

BMJ Open Quality Using quality improvement to improve the utilisation of GeneXpert testing at five lab hubs in Northern Uganda

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BACKGROUND

Tuberculosis (TB) continues to be a major public health problem, with an estimated 10.4 million new (incident) TB cases worldwide each year.¹ To reduce the burden of TB disease, case detection and treatment gaps should be addressed to interrupt transmission chains and reduce individual morbidity. Sputum smear microscopy, the most widely used test for diagnosing TB, has a sensitivity of only 50% among active TB cases and contributes to a delay in diagnosis and continued transmission. Sputum smears with chest X-ray, where available, are the tests routinely applied for TB diagnosis. However, the inaccessibility and cost of X-ray diagnosis make it prohibitive for rural settings like Northern Uganda. The GeneXpert machine is preferred because it requires less expertise, is more sensitive than microscopy and can detect multidrug-resistant TB.²

Case notification for TB in the 16 districts in Northern Uganda is 134 cases/100 000 population, well below the national target of 161/100 000.³ Improved TB diagnostics in this region is critical to attain timely case detection and management of TB, and reduce mortality, transmission and prevalence of the disease.

OBJECTIVE

With the aim of increasing the number of GeneXpert samples processed, the US Agency for International Development Applying Science to Improve Systems (ASSIST) Project began working to improve GeneXpert services at five laboratory hubs in the Northern Uganda region in March 2016: Kitgum, Anaka and Apac hospitals, and Amolatar and Madi-opei health centre IVs. All five GeneXpert machines can run up to four samples every 2 hours, yet weekly data showed that about five samples were being run each day. In all, only 91 samples had

been processed per month using GeneXpert machines instead of a maximum of about 1600 samples per month with eight working hours per day, hence an underutilisation of the machines.

METHODS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Scaling up the use of GeneXpert in the region did not require increasing the number of machines procured and installed, but rather using the current machines to their optimal capacity. In March 2016, ASSIST together with Ministry of Health teams conducted a GeneXpert utilisation assessment in the northern region and revealed the following gaps across the five GeneXpert sites in the region:

1. A lot of missed opportunities for eligible patients to test were created because facilities were too stringent in making presumed patients with TB provide early morning samples (often inconvenient for patients) instead of spot samples.
2. Data about processed samples were documented inconsistently in the different registers, which meant that the facilities had no clear way of tracking samples processed by the GeneXpert machines.
3. There were interruptions of operations due to electricity outages.
4. All hubs reported stock out of cartridges.
5. There was a lack of monitoring of stock distribution and use of GeneXpert at the facility level.

In March 2016, the findings of the assessment were discussed and shared data with the existing facility quality improvement (QI) teams, which comprised laboratory personnel, staff from the HIV clinic, clinicians and TB nurses who were focused on improving processes and outcomes of people with HIV and TB for purposes of sustainability. The QI teams then carried out site-specific root cause analyses of the low numbers of samples



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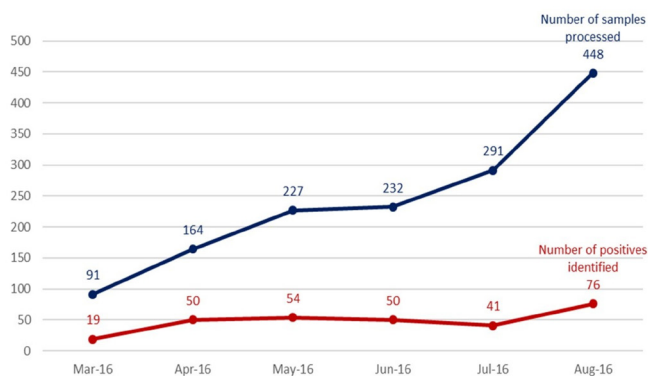


Figure 1 Number of GeneXpert samples processed and number of tuberculosis-positive cases identified in five sites, Uganda (March 2016–August 2016).

processed by the GeneXpert machines. Three root causes were identified: (1) almost no samples were referred from facilities outside of the GeneXpert site; (2) many samples tested by the GeneXpert site were not reported; and (3) samples from within the GeneXpert site were few, compared with the number of eligible patients managed by each site. The teams planned and tested several changes using Plan-Do-Study-Act cycles to improve the number of samples tested from an average of four samples per site per day to the target of 16 samples. These included the following: (1) To address the problem of referrals, routes of hub riders who were responsible for picking samples from referral sites were rescheduled. The referral sites also started using triple packaging of samples as opposed to single packaging. These changes avoided expiration and leakage of samples from referral sites, which was previously leading to sample rejection and demotivation of the referring team. (2) To address reporting, a GeneXpert focal person was appointed per facility and added to the QI team. This person was responsible for checking that all GeneXpert samples were tested and reported to the National TB and Leprosy Laboratory or to ASSIST and that data were entered into the electronic reporting system. For continuity, in September 2016, ASSIST provided internet modems to the focal persons, who then started entering the data directly into the system weekly. (3) To address the problem of few samples being tested at site level, the team introduced GeneXpert testing for all eligible HIV-positive patients. The team also addressed logistics problems, such as timely ordering of GeneXpert cartridges, to ensure they did not run out of cartridges to test all samples.

RESULTS

Following the implementation of these changes between March and August 2016, the teams achieved an increase in the number of samples processed from 91 to 448, and the number of identified TB-positives from 19 to 76 in the five sites (figure 1). However, this is a proxy and not sufficient evidence of the trend on TB case notification.

The five laboratories were able to absorb the additional numbers.

CONCLUSION

This experience points to how process improvement in healthcare facilities can improve TB case detection without additional resources and in a short time by optimising existing use of GeneXpert machines. We learnt that an effective and efficient hub transportation and sample collection system will generate more TB samples. However, with more samples, improved logistics are needed for testing and reporting. The project therefore supported using the Uganda National Health Laboratory hotline to request and report stock status for GeneXpert cartridges. We also supported interhub referrals of samples for the sites that experienced breakdown of their GeneXpert machines. To ensure monitoring of the data from the GeneXpert machines, a GeneXpert alert system was installed in the machines and internet modems fitted for transmitting data from the GeneXpert machine, through the alert system, to the National Tuberculosis Reference Laboratory. Since improvement techniques were tested and deployed within routine health systems structures, these structures can be supported to sustain the observed improvement.

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