



## ECHO LAB SESSION

# Implementing DNO exercise in Côte d'Ivoire

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# Goal & objectives of DNO analysis



Inform the optimal device mix and location of diagnostic capacity in Côte d'Ivoire to achieve the greatest impact in a cost efficient and sustainable manner to achieve national health targets for TB, HIV and HPV

Device placement

Testing integration

Sample referral

## Scope of the DNO analysis

Geographic scope

- National

Diseases

- HIV
- TB
- HPV

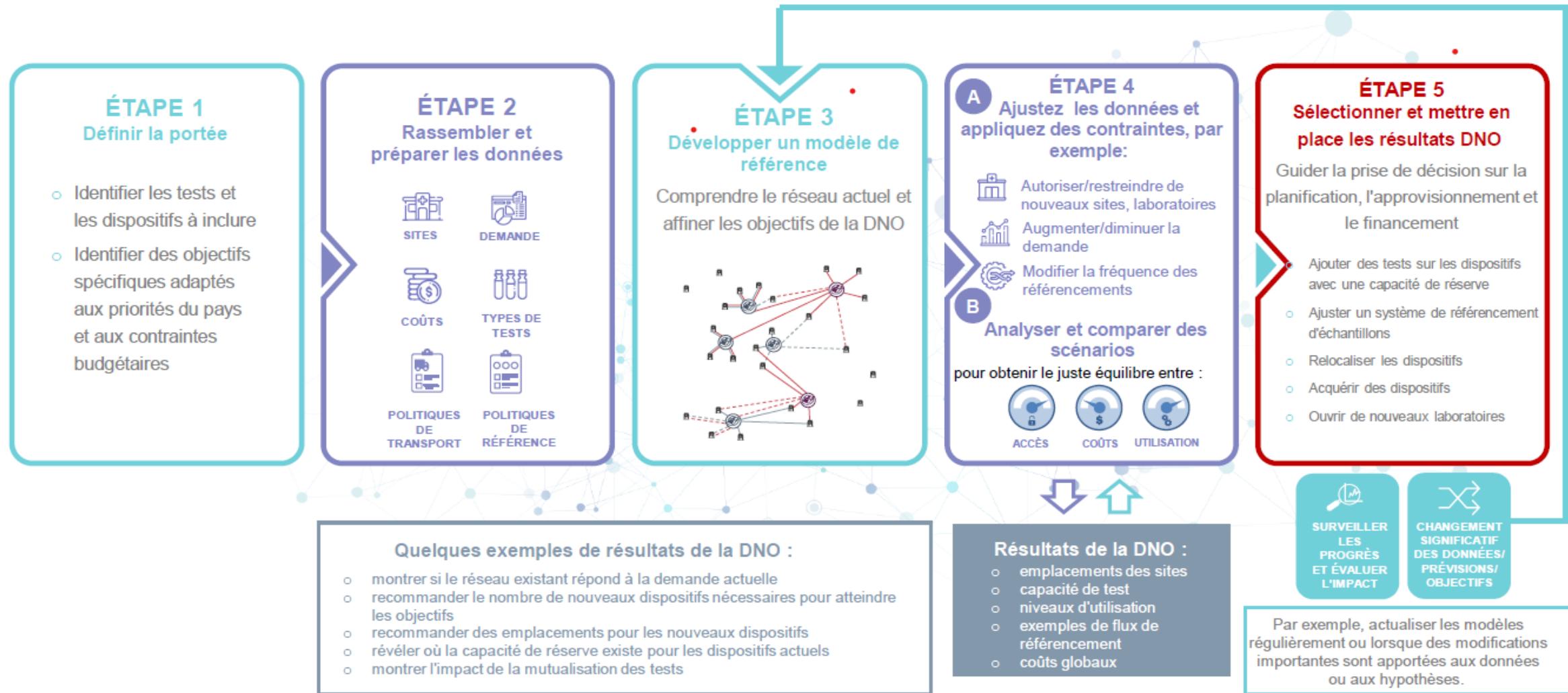
**Duration:**

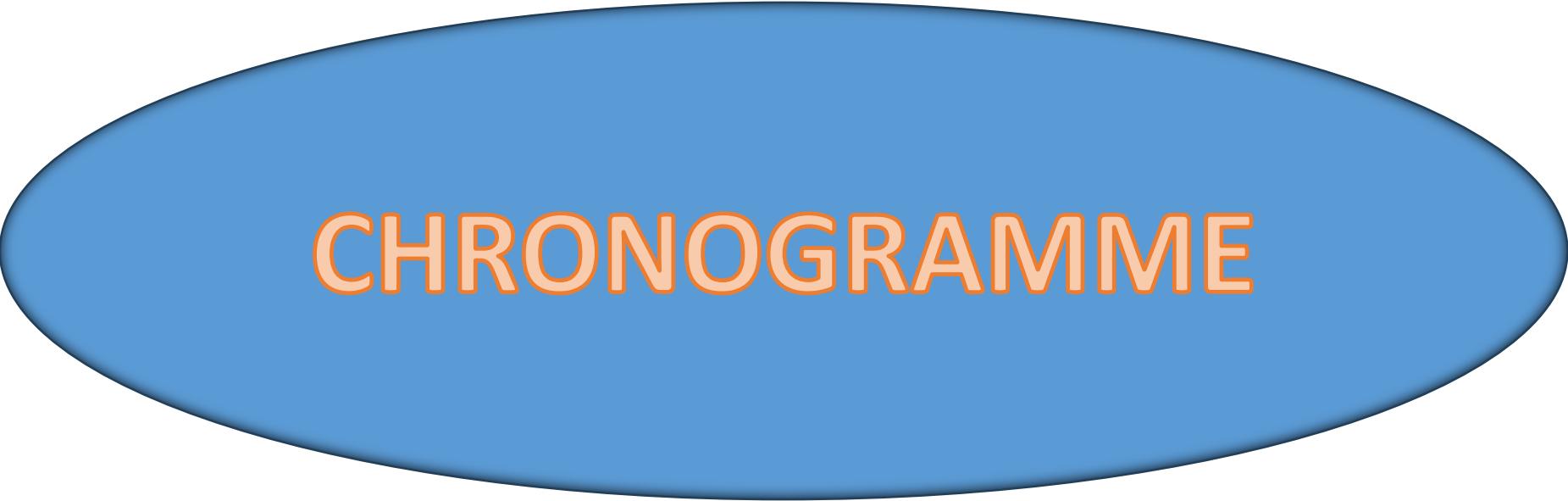
8 Months (april-november 2022)

Tests

- HIV: VL (>15 yrs), priority VL (<15 yrs and pregnant and breastfeeding women), EID, CD4
- TB: MTB/RIF on GeneXpert
- HPV: GeneXpert and Abbott m2000sp

# Optimisation des réseaux de diagnostic en 5 étapes





**CHRONOGRAMME**

<b>STEP</b>	<b>DATES</b>	<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>RESULTS</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>février - mai</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• présentation du projet,</li> <li>• Choix des priorités</li> <li>• Stratégies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Création d'un GTT: PNLS, PNLT, PNLCa, CDC,FIND,UNIGE,ITECH CIV</li> </ul>
<b>2 et 3</b>	<b>mai - juillet</b> 26 et 27 juillet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deux réunions en présentiel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cartographie des services de diagnostic,</li> <li>• réseau de référence de 2021,</li> <li>• scénarios d'optimisation</li> </ul>
<b>4</b>	<b>Aout - novembre</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• collecte de données supplémentaires</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• estimation en tests pour l2023, 2024 et 2025</li> <li>• modélisation du « back up testing » pour deux laboratoires</li> </ul>
<b>5</b>	<b>6, décembre 2022</b> <b>Janvier 2023</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• réunion d'évaluation et de mise en œuvre des différents scénarios</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• plan opérationnel du scénario choisi</li> </ul>

