learning package

data utilization
core principles

The data utilization learning package is a resource for countries that have established or are in the process of establishing an eRegistry.

The core principles of this learning package include the following:

- All data collected in an eRegistry should be utilized.
- All eRegistry users should have access to relevant data to optimize data use and minimize data entry redundancy and reporting duplication.
- The eRegistry design recognizes the importance of the seamless flow of information with the aim to improve quality of care.

The eRegistry provides a systematic plan for the presentation and use of data to serve the diverse needs of health care providers, public health officials, women and their families. An overarching goal of eRegistries is to create and support a culture of data where feedback is integrated into existing workflows and actively incorporated into routine decision making by all stakeholders.

Automated reports for public health officials are designed to reduce reporting burden so that information is available for planning and policy purposes. The real time availability of data offered by the eRegistry platform offers clinical guideline support, information icons, and medical data in a format that is convenient and useful for health care providers.

The eRegistry is also designed to support women by offering appointment reminders, health promotion tips, and educational information. In sum, the design of eRegistry data utilization strategies directed to public health officials, policy makers, care providers, women and their families is designed to empower users and facilitate data-driven, evidence-based decisions to improve overall quality of care.
The data utilization learning package provides guidance on the systematic use of maternal and child (MCH) eRegistry data, with the primary aim of optimizing data use by all stakeholders, including:

- Public health officials
- Clinical care providers
- Women and families
- Community
- Academia
- Policymakers

In contrast to traditional registry systems that focus solely on funneling data towards to officials, policymakers, the eRegistry approach asserts that designated data feedback strategies for providers, women, and families will optimize care decisions and, ultimately, health outcomes.

Real-time data capture, for example, facilitates the immediate availability of information that can be utilized to help providers and patients make informed decisions. In an eRegistry, data utilization is intended to be maximized by all eRegistry stakeholders. Data access and effective feedback and communication strategies are also prioritized. The ability to access information in an efficient, flexible, and timely fashion is fundamental to the eRegistry approach.

**STEP 1: MAP MCH DATA REPORTING AND UTILIZATION**

This step, building on the ‘Design and development’ and ‘Implementation and Operations’ learning packages, involves...
documenting the current practices of data reporting and utilization. The initial effort should:

- Identify existing data reporting and utilization among public health officials, providers, and pregnant women
- Identify existing MCH information flow between and among different levels (i.e., MOH, facility, provider, etc.)

STEP 2: IDENTIFY PRIORITY AREAS

The following actions should be considered:

- Consult with all stakeholders to identify MCH health data priorities
- Compare mapping findings with the current data dissemination practices
- Consider who, when, and how to provide data feedback to achieve identified priorities

STEP 3: PLAN FEEDBACK STRATEGIES FOR DIFFERENT STAKEHOLDERS

Identify optimal data feedback strategies, such as:

- **Format**, i.e., how should data be presented (i.e., data visualization)?
- **Timing**, i.e., how can timing optimize data use?
- **Periodicity**, i.e., how frequent should data be disseminated?

Special considerations for the following stakeholder groups include:

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICIALS

- Utilize descriptive data to inform RMNCH public health planning decisions
- Consider value of presenting local data compared to regional and
international indicators

- Consider harmonization with global monitoring and reporting

CLINICAL CARE PROVIDERS

- Highlight routine use of point-of-care, decision support tools
- Consider provision of effective audit and feedback to health care providers
- Feedback characteristics include:
  - Format, source, frequency of feedback, instructions for improvements, nature of change required, and the profession of recipient
- Plan strategies to present individualized feedback to different health care provider groups
- Design dashboards with relevant indicators such as coverage, performance, etc.

WOMEN AND FAMILIES

- Create suitable feedback modules based on literacy levels of the target population, preferred language, and communication channel
- Consider appropriate channels and mode of feedback delivery-mobile phones, web-applications, SMS, voice messages etc.
- Consider communication modalities such as health promotion and education messages, appointment reminders, and scheduling

RESEARCHERS

- Consider the use of eRegistry data for research purposes with due consideration to data access, patient confidentiality, and publication policies of registry datasets
STEP 4: PRIORITIES AND REVISE DATA UTILIZATION PLANS PERIODICALLY

• Engage all stakeholders and revisit priorities and eRegistry feedback modalities

• Review eRegistry data points and consider reducing or adding data points based on data utilization plans.

RESOURCES:

• MAMA - Mobile Alliance for Maternal Action


• Improving quality of care. A systematic review on how medical registries provide information feedback to health care providers: Systematic review how to provide feedback.

• Practice Feedback Interventions: 15 Suggestions for Optimizing Effectiveness: Practice Feedback Interventions: 15 Suggestions for Optimizing

• Reporting and design elements of audit and feedback interventions: a secondary review: Reporting and design elements of audit and feedback interventions: a secondary review.