



**malaria
consortium**
disease control, better health

Endline survey results, Niger State, Nigeria Rapid Access Expansion Program (RAcE)

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RAcE endline household survey

- **The objective of the survey was to assess:**
 - care-seeking behaviour for sick children
 - iCCM coverage and caregiver knowledge
 - attitudes and practices related to malaria, diarrhoea and pneumonia
- Survey conducted in February 2017 in Niger State project areas
- Survey conducted by Malaria Consortium, Niger SMOH and Niger State PHCDA, with technical support from ICF
- Survey protocol received ethical approval from ICF's Institutional Review Board and from the National Health Research Ethics Committee in Nigeria

Sampling methods

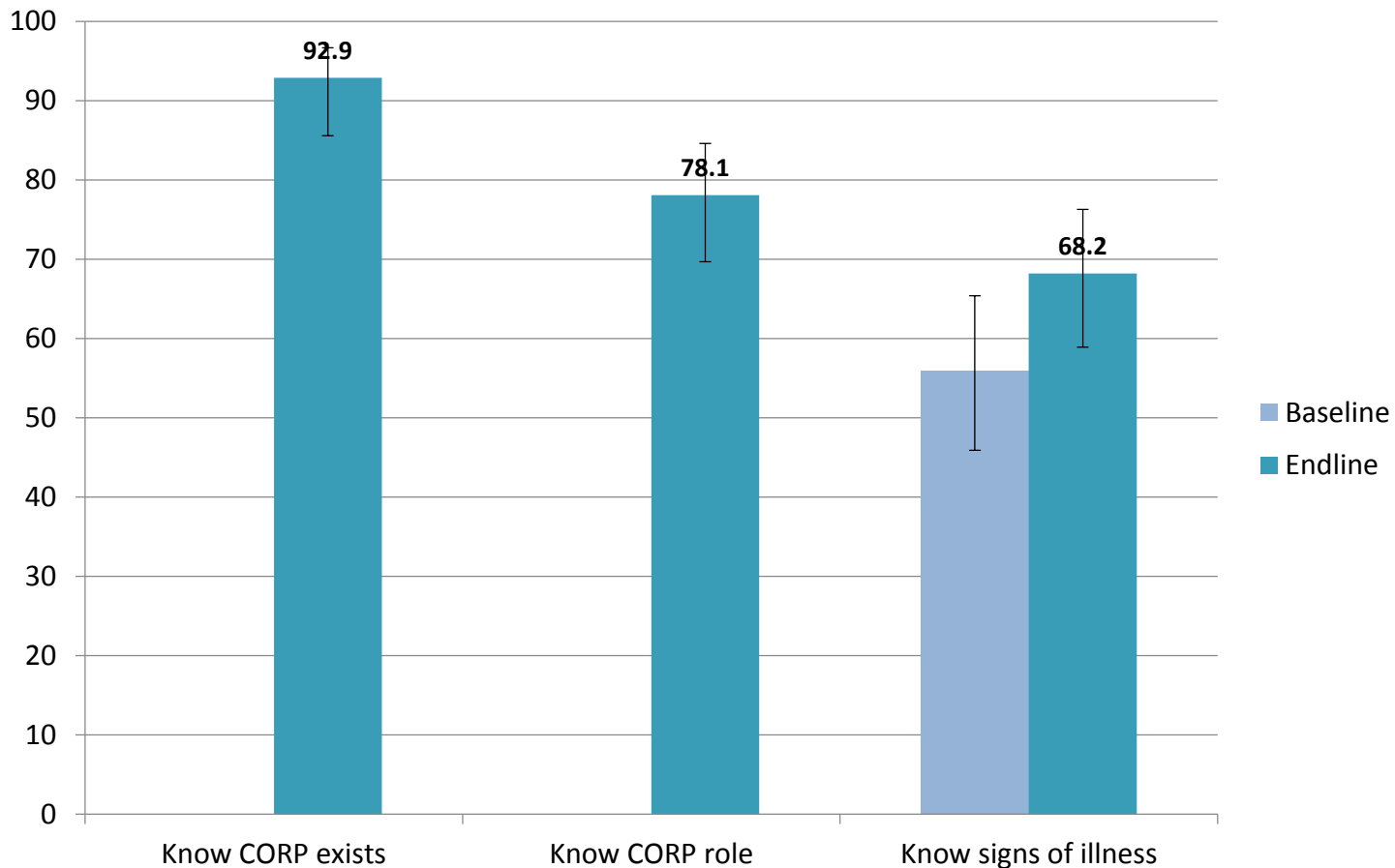
- **Sample size:** 300 cases for each illness to detect 20% difference in the sick child indicators that include all children with a specific illness (fever, diarrhoea or cough with difficult or fast breathing) at 90% power with a two-tailed test and 95% confidence
- **Eligible survey respondents:** caregivers of children 2-59 months who had diarrhoea, fever or cough with fast or difficult breathing in the two weeks prior to tinterview
- **Cluster sampling:** 30x30 multi-stage
- **Sampling frame:** communities of the target population in entire RAcE project area, consisting of iCCM-eligible areas at baseline
- 30 clusters selected using probability proportional to size (PPS)
- 10 cases of each illness per cluster
- At endline, ICF redrew 30 new clusters for an updated sampling frame with PPS with only the communities where RAcE activities were implemented

