

Key Indicator Descriptions

Inventory Management:

Stock Outs-

This indicator reports the frequency of a health unit having a stock level of 0 (termed a stock out event) of any particular vaccine, EPI-related supplies, or rapid diagnostic tests. As a primary objective, this indicator measures how well health units are supplied with sufficient quantities of medical supplies to meet communities' needs for a full month.

Rapid Diagnostic Test Stock Card Usage -

This indicator reports the percentage of health units that have a rapid diagnostic test stock card present at the health unit (for 4 tests: HIV Determine, HIV Uni-Gold, Malaria, and Syphilis) and the percentage of those stock cards that are used being used correctly by the health unit worker. Since stock cards are an integral part of the inventory management for rapid diagnostic tests, their presence and correct use are good indicators for how effectively these tests are being managed at the health unit level to maintain quality condition and accurate supply chain data.

Supplies Delivered and Used -

This indicator reports the number of vaccines, EPI-related supplies, and rapid diagnostic tests delivered as well as the number of these supplies used during the previous month. This analysis aims to identify commodity use patterns against delivery. A field coordinator can then use this information to observe if the number of vaccines delivered is sufficiently supplying or oversupplying the demand.

Cold Chain:

Refrigerator Problems -

This indicator reports the frequency of a health unit's refrigerator not functioning adequately during a field coordinator visit. As a critical point of failure in the cold chain, a field coordinator can use this information to identify cold chain performance trends and address problems in their delivery zone.

Distribution Statistics:

Health Units Visited -

This indicator reports the percentage of health units that were visited. Users want to be able to track field coordinator visitation records for specific districts because a health unit's performance is correlated very strongly to the frequency and regularity of field coordinator visits. A health unit that is not visited as often will rarely perform as well in comparison to health units that are visited reliably.

Delivery Intervals -

This indicator reports the period of time between health unit visits from a field coordinator. With a standard delivery interval of 34 days, this indicator captures how often the field

coordinators successfully visit the health units within this time period, and therefore, how often a health unit must go longer than expected with their vaccine stock and medical supplies.

Full Delivery –

This indicator reports the percentage of health units that are replenished to the ideal stock amount (termed a full delivery event) of vaccines, EPI-related supplies, and rapid diagnostic tests. This indicator identifies how effective the system is at supplying monthly deliveries of medical supplies to fulfill the needs of the health units.

EPI/PAV Report:

Vaccine Wastage Rates –

This indicator reports a total vaccine wastage rate percentage for each of the 5 vaccines in EPI (BCG, Polio, Pentavalent, Measles, and Tetanus). The total vaccine wastage incorporates both opened and closed components of wastage into a single wastage metric. A wastage rate is correlated to the coverage rate and to the efficiency of the health unit worker at providing immunization services. Field coordinators can use this information to cater their supportive supervision activities to include address the excess wastage, yet meet all the patient needs.

Immunization Summary and Drop-out Rates –

This indicator reports the number of immunizations during the month by vaccine and by demographic as well as two drop-out rates. Increasing immunization statistics is an overarching goal of the system, and these numbers are used for other outcome and impact metrics, such as immunization coverage rates. In addition to the number of vaccine immunizations, this indicator includes two drop-out rates: Pentavalent1-3, Pentavalent1-Measles. Drop-out rates attempt to identify how many kids do not complete a vaccine immunization cycle (i.e. received 2 Pentavalent vaccinations out of the 3).

Immunization Coverage Rate (not shown in monthly paper report) –

This indicator reports the percentage of the children/adults having received vaccination out of the total number of children/adults that were targeted. Each health unit has a target group number (based on the health unit's catchment population) which is the number of children/adults that will need to receive vaccination. As one of the most important health metrics, the coverage rate identifies how effective the health system can provide immunization services to the people that need it. The field coordinator uses this indicator to measure overall performance and identify problem health units or districts.

Rapid Diagnostic Test Report:

Rapid Diagnostic Test Results Summary –

This indicator reports the test results from 4 rapid diagnostic tests: HIV Determine, HIV Uni-Gold, Malaria, and Syphilis. The metrics reported are total number of tests administered, number of positive test results from those tests, and the percentage of positive to total. This information is used to gauge burden of disease in the communities and leverage the role of testing to increase the cost-effectiveness of treatment programs.