

# SERVICE AVAILABILITY AND READINESS ASSESSMENT SRI LANKA 2017



Ministry of Health  
Nutrition & Indigenous Medicine



World Health  
Organization

 The Global Fund

# **Service Availability and Readiness Assessment Sri Lanka 2017**

**Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine  
Department of Census and Statistics,  
Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs**

**in collaboration with**

**World Health Organization  
Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria  
Khulisa Management Services**

**2018**



Suggested citation:

Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine and Department of Census and Statistics, 2018. Service Availability and Readiness Assessment 2017 Sri Lanka.

ISBN 978-955-3666-26-0

Printed by : Nanila Publication (Pvt) Ltd.  
No.227/30, Nirmana Mw,  
Nawala Rd, Nugegoda.  
Tel: 011 4809400

Cover design : Dr. Ashan Pathirana

The Service Availability and Readiness Assessment (SARA), Sri Lanka 2017 was carried out by the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine and the Department of Census and Statistics, Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs in collaboration with the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM), World Health Organization (WHO), and Khulisa Management Services.

Additional information about the Service Availability and Readiness Assessment (SARA), Sri Lanka 2017 may be obtained from the Deputy Director General (Non-communicable Diseases), Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine, Suwasiripaya, 385, Ven. Baddegama Wimalawansa Thero Mawatha, Colombo 10, Sri Lanka.

Telephone: +94 11 268 6393 Fax: +94 11 268 6393 Email: [ddgncd.office@health.gov.lk](mailto:ddgncd.office@health.gov.lk)

The complete data set of the survey can be downloaded from the website of the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine, Sri Lanka ([www.health.gov.lk](http://www.health.gov.lk)).



# Message from the Honourable Minister of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine

I take pride in sending this message on the occasion of launching the “Service Availability and Readiness Assessment (SARA)” for the year 2017 by the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine. This is the first time that the Ministry has conducted such a survey.

The health indicators of Sri Lanka are well comparable to those of the developed countries in the world. One major reason for this achievement is the delivery of health care free of charge to the people of Sri Lanka. In the efforts of the health system to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and universal health coverage, it is essential that quality health care is available and accessible to each and every individual in the country.

In striving towards these achievements, policy makers have the following key questions;

“Are the health services physically available in the health facilities?”

“Do the health facilities have the capacity to provide the expected health services?”

The SARA survey provides detailed answers to these questions.

Thus, the findings of this national survey provide the baseline data for policy makers for planning, monitoring and scaling-up of the health services throughout the island. Furthermore, this report indicates which health services, in which level of care, and what component in the service delivery requires more attention from the perspective of health services availability and readiness, in combating the country’s disease burden.

**Hon. Dr. Rajitha Senaratne**

Minister of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine



# Message from the Secretary of the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine

It is with pleasure I state this short message on publication of the “Service Availability and Readiness Assessment (SARA)” for the year 2017 by the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine.

The SARA survey is a national survey, conducted among the state health institutions at different levels of care and the private sector hospitals. Thus, it gives a comprehensive picture of the health services availability and the readiness of the institutions of the country to provide various health services.

This survey report fulfills a major requirement for the planners, administrators and policy makers of health in identifying the level of availability of health services in the institutions at different level of care, capacity of the institutions to provide the services and which components in the chain of health care delivery need more attention and improvement, so that a quality health service is available and delivered to the people of Sri Lanka.

In addition, conduct of this survey based on an internationally accepted methodology adapted to Sri Lanka allows international comparisons as well.

Finally, I congratulate the survey team in preparing this vital document.

**B.G.S. Gunathilake**

Secretary

Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine





## Message from the Director General of Health Services

Health care systems in all countries continue to evolve in response to changing demographics and disease burden and rapid technological advances. The universal availability and accessibility of health services is essential to achieve the sustainable development goals. Sound information on the supply and quality of health services is therefore a felt need for health systems management, monitoring and evaluation.

The Service Availability and Readiness Assessment (SARA) is a national systematic survey which assesses the health facility service delivery focusing on the availability of the health services and the readiness of the health facility to provide the services. The survey was conducted in 2017 among the state-owned institutions and the Private Hospitals, providing a comprehensive analysis of the service availability and the institutional readiness for the delivery of services. The service readiness has been assessed through the availability of trained staff, guidelines, infrastructure, equipment, medicines and diagnostic facilities.

It is planned to conduct the SARA survey on a regular basis as an assessment of the institutional service delivery in the country. This information will provide the progress of the performance of our health system over the years.

The results of SARA survey provide baseline data for health planners, medical administrators and policy makers to identify the existing gaps of the health care delivery system and would allow further planning, monitoring and scaling-up of the interventions to improve the health care delivery systems for the betterment of the people in Sri Lanka.

I congratulate and thank the entire survey team of SARA, who worked tirelessly under difficult circumstances to make it a success.

**Dr. Anil Jasinghe**  
Director General of Health Services



# Message from the Director General, Department of Census and Statistics

The Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine and Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) successfully completed the first ever Service Availability and Readiness Assessment (SARA) in 2017 and this report presents findings of the survey. Irrespective of the busy schedule, DCS readily agreed to collaborate with the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine considering the importance of conducting such a survey in the country.

SARA Survey was conducted to assist and monitor the readiness and the service availability of the state sector and the private sector health facilities. This report provides information related to general service availability and readiness, service-specific availability and readiness, chronic non-communicable diseases (NCD), care for the elders, and disability care etc. that are very vital for making evidence based decision making for further developing the health sector of the country and also to ensure the achievement of the health related Sustainable Development Goals by the year 2030.

DCS has been emphasizing the growth of the elderly population in our country based on the findings of the Censuses Population and Housing (CPH). According to the CPH-2012, 12.4 percent of our population belongs to the elderly population category, i.e., over sixty years. In another survey, it was revealed that one out of four elderly people is having a chronic non communicable disease. Our health system must ready to face the challenge of not only providing health facilities to the elderly personnel but also controlling non-communicable diseases. I am happy to note that this survey has collected data on “care for elders in health facilities” which provides necessary information to address the health needs of growing elderly population.

I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to all the officers of the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine and Department of Census and Statistics for their dedication and hard work to successfully complete this great task. Once again, while appreciating long standing collaboration between the two institutions in providing health related statistics, I would like to congratulate the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine for initiating this remarkable-national endeavor.

I hope that the information provided in this report would be very useful for health professionals, health administrators, policymakers, and others involved in further improving the quality of the health services provided by the private and public sector institutions.

**Dr. A. J. Satharasinghe**  
Director General  
Department of Census and Statistics



# Table of Contents

Table of Contents.....	xiii
List of Tables.....	xv
List of Figures.....	xxi
Foreword.....	xxiii
Acknowledgements.....	xxv
Abbreviations and Acronyms.....	xxvii
Executive Summary.....	xxxii
<b>1. Introduction.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Country profile.....	1
1.2 Health services.....	1
1.3 Background to Service Availability and Readiness Assessment.....	2
1.4 Objective of the survey.....	3
<b>2. Methodology and data collection.....</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1 Survey areas and sectors.....	5
2.2 Sampling methodology.....	5
2.3 Assessment tool.....	12
2.4 Data collection.....	12
2.5 Data analysis.....	13
2.6 Ethical issues.....	14
2.7 Survey planning and preparation.....	14
2.8 Limitations of the methods.....	15
<b>3. Results.....</b>	<b>17</b>
3.1 Description of sample.....	17
3.2 General service availability and readiness.....	19
3.2.1 Basic amenities.....	19
3.2.2 Length of operational hours.....	20
3.2.3 Basic and emergency equipment.....	20
3.2.4 Standard precautions for Infection control.....	26
3.2.5 Diagnostic capacity.....	26
3.2.6 Essential medicines.....	32
3.2.7 General service readiness index.....	38
3.2.8 Surgical management services.....	41
3.2.9 Blood transfusion services.....	41

3.3	Service specific availability and readiness.....	50
3.3.1	Maternal and child health.....	51
3.3.2	HIV/AIDS.....	96
3.3.3	Sexually Transmitted Infections .....	109
3.3.4	Tuberculosis .....	113
3.3.5	Malaria.....	123
3.3.6	Rabies.....	131
3.3.7	Dengue.....	138
3.3.8	Chronic non-communicable diseases .....	151
3.3.9	Diabetes .....	151
3.3.10	Cardio-vascular disease.....	160
3.3.11	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) .....	173
3.3.12	Chronic kidney disease.....	180
3.3.13	Cancer .....	190
3.3.14	Mental health .....	204
3.3.15	Care for the elderly .....	209
3.3.16	Disability care.....	213
4.	Discussion.....	235
5.	Conclusion and Recommendations .....	239
	References .....	241
	Annexures.....	243
	Annexure A - Survey Team.....	243
	Annexure B - Sections and Modules in the SARA Sri Lanka 2017 tool .....	251
	Annexure C - Auxiliary Tables .....	253
	Annexure D - Questionnaire .....	267