# Global key findings of the analysis

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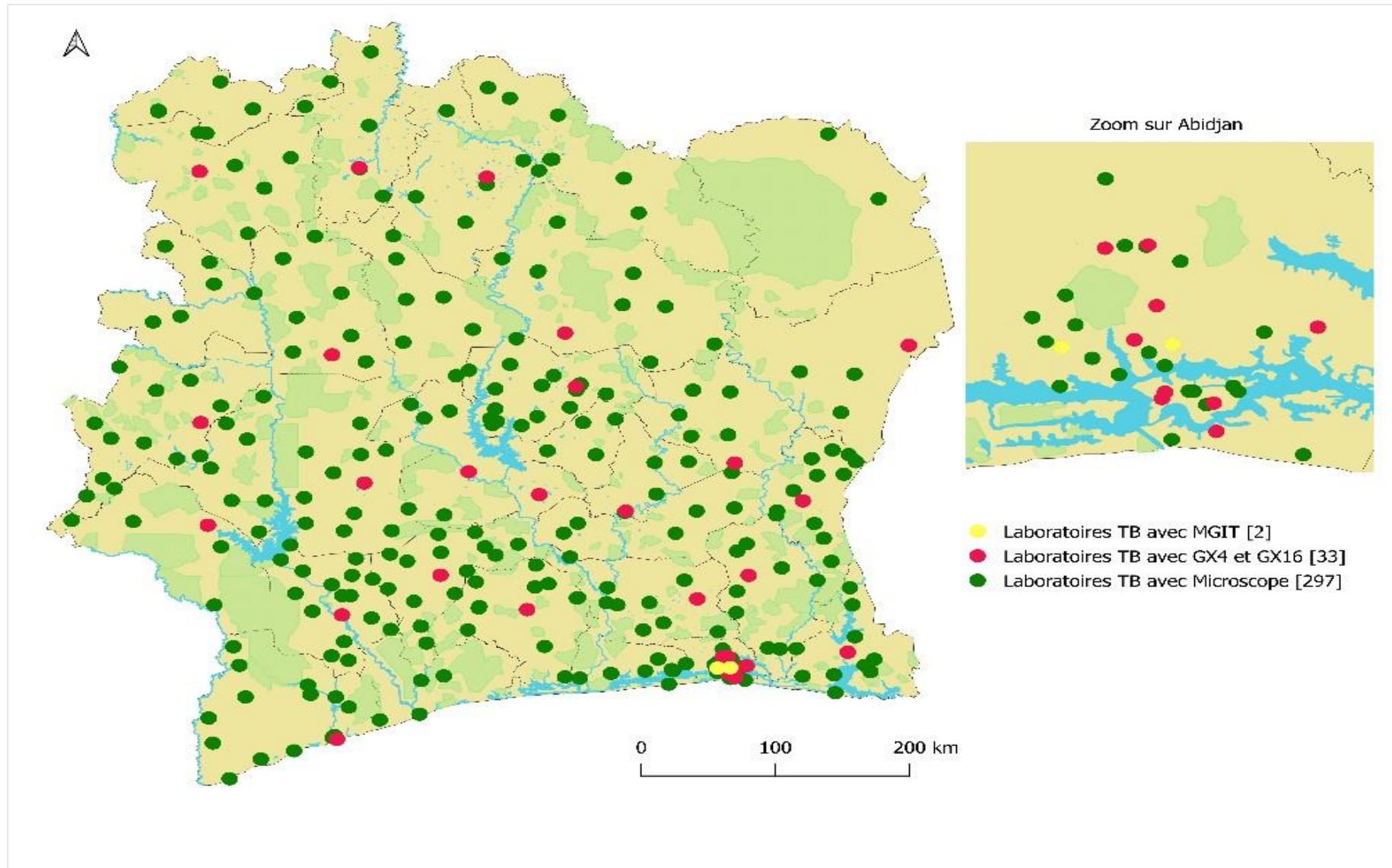
- Current testing capacity is sufficient to cover current and future demand for all HIV, TB and HPV testing
- Access to testing can be improved for priority HIV populations while increasing access to diagnostic services for TB and HPV through testing integration on GeneXpert devices
- Over- or under-use of some devices
- Long distances traveled by samples

