

2009 Namibia Health Facility Census



Sexually Transmitted Infections,
Tuberculosis, and Malaria

Outline

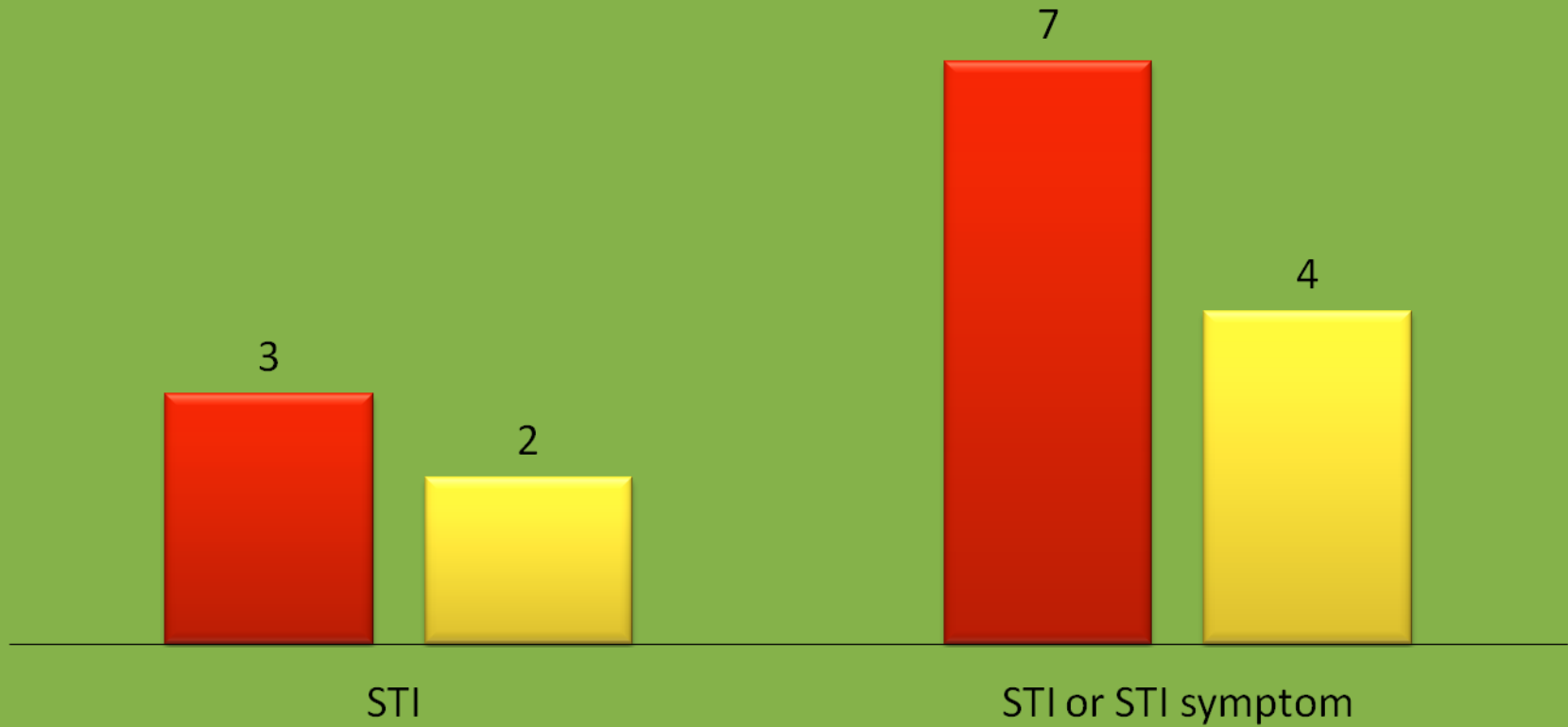
- Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)
- Tuberculosis
- Malaria

STIs: Background

- Untreated STIs can lead to acute illness, infertility, long term disability, and even death.
- Untreated STIs, especially HSV-2, may increase risk of HIV transmission.

STIs in the 2007 NDHS

■ Women ■ Men



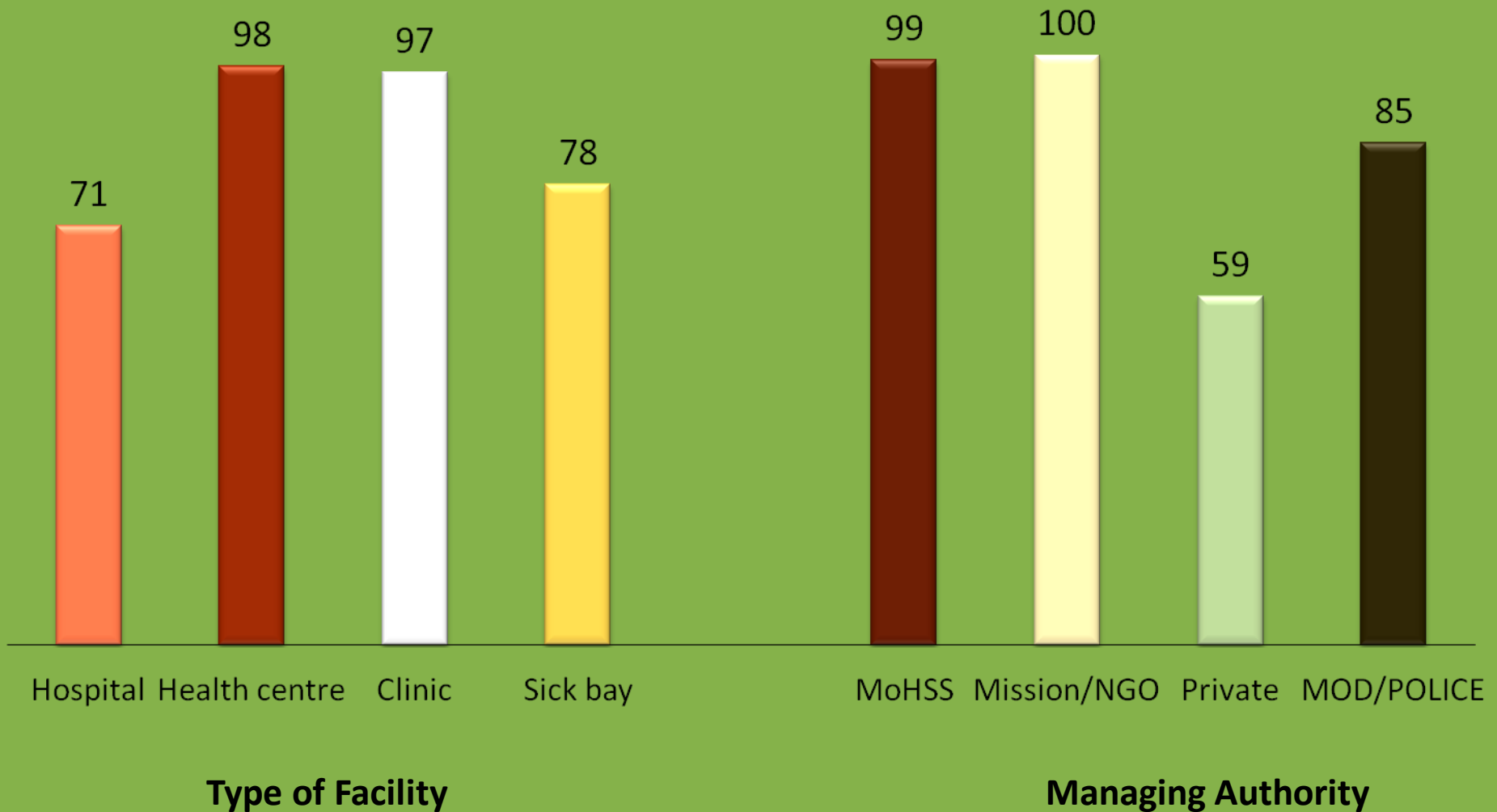
STIs in the 2007 NDHS

- Of these adults, about 6 in 10 had sought care for their STI or STI symptoms from a health facility or a health professional.

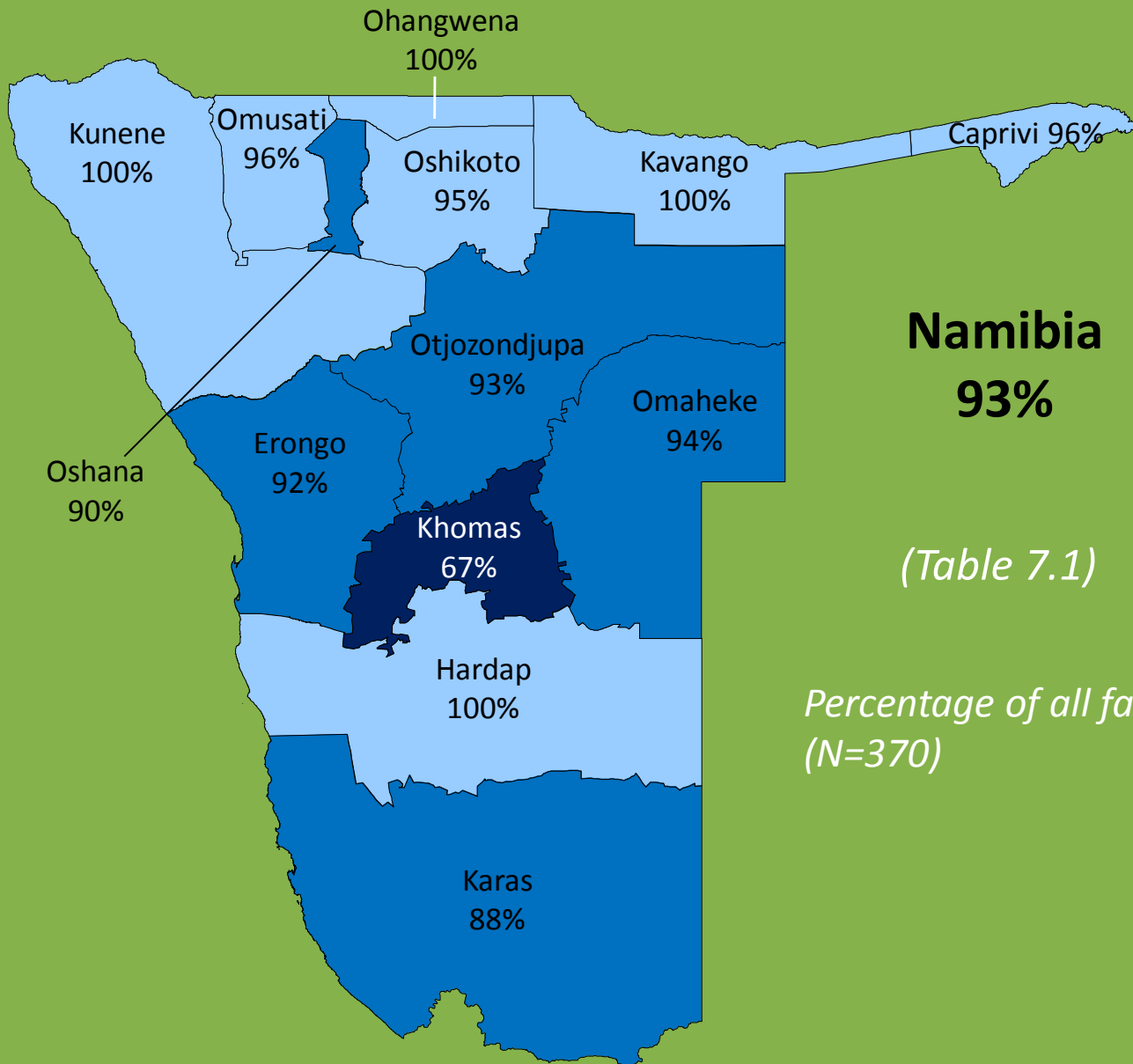
NHFC: Availability of STI Services

(Table 7.1)

Percentage among all facilities N=370)



Availability of STI Services



Namibia
93%

(Table 7.1)