## List of Tables

Table 1	Number of health facilities in sampling frame and sample (unweighted and weighted), according to type of facility, Sri Lanka 2017 .....	7
Table 2	Distribution of health facilities in the sample (unweighted) according to administrative authority, location and nature of service (n=755), Sri Lanka 2017.....	18
Table 3	Percentage availability of tracer items and readiness score for basic amenities among health facilities, by facility type and group (n= 755), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	22
Table 4	Length of operational hours of health facilities, by facility type and group (n=755), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	23
Table 5	Percentage availability of tracer items for basic and emergency equipment and readiness score for basic equipment among health facilities, by facility type and group (n=755), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	24
Table 6	Percentage availability of tracer items and readiness score for standard precautions for infection prevention and control among health facilities, by facility type and group (n=755), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	28
Table 7	Percentage availability of tracer items and readiness score for diagnostic capacity among health facilities, by facility type and group (n=755), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	29
Table 8	Percentage availability of essential medicines and readiness score among health facilities, by facility type and group (n= 544), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	33
Table 9	General Service Readiness Index and domain readiness scores (out of 100) among health facilities, by facility type and group (n=331), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	40
Table 10	Percentage availability of surgical management services among health facilities that are expected to provide service, by facility type and group (n=157), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	43
Table 11	Readiness score (Overall and by domain) for surgical management services for health facilities that are expected to provide service, by facility type and group (n=157), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	46
Table 12	Percentage availability of blood transfusion services among facilities that are expected to provide service, by facility type and group (n=157), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	48
Table 13	Percentage availability of tracer items and readiness score for blood transfusion services for facilities that are expected to provide service, by facility type and group (n=157), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	49
Table 14	Percentage availability of family planning services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=479), Sri Lanka 2017.....	53
Table 15	Readiness score (overall and by domain) for family planning services for facilities that are expected to provide the service (n=479), by facility type and group, Sri Lanka 2017.....	54
Table 16	Percentage availability of antenatal care services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=404), Sri Lanka 2017.....	57
Table 17	Readiness score (overall and by domain) for antenatal care services for facilities that are expected to provide the service (n=404), by facility type and group, Sri Lanka 2017.....	58
Table 18	Percentage availability of delivery services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service by, facility type and group (n=323), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	61



Table 19	Percentage availability of emergency obstetric and newborn care services (BEmONC and CEmONC), among health facilities that are expected to provide the service by, facility type and group (n=323), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	65
Table 20	Readiness score (overall and by domain) for basic emergency obstetric and newborn care services, for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=323), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	66
Table 21	Readiness score (overall and by domain) for comprehensive emergency obstetric and newborn care services, for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=323), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	70
Table 22	Percentage availability of essential newborn care and advanced care for the small and sick baby among health facilities that are expected to provide the service by, facility type and group (n=323), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	73
Table 23	Percentage availability of immunization services among MOH clinics (n=76), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	75
Table 24	Readiness score (overall and by domain) for immunization services for MOH Clinics (n=76), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	76
Table 25	Percentage availability of child prevention and curative care services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=482), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	79
Table 26	Readiness score (overall and by domain) for child prevention and curative care services for facilities that are expected to provide the service (n=482), by facility type and group, Sri Lanka 2017 .....	80
Table 27	Percentage availability of adolescent health services, excluding school health services, among facilities that are expected to provide service, by facility type and group (n=482), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	85
Table 28	Readiness score (overall and by domain) for adolescent health services excluding school health services, for facilities that are expected to provide the service (n=482), by facility type and group, Sri Lanka 2017 .....	86
Table 29	Percentage availability of services for gender based violence survivors among health facilities that are expected to provide service, by facility type and group (n=152), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	87
Table 30	Readiness score (overall and by domain) for gender based violence services for facilities that are expected to provide the service (n=152), by facility type and group, Sri Lanka 2017 .....	88
Table 31	Percentage availability of services for preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV infection among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=257), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	90
Table 32	Readiness score (overall and by domain) for PMTCT of HIV services for facilities that are expected to provide the service (n=257), by facility type and group, Sri Lanka 2017 .....	91
Table 33	Percentage availability HIV counselling and testing services among STD clinics (n=30), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	97
Table 34	Readiness score (overall and by domain) for HIV counselling and testing services among STD clinics (n=30), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	98
Table 35	Percentage availability of HIV/AIDS care and support services among STD clinics (n=30), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	101
Table 36	Readiness score (overall and by domain) for HIV/AIDS care and support services among STD clinics (n=30), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	102

Table 37	Percentage availability of HIV/AIDS antiretroviral prescription and client management services among STD clinics (n=30), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	104
Table 38	Readiness score (overall and by domain) for HIV/AIDS antiretroviral prescription and client management services at STD clinics (n=30), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	105
Table 39	Percentage availability of HIV post exposure prophylaxis services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=180), Sri Lanka 2017.....	106
Table 40	Readiness score (overall and by domain) for HIV post exposure prophylaxis services for facilities that are expected to provide the service (n=180), by facility type and group, Sri Lanka 2017 .....	107
Table 41	Percentage availability STI diagnosis and treatment services among STD clinics (n=30), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	110
Table 42	Readiness score (overall and by domain) for STI diagnosis and treatment services at STD clinics (n=30), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	111
Table 43	Percentage availability of TB diagnostic services, among health facilities that are expected to provide the service by facility type and group (n=544), Sri Lanka 2017.....	115
Table 44	Readiness score (overall and by domain) for TB diagnostic services for health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=544), Sri Lanka 2017.....	116
Table 45	Percentage availability of TB treatment and follow-up services among TB clinics (n=27), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	120
Table 46	Readiness score (overall and by domain) for TB treatment and follow-up services for TB clinics (n=27), Sri Lanka 2017.....	121
Table 47	Percentage availability of screening, diagnosis and management services for of HIV TB co-infection among TB clinics (n=27), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	122
Table 48	Percentage availability of malaria diagnosis and treatment services among facilities that are expected to provide service, by facility type and group (n=429), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	126
Table 49	Readiness score (overall and by domain) for malaria diagnosis and treatment services for facilities that are expected to provide service, by facility type and group (n=429), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	127
Table 50	Percentage availability of trained staff, insecticide treated bed nets, and stock-out of antimalarial drugs, among facilities that are expected to provide service, by facility type and group (n=429), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	129
Table 51	Percentage availability of Rabies post exposure treatment services and dedicated rabies PET unit among health facilities that are expected to provide service, by type of facility and group (n=324), Sri Lanka 2017.....	134
Table 52	Readiness score (overall and by domain) for Rabies post exposure treatment services for facilities that are expected to provide the service (n=324), Sri Lanka 2017.....	135
Table 53	Percentage availability of dog vaccination and dog population control services in Medical Officer of Health areas (n=76), Sri Lanka.....	136
Table 54	Readiness score (overall and by domain) for dog vaccination and population control services in MOH areas (n=76), Sri Lanka 2017.....	137
Table 55	Percentage availability of routine vector surveys and integrated vector management services in MOH areas (n=76), Sri Lanka 2017.....	139
Table 56	Readiness score (overall and by domain) for routine vector surveys and integrated vector management services in MOH areas (n=76), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	140

Table 57	Percentage availability of dengue diagnostic services among facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=404), Sri Lanka.....	141
Table 58	Readiness score (overall and by domain) for Dengue screening and clinical case management services for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=404), Sri Lanka 2017.....	145
Table 59	Percentage availability of Dengue in-patient and emergency case management services among facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=152), Sri Lanka 2017.....	146
Table 60	Readiness score (overall and by domain) for Dengue in-patient and emergency case management services for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=152), Sri Lanka 2017.....	147
Table 61	Percentage availability of Dengue High Dependency Units and blood transfusion services among facilities that are expected to provide the service by facility type and group (n=152), Sri Lanka 2017.....	149
Table 62	Percentage availability of Dengue outbreak management services in MOH areas (n=76), Sri Lanka 2017.....	150
Table 63	Percentage availability of Diabetes screening and diagnosis services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=667), Sri Lanka 2017.....	154
Table 64	Readiness score (overall and by domain) for Diabetes screening and diagnosis services for health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=667), Sri Lanka 2017.....	155
Table 65	Percentage availability of Diabetes management services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=402), Sri Lanka 2017.....	157
Table 66	Readiness score (Overall and by domain) for Diabetes management services for health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=402), Sri Lanka 2017.....	158
Table 67	Percentage availability of screening and diagnosis of cardiovascular disease among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=591), Sri Lanka 2017.....	163
Table 68	Readiness score (overall and by domain) for cardiovascular disease screening and diagnosis services for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=591), Sri Lanka, 2017.....	164
Table 69	Percentage availability of cardiovascular disease risk reduction services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=591), Sri Lanka 2017.....	166
Table 70	Readiness score (overall and by domain) for management of high cardiovascular disease risk services for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=591), Sri Lanka 2017.....	167
Table 71	Percentage availability of services for management of myocardial infarction and stroke among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=322), Sri Lanka 2017.....	170
Table 72	Readiness score (overall and by domain) for services for management of myocardial infarction and stroke for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=322), Sri Lanka 2017.....	171
Table 73	Percentage availability of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=430), Sri Lanka 2017.....	175

Table 74	Readiness score (overall and by domain) for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease services for facilities that are expected to provide service, by facility type and group (n=430), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	176
Table 75	Percentage availability of chronic kidney disease care services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=322), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	182
Table 76	Percentage availability of chronic kidney disease care services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (Auxiliary indicators) (n=150), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	183
Table 77	Readiness score (overall and by domain) for offering chronic kidney disease services for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=322), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	184
Table 78	Percentage availability oral cancer services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=587), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	193
Table 79	Readiness score (overall and by domain) for oral cancer services for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=587), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	194
Table 80	Percentage availability of breast cancer services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=668), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	196
Table 81	Readiness score (overall and by domain) for offering breast cancer services for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=668), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	197
Table 82	Percentage availability of cervical cancer services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=670), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	200
Table 83	Readiness score (overall and by domain) for offering cervical cancer services for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=670), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	201
Table 84	Percentage availability of mental health services among facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=326), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	205
Table 85	Percentage availability of mental health services among facilities that are expected to provide the service (Auxiliary indicators), by facility type and group (n=326), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	206
Table 86	Readiness score (overall and by domain) for offering mental health services for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=326), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	207
Table 87	Percentage availability of elderly care services among facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=157), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	210
Table 88	Readiness score (overall and by domain) for offering elderly care services for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=157), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	211
Table 89	Percentage availability of disability care services among facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=155), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	215
Table 90	Readiness score (overall and by domain) for physiotherapy services for facilities that are expected to provide the service by facility type and group (n=155), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	216
Table 91	Readiness score (overall and by domain) for occupational therapy services for facilities that are expected to provide the service by facility type and group (n=155), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	221
Table 92	Readiness score (overall and by domain) for speech and language therapy services for facilities that are expected to provide the service by facility type and group (n=155), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	226
Table 93	Readiness score (overall and by domain) for prosthetic and orthotic equipment services for facilities that are expected to provide the service by facility type and group (n=155), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	229

