

# Adoption of e-Health for community monitoring of TB/HIV services and its predictors among staff of Non-Government Organizations in Kampala, Uganda

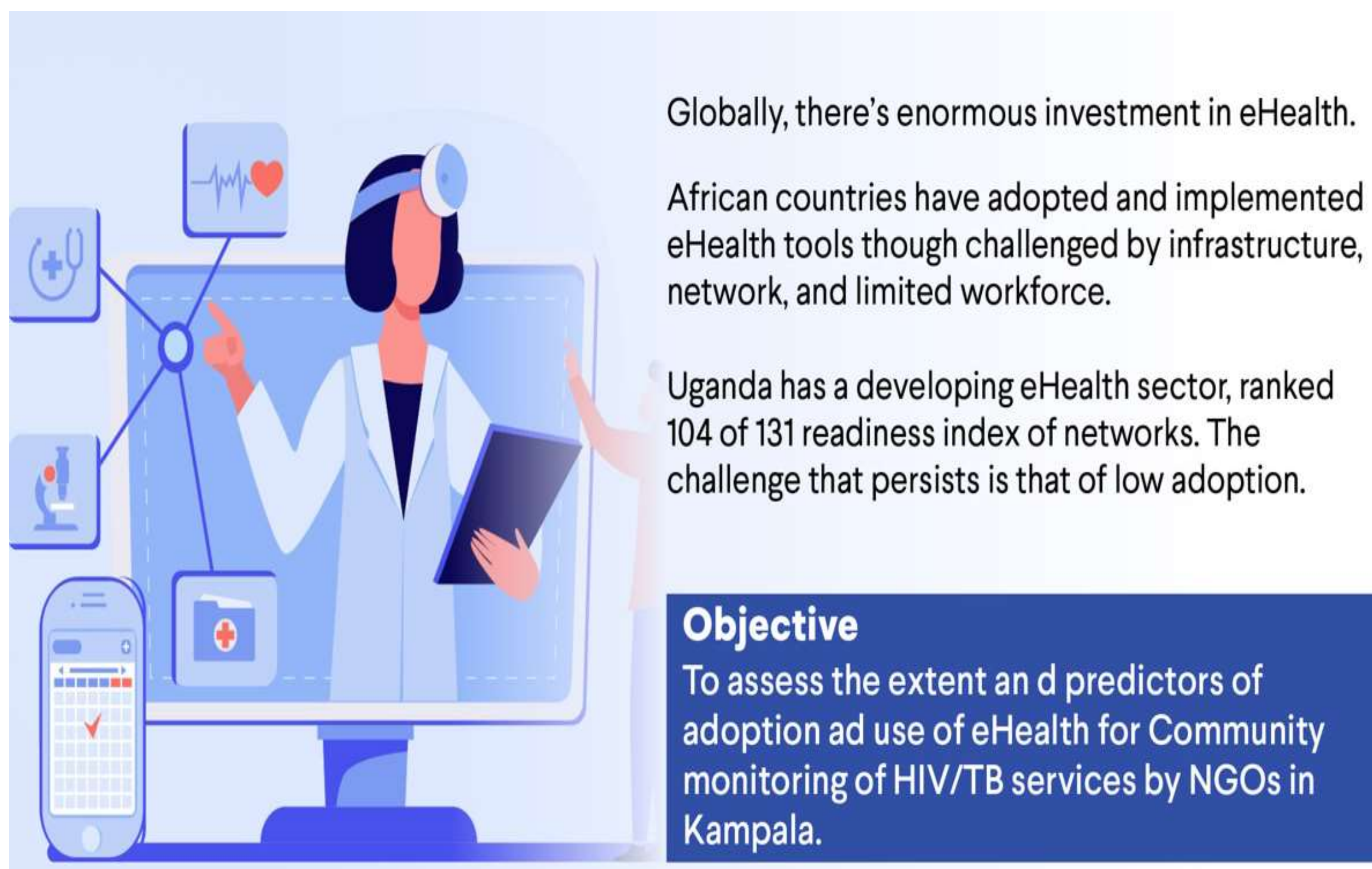
P3-K2

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Key factors associated with eHealth adoption and use included data accuracy, and interoperability. Adoption of eHealth for use at community level was low among NGOs offering TB/HIV services. The most commonly used eHealth tools were Uganda EMR and KP/PrEP tracker. Key challenges included gadget security concerns and lack of the required technology infrastructure.

