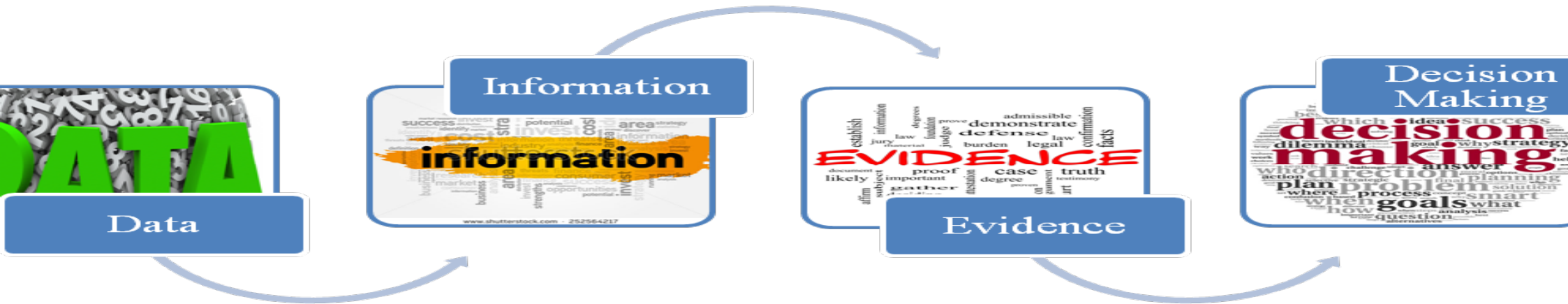# NLEP Indicators

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WHAT ARE INDICATORS (संकेतक)

An **indicator** is an observable and measurable entity that serves to define a concept in a practical way..

Indicator is only an indication of given situation or reflection of that situation.

Indicators help to measure the extent to which objectives & targets of a programme are being attained.

DATA TO DECISION MAKING

NLEP INDICATORS

Main Indicators (महत्वपूर्ण)

1. **Prevalence Rate (PR)**
2. **Annual New Case Detection Rate (ANCDR)**
3. **Rate of new cases with Grade 2 disabilities per 10,00,000 population per year**
4. **Treatment completion rate (TCR) as proxy to cure rate**

NLEP INDICATORS

Additional indicators (अतिरिक्त)

1. Proportion of MB cases among New Case
2. Proportion of Female cases among New Case
3. Proportion of Child(0-14) cases among New Case
4. Proportion of Grade II Deformity cases among New Case
5. Child rate per 100,000 popolation
6. Scheduled caste New case Detection Rate
7. Scheduled Tribe New case Detection Rate

NLEP INDICATORS – cont'd

Quality of Services Indicators (गुणवत्ता सेवा संकेतक)

1. Proportion of Defaulters
2. Proportion of New Cases Correctly Diagnosed
3. Proportion of Cases with New Disabilities
4. Number of Relapses Cases
5. Absolute number of patients made RFT
6. Patient monthly Blister calendar pack stock

ANNUAL NEW CASE DETECTION RATE (ANCDR)

- ANCDR measures the incident newly diagnosed cases in financial year.

- The indicator is to be assessed at the end of FY that is on 31st March.

- Quarterly ANCDR in Jun, Sept and Dec can also be worked out.

- The definition of new case should be strictly followed, which is "A case with signs of leprosy, who has never being treated before".

- The <u>ANCDR</u> in NLEP is calculated

$$\frac{\text{No. of new cases detected during the year}}{\text{Population as on 31st March}} \times 100{,}000$$

PREVALENCE RATE

$$PR = \frac{No.\, of\ balance\ Cases\ under\ Treatment\ as\ on\ 31^{st}\ March}{Total\ Estimated\ Population\ as\ on\ 31^{st}\ March} \times 10{,}000$$

Magnitude of The Problem

Helps in Planning and Evaluating Control Measures.

Assessing MDT requirement

Efficiency in patient management

The Prevalence Rate is a good indicator especially in the leprosy endemic areas.

