

# Roles for mobile technology and self-management in strengthening autonomy in abortion care

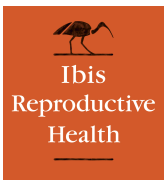
**FIAPAC. October 2016, Portugal.**

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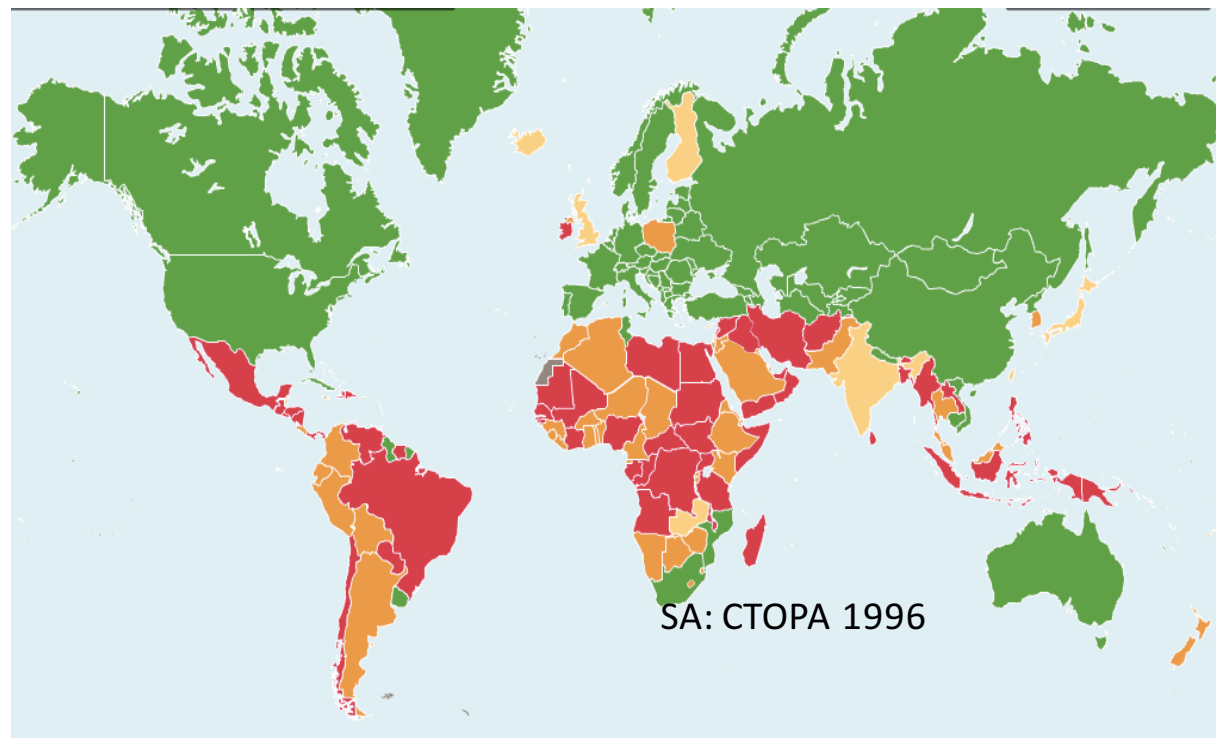


## Reproductive rights and abortion laws @ 2016

United Nations General Comment No. 22 (2016) on the Right to Sexual and Reproductive Health:

States are required to to adopt measures to:






- Liberalize restrictive abortion laws
- Guarantee access to safe abortion services



## Common barriers to access where abortion is legal

- Scarcity of trained and willing providers
  - Scarce facilities concentrated in urban centers
  - Over-medicalization of procedures – multiple visits, ultrasound examinations
  - Lack of information and support systems esp. for poorer, hard to reach women
- 
- Shortages of health care professionals will worsen in coming years esp. in LMICs  
- task sharing components of abortion care (WHO,2015)