Limitations

- Survey findings are representative only of project area as a whole; thus not able to report on differences in coverage across project areas
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- Known potential biases on indicators that assess caregiver recall of malaria diagnostic testing and coverage of appropriate treatment for fever and cough with difficult or fast breathing
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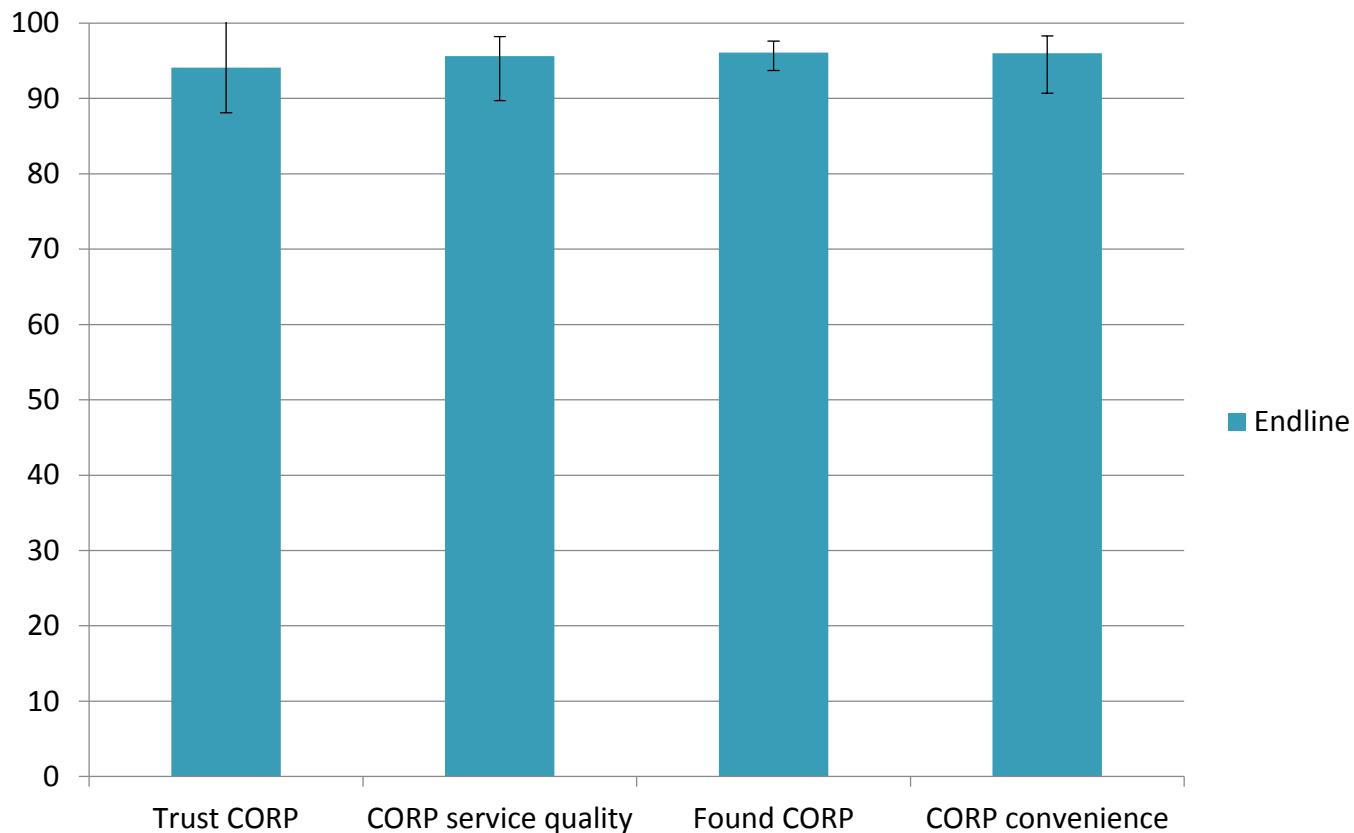
Results: Caregiver knowledge

Percentage of caregivers of children age 2-59 months who have been sick in the two weeks preceding the survey who are aware of the presence of the iCCM-trained CORP in their community, know their role, and know at least two signs of child illness



