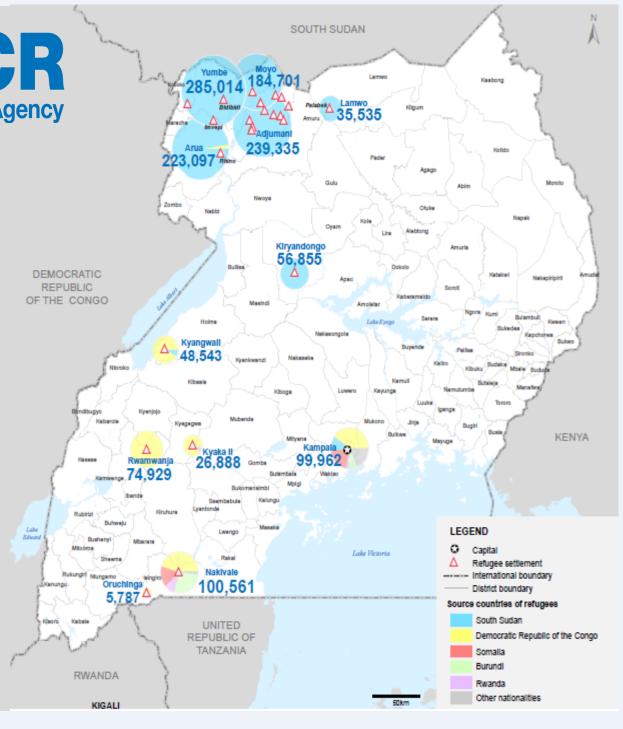


REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS
HEALTH INDICATORS ANALYSIS
MARCH, 2018

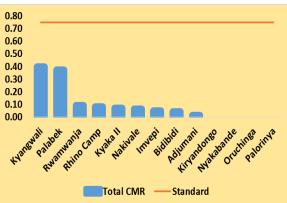
UGANDA

MARCH MONTHLY BULLETIN

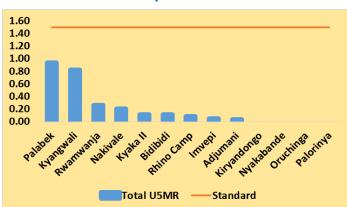


1. Mortality

Crude Mortality rate



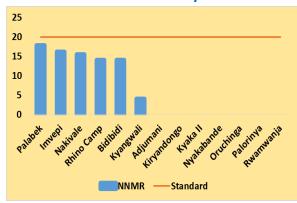
U5 Mortality rate



Note:

- ⇒ Crude, Under 5, Infant and Neonatal mortality indicators were within accepted standards except for Kyangwali & Palabek settlements with high infant mortality rates beyond the standard of 30/1000 live births
- ⇒ 1 maternal death was reported in Kyangwali . The death was audited and lessons learnt were documented
- ⇒ The major causes of mortality among the population were Malaria (13.5%), Acute malnutrition (6.7%), Watery diarrhoea (4.5%), LRTI (2.2%), neonatal death (16.9%) among others.

