

# ICTD Capstone Software Design for Underserved Populations

CSE 482b, Lecture 3

# Today

- Course Logistics
- Project Groups
  - ODK
  - Content Apps
  - Protocol Apps
  - Scaling Logistics Apps
  - Referral for post Caesarian Care

# Expectations

- Work as a team to produce an interesting software system
- Proof of concept prototypes

# Requirements

- Each group will give three intermediate presentations
- Each group will give a final presentation
- Turn in code and documentation
- 10 page paper
- Check in meetings
- Weekly written status reports

Schedule (Dates tentative)	
Project Pitch	Thursday, April 11
Progress Report	Thursday, April 25
Prototype Demo	Thursday, May 16
Final Presentations	Monday, June 3, 10:30 AM, CSE2 371
Deliverables due: Code, Write-up	Friday, June 7, 6:00 pm

# Computing and Global Health

CSE 482b

ICTD Capstone, April 2, 2024

Richard Anderson



# Today

- Global Health Overview
  - Burden of Disease
  - Health Care Systems
  - Global Organizations and Funding
- Computing and Global Health Projects
  - Mobile Wellness Toolkit Project
  - Mobile Midwife Platform
  - Projecting Health
  - mPneumonia
  - Cold Chain Equipment Inventories
  - mWach
  - Uganda CCIS



# Global Burden of Disease

- We are all human – so subject to the same frailties
- However, the burdens of disease vary dramatically
- IHME Global Burden of Disease
  - GBD Compare