Table 94	Percentage availability of selected medicines for Diabetes management among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=402), auxiliary indicators, Sri Lanka 2017 .....	253
Table 95	Percentage availability of contraceptives without stock out among health facilities that are expected to provide the family planning services, by facility type and group (n=399), auxiliary indicators, Sri Lanka 2017.....	254
Table 96	Percentage availability of drugs in the previous 3 months for offering basic obstetric and newborn care services among facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=323), auxiliary indicators, Sri Lanka 2017 .....	255
Table 97	Percentage availability of immunization services among MOH clinics (n=76), auxiliary indicators, Sri Lanka 2017 .....	256
Table 98	Percentage availability of facilities to maintain cold chain in providing immunization services among MOH clinics (n=76), auxiliary indicators, Sri Lanka 2017.....	257
Table 99	Percentage availability of tracer items for offering child prevention and curative care services among facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=482), auxiliary indicators, Sri Lanka 2017 .....	258
Table 100	Percentage availability of advanced TB diagnostics among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, in by facility type (n=136), auxiliary indicators, Sri Lanka 2017.....	259
Table 101	Percentage availability of a dedicated rabies post exposure treatment unit among health facilities that are expected to provide the service (n=324), auxiliary indicators Sri Lanka 2017.....	260
Table 102	Percentage availability Diabetes screening and diagnosis services, among facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group, (n=322), auxiliary indicators, Sri Lanka 2017 .....	261
Table 103	Percentage availability of screening and diagnosis of cardiovascular disease among health facilities that are expected to provide this service, by facility type and group (n=591), auxiliary indicators, Sri Lanka 2017.....	262
Table 104	Percentage availability of services for management of myocardial infarction and stroke among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=591), auxiliary indicators, Sri Lanka 2017 .....	263
Table 105	Percentage availability of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=430), auxiliary indicators, Sri Lanka 2017 .....	264
Table 106	Percentage availability of staff trained in elderly care in health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=157), auxiliary indicators, Sri Lanka 2017.....	265

## List of Figures

Figure 1	Map of Sri Lanka showing distribution of tertiary care hospitals included in the sample of SARA, Sri Lanka 2017 .....	8
Figure 2	Map of Sri Lanka showing distribution of secondary care (Base) hospitals included in the sample of SARA, Sri Lanka 2017 .....	8
Figure 3	Map of Sri Lanka showing distribution of Divisional Hospitals included in the sample of SARA, Sri Lanka 2017 .....	9
Figure 4	Map of Sri Lanka showing distribution of Primary Medical Care Units included in the sample of SARA, Sri Lanka 2017 .....	9
Figure 5	Maps of Sri Lanka showing distribution of Public Clinics – Medical Officer of Health, Sexually Transmitted Disease, Tuberculosis and Regional Malaria Offices, included in the sample of SARA, Sri Lanka 2017 .....	10
Figure 6	Map of Sri Lanka showing distribution of Healthy Lifestyle Centers included in the sample of SARA, Sri Lanka 2017 .....	11
Figure 7	Map of Sri Lanka showing distribution of Private Hospitals included in the sample of SARA, Sri Lanka 2017 .....	11
Figure 8	General service readiness index and domain readiness scores (out of 100) among health facilities, by facility group (n=331), Sri Lanka, 2017 .....	39
Figure 9	The Overall readiness score (out of 100) for providing surgical management services and safe blood transfusion services among health facilities that are expected to provide service, by facility group (n=157), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	42
Figure 10	Percentage availability of signal functions for emergency obstetric and newborn care services (BEmONC and CEmONC), among health facilities* that are expected to provide the service by, facility group (n=323), Sri Lanka 2017.....	64
Figure 11	Percentage availability of family planning, antenatal care, delivery and PMTCT services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility group (n=482), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	93
Figure 12	Percentage availability of preventive and curative care for children less than 5 years of age, adolescent health services and GBV services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility group (n=482), Sri Lanka 2017.....	94
Figure 13	Readiness score (out of 100) to provide maternal and child health services in health facilities, by facility type and group, Sri Lanka 2017.....	95
Figure 14	Percentage availability HIV/AIDS and STI services at STD clinics (n=30), Sri Lanka 2017.....	108
Figure 15	Readiness score (out of 100) to provide services relating to HIV/AIDS care at and STD clinics and selected hospitals, Sri Lanka 2017.....	108
Figure 16	Percentage availability of TB diagnostic services, among health facilities that are expected to provide the service by facility group (n=544), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	114
Figure 17	Readiness score (out of 100) for Tuberculosis diagnosis, and treatment and follow-up services at Tuberculosis clinics (n=27), Sri Lanka 2017.....	119
Figure 18	Percentage availability of malaria diagnosis and treatment services among facilities that are expected to provide service, by facility type and group (n=429), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	124

Figure 19	Readiness score (out of 100) for malaria diagnosis and treatment services at Regional Malaria Offices (n=22), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	125
Figure 20	Percentage availability of Rabies post exposure treatment services among health facilities that are expected to provide service, by type of facility and group (n=324), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	132
Figure 21	Readiness score (out of 100) to provide rabies post exposure treatment, and dog vaccination and population control services by facility type, Sri Lanka 2017.....	133
Figure 22	Percentage availability of dengue diagnostic and case management services among facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=404), Sri Lanka .....	143
Figure 23	Readiness score (out of 100) for dengue vector management, screening and clinical case management and in-patient care, by type of health facility, Sri Lanka 2017 .....	144
Figure 24	Percentage availability of services for screening, diagnosis and management of diabetes and screening for complications of diabetes among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=667)*, Sri Lanka 2017.....	153
Figure 25	Percentage availability of services for screening, diagnosis and management of cardiovascular disease among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group, by facility type and group (n=591)*, Sri Lanka 2017.....	162
Figure 26	Percentage availability of COPD services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=430), Sri Lanka 2017.....	174
Figure 27	Percentage availability of chronic kidney disease diagnosis and care services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility group (n=322), Sri Lanka 2017 ....	181
Figure 28	Percentage availability of chronic kidney disease management services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility group (n=322), Sri Lanka 2017 ....	181
Figure 29	Readiness score (out of 100) for offering services relating to diabetes, cardiovascular disease, chronic kidney disease and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, by facility group, Sri Lanka 2017 .....	189
Figure 30	Percentage availability oral, breast and cervical cancer diagnosis services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility group (n=587), Sri Lanka 2017 ....	192
Figure 31	Readiness score (out of 100) for offering services oral, breast and cervical cancer services at health institutions, by facility group (n=587), Sri Lanka 2017 .....	192
Figure 32	Readiness score (out of 100) for offering mental health services at health institutions, by facility group, Sri Lanka 2017.....	208
Figure 33	Readiness score (out of 100) for offering services for elderly care at health institutions, by facility group, Sri Lanka 2017.....	209
Figure 34	Percentage availability of disability care services among facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility group (n=155), Sri Lanka 2017.....	214
Figure 35	Readiness score (out of 100) for offering services for physiotherapy, occupational therapy speech and language therapy, and prosthetic and orthotic services at health institutions, by facility group, Sri Lanka 2017.....	214

## Foreword

Service Availability and Readiness Assessment (SARA) is a survey recommended to be conducted by countries, at regular intervals to assess and monitor the availability of the expected health services and the readiness of the health institutions to provide these expected services. Also, the survey generates evidence to support policy reforms, planning, implementing and monitoring the health services provided by the health system as well. The current study conducted in 2017, was the first of such survey done in Sri Lanka, fulfilling a long felt need of the area.

The study was conducted by the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine in collaboration with the Department of Census and Statistics, Sri Lanka. SARA Sri Lanka - 2017 was funded by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) through the Health Sector Strengthening (HSS) Grant of the GFATM Project of the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine. The technical assistance for the survey was provided by the World Health Organization (WHO). Khulisa Management Services supported the survey through quality assurance. The survey was an example of excellent collaboration between the above governmental and non-governmental organizations.

The survey covered several service areas including maternal and child health, infectious diseases such as human HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections, tuberculosis, malaria, rabies and dengue; chronic non-communicable disease including diabetes, cardiovascular disease (CVD), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic kidney disease (CKD) and cancer; mental health; care for elders and the disabled; and gender-based violence.

The conduct of the survey was supervised by a Steering Committee lead by the Secretary, Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine. Two focal points were appointed at the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine and the Department of Census and Statistics for smooth coordination of the activities within the departments. The staff of both the departments worked collaboratively at the central level in planning and implementation of the survey activities. An expert from the WHO (Ms. Rosebelle Azcuna) provided the technical guidance in development of the questionnaire and data analysis.

The data collection teams consisted of a Medical Officer representing the Ministry of Health, a Statistical Officer and a Statistical Assistant, representing the Department of Census and Statistics.

The questionnaire of the survey was developed based on the WHO SARA Core questionnaire. Experts from the respective directorates and units of the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine adapted the core questionnaire to the Sri Lankan context. New additions to the core questionnaire by the relevant Sri Lankan experts were modules related to the Non Communicable Diseases (Diabetes, CVD, COPD, CKD, Cancer), mental health, care for elderly and disabled, Dengue and Rabies, which were included in the Sri Lankan survey. (The questionnaire of the survey is annexed as Annexure D of this report)

SARA Sri Lanka – 2017 measured the overall availability and readiness of each of the services provided through the network of government and private sector healthcare institutions of Sri Lanka. The availability and the readiness scores are presented for Sri Lanka, sector wise (private and public) and for the different levels of care in this report. While, micro data of the survey are available for the secondary analysis and can be downloaded by any interested party from the web site of the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine, Sri Lanka, on submitting an application form.



The recommendations of the survey are utmost important to the policy makers and administrators to improve the current conditions in order to uplift the health system of Sri Lanka. In addition, future regular conduct of the SARA survey would allow to assess the level of improvement in the health sector, which is an important input for the policy makers to act upon.

The SARA Sri Lanka -2017 survey team is grateful to all the stakeholders and individuals who supported to make this survey a success.