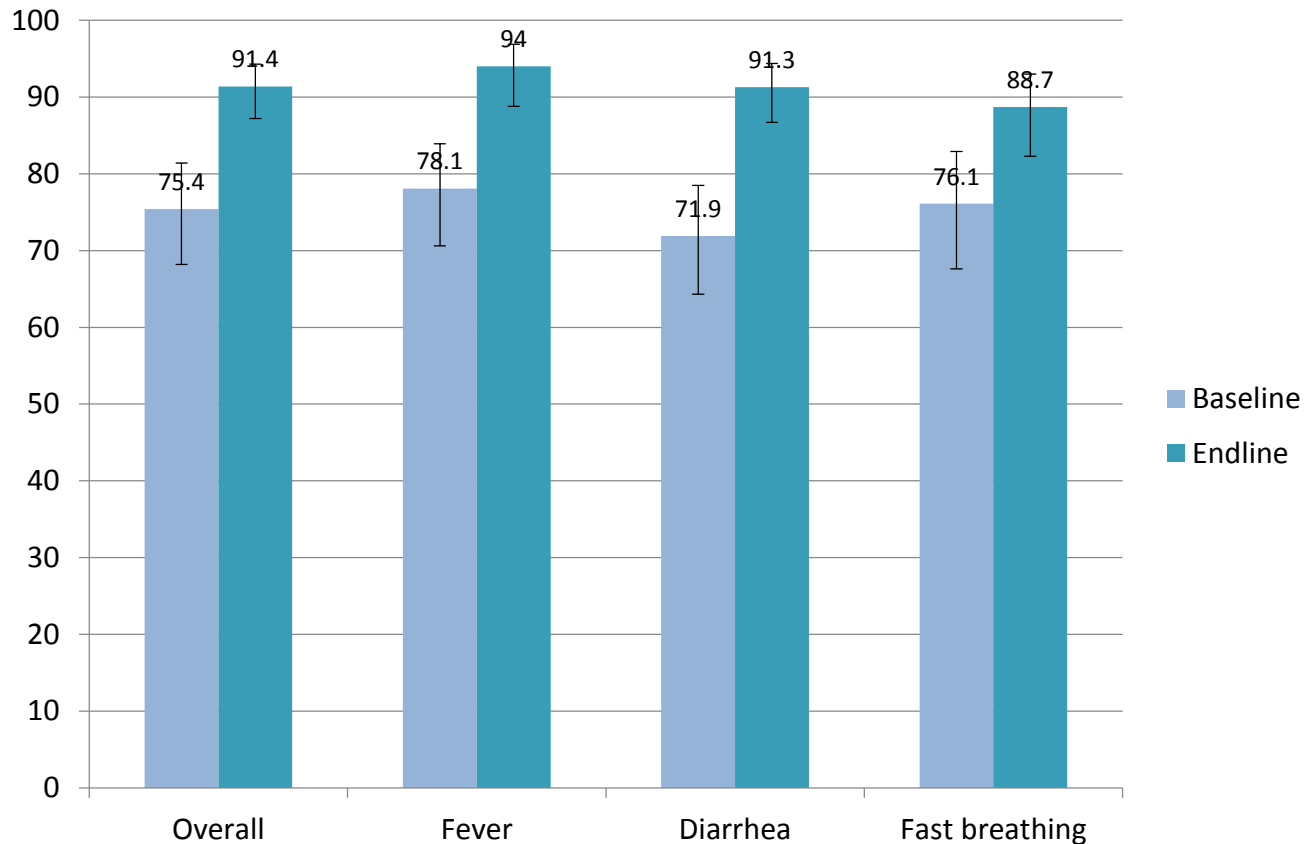
Results: Perceptions of CORP

Percentage of caregivers of children age 2-59 months who have been sick in the two weeks preceding the survey who view CORPs as trusted health care providers, believe CORPs provide quality services, found the CORP at first visit, and who cite the CORP as a convenient source of treatment



