

EADSI

East African Drug Seller Initiative





Can the Management of Uncomplicated Diarrhea at the ADDOS in Tanzania be Further Improved?

ICIUM 2011

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Tanzania: Child Health Indicators

General indicators

- Infant mortality rate 51/1000 live births
- <5 mortality rate is 81/1000 live births
- Neonatal mortality rate is 26/1000 (reduced 25–30% since 1999)

Diarrhea management

- During the 2 weeks before survey, 13% of children <5 had diarrhea
- 96% awareness of oral rehydration solution (ORS)
- 54% ORS and 70% ORT use rate
- 45% taken to health facility for treatment
- 2005–2009, 53% of <5s with diarrhea received oral rehydration and continued feeding

Sources: Tanzania DHS -2005, UNICEF State of the World Children 2011, MOHSW 2011

Interventions to Improve Diarrhea Management in ADDOs



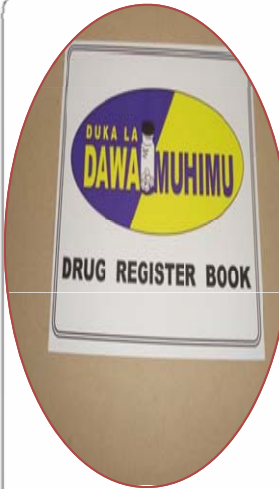
**Availability of
ORS and zinc**



**Training of
ADDO
dispensers**



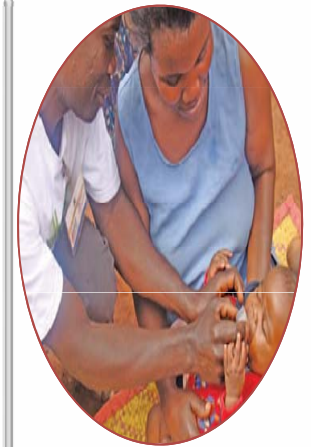
**Provision of
job aids**



**Recording
tools**



**Supportive
supervision**



**Improved
diarrhea case
management**

Study Methodology

Objective: To determine how ADDO dispensers manage uncomplicated diarrheal in children under 5