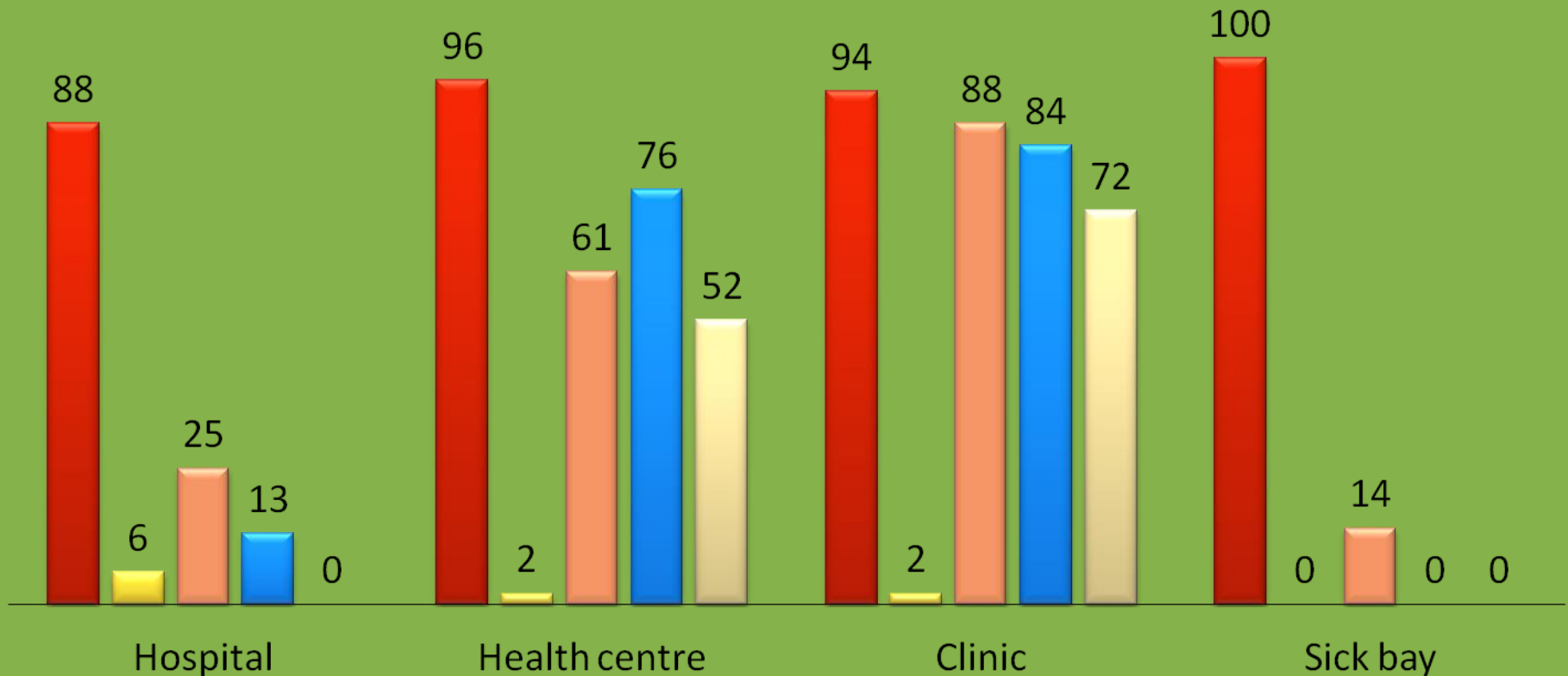
*Percentage of all facilities
(N=370)*

Main Location of STI Services

(Table 7.1)

Percent of facilities where STI services are available in indicated area among facilities offering STI services (N=370)

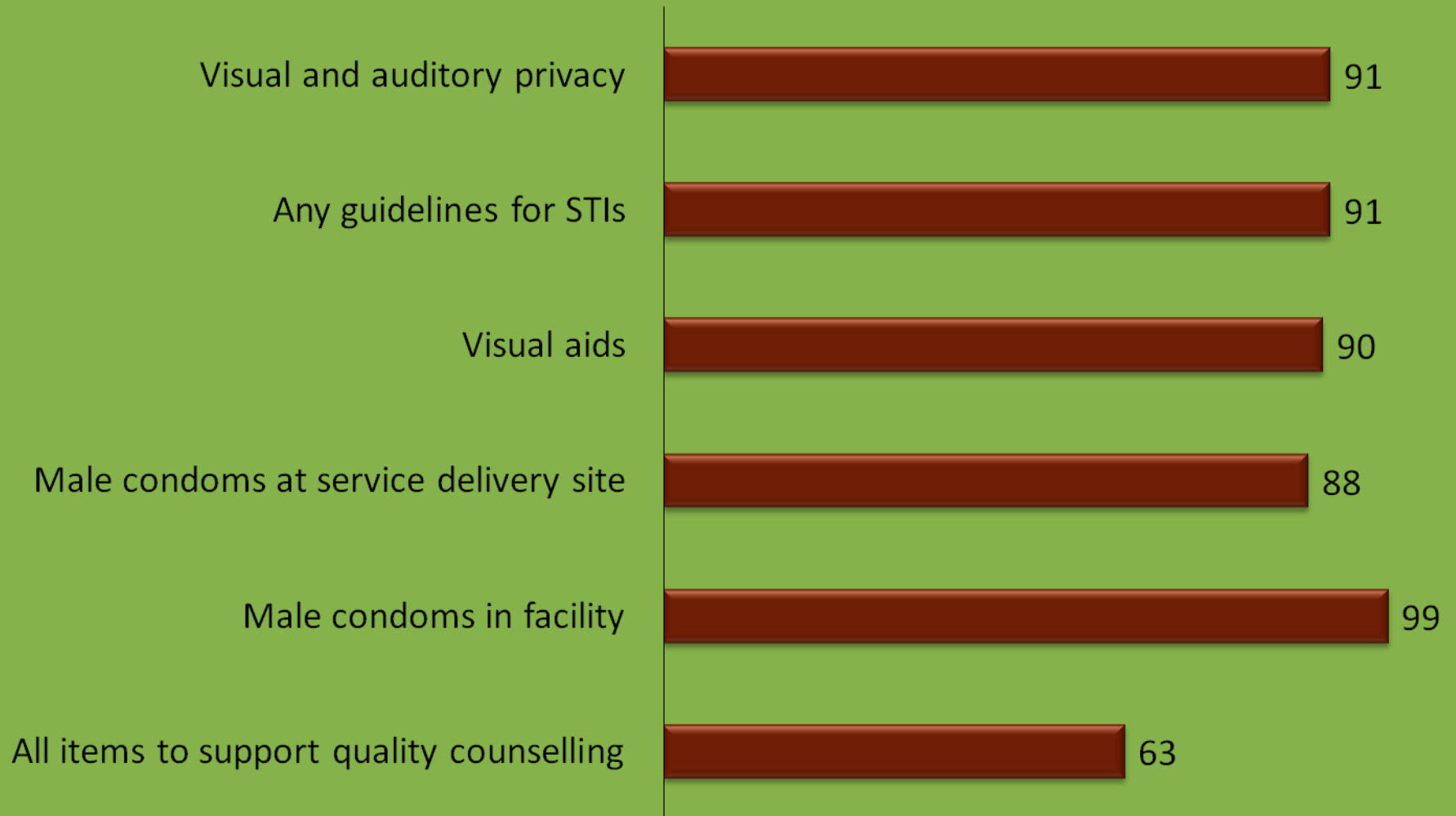
■ General outpatient ■ Special clinic ■ FP service area
■ ANC service area ■ OPD, FP, and ANC



Items to Support Quality STI Services

(Table A-7.2)

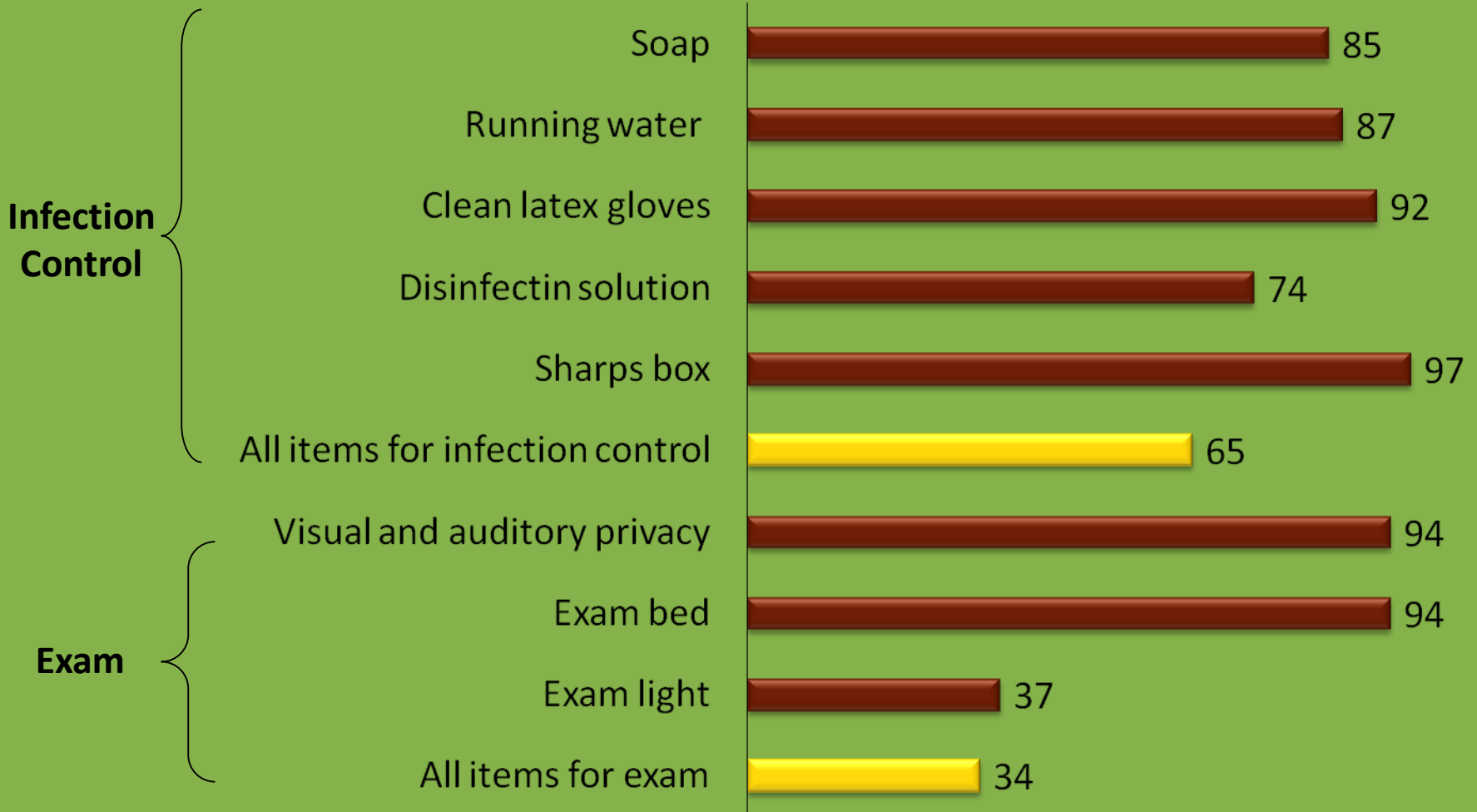
Percent of facilities offering specific STI services (N=370)



Items to Support Quality Examination for STI Services

(Table A-7.2)

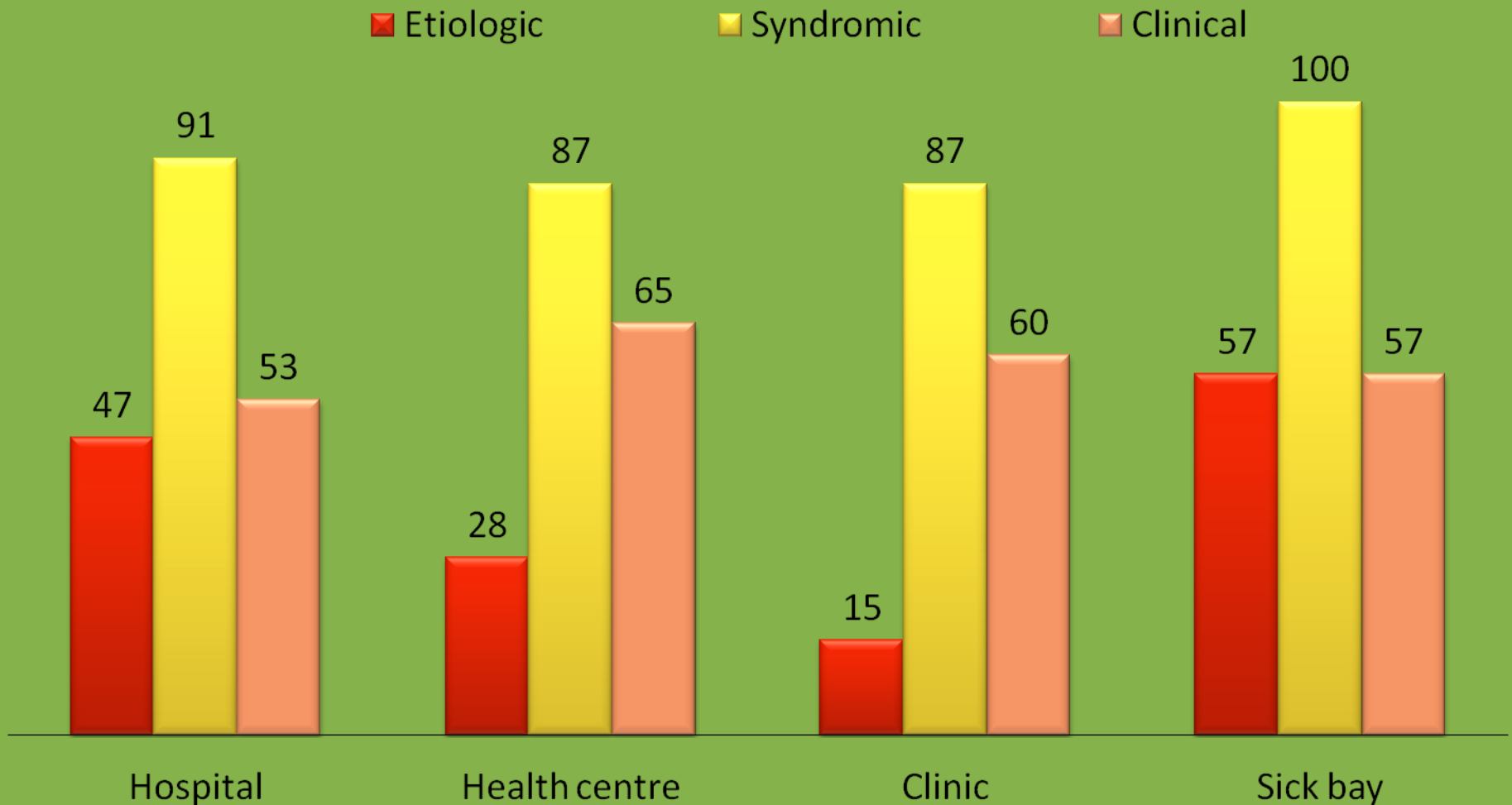
Percent of facilities offering STI services (N=370)



