# PHG Needs Assessment Calculator Angola Neural Tube Defects

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(There is no sheet NTD-NA2.)

**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		Yo	our estimat	es	Cho	sen estim	ates
Age group	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4 years	409192	418894	828086			0			0
5-9 years	367892	342571	710463			0			0
10-14 years	259626	213203	472829			0			0
15-19 years	206566	172019	378585			0			0
20-24 years	208861	209056	417917			0			0
25-29 years	215718	225347	441065			0			0
30-34 years	175417	193396	368813			0			0
35-39 years	160882	160975	321857			0			0
40-44 years	123973	125420	249393			0			0
45-49 years	99283	93856	193139			0			0
50-54 years	67760	67821	135581			0			0
55-59 years	48889	43916	92805			0			0
60-64 years	44274	46069	90343			0			0
65+ years	68244	56513	124757			0			0
Total	0	0	4830449	C	0	0	0	0	0
Female population aged 15-44 years		0			-			-	
Data year		1960 report	ed in 1964						
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	Chosen estimate	Source, Year
Crude birth rate: live births (LB) / year / 1000 population	48	Unicef, 2007				
Still birth rate (SB): Still births (SB) / year / 1000 total births	25	WHO, 2009				
Total births in 1000s (LB+SB) per year	810	Unicef, 2007				
Infant mortality rate: infant deaths / 1000 LB / year	98	UNICEF				
Under-5 mortality rate: U5 deaths / 1000 LB / year	161	( <b>海Q1付</b> 度F2010				
Percentage births in women >35 years		(2011), 2010				
Life expectancy at birth (yrs)	52	WHO, 2009				
% of marriages consanguineous						

	Estimate	Source, Year	Your	Source,	Chosen	Source,
Maternal health			estimate	Year	estimate	Year
Prenatal visits – at least 1 visit (%)	68	WHO, 2009				
Prenatal visits – at least 4 visits (%)	47	WHO, 2009				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	49.4	WHO, 2009				
Contraception prevalence rate (%)	6.2	WHO, 2001				
Unmet need for family planning (%)						
Total fertility rate	5.6	WHO, 2009				
% home births						
% births at health care services						
	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	Your estimate	,	Source, Year
Gross national income per capita (PPP int. \$)	4830	WHO, 2008			
% population living on < US\$1 per day	54.3	WHO, 2000			
Birth registration coverage (%)	29	WHO, 2001			
Death registration coverage (%)					

LB = live births

PPP = purchasing power parity SBA = skilled birth attendant

Angola 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. \$)	316	WHO, 2009				
Total expenditure on health as percentage of GDP	4.6	WHO, 2009				
Per capita government expenditure on health (PPP int. \$)	281	WHO, 2009				
External resources for health as percentage of total expenditure on health	2.7	WHO, 2009				
General government expenditure on health as percentage of total expenditure on health	89.0	WHO, 2009				
Out-of-pocket expenditure as percentage of private expenditure on health	100.0	WHO, 2009				
Private expenditure on health as percentage of total expenditure on health	11.0	WHO, 2009				
General government expenditure on health as percentage of total government expenditure	8.4	WHO, 2009				

		Source,	Your	Source,	Chosen	Source,
Health Workforce	Estimate	Year	estimate	Year	estimate	Year
Number of nursing and midwifery personnel	18485	WHO, 2004				
Nursing and midwifery personnel density (per 10,000 population)	13.5	WHO, 2004				
Number of physicians	1165	WHO, 2004				
Physician density (per 10,000 population)	0.8	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						

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

Angola
Neural Tube Defects
NTD 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 (/	1000)					
Live birth prevalence (LB)			0.94			
Stillbirth prevalence (SB)			0.32			
Total birth prevalence (LB+SB)			1.26			
All age groups			0.04			
<1 year olds			0.17			
1-4 year olds			0.17			
5-14 year olds			0.02			
15-44 year olds			0.01			
45+ year olds			0.00			
Number of cases by age group						
Annual live births			705			
All age groups			561			
<1 year olds			90			
1-4 year olds			333			
5-14 year olds			105			
15-44 year olds			33			
45+ year olds			0			
No. of cases by level of impairment						
No or minor disability			0			
Moderate disability			0			
Severe disability*			561			
Mortality and morbidity						
Mean life expectancy (yrs)			1.8			
No. deaths < 1yr			622			
No. deaths 1-4 yrs			12			
No. deaths < 5 yrs			634			
Infant mortality / 1000 LB			0.82			
Under-5 mortality / 1000 LB			0.84			
Years of life lost			97,055			