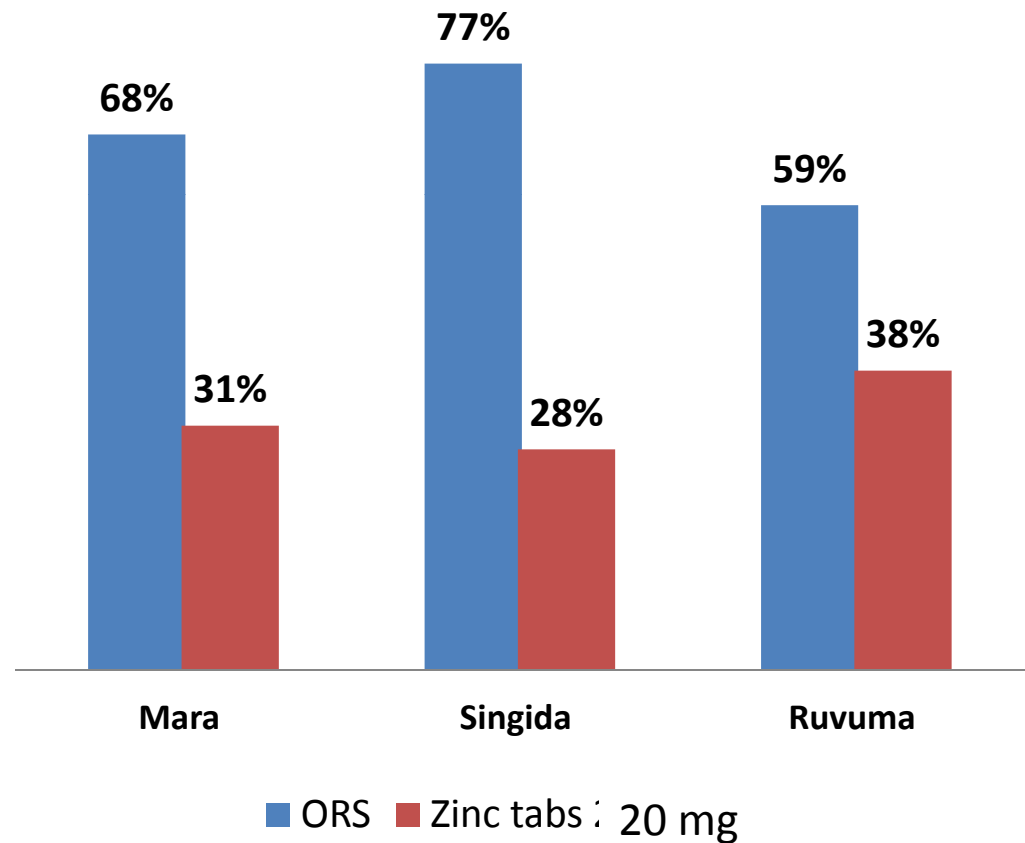
Design and setting

- Quantitative data collection using a mystery shopper scenario in—
 - Ruvuma region (7 years of ADDO operation)
 - Singida region (1 year of ADDO operation)
 - Mara region (no ADDOs/control)
- 60 randomly selected ADDOs from each region

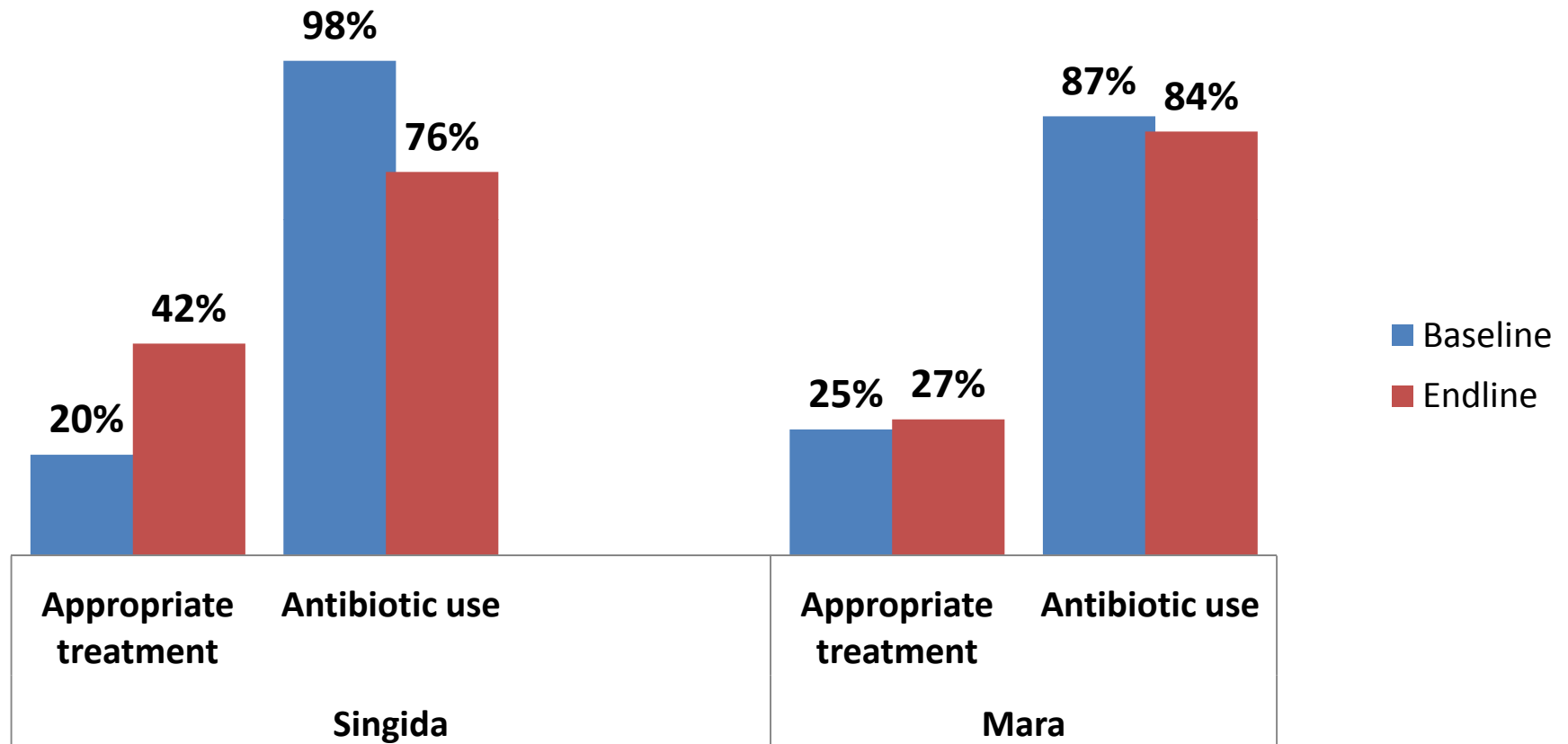
Outcome measure

- Percentage of uncomplicated diarrheal encounters in which antibiotics or appropriate treatment using ORS were dispensed

