## PHG Needs Assessment Calculator

#### Mauritius

Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency

Welcome to the PHG Health Needs Assessment Calculator for Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency. The contents of this file are listed below.

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# Mauritius Shared Data Demographic, maternal health and socio-economic indicators

Please read first! If you have already completed a needs assessment for a different topic in this country, you will be able to copy the Demography information from that Calculator into here. The information should be the same.

By default, the Toolkit contains information at the national level.

If you would like to use a different population, then replace country information with that of your specific population of interest.

Number of persons by age-group and sex	Estimates		Your estimates			Cho	sen estima	ates	
Age group	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4 years	5494900	5260500	10755400			0			0
5-9 years	5161400	4945400	10106800			0			0
10-14 years	5012300	4791000	9803300			0			0
15-19 years	4759900	4593800	9353700			0			0
20-24 years	4270800	4216500	8487300			0			0
25-29 years	3765700	3801600	7567300			0			0
30-34 years	3279400	3293400	6572800			0			0
35-39 years	2932100	2902700	5834800			0			0
40-44 years	2622200	2567200	5189400			0			0
45-49 years	2254900	2205700	4460600			0			0
50-54 years	1827100	1800600	3627700			0			0
55-59 years	1406600	1421300	2827900			0			0
60-64 years	992700	1047600	2040300			0			0
65+ years	1703100	2126800	3829900			0			0
Total	45483100	44974100	90457200	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female population aged 15-44 years		21375200			-			-	
Data year		2008 report	ed in 2011						
Source, Year			UN 2011						

Ethnicity. Please enter data for the main ethnic groups if you are working with a population that is different from that of the country.

Ethnic group	Number	% population

Fertility and mortality	Estimate	Source, Year	Your estimate	Source, Year	Source, Year
Crude birth rate: live births (LB) / year / 1000 population	12.59	Unicef, 2013			
Still birth rate (SB): Still births (SB) / year / 1000 total births	8.90	WHO, 2009			
Total births in 1000s (LB+SB) per year	16	Unicef, 2013			
Infant mortality rate: infant deaths / 1000 LB / year	12.8	Unicef, 2013			
Under-5 mortality rate: U5 deaths / 1000 LB / year	15.1	Unicef, 2013			
Percentage births in women >35 years					
Life expectancy at birth (yrs)	73.37	Unicef, 2013			
% of marriages consanguineous					

	Estimate	Source, Year		Source,	Chosen	Source,
Maternal health			estimate	Year	estimate	Year
Prenatal visits – at least 1 visit (%)	-	Unicef, 2013				
Prenatal visits – at least 4 visits (%)	-	Unicef, 2013				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.4	Unicef, 2013				
Contraception prevalence rate (%)	75.9	Unicef, 2013				
Unmet need for family planning (%)	3.5	WHO, 2002				
Total fertility rate	1.60	Unicef, 2013				
% home births						
% births at health care services	98.40	Unicef, 2013				
	Estimate	Source, Year	Your	Source,	Chosen	Source,
Newborn health			estimate	Year	estimate	Year
Number of neonatal examinations by SBA / trained staff						
% neonatal examinations by SBA/ trained staff						

Socio-economic indicators	Estimate	Source, Year		 Source, Year
Gross national income per capita (PPP int. \$)	14760	Unicef, 2013		
% population living on < US\$1 per day		Unicef, 2013		
Birth registration coverage (%)	>90	WHO 2011		
Death registration coverage (%)	90-100	WHO, 2009		

LB = live births

PPP = purchasing power parity SBA = skilled birth attendant

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Mauritius Shared Data Health Services Data

Please read first! If you have already completed a needs assessment for a different topic in this country, you will be able to copy the Health Services information from that Calculator into here. The information should be the same.

This section provides health-service-related information for your country.

By default, the Toolkit contains information at the national level.

If you would like to use a different population, then replace country information with that of your specific population of interest.