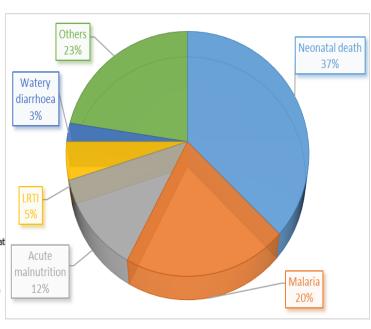
Neonatal Mortality rate



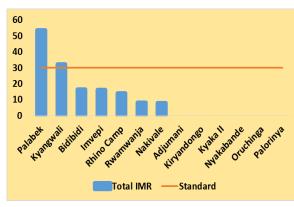
Maternal deaths

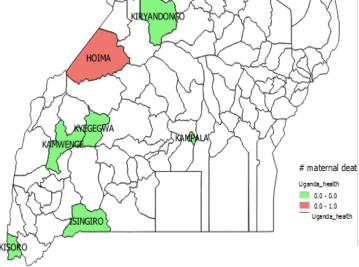


U5 Proportional mortal-



Infant mortality rate



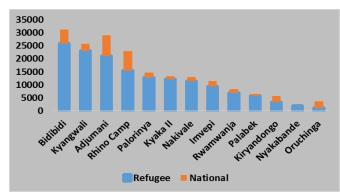


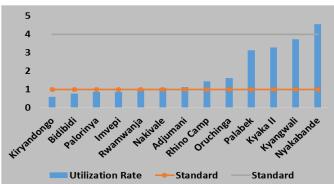
2. Morbidity

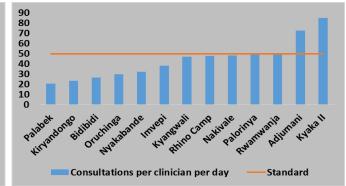
OPD Consultation

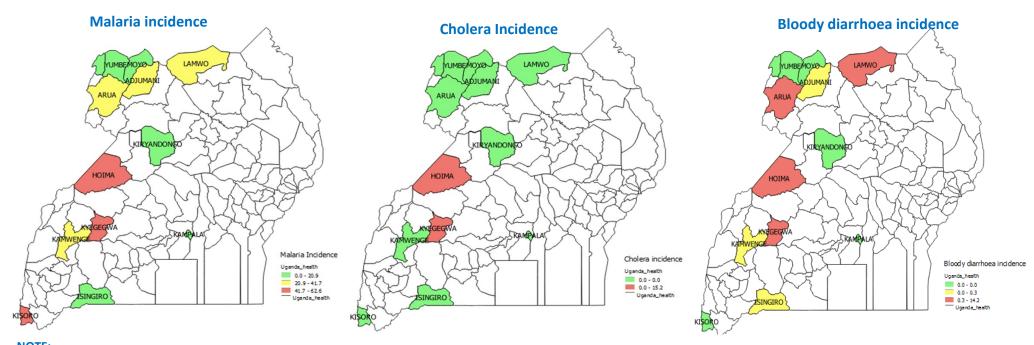


Consultation/Clinician/ Day





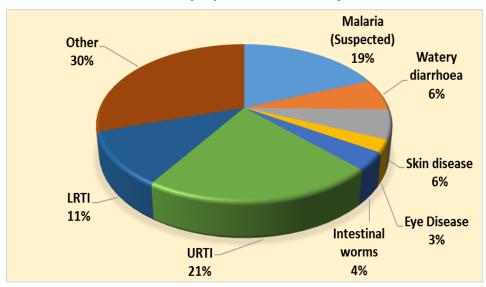




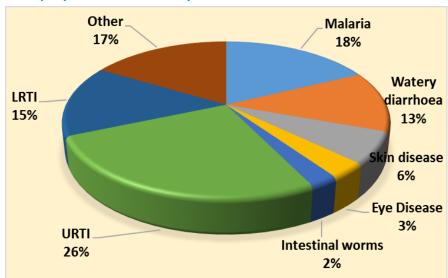
- NOTE:
- ⇒ 1318 Cholera cases were reported in March 2018. 1221were from Kyangwali and 97 were from Kyaka II settlement.
- ⇒ 65 Measles cases reported (4 in Kiryandongo, 16 in Kyaka II, 44 in Rwamwanja and 1 in Bidibidi
- => 1359 Bloody diarrhoea cases were reported (1142 in Kyangwali, 99 in Rhino camp, 44 in Palabek, 51 in Imvepi, 17 in Kyaka II, 1 from Bidibidi, 1 in Nakivale and 4 from Rwamwanja.

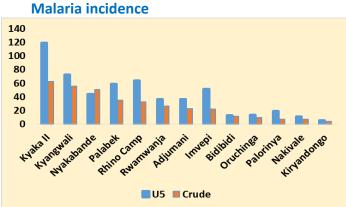
2. Morbidity cont.

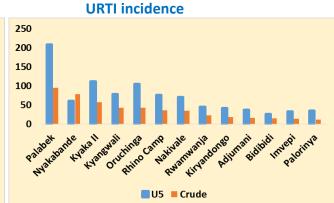
Crude proportional morbidity

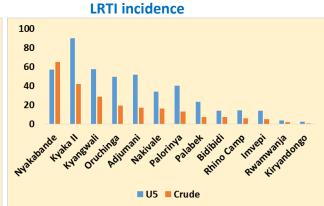


U5 proportional morbidity

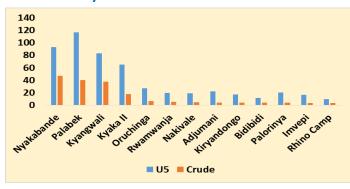




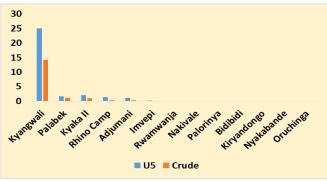




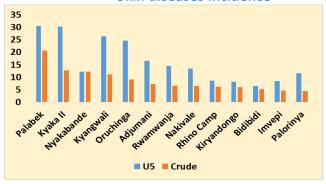
Watery Diarrhoea incidence





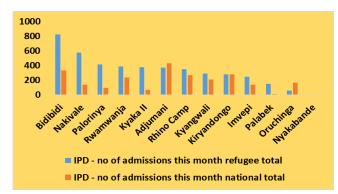


Skin diseases incidence

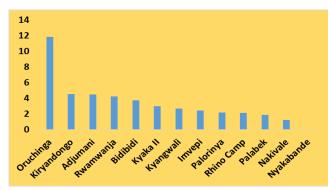


3. IPD & Nutrition

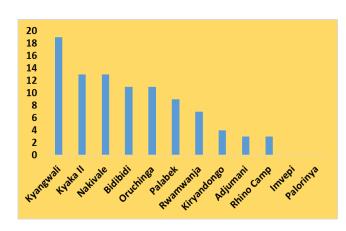
IPD new Admissions



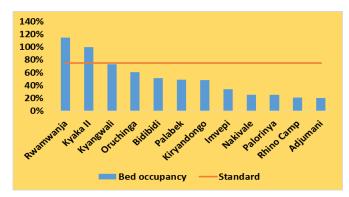
Average length of stay for Admitted patients



