Equipping Healthcare Workers with Critical Supplies for Family Planning in East Africa: A Case for Using Data for Advocacy

July 25, 2018
Megan Christofield
Contraceptive implants are accelerating growth in contraceptive prevalence worldwide. – Avenir Health Analysis (2017)

Over the next 3 years, **18.2M** women will receive **contraceptive implants** across the 69 FP2020 Focus Countries. – Contraceptive Commodity Gap Analysis (2018)
Kenya mCPR and Method Mix among Married Women, 2003–2015
Source: DHS and PMA2020

- Other Modern
- Condoms
- Implants
- IUD
- Permanent
- Pills
- Injectables
Uganda mCPR and Method Mix among Married Women, 2001–2016
Source: DHS and PMA2020
According to the most recent PMA2020 surveys:

› In Kenya, 96.3% of public facilities and 98.3% of private facilities that offer implants had them in stock on the day of assessment (n=417)

› In Uganda, 92.7% of public facilities and 100% of private facilities that offer implants had them in stock on the day of assessment (n=315)
Equipment and Consumable Needs for Implants:
Insertion and Removal

- Antiseptic solution with bowl
- Sterile gloves
- Sterile drape
- Sharp dissecting forceps
- Local anesthetic (1% concentration with or without epinephrine)
- 2.2 mm ringed forceps (modified NSV clamp)

- Scalpel
- Syringe
- Curved mosquito forceps
- Straight mosquito forceps
- Sterile gauze
- Steri-Strips or sterile skin closure
- Pressure bandage

Illustrations by Erica L. Chin
Percent of LARC-Providing Facilities with Critical Implant Removal Equipment and Consumables at Baseline, 2016 (n=111 Facilities)

- Curved mosquito forceps
- Straight mosquito forceps
- Needle
- Syringe
- Scalpel (Surgical blade)
- Sterile gloves
- Anesthetic (Lidocaine without epinephrine)
- Antiseptic (Povidone iodine)
- All of the critical implant removal supplies

Data collected from a health facility assessment under the Implant Removal Best Practices Project, implemented by Jhpiego
Reasons for Referring Implant Removal Clients at 80 Project-Supported Facilities in Kenya, 2016-2017 (n=185 referrals)

- Equipment not available: 48%
- Equipment not processed: 3%
- Implant too deep: 26%
- Implant not palpable: 4%
- No skilled provider available: 4%
- Tried to remove and failed: 16%

Data collected from implant removal logs instituted under the Implant Removal Best Practices Project, implemented by Jhpiego
Advocacy Strategy Development Workshop
Uganda Advocacy Objective and Results

SMART Advocacy Objective: Include implant insertion and removal equipment in the GFF RMNCAH equipment procurement plan by June 2018.

Results:

• In February 2018, Uganda’s national GFF Procurement Planning committee adopted the addition of implant and IUD equipment and consumables into their procurement plan.

• By May 2018, tenders had been issued for 2.2 Million USD of equipment and supplies for LARC services – enough to cover every public facility in the country.
Kenya Advocacy Results

Results:

• In Kenya, the project succeeded in having the equipment for implant removal listed in the national equipment catalog – a move to help dispel widespread lack of knowledge on what instruments and equipment are necessary for the procedure.