

GUYANA

OVERVIEW

Country delegation

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Country experiences in EIR

- Challenges:
 - Transitioning from paper-based systems to a digital EIR.
 - Lack of official documentation or government order on EIR implementation.
 - Shortage of IT professionals with relevant experience.
 - Lack of a clear unique ID to use for the EIR.
- Learning Goals:
 - Understand how other countries implement EIRs (phase approach or countrywide).
 - Learn how other countries engage private stakeholders and public health clinicians to influence EIR use and gain buy-in.

System descriptions and usage

- **Data entry by providers:**
 - Public sector: The system is designed to integrate with existing workflow patterns. Therefore, healthcare providers in public hospitals and clinics enter patient immunization data into the EIR after each vaccination.
 - Private sector: The EIR will eventually be accessible to private healthcare providers, with similar data entry processes.
 - Schools: Trained nurses or healthcare workers enter data during school vaccination programs using mobile devices.
 - Special cases: The system will accommodate homebound patients and other special cases through visiting healthcare workers or alternative methods.
- **Data collation and management:**
 - Data from all sources (public, private, schools) is securely stored in a central database with robust security measures.
- **ID generation:**
 - Currently under discussion, patient information can be searched for using a combination of name, address, age, and next of kin.
- **Healthcare workers' interface:**
 - Secure web portal for data entry, retrieval of immunization history, and report generation.
- **Public interface:**
 - Currently, public access to immunization reports is not available.
- **Software system:**
 - Based on Ubuntu and runs on Oracle Apex, developed by Guyanese developers.

- **Data collection:**
 - Currently, data is collected via paper-based systems while the software is in the testing phase.

Data management and governance

- Data security:
 - Implemented encryption, access controls, and regular security audits.
- Data quality:
 - Procedures for data entry validation and error correction ensure accuracy and completeness.
- Data access:
 - Clear policies on who can access patient data and for what purposes.
- Standardization and interoperability:
 - Mandates standardized data formats and coding systems for consistency and better data exchange.
- Data access and sharing:
 - Establishes guidelines for accessing and sharing patient data, emphasizing privacy and data security.
- Capacity building and training:
 - Focuses on training healthcare professionals on data security, privacy regulations, and best practices for data management and analysis.

Relevant achievements and learning goals

- **Achievements:**
 - Progress in implementing an EIR system
- **Learning goals:**
 - The clinical transformation from a paper-based environment to a digital environment