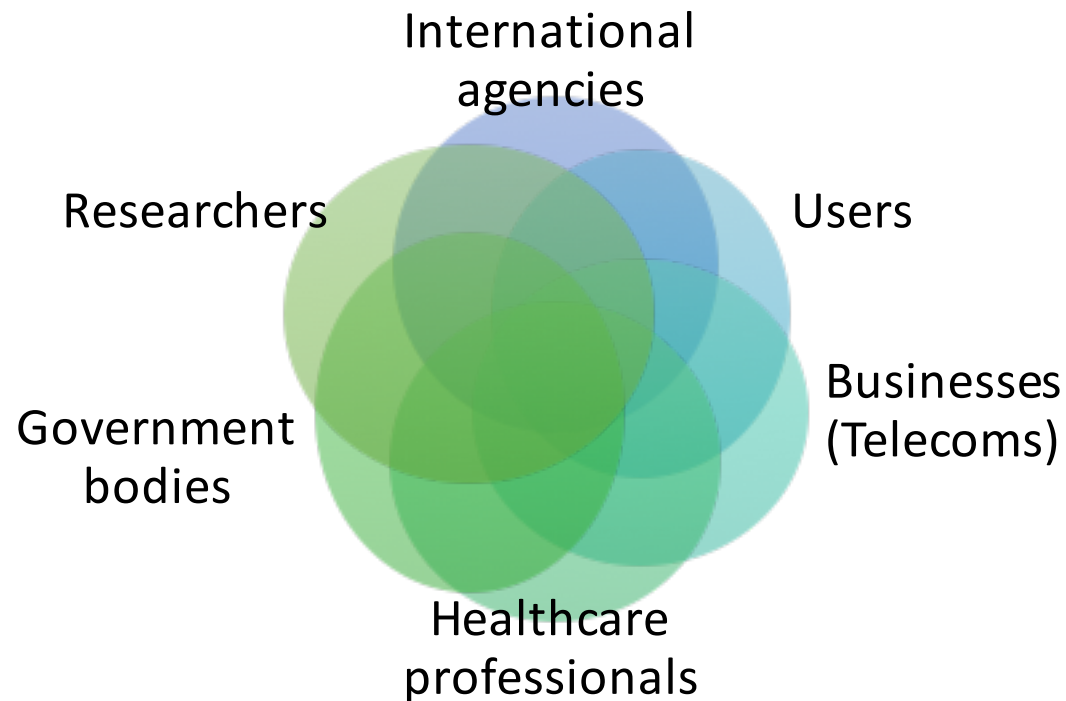
# Task sharing medical abortion: self-management (WHO 2015)

		Self
<b>Medical abortion in the first trimester</b>		No recommendation for overall task – recommendations for specific components as below
Self-assessing eligibility		
Managing the mifepristone and misoprostol medication without direct supervision of a health-care provider		
Self-assessing completeness of the abortion process		
<b>Self-administering injectable contraception</b>		
<b>Recommended in specific circumstances</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where women have accurate source of information</li> <li>• Where women have access to a HCP if needed</li> <li>• Where mifepristone and misoprostol are used</li> <li>• Using pregnancy tests and checklists</li> </ul>

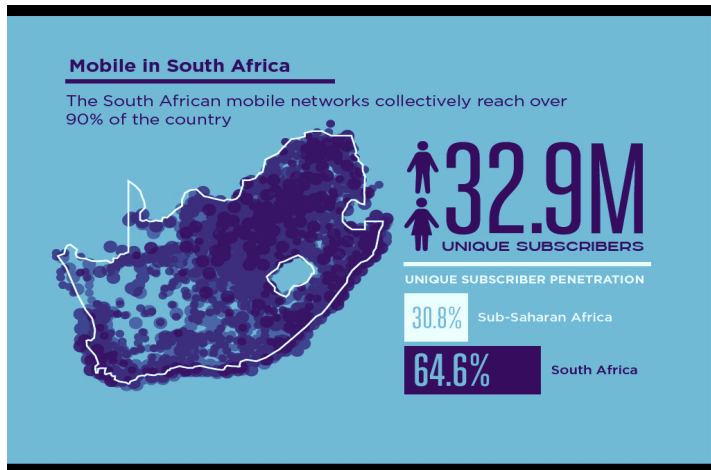
## Mobile technology and health: the role payers

mHealth: The use of mobile technology to support medical and public healthcare practice