LB = live births; SB = stillbirths \* Severe disability is defined as: wheelchair dependence, needing help with transfers, continence care and daily living, mostly low IQ, kyphosis, pressure sores, epilepsy and visual defects (a few blind) (Oakeshott and Hunt 2003)

Angola Neural Tube Defects NTD Epidemiology 1.2: International comparison

	Your chosen			
Epidemiological indicator	estimates	Country	Region	World
Prevalence at birth and by age-group (/1000 p	eople)		(Sub-Saharan Af	rica, Central)
Live birth prevalence (LB)		0.94	0.94	1.70
Stillbirth prevalence (SB)		0.32	0.32	0.56
Total birth prevalence (LB+SB)		1.26	1.26	2.27
All age groups		0.04		
<1 year olds		0.17		
1-4 year olds		0.17		
5-14 year olds		0.02		
15-44 year olds		0.01		
45+ year olds		0.00		
Number of cases by age-group				
Annual live births		705	3,692	226,432
All age groups		561	1369	564261
<1 year olds		90		
1-4 year olds		333	540	126519
5-14 year olds		105	623	243746
15-44 year olds		33	205	193592
45+ year olds		0	0	404
No. cases by level of impairment				
No or minor disability		0		
Moderate disability		0		
Severe disability*		561	1369	564261
Mortality and morbidity				
Mean life expectancy (yrs)		1.8	1.8	7.8
No. deaths < 1yr		622	3,237	182,680
No. deaths 1-4 yrs		12	66	6,250
No. deaths < 5 yrs		634	3,302	188,931
Infant mortality / 1000 LB		0.82		
Under-5 mortality / 1000 LB		0.84		
Years of life lost		97,055	506846	30210052

LB = live births \* Severe disability is defined as: wheelchair dependence, needing help with transfers, continence care and daily living, mostly low IQ, kyphosis, pressure sores, epilepsy and visual defects (a few blind) (Oakeshott and Hunt 2003)

**Neural Tube Defects** 

NTD 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 NTD-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			
Estimates for the total country/territory	Number of terminations of pregnancy due to condition	ToP / 1000 TB	Comments
Best estimate			
Lower estimate			
Higher estimate			

#### **Neural Tube Defects**

NTD 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, stillbirths and pregnancy terminations 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).

	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			

	Number of ToP due to condition	ToP / 1000 TB	Comments
Best estimate			
Lower estimate			
Higher estimate			

NTD 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			
Number of ToP for affected fetus / year from data source			
Total number of affected births / year (live and still)		0	D
Total number of births / year, from data source		0	D
Total number of ToP / year, from data source			
Total number of women aged 15-44			
Live birth prevalence: recorded and estimated			
Recorded live birth prevalence	#DIV	/0! #DIV/0	!
(affected recorded live births / 1000 recorded total births)			
Estimated completeness of recording: what proportion of true affected live births in your data source			Range: 0 to 1
were recorded?			Trange: 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			
Recorded stillbirth prevalence (affected recorded still births / 1000 recorded total births)	#DIV	/0! #DIV/0	!
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 stillbirths in total population (number of affected still births from data	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
source / (coverage x completeness))		

ToP prevalence: recorded and estimated			
Recorded ToP prevalence (ToP in affected fetuses / 1000 women aged 15-44)	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
Estimated completeness of recording: what proportion of true affected pregnancy terminations in your data source were recorded?			Range: 0 to 1
Estimated coverage of recorded ToP (number of recorded ToP / total ToP in country or territory)			Range: 0 to 1
Estimated ToP prevalence (recorded prevalence / estimated completeness)	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
Estimated true number of ToP in data source (number of recorded ToP / completeness)	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
Estimated number of ToP in total population (number of ToP 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 still births	SB prevalence / 1000 TB
Best estimate		
Lower estimate		
Higher estimate		
Estimates for the whole country/territory	Number of ToP due to condition	ToP /1000 TB
Best estimate		
Lower estimate		
Higher estimate		

Angola Neural Tube Defects NTD Epidemiology 2.4: Summary of affected pregnancies

Indicator	Your estimates	Range	PHGDB minimum estimates	Chosen estimates	Range	Source
Number of annual affected live births			705			
Annual birth prevalence / 1000 TB			0.94			
Number of annual affected still births			239			
Stillbirth prevalence / 1000 TB/year			0.32			
Number of <b>terminations of pregnancy</b> in affected fetuses /year			0			
Affected ToP / 1000 TB			0.00			

If there are specific sub-types of condition, you can repeat this exercise 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.

