

MOZAMBIQUE HANG-UP SURVEY RESULTS
&
UPCOMING HANG-UP OPERATIONAL RESEARCH
IN
UGANDA AND SIERRA LEONE

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International
Services

MALARIA HANG-UP SURVEY

Mozambique

OBJECTIVES OF MOZAMBIQUE HANG-UP SURVEY

- To assess LLIN usage and malaria knowledge among households with pregnant women and <5 children.
- To compare LLIN usage and knowledge in control and intervention areas after the hang-up visits in households with pregnant women and <5 children.

Mozambique Malaria Hang-up survey -- Background

- Beneficiary of mass LLIN distribution in Oct. 2008, with 800,000 nets for <5s in a population of 4.2 million.
- Location: Northern Mozambique
- Sample size: 60x10 households: 30 control clusters, 30 RC clusters.
- Conducted from August 2009
- 4 days' training, 6 days' survey
- 12 university students, supervised by 4 Moz. Red Cross program staff and 3 ARC and 1 IFRC staff.

Structured Questionnaire

- Knowledge on malaria transmission
- Actual bed net utilization
- Preventive measures
- Service delivery

Mozambique hang-up survey: Key results--significant differences

Variables	Control (n=288)	Intervention (n=300)
Net hung over sleeping area	31%	48%
Net well maintained	61%	74%
(among those who heard of malaria – 95%) know that mosquito is the cause of malaria	53%	67%

Mozambique hang-up survey: Key results--no significant differences

Variables	Control (n=288)	Intervention (n=300)
Heard of malaria	95%	93%
(among those who heard of malaria): LLIN is an effective means of preventing malaria	52%	53%
WRA slept under net last night	65%	71%
(among HH with children <5) % children <5 who slept under net last night	58%	59%
(among HH with children <2) % children <2 who slept under net last night	65%	69%
HH with LLIN used while sleeping	78%	76%

Mozambique Hang-Up survey: Net washing

- Approximately 60% of women in control and intervention zones claim to wash their nets every week.
- Very small % wash net every 3 months, as recommended.

Other Africa hang-up survey results...

- Togo, Niger & Madagascar hang-up programs all evaluated by IFRC.
- Togo showed 80% utilization in RC area, 72% in control area – statistically significant.
- Madagascar and Niger showed insignificant differences, but all utilization figures (in control and RC areas) were high.

*****Results are all over the map...**

Key questions

1. Is hang-up required everywhere, or only in countries that don't have a "net culture"?
2. Have project components been truly implemented as per project design?
3. Does a larger number of hang-up visits (2 visits vs 1 vs 0) result in higher target group net utilization?

Characteristics of Hang-up

- Hang-up costs: High: adds approximately \$2 to the cost of each net; thus, need to show significantly higher target group utilization compared to control area.

How to better determine
value-added of hang-up?

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Primary Objective

To evaluate the effectiveness and cost of different approaches to post-LLIN campaign home visits by volunteers to enhance LLIN hang-up and utilization

Where?

UGANDA: (From Fall '10) – PACE (Programme for Accessible Health Communication and Education)

SIERRA LEONE: (From January '11) – SL Red Cross

Why these countries?

- upcoming net distribution campaign
- low to moderate net culture in regions where survey will be conducted

Study design

3 study arms:

ARM 1: Visit made by volunteer to HH 1-2 months after net distribution.

ARM 2: Visit made by volunteer to HH 1-2 months and 5-6 months after net distrib.

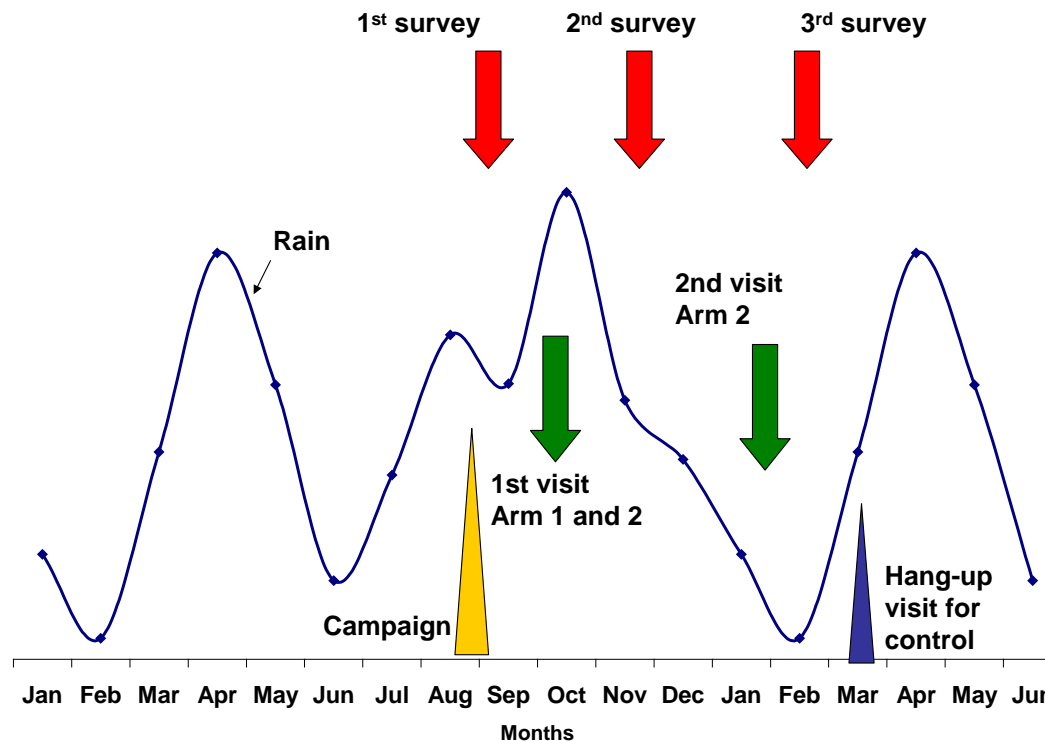
Both arms: A) Exposure to IEC messages at distribution site. B) Hang-up visit 1-2 days after net distrib., C) Net installation assistance and educational messages re: malaria prevention conveyed during all visits.

Study design (cont'd)

Arm 3 (Control Group): No hang-up visit 1-2 days after distribution, no door-to-door visit in the 6 months following the campaign. Only exposure to IEC messages occurs at the distribution site.

(after last survey, control area to be visited by volunteers with full IEC and hang-up activity)

Overview of study design (Uganda)



Priority: Conforming with project design

- Volunteers to be trained using same training approach, same IEC messages.
- Monitoring to be rigorously applied.
- Questionnaire to be filled in by volunteers at each HH (# and status of campaign nets, messages presented # nets already hung and/or hung by volunteer, if applicable)

Primary outcome measures

(compared between 3 study arms and at each time point)

Proportion of surveyed households with at least 1 net...

- that use all of the nets found in the HH at the time of the survey
- where all family members (and/or children <5) present the previous night slept under a net.

Secondary outcome measures

(compared between 3 study arms and at each time point)

- Proportion of all nets found in surveyed HH hung and used the previous night.
- Proportion of all HH members (children <5) sleeping under a net last night.
- Proportion of HH that retained all, some or none of the nets rec'd from the campaign.
- Cost per home visited and per net hanging for each of the two interventions.

Sample sizes (Uganda)

- For study region: 30 villages randomly selected per study arm
- Village level: 25 HH per village selected randomly from those eligible to be included in LLIN campaign.
 - For each survey, fresh sample to be drawn.



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Results...

Uganda: Summer '11

Sierra Leone: Early '12