**Challenges:** coordination between role players whose cultures, objectives and traditions are different



# Feasibility of mHealth in the South African setting: The reach of mHealth



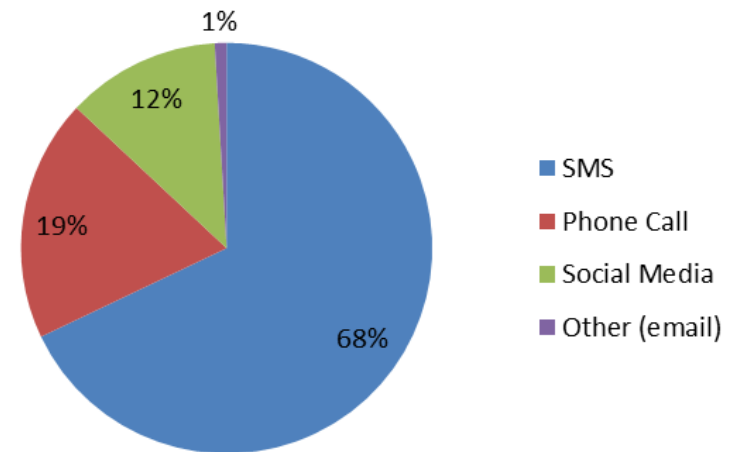
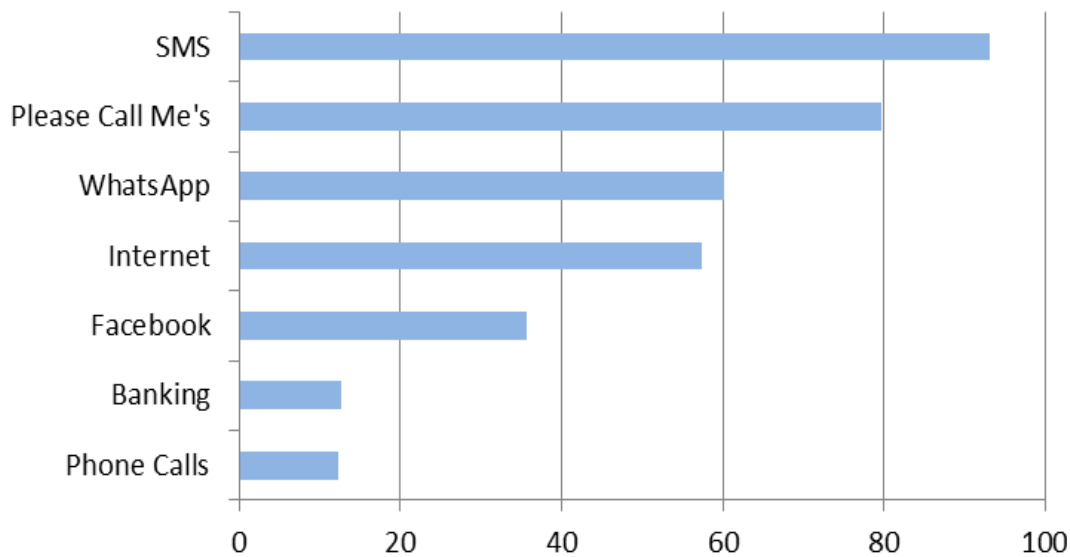
Source: GSMA mhealth: mhealth feasibility South Africa 2014

**2014:** Survey of urban low-income suburb near Cape Town (clinic attendees)

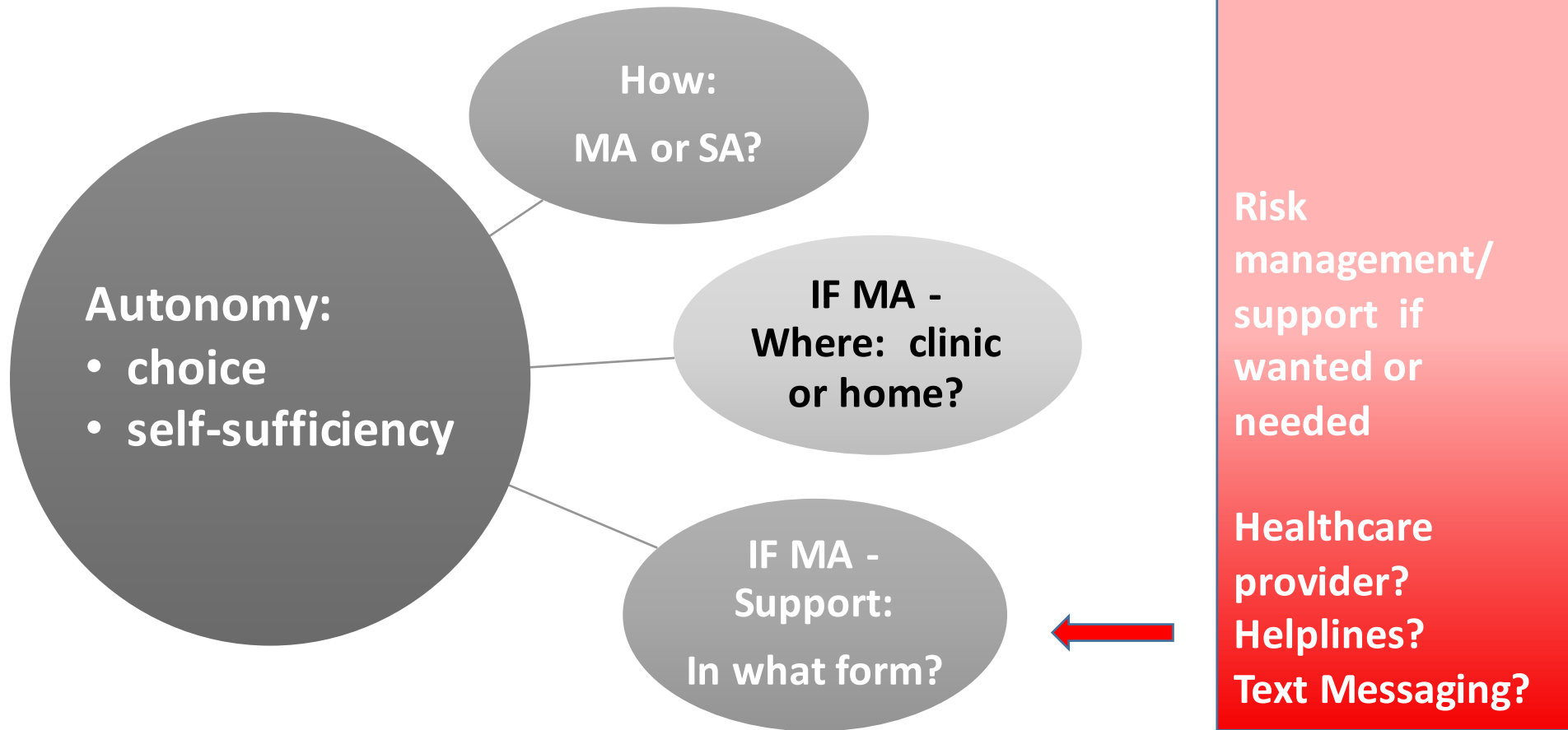
- **89%** own a phone
- **49%** have smart phone operability
- **75%** don't share their phone