## BACKGROUND



## METHODS

Cross-sectional study, mixed methods

eHealth users in 9 clinics from 5 TB/HIV NGOs in Kampala

Ethical approval (MakSPH-REC), administrative

110 eHealth users for quantitative and 9 KIIs that had worked in the NGOs for 3 months

Simple random and purposive sampling

Structured questionnaire and KII guide

Data analysis using Stata 14 and ATLAS.ti 9

Logistic regression at 95% C.I and thematic analysis

## RESULTS

**Demographics:** Female (60.9%), not in union (45.5%) and mean age of 33.6 years (SD=7.6).

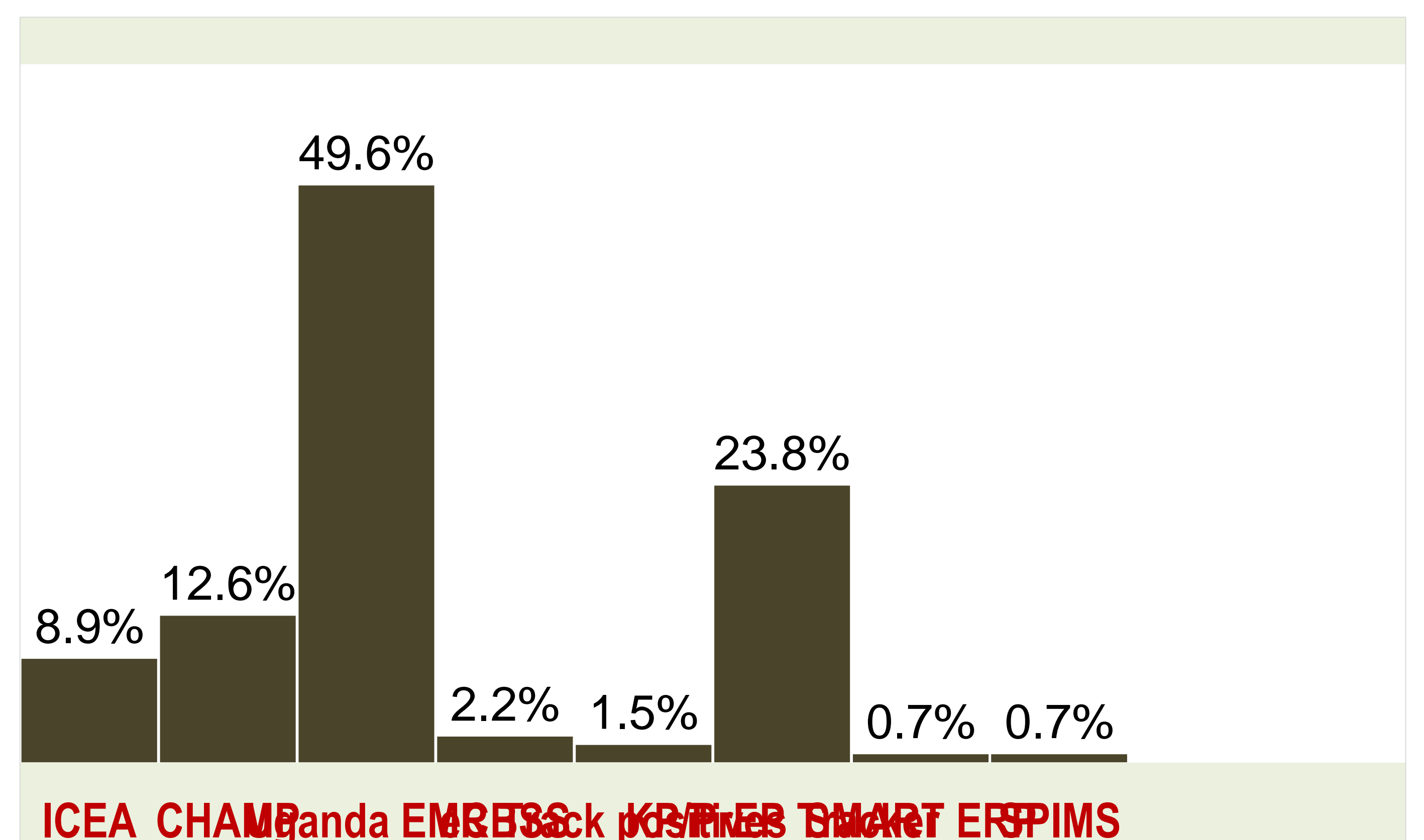
**eHealth use:** Four out of nine clinics used eHealth for community monitoring in HIV/TB service delivery.

**Factors associated** with eHealth use included data accuracy [AOR0.04, (95% CI 0.00-0.63)], and interoperability [(AOR0.26, (95% CI 0.08-0.90)]. Other factors facilitating adoption and use included gender, readiness to use, user-friendliness, operation awareness, user-friendliness, having features customized to TB/HIV data capture, training, real-time support and collegial support.

**Key challenges:** System slowness, burden of double entry, human resource gap, limited technology infrastructure, and slow technical response from technical teams.

## RESULTS CONTINUED

Figure 1: eHealth tools used in TB/HIV service delivery



## CONCLUSIONS

The key factors associated with eHealth adoption and use included data accuracy and interoperability. Adoption of eHealth for use at community level was low among NGOs offering TB/HIV services due to gadget security concerns and lack of the required technology infrastructure.

Availing the required infrastructure and offering routine training and real-time technical support to staff mandated to use the systems will improve adoption and usage of eHealth.

The study indicates current eHealth usage among organizational staff in the private health sector, and possibly the extent to which the objectives of the national eHealth strategy are being achieved.

## ADDITIONAL KEY INFORMATION

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