Insurance Innovation in mHealth: Results from a Pilot in Uganda

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Uganda

Population: 33,398,682 (cia.gov)

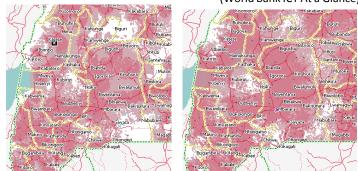
Landlines: 1/200 people (World Bank '08)

Mobiles: 27/100 people (World Bank '08)

Mobile GSM Coverage

From 16% in 2000 to 100% in 2008

(World Bank ICT At a Glance)



Images from coverage maps available on gsmworld.com



Sexually Transmitted Diseases are an especially critical problem in Western Uganda

- HIV prevalence: 10% of adult population (15-49 years)
- Syphilis prevalence: about 5-7% of adult population
- 1 in 4 households had at least one phone.
- 39% reported STI symptoms
- only 1/3 sought care
- 54% of respondents who sought any STI treatment reported using private clinics.

From 2006 Venture Strategies and Mbarara University population survey. http://www.oba-uganda.net

The Uganda Output-Based Aid Project



claim forms

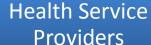


- Goal: Change healthseeking behavior
- Purchase Vouchers @ 3000 UGX from independent distributors (e.g. pharmacies)

Patients

ratients

vouchers



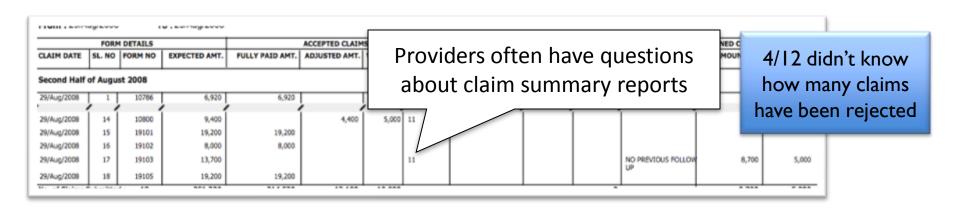
- Provide treatment in exchange for vouchers
- Submit claims forms to OBA Management Agency

- Reviews claims (Fraud detection)
- Reimburses existing service providers for services rendered

OBA Management Agencies

But program management is information intensive!

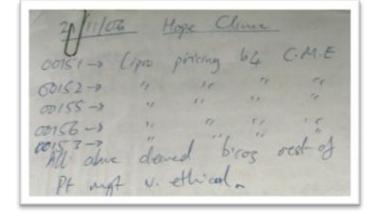
Information Constraints



4/12 have computer training

3/12 had not gotten feedback

12/12 own a mobile phone



Obscure and Infrequent Feedback

"I don't know. I don't know how we are performing. I don't know how we are faring... and of course it takes a lot of time.

Sequential Rejections

"Cipro pricing b4 C[ontinuing] M[edical]

E[ducation]... All above denied b'cos rest of

P[atien]t mgt n[ot]. ethical"

Often an entire month's worth of claims might
be rejected at once for the same error

What kind of mHealth Application fits your context?

Communications prioritized over claims processing

Larger rollout required: 110 clinics + 80 distributors + sales

1.5 Phones ownedper clinic8 SMSes sent weekly

Partner Buy-In: RFP initiated by MA and developed by local agency

SMS is more reliable than GPRS, if more expensive

Voice/IVR/SMS-based Communication Systems

Little training required

Ease of deployment

Uses user's existing hardware

Smartphone-based Applications

Information
Management
capabilities

Application Flexibility

Can make use of advanced capabilities of newer phones

Complicated forms exceeding 150 characters

Small rollout: Initially planned for 12-20 clinics

> Expert Audience: English Speaking clinicians

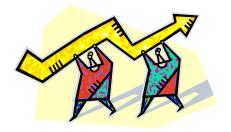
Partner Buy-In:
Interest in mobile
claims processing
from MA and donors