# TB historical referral network

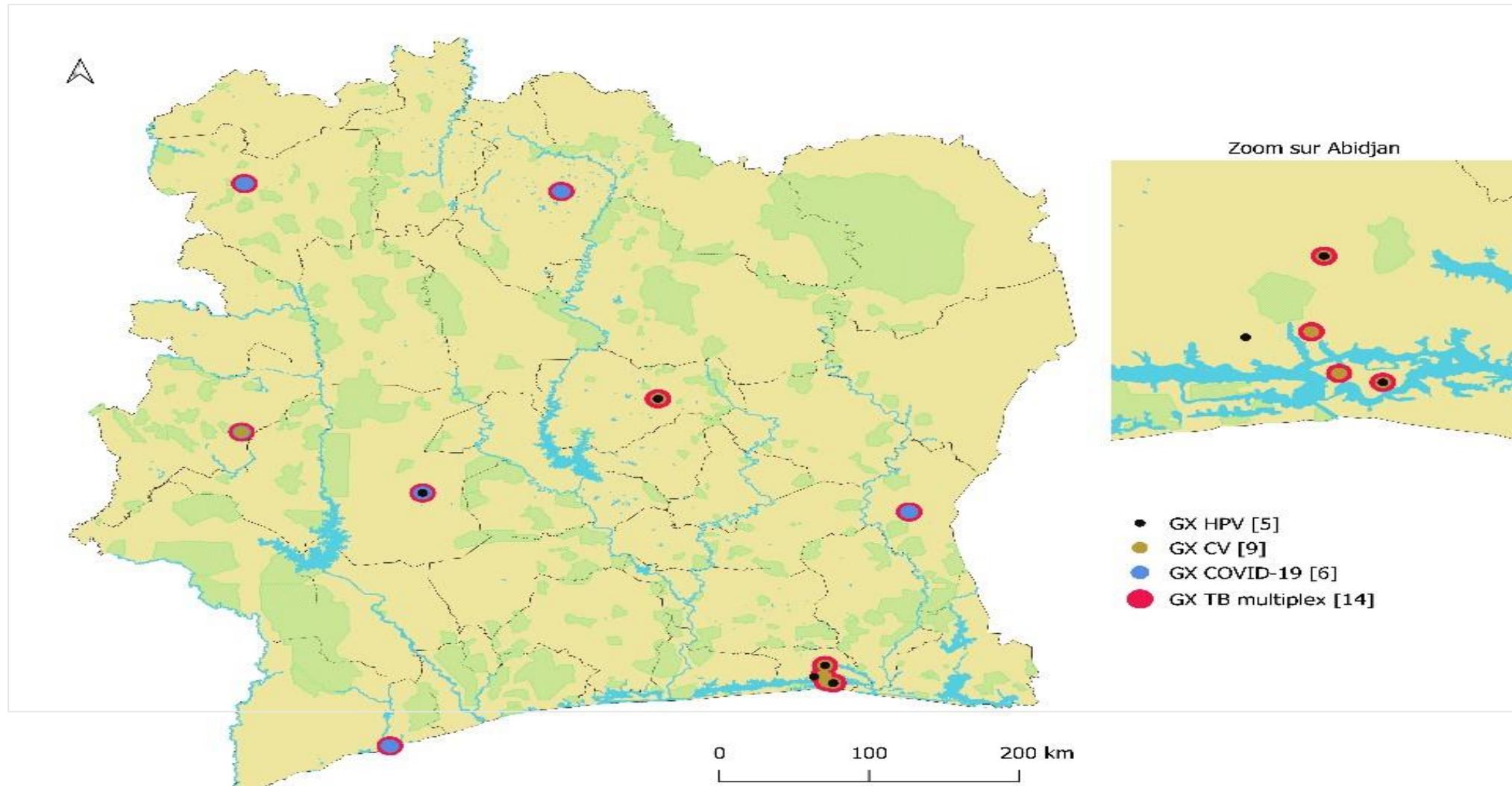
## Tests et plateformes de diagnostic de la TB :

- a) Pour chaque centre de test/laboratoire qui effectue les tests MTB/RIF sur les GeneXpert, une cartographie des établissements de santé qui lui réfèrent des échantillons pour le MTB/RIF a été établie.
- b) En second lieu, l'hypothèse selon laquelle 70% des tests ont été réalisé sur site et 30% des tests ont été référés a été retenue.
- c) Enfin, les 30% des tests MTB/RIF réalisés en 2021 dans le laboratoire ont été répartis entre les établissements de santé en fonction de leur volume de cas de TB toutes formes en 2021.
- d) Dans l'analyse DNO, la capacité maximale des machines est le nombre maximal de tests réalisés par quart de travail (8 heures par jour pendant 264 jours par an).