Method for Diagnosing STIs

(Table 7.2)

Percent among facilities offering STI services (N=370)

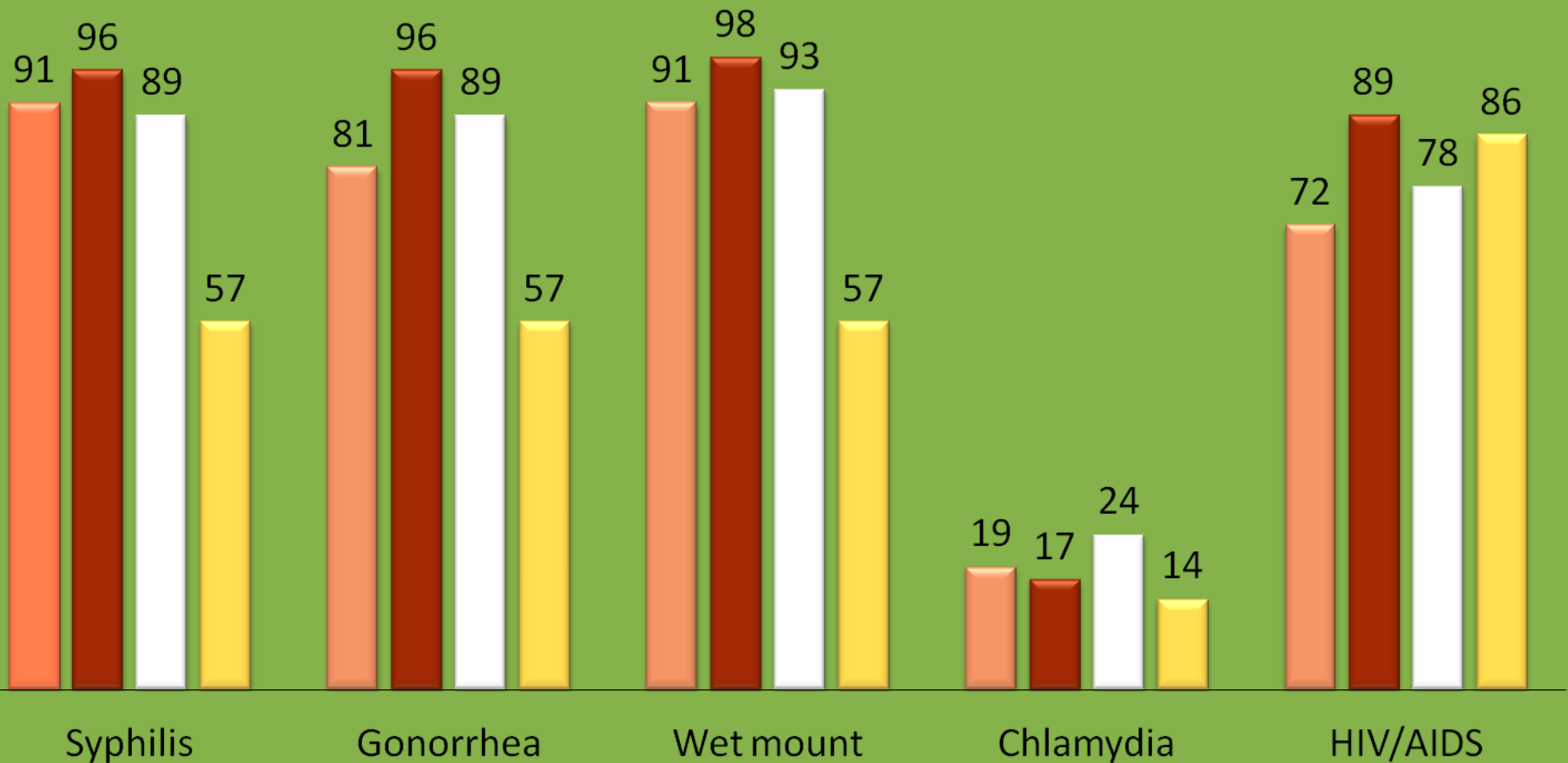


Testing Capacity for STIs

(Table 7.2)

Percent among facilities offering STI services (N=370)

■ Hospital ■ Health centre ■ Clinic ■ Sick bay

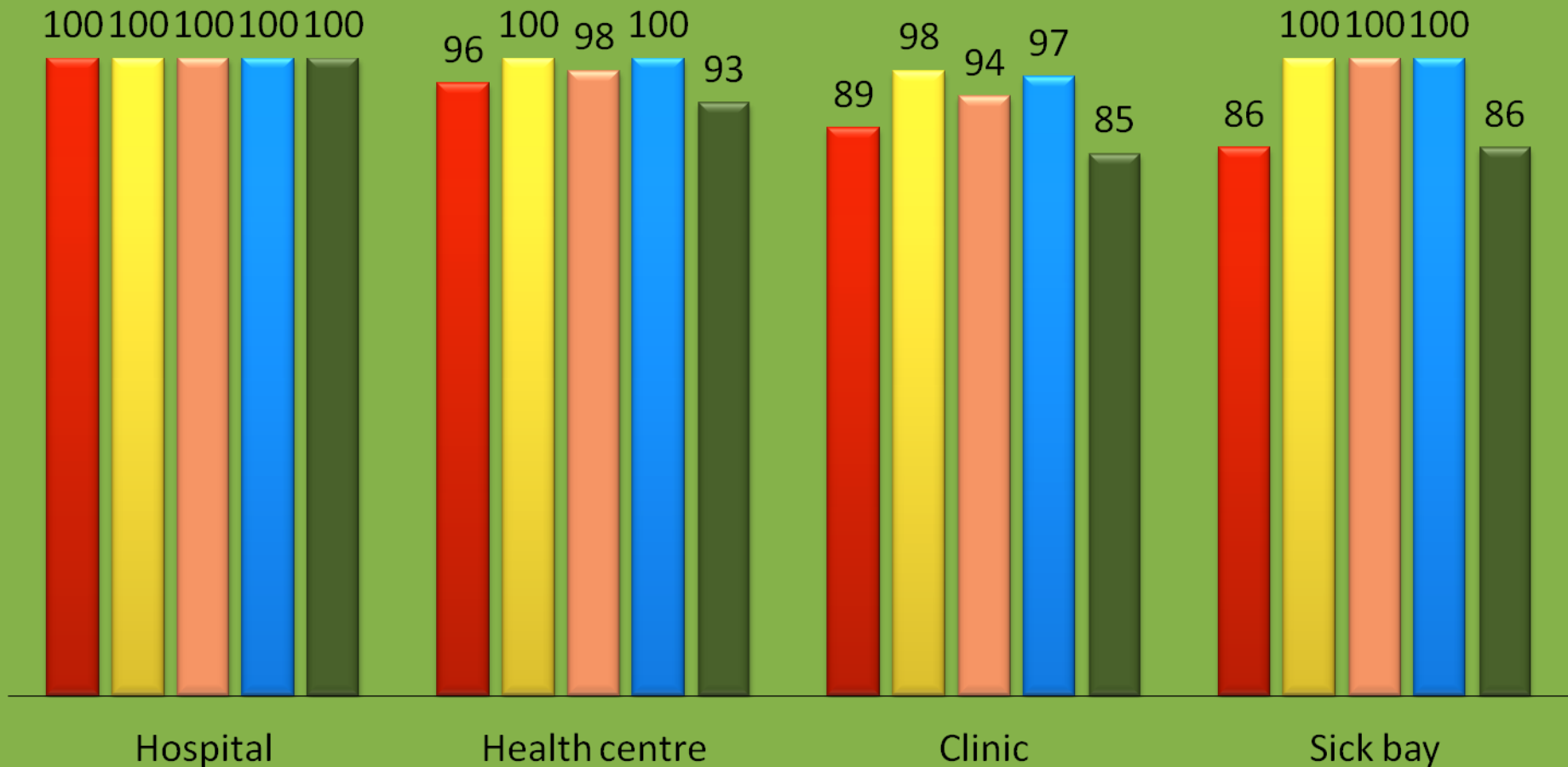


Least One Medication for STIs

(Table A-7.3)

Percent among facilities offering STI services (N=370)

■ Trichomoniasis ■ Syphilis ■ Gonorrhoea ■ Chlamydia ■ All 4

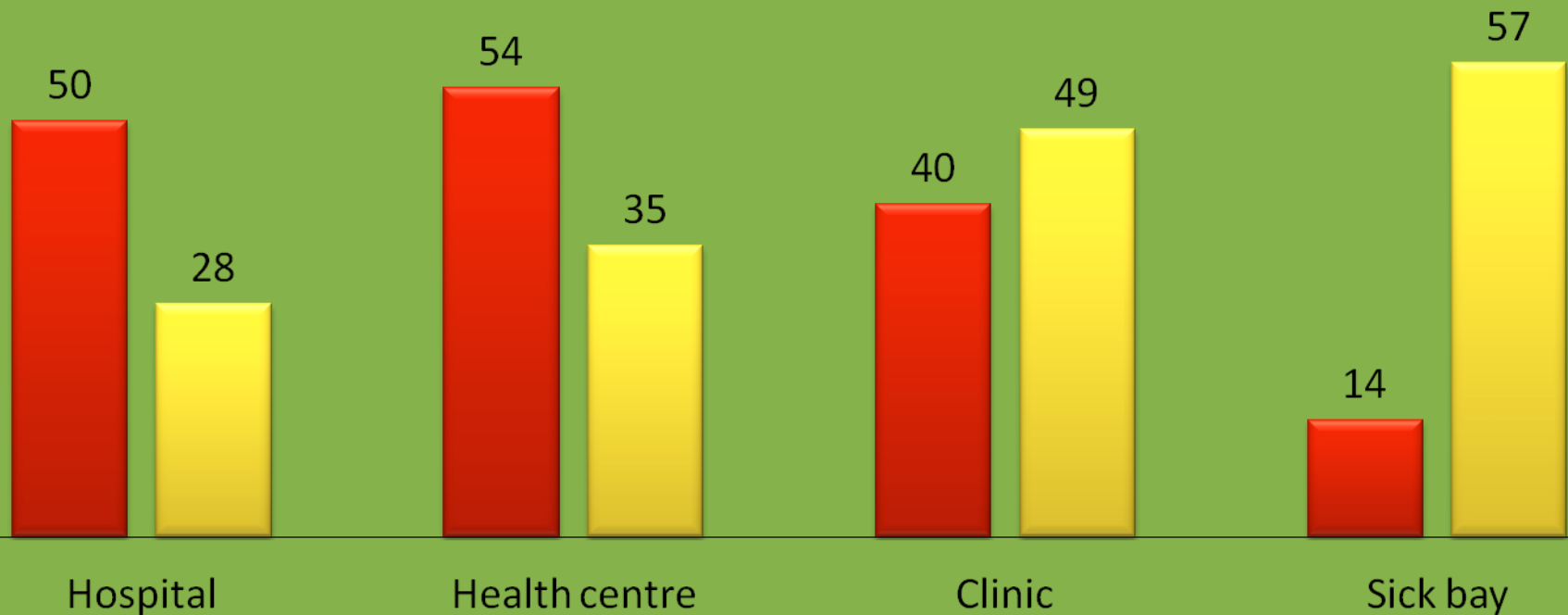


Management Practices Supporting Quality Services for STIs

(Table 7.3)

Percent among facilities offering STI services (N=370)

