#### PHG Needs Assessment Calculator Rwanda Sickle Cell Disease

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### Rwanda 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	Your estimates			Chosen estimates		
Age group	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
0-4 years	655090	665141	1320231			0			0	
5-9 years	563351	577688	1141039			0			0	
10-14 years	536876	558349	1095225			0			0	
15-19 years	526563	552276	1078839			0			0	
20-24 years	382561	428120	810681			0			0	
25-29 years	253180	302329	555509			0			0	
30-34 years	208742	239697	448439			0			0	
35-39 years	177816	204820	382636			0			0	
40-44 years	168934	194133	363067			0			0	
45-49 years	122615	145647	268262			0			0	
50-54 years	86925	106457	193382			0			0	
55-59 years	50480	73388	123868			0			0	
60-64 years	45221	66588	111809			0			0	
65+ years	101094	134472	235566			0			0	
Total	0	0	8128553	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Female population aged 15-44 years		0			-			-		
Data year		2002 report	ed in 2004							
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

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Fertility and mortality	Estimate	Source, Year	Your estimate	Source, Year	Chosen estimate	Source, Year
Crude birth rate: live births (LB) / year / 1000 population	44	Unicef, 2007				
Still birth rate: still births (SB) / year / 1000 total births	23	WHO, 2009				
Total births in 1000s (LB+SB) per year	435	Unicef, 2007				
Infant mortality rate: infant deaths / 1000 LB / year	59	UNICEF				
Under-5 mortality rate: U5 deaths / 1000 LB / year	91	(29011日度月2010				
Percentage births in women >35 years		(2011), 2010				
Life expectancy at birth (yrs)	59	WHO, 2009				
% of marriages consanguineous						

	Estimate	Source, Year	Your	Source,	Chosen	Source,
Maternal health			estimate	Year	estimate	Year
Prenatal visits – at least 1 visit (%)	96	WHO, 2008				
Prenatal visits – at least 4 visits (%)	24	WHO, 2008				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	52	WHO, 2008				
Contraception prevalence rate (%)	36.4	WHO, 2008				
Unmet need for family planning (%)	37.9	WHO, 2005				
Total fertility rate	5.3	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						

				· ·		Source,
Socio-economic indicators	Estimate	Source, Year	estimate	Year	estimate	Year
Gross national income per capita (PPP int. \$)	1110	WHO, 2008				
% population living on < US\$1 per day	76.6	WHO, 2000				
Birth registration coverage (%)	82	WHO, 2005				
Death registration coverage (%)						

LB = live births

PPP = purchasing power parity SBA = skilled birth attendant

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Rwanda 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. \$)	102	WHO, 2009				
Total expenditure on health as percentage of GDP	9.0	WHO, 2009				
Per capita government expenditure on health (PPP int. \$)	44	WHO, 2009				
External resources for health as percentage of total expenditure on health	53.2	WHO, 2009				
General government expenditure on health as percentage of total expenditure on health	43.2	WHO, 2009				
Out-of-pocket expenditure as percentage of private expenditure on health	44.4	WHO, 2009				
Private expenditure on health as percentage of total expenditure on health	56.8	WHO, 2009				
General government expenditure on health as percentage of total government expenditure	16.8	WHO, 2009				

Health Workforce	Estimate	Source, Year	Your estimate	Source, Year	Chosen estimate	Source, Year
Number of nursing and midwifery personnel	4050	WHO, 2005				
Nursing and midwifery personnel density (per 10,000 population)	4.5	WHO, 2005				
Number of physicians	221	WHO, 2005				
Physician density (per 10,000 population)	0.24	WHO, 2005				
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

#### Rwanda Sickle Cell Disease SCD 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 (/1	000)					
Live birth prevalence (LB)			0.46			
Stillbirth prevalence (SB)			0.00			
Total birth prevalence (LB+SB)			0.46			
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			168			
All age groups						
<1 year olds						
1-4 year olds						
5-14 year olds						
15-44 year olds						
45+ year olds						
% cases by level of impairment						
No or minor disability			7.3			
Moderate disability*			50.0			
Severe disability*			42.7			
Mortality and morbidity						
Mean life expectancy (yrs)						
No. deaths < 1yr			118			
No. deaths 1-4 yrs			30			
No. deaths < 5 yrs			148			
Infant mortality / 1000 LB			0.32			
Under-5 mortality / 1000 LB			0.41			
Years of life lost						
				-		

LB = live births; SB = stillbirths \* Moderate = 6-15% HbA present; Severe = 1-5% HbA present

Sickle Cell Disease

SCD Epidemiology 1.2: International comparison

	Your chosen		Comparison	
Epidemiological indicator	estimates	Country	Region	World
Prevalence at birth and by age-group (/100	0 people)		(Sub-Saharan Africa, East)	
Live birth prevalence (LB)		0.46	3.87	2.70
Stillbirth prevalence (SB)		0.00	0.00	0.00
Total birth prevalence (LB+SB)		0.46	3.87	2.70
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		168	46895	358127
All age groups			0	0
<1 year olds			0	0
1-4 year olds			0	0
5-14 year olds			0	0
15-44 year olds			0	0
45+ year olds			0	0
% cases by level of impairment				
No or minor disability		7.3	17.26	11.74
Moderate disability		50.0	50.00	50.00
Severe disability*		42.7	32.74	38.26
Mortality and morbidity				
Mean life expectancy (yrs)				
No. deaths < 1yr		118	32028	168737
No. deaths 1-4 yrs		30	8007	42184
No. deaths < 5 yrs		148	40035	210921
Infant mortality / 1000 LB		0.32	2.64	1.27
Under-5 mortality / 1000 LB		0.41	3.30	1.59
Years of life lost				