## Acknowledgements

We greatly appreciate and acknowledge the contribution of many institutions and individuals who contributed in numerous ways to conduct this survey and to prepare this report successfully. Some of such contributions are mentioned below.

- The Director General, Department of Census and Statistics (DCS), Dr. A.J. Satharasinghe for his guidance throughout the survey and all the Additional Director Generals of the Department of Census and Statistics for their valuable inputs and support in planning and execution of the SARA Survey - 2017.
- Mr. Anura Jayawickrama and Mr. Janaka Sugathadasa, former Secretaries of Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine, Mrs. B.G.S. Gunathilake, Secretary of Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine, Dr. J.M.W. Jayasundara Bandara, former Director General of Health Services, and Dr. Anil Jasinghe, Director General of Health Services, all Deputy Director Generals of Health Services, all the Directors, and the Consultant Community Physicians of the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine for their support extended during the planning and execution of the SARA Survey - 2017.
- Mrs. I.R. Bandara - Additional Director General (Statistics I) of the Department of Census and Statistics for her tireless effort as the focal point for the Department, to make this survey a success.
- Dr. S.C. Wickramasinghe, former Director (Health Information) and Deputy Director General (Non Communicable Diseases) of the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine for her tremendous commitment and endless contributions to make this survey a success.
- All the members of the steering committee who provided inputs at different phases of this survey to conduct this survey successfully.
- The Global Fund to fight AIDS/Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) for provision of funds for the survey.
- Ms. Blanca Gil Antunano Vizcaino – Portfolio Manager of GFATM for her tremendous support in making this survey a success.
- Eng. Pubudu De Zoysa, Project Director of GFATM, Sri Lanka and all staff of the GFATM Project office for their untiring efforts and support in making this survey a success.
- Ms. Rosebelle Azcuna, Technical advisor to the World Health Organization for her valuable technical support in questionnaire development and data analysis.
- Professor Nalika Gunawardana and Dr. Padmal de Silva of the World Health Organization, Sri Lanka for their valuable support.

- Directors, Consultant Community Physicians and other representatives of the Family Health Bureau, Epidemiology Unit, National STD/AIDS Control Programme, Non Communicable Diseases unit, CKDu unit, National Programme for Tuberculosis Control and Chest Diseases, Anti Malaria Campaign, National Dengue Control Unit, Public Health Veterinary Services, National Cancer Control Programme, Directorate of Mental Health, Directorate of Youth, Elderly and Disabled and Private Health Sector Development for their immense technical contribution and support in preparation of the questionnaire.
- Mr. Chandima de Serum and Mr. Lalith Amaratunga of Department of Census and Statistics and Dr. Aravinda Wickramasinghe of the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine for coordinating the activities between the two institutions.
- To all the Provincial Directors of Health Services and Regional Directors of Health Services, Heads of the Institutions of the selected institutions, Medical Officers (Planning), Medical Officers (NCD), Institutional coordinators and other Medical Officers, Dental Surgeons, Nursing Sisters, Nursing Officers, Public Health Inspectors, Public Health Midwives and other staff of the health institutions for coordination of data collection and answering the questionnaires.
- All the Medical Officers, Dental Surgeons, Statistical Officers and Statistical Assistants who worked as enumerators of this survey, for their untiring efforts on collecting data from the selected institutions.
- Mr. Disala Ekanayake, Mrs. Osantha Wijegunasinghe, Mrs. Nimali de Silva of the Department of Census and Statistics, Dr. Ishanka Talagala, Dr. Aravinda Wickramasinghe, Dr. Muditha Hapudeniya and Dr. Gayan Piyasena for data processing, data cleaning and analysis of data.
- Professor Upul Senarath and Dr. Claudio Umesh of the Department of Community Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Colombo for their untiring effort in report writing.
- Khulisa Management Services for their support in reviewing the questionnaires and monitoring the field activities in Quality Assurance of the survey.
- Mr. Bandula Sirimal of Khulisa Management Services for designing and calculating the sample size and calculating sampling weights.
- Ms. Romanthi Fernando and her team in Forte Corporate Solutions Pvt. Ltd. for entering data of the survey.
- Management and staff of Vasi Cabs for providing safe transport for the data collection of the survey.
- Ms. Upuli Bhagya, Mr. Dulan Wickramarachchi and Mr. Ruchira Ratnayake – the Project Officers for the survey for their excellent support provided throughout the survey.
- The management and staff of Nanila Publications (Pvt.) Ltd. for their excellent support on page setting and printing of the report.

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

<b>ACT</b>	Artemisinin Combination Therapy
<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
<b>ALT</b>	Alanine Aminotransferase
<b>ANC</b>	Antenatal Care
<b>ARI</b>	Acute Respiratory Infection
<b>ART</b>	Antiretroviral Therapy
<b>ARV</b>	Antiretroviral
<b>ARVc</b>	Anti Rabies Vaccine
<b>BCG</b>	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin
<b>BEmONC</b>	Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care
<b>BH</b>	Base Hospital
<b>BP</b>	Blood Pressure
<b>CD4</b>	Cluster of Differentiation 4
<b>CEmONC</b>	Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care
<b>CHC</b>	Community Health Centre
<b>CKD</b>	Chronic Kidney Disease
<b>COPD</b>	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
<b>CSF</b>	Cerebro Spinal Fluid
<b>CT</b>	Computerized Tomography
<b>CVD</b>	Cardio Vascular Disease
<b>DBS</b>	Dried Blood Spot
<b>DF</b>	Dengue Fever
<b>DGH</b>	District General Hospital
<b>DH</b>	Divisional Hospitals
<b>DHF</b>	Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever
<b>DHS</b>	Demographic Health Survey
<b>DOTS</b>	Directly Observed Treatment Short Course
<b>DMPA</b>	Depot Medroxy-Progesterone Acetate
<b>DTP</b>	Diphtheria Tetanus Pertussis
<b>ECG</b>	Electro Cardio Gram
<b>ESR</b>	Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate
<b>EFV</b>	Efavirenz
<b>EPI</b>	Expanded Programme on Immunization
<b>FBC</b>	Full Blood Count
<b>GBV</b>	Gender Based Violence
<b>GFATM</b>	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
<b>GoSL</b>	Government of Sri Lanka

<b>GPS</b>	Global Positioning System
<b>HDU</b>	High Dependency Units (HDU)
<b>HepB</b>	Hepatitis B
<b>HLC</b>	Healthy Lifestyle Centre
<b>HiB</b>	Haemophilus Influenzae Type B
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
<b>HIV+</b>	HIV Positive
<b>IMCI</b>	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
<b>IPT</b>	Intermittent Preventive Therapy
<b>IPV</b>	Injectable Polio Vaccine
<b>IUD</b>	Intrauterine Device
<b>IV</b>	Intravenous
<b>IVM</b>	Integrated Vector Management
<b>KMC</b>	Kangaroo Mother Care
<b>MBBS</b>	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
<b>MCH</b>	Maternal and Child Health
<b>MDG</b>	Millennium Development Goal
<b>MDR-TB</b>	Multiple Drug Resistant Tuberculosis
<b>MI</b>	Myocardial Infarction
<b>MMR</b>	Mumps Measles Rubella
<b>MNCH</b>	Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health
<b>MOH</b>	Medical Officer of Health
<b>MoHNIM</b>	Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine
<b>NHSL</b>	National Hospital of Sri Lanka
<b>NSACP</b>	National STD/AIDS Control Programme
<b>NCD</b>	Non-Communicable Disease
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>NPTCCD</b>	National Programme for Tuberculosis Control and Chest Disease
<b>NVP</b>	Nevirapine
<b>OCP</b>	Oral Contraceptive Pills
<b>OI</b>	Opportunistic Infection
<b>OPV</b>	Oral Polio Vaccine
<b>ORS</b>	Oral Rehydration Solution
<b>PGH</b>	Provincial General Hospitals
<b>PHI</b>	Public Health Inspector
<b>PHM</b>	Public Health Midwife
<b>PHNS</b>	Public Health Nursing Sister
<b>PMTCT</b>	Preventing Mother-To-Child Transmission
<b>PMCU</b>	Primary Medical Care Unit
<b>RDT</b>	Rapid Diagnostic Test
<b>RHMIS</b>	Reproductive Health Management Information System

<b>RMO</b>	Regional Malaria Office
<b>SARA</b>	Service Availability and Readiness Assessment
<b>STD</b>	Sexually Transmitted Disease
<b>STI</b>	Sexually Transmitted Infection
<b>TB</b>	Tuberculosis
<b>TH</b>	Teaching Hospital
<b>TPHA</b>	Treponema Pallidum Haemagglutination Test
<b>TT</b>	Tetanus Toxoid
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UNAIDS</b>	United Nations Programme for HIV/AIDS
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children’s Fund
<b>VDRL</b>	Venereal Disease Reference Laboratory
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization



# Executive Summary

## Introduction

The 2017 Service Availability and Readiness Assessment (SARA) for Sri Lanka was conducted to assist the health sector in assessing and monitoring the service availability and readiness. The objectives of the survey were:

- to describe the availability of general health services in terms of basic amenities (infrastructure), basic equipment, diagnostic capacities, standard precautions, essential medicines, surgical management, and transfusion services in the state sector and private sector health facilities in Sri Lanka
- to describe the availability of trained staff, equipment, diagnostic capacities and medicines/commodities to deliver services related to key health areas<sup>a</sup> in the state sector and private sector health facilities in Sri Lanka
- to assess the readiness of the state sector and private sector health facilities in Sri Lanka to deliver general health services
- to assess the readiness of the state sector and private sector health facilities in Sri Lanka to deliver services related to key health areas<sup>a</sup>

The results would provide baseline data for planning, monitoring and scaling-up of interventions for service delivery improvement in the health sector. The SARA survey was conducted between June and July 2017, by the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine (MoHNIM) of Sri Lanka in collaboration with the Department of Census and Statistics, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM), and the World Health Organization (WHO).