Health Expenditure	Estimate	Source, Year	Your estimate	Source, Year	Chosen estimate	Source, Year
Per capita total expenditure on health (PPP int. \$)	841.9	WHO 2011				
Total expenditure on health as percentage of GDP	5.9	WHO 2011				
Per capita government expenditure on health (PPP int. \$)	339	WHO 2011				
External resources for health as percentage of total expenditure on health		WHO 2011				
General government expenditure on health as percentage of total expenditure on health	40.3	WHO 2011				
Out-of-pocket expenditure as percentage of private expenditure on health	88.8	WHO 2011				
Private expenditure on health as percentage of total expenditure on health	59.7	WHO 2011				
General government expenditure on health as percentage of total government expenditure	9.7	WHO 2011				

Health Workforce	Estimate	Source, Year	Your estimate	Source, Year	Chosen estimate	Source, Year
Number of nursing and midwifery personnel	4604	WHO, 2004				
Nursing and midwifery personnel density (per 10,000 population)	37.3	WHO, 2004				
Number of physicians	1303	WHO, 2004				
Physician density (per 10,000 population)	10.6	WHO, 2004				
Number of obstetricians						
Number of paediatricians						
Number of paediatric surgeons						
Number of paediatric cardiac surgeons						
Number of paediatric neurosurgeons						
Number of clinical geneticists						
Number of genetic counsellors						
Number of community health workers						
Number of skilled birth attendants (SBA)						
Density of SBA						
Number of lab staff providing cytogenetic testing						

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Number of lab staff providing molecular genetics			
Number of lab staff providing biochemical tests for genetics			
Number of skilled health attendants			

		Source,	Your	Source,	Chosen	Source,
Infrastructure	Estimate	Year	estimate	Year	estimate	Year
Number of maternity units						
Number of services providing specialised care for people with CD						
Number of family planning services						
Number of preconception services						
Number of services providing prenatal care						
Number of services providing newborn care						
Number of facilities providing genetic services						
Number of laboratories providing cytogenetics						
Number of laboratories providing molecular genetics						
Number of laboratories providing biochemical tests for genetics						
Number of facillities for safe terminations of pregnancies for fetal defects						

PPP = purchasing power parity

GDP = gross domestic product SBA = skilled birth attendant

CD = congenital disorders

Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency G6PDD Epidemiology 1.1: Country epidemiology

Epidemiological indicator	Your estimates	Range	PHGDB minimum estimates	Chosen estimates	Range	Source
Year of estimate						
Prevalence at birth and by age-group (/10	00)					
Live birth prevalence (LB)			0.42			
Stillbirth prevalence (SB)			0.00			
Total birth prevalence (LB+SB)			0.42			
All age groups						
<1 year olds						
1-4 year olds						
5-14 year olds						
15-44 year olds						
45+ year olds						
Number of cases by age group					·	·
Annual live births			7			
All age groups						
<1 year olds						
1-4 year olds						
5-14 year olds						
15-44 year olds						
45+ year olds						
No. of cases by level of impairment					·	·
No or minor disability						
Moderate disability						
Severe disability*						
Mortality and morbidity						
Mean life expectancy (yrs)			67			
No. deaths < 1yr			1			
No. deaths 1-4 yrs			0			
No. deaths < 5 yrs			1			
Infant mortality / 1000 LB			0.05			
Under-5 mortality / 1000 LB			0.06			
Years of life lost						

# Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency G6PDD Epidemiology 1.2: International comparison

	Your chosen		Comparison	
Epidemiological indicator	estimates	Country	Region	World
Prevalence at birth and by age-group (/100	0 people)		(Asia, Southeast)	
Live birth prevalence (LB)		0.42	1.51	1.29
Stillbirth prevalence (SB)		0.00	0.00	0.00
Total birth prevalence (LB+SB)		0.42	1.51	1.29
All age groups				
<1 year olds				
1-4 year olds				
5-14 year olds				
15-44 year olds				
45+ year olds				
Number of cases by age-group				
Annual live births		7	17294	173444
All age groups				
<1 year olds				
1-4 year olds				
5-14 year olds				
15-44 year olds				
45+ year olds				
No. cases by level of impairment				
No or minor disability				
Moderate disability				
Severe disability				
Mortality and morbidity				
Mean life expectancy (yrs)		67	39.72	32.36
No. deaths < 1yr		1	7650	110838
No. deaths 1-4 yrs		0	2548	36940
No. deaths < 5 yrs		1	10198	147778
Infant mortality / 1000 LB		0.05	0.44	0.64
Under-5 mortality / 1000 LB		0.06	0.59	0.85
Years of life lost				

# Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency

G6PDD Epidemiology 2.1: Data on affected pregnancies: Research studies

Study author, year, site	Sample size	Study quality and representativeness	Main findings

Based on the studies listed above (or in section SCD-E2.1 of the Tool), enter the best estimates for the prevalence of affected births and terminations in the country, and a range of values to reflect uncertainty or within-country variation.