LB = live births; SB = stillbirths \* Moderate = 6-15% HbA present; Severe = 1-5% HbA present

### Rwanda Sickle Cell Disease SCD 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 still births 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			
	Number of affected stillbirths	SB prevalence / 1000 TB	Comments
Best estimate			
Lower estimate			
Higher estimate			

#### Rwanda Sickle Cell Disease SCD 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 stillbirths. 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			

### Sickle Cell Disease

#### SCD 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)	0		Number of affected live births + Number of affected still births
Total number of births / year, from data source	0	0	Total number of live births + Total number of still births
Total number of women aged 15-44			
Live birth prevalence: recorded and estimated			
Recorded live birth prevalence (affected recorded live births / 1000 recorded 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			
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 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		

# Rwanda Sickle Cell Disease SCD Epidemiology 2.4: Summary of affected pregnancies

Indicator	Your estimates	Range	PHGDB minimum estimates	Chosen estimates	Range	Source
Number of annual affected live births			168			
Annual birth prevalence / 1000 TB			0.46			
Number of annual affected still births			0			
Annual Stillbirth prevalence / 1000 TB			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.

#### Rwanda Sickle Cell Disease SCD 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

### Rwanda Sickle Cell Disease SCD 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

Sickle Cell Disease

SCD 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 /(Total registered live births/ 1000))	#DIV/0!
Registered condition-specific infant mortality ((condition-specific infant deaths /(Total registered live births/ 1000))	#DIV/0!
Registered condition-specific under-5 mortality (condition-specific under-5 deaths / (Total registered live births/ 1000))	#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.

	Range: 0 to 1
	Range: 0 to 1
0	
#DIV/0!	
	0 #DIV/0! #DIV/0! #DIV/0! #DIV/0! #DIV/0! #DIV/0!

### Rwanda Sickle Cell Disease SCD 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						

Sickle Cell Disease

SCD 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)			365			
Number of annual affected neonatal deaths			0			
Number of affected neonatal deaths / 1000 LB			0.00			
Number of annual affected infant deaths			118			
Number of affected infant deaths / 1000 LB			0.32			
Number of annual affected under-5 deaths			148			
Number of affected under-5 deaths / 1000 LB			0.41			
Mean life expectancy at birth in affected people						
Other indicators (e.g. survival following surgical procedure, etc)						

# Rwanda Sickle Cell Disease SCD 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

	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		

# Rwanda Sickle Cell Disease SCD 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			

#### Rwanda Sickle Cell Disease SCD 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			

# Rwanda Sickle Cell Disease SCD 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				

### Rwanda Sickle Cell Disease SCD 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)

# Sickle Cell Disease

#### SCD Intervention 1: Effects of NBS and management on sickle cell disease

Baseline birth prevalence of sickle cell disease, per 1000 LB		
Variables		
Coverage of newborn screening		Range: 0 to 1
Proportion of positive-screened patients referred for management		Range: 0 to 1
Effectiveness of management		Range: 0 to 1
Results		
Proportional reduction in unmanaged cases of SCD through NBS and treatment <sup>1</sup>	0	
Prevalence of unmanaged sickle cell disease after newborn screening and treatment, per 1000 LB <sup>2</sup>	0	

LB = live births

SCD = sickle cell disease

NBS = newborn screening

\* 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).

 $^{1}\mbox{Coverage}$  of newborn screening X Proportion of screen-positive cases receiving treatment X Effectiveness of treatment

<sup>2</sup>Baseline birth prevalence – (Proportional reduction of unmanaged cases of SCD X Baseline birth prevalence)

#### Rwanda Sickle Cell Disease SCD Needs Assessment 1: Quantitative baseline

# Table SCD-NA1a Burden of Sickle Cell Disease in pregnancy, at birth and at population level

		Chosen estimates Notes		
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 Sickle Cell Disease mortality indicators

	Chosen estimates			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

#### Sickle Cell Disease

SCD Needs Assessment 3: Quantitative assessment of interventions

	CD-NA3a Estimated prevalence in the absence of interventions for Sickle Cell Disease	
Indicator	Number (n)	Prevalence (n/1000)
Potential live births		
Potential still births		

Table SCD-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					
Effect of prenatal diagnosis					
Overall effect					

Table SCD-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					
Effect of prenatal diagnosis					
Overall effect					

Table SCD-NA3d	Current situation in relat	tion to interventions after	birth
Intervention	Coverage (%)	Cases managed (n)	Cases managed/1000 LB
Effect of newborn diagnosis			
Effect of blood transfusion			
Effect of infection prevention			
Effect of iron chelation			
Effect of social care and support			
Overall effect			

Table SCD-NA3e	Target situation in	Target situation in relation to interventions after birth				
Intervention	Coverage (%)	Cases managed (n)	Cases managed/1000 LB			
Effect of newborn diagnosis						
Effect of blood transfusion						
Effect of infection prevention						
Effect of iron chelation						
Effect of social care and support						
Overall effect						

Table SCD-NA3f	Current and desired out	tcomes		
	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	