

Transcription

Module 4 – Unit 3: Modifying HHFA questions

{00:00 – 00:25}

Welcome to Unit 3 of Module 4: Modifying HHFA questions.

By the end of this unit, you will:

- explain what is meant by modifying an HHFA question;
- explain when a question should be replaced rather than modified; and
- list examples of questions with “COUNTRY ADAPT” requirements.

{00:26 – 01:59}

In this unit, we examine the third type of HHFA questionnaire adaptation: Modifying a question.

Modifying a question means making changes to the text of the question in ways that will not change the meaning of the question or its response options.

This type of modification can be made in Track Changes within the text of the question.

For example, if a country uses a different term for an item in the standard questionnaire, this term should be replaced by one that is commonly used or easily understood in the country.

In this example, the term “community health workers” has been replaced with “community health volunteers”.

However, if the changes to the question text will change the meaning of the question or its response options, the question should be deleted, and a new country-specific question should be inserted below the deleted question. A new country specific indicator will also need to be created.

This is because every HHFA question is linked to an indicator, and if you change the meaning of the question, it can no longer provide the correct data for the standard indicators.

There are 2 types of HHFA questions that need modification:

- questions that have “COUNTRY ADAPT” next to the question; and
- those that do not.

{01:60 – 03:46}

Let’s start with those with COUNTRY ADAPT next to the question.

Throughout the paper questionnaire, there are questions that have the words “COUNTRY ADAPT” in red font before or after the question text, like in this example.

Some of these questions will always need adaptation, while some will often need adaptation.

We’ll now look at some more examples of questions with “COUNTRY ADAPT”.

Section 1 of the questionnaire, FACILITY IDENTIFIERS, requires adaptation to several questions.

The survey manager and core team should take the lead for the adaptation decisions in Section 1.

One of the questions that always needs country adaptation is the facility code, which refers to the unique identification code of a facility.

A coding system may already exist as part of the country’s master facility list. If not, a coding system should be established for the survey.

The facility codes are pre-loaded into the CSPro tool, so the data collectors do not need to enter this information.

Another question that needs adaptation in Section 1 is the facility location.

Sometimes a facility’s designation as urban, rural or peri-urban may be available within the master facility list or from other sources, and can then also be pre-loaded into the CSPro tool.

If this information is not available, it is best to seek advice from the country’s central statistical office about use of these designations in the survey.

{03:47 – 04:54}

Again in Section 1, the list of types of facilities should be adapted to reflect the national classification, including both public and private structures.

We'll now look at Section 3: health workforce.

The standard HHFA questionnaire provides occupational categories according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations, version ISCO-08.

Countries may however choose to adapt the categorization according to their national system.

The standard questionnaire lists only selected overarching groups of specialist medical practitioners.

Countries may decide to expand this list to include more detailed information on subspecialties, after deciding how the information will be used.

Remember that workforce densities should only be calculated if the HHFA is implemented as a census of all facilities in the country, both public and private.

{04:55 – 06:44}

The HHFA contains standard questions about guidelines across the various programs assessed in the survey, as shown in this example.

All the questions about national guidelines request the country to provide the name and year of publication of the version that should be observed in facilities.

During the questionnaire adaptation process, the country must decide:

- whether only the latest version will be accepted, or if older versions are also acceptable; and
- whether the guidelines must be available in hardcopy or if it will be acceptable if the staff member is able to quickly produce the required guideline on a computer or mobile phone.

The HHFA contains standard lists of tracer items for medicines that are part of the WHO model list of essential medicines (or EML) and WHO programme guidelines.

Note that the survey does not assess the availability of ALL medicines in facilities, but rather selected tracer items.

Countries should review all medicines in the HHFA to ensure that they correspond to the national essential medicines list and national guidelines.

Country-specific medicines, defined as a “minimum standard” requirement, can be added to the lists.

For example, the antiretrovirals section of the questionnaire lists multiple ARV medicines.

This list should be customized based on the national first line treatment.

The same is true for TB medicines.

{06:45 – 08:30}

Some COUNTRY ADAPT medicine questions require the country to define the specific medicine or combination of medicines that is used in the country.

For example, the national first line TB multidrug resistant treatment regimen should be defined.

Most HHFA questions do not have COUNTRY ADAPT next to them.

However, some of these questions may nevertheless require adaptation to the country context and needs.

Furthermore, any question that could potentially cause confusion or debate among data collectors or respondents must be identified and clarified, to avoid inconsistency in data collection.

We'll now look at some examples.

Questions that refer to time periods.

The HHFA questionnaires and indicators use a standard of “trained within the last 2 years” to define “trained staff”.

The country must decide if they want to use 2 years as the required time period or change this to a different period (for example: 1 year or 3 years).

Questions where the country uses a different term for an item.

This country uses a partograph rather than a Labour Care Guide to monitor and manage labour.

In this case, while a partograph and labour care guide are similar items, they are not exactly the same.

So, question 2207_02 has been deleted and replaced with the country-specific question about the partograph – question XY_43.

{08:31 – 09:37}

Questions that require further explanation.

The term “adolescent” may be defined according to different age groups in different countries.

The country-specific age group must therefore be defined to ensure consistent data collection.

In summary:

- modifying an HHFA question means making changes to the text of the question in ways that will not change the meaning of the question or its response options;
- if changes to the question text will change the meaning of the question or its response options, the question should be deleted and replaced with a new country-specific question;
- some HHFA questions contain the instruction “COUNTRY ADAPT”;
- all HHFA questions should be reviewed by the country.

You have now completed Unit 3.
Now try the practice exercise and the end of module quiz.