If studies are not representative of the national population you may need to weight your data (see the Guide for explanation on weighting and help with the calculations).

Estimates for the total country/territory	Number of affected live births	LB prevalence / 1000 TB	Comments
Best estimate			
Lower estimate			
Higher estimate			
Estimates for the total country/territory	Number of affected stillbirths	SB prevalence / 1000 TB	Comments
Best estimate			
Lower estimate			
Higher estimate			

## Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency G6PDD Epidemiology 2.2: Data on affected pregnancies: Surveillance

Based on surveillance data, enter the best estimates for the prevalence of the condition in live births and still births in the country. Give a range of values to reflect uncertainty and within-country variation, and use comments for information on data quality, uncertainty and representativeness.

If studies are not representative of the national population you may need to weight your data (see the Guide for explanation on weighting and help with the calculations).

Estimates for the total country/territory	Number of affected live births	Birth prevalence / 1000 TB	Comments
Best estimate			
Lower estimate			
Higher estimate			

	Number of affected stillbirths	Stillbirth prevalence / 1000 TB	Comments
Best estimate			
Lower estimate			
Higher estimate			

# Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency

G6PDD Epidemiology 2.3: Data on affected pregnancies: Other sources

	Source 1:	Source 2:	Notes
Enter year and source of data – use last year with information available.			
Basic Numbers			
Number of affected live births / year, from data source			]
Total number of live births / year, from data source			]
Number of affected still births / year, from data source			]
Total number of stillbirths / year, from data source			]
Total number of affected births / year (live and still)	C	) C	
Total number of births / year, from data source	C	) C	
Total number of women aged 15-44			]
Live birth prevalence: recorded and estimated			1
Recorded live birth prevalence (affected recorded live births / 1000 total births)	#DIV/0	! #DIV/0!	
Estimated completeness of recording: what proportion of true affected live births in your data source were recorded?			Range: 0 to 1
Estimated coverage of recorded live births (number of recorded live births / total live births in country or territory)			Range: 0 to 1
Estimated live birth prevalence (recorded prevalence / completeness)	#DIV/0	! #DIV/0!	
Estimated true number of affected live births in data source (number of recorded affected live births / completeness)	#DIV/0	! #DIV/0!	
Estimated number of affected live births in total population (number of affected live births from data source / (coverage x completeness))	#DIV/0	! #DIV/0!	
Stillbirth prevalence: recorded and estimated			1
Recorded stillbirth prevalence (affected recorded still births / 1000 recorded total births)	#DIV/0	! #DIV/0!	1
Estimated completeness of recording: what proportion of true affected stillbirths in your data source were recorded?			Range: 0 to 1
Estimated coverage of recorded stillbirths (number of recorded still births / total still births in country or territory)			Range: 0 to 1
Estimated stillbirth prevalence (recorded prevalence / completeness)	#DIV/0	! #DIV/0!	
Estimated true number of affected stillbirths in data source (number of recorded affected still births / completeness)	#DIV/0	! #DIV/0!	
Estimated number of affected still births in total population (number of affected still births from data source / (coverage x completeness))	#DIV/0	! #DIV/0!	

Based on the sources above, enter the best prevalence estimates for your population, and a range of values to reflect uncertainty of estimates and within country variation.

If studies are not representative of the national population you may need to weight your data (see the Guide for explanation on weighting and help with the calculations).

Estimates for the whole country/territory	Number of affected live births	LB prevalence / 1000 TB
Best estimate		
Lower estimate		
Higher estimate		
Estimates for the whole country/territory	Number of affected stillbirths	SB prevalence / 1000 TB
Best estimate		
Lower estimate		
Higher estimate		

#### Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency G6PDD Epidemiology 2.4: Summary of affected pregnancies

Indicator	Your estimates	Range	PHGDB minimum estimates	Chosen estimates	Range	Source
Number of annual affected live births			7			
Annual birth prevalence / 1000 TB			0.42			
Number of annual affected still births			0			
Stillbirth prevalence / 1000 TB/year			0.00			

If there are specific sub-types of condition, you can repeat this exercise below. However, you should consider (a) whether subtypes would have different implications for advocacy, and (b) whether a sub-type might require a full, specific needs assessment.

## Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency G6PDD Epidemiology 2.5: Sub-population variation in affected pregnancies

If the birth prevalence rates vary by population sub-group (e.g. geographically or by another factor), indicate any population groups with different prevalence estimates from the whole population and describe reasons for variation. If a group is substantially different from the general population, you may wish to conduct a needs assessment for that group alone.

Population sub- group	Number of affected live births	LB prevalence / 1000 TB	Reason for variation

Population sub- group	Number of affected stillbirths	SB prevalence / 1000 TB	Reason for variation

## Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency G6PDD Epidemiology 3.1: Mortality data: Research studies

Source, year, site	Sample size	Study quality and representativeness	Main findings

Based	on the	studies	above,	enter the	e best	estimate	s for the	specific	mortality by	age-group	e.g.
infant,	under-	5s, etc.,	as app	ropriate,	and a	range of	values	to reflect	uncertainty	of estimate	es and
within-	country	variatio	on.								

If studies are no	ot representative of	f the nationa	I populatior	n you may	need to	weight you	<sup>-</sup> data (	see
the Guide for ex	planation on weig	hting and he	Ip with the	calculation	าร).			

Mortality estimates	Number of deaths	Ratio (deaths / 1000 LB)	Comments
Neonatal group (<28 days)			
Best estimate			
Lower estimate			
Higher estimate			
Infant group (<1 year)			
Best estimate			
Lower estimate			
Higher estimate			
Under-5 group (<5 years)			
Best estimate			
Lower estimate			
Higher estimate			
Other age group:			
Best estimate			
Lower estimate			
Higher estimate			

LB = live births

# Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency

G6PDD Epidemiology 3.2: Mortality data: Vital registration data

Fill in the blank cells based on your vital registration data.				
Enter year and source of data				
Registered data				
Total registered live births				
Registered condition-specific neonatal deaths (first 28 days of life)				
Registered condition-specific infant deaths (first year of life)				
Registered condition-specific under-5 deaths (first 5 years of life)				
Registered condition-specific neonatal mortality ratio (condition-specific neonatal deaths / 1000 live births in the same year)	#DIV/0!			
Registered condition-specific infant mortality (condition-specific infant deaths / 1000 live births in the same year)	#DIV/0!			
Registered condition-specific under-5 mortality (condition-specific under-5 deaths / 1000 live births in the same year) year)	#DIV/0!			

Adjustment for under-ascertainment of cause of death and sub-registration of deaths: Enter estimates in the highlighted cells. It is not always possible to adjust the estimates, in which case you may give the value '1', accepting that the estimates in these cases will usually be biased towards low values. (Or you may move to the next section.) It is assumed that under-ascertainment is stable across age-groups; if ascertainment varies by age-group, you could use separate estimates for each age group.

Estimated completeness of recording: what proportion of deaths in affected persons were registered as such?	Range: 0 to 1
Population coverage: what proportion of the total country/territory population is covered by the vital registration	Range: 0 to 1
Death ascertainment (population coverage x completeness)	0
Estimated values for the total country/ territory population	
Estimated number of live births in total population	#DIV/0!
Estimated number of neonatal deaths in total population (number of deaths registered in neonatal period / ascertainment)	#DIV/0!
Estimated number of infant deaths in total population (number of deaths registered in first year of life / ascertainment)	#DIV/0!
Estimated number of under-5 deaths in total population (number of deaths registered in under-5s / ascertainment)	#DIV/0!
Estimated neonatal mortality ratio (estimated neonatal deaths / 1000 live births)	#DIV/0!
Estimated infant mortality ratio (estimated infant deaths / 1000 live births)	#DIV/0!
Estimated under-5 mortality ratio (estimated under-5 deaths / 1000 live births)	#DIV/0!

#### Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency G6PDD Epidemiology 3.3: Mortality data: Other sources

Source, year, site	Sample size	Data quality and representativeness	Main findings

Based on data from the sources above, enter estimates for the disease-specific deaths and mortality rates in your population.

If studies are not representative of the national population you may need to weight your data (see the Guide for explanation on weighting and help with the calculations).