Single
Explore
Compare ▾

**Settings** Use advanced settings

**Display** Cause Risk

**Measure** Deaths YLDs DALYs

**Location** Washington

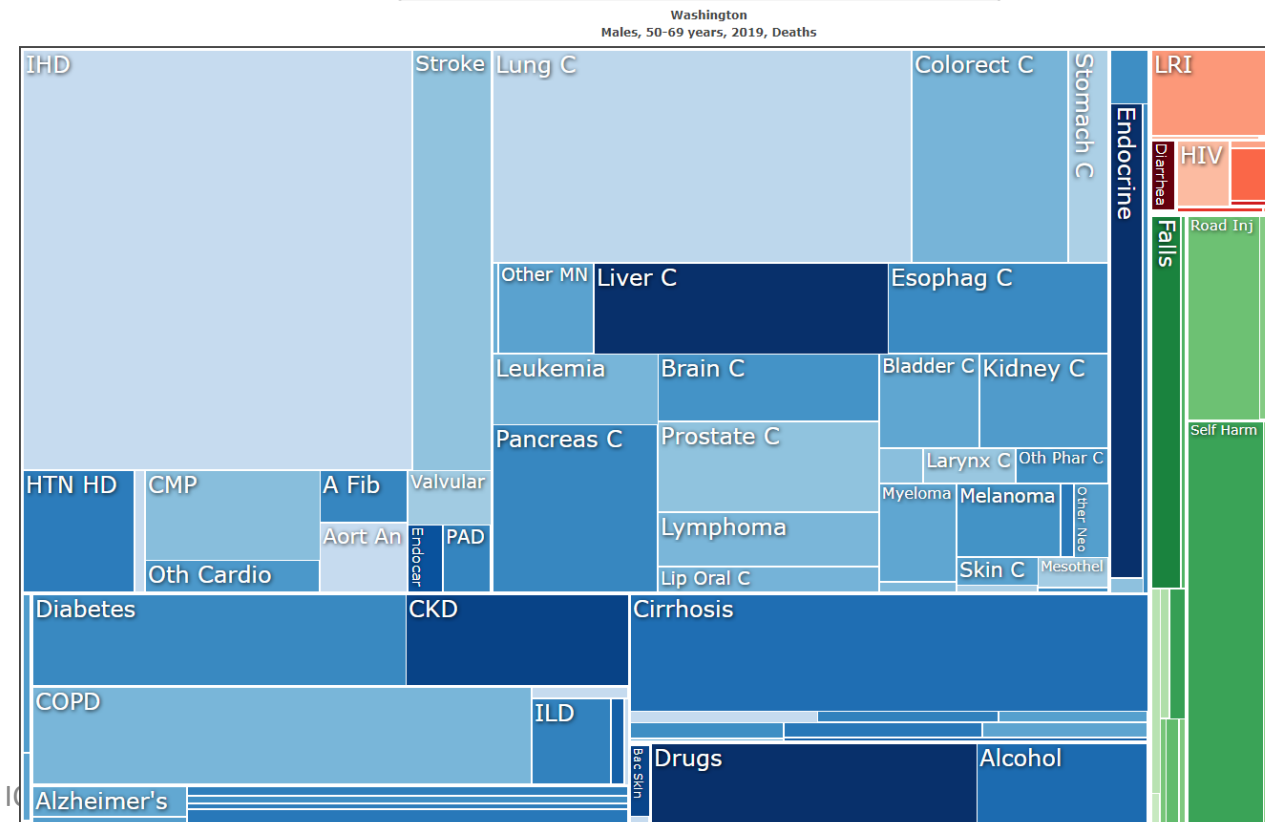
**Year** 2019

**Age**

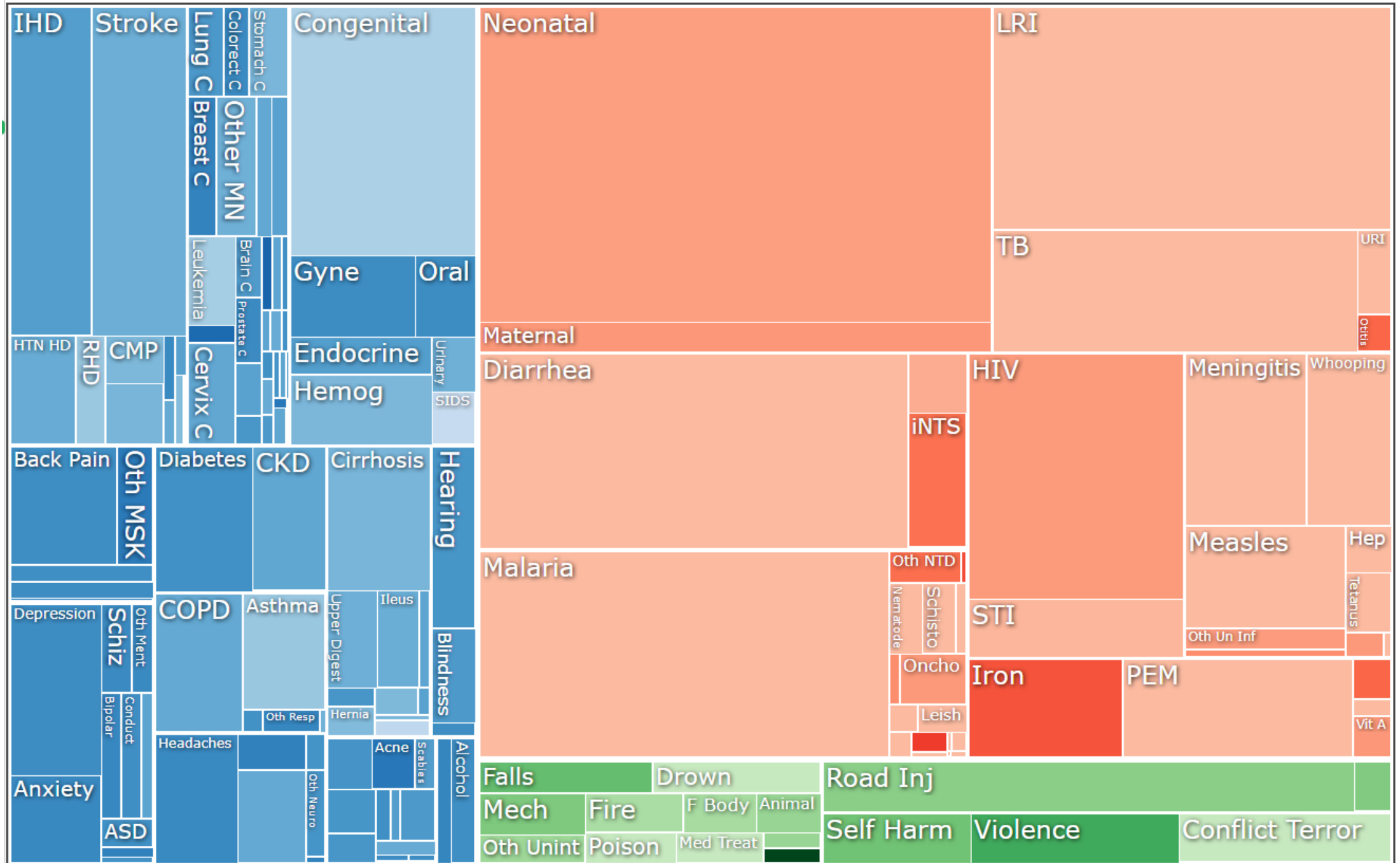
All	<5	5-14
15-49	50-69	70+

**Sex**

Male	Female	Both
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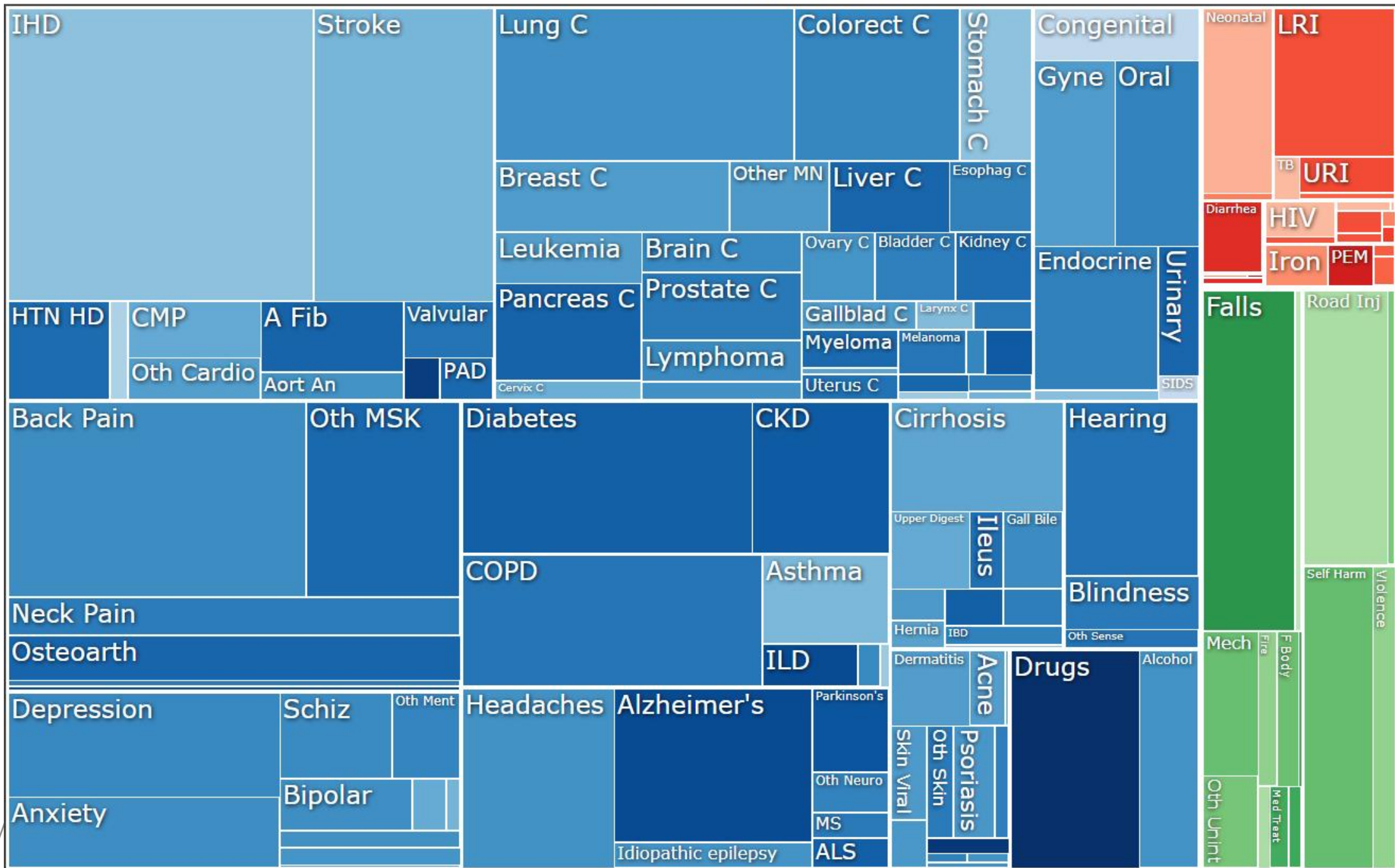


World Bank Low Income  
Both sexes, All ages, 2019, DALYs





World Bank High Income  
Both sexes, All ages, 2019, DALYs



# Health Care Systems in LMICs

- Public and Private Health Care
- Hierarchy of facilities
  - Major Hospitals, District Hospitals, Health Centers, Health Posts
- Under resourced
  - Limited equipment and supplies
  - Lack of trained people in rural areas
- Limited governmental financial support
- Ministry of Health controls policy



# Global Organizations and Funding

- Global stake holders
  - Unicef, GAVI, WHO
- National Donors
  - USAID, PEPFAR, CDC, GDZ, DFID, Norad, JICA, . . .
- Private Donors
  - BMGF, Clinton Foundation, . . .
- Broad mix of implementing organization
- Funding streams determine priorities
  - Focus on particular diseases

# UW ICTD Lab Projects



- Research group founded by Richard Anderson and Gaetano Borriello
  - Kurtis Heimerl joined in 2015, June Lukuyu in ECE is an Affiliate

## Graduate Students

Esther Jang



Sudheesh Singanamalla



Emmanuel Azuh Mensah



Ananditha Raghunath



Lisa Orii



Nussara (Firn) Tieanklin



Innocent Obi Jr



## Researchers

Spencer Sevilla



Matt Ziegler



# Digital StudyHall

- Video based education using Tutored Video Instruction model
  - Idea was to use mediated video presentation
  - Benefit of expert content, mediation, and peer discussion
- Project was conceived by Randy Wang, a Princeton University professor who left the university to establish the project in Lucknow India
- Goal was to provide educational content to rural Indian schools which often lacked qualified teachers
  - Model – teachers in the schools would “co-teach” with a video lesson filled in a different school
- UW Faculty involvement: Richard Anderson, Tom Anderson, Arvind Krishnamurthy, and Kurtis Heimerl (as a student)



