas_C	
high wastage	> expected	clas_B	clas_D	

^{*} this classification has been defined by Dr Clément Glèlè, Immunization Officer, MOH/EPI Béni



DVDMT facility demographics

LIST OF FACILITIES								
Provinces	Districts	Health centres	Total Population	Pregnent women	Annual births	Surviving infants	Vaccination points	
		4. Endabash H/C	14,450		449	449		
		5. Endamarariek H/C	10,354		365	365		
		6. Mang'ola H/C	14,891		431	431		
		7. Rhotia H/C	14,639		420	420		
		8. Ayalabe Dispensary	7,168		203	203		
		9. Basodawish Disp	4,372		137	137		
		10. Gyekrum Lambo Disp	5,797		180	180		
		11. Endallah Disp	3,143		106	106		
		12. Getamok Disp	4,315		134	134		
		13. Khusumay Disp	3,312		112	112		
		14. Buger Disp	6,600		235	235		
		15. Qaru Disp	5,642		165	165		
		16. Kansay H/c	6,931		305	305		



DVDMT monthly stock on hand reporting

CD CE CF CG CH CI CJ CK CL CM CN CO CP CQ CR CS CT

BCG						OPV					DTD_HonR±Hih						
bu					OPV					DTP-HepB+Hib							
received		stock at end	VVM status	Freezing	Expired	Others	received	stock at end	VVM status	Freezing	Expired	Others	received	stock at end	VVM status	Freezing	Expired
28	30	100					360	160					150	10			
60	00	360					420	40					230	60			
66	60	340					600	380					250	150			
56	60	420					380	200					180	60			
10	00	80					360	260					230	110			
3	10 [150					400	140					450	150			
	Quantity Received:			400	240					130	20						
- 1	Ente	r the nu	mber of	f			220	180					170	100			
	vaccine doses received during the month.				180	60					180	80					
					120	60					120	60					
	00	140					260	200					120	80			
12	20	100					100	80					130	80			
	00	80					200	180					70	50			
32	20	180					340	180					160	90			
an feb mar apr may jun jul					jul	aug	sep	oct	nov		(+)	: 4					



Lessons learned from incorporating District Vaccine Data Management Tool (DVDMT)

Benefits

- Provides "one page" report of facility indicators
- Produces charts and graphs used by mid level managers and mimics coverage monitoring charts at facilities
- Maps to data required for WHO AFRO monthly reporting

Challenges

- Large file, difficult to share
- Time consuming to identify data quality errors between months
- Not able to differentiate wastage differences between facilities
- Not connected with actual stock on hand
- Duplicative of DHIS2 reporting
- National EPI program looses visibility to facility trends



Lessons learned from incorporating Stock Management Tool (SMT)

Benefits

- Provides visibility to stock availability across facilities
- Produces a "ledger" of stock management flow

Challenges

- Disconnected between different facilities; requires double entry at both locations
- Stock on hand in monthly report may differ with ledger; not easy to cross-reference the date
- Pack size of vaccines may vary by manufacturer
- Distribution of stock match values on DVDMT for same period



Lessons learned from incorporating Cold Chain Inventory Tool (CCIT)

Benefits

 Enables calculations of cold chain utilization

Challenges

- Not tied to stock management flow; able to "over stock" a facility
- Not tied to alarm reporting from DVDMT
- Provides a snapshot in time of cold chain inventory; difficult to provide trend analysis of cold chain maintenance problems and duration



INTEROPERABILITY
SCENARIOS OF DHIS2 AND
AN LMIS



Integrating DHIS2 and LMIS data

Benefits

Challenges



Integrating DHIS2 and LMIS data

Benefits

- Improving the logistics system
- Improving service delivery
- Validating data
- Reducing data collection burden
- Support easier monitoring and evaluation of programs
- Enhance communication between service delivery and supply chain

Challenges

- Organizational structure
- Data source issues
- Data standards



Recommendations for integrating DHIS2 and LMIS data

- 1. Encouraging communication across organizational boundaries
- 2. Create data-sharing agreements
- 3. Agree upon data standards
- 4. Test linkage of data
- 5. Resolve data quality issues



IN REVIEW



What is the difference between...

Integration

Interoperability



What other data sources should be integrated with your country's LMIS?

1.

2.

3.



Asante Aikambe Dankie Merci Medawagse Nahavache Ndilumba Ndaga Ngiyabonga Obrigado Thank You



BONUS... AUTOMATING INTEROPERABILITY WITH BARCODES



Overview

Jul-2014	Proof of Principle completed, demonstrating track and trace using GS1 barcodes on vaccine packaging from national arrivals to distribution at the districts
Mar/Jul- 2015	Additional field tests of vaccine packaging by seven manufacturers shipping supplies to Tanzania
Jul-2015	Vaccine Arrival Report (VAR) at the national warehouse evaluated by the Medical Stores Department
Sep-2015	VAR added to Information Management System (VIMS) functionality as part of OpenLMIS/eLMIS
Jan-2016	User Acceptance Testing (UAT) for VIMS



Intermec CK71 Mobile PC (new model supporting GS1 barcodes currently be procured by Tanzania Medical Stores Department)



Socket Mobile CX2866-1338 7XiRx in tandem with laptop or tablet

7 December 2015 Page 37



Objectives

Using barcodes to improve information flow at all levels of the supply chain

Current Future

National

Limited visibility of vaccine arrivals



Date/time tracking of scans from initial Air Waybill down to distribution to facilities

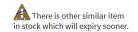


Region/ District Time consuming and disconnected paper process to record vaccine movement



Significantly increase completion rates and data quality of lot and expiry tracking Alerts within VIMS to improve practices





Facility

Practically impossible to track vaccine lot given to child



Automated data capture can be used to support AEFI investigation



7 December 2015 Page 38



Way Forward

- 1. Additional barcode functionality integrated into OpenLMIS/eLMIS
 - Enabling barcodes as a "discoverable" service to support receipt, dispatch, inventory and stock adjustments.
 - Log date/time stamp, username/facility (if available), error code (if applicable) for additional analysis and manufacturer feedback
 - Improve serial number parsing for additional scanners and symbologies
 - Support export of data to Epicor and management of national stock locations
- 2. Ongoing support from vaccine manufacturers in 2015-2016
 - Modify and test current DataMatrix encoding on existing vaccine packaging to follow the GS1 standards
 - Add GS1 barcodes to the secondary packaging on vaccines that are part of the routine immunization program in Tanzania
 - Provide country with table of GTIN lookup data to cross-reference identifier with packaging sizes
- 3. Case study to document barcoding value proposition on secondary and tertiary packaging

7 December 2015 Page 39