**Neural Tube Defects** 

NTD 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

Population sub- group	Number of ToP in affected pregnancies	ToP prevalence / 1000 TB	Reason for variation

NTD 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 best estimates for the specific mortality by age-group e.g. infant, under-5s, etc., as appropriate, 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).

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

NTD 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	#DIV/0!
(condition-specific neonatal deaths / 1000 live births in the same year)	
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	#DIV/0!
year)	

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!	]

NTD 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 mortal	ity	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						

Angola Neural Tube Defects NTD 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			630			
Number of annual live births (in 1000s)			749			
Number of annual affected neonatal deaths			402			
Number of affected neonatal deaths / 1000 LB			0.54			
Number of annual affected infant deaths			616			
Number of affected infant deaths / 1000 LB			0.82			
Number of annual affected under-5 deaths			629			
Number of affected under-5 deaths / 1000 LB			0.84			
Mean life expectancy at birth in affected people			1.8			
Other indicators (e.g. survival following surgical procedure, etc)						

NTD Epidemiology 3.5: Sub-population variation in mortality

Age group: neonatal Population sub-group	Number of deaths in affected persons	Cause-specific, group-specific neonatal mortality ratio / 1000 LB	Reason for variation

Age group: infant Population sub-group	Number of deaths in affected persons	Cause-specific, group-specific infant mortality ratio / 1000 LB	Reason for variation

Age group: under 5	Number of deaths in	Cause-specific, group-specific	Reason for variation	
Population sub-group	affected persons	under-5 mortality ratio / 1000 LB		

Age group:	Number of deaths in	Cause-specific, group-specific	Reason for variation	
Population sub-group	affected persons	mortality ratio / 1000 population		

NTD Epidemiology 4.1: Population prevalence: Research studies

Study, year, site	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			

NTD Epidemiology 4.2: Population prevalence: Other sources

Source, year, site	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			

NTD 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				

NTD Epidemiology 4.4: Sub-population prevalence variation

Population sub-group	Number of affected people	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)

#### **Neural Tube Defects**

#### NTD Interventions 1: Effect of folic acid fortification

This sheet allows you to estimate the potential reduction in NTD prevalence through fortification of food with folic acid. Please start by entering values reflecting your current situation. If you have no fortification programme, enter 0 for coverage. Below, you may adjust dosage and coverage levels to demonstrate the effects of different intervention scenarios.

Current situation		Notes
Present estimated NTD prevalence per 1000 TB		
Present dosage (ppm)		Range: 1.5 to 3
Present coverage of fortification		Range: 0 to 1
Baseline NTD prevalence per 1000 TB, with no folic acid fortification*		
Minimum prevalence NTD / 1000 births	0.9	This value is fixed at 0.9

Potential scenarios, based on your present situation		
Vary dosage (ppm)	Ra	nge: 1.5 to 3
Vary proportional population coverage	Ra	nge: 0 to 1
Estimated NTD prevalence with this scenario, per 1000 TB	<-	Do not modify this cell!
Absolute prevalence reduction with this scenario, per 1000 TB	<-	Do not modify this cell!

ppm = parts per million

TB = total births (live births + stillbirths)

 $\begin{array}{lll} \textbf{Formula in B13}: IF (B10="";"";IF (((B10-(1.07*B12)+(0.15*B11*B12))/(1-0.88*B12))) < B15;B15; ((B10-(1.07*B12)+(0.15*B11*B12))/(1-0.88*B12)))) \\ \textbf{Formula in B20}: IF (B13="";"IF (B13=0.9;0.9;IF ((1.07*B19+0.12*B13*B19-0.15*(IF (B18="";B11;B18))*B19+B13-B13*B19) < B15;B15; (1.07*B19+0.12*B13*B19-0.15*(IF (B18="";B11;B18))*B19+B13-B13*B19)))) \\ \textbf{Formula in B21}: IF (B20="";"";B13-B20) \end{array}$ 

See sheet NTD-Appx for explanation of regression.

<sup>\*</sup> Not considering the effects of other interventions on prevalence.