## Plateformes réalisant la TB



# Plateformes GeneXpert multiplex





**SCENARIOS**  
**OPTIMISES**

# Summary and comparison of 2023 scenarios

Parameters	2023 historical network	2023 optimized network	Scenario A	Scenario B	Scenario C	Scenario D	Scenario E
Sample referral type	Historical	Optimised	Optimised	Optimised	Optimised	Optimised	Optimised
Constraints applied	None	None	MAD50 on HIV tests	MAD50 on priority VL and EID tests	HIV testing integration on GX	HIV testing integration on GX + MAD30 on HIV tests	HIV testing integration on GX + MAD30 on priority VL and EID tests
<u>Results</u>							
Average device utilization	39%	25%	30%	28%	25%	33%	28%
Weighted average service distance	52km	44km	44km	45km	30km	28km	30km
% test conducted on site	32%	28%	28%	28%	30%	32%	30%
No of device in overcapacity	6 m-PIMA and 2 GX 4	0	1 m-PIMA	0	0	6 m-PIMA	0
No of GX sites with testing integration	0	4	3	3	37	35	37
Estimated network cost	\$21,654,625	\$11,582,323	\$11,763,806	\$11,725,796	\$10,615,597	\$11,176,191	\$10,991,661

The application of a maximum allowable distance constraint alone does not have a significant impact on the network

However, the testing integration makes it possible to optimize the network...

...especially when coupled with a MAD constraint on priority HIV tests

# Scenario selected

Parameters	2023 historical network	2023 optimized network
Sample referral type	Historical	Optimised
Constraints applied	None	None
<b>Results</b>		
Average device utilization	39%	25%
Weighted average service distance	52km	44km
% test conducted on site	32%	28%
No of device in overcapacity	6 m-PIMA and 2 GX 4	0
No of GX sites with testing integration	0	4
Estimated network cost	\$21,654,625	\$11,582,323

## Optimized network

- Gradual testing integration on GX 16
- Leverage community health workers and civil society stakeholders

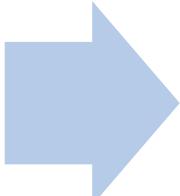
# Specific recommendations for implementation

## Intervention

Mutualization of tests on  
Genexpert and under-used COBAS  
4800

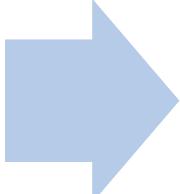
## Anticipated outcome

Optimal use of devices  
without over- or under-  
utilization



Reducing referral distances for sites  
affected by access constraints ;  
Strengthening the sample  
transportation system

Improved turnaround times



# TB Sample referrals



Référencement modèle de base



Référencement optimisé

# Activities carried out

## ❖ Coordination of all stakeholders & joint planning

- Updating the specimen referral network
- Designing of DNO recommendation implementation strategies to optimize the specimen referral network