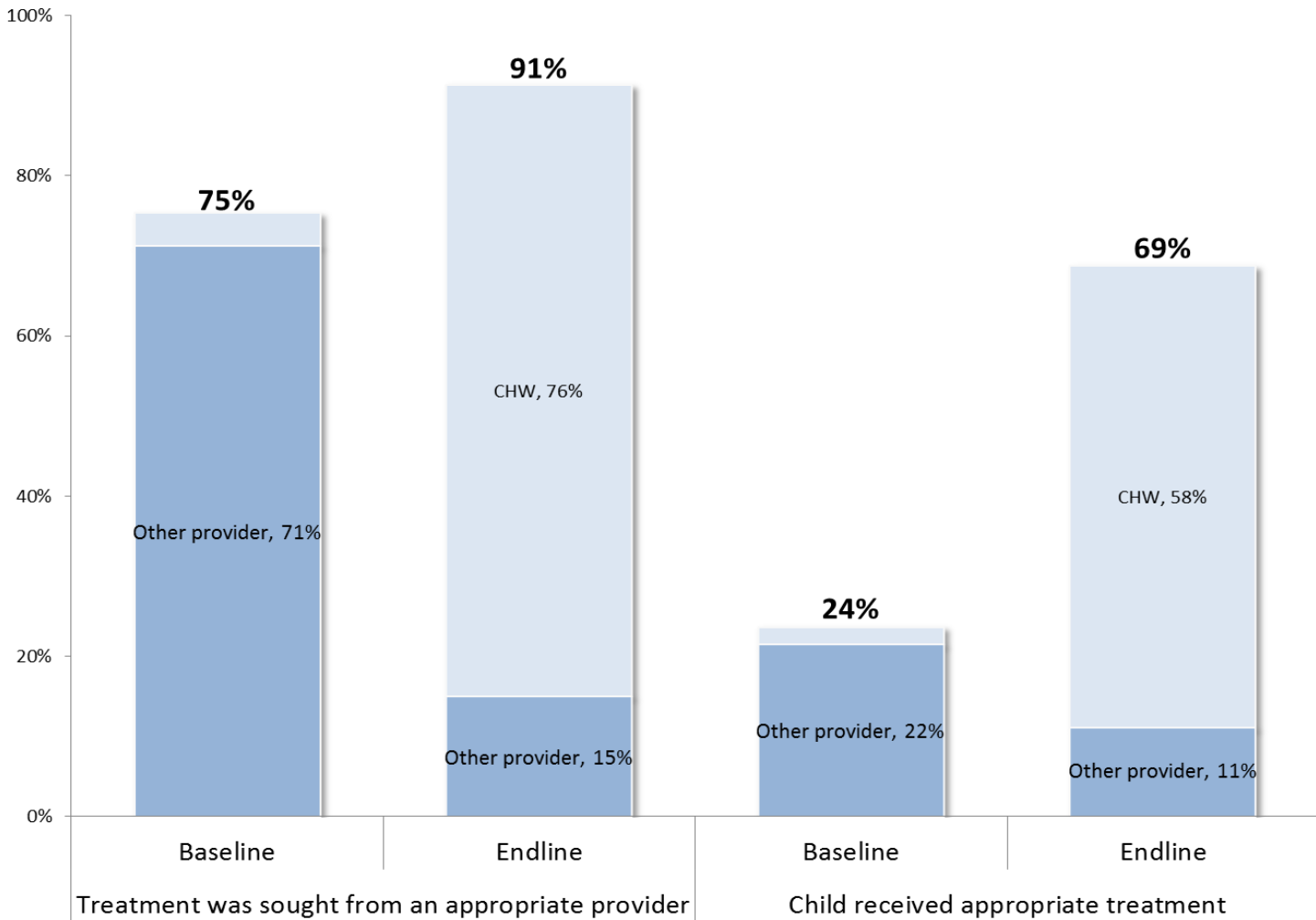
Results: Care-seeking overall

Percentage of children age 2-59 months who have been sick in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from an appropriate provider