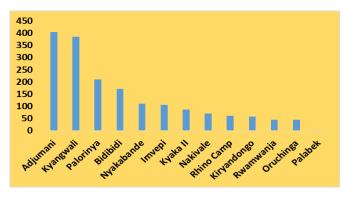
CTC total new admissions



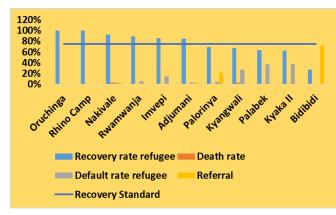
Bed occupancy rate



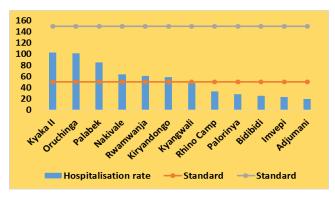
SFP new admissions



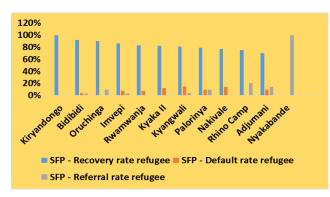
CTC indicators



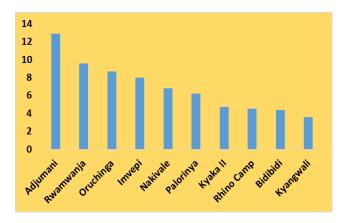
Hospitalization rate



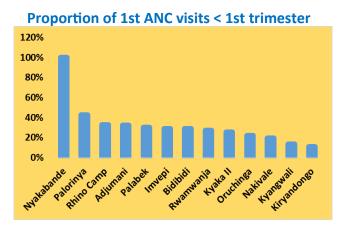
SFP performance indicators



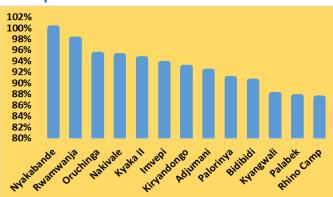
Mean length of Stay in SFP treatment



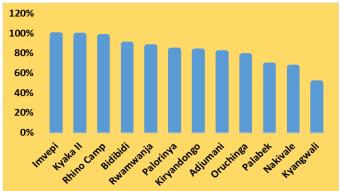
4. RH & HIV



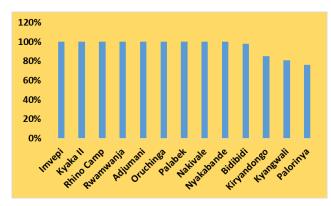
Proportion of skilled deliveries



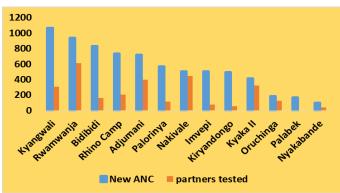
Complete ANC vs Number of deliveries



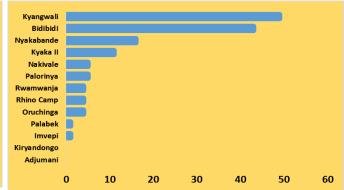
PMTCT coverage



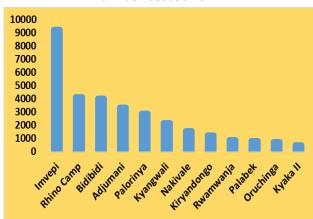
PMTCT proportion of Partner testing



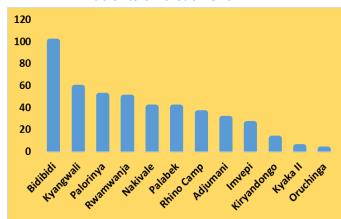
Number of reported rape cases



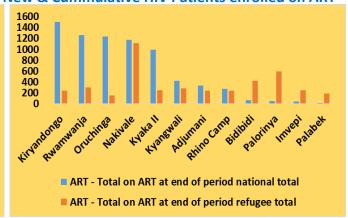
Number tested for HIV



TB Patients on treatment



New & Cummulative HIV Patients enrolled on ART



- ⇒ 143 SGBV cases reported, 37% in 72 hours, 7% between 72 120 hours, 8% between 120 2 weeks and 48% after 2 weeks
- ⇒ 446 TB patients are on TB treatment programme

Notes:

The data used here are extracts from the monthly health service reports which are compiled by health facilities and submitted to Ministry of health—Uganda.

























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