## PREVENT AND CONTROL DIABETES IN KENYA?





# PTOMS.

	I AM AT RISK, UNAWARE OF LIFESTYLE.	I HAVE DIABETES BUT UNAWARE OF MY SYMPTO
PHASE	Awareness	Awareness / Interest
CHALLENGES	<ul> <li>Lack of information / awareness about NCDs, their risk factors, their symptoms and how to reduce risk</li> <li>Lack of personal health care</li> <li>Lack of commitment from leaders</li> <li>Status symbol (being bigger is better / eating chicken is better than vegetables)</li> <li>Lack of role models (healthy life)</li> <li>Inconsistent nutrition information on food packaging</li> <li>Lack of physical activity</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Lack of information / awareness about NCDs, their risk factors, their symptoms and how to reduce risk</li> <li>Limited ability to identify abnormalities</li> <li>Late diagnosis</li> <li>Fear of stigmatization</li> <li>Workload of Community Health Workers slows down referral process (1 : 100)</li> </ul>

#### **NEEDS**

- General understanding of the link between: lifestyle, risk factors and NCDs
- Ability to assess personal wellbeing
- Access to information
- Ability to understand nutrition
- Urban: Exercise burn calories

- General understanding of personal wellbeing
- Confidence to seek help
- Understand importance of prevention
- Leaner process and facilities

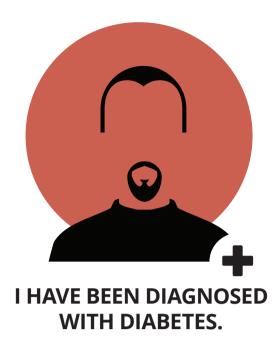
#### **FIELDS OF OPPORTUNITY**

- Advocacy among government
- Spread awareness to each household
- Make NCDs mainstream (lifestyle, risk factors)
- Infographics / adapt language
- Mobile technologies
- Build on local structures
- Empower local communities to embrace health
- Trigger behavior change (nutrition, physical activity)
- Empower mothers to leverage health within families and communities

- Empower Self-Care / personal wellbeing / Empower patients to manage their conditions and ask for support
- Make "taking care of yourself" popular
- Make the role of a Community Health Worker more attractive
- More training and capacity building about NCDs
- Improve image & trust of hospitals
- Make screening more accessible
- Make early screening popular
- Use social media to reach out to young people

#### CHRONIC DISEASE PREVENTION AND CONTROL IN KENYA

# PREVENT AND CONTROL DIABETES IN KENYA?





Screening / Diagnosis

Treatment / Retention

**PHASE** 

- Lack of information
- Lack of capacity and skills
- Bad patient experience (e.g. long waiting hours, wrong diagnosis)
- Stigmatization of hospitals
- No treatment for certain illnesses
- Fear the medical bill
- Out of pocket payment
- Centralization of health care
- Fragmentation of healthcare (donors)

- Lack of information and understanding
- Lack of retention/ continuity
- Feel better > stop treatment
- Availability of medicine: out of stock medical supplies
- Lack of income / cash flow
- Lack of follow-ups

**CHALLENGES** 

**NEEDS** 

- Access to lean diagnosis
- Better patient experience
- Trust in medical institutions
- Transparent prices

- Easy access to medication
- Awareness and motivation to take medication as prescribed
- Ability to afford treatment (short-, long term)
- Ability to follow-up and track health

- Improve diagnosis
- Increase capacity and skills in NCDs
- Increase access of remote areas to medical screening
- Lean and scalable medical test
- Create more trusted, safe, and clean spaces for screening and patient relationships
- Turn lack of access into an opportunity

- Make "taking care of yourself" popular
- Motivate families and communities to support each other to increase retention
- Empower communities to take care of their health and hold each other liable
- Remind patients to take their medication
- Close the gap between digital solutions and patients
- Make personal health more trackable

FIELDS OF OPPORTUNITY





# MAKE HEALTHCARE SERVICES FOR NCDS MORE ACCESSIBLE AND AFFORDABLE?



AND NO MONEY.



#### CHALLENGES FOR ACCESSIBILITY

- Lack of funding ("HIV donors darling")
- Lack of insurance
- Unstable pricing
- Centralization of Health (rural urban gap)
- Logistics of medicine (out of stock)
- Lack of capacity, skills and expertise in NCDs
- Stigmatization of hospitals
- Lack of technology
- No tools for self-diagnosis

#### CHALLENGES FOR AFFORDABILITY

- Cash flow / Out of pocket payment
- Inability to pay insurance
- Trickle-down debt
- Lack of suitable insurance packages
- Late diagnosis > increases costs
- Vicious circle: can't afford treatment > late diagnosis

#### **NEEDS**

- Money
- Understand importance of insurance
- To not get poorer with having a health insurance
- Money
- Understand that investing in health care early can save money in the long run
- Reduce the trickle-down effect (don't have to jeopardize the future of your family)

# FIELDS OF OPPORTUNITY

- Access to money
- Access to an inventive mechanism (bonga)
- Create a value proposition for people with low income
- Create an income replacement when someone is sick
- Affordable treatment

- Affordable treatment
- Trust in health insurances
- Access to an inventive mechanism (bonga)

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- Money
- Transparency of prices
- Trust that my health will be taken care off
- Transparency of prices
- Treatments that meet international standards
- Insurance packages that cover NCDs

**NEEDS** 

- Unite NHIF and Jubilee
- Maintain stable and transparent prices
- Affordable treatment
- Access to an inventive mechanism (bonga)

FIELDS OF OPPORTUNITY





FOR ACCESSIBILITY

**CHALLENGES** 

AFFORDABILITY

**CHALLENGES** 

# MAKE BEST USE OF DATA TO PREVENT AND CONTROL NCDS IN KENYA?

**ACTORS CURRENT SYSTEMS NATIONAL LEVEL Ministry of Health** Aggregated clinical data (MOH) DHIS2, Health Data Warehouse, DHIS2 LMIS, HRHIS, NHIF, KHMFL, **County Department** NRLIS, Blood Services IS of Health Subcounty **Health Facilities** Identifiable data **FACILITY LEVEL** • EMRs/EHRs: KenyaEMR, IQ-National Referral **HEALTH** CARE, AfyaHMIS, AMRS, Funsoft Services / L6 **FACILITY** County Referral Services • LIS: OpenELIS, Labware, Primary Care Services PIS: ADT electronic data records **Community Units** Paper based COMMUNITY LEVEL & Health Facilities data tools mHealth manual data applications **(**( digital data **HEALTH PATIENT COMMUNITY WORKER UNIT** 

#### **CHALLENGES**

- Lack of control over data (double data, confusion)
- Lack of quality data
- Poor definition of which data is needed
- Lack of clarity what data is needed for NCDs
- Lack of standardization

- High degree of fragmentation (verticals are not integrated)
- No coherent system of data collection
- Transcription errors (Rekeying errors)
- No unique identifier
- No money no interest

#### **NEEDS**

Collect quality data in Kenya

Analyze and use data

# FIELDS OF OPPORTUNITY

- How to collect more high quality data?
- How to use data to convince leaders to act?
- How to use data for decision-making (policies, recommendations etc)?
- How to use data to make relevant policies?
- How to use data to create relevant insurance packages?

- How to use data to build skills of hospitals, community health centers, nurses etc?
- How to use data to create targeted campaigns?
- How to build on an existing system?
   How can you better pool existing data?
- How to create a solid system to access and use data?
- How to create a system of a unique identifier?