## Methods

The SARA 2017 was conducted in a nationally representative sample of 755 facilities drawn from a population of 2543 health facilities in Sri Lanka. The sampling process adopted a two stage stratified random sampling technique with probability proportion to the size representing all facility types and districts. The first stratification was done based on facility type, and the second stratification was done taking into consideration the geographic variation within the country covering all 26 health districts. The strata according to facility type were: (i) primary health care facilities (Primary Medical Care Units and Divisional Hospitals); (ii) secondary health care institutions (Base Hospitals); (iii) tertiary health care institutions (District General Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, National Hospital of Sri Lanka and other Teaching Hospitals); (iv) public clinics (TB clinics, sexually transmitted disease (STD) clinics, Regional Malaria Offices (RMO), clinics at Medical Officer of Health (MOH), and Healthy Lifestyle Centres (HLC)); and (v) privately owned hospitals with in-patient services. The sample included 41 tertiary care hospitals, 50 secondary care hospitals, 252 primary health care facilities, 344 public clinics and 68 privately owned hospitals.

---

a Key health areas considered in 2017 SARA Sri Lanka were: maternal and child health; infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections, tuberculosis, malaria, rabies and dengue; chronic non-communicable disease including diabetes, cardiovascular disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, chronic kidney disease and cancer; mental health; care for elders and the disabled; and gender-based violence



The WHO SARA tool was adapted for country specific settings by an expert panel comprising representatives of different units of the MoHNIM. Availability of general health services was assessed in all health facilities in terms of availability of basic amenities (infrastructure), basic equipment, diagnostic capacities, standard precautions and essential medicines. Furthermore, availability of the surgical management services and transfusion services was assessed in the facilities that are expected to provide these services.

Availability of services related to maternal and child health, infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and other STI, TB, malaria, rabies and dengue, chronic NCD including diabetes, CVD, COPD, CKD and cancer, mental health, care for elders and the disabled, and gender-based violence areas was also assessed in facilities that are expected to provide these services. Availability of these specific services was assessed in four domains, namely, guidelines and trained staff, equipment, diagnostics and medicines/commodities using a set of tracer items. The health facilities that are expected to provide each of the services and the tracer items to be used in each domain for different facility types were decided and agreed upon by the expert panel. When identifying the tracer items, certain items were recognized as tracer items that describe service readiness, and others as auxiliary items.

Data were collected by parallel teams of enumerators, and each team comprised a medically qualified person and 2 statistical officers from the Department of Census and Statistics. The teams visited health facilities and interviewed appropriate respondents, and verified the availability and functionality of the items by direct observation and/or physical inspection as specified in the survey manual.

In assessing service availability, the percentage of facilities offering the service out of the facilities that are expected to provide the service was computed. Furthermore, percentage availability of all tracer items was computed for each facility type. Readiness of the facility to provide the services was assessed as a score (0-100), and was based on the presence of the tracer items identified for service readiness in the domains of guidelines and trained staff, equipment, diagnostics, and medicines/commodities. Percentage availability of services, and readiness scores were weighted to adjust for differences in probabilities of selection of the facilities in the sample, and presented according to the five types of health facilities defined in the sampling method. The percentage availability and readiness scores were also summarized at the national level, and according to sector (public or private) by pooling the respective values from different facilities that provided the service, using the sampling weights appropriate for the facility types.

## Summary of findings

### General service availability and readiness

General service availability was assessed in all health facilities included in the sample, and was based on the presence of basic amenities (infrastructure), basic equipment, diagnostic capacities, standard precautions, essential medicines, surgical management, and transfusion services. Among the basic amenities, a source of improved water supply was available in almost all health facilities (99%), and the sanitation facilities were available in approximately 91% of public health facilities and all Private Hospitals (100%). Emergency transport service was available in a great majority of public hospitals (91% to 100%) and Private Hospitals with  $\geq 50$  beds (90%), and in about half of Private Hospitals with  $< 50$  beds (50%). Availability of basic equipment was high in all facilities especially those with in-ward facilities. Availability of basic equipment needed in emergency or specialized care varied according to the kind of equipment and facility type. Most individual tracer items required for standard precautions were available in more than 80% of health facilities. The percentage of facilities offering primary laboratory tests was high for blood glucose test using glucometer, and low for other tests. However, there was a wide variation in the availability when the percentages were disaggregated by facility type. Availability of advanced laboratory tests such as liver and renal function tests was low among all health facilities. However lipid profile testing was available in high percentage of tertiary care hospitals and Private Hospitals with  $\geq 50$  beds, but low in other facilities. Availability of radiological tests (X-ray) was high, and found in most tertiary care hospitals (95%), secondary care hospitals (79%), and Private Hospitals with  $\geq 50$  beds (89%). Of the 48 essential medicines, most were available in the majority of health facilities. Ten of the 48 essential medicines were available in more than 95% of facilities, while another 10 medicines were available in less than 50% of the facilities.

Minor surgical procedure and general surgeries were available in all tertiary care hospitals, and in the majority of secondary care hospitals and Private Hospitals with  $\geq 50$  beds. Blood transfusion services were available in 95% of tertiary care hospitals, 80% of secondary care hospitals and 56% of Private Hospitals.

The general service readiness index is a composite measure designed to combine information from the five domains namely, basic amenities, basic equipment, standard precautions, laboratory diagnostics, and essential medicines. The results revealed that general service readiness index score for hospitals in Sri Lanka was 79 out of 100, with a score of 77 out of 100 in public sector health facilities and 83 out of 100 in private sector health facilities. When considering the type of facility in the public sector, the general service readiness index ranged between 74 and 92 out of 100, from primary care health facilities to tertiary care hospitals. Across the five domains, the basic amenities score was the highest (91 out of 100), and the diagnostic capacity score (45 out of 100) was the lowest at national level.

The overall readiness score at national level for providing surgical management services was 76 out of 100, and for transfusion services, 41 out of 100 among the facilities that are expected to provide these services.

### Maternal and child health services availability and readiness

Of the health facilities in Sri Lanka which are expected to offer family planning services, the service was available in 70% of public sector health facilities and 65% of Private Hospitals. The family planning services were available in all Medical Officer of Health (MOH) clinics (100%) and almost all secondary and tertiary care hospitals. In contrast, the availability was low in Primary Medical Care Units (PMCU) (41%).

The overall family planning readiness score was 39 out of 100 at national level, with a marginal difference between public and private sectors. Presence of trained staff and guidelines was relatively low across all facilities other than MOH clinics. The highest readiness score for family planning, 83 out of 100, was found in Teaching Hospitals, and the lowest, 10 out of 100, in PMCU. The MOH clinics reported a readiness score of 79 out of 100.

All key antenatal care services except monitoring blood sugar in pregnancy, were available in more than 70% of the health facilities which are expected to provide the service in Sri Lanka. It was shown that all MOH clinics (100%), all tertiary care hospitals (100%), the majority of Base Hospitals (89%) and almost two-thirds of Private Hospitals (65%) offered antenatal care services.

The overall readiness score for antenatal care services was high in MOH clinics (89 out of 100) and tertiary care hospitals (83 out of 100), and low in primary care facilities (54 out of 100) and Private Hospitals with <50 beds (52 out of 100).

The delivery services are expected to be provided by all public and Private Hospitals. The results showed that the delivery services were available in all tertiary care hospitals (100%), all secondary care hospitals (100%), and the majority of the Divisional Hospitals (82%) at primary care level. In the private sector, availability of delivery services was higher in Private Hospitals with  $\geq 50$  beds (93%) than Private Hospitals with <50 beds (47%).

All tertiary care hospitals (100%) offered services related to all seven signal functions for basic emergency obstetric and newborn care (BEmONC). At the secondary care level, 67% of Base Hospitals provided all seven signal functions of BEmONC. Overall, 77% of the public sector hospitals provided BEmONC services in contrast to 34% of privately owned hospitals in Sri Lanka.

The overall readiness score for BEmONC was found to be 54 out of 100 at the national level excluding Divisional Hospitals. There is a wide gap in readiness score between public sector (84 out of 100) and private sector hospitals (37 out of 100). The overall readiness score was  $\geq 80$  out of 100 in tertiary care hospitals and secondary care hospitals.

All tertiary care hospitals (100%) offered services related to all nine signal functions for comprehensive emergency obstetric and newborn care (CEmONC). At the secondary care level, availability of Caesarean section and blood transfusion services was relatively low in Base Hospitals (65% and 69% respectively), with the availability of CEmONC services being 62%. Overall, 74% of the public sector hospitals provided CEmONC services in contrast to 33% of privately owned hospitals, in Sri Lanka.

The overall readiness score for CEmONC was 58 out of 100, with the corresponding score of 75 out of 100 for the public sector, and 45 for the private sector hospitals. In the public sector, the readiness score was high in tertiary care hospitals (90 out of 100) in contrast to secondary care hospitals (68 out of 100).

Essential newborn care services, such as early and exclusive breastfeeding, hygienic cord care, thermal protection of the newborn and lactation management services were available in more than 90% of the public secondary and tertiary care hospitals. Availability of mother-baby centers was low across all health facilities, i.e., only 15% of all public sector health facilities had a mother-baby center. In Private Hospitals mother-baby centers were available in 17%.

Assessing immunization services among the MOH clinics showed that all MOH clinics (100%) offered routine immunization services.

The overall readiness score for immunization services was 92 out of 100 at the MOH clinics. Readiness scores for guidelines and trained staff, equipment and vaccines at the MOH clinics were 86, 92 and 92 out of 100, respectively.

Of the facilities that are expected to provide the service, the majority (89%) offered preventive and curative services for children under 5 years of age, at national level. The services were available in all public secondary and tertiary care hospitals (100%), all MOH clinics (100%), and in the majority of primary health care facilities (86%) and Private Hospitals (73%).

However, the overall readiness of public sector hospitals to provide preventive and curative care services for children was low as revealed by the readiness scores ranging from 37 out of 100 in the Divisional Hospitals to 73 out of 100 in tertiary care hospitals. Readiness score in the MOH clinics was 70 out of 100. The overall readiness score in Private Hospitals was higher (54 out of 100) than in public sector health facilities (44 out of 100).