*Khayelitsha mobile health phone use survey. MSF, 2014*

# mHealth in the South African setting: phone usage and preferred modality for health information (clinic attendees)



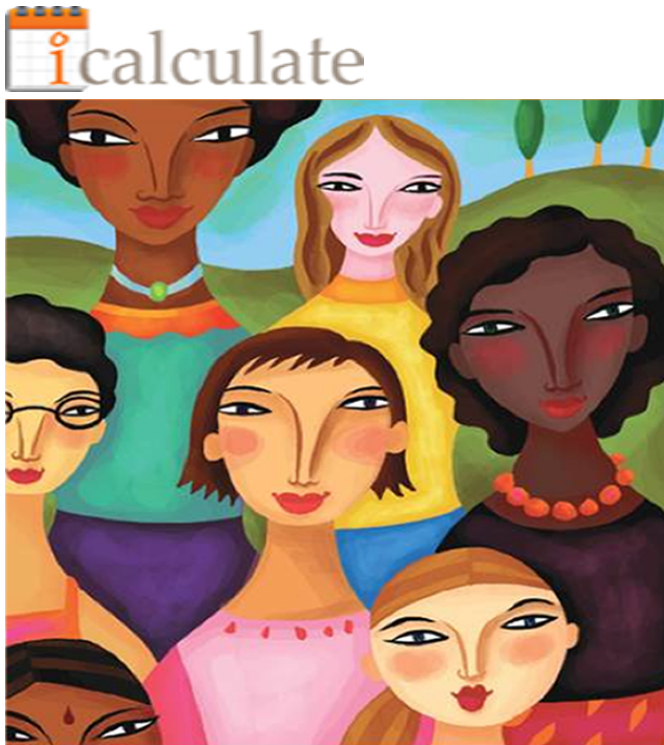
## Autonomy in safe abortion care





# mHealth for abortion: self-assessing eligibility

**i calculate study:** Explored acceptability & usability of online website to self-assess eligibility for MA (gestational age calculator + prompts + questions)



Calculator Assistance x

**NOTE!** If you do not remember the exact date, please select an approximate date. x

Thinking of the times below may help you remember your last menstrual period.

Use the calendar and think of special days/ events that might have occurred around your period (e.g. Birthdays, anniversaries, public holidays).

Think of anything you might not have been able to do because you were having your period.

If you have children, think if you were having your period when they were on school holidays.

< today > month

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
31	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	1	2	3

Do you now remember the date of your last period?

No Yes

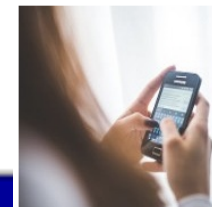
## Self-assessing eligibility: i calculate study

### Main findings:

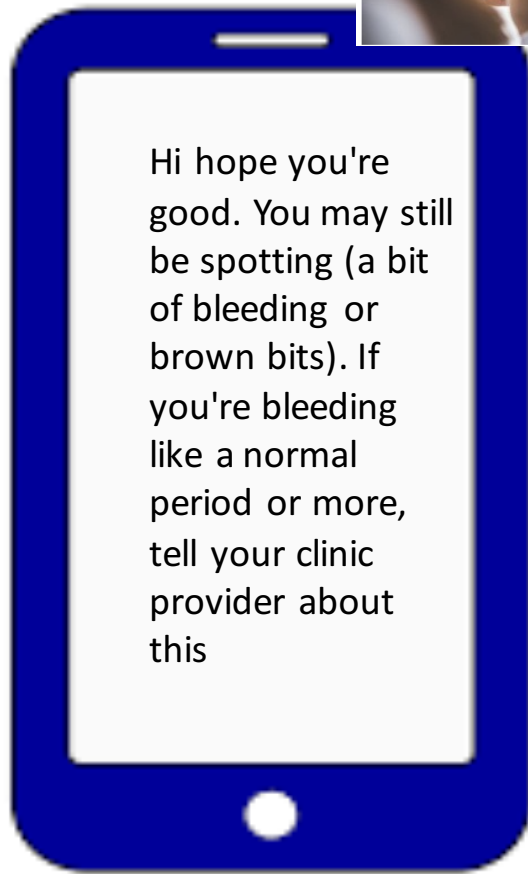
- Mostly accurate recall of LMP, but some extreme outliers
- Calendar prompts were helpful for 43% of those uncertain about LMP date
- Most (91%) found calculator easy to use
- Most (94%) thought website could be helpful when considering abortion