#### **Neural Tube Defects**

#### NTD Interventions 2: Effect of folic acid supplementation

This sheet allows you to estimate the potential reduction in NTD incidence through folic acid supplementation for pregnant women.

Please enter a value for population coverage of folic acid supplementation, to determine its potential effect.

Effect of supplementation (with no fortification)		Notes
Baseline prevalence with no folic acid intervention (per		This can be taken from the appropriate cell (baseline NTD prevalence) in
1000 TB)		sheet NTD-Interv1.
Maximum proportional reduction (assuming 100%		
coverage)	0.72	This value is fixed at 0.72
Population supplementation coverage		Range: 0 to 1
Actual proportional reduction	0	Maximum proportional reduction x Coverage
Actual prevalence reduction (per 1000 TB)	0.000	Baseline incidence x Actual proportional reduction
Minimum prevalence	0.9	This value is fixed at 0.9
		Baseline prevalence-((Maximum proportional reduction X Population
New prevalence		supplementation coverage) x Baseline prevalence)
% prevalence reduction	#DIV/0!	1 – (New prevalence/Baseline prevalence)
Absolute prevalence reduction (per 1000 TB)	0.000	Baseline prevalence- New prevalence
Final prevalence following supplementation	0.900	Cannot go below 0.9 / 1000 LB

Now you can see below the potential combined effect of folate fortification and supplementation:

Additional effect of supplementation, given fortification		This value can be changed.	
	New prevalence		
After fortification		This value set in sheet NTD-Interv1	
After supplementation			
After fortification and supplementation	0.000	Requires input in blank cells above <sup>1</sup>	
% reduction	#DIV/0!	Requires input in blank cells above <sup>2</sup>	
Final prevalence after fortification and		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
supplementation			

TB = total births (live births + stillbirths)

Otherwise use: (Baseline prevalence – new prevalence after fortification and supplementation)/baseline prevalence

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>New Prevalence after fortification-(Additional effect of supplementation x Final prev. following supplemen.)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>If New prevalence after fortification < minimum prevalence then use (Baseline prev – min prevalence)/baseline prevalence)

#### **Neural Tube Defects**

#### NTD Interventions 3: Effect of prenatal screening and pregnancy termination

Assumption: prenatal services are equally used for cases which would lead to still births and live births.

This could overestimate the impact of ToP if in fact ToP is more likely for severe cases that would result in stillbirth.

Conversely, the impact of ToP could be underestimated if screening is only available to high-income women at lower risk.

100% specificity of prenatal diagnosis assumed.

Baseline prevalence, per 1000 TB (LB + SB)		See previous two sheets. Use baseline either before or after folic acid interventions.
Variables		
Coverage of prenatal screening		Range: 0 to 1
Proportion of screen-positive cases receiving diagnosis		Range: 0 to 1
Proportion of diagnosed cases ending in pregnancy termination		Range: 0 to 1
Results		
% prevalence reduction due to PND & pregnancy termination <sup>1</sup>	0%	
Prevalence reduction due to PND & pregnancy termination, per 1000 TB <sup>2</sup>	0.000	
Final birth prevalence of NTDs after PND & pregnancy termination, per 1000 TB <sup>3</sup>	0.000	

PNS = prenatal screening

ToP = termination of pregnancy

TB = total births (live births + still births)

<sup>1</sup>Coverage of screening X Proportion of screen-positive cases receiving diagnosis x Proportion of cases ending in pregnancy termination

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>% prevalence reduction due to PND and termination x Baseline prevalence

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Baseline prevalence – Prevalence reduction due to PND & termination

#### **Neural Tube Defects**

#### NTD Interventions 4: Combined effects of folic acid interventions and prenatal screening

This sheet will only work if the previous three sheets (NTD-Interv1, 2 3) have been completed.

Variables		Notes
		See e.g. Baseline prior to FA interventions in
Baseline prevalence (per 1000 TB)		sheet NTD-Interv1
Prevalence reduction through FA interventions (per 1000 TB)	0.000	Set in sheet NTD-Interv2
% prevalence reduction after folic acid¹	#VALUE!	
Coverage of prenatal diagnosis	0	Set in sheet NTD-Interv3
Prevalence of pregnancy termination in confirmed cases	0	Set in sheet NTD-Interv3
Prevalence reduction through PNS	0.000	Set in sheet NTD-Interv3
% prevalence reduction due to PNS <sup>2</sup>	0%	
Final prevalence after folic acid and PNS (per 1000 TB) <sup>3</sup>	0.000	
Combined prevalence reduction (per 1000 TB) <sup>4</sup>	0.000	
Combined % prevalence reduction <sup>5</sup>	#VALUE!	

