

Open Source For Injury Surveillance



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Injury

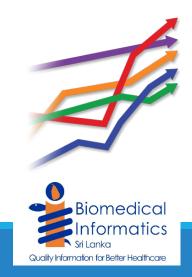
- Injury is a major public health issue with more burden on low- and middle-income countries – more than 90% of injury related deaths
- Leads to significant socio-economic losses
- Substantial portion of the direct costs absorbed by the health sector
- Traumatic injuries, poisoning and burns are the major types of injuries reported in our health statistics
- Traumatic injury is the leading cause of hospitalization in Sri Lanka since 1995
- In Sri Lanka RTIs kill at least one person every 4½ hours





Injury

- Injuries are not accidents, they are preventable.
- Lack of accurate and timely data is the main obstacle for injury prevention in developing countries.
- Proper injury surveillance is a must to get quality injury data.





Injury Surveillance

- Surveillance" refers to the ongoing and systematic collection, analysis, interpretation and dissemination of health information.
- Injury surveillance produce information that describe,
 - Othe size and characteristics of the injury problem
 - Othe populations at risk for injuries
 - Othe risk factors for injuries
 - Othe injury trends
- Using the information it is possible to,
 - Odesign and apply appropriate interventions
 - Omonitor the results and assess the impacts of interventions.







Injury Surveillance Systems

- WHO in collaboration with CDC has set up guidelines on injury surveillance
- Injury surveillance systems implemented in the developed countries are based on proprietary software
- Developing countries cannot afford to develop and maintain their own ISSs.
- Several attempts were made in past to establish a national injury surveillance system but they did not sustain.
- Solution is to use a well established free and open source software that can be customized according to our needs.
- So far there are no well supported open source based ISS that can be used by developing countries





DHIS2

- DHIS2 is a web based Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) which is free to run, modify and redistribute.
- DHIS 2 is the preferred health management information system in 47 countries and it is widely implemented.
- Accepted by WHO, CDC.
- Ontinuously evolving with the information needs of the health sector.
- Supports both aggregate and event data.
- DHIS2 is a good solution for aggregated public health data but it cannot be used for injury surveillance without changing things dramatically.

dhis2





Advantages/Disadvantages

ADVANTAGES

- Low cost
- Runs on any platform
- Interoperability
- Robust and secure
- New data elements can be added based on the requirement
- Data validation checks
- Flexible reports
- Data backup
- Good software support

