SmartCDS: Malaria Diagnosis, Treatment, and Surveillance using Smartphones

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Mobile technology to improve health in developing countries

- Health system weaknesses
 - Health worker shortage
 - Physicians per 1,000 population
 - U.S.: 2.45
 - sub-Saharan Africa: <0.5</p>
 - Inadequate/non-existent disease surveillance

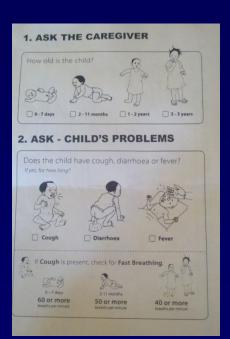
Background: Malaria

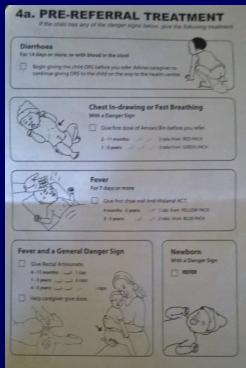
- 200 million malaria cases (WHO, 2014)
 - 600,000 deaths
- Uganda 1.5 million cases in 2013
- Current surveillance systems detect only 10% of the estimated global cases
- Early case detection and treatment within 24 hours most effective
 - Community-based services

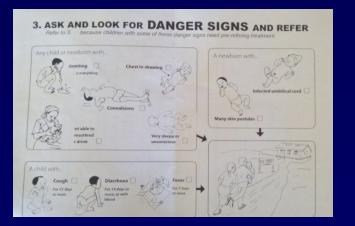
Integrated community case management of childhood illness (iCCM)

- Community health workers (CHWs)
- Targeting: malaria, pneumonia, and diarrhea in children under 5

Symptom assessment and treatment recommendations



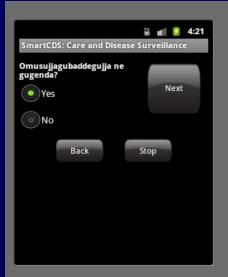






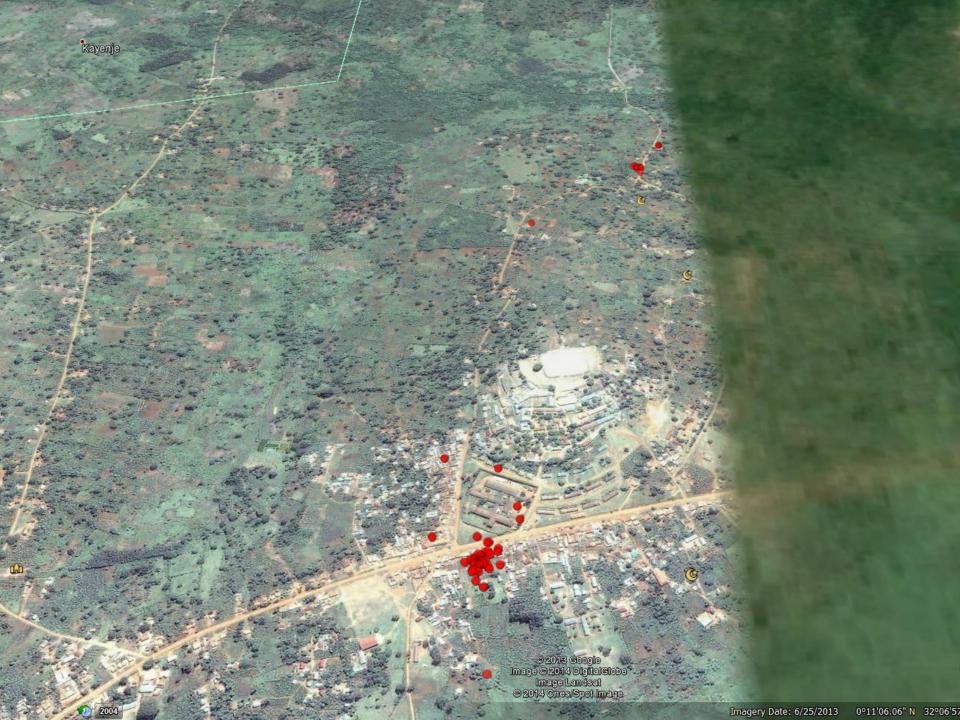
iCCM via SmartCDS











Lessons learned

- < 1 hour training required
- Patients' increased confidence in CHW's skills

Challenges

- Phone GPS functionality
- Phone charging
- Scalability