## ❖ Best practices sharing trip with Uganda (25-30 June 2023)

- to observe how an integrated specimen transport system can be operationalized

## ❖ Updating laboratory supply quantification tools based on optimized referral network

- Inform laboratory supply distribution

## ❖ Pilot phase of integrated sample transport in two regions of the country (ongoing)

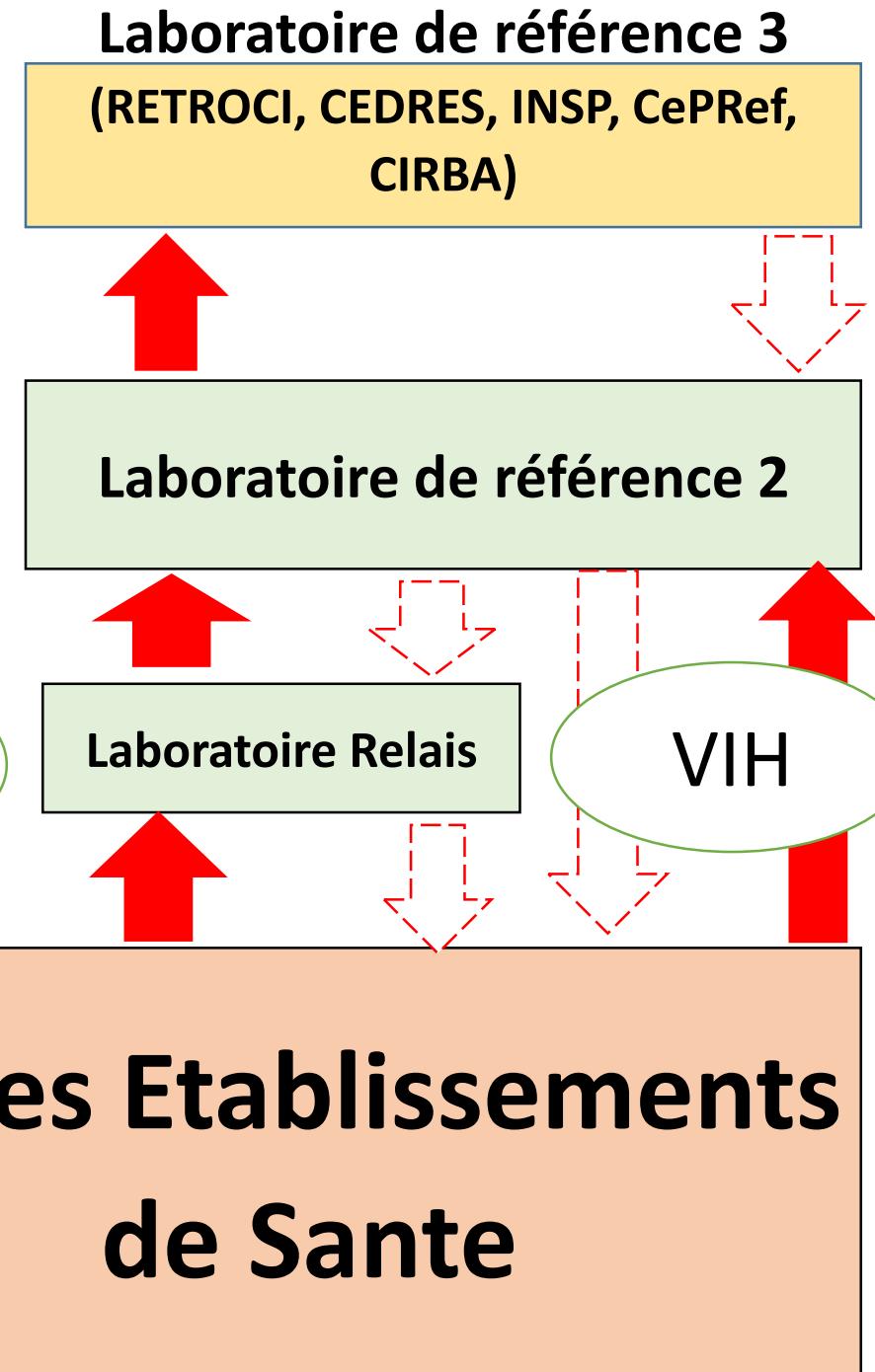
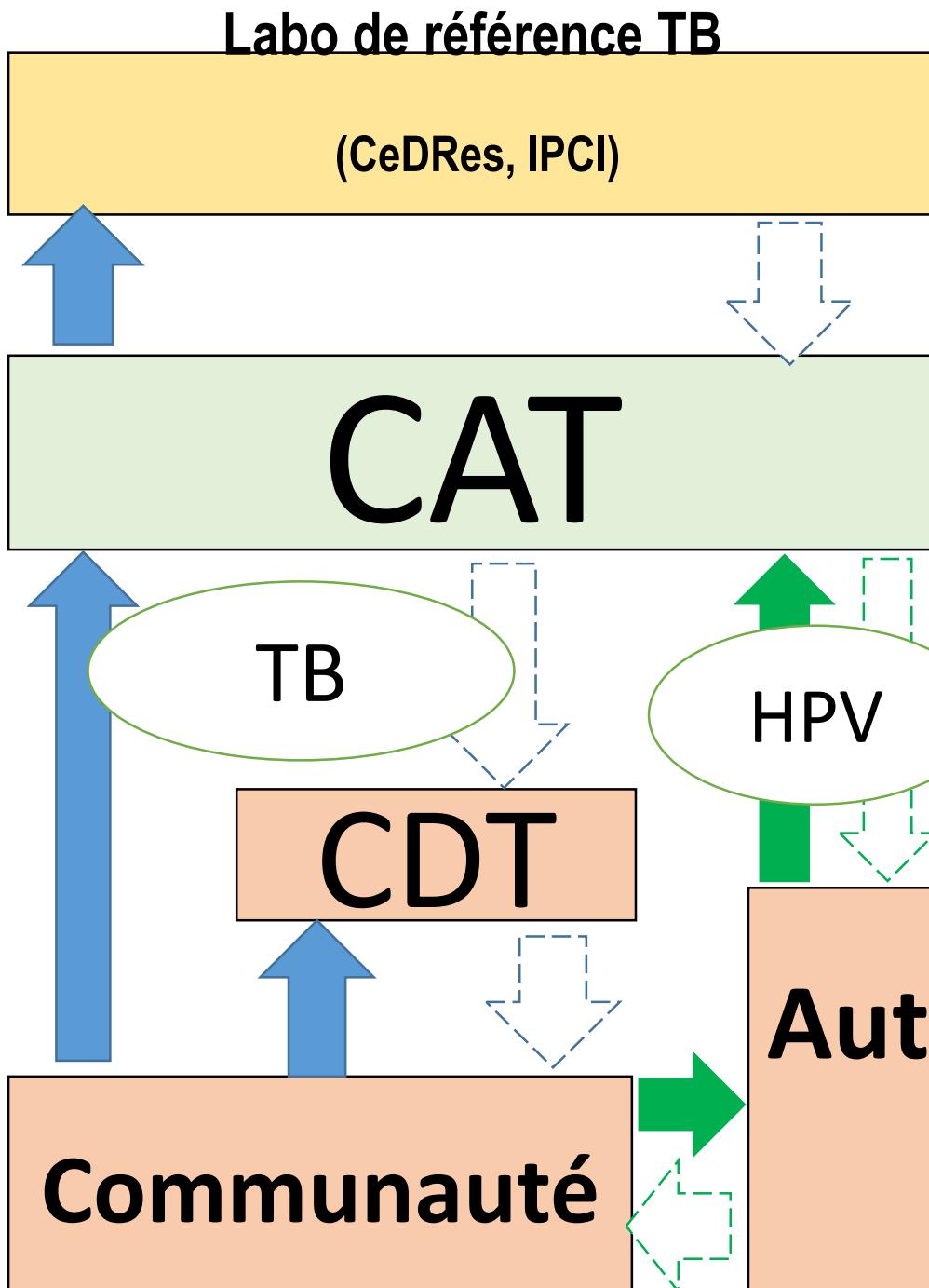
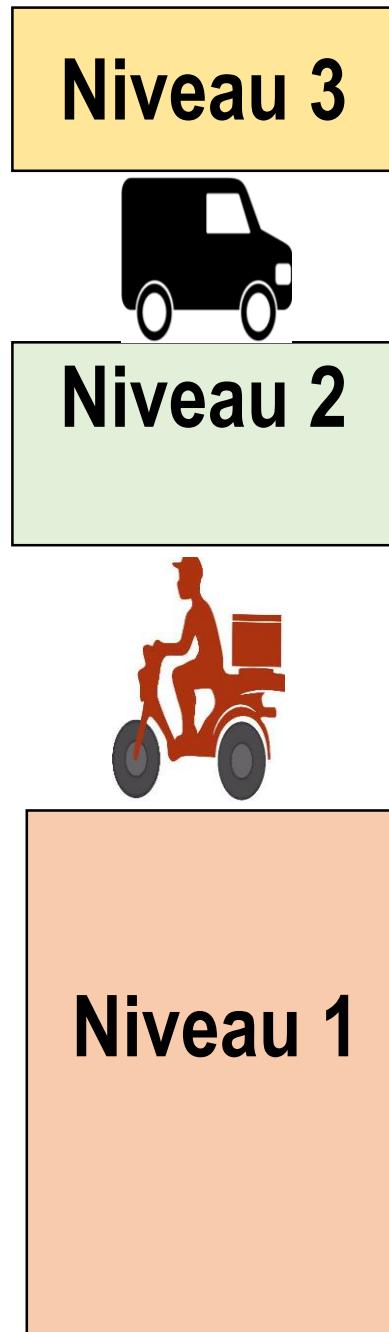