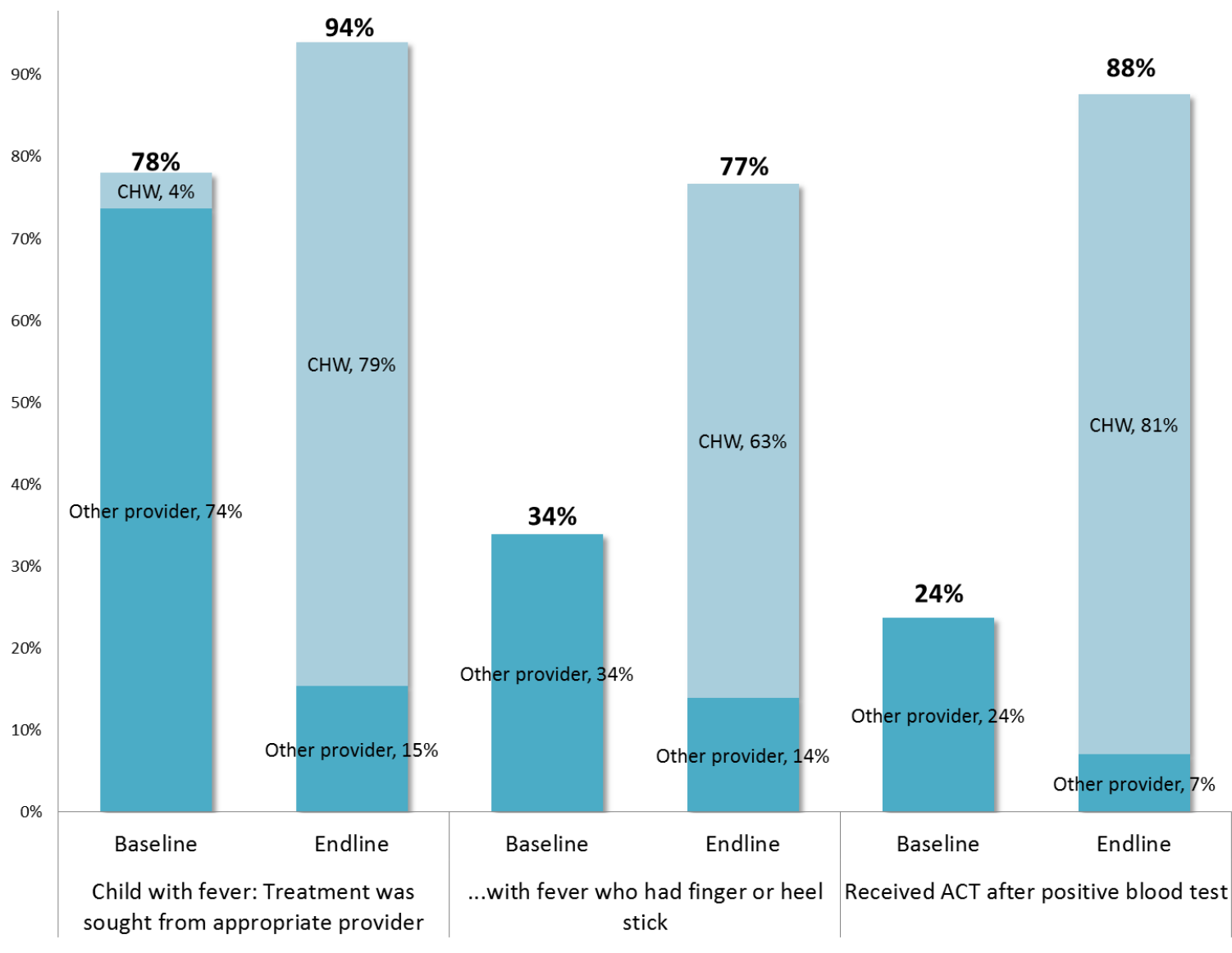


Endline survey results: Sick child care-seeking

Percentage of children age 2-59 months who have been sick in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from an appropriate provider

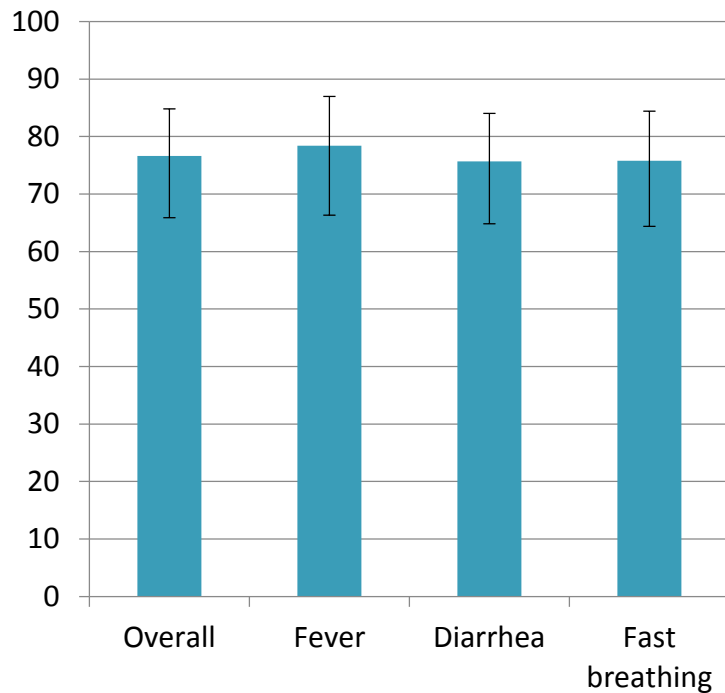


Niger State: malaria indicators

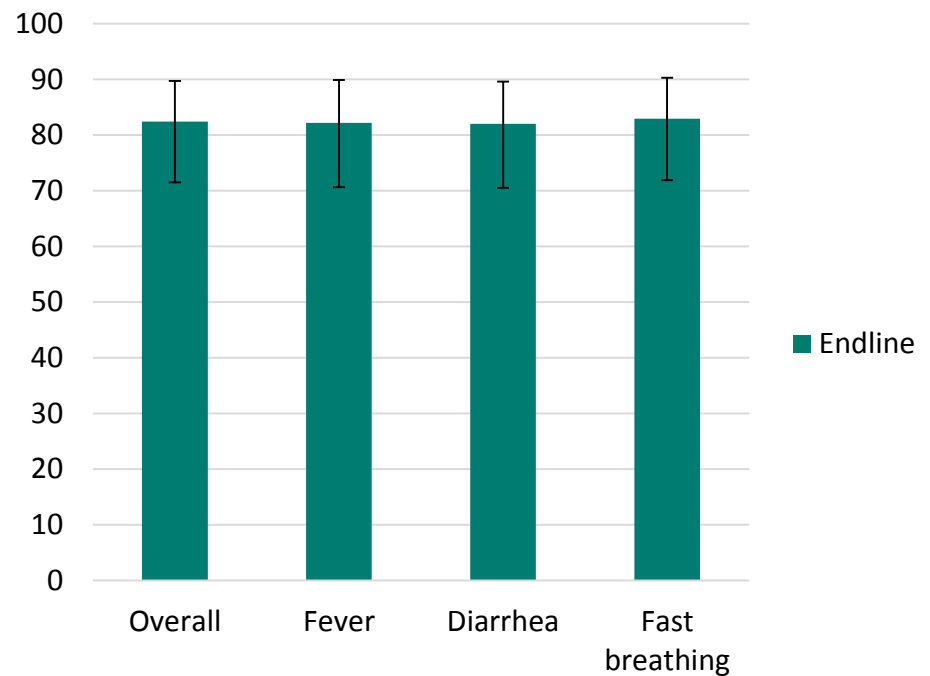


Results: CORP as first source of care

Percentage of children age 2-59 months who were sick in two weeks preceding the survey taken to a CORP as first source of care