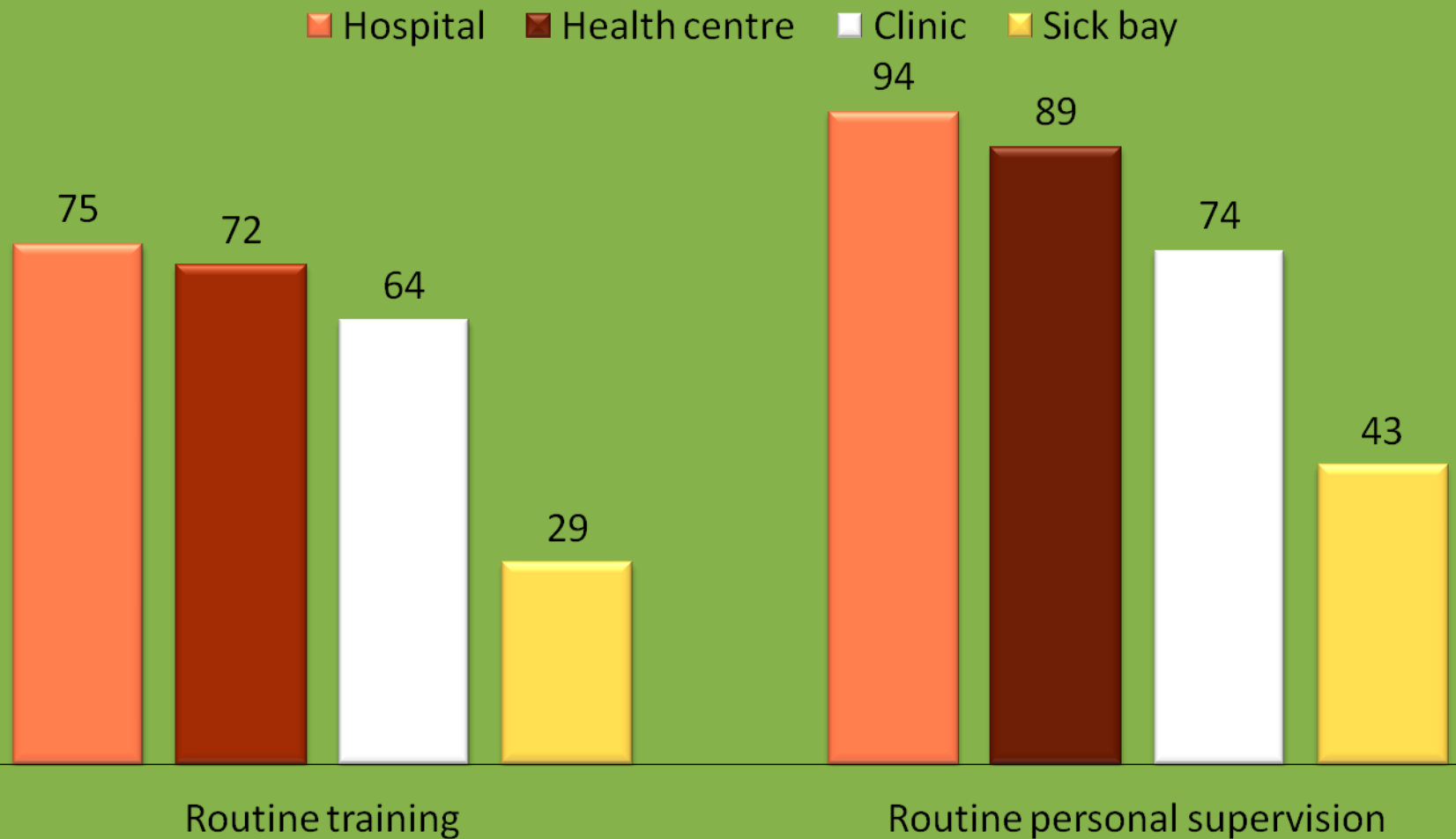
- Client register with entry made within past 7 days
- Most recent entry > 7 days ago



Management Practice: Training and Supervision of Providers

(Table 7.3)

Percent among facilities where STI providers were interviewed (N=368)

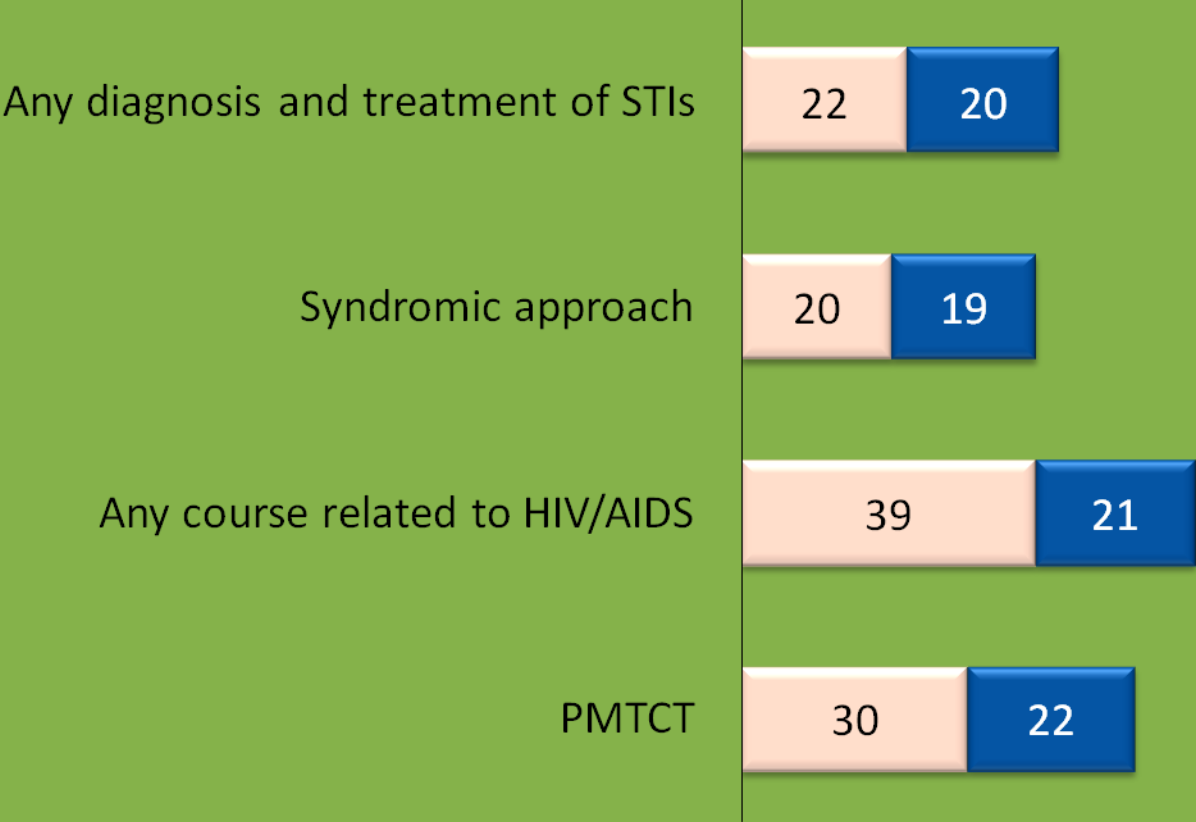


Training Received by STI Service Providers

(Table A-7.6)

Percent of interviewed STI service providers (N=930)

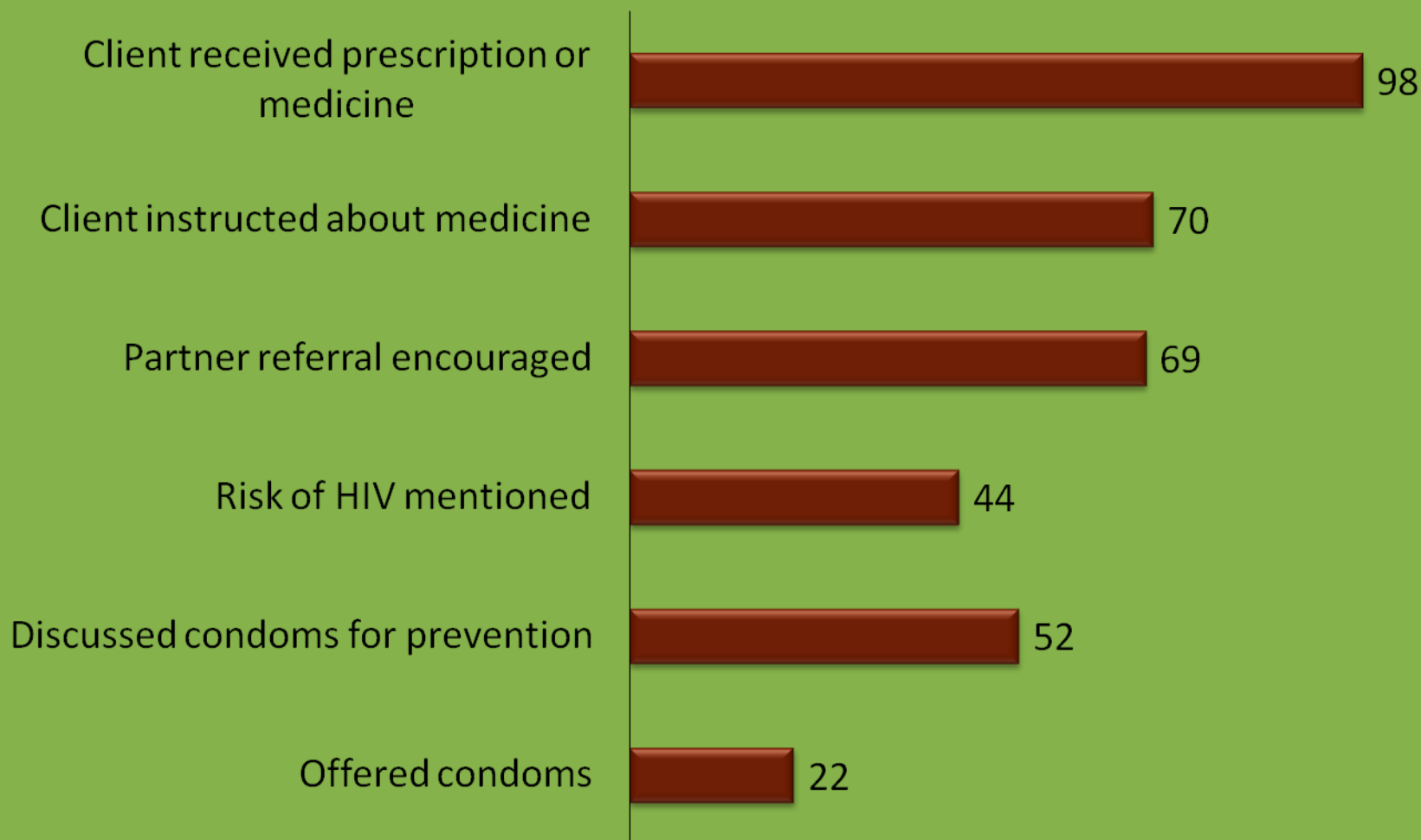
- Received training in past 12 months
- Received training 13-35 months before survey



Observed Client Counselling Sessions

(Table A-7.11)

Percentage among observed client counseling session with the indicated counseling components
(N=118)



Key Findings: STIs

- STI services are widely available in every region.
- Overall, 88% of facilities have medicines available to treat each of 4 major STIs.
- Items are available in most facilities to provide quality STI services, including condoms, guidelines, and visual aids.
- Only 2/3 of facilities have all items needed for infection control and only 1/3 have all items needed for STI exam.
- Almost all facilities can treat the 4 major STIs.

Outline

- Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)
- **Tuberculosis**
- Malaria

Tuberculosis: Background

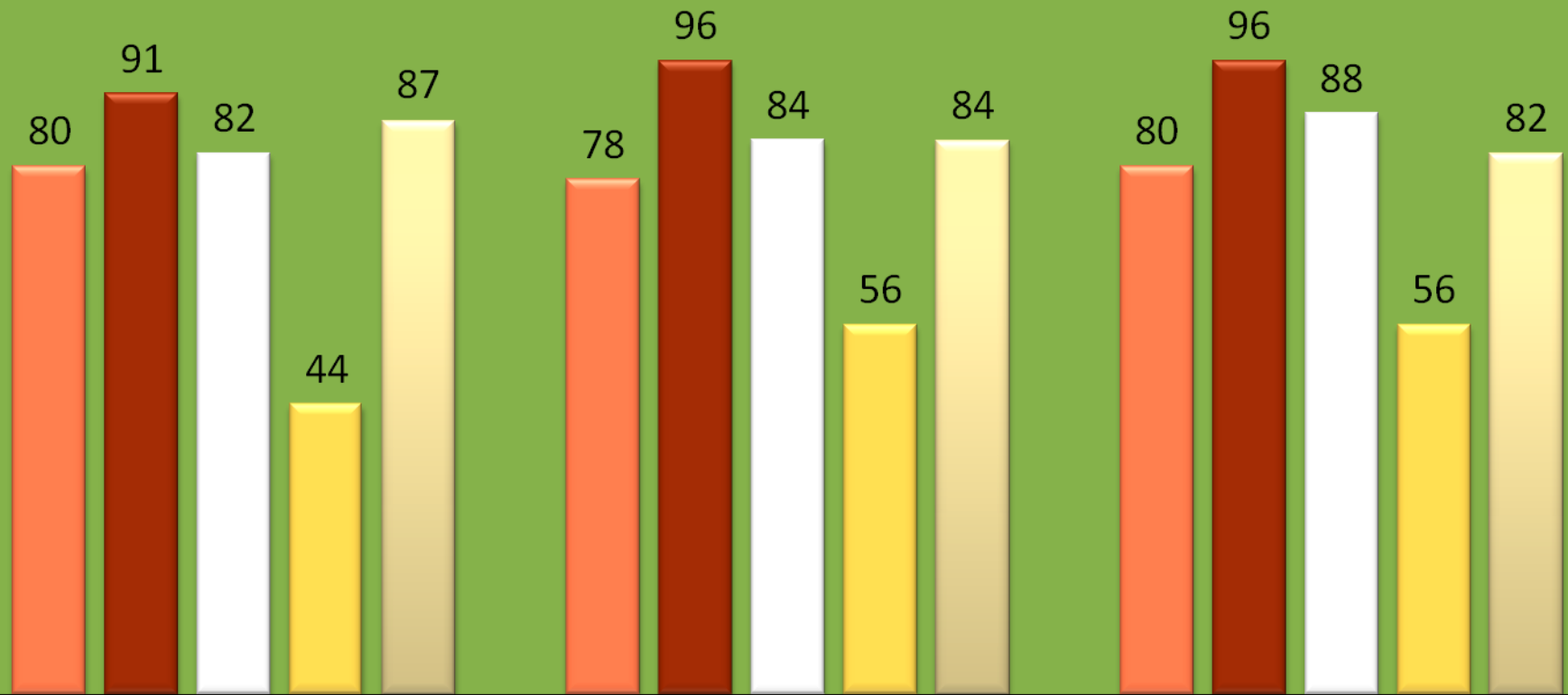
- TB is a major public health problem in Namibia with more than 13,000 cases reported in 2009.
- Drug-resistance TB is increasing, making treatment a larger challenge.
- About 40-50% of people with HIV will develop TB.