PNS = prenatal screening

TB = total births (live births + stillbirths)

FA = folic acid

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Prevalence reduction through FA interventions/Baseline prevalence

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Coverage of prenatal diagnosis x Prevalence of pregnancy termination of confirmed cases

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Baseline prevalence = Prevalence reduction through FA interventions – Prevalence reduction through PNS

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Baseline prevalence – Final prevalence after folic acid and PNS

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>1- (Final prevalence after folic acid and PNS/Baseline prevalence)

NTD Needs Assessment Calculator 1: Quantitative baseline

Table NTD-NA1a Burden of Neural Tube Defects in pregnancy, at birth and at population level

		Chosen estima	Notes	
Indicator	Number (n)	I .	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	0	0	0	Drawn from sheet E1.1
groups)		-		-

Table NTD-NA1b Neural Tube Defects mortality indicators

		Notes		
Indicator	Number (n)	I .	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

TB = total births (live births + stillbirths)

# **Neural Tube Defects**

# NTD Needs Assessment Calculator 3: Quantitative assessment of interventions

	Estimated prevalence in the absence of interventions for Neural Tube Defects		
Indicator	Number (n)	Prevalence (n/1000)	
Potential live births			
Potential still births			

Table NTD-NA3b	Current situation in relation to interventions before birth				
Intervention	Coverage (%)	Cases averted (n)	Cases averted/1000 TB		
Effect of family planning, education					
Effect of folic acid fortification					
Effect of folic acid supplementation					
Effect of prenatal diagnosis					
Overall effect					

Table NTD-NA3c	Target situation in relation to interventions before birth				
Intervention	Coverage (%)	Cases averted (n)	Cases averted/1000 TB		
Effect of family planning, education					
Effect of folic acid fortification					
Effect of folic acid supplementation					
Effect of prenatal diagnosis					
Overall effect					

Table NTD-NA3d	Current situation in relation to interventions after birth					
Intervention	Coverage (%)	Cases managed (n)	Cases managed/1000 TB			
Effect of newborn diagnosis						
Effect of surgical treatment						
Effect of social care and support						
Effect of rehabilitation						
Overall effect						

Table NTD-NA3e	Target situation in	Target situation in relation to interventions after birth					
Intervention	Coverage (%)	Coverage (%) Cases managed (n) Cases managed/1000					
Effect of newborn diagnosis							
Effect of surgical treatment							
Effect of social care and support							
Effect of rehabilitation							
Overall effect							

Table NTD-NA3f	Current and desired out	comes		
	Current situation		Target situation	
Indicator	Annual number (n)	Prevalence (n/1000)	Annual number (n)	Prevalence (n/1000)
Estimated affected pregnancies				
Live births (LB)	0	0		
Stillbirths (SB)	0	0		
Total births (LB+SB)	0	0		
Estimated population prevalence				
All age groups				
Estimated mortality / 1000 live birth	IS			
Neonatal deaths	0	0		
Infant deaths	0	0		
Under-5 deaths	0	0		

TB = total births (live births + stillbirths)

#### **Neural Tube Defects**

#### NTD Needs assessment appendix: Regression estimating effect of folic acid fortification

Data from Wald et al.¹ was used to create a regression. The following output, adapted from Stata, gives the basis for the formula used in cell B13 of sheet NTD-Interv1.

Due to the use of a limited data set, the regression is accurate within a limited range.

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regress incid baseline ppm

Output
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Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs = 12
Model	0.282	2	0.141	Prob > F = 0.0164
Residual	0.188	9		R-squared = 0.5991
				Adj R-squared = 0.5100
Total	0.470	11	0.043	Root MSE = .14468

incid	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	95% Conf.	Interval
baseline	0.121	0.071	1.69	0.12	-0.041	0.283
ppm	-0.154	0.047	3.25	0.010	-0.261	-0.047
_cons	1.072	0.164	6.52	0.000	0.700	1.444

Prevalence = (0.12 x baseline prevalence) - (0.15 x ppm) + 1.07

<sup>1</sup>Wald NJ, Law MR, Morris JK, Wald DS. 2001.Quantifying the effect of folic acid. Lancet 358:2069-73.