Among all cases

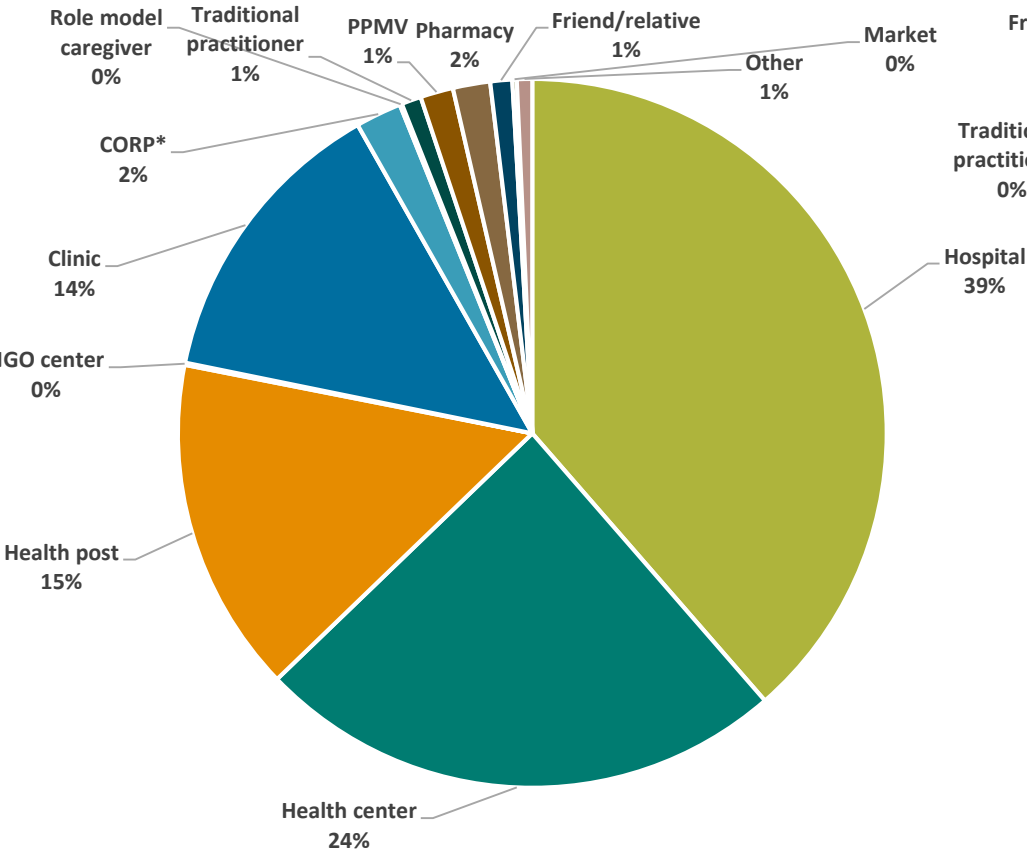


Among cases that sought any care

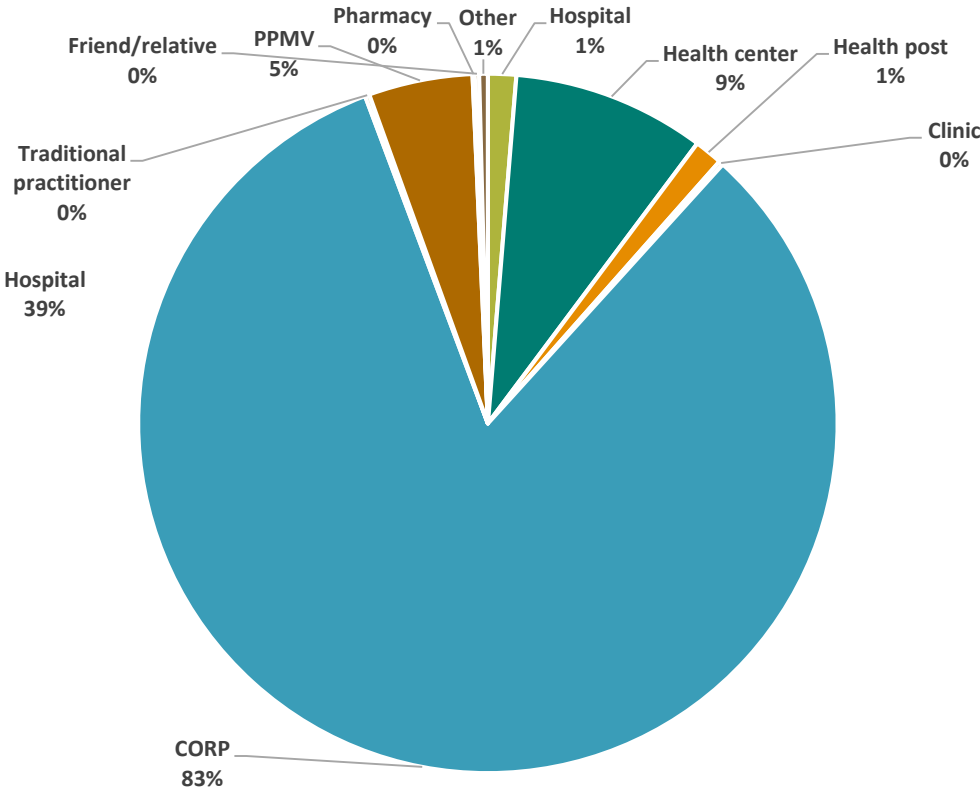
Results: First source of care

Percentage of caregivers who sought advice or treatment for his or her sick child from a given location as the first source, among those who sought any care