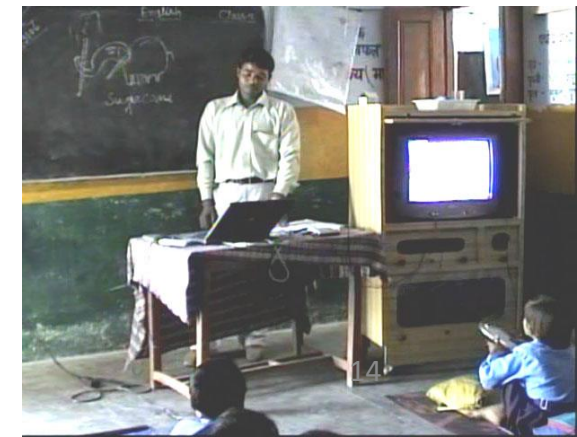
# Digital StudyHall



- Project was initially technology focused
  - Viewed as a networking project for distributing content
  - Secondary project was developing low cost display mechanisms
  - Education was viewed as the “Application Domain” for the technology
- Randy Wang was employed at Microsoft Research India
  - Spin off project (by Rikin Gandhi) on agricultural education: Digital Green



CSEP 482B, ICTD Capstone



# Digital Public Health -> Projecting Health

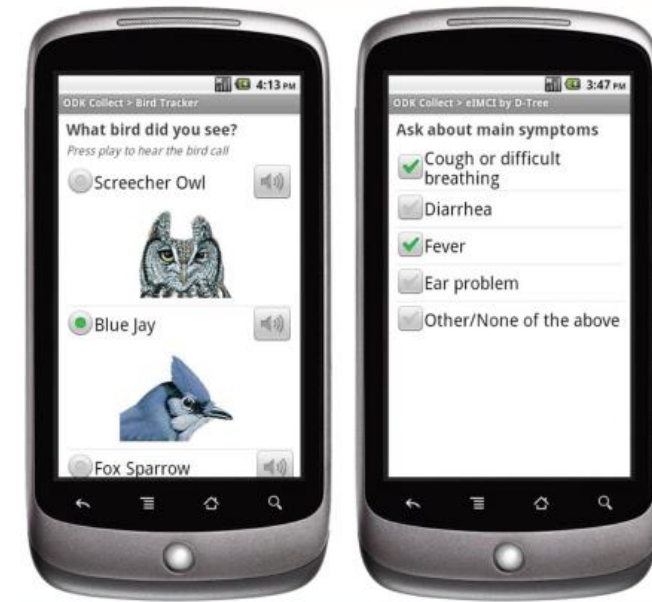
- Application of Digital StudyHall/Digital Green ideas to Public Health
- Led by University of Washington and PATH in Uttar Pradesh India
- Most similar to Digital Green in technology approach
- Video topics had standard messaging based on official guidelines
  - Far more concerns about getting messaging correct
  - Implemented community advisory board
- Deployment approach
  - Use by ASHAs (Community Health Workers) leading Mothers' groups
  - Local NGO to manage deployment
- Social media technology has changed since project wrapped up





# Open Data Kit

- Problem: Digital data collection in poorly connected environments
- 2007 Technologies:
  - Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs)
  - Feature Phones
- Forms based data collection
  - Enter data based on individual forms
  - Forms end up as records in a database
  - Example: tracking Malaria outbreak in remote villages
- Initially University of Washington project, now a widely used system under a number of different brandings





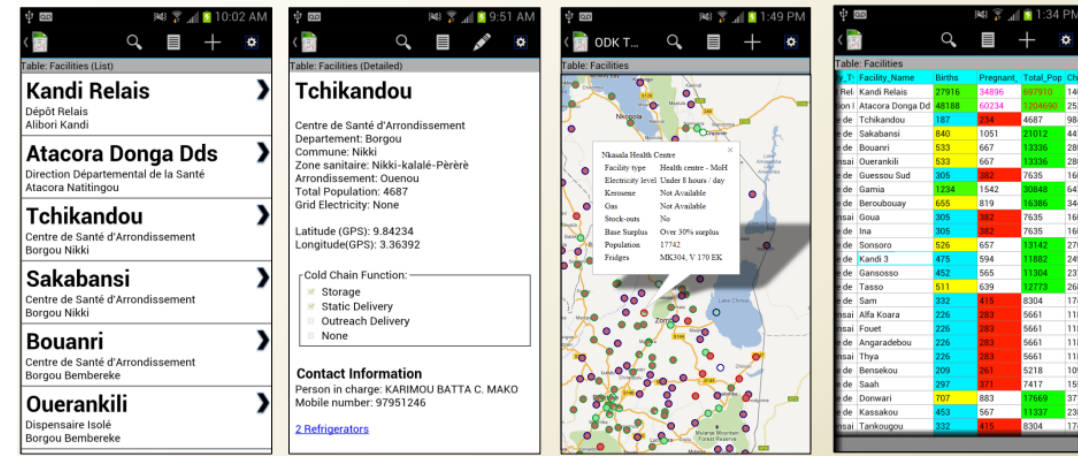
# Open Data Kit History

- Brainchild of Gaetano Borriello
- “Let’s do data collection with Smart Phones in developing countries”
- Use of Android Platform
- In 2008-2010 there was great skepticism that smart phones would be a feasible device for global work
- Initial development by UW PhD students
- Open Data Kit: Suite of tools for data collection
- Spun out from UW as independent projects



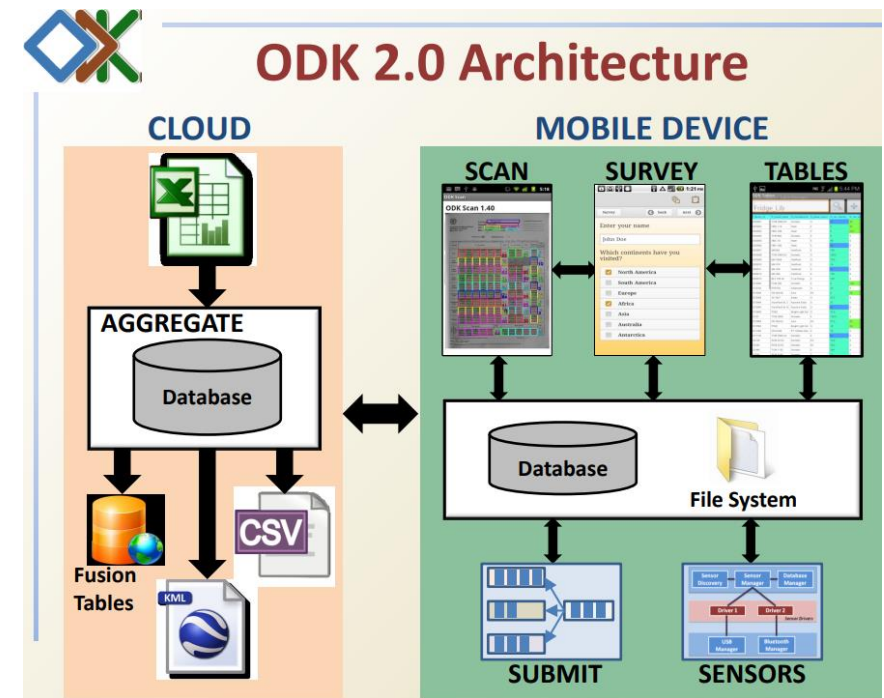
# ODK Lessons

- Successful bet on future technologies
- Reliance on consumer technology
- “Market fit” – addressed an important global development use case
- Identified different roles in the digital data collection
  - Deployment architect – manage data collection and forms design, but not systems programming
- Enabled organizations with “moderate” technical capacity to manage data collection
- Open source allowed multiple organizations to build on platform including commercial organizations