Availability of TB Services

(Table 7.4)

Percent of facilities offering TB services (N=396)

■ Hospital ■ Health centre ■ Clinic ■ Sick bay ■ Total



Any TB diagnostic services

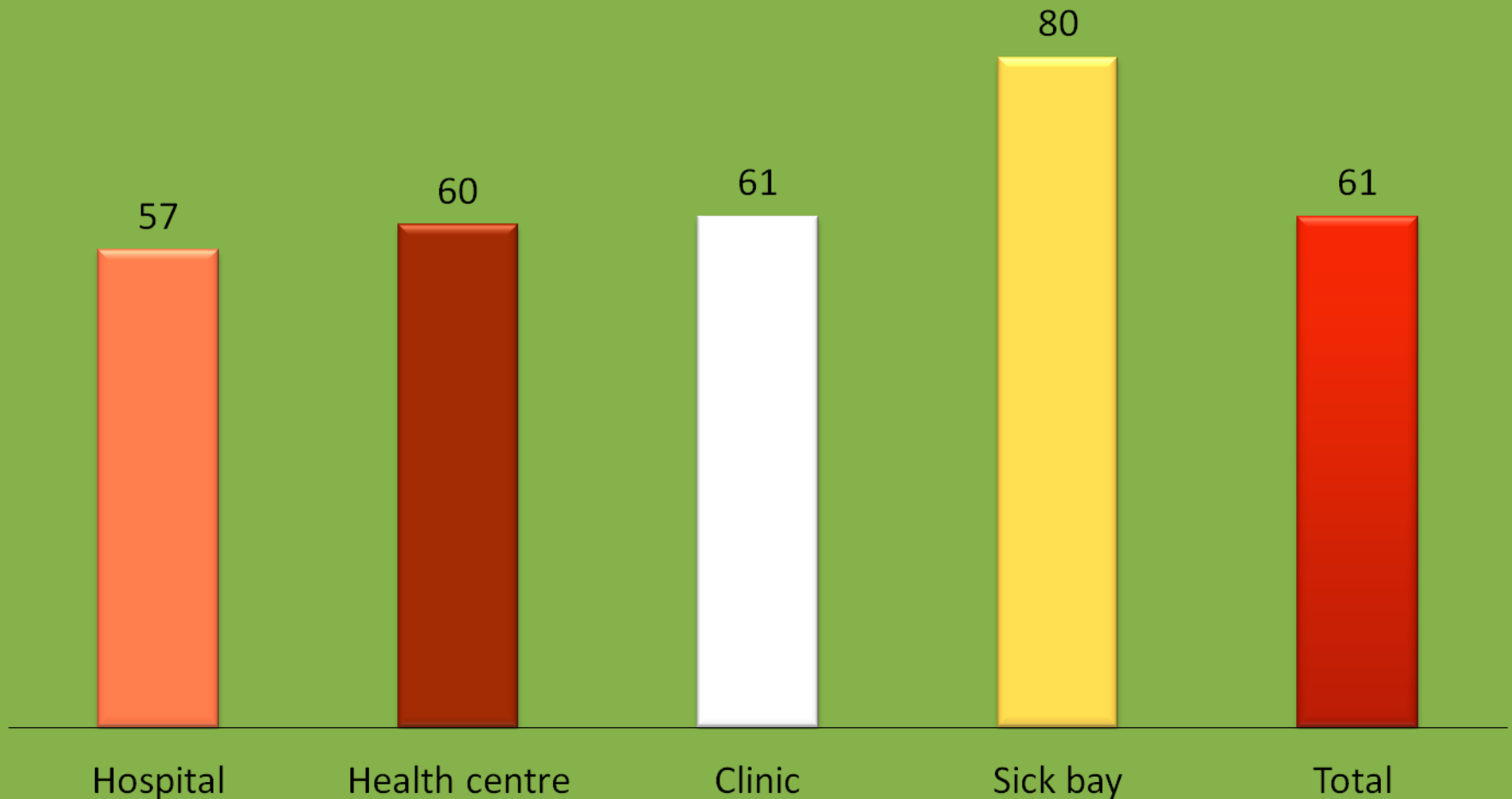
TB treatment or follow-up services

Any TB services

Facilities Following DOTS Treatment

(Table 7.4)

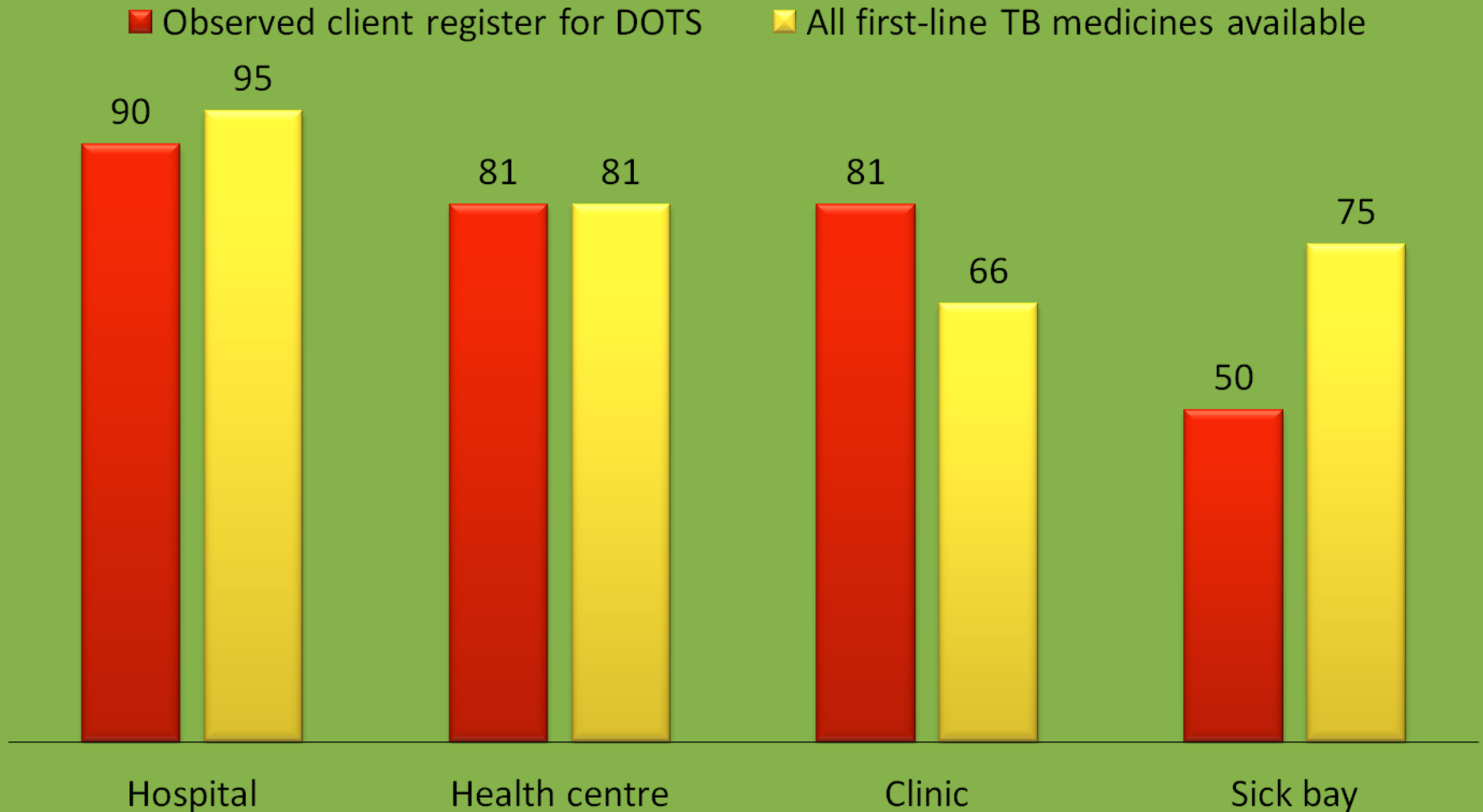
Percent of facilities with TB services providing treatment through DOTS (N=332)



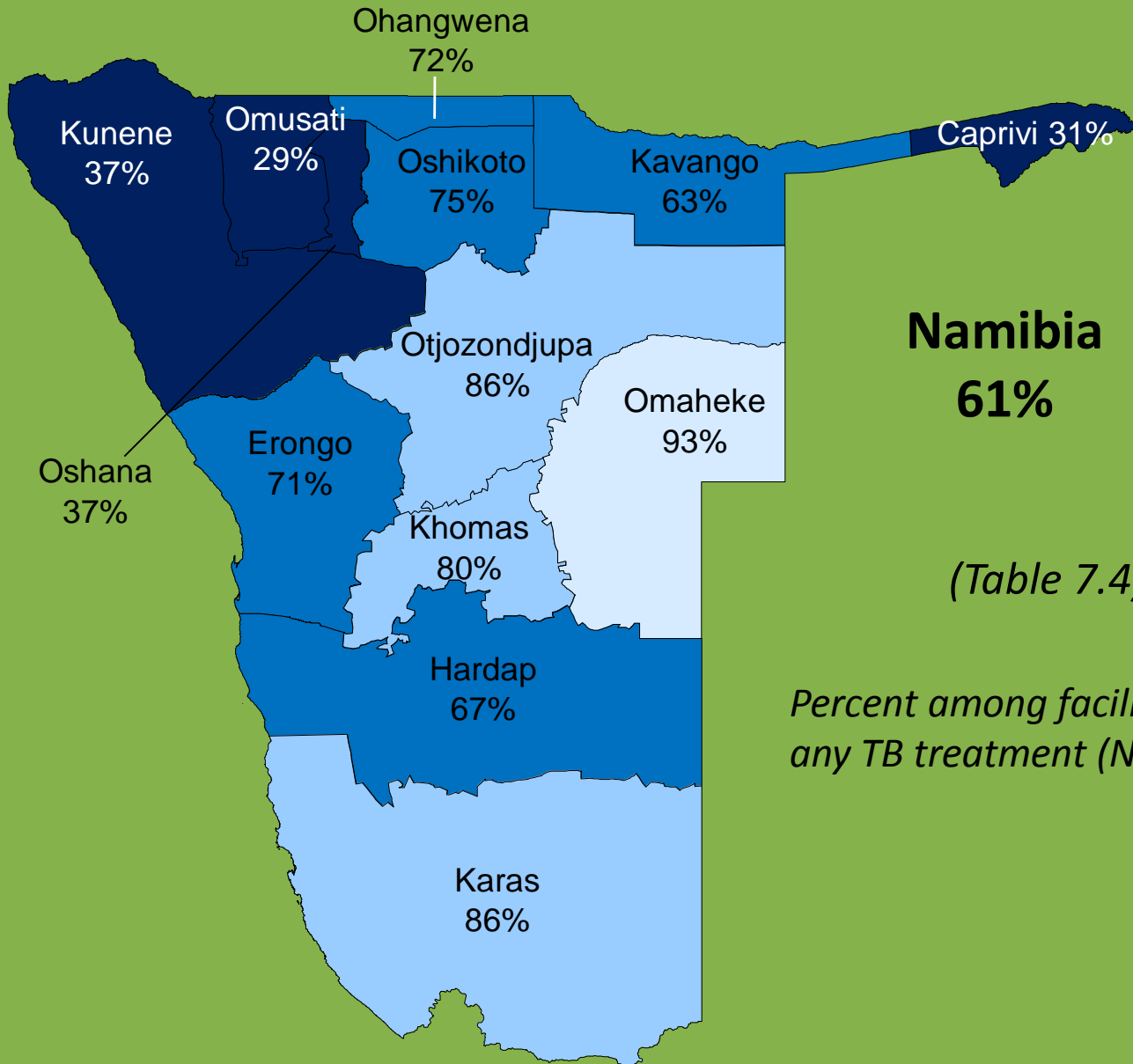
Items to Support TB Services

(Table A-7.11)

Percent among facilities following DOTs for TB (N=201)