## 2. mHealth for abortion: SMS support while self-managing MA without provider support

Day 13



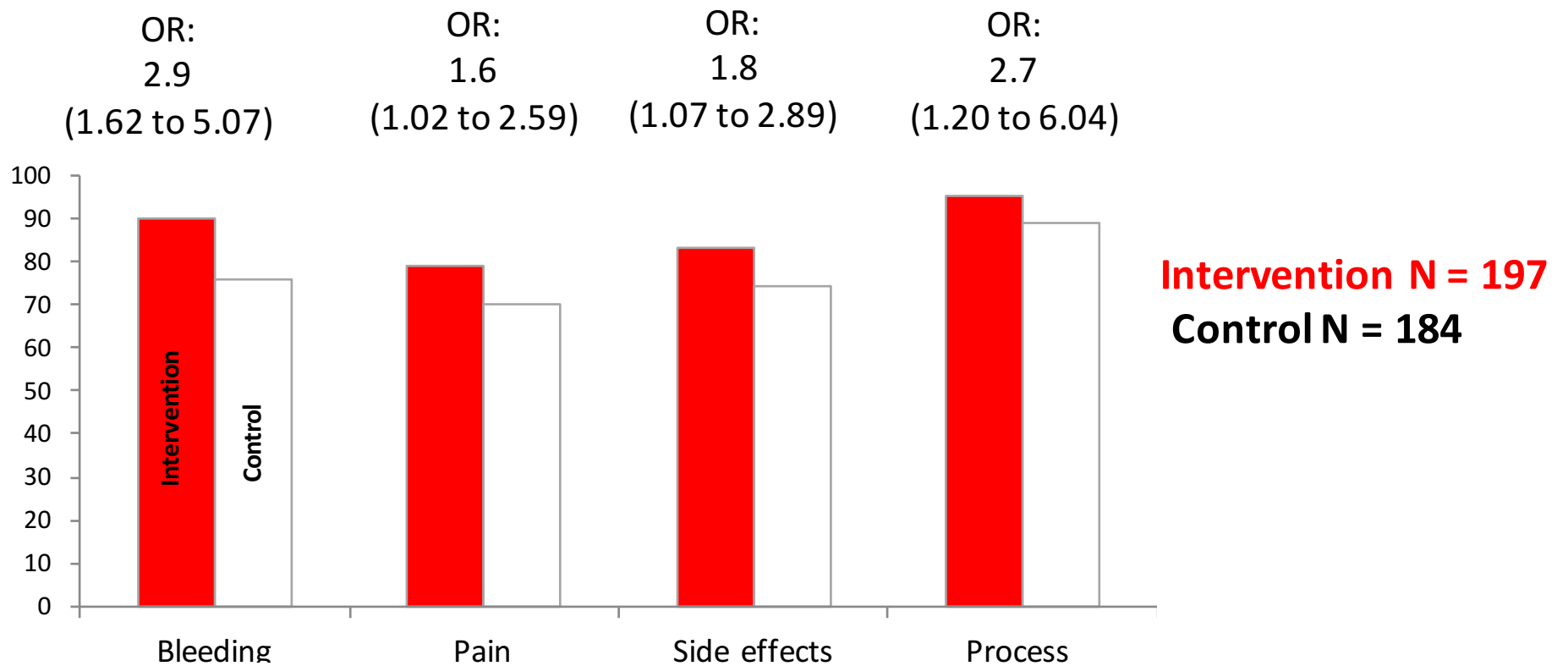
- South Africa (2011/12, 2014/15) RCTs  
13 timed, automated SMSs sent over 2 weeks  
reminders about process, S&S of complications  
-mostly very well liked
- Indonesia (2014) IDIs – in favour of smart phone app  
for information on safe abortion and reminders
- Cambodia (2014/15) RCT - 80% in favour of SMS for  
support, reminders and self-assessment



Hi hope you're good. You may still be spotting (a bit of bleeding or brown bits). If you're bleeding like a normal period or more, tell your clinic provider about this

## SMS support (SA; 2011/2012 RCT) Outcomes at follow-up clinic visit

% of women very well prepared for:



## SMS support feedback (SA; 2014/2015 2011/2012)

- **4%:** SMS failure rate
- **96%:** SMSs were helpful/very helpful in managing MA at home
- **25%:** Had concern about phone privacy

2014/2015

“comforted & calmed me & they also kept me alerted”

(27 yr. old, no prior MA, 1 child, unemployed)

“they help me to calm down, had no one to talk to”

(33 yr. old, 1 prior MA, 2 children, unemployed)

2011/2012

“I always knew what is going to happen so that kept me going because if it was not for the SMSs I would have come back after 2 days. So they helped me a lot because I didn't even call the clinic. They were my hope.”

