Quality of routine data related to facility-based maternal mortality measurement in Kampala City, Uganda

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BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE

Regular quality assessments are necessary to improve the reliability of routine data for different purposes, including estimating facility-based maternal mortality[1,2]. This study sought to assess the quality of routine data on deliveries, livebirths and maternal deaths in Kampala City, Uganda.

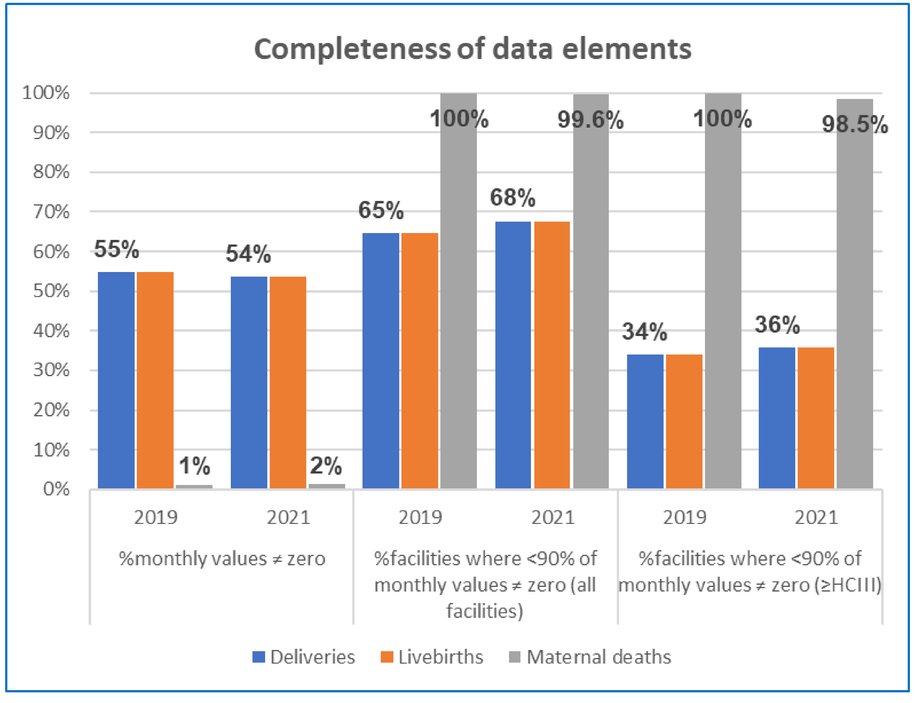
METHODS

Design: Desk review of routine data using the World Health Organization data quality review framework

Data: From all facilities that reported at least one delivery between 2016 and 2019, and a subset of four facilities designated to provide comprehensive obstetric care

Outcome: Data completeness and consistency

Analysis: Descriptive, generated performance for whole dataset and for facilities at health centre (HC) III and higher levels



RESULTS

- Prevalence of outliers was generally <2% for the three data elements
- Inconsistencies over time were mostly observed for maternal deaths
- Data from HC III and higher-level facilities had better quality metric scores compared to lower-level facilities.

CONCLUSION

Routine data from facilities that provided childbirth services in Kampala (2016-2021) were of better quality in facilities that routinely conduct deliveries. Given likely underreporting of maternal deaths, further efforts to verify and count all maternal deaths in facilities are essential for more reliable estimates.

References: [1]Mallick L, Gheda T, Sorrel N, Trinadh D, Wenjuan W. Using Health Management Information Systems Data to Contextualize Survey-Based Estimates of Fertility, Mortality, and Wasting. DHS Occasional Paper No. 12. Rockville, Maryland, USA; 202. [2]Agiraembabazi G, Ogwal J, Tashobya C, Kananura RM, Boerma T, Waiswa P. Can routine health facility data be used to monitor subnational coverage of maternal, newborn and child health services in Uganda? BMC Health Serv Res. 2021 Sep 1;21

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