Facilities Following DOTS Treatment



Namibia
61%

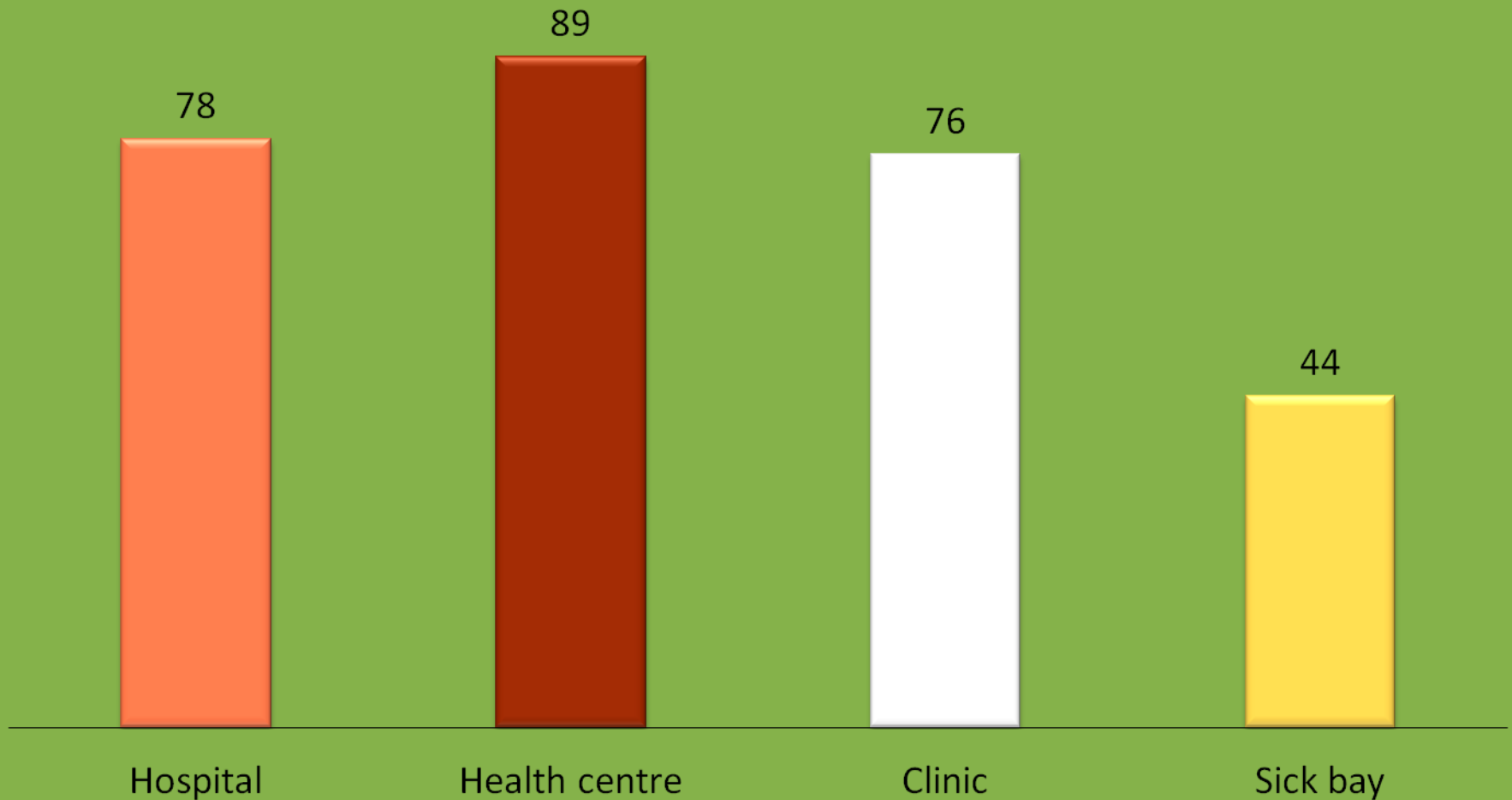
(Table 7.4)

Percent among facilities offering any TB treatment (N=332)

Ability to Provide Sputum Test

(Table A-7.13)

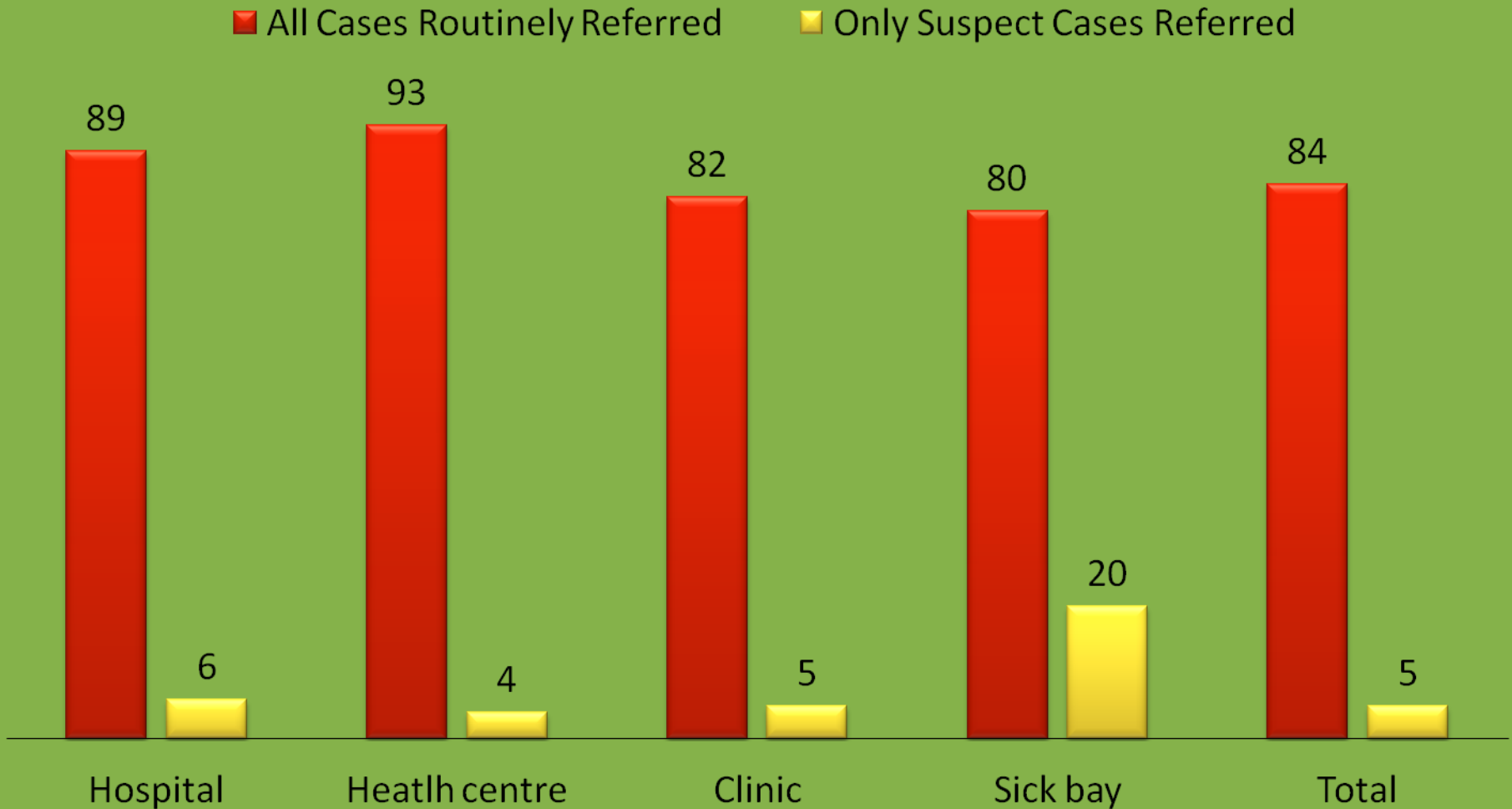
Percent of facilities (N=396)



Referral for HIV Testing

(Table A-7.14)

Percent among those offering any TB services (N=345)



Key Findings: Tuberculosis

- 82% of all facilities provide any TB diagnosis, treatment, and/or followup.
- 61% of all facilities providing TB treatment follow the DOTS strategy
- 71% of facilities following DOTS have all first-line treatment medicines available.
- 77% of facilities can test sputum.
- 84% of facilities routinely refer newly diagnosed TB patients for HIV testing.

Outline

- Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)
- Tuberculosis
- **Malaria**

Background: Malaria

- Malaria is a major cause of morbidity and mortality in Namibia
- 600,000 cases of malaria are reported each year
- Malaria was the #1 cause of death between 1999 and 2002.
- 65% of the population live in malaria-endemic areas.
- The National Malaria Policy and Strategy aims to increase use of insecticide treated mosquito nets (ITNs) and improve treatment of malaria.
- In 2005 artemisin-based combination therapy (ACT) was introduced as the recommended malaria treatment.

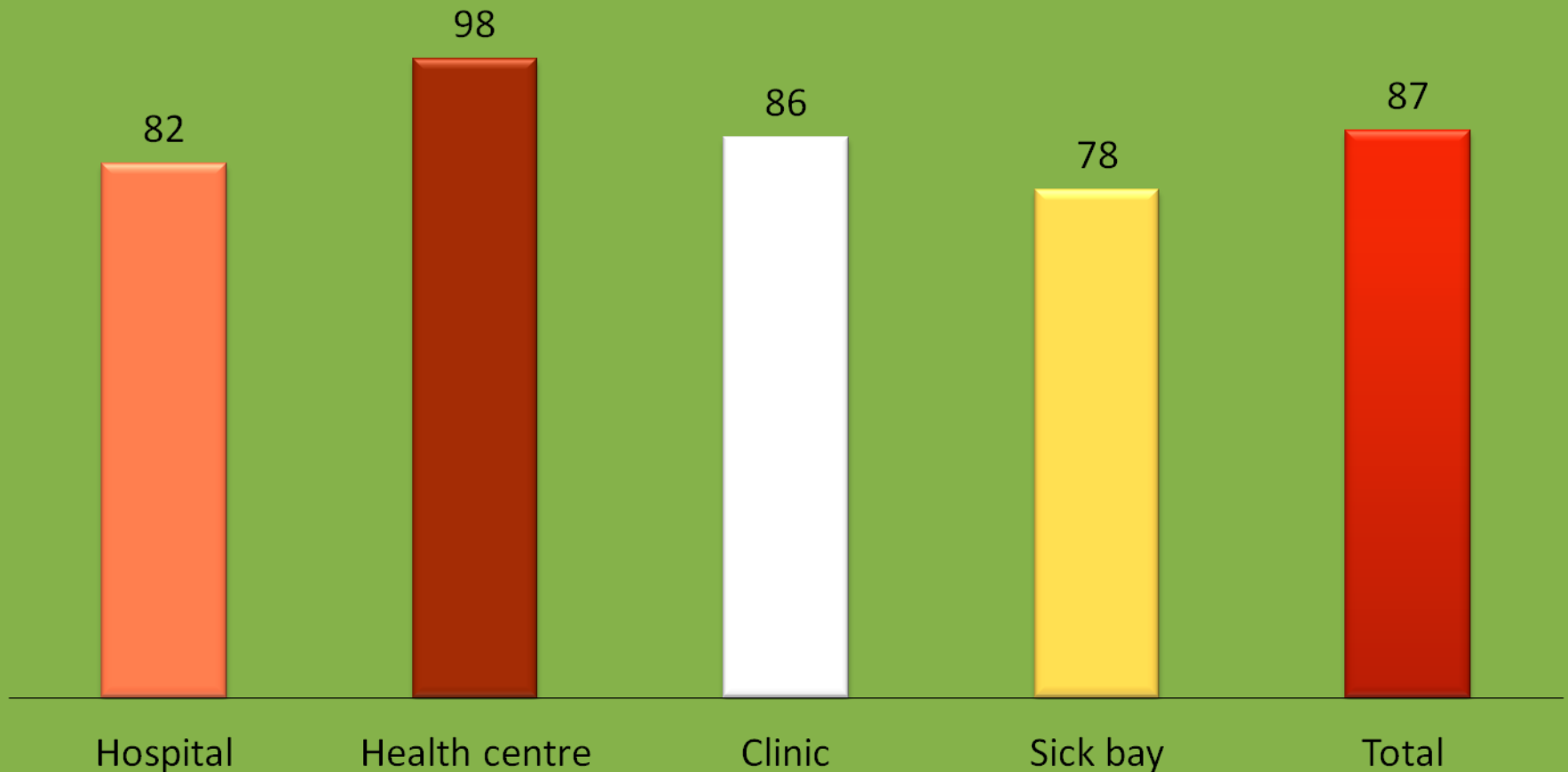
Malaria in the 2006-07 NDHS

- 20% of Namibian households have an ITN.
- Only 11% of young children and 9% pregnant women slept under an ITN the night before the survey.
- Only 11% of pregnant women took 2 doses of IPT (intermittent preventive treatment in the form of SP/Fansidar) during their last pregnancy.
- Among children with fever (the primary symptom of malaria) only 10% took an antimalarial drug.