New cases (especially PB cases diagnosed during April to Sept and MB cases diagnosed April) are likely to complete the treatment before 31st Mar. Therefore though these cases are newly diagnosed in the year; they are less likely to be counted for calculating PR.

G2D PREVALENCE

Rate of new cases with G2D per 10 L population per year

- Definition: is the rate at which new cases with disability grade 2 are detected in the defined geographical population (area) in a given year

G2D /Mil =

$$\frac{\text{Total No. of new cases detected with Gr II disability}}{\text{Total Population of the area (as on 31}^{\text{st}}\text{ Mar)}} \times 10\ L$$

TREATMENT COMPLETION RATE

This indicator reflects the programme performance in achieving MDT completion.

Proportion of patients who have received adequate treatment (MDT completed) among discharged of RFT.

It is the rate of patients who complete their treatment on time as a proxy for cure rate.

PB TCR =

$$\frac{\text{Number of new PB cases who completed MDT in 9 months} \times 100}{\text{Number of new PB cases who started MDT}}$$

MB TCR =

$$\frac{\text{Number of New MB cases who completed MDT in 18 months} \times 100}{\text{Number of new MB cases who started MDT}}$$

ADDITIONAL INDICATORS(अतिरिक्त)

Proportion of MB among new Cases

No. of MB cases detected in a year × 100

New cases detected in a year

High proportion of MB represents higher transmission, more chances for complications and disabilities due to leprosy

Proportion of Females among new Cases

No. of female cases detected in a year × 100

New cases detected in a year

The indicator assess; whether the women have adequate access to diagnostic services.

Proportion of Grade II Disability

No. of Grade II disabled cases detected in a year × 100
New cases detected in a year

eflect the effectiveness of the programme in terms of early case-finding

evel of community awareness of the disease.

Proportion of Child Cases

No. of child cases (0-14yrs) detected in a year × 100
New cases detected in a year

Level of transmission of the disease

High proportion of children among new cases indicates high transmission

The proportion of child cases (under 15 years) among new cases whe
monitored over several years may show a trend.

If the transmission of leprosy is being reduced in an area, it is expecte
that the proportion of children affected will also decrease.

Child Rate per 1L population

The rate of new child leprosy cases (0-14 yrs) detected among the population of area in a year. (as on 31st March)

Schedule caste(SC)/Schedule Tribe(ST) New Case Detection Rate

Total number of new cases detected among SC/ST population in given time in an area X1 L

Quality of Services Indicators (गुणवत्ता सेवा संकेतक

% Defaulters

$$\frac{\text{Number of cases defaulted from taking treatment} \times 100}{\text{Number of cases started treatment during the year}}$$

% of new cases correctly diagnosed

$$\frac{\text{No. of correctly diagnosed} \times 100}{\text{No. of new cases validated}}$$

% cases with new disabilities

$$\frac{\text{No. of cases developed new disability} \times 100}{\text{No. of cases put under MDT during the year}}$$

% Defaulters

$$\frac{\text{Number of cases defaulted from taking treatment} \times 100}{\text{Number of cases started treatment during the year}}$$

Default assessed at the end of 9/18 months for PB/ MB,

Default can be predicted of the cumulative duration of absence from treatment exceeds 3 months for PB and 6 months for MB.

Proportion of defaulters assesses the case holding and the efforts of close observation and retrieval of potential defaulters.

Patient-Month BCP

No. of BCP of each category PBA/PBC/MBA/MBC
_____

No. of cases under treatment of each category
PBA/PBC/MBA/MBC

The MDT stock should be minimum
1 month at PHC
3 months at Dist. & State

Proportion of cases developing disabilities during treatment

$$\frac{\text{Proportion of cases developed new or additional disabilities during treatment}}{\text{No. of cases put under MDT during the year}} \times 100$$

TAKE HOME MESSAGE

- Indicators
  - Main indicators
  - Additional indicators
  - Quality service indicators
- Interpretation of indicators
- Recommendations

- Thank you