# ODK 2 aka ODK-X

- ODK 1 – Submission of forms based information from Android Device to Server
- ODK 2 – Data management platform with database on both Android Device and Server
  - Row based synchronization in online/offline environment
  - Substantial generalization of ODK 1
  - Platform for research projects



# Mobile Wellness Toolkit Project

- National Science Foundation project
- Partnership between University of Washington and PATH
- University of Washington
  - Richard Anderson, CSE
  - Gaetano Borriello, CSE
  - Beth Kolko, HCDE
  - PostDocs: Brian DeRenzi, Neha Kumar
- PATH
  - David Lubinski, Kiersten Israel-Ballard, Noah Perin



How do we make low cost consumer technologies available to organizations who implement health and wellness programs?




# ODK Sensors

- Framework for integrating sensors into an ODK2 Application
- FoneAstra – sensor bridge for mobile phones
  - Initially basic phones, but later android phones
- Temperature Monitoring for Vaccine Refrigerators
- Temperature Monitoring for low cost breast milk pasteurization



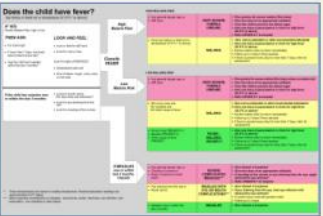
# mPneumonia

- Pulse Oximetry for detection of childhood pneumonia




## ODK 2.0 Example


- **Pneumonia Detection** (Ghana & India)
- Digitize complex WHO-IMCI workflows
- Guide and assist user obtaining proper patient measurements
- Display treatment based on IMCI guidelines



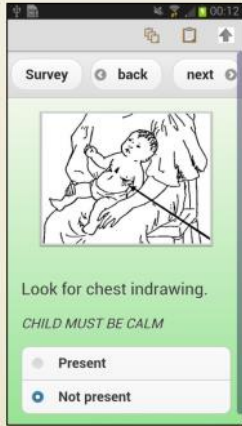
IMCI



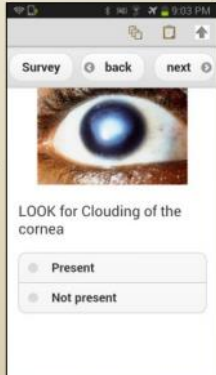
Respiratory Rate Counter



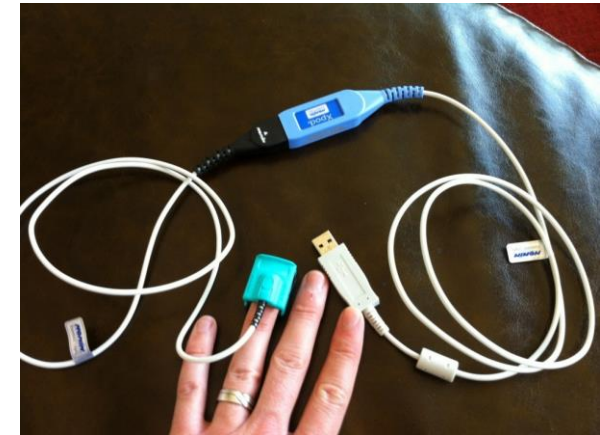
Pulse Oximetry



Survey back next  
Look for chest indrawing.  
CHILD MUST BE CALM  
 Present  
 Not present

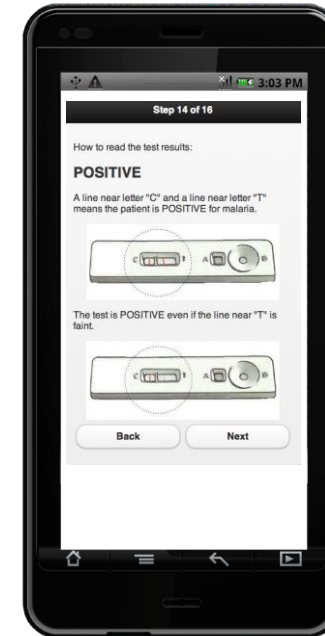
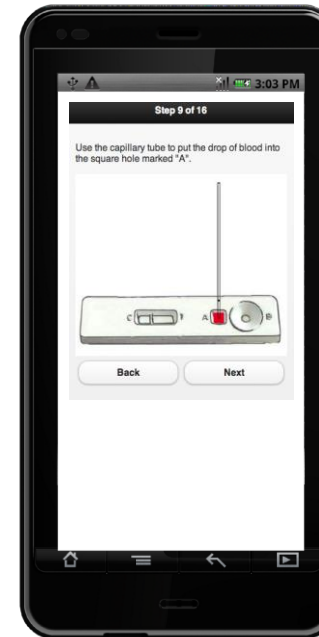
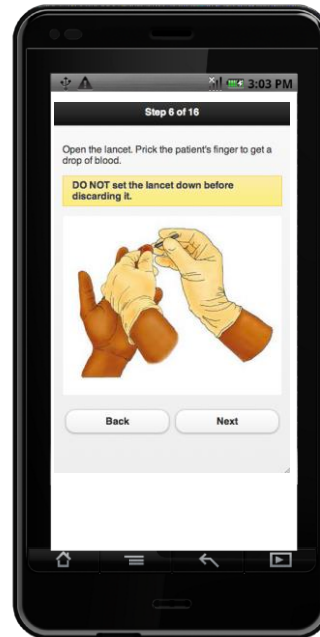
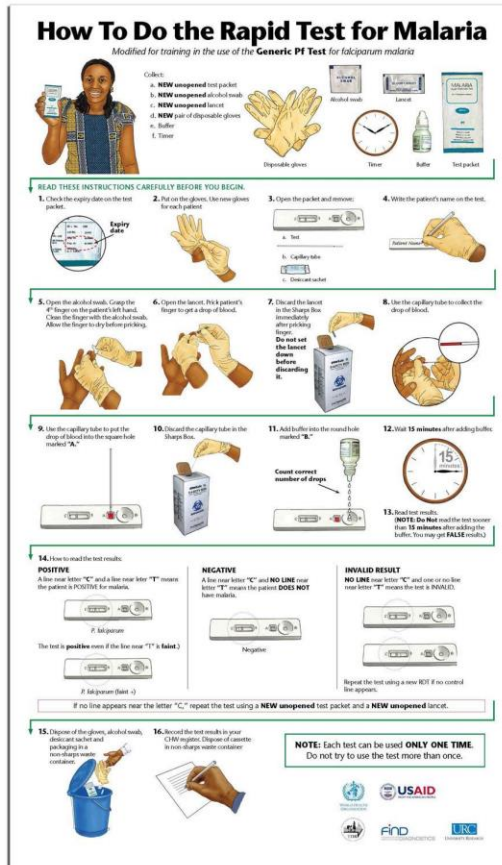