Facilities with Malaria Treatment Services

(Table 7.5)

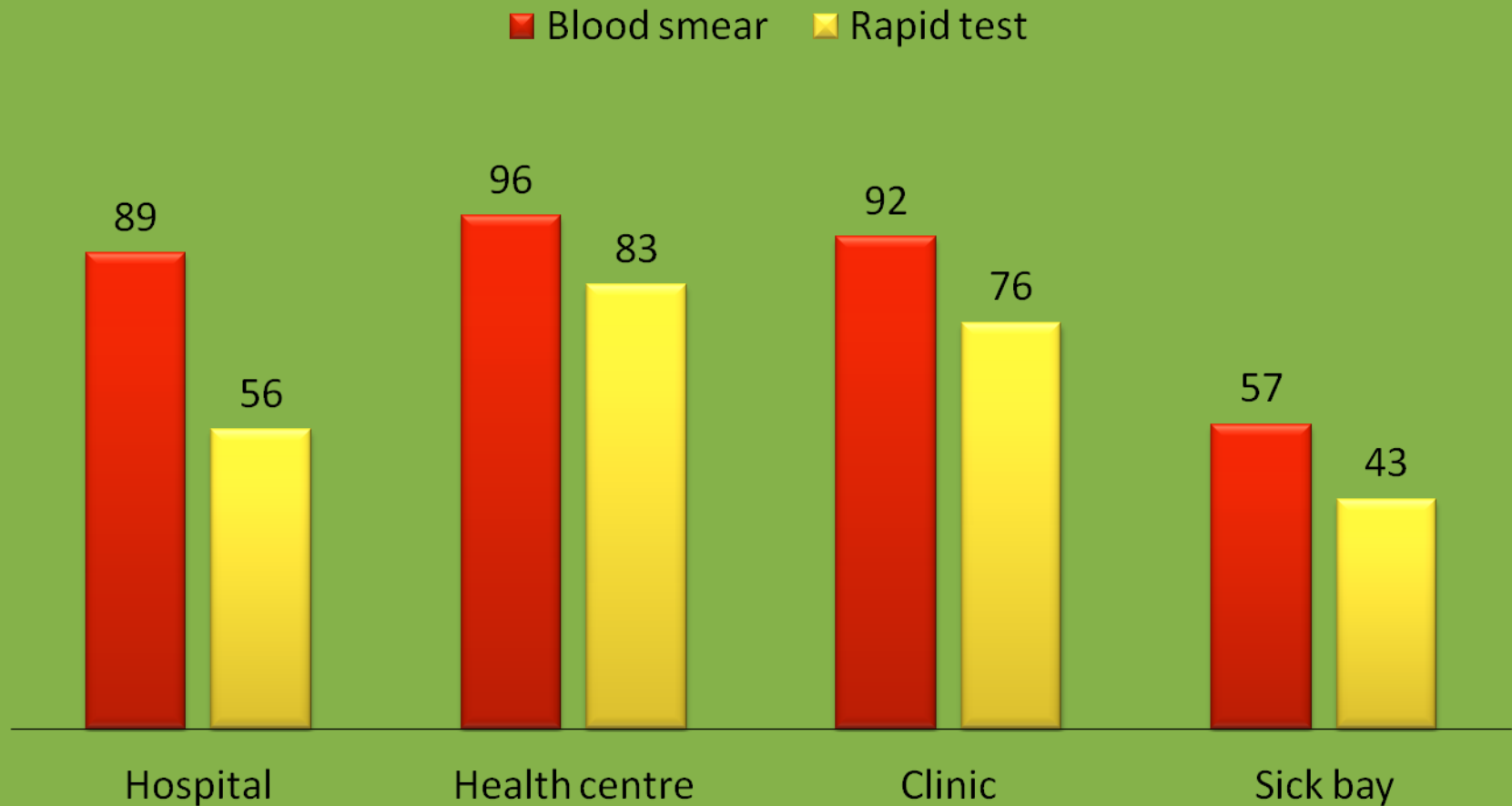
Percent of facilities (N=396)



Lab Diagnostic Capacity

(Table 7.5)

Percent of facilities among those offering malaria diagnosis and/or treatment (N=386)

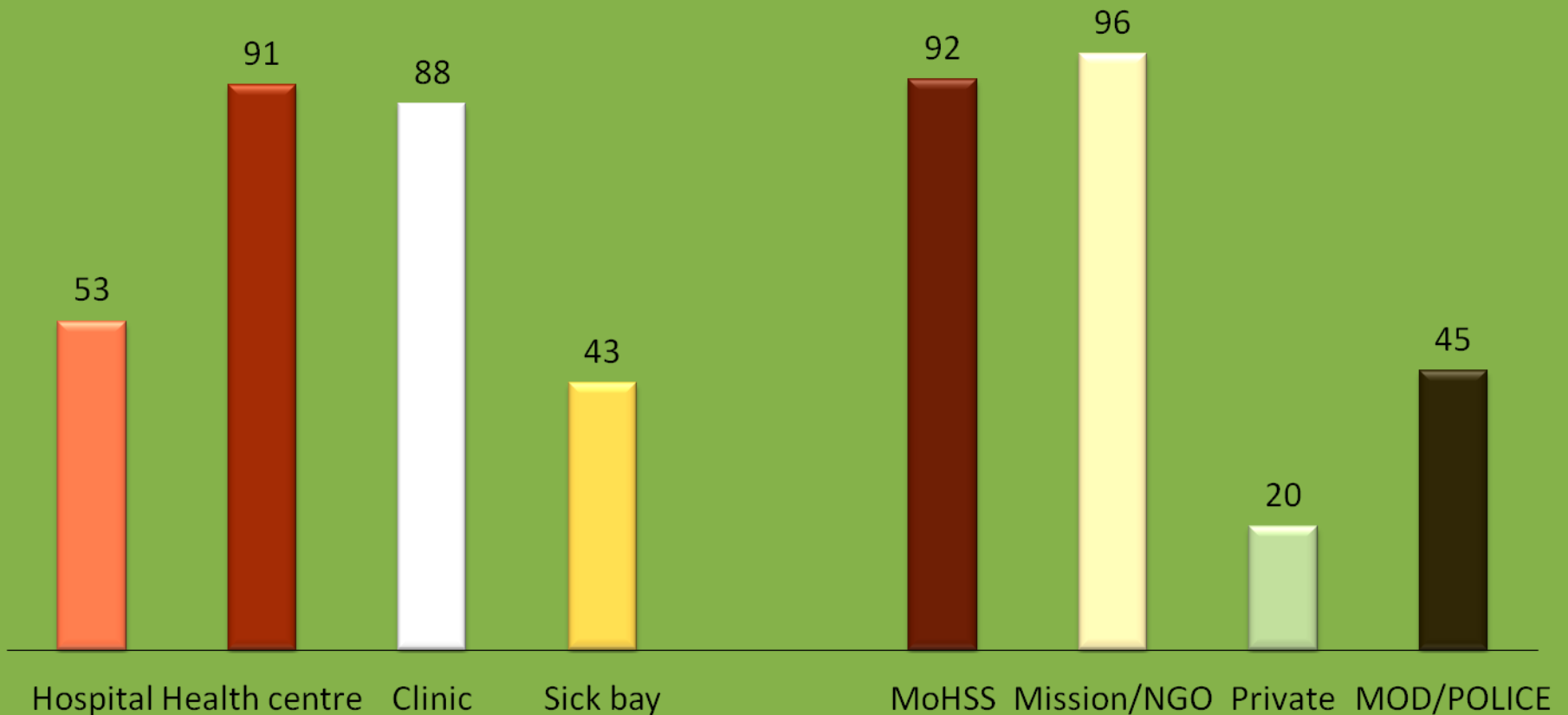


Overall, 95% of facilities can test for malaria.

Malaria Treatment Protocols

(Table 7.5)

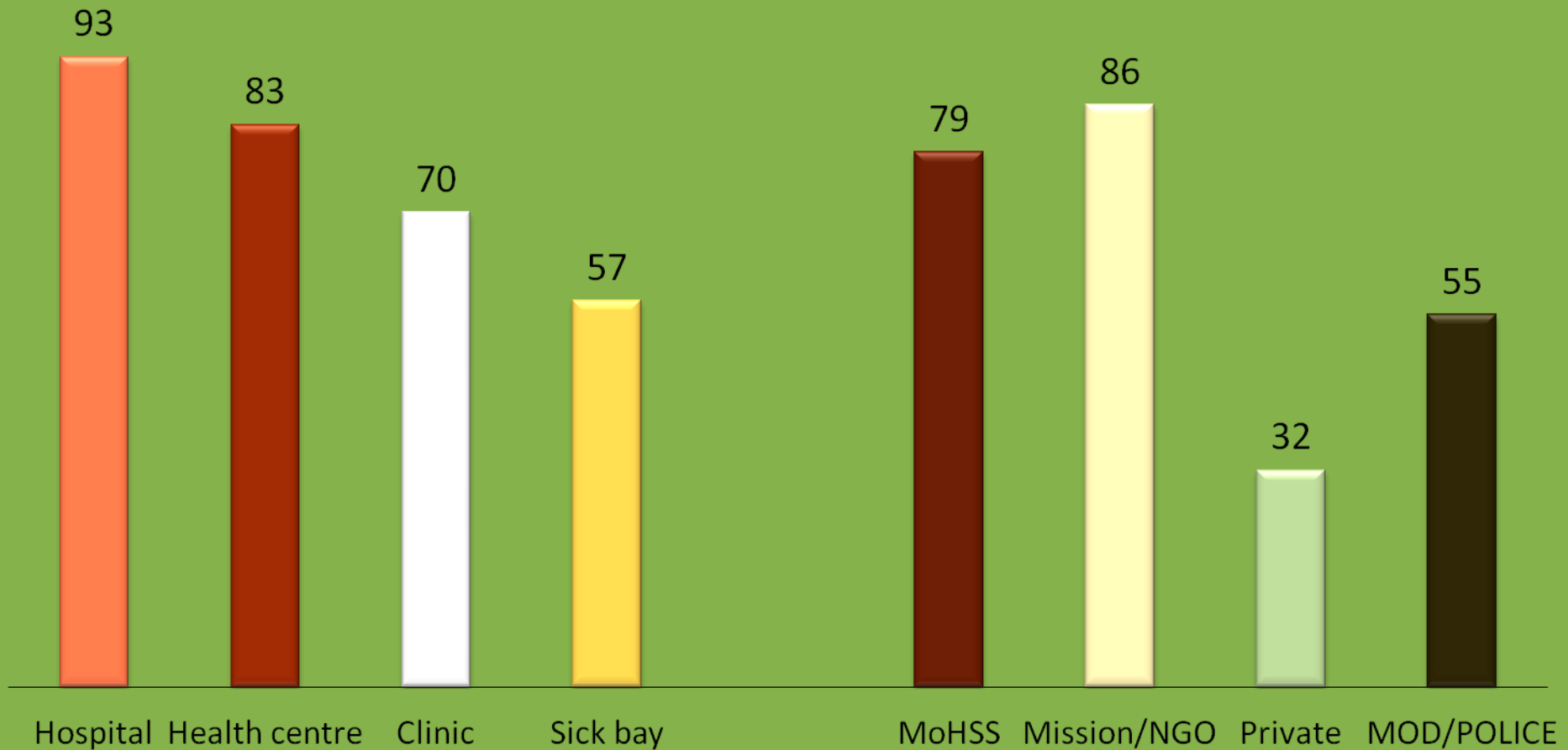
Percent of facilities among those offering malaria diagnosis and/or treatment that have treatment protocols in ANY relevant unit (N=386)



Availability of First-Line Antimalarials

(Table 7.5)

Percent of facilities among those offering malaria diagnosis and/or treatment that have 1st-line antimalarials in the facility (N=386)



Availability of Antimalarials:

- **Only 2%** of facilities had stock-outs of 1st line antimalarials in the 6 months before the survey. *(Table 7.5)*

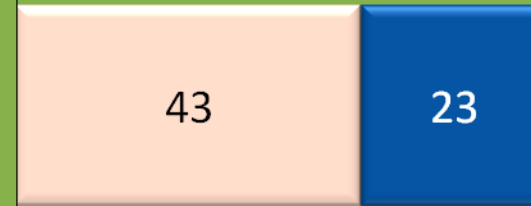
Provider Training

(Table 7.6)

Percent of facilities among those offering malaria diagnosis and/or treatment where at least 1 service provider has received training in diagnosis or treatment (N=386)

■ Preceding 12 months ■ Preceding 13-35 months

At least 1 nurse provider received training



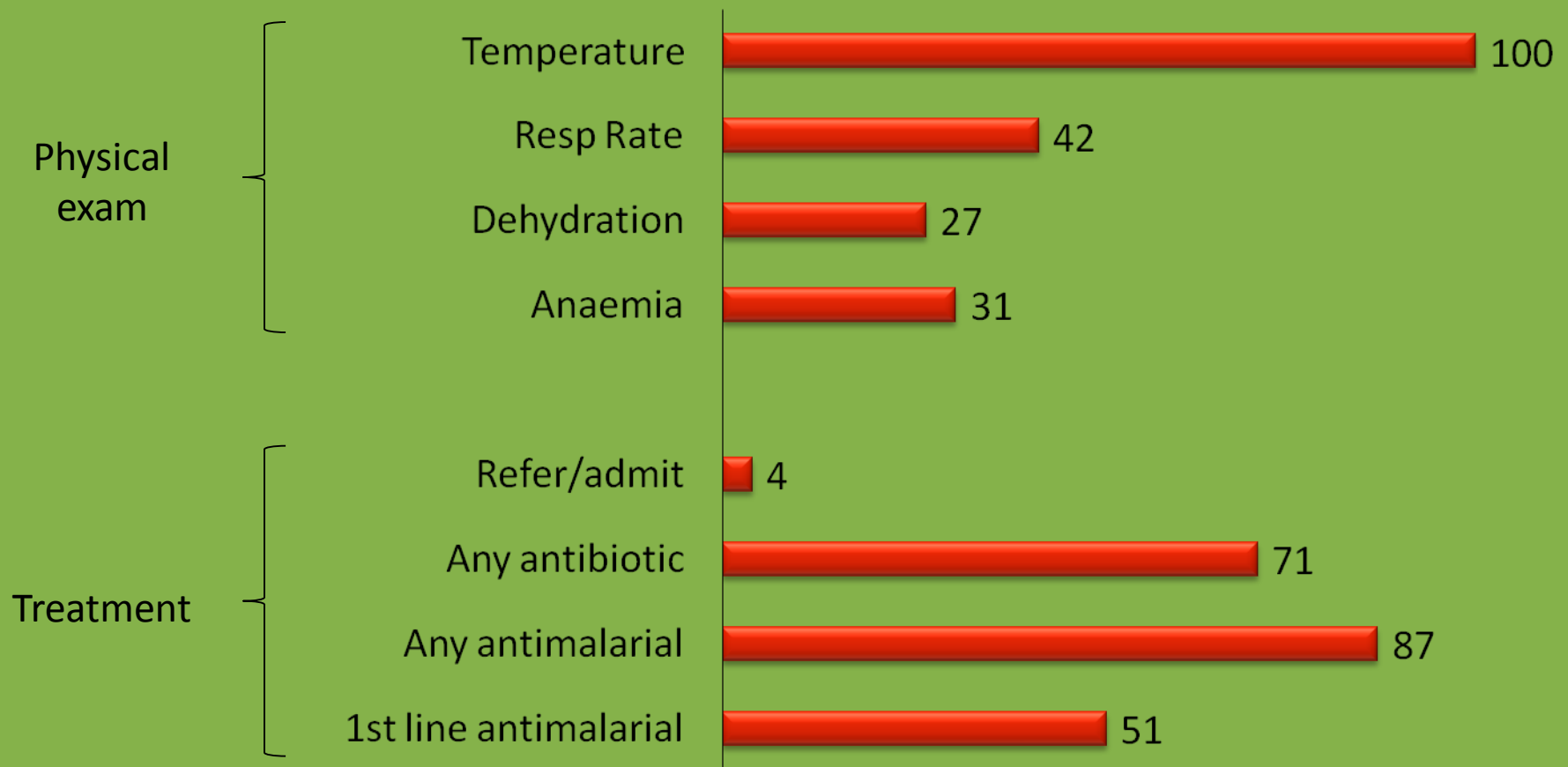
At least 1 clinician provider received malaria-related training