	Neonatal mortality		Infant mortality		Under-5 mortality	
Estimates for the total country/territory	Value	Ratio/1000 LB	Value	Ratio/1000 LB	Value	Ratio/1000 LB
Best estimate						
Lower estimate						
Higher estimate						

#### Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency G6PDD Epidemiology 3.4: Summary mortality estimates

Indicator	Your estimates	Range	PHGDB minimum estimates	Chosen estimates	Range	Source
Year of data collection						
Number of annual deaths in affected persons						
Number of annual live births (in 1000s)			17			
Number of annual affected neonatal deaths			0			
Number of affected neonatal deaths / 1000 LB			0.02			
Number of annual affected infant deaths			1			
Number of affected infant deaths / 1000 LB			0.05			
Number of annual affected under-5 deaths			1			
Number of affected under-5 deaths / 1000 LB			0.06			
Mean life expectancy at birth in affected people			67			
Other indicators (e.g. survival following surgical procedure, etc)						

## Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency G6PDD Epidemiology 3.5: Sub-population variation in mortality

Age group: neonatal Population sub-group	Cause-specific, group-specific neonatal mortality ratio / 1000 LB	Reason for variation

Age group: infant Population sub-group	Cause-specific, group-specific infant mortality ratio / 1000 LB	Reason for variation

		······································	Reason for variation	
Population sub-group	affected persons	under-5 mortality ratio / 1000 LB		

Age group:			Reason for variation	
Population sub-group	affected persons	mortality ratio / 1000 population		

# Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency

G6PDD Epidemiology 4.1: Population prevalence: Research studies

Study, year, site	Sample size	Study quality and representativeness	Main findings

Based on the studies above, enter the best estimates for population prevalence, and a range of values to reflect uncertainty of estimates and within-country variation.

If studies are not representative of the national population you may need to weight your data (see the Guide for explanation on weighting and help with the calculations).

	Prevalence / 1000 persons	Range	Comments
Best estimate			
Lower estimate			
Higher estimate			

# Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency

G6PDD Epidemiology 4.2: Population prevalence: Other sources

Source, year, site	Sample size	Data quality and representativeness	Main findings

Based on data from the sources above, enter estimates for the disease-specific deaths and mortality rates in your population.

If studies are not representative of the national population you may need to weight your data (see the Guide for explanation on weighting and help with the calculations).

	Prevalence / 1000 persons	Range	Comments
Best estimate			
Lower estimate			
Higher estimate			

## Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency G6PDD Epidemiology 4.3: Summary of population prevalence

Source of estimates	Estimated total population number of affected persons	Range	Estimated total population prevalence / 1000 persons	Range
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
PHGDB				
Chosen estimates				

#### Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency G6PDD Epidemiology 4.4: Sub-population prevalence variation

Population sub-group	Number of affected people	Total number of people in population sub-group	Population prevalence per 1000 people	Reason for variation
			#DIV/0!	

If there are specific sub-types of condition, you can repeat this exercise (copy table and paste below). However, you should consider (a) whether sub-types would have different implications for advocacy, and (b) whether a sub-type might require a full, specific needs assessment.

Formula in column D: Number of affected people/ (Total number of people in population subgroup/1000)

# Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency G6PDD Intervention 1:Effects of NBS and treatment on G6PDD

# Screened

Baseline birth prevalence of G6PDD, per 1000 TB*		
Variables		
Coverage of newborn screening	0	Range: 0 to 1
Proportion of positive-screened patients receiving treatment		Range: 0 to 1
Effectiveness of treatment in screened patients		Range: 0 to 1
Results		
Proportional reduction of unmanaged cases of G6PDD through NBS and treatment <sup>1</sup>	0	
Prevalence of unmanaged G6PDD due to newborn screening and treatment, per 1000 total births <sup>2</sup>	0	
Unscreened		
Birth prevalence of unscreened G6PDD, per 1000	0	
Variables		
Estimated coverage of clinical diagnosis in unscreened patients		Range: 0 to 1
Proportion of unscreened patients diagnosed clinically receiving treatment		Range: 0 to 1
Effectiveness of treatment in unscreened patients		Range: 0 to 1
Results		
Proportional reduction of unscreened unmanaged cases of G6PDD through clinical diagnosis and treatment <sup>3</sup>	0	
Prevalence of unscreened unmanaged G6PDD following clinical diagnosis, per 1000 total births <sup>4</sup>	0	