Baseline

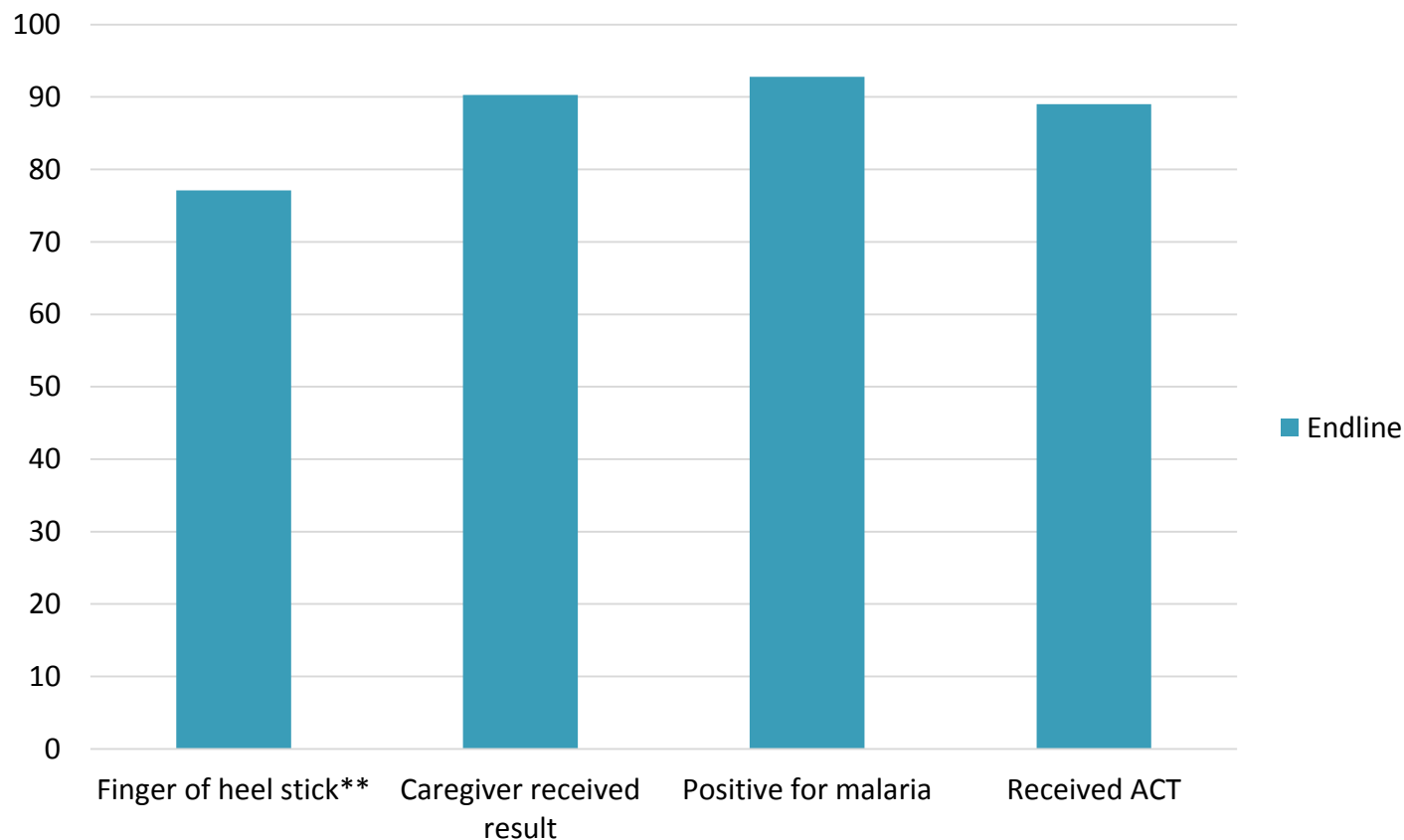


Endline

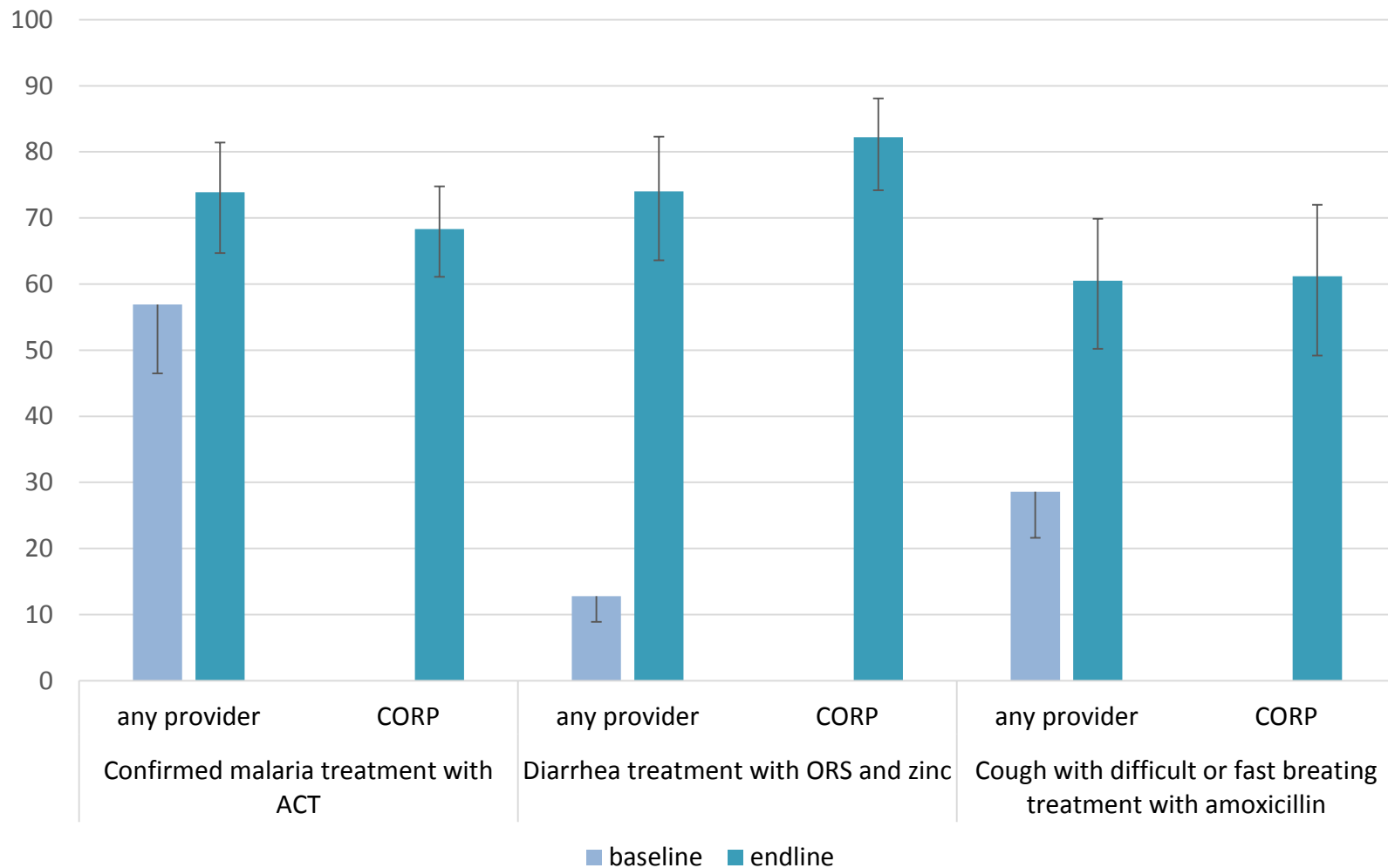


Results: Assessment and treatment of fever by CORP

Percentage of cases of fever among children 2-59 months of age that sought care from a CORP who received a finger or heel stick (RDT) from a CORP, received the test results, and, of those reporting positive tests, received treatment with ACT



Results: Treatment of confirmed malaria, diarrhoea, cough with fast or difficult breathing



Results: Treatment by CORP

- Among cases who sought care from CORPs, treatment by CORPs was high for each illness:
 - **68% of fever cases (n=240)** received ACT the same or next day of fever onset
 - **74% of confirmed malaria cases (n=155)** were treated with ACT the same or next day of fever onset
 - **82% of cases of diarrhoea (n=230)** treated with ORS and zinc
 - **61% of cases of cough with difficult or fast breathing (n=232)** treated with amoxicillin

Summary of key findings

- Overall, **caregivers had positive perceptions of the CORP working in their communities**, viewing CORPs as trusted health care providers, providing quality services, and a convenient source of treatment

- Care-seeking practices shifted over the course of the project, with **more caregivers choosing to access care from a CORP by endline and fewer seeking care from hospitals or health centres**

- Results indicate that overall, there was **better assessment and management of illness cases by CORPs**, compared to cases that were managed by various other providers

Questions?

Thank you

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