At national level, adolescent health services (excluding the school health services) were offered by only 48% of health facilities that are expected to provide the service. The percentage availability was 58% in public sector health facilities in contrast to 29% in Private Hospitals. Among the services, separate youth drop-in center was available only among few facilities (4% at national level), whereas family planning services and emergency contraceptive pills for adolescents were provided by limited facilities.

The overall readiness score for adolescent health services (excluding the school health services) at national level was 14 out of 100, and the readiness was low across all the domains concerned. The Provincial General Hospitals and MOH clinics reported somewhat higher readiness score than other facilities (44 out of 100 and 41 out of 100 respectively).

Among the hospitals that are expected to provide befriending of survivors of gender based violence (GBV), 71% of tertiary care hospitals, 41% of Base Hospitals, and 6% of Private Hospitals, offered this service.

The overall readiness score for gender based violence (GBV) services was very low at national level (15 out of 100). This score was somewhat higher in public sector health facilities (32 out of 100) than private sector (2 out of 100). The Teaching Hospitals (61 out of 100) and Provincial General Hospitals (67 out of 100) reported relatively higher readiness scores than others.

## **HIV/AIDS service availability and readiness**

STD clinics in the public sector were assessed for the availability and readiness for HIV counseling and testing services, and care and support services for persons with HIV/AIDS. The results showed that all STD clinics offered HIV/AIDS counseling and testing services, and almost all (97%) provided care and support services for persons with HIV/AIDS. Antiretroviral therapy (ART) was available in the majority of STD clinics (80%). A great majority of STD clinics provided family planning counseling for persons with HIV/AIDS (97%).

Readiness of STD clinics for HIV/AIDS counselling and testing services was high, at 82 out of 100, and the readiness to provide HIV/AIDS care and support services was 71 out of 100. The overall readiness for HIV/AIDS antiretroviral prescription and client management services was low (30 out of 100). This could be due to the fact that the ART services are available only in 22 STD clinics, and the tests required for persons on ART (CD4 and viral load assessment) are available in the central STD clinic and few other selected hospitals.

Assessing the HIV post-exposure prophylaxis service among the facilities that should provide this service, it was shown that HIV post-exposure prophylaxis service was readily available at the NHSL (100%) and STD clinics (90%), but limited in secondary care hospitals (16%) and Private Hospitals (7%).

The overall readiness scores for HIV post-exposure prophylaxis services at the STD clinics and Public Tertiary Care Hospitals were 82 out of 100 and 42 out of 100, respectively.

Almost all STD clinics (97%) offered services for prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV (PMTCT). Seventy six percent of MOH clinics, 52% of secondary care hospitals and 82% of tertiary care hospitals offered PMTCT services expected from these facilities.

The readiness score for PMTCT services was 70 out of 100 in STD clinics in contrast to 30 out of 100 in facilities other than STD clinics.

All STD clinics (100%) provided diagnostic and treatment services for sexually transmitted infections.

The overall readiness score for diagnostic and treatment services for STI was 71 out of 100 at the STD clinics.

## **Tuberculosis, malaria, rabies, and dengue services availability and readiness**

Among the health facilities that are expected to provide Tuberculosis (TB) diagnostic services in the country, the services were available in 45% of health facilities, which included 43% of public sector health facilities and 65% of Private Hospitals. Of the public sector health facilities, all TB clinics (100%), all tertiary care hospitals (100%), and a majority of secondary care facilities (93%) provided TB diagnostic services.

The overall readiness score for TB diagnostic services was high in TB clinics (72 out of 100) compared to other health facilities.

All TB clinics prescribed anti-TB drugs, provided drugs to patients, and carried out management and treatment follow-up of TB patients. A very high percentage of TB clinics (93%) offered screening for HIV infection in TB patients, however only 70% of the clinics provided services to confirm HIV infection by sending blood samples to the central STD clinic. Eighty-one percent of TB clinics had staff trained on management of HIV TB co-infection.

The overall readiness score for TB treatment services was 79 out of 100, with readiness being the highest for medicines and commodities (95 out of 100), in contrast to guidelines and trained staff (67 out of 100).

Malaria diagnostic and treatment services were available in all Regional Malaria Offices (RMO) (100%), almost all secondary care hospitals (97%), and majority of tertiary care hospitals (80%). At national level, availability of malaria diagnostic services was 57%, with no difference in public and private sectors. Malaria treatment services were available in higher percentage of public sector health facilities (78%) than Private Hospitals (31%).

Overall readiness score for providing malaria diagnosis and treatment services at national level was 67 out of 100. The highest readiness score was reported from RMOs (97 out of 100), followed by secondary and tertiary care hospitals (57 out of 100 and 50 out of 100 respectively). Readiness scores for guidelines and trained staff and equipment were low in primary and secondary care facilities, and Teaching Hospitals in contrast to RMOs and Provincial and District General Hospitals.

Of all the hospitals that are expected provide rabies post exposure treatment service, it was available 24 hours a day in all 7 days of the week (24x7) in 61% of Base Hospitals and 76% of the tertiary care hospitals in Sri Lanka. The percentage availability of this service at national level was low (28%) due to low availability in Divisional Hospitals and Private Hospitals. Services of vaccination of dogs and sterilization of female dogs were offered in 78% and 71% of MOH areas, respectively.

Overall readiness score for rabies post exposure treatment services was 38 out of 100 at the national level. Readiness to provide post exposure treatment services at tertiary care hospitals was high with a score of 90 out of 100. The overall readiness score for dog vaccination and population control services was 73 out of 100.

Under the preventive services for dengue fever, availability of integrated vector management services in MOH areas was assessed, and it was found that 85% of MOH units offered this service. Eighty seven percent of MOH areas carried-out activities to prevent dengue outbreaks. However, only 41% of MOH units had outbreak mitigation plan.

The overall readiness score for dengue vector control was 51 out of 100 in the MOH areas.

Availability of services for clinical diagnosis of dengue was assessed in all hospitals, and it was found to be available in all tertiary care hospitals (100%), and most secondary care hospitals (97%) and most Private Hospitals (91%). There were high dependency units (HDU) for management for critically ill dengue patients in 65% of tertiary care hospitals, 44% of secondary care hospitals, and 30% of Private Hospitals with beds  $\geq 50$ .

Overall readiness score for offering dengue screening and clinical case management services was 18 out of 100. Readiness score for dengue in-patient and emergency management services was high in secondary and tertiary care hospitals, with a readiness score of 83 out of 100 and 93 out of 100, respectively. Within the Private Hospitals, those with beds  $\geq 50$  reported a readiness score of 71 out of 100 in contrast to 33 out of 100 in Private Hospitals with  $< 50$  beds.

## Chronic non-communicable disease service availability and readiness

Services for screening or diagnosis of diabetes were available in 95% of health facilities that are expected to provide this service in Sri Lanka. The service was available at all public sector health facilities (100%) and most Private Hospitals (91%). However, only 58% of health facilities at national level provided blood glucose testing by venous blood. Availability of services for management of diabetes in health facilities that are expected to provide the service was high. However, the percentages of facilities providing screening services for complications such as diabetic retinopathy, nephropathy and peripheral neuropathy were low at the national level (36% to 49%). The services for screening for complications in tertiary care hospitals were high (94% to 97%).

The overall readiness for diabetes screening and diagnosis services was 50 out of 100 in MOH clinics (service provided through Well Woman Clinics), 68 out of 100 in HLCs, and 52 out of 100 in Primary Medical Care Units (PMCU). The readiness scores in Divisional Hospitals and Private Hospitals were also low (50 to 69 out of 100) compared to secondary and tertiary care hospitals (73 to 80 out of 100). The overall readiness score for diabetes management at national level was 68 out of 100. The figure was high in secondary and tertiary care hospitals (80 to 88 out of 100), in comparison to PMCU (57 out of 100) and Private Hospitals with  $< 50$  beds (60 out of 100).

Of all health facilities that are expected to provide the service, 89% offered screening or diagnostic services for cardiovascular disease (CVD), and 69% offered cardiovascular risk assessment using the WHO ISH chart. Seventy

four percent of health facilities that are expected to provide the service offered services for management of high CVD risk at national level. Services for management of cardiovascular disease (myocardial infarction and stroke) were available at all tertiary care and secondary care hospitals, and approximately half of the primary care hospitals and one-third of the Private Hospitals.

Overall readiness score for screening and diagnosis services for CVD was 74 out of 100 in the health facilities at national level excluding HLCs, and 77 out of 100 for HLCs. Readiness with respect to management of clients with CVD risk was 76 out of 100 at national level excluding Divisional Hospitals, PMCU and HLCs. The overall readiness score for management of myocardial infarction and stroke was 82 out 100 in hospitals at national level.

Eighty-eight percent of health facilities that are expected to provide the service offered screening and diagnostic services for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and 86%, management of COPD.

Overall readiness score for screening, diagnosis and management of COPD was high in secondary care hospitals (83 out of 100) and tertiary care hospitals (81 out of 100), and low in Divisional Hospitals (67 out of 100) and PMCU (56 out of 100). The overall readiness score was 75 out of 100 in Private Hospitals.

Fifty two percent of health institutions in Sri Lanka that are expected to provide the service, offered diagnostic services for chronic kidney disease (CKD). This service is offered by 97% of tertiary care hospitals, 92% of secondary care hospitals, 41% of primary care health facilities and 57% of Private Hospitals. Management and/or long-term patient follow up of CKD was available in 49% of all health facilities that are expected to provide the service, and assessment of renal functions in 49% of health facilities. The percentage availability of CKD management services by facility type was almost similar to the CKD diagnosis services.

Overall readiness score for CKD services was 43 out of 100 for Divisional Hospitals, 55 out of 100 for Base Hospitals, 70 out of 100 for tertiary care hospitals and 42 out of 100 for Private Hospitals.

## Cancer service availability and readiness

Service availability and readiness was assessed in relation to three common cancers - oral, breast and cervical cancer.