Exam and Treatment of Children with Malaria

(Table 4.5)

Percent of observed children diagnosed with malaria by treatment received (N=126)

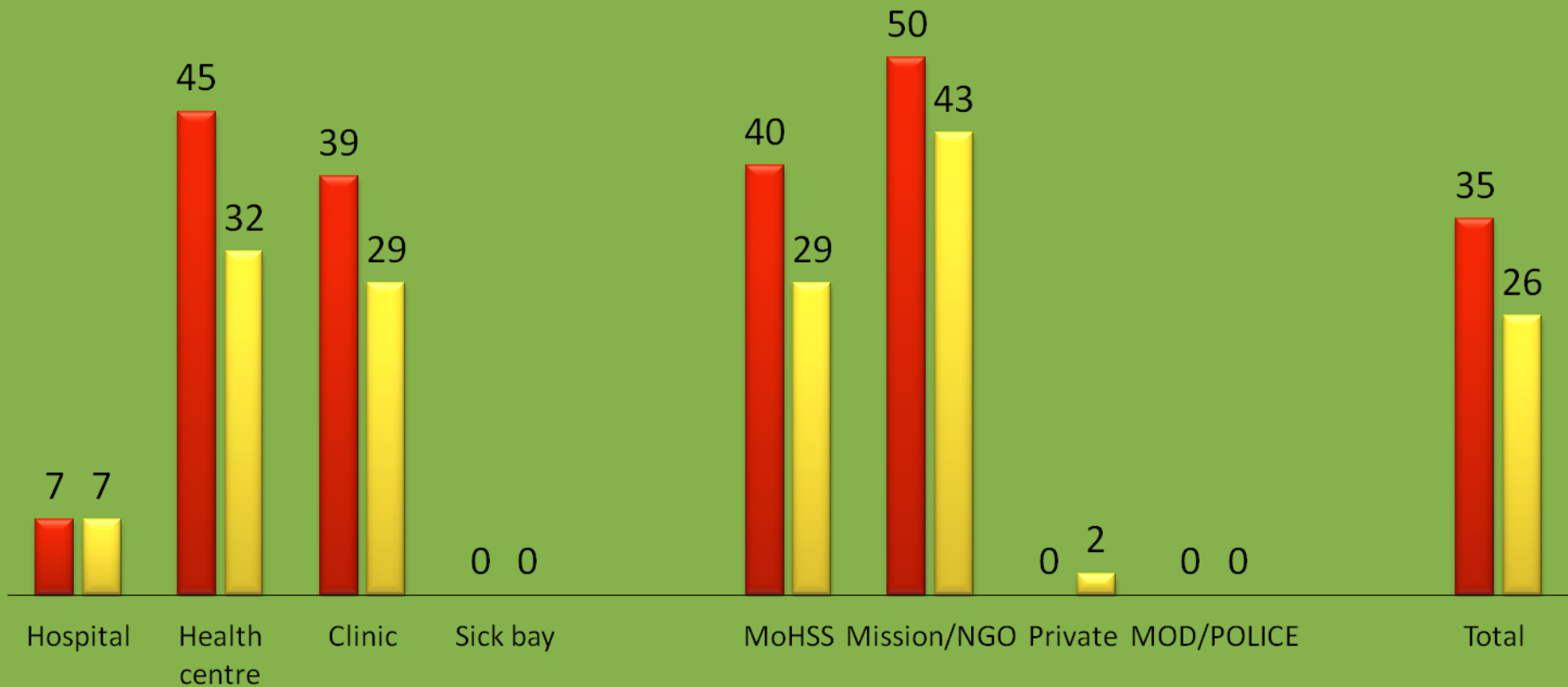


Provision of ITNs

(Table 7.6)

Percent of facilities among those offering malaria diagnosis and/or treatment (N=386)

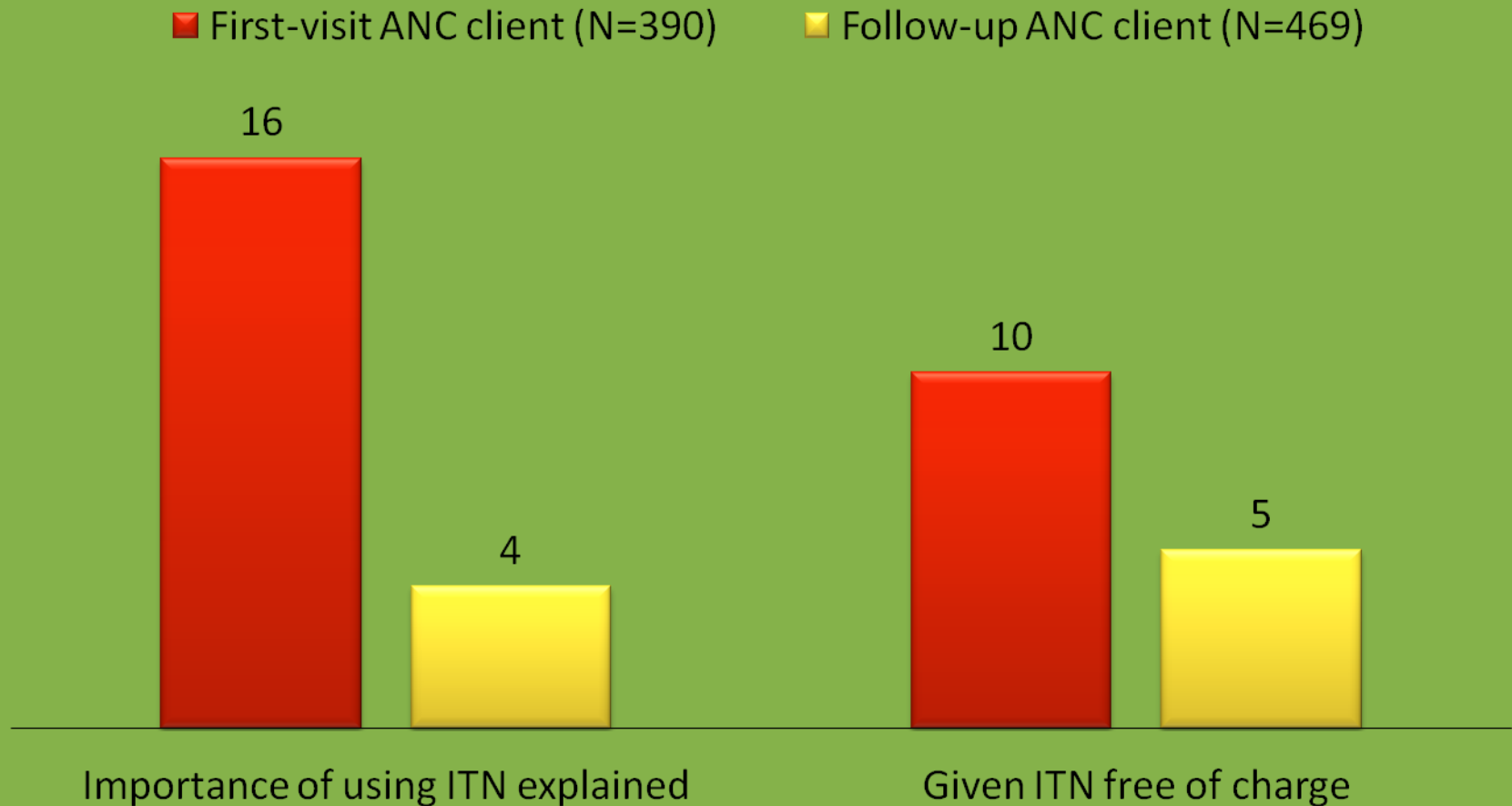
■ Distribute free ITNS to ANC clients ■ Have ITNS in facility



ITNs for ANC Clients

(Table A-6.19.1)

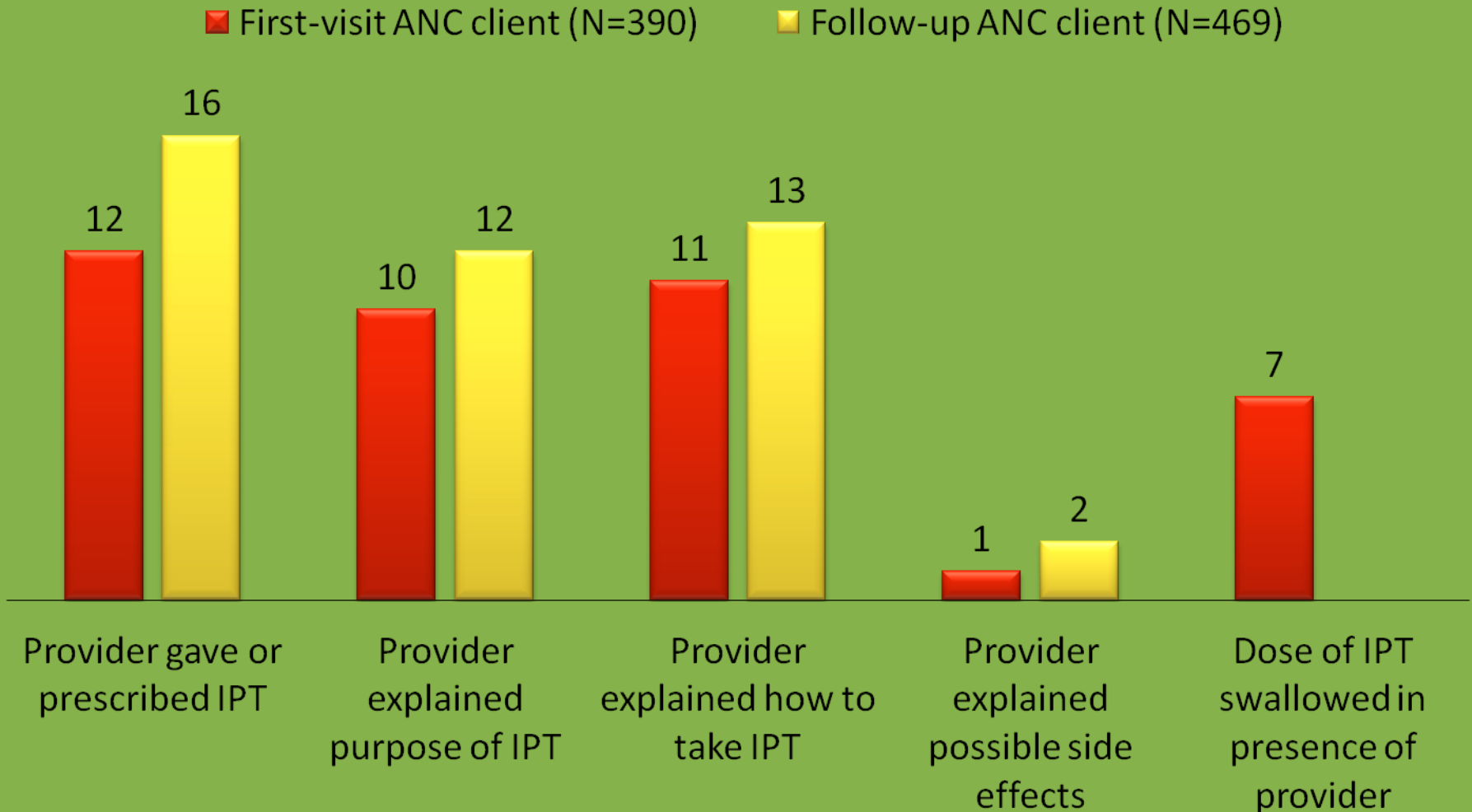
Among observed ANC clients, percent who were counselled on various topics



IPT for ANC Clients

(Table A-6.19.2)

Percent among observed ANC clients



Key Findings: Malaria

- 87% of facilities offer malaria diagnosis and/or treatment.
- 95% of facilities can test for malaria either by microscopy or rapid test.
- 3 out of 4 facilities have antimalarial medications, and stockouts are rare.
- Most children with malaria diagnosis are given an antimalarial; only half receive a 1st-line medication.

Key Findings: Malaria

- Fewer than 10% of ANC clients received free ITNs.
- Very few clients received information about IPT.