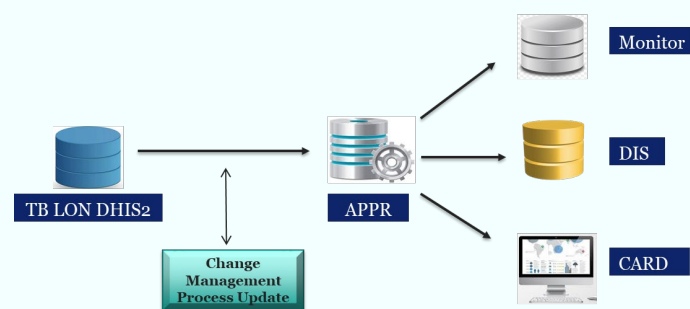


Background

- Nigeria had over 262,000 missing TB cases in 2021.
- Weak surveillance and data management systems may contribute to missed TB cases.
- The DHIS2-based APPR was deployed in April 2022

Data Exchange on APPR



- This study aimed to assess the impact of the APPR deployment on monthly TB cases in the USAID-funded TB LON project.

Methods

Design: We evaluated TB case notifications over a 10-month timeframe, before and after the introduction of the APPR.

Setting: Our study focused on 18 states participating in the USAID-funded TB LON project.

Data Analysis: We conducted a data comparison over two 10-month periods, before and after the APPR deployment (Apr. 2021–Jan. 2022 and Apr. 2022–Jan. 2023), utilizing descriptive statistics and a Wilcoxon signed rank test.

Results

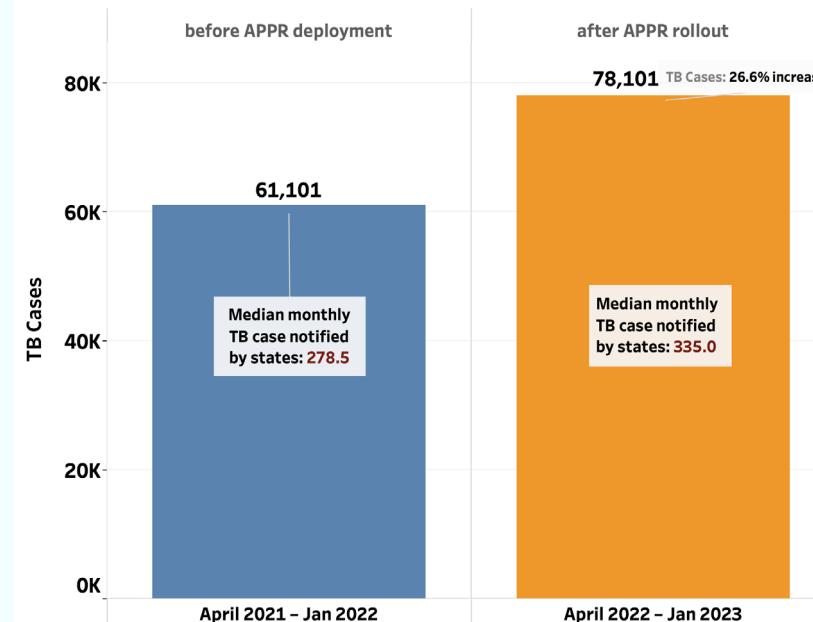


Fig. 1. Number of TB Cases from two distinct 10-months intervals: before and after APPR deployment

Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test

	N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks
After APPR Rollout - Negative Ranks	39 ^a	60.59	2363.00
Before APPR Rollout - Positive Ranks	140 ^b	98.19	13747.00
Ties	1 ^c		
Total	180		

a. After APPR Rollout < Before APPR Rollout
 b. After APPR Rollout > Before APPR Rollout
 c. After APPR Rollout = Before APPR Rollout

- Median monthly TB cases notified was significantly higher after the intervention ($Z = -8.20$, $p < 0.01$, with a small effect size, $r = 0.01$).
- APPR deployment had a significant effect on TB case notification.

Conclusions

Onboarding TB program data sets and indicators on the APPR:

- provides a single point for data integration and synthesis.
- provides a comprehensive and accurate record of TB cases.
- Enhances data use and allows implementing partners to better focus their resources and interventions to improve TB case notifications.