Survey back next  
LOOK for Clouding of the cornea  
 Present  
 Not present



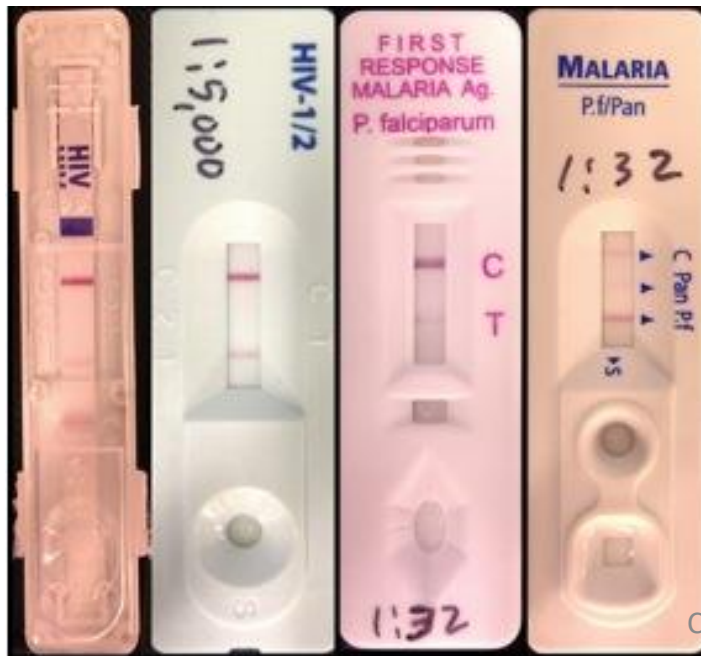
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# Job Aids: Smartphone Apps for health workers



# Point of care diagnostics

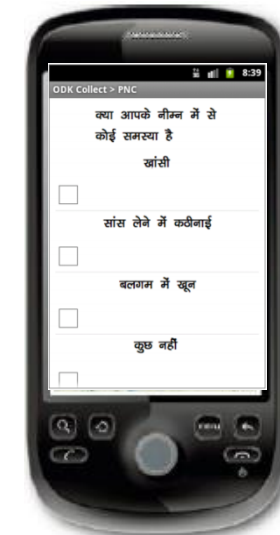
- Rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) quickly test for conditions based on blood/urine sample
- Supportive tools to aid health workers with the administration and interpretation of these tests.





# Mobile Midwife Platform

- Mobile data collection to support PNC visits
  - Data collection
  - Protocol support
- Open Data Kit application
- Android phones deployed with nurse midwives



# Mobile Videos in MMP

- The use of video is feasible in PNC visits
- The PNC environment is complicated
  - Patient education occurs throughout visits with various levels of effort
  - Multiple settings and participants
- Authority and trust
  - Nurses viewed video as being authoritative and enhancing their communication



# mWACH

- Study with Dept of Global Health
- SMS Reminders to Pregnant Women in Kenya
- Target basic mobile phone users
- Innovation was two-way SMS

Control Group

No intervention.

One-way SMS

Pregnant woman receives twice-weekly SMS with health information relevant to her health and her stage of pregnancy.

Two-way SMS

Pregnant woman receives twice-weekly SMS requesting a reply.

Hypothesis that woman's reply can be a proxy for engagement and uptake of health services.

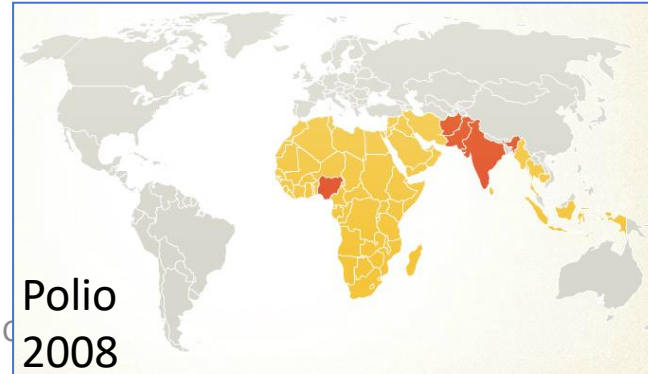
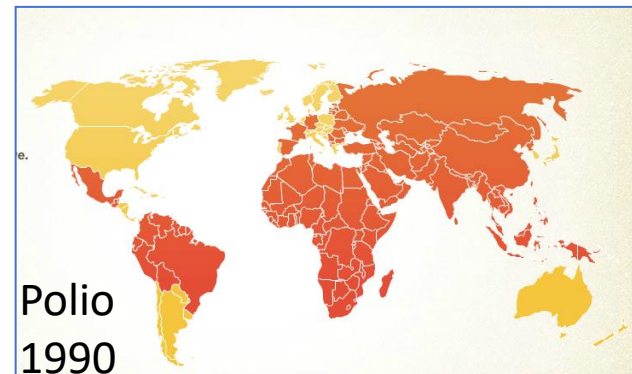
The screenshot shows the ENCOURAGEMENT SYSTEM interface for patient Abuya Abasi. The interface includes a patient list on the left, a central communication window, and a patient information panel on the right. The patient information panel displays the following details:

CLIENT NUMBER	#08372923
NAME	Abuya Abasi
PHONE NUMBER	+254 722 002100
PROBLEM LIST	Anemia
BIRTHDAY	10-30-1988 23 years 4 months old
STATUS	Pregnant
EDO	8-20-2012 10 weeks
EDUCATION COMPLETED	8 years
LANGUAGE	English
MESSAGE FREQUENCY	5 days
TIME	8-10 p.m.