“Sometimes the SMSs comforted me. I felt the SMSs understood what I was going through. Felt like a friend”

## **Other settings: use of mobile and information & communication technology in strengthening autonomy in abortion care**

**Remote follow-up using phone calls/text messages to women's mobile phones.** UK (RU OK?, 2014) RCT: most prefer phone FU

**Remote provision and follow-up using telemedicine**  
(provision of MA at a distance using ICT)

Direct to patient –

- WOW - online consultation and helpline if needed
- Canada, Australia – local screening, remote consultation, drugs/prescription mailed
- To be researched in US

Iowa model (US) - local screening, remote consultation, drugs provided at clinic

*Grossman D et al. Obstetrics and Gynecology. 2011*

### 3. Self-assessing completeness of abortion outcome (supported by mHealth)

#### Background

**2011:** Symptom history alone unreliable to detect ongoing pregnancy

**2012 – 2016:** US, Vietnam, Moldova, Tunisia – Multi-level urine pregnancy test: some difficulties with interpretation of test - interpretation? repeated test



**2012 – 2015:** Europe, UK, India: Low-sensitivity urine pregnancy test: Simple test, but occasional false negative results, one-off test



**2014-2016:** South African study using new **checkToP<sup>®</sup>** Low sensitivity urine pregnancy test (LSUPT) Rapid test, detects  $\geq 1000$  mIU/mL hCG in urine

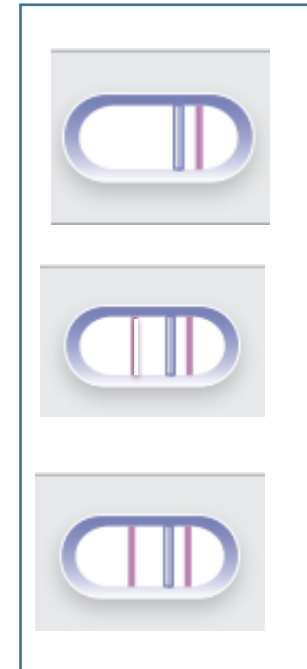


## Study rationale

Some difficulties identified in earlier studies with respect to the multi-level and low-sensitivity urine pregnancy tests

## Study Questions:

- Can/Will women attending public sector primary level abortion facilities in South Africa use the test correctly (storage, steps, timing)?
- Can women interpret the test results (faint lines?)
- Do women want to self-assess or return to clinic?





## Study aim

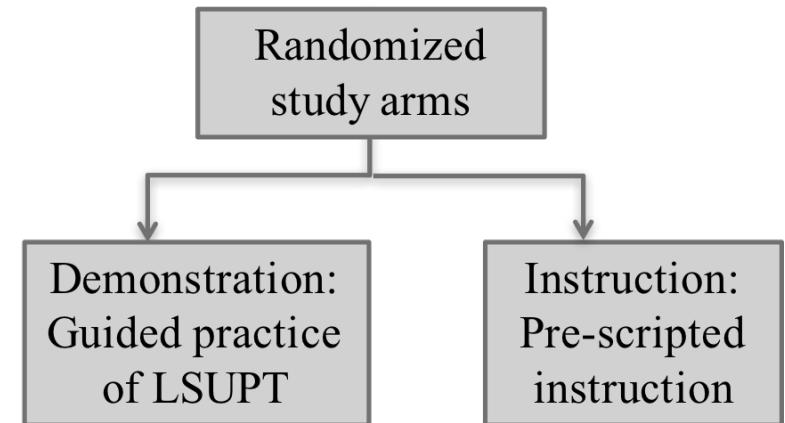
To evaluate accuracy of **self-assessment** of medical abortion using the **checkToP<sup>®</sup> low-sensitivity pregnancy test (LSUPT)**, combined with a checklist and phone text messages.