At the national level, 57% of health facilities that are expected to provide the service, offered clinical oral examination, and 17%, offered oral cancer diagnosis services. These services were available mostly in the secondary care hospitals (92%) and tertiary care hospitals (97%). Services for clinical oral examination were available in 55% of the Private Hospitals as well. Services for oral cancer surgery, oral cancer chemotherapy, radiotherapy and palliative care were available in 75%, 62%, 38%, and 66% of tertiary care hospitals, respectively.

National level overall readiness score for oral cancer services was 42 out of 100 for public sector hospitals in contrast to 30 out of 100 in private sector health hospitals.

Sixty eight percent of health facilities that are expected to provide the clinical breast examination in Sri Lanka offered the service. The corresponding percentage for breast cancer diagnostic services was 66%. Mammography services were available in 42% of tertiary care and 18% of Private Hospitals. Surgical treatment for breast cancer was provided in all tertiary care, 63% of secondary care hospitals and 50% of Private Hospitals.

Overall readiness score for breast cancer services ranged from 30 to 68 out of 100 across public sector hospitals, in contrast to 21 out of 100 in Private Hospitals.

Thirty six percent of health facilities that are expected to provide the clinical examination of cervix in Sri Lanka, offered the service, and 58%, offered the cervical cancer diagnostic services. The majority of Teaching Hospitals, some secondary hospitals and Private Hospitals provided colposcopy services (83%, 11% and 15% respectively) and surgical treatment for cervical cancer (83%, 46%, and 37% respectively). Chemotherapy services for management of cervical cancer was available in 47% of public sector health facilities and 22% of Private Hospitals. Radiotherapy was available only in tertiary care facilities (27%).

Overall readiness score for cervical cancer services varied from 84 to 100, out of 100 in tertiary care hospitals. The readiness score was 63 out of 100 in Base Hospitals, 44 out of 100 in Divisional Hospitals and in 41 out 100 in Private Hospitals.

## **Mental health service availability and readiness**

Availability of outpatient mental health services and in-ward psychiatric services were assessed in all hospitals included in the survey. Seventy three percent of the hospitals offered outpatient mental health services, and 46% of hospitals offered in-ward psychiatric services at national level. Mental health services such as referral of persons who attempted suicide for psychiatric assessment, child and adolescent guidance services, services to address issues related to substance abuse, gender based violence (GBV), and mental health issues of elderly were available in more than half of the hospitals (59% to 71%).

Overall readiness score to offer mental health services was 64 out of 100, and ranged from 53 out of 100 in Private Hospitals to 94 out of 100 in tertiary care hospitals.

## **Elderly care service availability and readiness**

Availability of elderly friendly wards was low as 20% among of all hospitals that are expected to provide this service. Only 18% percent of public health facilities, and 22% of Private Hospitals had elderly friendly wards. Availability of health staff with training on care for elderly was extremely low, as indicated by low presence of trained medical officers/consultants (7%), nursing officers (7%), attendants (6%), and labourers (4%) at health facilities.

The overall readiness score for elderly care services in all health institutions was 42 out of 100, with no difference between public and private health facilities.

## **Disability care service availability and readiness**

A physiotherapist was available in 72% of all hospitals that are expected to provide disability care service, with this percentage ranging from 57% in Private Hospitals with <50 beds to 100% in tertiary care hospitals. Occupational therapy was available in 16% of health institutions that are expected to provide this service in the country. Percentage availability of occupational therapy services was very low among health facilities expect in tertiary care hospitals. Speech and language therapy was available in 26% of hospitals in the country. Prosthetic and orthotic services were available only in 11% of health facilities that are expected to provide this service.

Readiness for physiotherapy (22 out of 100), speech and language therapy (8 out of 100), occupational therapy (2 out of 100), and prosthetic and orthotic services (3 out of 100) were extremely low as revealed by the readiness scores for these services at national level.



## Conclusions and recommendations

In conclusion, the SARA Sri Lanka 2017 report provides scientifically valid data to inform policy decisions and strategic planning in the health sector, focusing on service availability and readiness in public and private sector health facilities in Sri Lanka. Identifying the health facility types or groups and tracer items responsible for poor service availability or readiness would help health managers take necessary action to improve the situation.

Service availability in SARA Sri Lanka 2017 showed a distinct pattern within public sector health facilities, where availability was the lowest in primary care health facilities (Divisional Hospitals and PMCU) and the highest at tertiary care hospitals. The service availability at secondary care hospitals (Base Hospitals) was also high and closer to the tertiary care level than primary care level. The service availability at public clinics that are expected to provide specific services was at a satisfactory level. In privately owned hospitals, there was a clear difference between those hospitals with  $\geq 50$  beds and hospitals  $< 50$  beds with respect to all services, where service availability was low in hospitals  $< 50$  beds. Between the 2 sectors, public sector health facilities often had a higher service availability than private sector.

Despite the high availability, service readiness was low for most of the services at national level, particularly in the domains of guidelines and trained staff, and diagnostics. Unavailability of guidelines was a common issue observed across all levels of health facilities, and that reduced the overall readiness score to a great extent. Staff trained on the key health service areas was relatively low in certain health facilities, despite regular training programmes by the MoHNIM. Non availability of guidelines and staff trained on specific services was clearly observed in the Private Hospitals, and this finding should be given attention in the process of improving service readiness at national level.

Overall, the results indicate the need of strengthening the service availability in the primary care health facilities (Divisional Hospitals and PMCU). A comparable improvement is also needed in the Private Hospitals with  $< 50$  beds.

Low readiness scores at national level demand a plan of action to make the essential tracer items readily available, particularly in the domains of guidelines and trained staff for the services expected through the respective health facilities.

## 1.1 Country profile

Sri Lanka is an island in the South Asian region, situated in the Indian ocean between Northern latitudes 5° 55' and 9° 50' and Eastern longitudes 79° 42' and 81° 52'. The country has a total area of 65,610 square kilometers including inland water bodies. The population of Sri Lanka was 20,359,439 according to census of population and housing in 2012, and the estimated population for the year 2016 was 21,203,000 (Department of Census and Statistics, 2012). The annual population growth rate was 0.94 percent during the year 2015.

The life expectancy at birth was 72.0 years for males and 78.6 years for females during the period between 2011 and 2013. The adult literacy rate is high (95.7%) compared with the other countries of the region, with female literacy rate being 94.9%. Age composition over the years in Sri Lanka indicates an aging population with an increase in the percentage of persons aged 60 years or above from 6.6% in 1981 to 12.4% in 2012. The per capita gross national income at current market prices was USD 3727 in 2016 (Department of Census and Statistics, 2017).

The country reports very low maternal and infant mortality indicators which are in par with those of high income countries in the world. The maternal mortality ratio was 33.7 per 100,000 live births (in 2015) and infant mortality rate was 8.2 per 1000 livebirths (in 2016), according to latest available statistics (Family Health Bureau, 2017).

The country is divided into 9 provinces, 24 districts and 331 divisional secretary divisions for administrative purposes. The state health services are also organized according to the same geographic divisions, except few areas.

## 1.2 Health services

The national health policy (2016-2025) is the overarching policy that governs the health services in the country, with its vision “a healthier nation that contributes to its economic, social, mental, and spiritual development”. The Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine (MOHNIM) is entrusted with the mission of achieving the highest attainable health status through promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services of high quality, made available and accessible to people of Sri Lanka (MoHNIM, 2017).

Health services of Sri Lanka are provided through both public and private sectors. The public sector is the predominant provider for inpatient care, with approximately 95% of inpatient care being provided by the state health institutions, while the share of outpatient care is divided almost equally between public and private sectors (MoHNIM, 2015). The public sector health services are provided free of charge at the point of consumption, and organized in 2 parallel streams – patient care services and community health services. The patient care services are delivered through a network of hospitals ranging from Divisional Hospitals to Teaching Hospitals, and Primary Medical Care Units at the lowest level. The community health services are focused on preventing illness and health promotion at population level, and organized centrally with public health units or directorates and various disease control and prevention programmes. The preventive and promotion services are implemented predominantly through the Medical Officers of Health (MOH) units covering the entire country. The number of Medical Officer of Health units was 341 in 2016 (MoHNIM, 2017).

As at present there are 19 Teaching Hospitals including the National Hospital Sri Lanka, 22 General Hospitals, 74 Base Hospitals and 479 Divisional Hospitals in the curative services of the public sector. The total bed strength of these institutions is 80,581. The National Hospital of Sri Lanka is the premier health institution in the country, which caters to a wide range of diagnostic, curative and rehabilitation services for the entire nation. There are 475 Primary Medical Care Units which provide only outdoor curative services to public at the first contact care level (MoHNIM, 2017).

National ratio of beds for inpatient care was 3.5 per 1,000 population. There were 87 Medical Officers and 202 nurses per 100,000 population in the country, according to health statistics in 2015 (MoHNIM, 2015).

### **1.3 Background to Service Availability and Readiness Assessment**

Sound information on the supply and quality of health services is necessary for health systems management, monitoring and evaluation. Efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and universal health coverage with availability and accessibility of health services and quality care have drawn attention to the need for strong country monitoring of health services covering the public and private sectors, and their readiness to deliver key interventions. Information on service availability and readiness is also required to scale up interventions in the health system through global health partnerships.

Service Availability and Readiness Assessment (SARA) is designed as a systematic survey to assess health facility service delivery focusing on 2 dimensions – service availability and service readiness. Service availability refers to the physical presence or reach of the facilities. Service readiness is the capacity of health facilities to deliver the services offered. This capacity includes the presence of trained staff, guidelines, infrastructure, equipment, medicines and diagnostic tests. Service availability and readiness are prerequisites to quality services, but do not guarantee the delivery of quality services.

The overall objective of the SARA is to assess on a regular basis service delivery (availability and readiness). This evidence based information collected as an independent verification aims to provide regular and reliable information on progress and performance of the health system (WHO 2015).