DISADVANTAGES

- Occupies interface and menus
- Difficulties in customization

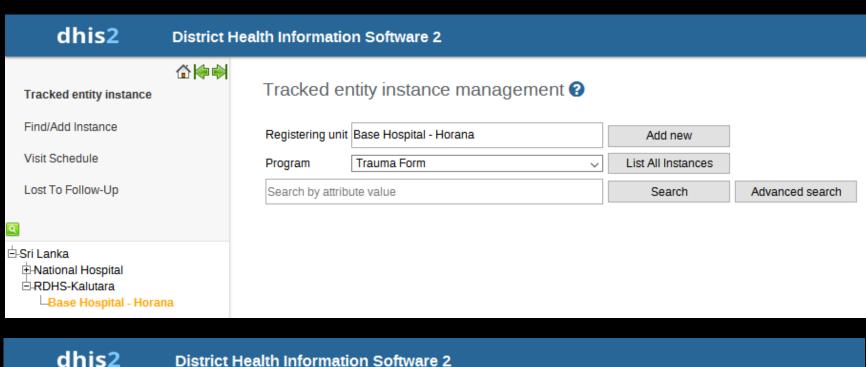


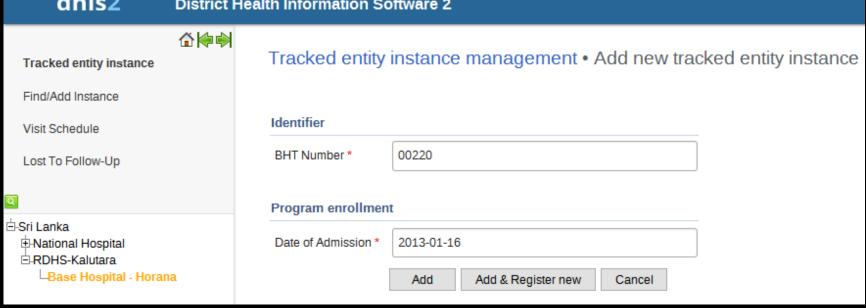




dhis2







Data entry screen		Program report				
						Toggle risk status &
			1	Sex:		
Age:	Years		Months (infants)	O Male	O Female	OUnknown
Date of Injury:		Unknown:				
Time of Injury:		Unknown		Time of Admissi	on:	Unknown
Occupation:				Other (specify):	:	
Place of Injury:				Other (specify):		
City/Town where the ir						1
Activity at the time of ir	njury:			Other (specify):		
Cause of Injury:						
Transportation Accide	nts: 🗆		Violence:	Self-inflicted Inju	uries: Other A	ccidents/Unintentional Injuries:
Transportation of th	ne patient to the	hospital:				
From site of injury/else	ewhere:		Mode of transportation:		Other (Specify):
From another health fa	acility:		Name of facility:			
Mode of transfer: O 1.1 Ambulance (a	ccompanied)		O 1.2 Ambulance (una	accompanied)		O 2. Private Vehicle
First aid / Care whil	e transportatio	n:				
Breathing Care:	e transportatio	n:	Bleeding Care:	IV Fluids:		Splints/Slabs:
Breathing Care:	e transportatio	O Severe	Bleeding Care: Alcohol consumption by 1. Yes		○ 99. U	
Breathing Care: Severity at ER: Mild M	loderate		Alcohol consumption by	patient:	○ 99. U	
Breathing Care: Severity at ER: Mild Diagnosis 1 - ICD Cod	loderate	O Severe	Alcohol consumption by	patient:	○ 99. Ui	
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Place of Injury:	Othe	(specify):	
City/Town where the injury happened:			
Activity at the time of injury:	Othe	(specify):	
Cause of Injury:			
Transportation Accidents:	Violence: Self-ir	flicted Injuries: Other A	ccidents/Unintentional Injuries: 🗆
Transportation of the patient to the hospital:			
From site of injury/elsewhere:	Mode of transportation:	Other (Specify):
From another health facility:	Name of facility:		
Mode of transfer:			
O 1.1 Ambulance (accompanied)	O 1.2 Ambulance (unaccompani	ed)	O 2. Private Vehicle
First aid / Care while transportation:			
Breathing Care:	Bleeding Care: IV Flu	ds: 🗆	Splints/Slabs:
Severity at ER:	Alcohol consumption by patient:		
○ Mild ○ Moderate ○ Severe	O 1. Yes	2. No O 99. U	nknown
Diagnosis 1 - ICD Code:			
Diagnosis 2 - ICD Code:			
Diagnosis 3 - ICD Code:			
Diagnosis 4 - ICD Code:			

	,				
Cause of Injury:					
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Cause of Injury:				_	
ransportation Accidents: 🗹		Violence:	Self-inflicted Injuries:		Other Accidents/Unintentional Injuries:
<u> ransport Accidents</u>					
Road User :					
O 1. Pedestrian	02.0	Driver/Rider		0	3. Passenger
O 99. Unknown					
Seat Belt/Helmet Use:					
O _{1.} Yes	○ 2. No		O 99. Unknown		
/ehicle Involved:	Other (specify):				
Mechanism of Injury:	•				
·					



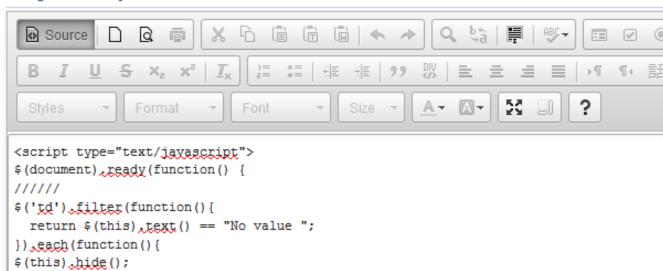
Data entry form management for program stage