## Materials and methods

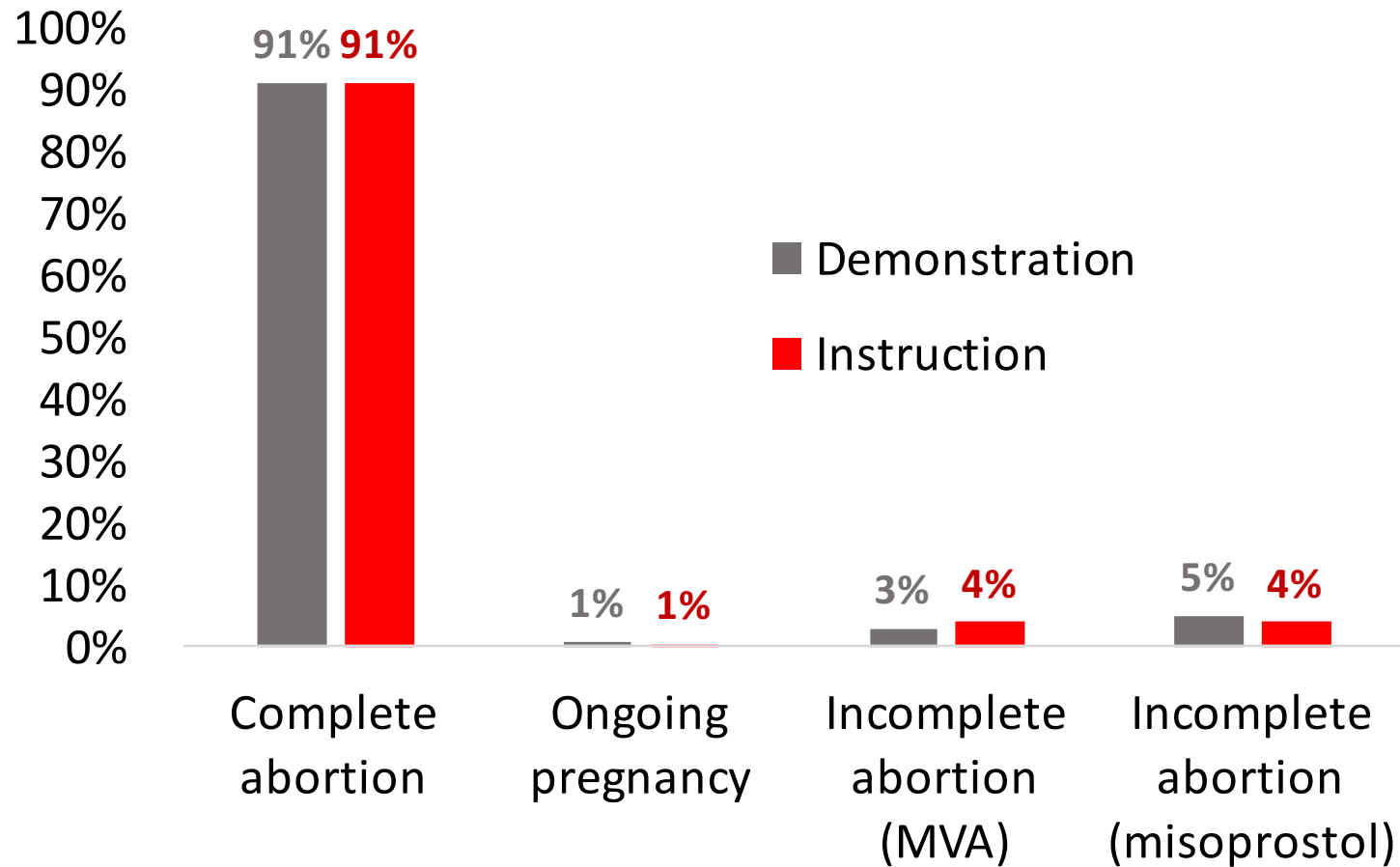
- A non-inferiority **RCT** in 6 public sector primary level abortion clinics, SA.
- Study arms: Guided **demonstration** vs. **instruction-only** on LSUPT
- Inferiority margin set at **6%**.
  
- Primary outcome: Accurate assessment of medical abortion outcome.  
Incomplete MA: requiring additional medical or surgical intervention.
  
- Eligibility criteria: 18+ years, confirmed intra-uterine pregnancy up to 63 days, willing to receive abortion-related text messages on their phone.

## Study methods: procedures

- Baseline interview
- Standard care: Medical abortion
- **Intervention**
  - Automated timed reminder SMSs
  - Self-Assessment with **checkToP**<sup>®</sup> LSUPT and checklist
- Standard care: In-clinic provider assessment
- Follow-up interview