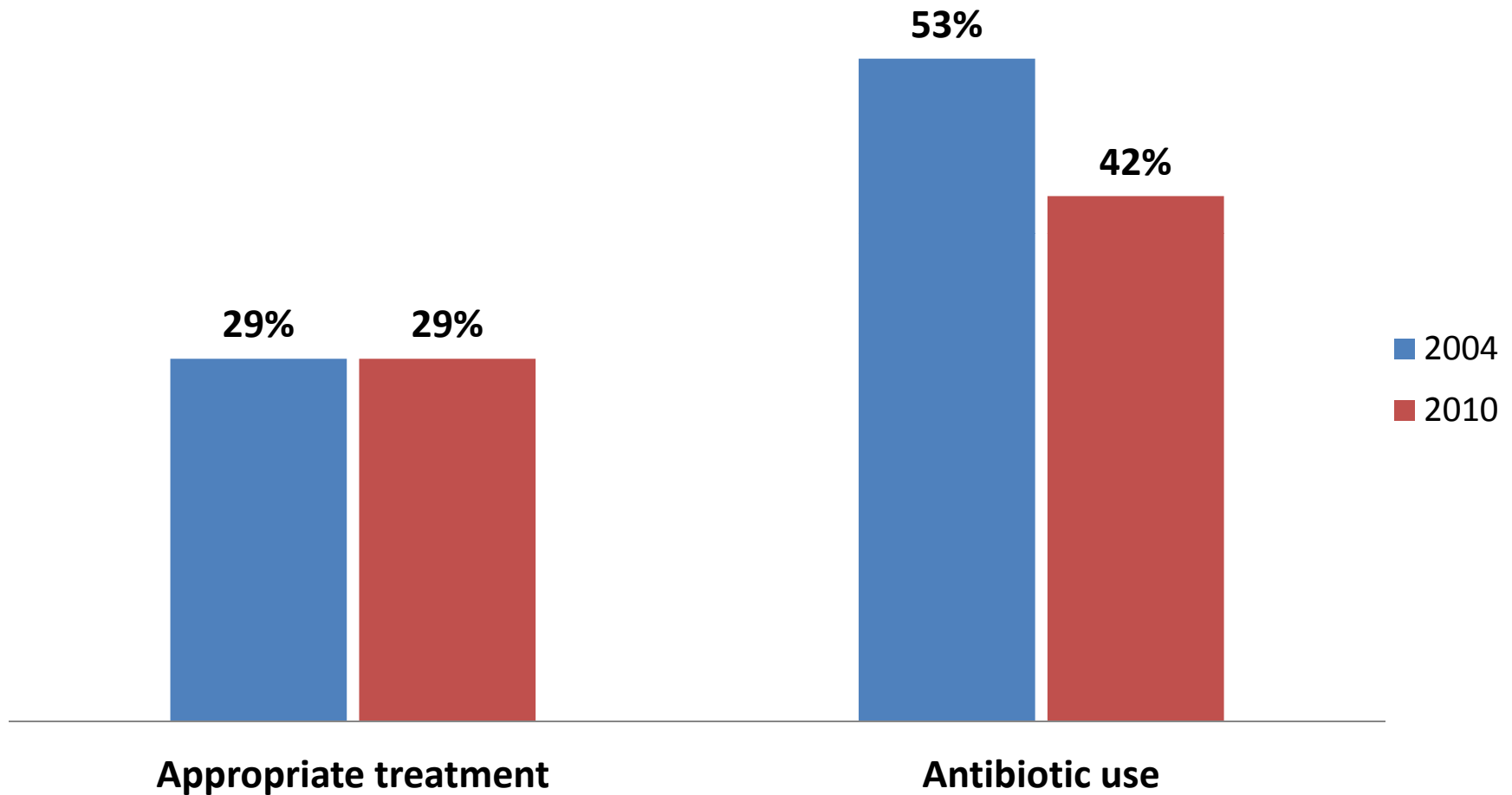
Average Availability of Recommended Products to Manage Uncomplicated Diarrhea



Diarrhea Case Management: Singida and Mara



Diarrhea Case Management: Ruvuma



Key Lesson Learned

- Managing uncomplicated diarrhea with ORS increased and antibiotic dispensing decreased after the ADDO intervention in Ruvuma and Singida
- However, practices still fall well short of the recommended national treatment guidelines
- Changing health provider prescribing behavior takes time, which has policy and program implications
- Caregivers trust public sector health providers; interventions need to target them to change medicine use

Challenges & Future Research Questions