*Côte d'Ivoire and Uganda teams at the Uganda National Institute of Public health*

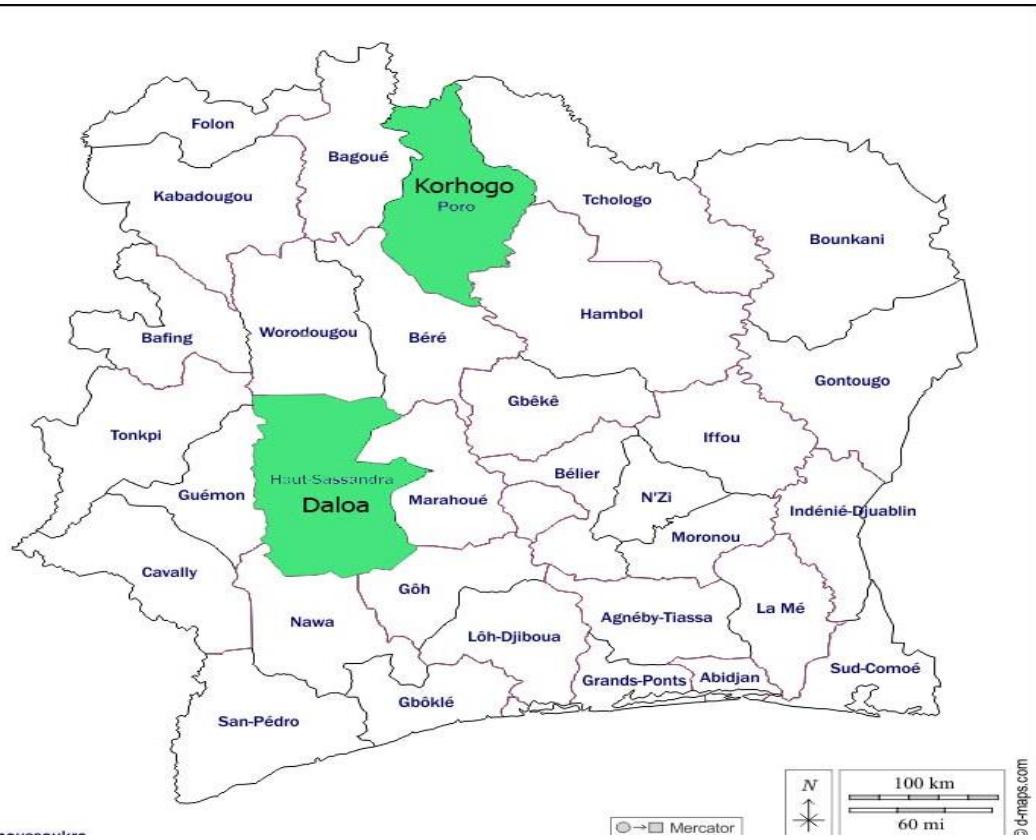
# Benefits of optimized network

- ❖ Involvement of the MOH and key donors in all processes/  
Stakeholder alignment (PEPFAR, GLOBAL FUND, UNICEF)
  - Various interventions allocated for funding to allow implementation
  - No funding gaps
- ❖ Better tailored supply quantification and forecasting
  - Using the optimized network input & output data from DNO (optimized network, testing demande, population coverage...)
- ❖ Selection of new indicators for laboratory network & systems improvement planning and for M&E

# **DESCRIPTION DU RESEAU INTEGRÉ DE TRANSPORT D'ECHANTILLONS**



# Pilot implementation in two health regions



✓ Regions:

- Poro
- Upper Sassandra



# Key challenges and bottlenecks

- ❖ Bad road conditions
- ❖ Limited internet coverage limiting deployment of specimen tracking e-system
- ❖ Incomplete program integration across (HIV, TB, HPV)
  - Need to harmonize processes between the 3 diseases
  - E.g: specimen collection (routine testing vs campaign-based testing only impacts on anticipated volume of testing)
- ❖ Training of staff required for testing across 3 diseases
- ❖ Biosafety & biosecurity considerations and need to train also transporters



# Next steps

- Interoperability of databases DHIS2 (SIGDEP 3) – OpeneLIS and monitoring
- Evaluation of pilot phase
- Scaling up integrated sample transport system



*Meeting of Updating the specimen referral network*



**Thank  
You!**