

**QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF CASE MANAGEMENT OF SEXUALLY
TRANSMITTED INFECTION AT STI CLINICS IN**

YANGON REGION

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ABSTRACT

A clinic based cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted to assess the quality of STI case management in six STI clinics (Latha, Insein, Thanlyin, South-Okkalarpa, Kyeemyindaing and Mingalar Taung Nyunt) in Yangon Region under NAP from September to November, 2016. Five types of forms such as enumeration of health care facility, observation of health care provider and patient contacts, health care provider interview, drug supply checklist and patient exit interview were used for data collection and GPA indicator 1, 2 and 3 were calculated. Manpower of Latha clinic was highest and shortage of manpower was found in remaining clinics. Out of 77 patients under study, (46.8%) were male and (53.2%) were female. Most of the patients were between 20 to 29 years. Most of them (53.2%) were married. Main presenting symptoms were urethral/vaginal discharge. Among 77 patients, 56 patients were received etiological diagnosis and 21 were received syndromic diagnosis. All health care providers have adequate knowledge to do STI case management systematically in line with National guideline but some health care providers have weakness in actual practice. Received full score for indicator 1 (appropriate diagnosis and treatment of STI) was (49.3%), in which (67.5%) received proper history taking, (71.4%) received proper physical examination and (85.7%) received effective treatment. Received

full score for indicator 2 (advice to STI patients on prevention and refer to HIV testing) was (51.9%), in which (90.9%) received advice on condom use, (83.1%) received advice for partner notification and (68.8%) received referral for HIV testing. Indicator 3 (drug supply at STI clinic) could not be calculated due to unavailability of some drugs. Most patients were satisfied on health care providers' competence and behaviours, privacy of the clinics and services provided by the clinics. To achieve quality case management, health care providers should be better utilized their knowledge and skill in actual practice. Manpower, essential drugs and equipments should be fulfilled. Continuing education for health care providers, repeated assessment and feedback on STI care should be given.