Assessment of TB Performance Indicators: A Comparison of Public and Private Health Sectors in Kenya

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Introduction

• Involving Private Providers (PPs) in TB control has been embraced as an approach to improve people's access to good TB care in settings where private providers offer better geographical coverage and areas where there is preference for the sector, however the clinical management practices of private are often inadequate; they have been shown to prescribe inappropriate treatment for diseases (Lönnroth K, 2003)

• Despite the continuous implementation of Public-Private Partnership (PPM) in TB control in Kenya, a comparison of performance indicators between public and private sectors has not been documented. Therefore, a comparison was done on the performance of private and public health sectors in Kenya in terms of TB control indicators

Objectives

• The overall objective of this study was to compare the performance of private and public health sectors in Kenya in terms of TB control indicators

Methodology

This was a desk review in which secondary data of TB patients from all the public and private health facilities in Kenya was analyzed. Program data for 2013 and 2014 was analyzed and a comparison developed for various indicators between the private and public health facilities

Descriptive statistics was used to quantitatively describe the main findings in each category

Results

• In 2013 and 2014 10% of notified cases in private sector were children, while in public sector the proportion dropped from 10% to 9%

• HIV testing of TB cases for both 2013 and 2014 public sector attained 90% while private sector attained 91%

• ART uptake among the TB/HIV co-infected in public was 87% and 86% and in private was 85% and 87% in 2013 and 2014 respectively

• Nutritional assessment in the private sector was not done in 2013 and 19% in 2014 while in public sector it was 15% for both 2013 and 2014

• The Treatment Success Rate for smear positive TB cases was 88% compared to 86.1% in public sector

Discussions

• There was no significant difference between private and public health sectors in TB case notification

• There was no significant difference in TB/HIV performance indicators between private and public except in Partner testing in which the private sector recorded highest rate of 60% 2014. This shows the private sector in Kenya is applying the World Health Organization recommended package of collaborative TB/HIV activities to reduce the burden of TB/HIV in the country

• In both sectors there was poor performance in integrating nutrition services into TB control due missing BMI among Patients

• There was no significant difference in treatment outcomes between the Private and public health sector though in both T5R for all TB forms and smear positives, the private sector is highest

Conclusion and Recommendations

• The findings of the study showed that private sector and public sector have almost similar performance indicators, and the former poorer performance may have been influenced by poor sensitization of the private sectors

• However, in most indicators the performance is lower than the targeted rate for both sectors

• The analysis suggests that there is need for an effective intervention package that includes the private providers, public health workers and the staff of the national TB program to ensure achievement of all the targets by both sectors

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