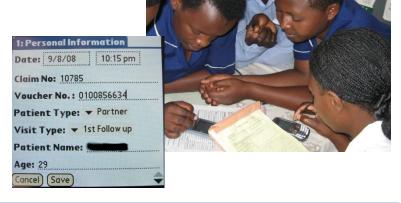
Confirmed mobile coverage area



Claim Mobile

from paper form... to phone



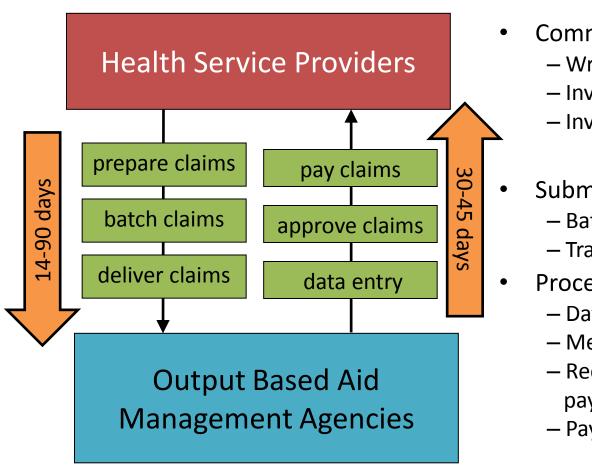


- Using mobile phones as a platform for facilitating information management
 - Dynamic, self-verifying forms reduce errors and provide ongoing training
 - GPRS-based form submission and approval
 - Phone-based clinic data management
 - Improved communications loop

Rural Clinic

- 12/86 claims via CM
- Discrepancies noted on paper claims that would have been avoided via CM
- Non-monetary errors go unreported
- Urban Clinic
 - 18/18 claims via CM
 - 5 following study
- Usability
 - Onscreen keyboard is preferred
 - "Qwerty" keyboard is acceptable

Claims Submission Processing



- Common errors
 - Written errors
 - Invalid client-partner use
 - Invalid treatment

Providers travel up to 3.5 hours to submit claim forms

- Submission delays
 - Batched claims
 - Transportation (\$ + time)
- Processing delays
 - Data entry
 - Medical & technical review
 - Reconciling partial payments and rejections
 - Payment

Claim Mobile Pilot

January 2009 – April 2010

Methods:

Baseline Survey

Participant Observation

Controlled Study

Management Agency Findings:

Delays Resolved via Program management

Internal issues w/claim backlog

New claims backend pending (delayed until Jan 2010)

Claims Forms:

From one A4 per visit to 4 pages of A4, plus additional forms.

Conclusion:

Compare Laptop vs Phone

Topic	Question	Result
Mobile Phones	Average Airtime Spending Internet Use SMS Sent/week	20,000 UGX (10 USD) 12/59 (20.3%) 8.84 (mean)
	Mobiles Owned Mobile SIMS Owned	1.49 (mean) 1.93 (mean)
Computers	Available in Facility	17/59 (28.8%)
Internet Usage	Distance Freq of Use:	15.8.km (mean)
	Every DayWeeklyMonthlyNone	8/59 (13.6%) 13/59 (22.0%) 18/59 (30.5%) 20/59 (33.9%)

Health Clinic Findings:

Interest in Phones is for secondary usage: patient data management, health education

High interest in Computers
Low existing training and
experience with computers

Bulk SMS: Enabling Broadcast Announcements







150 characters

Two-Way
Communication

Addressed from MSIU (on dominant carrier)