# Total

Prevalence of unmanaged G6PDD following treatment in both screen-detected and clinically-detected patients, per 1000 total births<sup>5</sup>

TB = total births (live births + still births)

G6PDD = Glucose-6-Phosphate Dehydrogenase Deficiency

\* If you don't have data on birth prevalence but do have data on screening, you can estimate birth prevalence by combining the proportion screened positive with the number of total births. (This assumes that screening is randomly distributed in the population)

0

<sup>1</sup>Coverage of newborn screening x Proportion of positive screened patients receiving treatment x Effectiveness of treatment in screened patients

<sup>2</sup>Baseline birth prevalence -(proportional reduction of unmanaged cases of G6PDD through NBS and treatment x Baseline birth prevalence)

<sup>3</sup>Coverage of clinical diagnosis in unscreened patients x Proportion of clinically diagnosed patients receiving treatment x Effectiveness of treatment in unscreened patients

<sup>4</sup>Birth prevalence of unscreened G6PDD – (Proportional reduction of unscreened unmanaged cases through clinical diagnosis x Birth prevalence of unscreened G6PDD)

## Mauritius Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency G6PDD Needs Assessment Calculator 1: Quantitative baseline

# Table SCD-NA1a Burden of Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency in pregnancy, at birth and at population level

		Chosen estimates		
Indicator	Number (n)		Range of prevalence (/1000 TB)	
Annual affected live births (LB)	0	0	0	Drawn from sheet E2.4
Annual affected stillbirths (SB)	0	0	0	Drawn from sheet E2.4
Annual affected births (LB+SB)	0	0		Drawn from sheet E2.4
Annual affected persons (all age groups)	0	0	0	Drawn from sheet E1.1

# Table SCD-NA1b Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency mortality indicators

	Chosen estimates Notes			Notes
Indicator	Number (n)		Range of prevalence (/1000 TB)	
Annual overall mortality	0			Drawn from sheet E3.4
Annual neonatal mortality	0	0	0	Drawn from sheet E3.4
Annual infant mortality	0	0	0	Drawn from sheet E3.4
Annual under-5 mortality	0	0	0	Drawn from sheet E3.4
Mean life expectancy at birth among affected people	0		0	Drawn from sheet E3.4

Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency G6PDD Needs Assessment Calculator 3: Quantitative assessment of interventions

Table G6PDD-NA3a	Estimated prevalence in the absence of interventions for Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency	
Indicator	Number (n)	Prevalence (n/1000)
Potential live births		
Potential still births		

Table G6PDD-NA3b	Current situation in relation to interventions before birth				
Intervention	Coverage (%)	Cases averted (n)	Cases averted/1000 LB		
Effect of family planning, education					
Effect of population carrier screening					
Effect of preconception screening					
Effect of prenatal screening					
Overall effect					

Table G6PDD-NA3c	Target situation in relation to interventions before birth				
Intervention	Coverage (%)	Cases averted (n)	Cases averted/1000 LB		
Effect of family planning, education					
Effect of population carrier screening					
Effect of preconception screening					
Effect of prenatal screening					
Overall effect					

Table G6PDD-NA3d	Current situation in relation to interventions after birth			
Intervention	Coverage (%)	Cases managed (n)	Cases managed/1000 LB	
Effect of newborn screening				
Effect of newborn diagnosis				
Treatment of newborn				
Haemolysis prevention				
Haemolysis treatment post neonatal				
Effect of social care and support				
Overall effect				

Table G6PDD-NA3e	Target situation in relation to interventions after birth				
Intervention	Coverage (%)	Cases managed (n)	Cases managed/1000 LB		
Effect of newborn screening					
Effect of newborn diagnosis					
Treatment of newborn					
Haemolysis prevention					
Haemolysis treatment post neonatal					
Effect of social care and support					
Overall effect					

Table G6PDD-NA3f	Current and desired	Current and desired outcomes Current situation		
	Current situation			Target situation
Indicator	Annual number (n)	Incidence (n/1000)	Annual number (n)	Incidence (n/1000)
Estimated affected pregnancies			· ·	· · ·
Live births (LB)		0	0	
Still births (SB)		0	0	
All births (LB+SB)		0	0	
Estimated population prevalence	)			
All age groups				
Estimated mortality			· · ·	· · · ·
Neonatal deaths		0	0	
Infant deaths		0	0	
Under-5 deaths		0	0	