## Results: In-clinic provider assessment at 2 wk. follow up: Demonstration vs Instruction-only

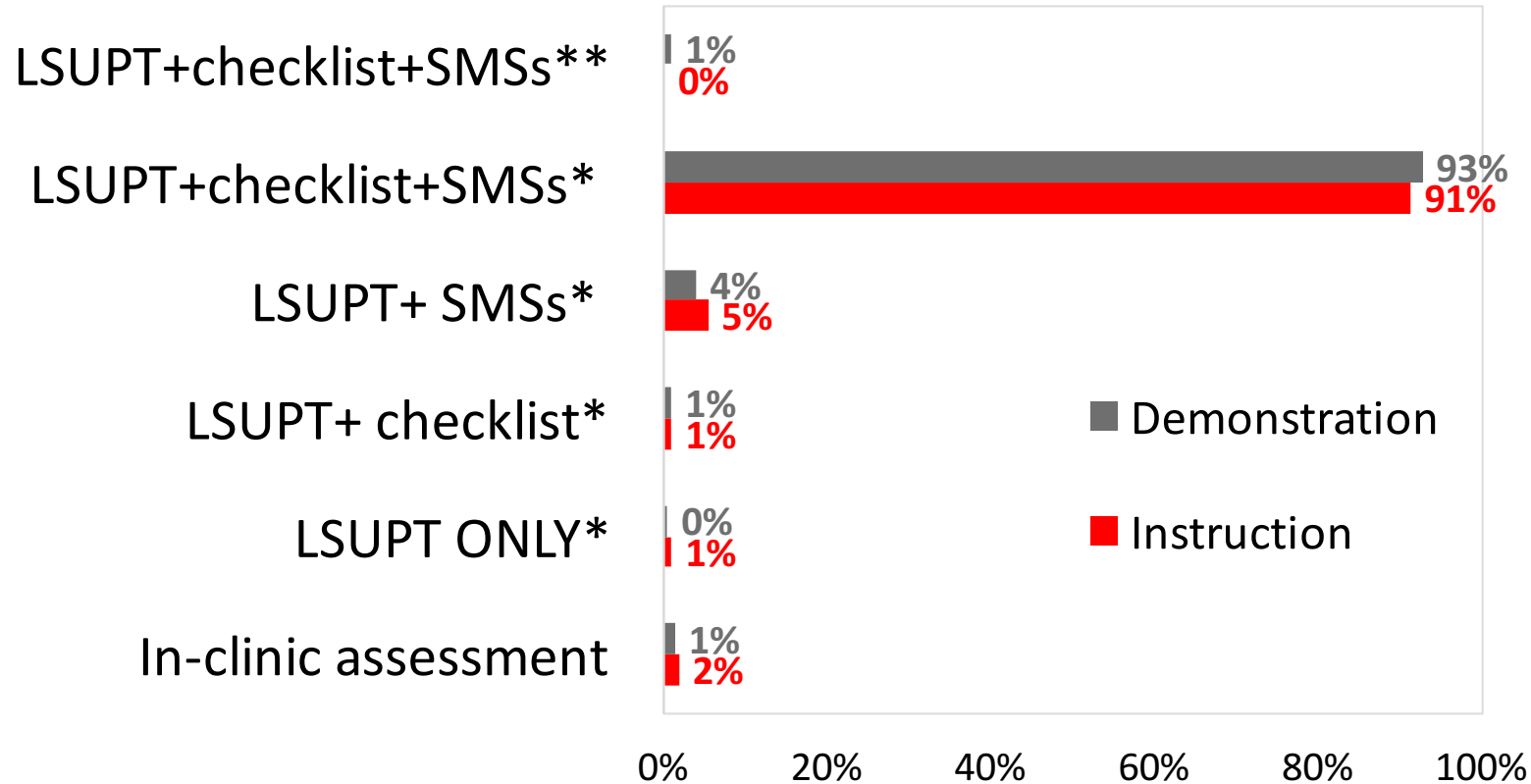


## Results: Primary Outcome: Accurate self-assessment of MA outcome

Demonstration	88% 95%CI: 83%-92%	
Instruction	85% 95%CI: 80%-90%	
Risk difference † -2.5% 95% CI: -9% to 4%		
1 ongoing pregnancy not identified by LSUPT in demonstration group		

# Results: Preferred method of follow-up

## Demonstration vs Instruction-only



\*And visit the clinic if I need to \*\* And call the clinic if I need to

## Conclusions and recommendations

- ✓ Non-Inferiority of **instruction** compared to **demonstration** is inconclusive. **Simulated demonstration** can be recommended
- ✓ **Careful counselling** is needed to ensure no ongoing pregnancies are missed.
- ✓ Women's choice for assessment of medical abortion is the **LSUPT+checklist+SMSs**
- ✓ **SMSs** are an alternative effective way of supporting women and managing risk in case of complications or of ongoing pregnancy

## What now?

- Engagement with SRH NGOs on implementing mhealth programs ✓ ✓
- Iterative improvement of SMSs as support and risk management plan ✓
- Alignment with country mhealth strategy for scale-up
- Stakeholder engagement to extend MA beyond 63 days in public sector
- Stakeholder engagement to approve implementation of LSUPT in public sector
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**THANK YOU**

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