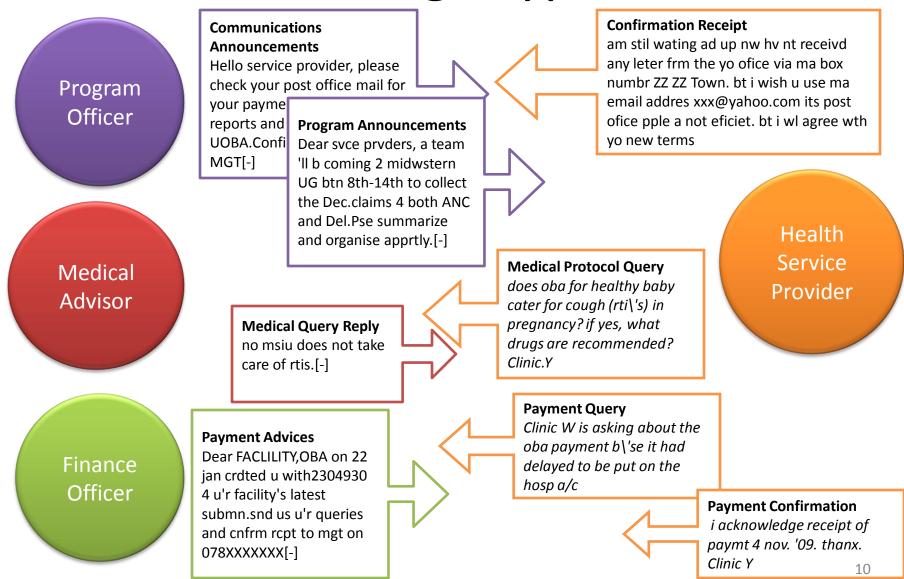
Template Support

SMS Forwarding

Group Addressing

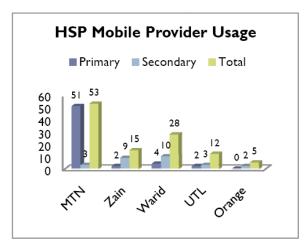
Automatic Archiving of Messages

Message Types



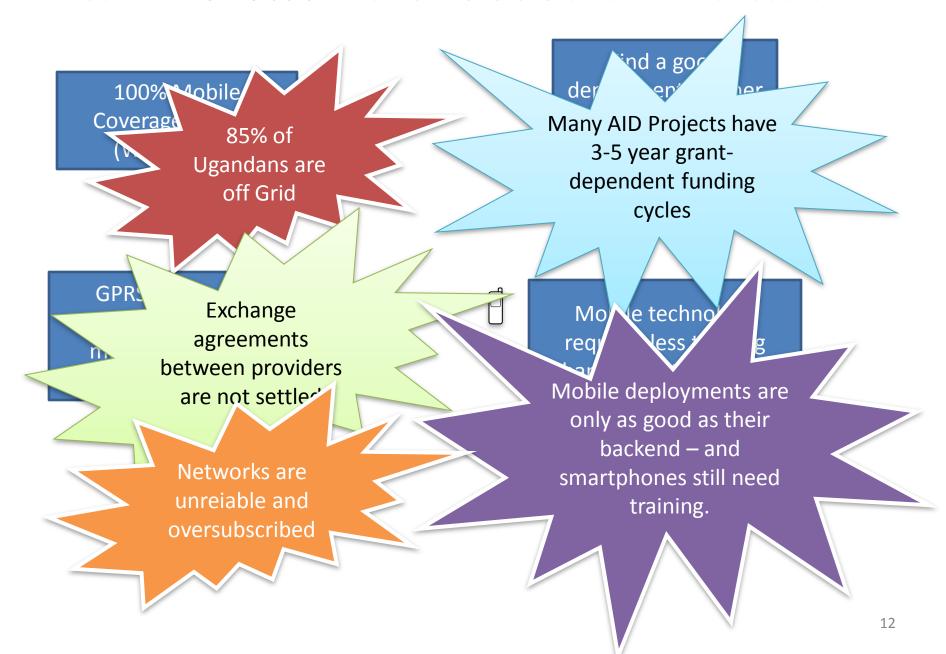
Bulk SMS Technical Difficulties

- Carrier Dependence
 - SMS service is on dominant carrier
 - HSPs on other carriers report that they failed to receive SMS messages
 - 10.7% of Warid confirmed non-delivery, other networks have no indicators
- Phone Number management
 - Wrong numbers
 - Changed numbers
 - Multiple numbers
 - Swapped/shifted numbers in spreadsheet
- Un-received Texts
 - HSPs in low coverage areas
 - HSPs without electricity (phones powered off)
- Duplicate and Delayed Texts
- System Limitations
 - Limited Capacity for SMSes on local database
 - Short Messages req'd hack for long message format
- However: Overall perceived as a benefit to the program

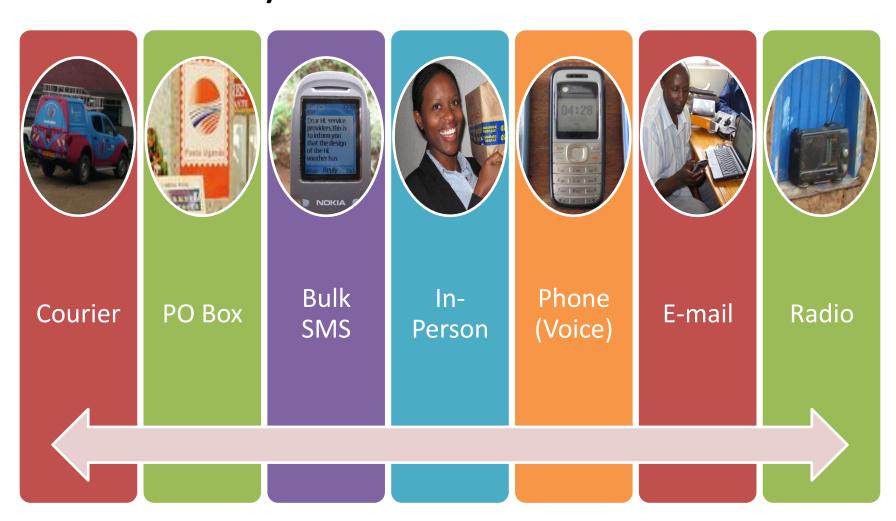




mHealth in a vacuum is vulnerable and will not scale



Multiple Modes of Communication \rightarrow Reliability and Consumer Confidence





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