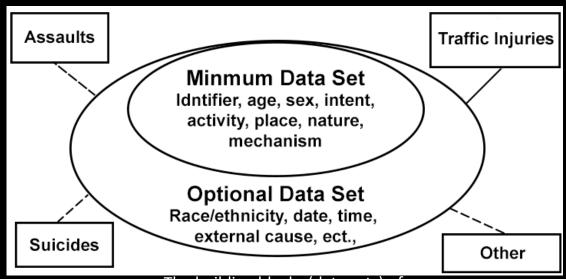
Trauma Injury Surveillance

Data entry form details

Name * Trauma Injury Surveillance Form

Design data entry form





The building blocks (data sets) of an injury surveillance system - WHO

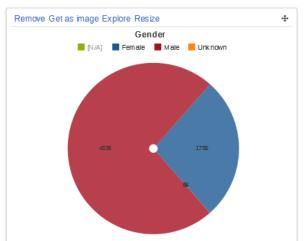


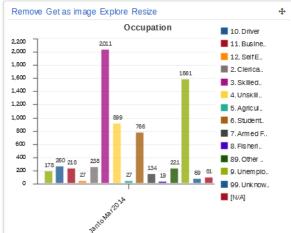


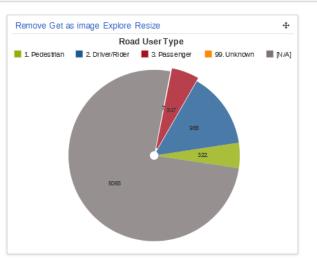


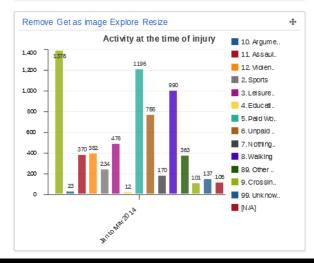
Megha Ganewatta (update profile!) • Write feedback • Share interpretation

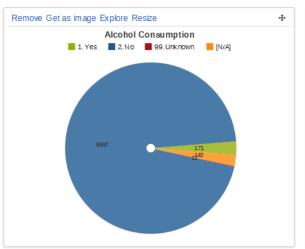


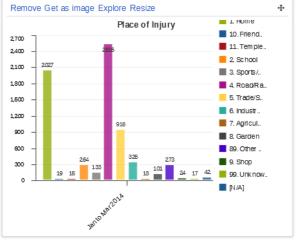












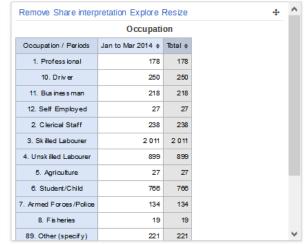




Megha Ganewatta (update profile!) • Write feedback • Share interpretation







Road usertype				
Road User Type / Periods	Jan to Mar 2014 ¢	Total \$		
1. Pedes trian	322	322		
2. Driver/Rider	955	955		
3. Passenger	347	347		
99. Unknown	7	7		
[N/A]	5 058	5 058		
Total	6 689	6 689		

A	lcohol consumpt	ion	
Alcohol Consumption / Periods	Jan to Mar 2014 \$	Total ≑	
1. Yes	171	171	
2. No	6 367	6 367	
99. Unknown	11	11	
[N/A]	140	140	
Total	6 689	6 689	







Way Forward

- Run the system on a centralized server
- Develop an app for data entry
- Paperless system







ICT for Post 2015 Health Challanges

- SDG Goal 3.6:
 - № By 2030, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents and, in the interim, by 2020, stabilize and then reduce global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents."







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Safety isn't a slogan It's a way of life

Thank You!