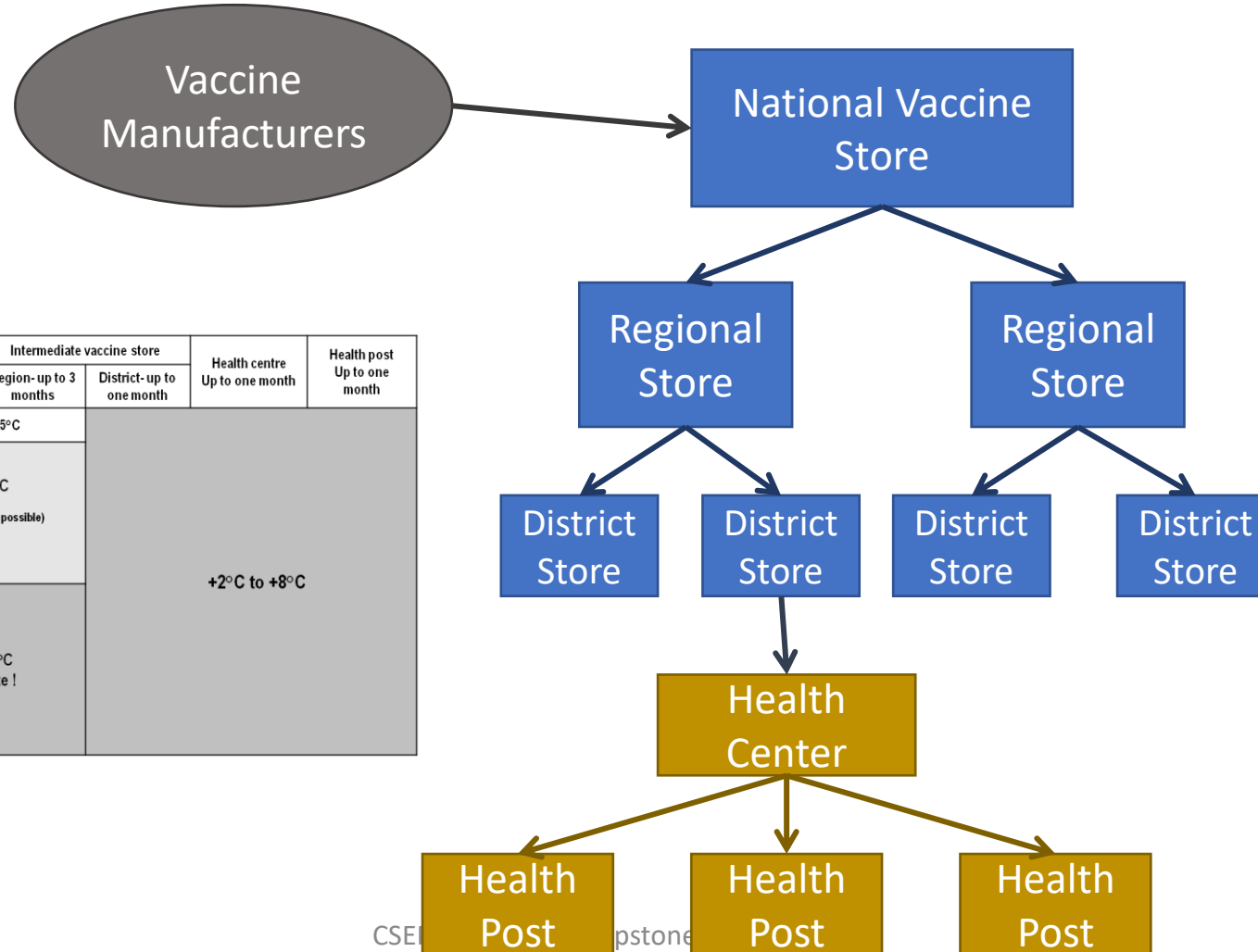
The communication history shows a message from the system: "YOU: Stop eating fish first and visit the clinic as soon as possible." (12 mins ago). A response from Abuya: "I don't know if I should eat fish or not. It makes me itchy." (30 mins ago). A follow-up message from Abuya: "Is fish good for pregnant woman?" (36 mins ago). A status message at the bottom indicates: "YOU CALLED 02-07-2012 Patient is okay. She didn't response".

# Cold Chain Equipment Inventories

- Vaccine Cold Chain: National Storage of Vaccines from import to delivery
- Critical for management of national vaccine programs
- Expanded Program of Immunization had dramatic impact on reducing childhood deaths



# Vaccine Cold Chain Structure



	Primary vaccine store Up to 6 Months	Intermediate vaccine store		Health centre Up to one month	Health post Up to one month
		Region- up to 3 months	District- up to one month		
OPV	-15°C to -25°C				
BCG					
Measles, MR, MMR					
YF					
Hib freeze-dried					
Meningococcal A&C					
HepB					
IPV					
DT, DTP, DTP Hep B					
Hib liquid					
Td	+2°C to +8°C Never Freeze !				
TT					

# Cold Chain



# Cold Chain



# Cold chain equipment





# Cold Chain Equipment Manager (CCEM) Software

The screenshot displays the CCEM software interface with several key components:

- Inventory Data Reports >> Standard CCEM Reports >> Summary Reports:** A list of reports such as 'Total population by facility type', 'Electricity availability by facility type', and 'Working status by refrigerators/freezers model'.
- Forecast Equipment for Multiyear Plans >> Forecast Results >> Generate/Review Forecast Results >> Compare refrigeration:** A section for comparing refrigeration storage capacity against requirements for the year 2011.
- Storage capacity summary (2011): MyForecastParam2:** A table showing storage capacity for various facility types.
- Equipment Details (E3100M):** A form for entering new data for a specific refrigerator model, including fields for equipment ID, type, manufacturer, and storage dimensions.
- Working status by equipment model (National-level):** A bar chart showing the number of equipment units in different working states across various facility types.
- Working status by facility type (National):** A table summarizing the working status for different facility types.

Admin Area/Facility Type	Total	No. facilities with +2C to +8C storage			No. facilities with -20C storage		
		>30%	10-30%	<-10%	>30%	10-30%	<-10%
District Store	80	14	3	0	0	0	0
National Store	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
NGO HCIII	241	127	1	1	111	241	0
NGO HCIII	201	152	0	4	42	201	0
NGO HCIV	16	16	0	0	0	16	0
NGO HCIV	43	43	0	0	0	43	0
Private HCL	54	37	0	0	16	54	0

Area	Facility Type	No. Facilities	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
	District Store	3	49,807	49,807	49,807
	Health Center 2	1202	200	212,173	10,726
	Health Center 3	989	708	809,837	18,428
	Health Center 4	184	2,145	303,171	33,854
	Hospital	126	1,288	2,000,000	52,429
	National Store	1	28,653,578	28,653,578	28,653,578
	Sub-district store	32	4,665	479,663	108,236
	<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>38,019</b>

The screenshot shows the main menu of the CCEM software (Version 2.1.6.4) with the following navigation options:

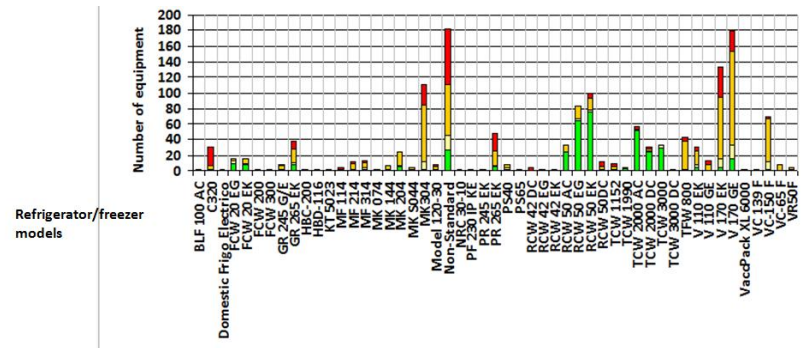
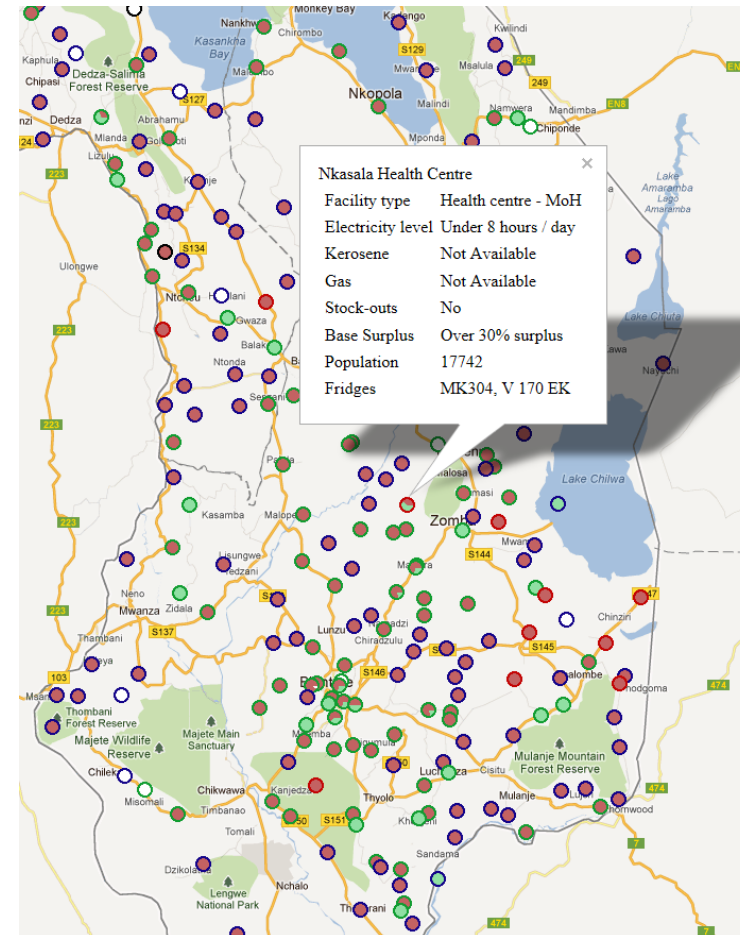
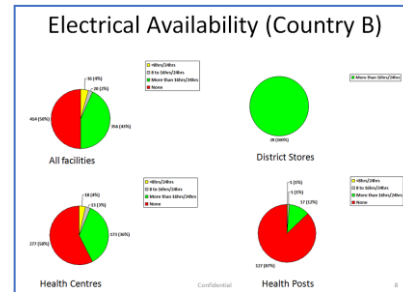
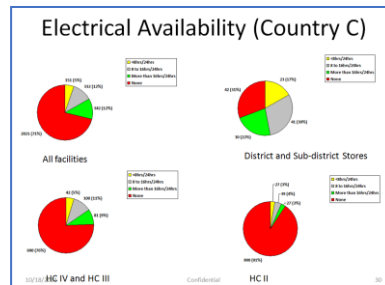
- File
- CCEM Setup
- Enter/Edit Inventory Data
- Inventory Data Reports
- Forecast Equipment for Multiyear Plans
- System Administration

Below the main menu, there are several functional categories:

- Refrigerators/Freezers
- Cold Boxes and Vaccine Carriers
- Voltage Regulators
- Vaccines
- Health Facility Type
- Administrative Levels and Data
- Fuel Cost and Demographic Info
- Current Vaccine Schedule
- Language Settings

The main window title is "Enter/Edit Inventory Data >> Health Facilities and Inventory >> Enter New Data". The bottom navigation bar includes: Facilities, Refrigerators/Freezers, Cold boxes and vaccine carriers, Ice packs, Cold rooms, Voltage regulators, Generators, and Transport.

# Reports



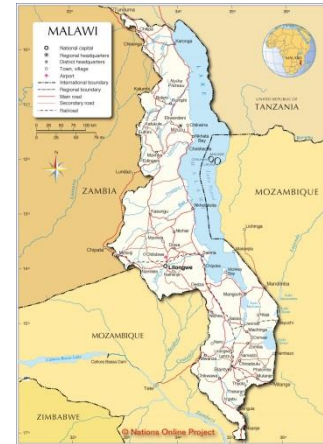
# CCEI Data Standards



- Goal: Agree on standards to allow tools to interoperate
- Wide range of tools available
- Data integration problem is central
- Need for multiple software tools

1 - HEALTH FACILITY QUESTIONNAIRE		wCCEI Laos
1. Facility code:		
<b>Administrative levels and facility information</b>		
2. Province:	6. Type of health facility: <i>Mark only ONE box</i>	
3. District:	<input type="checkbox"/> National vaccine store <input type="checkbox"/> Province vaccine store <input type="checkbox"/> District vaccine store <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial hospital <input type="checkbox"/> Referral hospital <input type="checkbox"/> Health centre A <input type="checkbox"/> Health centre B	
4. Name of health facility:		
5. English name of health facility:		
<b>Health facility immunisation activities</b>		
7. Total population in area served by facility:		8. Facility coverage (per cent of population receiving immunization services from facility):
9. Number of villages reached by facility (Only for Health centre):		
10. Vaccine storage type: <i>Mark only ONE box</i>		11. Vaccine delivery type: <i>Mark only ONE box</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Depot <input type="checkbox"/> Delivery <input type="checkbox"/> Depot and delivery <input type="checkbox"/> No storage		<input type="checkbox"/> Static <input type="checkbox"/> Outreach <input type="checkbox"/> Static and outreach <input type="checkbox"/> No delivery
<b>Health facility energy sources available to power cold chain equipment</b>		
11. Electricity source: <i>Mark only ONE box</i>		12. Grid electricity availability per day: <i>Mark only ONE box</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Grid <input type="checkbox"/> Grid and Generator <input type="checkbox"/> Generator <input type="checkbox"/> None		<input type="checkbox"/> More than 16 hours <input type="checkbox"/> 8 to 16 hours <input type="checkbox"/> 4 to 8 hours <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 4 hours
13. Gas: <i>Mark only ONE box</i>		14. Kerosene: <i>Mark only ONE box</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Not available <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown		<input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> Not available <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
<b>Cold chain logistics information</b>		
15. Vaccine supply interval (weeks):		16. Vaccine reserve stock requirement (weeks):
17. Mode of vaccine supply: <i>Mark only ONE box</i>		18. One way road distance to closest supply point (in KM):
<input type="checkbox"/> Delivered <input type="checkbox"/> Collected <input type="checkbox"/> Both delivered and collected <input type="checkbox"/> None		
19. Main supply point:		20. Secondary supply point:

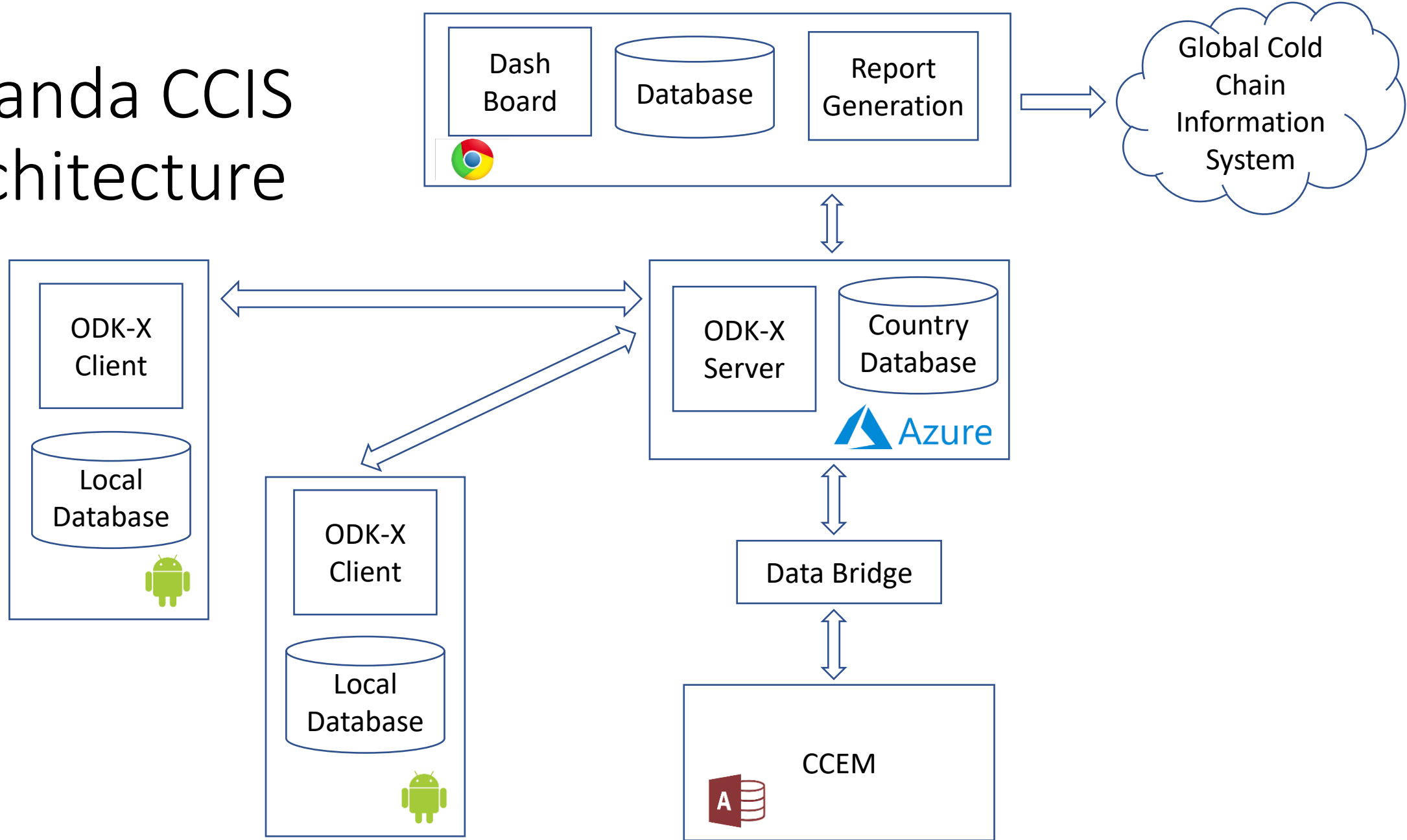
# Countries



# Laos – Integration with SMS reporting



# Uganda CCIS Architecture

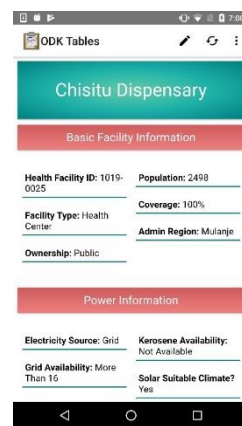


# Uganda Cold Chain Mobile Application

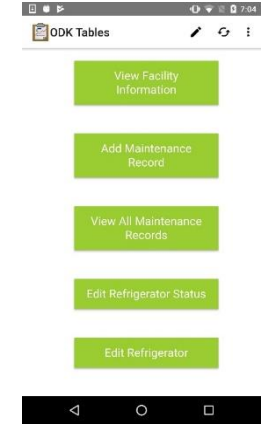
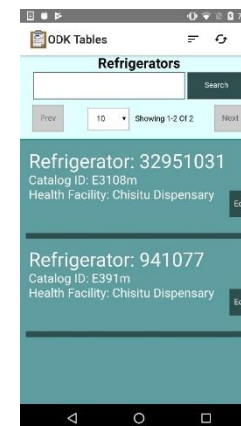
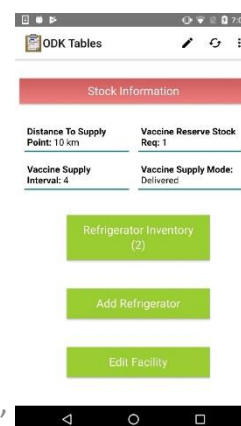
- App built on top of the ODK-X platform
  - Combination of ODK Survey and ODK Tables
  - Written in Java Script
- Manage a database of health facilities and refrigerators associated with facilities



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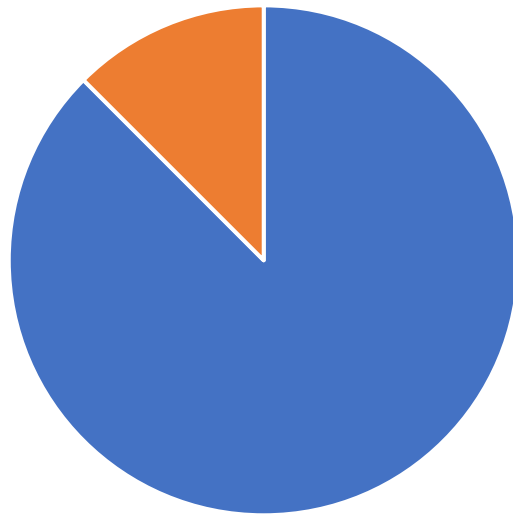


# Results: Functionality

## Updating CCEI

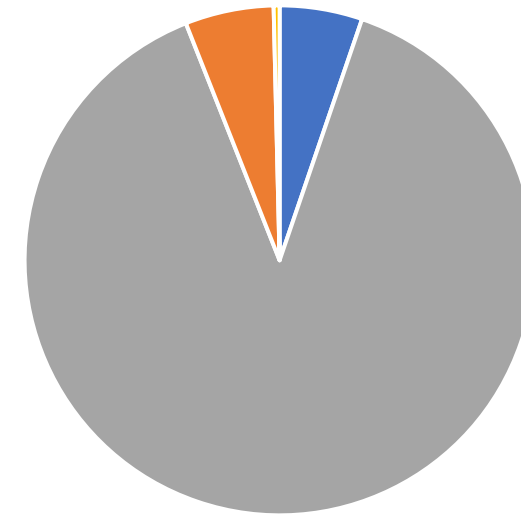
- Data reported from 80.15% of the 394 HCFs in the study districts
- Data reported from 80.77% of the 486 CCE in the study districts
- Frequency of temperature excursion:

Analysis: CCE functionality



■ Functional ■ Non-functional

Analysis: CCE temperature performance



■ Freeze alarm ■ Temperature between 2-8C ■ High alarm ■ Blanks

**Analysis:**  
60 non-functional CCE out of 489 in study as of July 10, 2020

**Prioritizing repair:**  
**129** Out of 795 entries showed CCE with either freeze (35) or high alarm (94) data



# Questions and Discussion

Richard Anderson

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