The results from SARA can be used as baseline data for planning, monitoring and scaling-up of interventions for service delivery improvement in the health sector in Sri Lanka. Monitoring health facility level performance provides information on whether health services are available and delivered at the expected level. The results of SARA would provide evidence based data on health system progress to inform the annual health sector review, as well as annual planning. The results will assist health sector to identify gaps and weaknesses responsible for sub-optimal service provision and intervention coverage that need to be addressed.

The SARA survey was conducted between June and July 2017, by the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine (MoHNIM) of Sri Lanka in collaboration with the Department of Census and Statistics, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM), and the World Health Organization (WHO).

## 1.4 Objective of the survey

The 2017 SARA for Sri Lanka was conducted to assist the health sector in assessing and monitoring the service availability and readiness. The objectives of the survey were:

- ▶ to describe the availability of general health services in terms of basic amenities (infrastructure), basic equipment, diagnostic capacities, standard precautions, essential medicines, surgical management, and transfusion services in the state sector and private sector health facilities in Sri Lanka
- ▶ to describe the availability of trained staff, equipment, diagnostic capacities and medicines/commodities to deliver services related to key health areas<sup>a</sup> in the state sector and private sector health facilities in Sri Lanka
- ▶ to assess the readiness of the state sector and private sector health facilities in Sri Lanka to deliver general health services
- ▶ to assess the readiness of the state sector and private sector health facilities in Sri Lanka to deliver services related to key health areas<sup>a</sup>

---

a Key health areas considered in 2017 SARA Sri Lanka were: maternal and child health; infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections, tuberculosis, malaria, rabies and dengue; chronic non-communicable disease including diabetes, cardiovascular disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, chronic kidney disease and cancer; mental health; care for elders and the disabled; and gender-based violence



## 2.1 Survey areas and sectors

SARA relies on a rapid data collection and analysis methodology. The SARA methodology takes into account the best practices and lessons learned from many countries that have implemented health facility assessments of service availability and readiness.

SARA Sri Lanka 2017 was a cross-sectional and descriptive health facility survey that covered state-owned as well as privately-owned health facilities across the country. The SARA Sri Lanka 2017 was conducted during June and July 2017, by the MoHNIM of Sri Lanka in collaboration with the Department of Census and Statistics. The technical assistance was provided from the World Health Organization (WHO), and financial support, by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM).

The state-owned health facilities referred to as public sector in the report were classified into four categories: (i) primary health care facilities; (ii) secondary health care institutions; (iii) tertiary health care institutions; and (iv) public clinics. The primary care facilities included Primary Medical Care Units (PMCU) and Divisional Hospitals (DH); the secondary care institutions included Base Hospitals (BH); and tertiary care facilities comprised Teaching Hospitals (TH) including the National Hospital of Sri Lanka (NHSL), Provincial General Hospitals (PGH) and District General Hospitals (DGH). The units considered under the public clinics encompassed a wide range of facilities, i.e., TB clinics, STD clinics, Regional Malaria Offices (RMO), clinics at the office of Medical Officer of Health (MOH), and Healthy Lifestyle Centres (HLCs).

TB clinics and STD clinics provide predominantly the screening, diagnosis, treatment and follow-up services for the respective diseases. The RMOs provide services for the prevention of re-introduction of malaria, and screening, diagnosis and referral of malaria patients through mobile malaria clinics. The RMOs facilitate treatment of patients who would be admitted to the public or Private Hospitals across the country. The MOH offices are responsible for preventive health care and health promotion services at community level, and these services are offered through various clinics and field based activities. The HLCs provide services for screening for chronic non-communicable diseases and their risk factors, reduction of NCD risk factors and promoting healthy lifestyles.

Privately-owned health facilities referred to as private sector in the report were classified into 2 groups based on the bed strength: (i) Private Hospitals with bed strength less than 50; and (ii) Private Hospitals with the bed strength 50 and higher. The privately-owned clinics and channeled consultation centers which provide only the out-patient services were not included in the sampling frame.

## 2.2 Sampling methodology

The sample for SARA was selected in order to estimate statistics for national and sub-national level with disaggregation by facility type and managing authority. Hence, it was decided to use a two stage stratified random sampling method with stratification by facility type/administrative authority and health district in the sampling process. Calculation of the number of units to be sampled was done using the standard formula for a proportion, to estimate percentage of health facilities offering a given service. An expected proportion of 50% of service availability was used, with 95% confidence intervals to be within an error margin of 10%, and assuming a response rate 95% for the participating facilities.

All facilities administered by public and private authorities in the health sector were listed in order to prepare separate master facility lists for public facilities, and Private Hospitals registered with MoHNIM, to draw the samples.

A nationally representative sample of 755 facilities was required from a population of 2543 health facilities in Sri Lanka. For tertiary care facilities, all available facilities within each district were selected into sample which was 41 tertiary care hospitals. Estimation of the number of facilities to be drawn from primary care facilities, secondary care hospitals, tertiary care hospitals, public clinics, and Private Hospitals from each health district, was done by two levels of stratification. The first stratification was done based on facility type/ managing authority, and was based on probability proportion to the size representing all facility types. The second stratification was done taking into consideration the geographic variation within the country covering all 26 health districts. The sample required 50 secondary care hospitals, 252 primary health care facilities and 344 public clinics of different kinds in the government health sector, and 68 privately owned hospitals. When selecting the facilities to be included in the sample, varying strategies were adopted for different facility types due to complexity of the distribution of sampling units in the population.

For primary and secondary care facilities, the allocation of sample units for each district was based on the proportional size of facilities in the respective district.

The selection of sample of clinics under the public sector health facilities (referred to as public clinics) was made randomly without district stratification as the number of sample units assigned for certain clinics was not sufficient to divide among districts. In case of TB, STD and Malaria all the clinics available at the time of survey were included, whereas for MOH clinics and HLCs a random sample was selected without considering the district stratification. The private health facilities were also sampled randomly for the entire country without proportional allocation for districts.

The final sample comprised 755 health facilities representing the entire country. Table 1 provides information on distribution of the facilities in the sampling frame and in the sample. Geographical distribution of health facilities included in the sample is shown in a series of maps from Figures 1 to 7.

**Table 1 Number of health facilities in sampling frame and sample (unweighted and weighted), according to type of facility, Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility type	Total number of facilities	Number of facilities in sample (unweighted)	Number of facilities in sample (weighted)
<b>Public sector</b>			
<b>Tertiary care institutions</b>			
National Hospital Sri Lanka	1	1	0.4
Teaching Hospitals	18	18	6.1
Provincial General Hospitals	3	3	0.8
District General Hospitals	19	19	5.8
<b>Secondary care institutions</b>			
Base Hospitals (Type A and B)	74	50	22.2
<b>Primary care facilities</b>			
Divisional Hospitals (Type A, B and C)	479	172	144.1
Primary Medical Care Units	475	80	138.2
<b>Public clinics</b>			
Tuberculosis clinics <sup>a</sup>	27	27	8.4
STD clinics	30	30	9.2
Regional Malaria Offices	22	22	6.8
Medical Officer of Health clinics <sup>b</sup>	337	76	101.3
Health Lifestyle Centers	908	189	263.7
<b>Private sector</b>			
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	31	21	10.3
Private Hospitals <50 beds	119	47	37.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2543</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>755</b>

<sup>a</sup> Additional chest clinic was included in Colombo district

<sup>b</sup> Since there are several clinics in a Medical Officer of Health area, the clinic center at the office of the MOH was considered as the study unit



Figure 1 Map of Sri Lanka showing distribution of tertiary care hospitals included in the sample of SARA, Sri Lanka 2017



Figure 2 Map of Sri Lanka showing distribution of secondary care (Base) hospitals included in the sample of SARA, Sri Lanka 2017



Figure 3 Map of Sri Lanka showing distribution of Divisional Hospitals included in the sample of SARA, Sri Lanka 2017

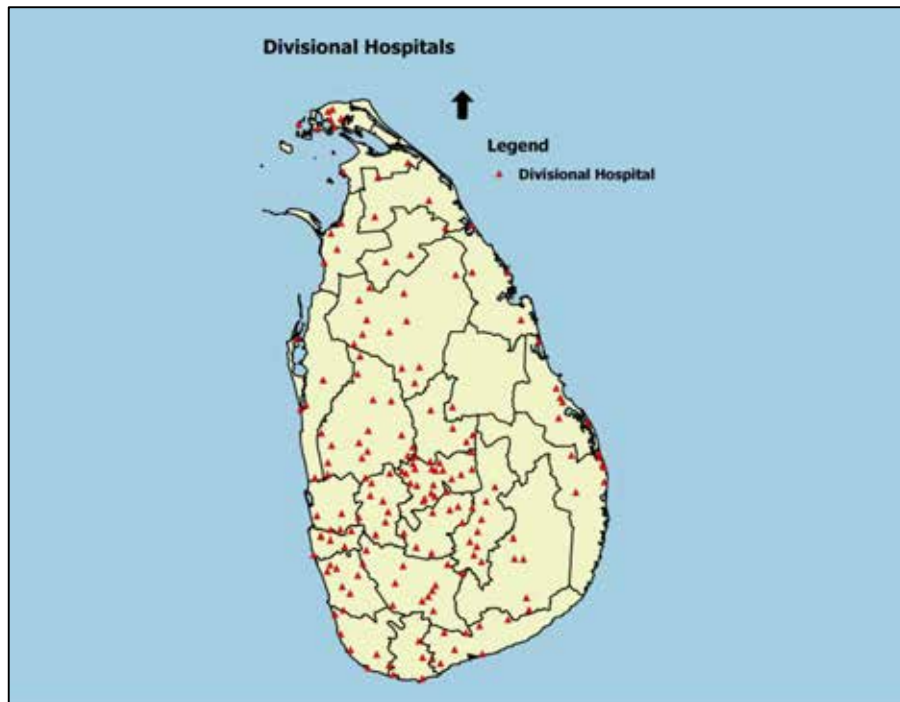


Figure 4 Map of Sri Lanka showing distribution of Primary Medical Care Units included in the sample of SARA, Sri Lanka 2017

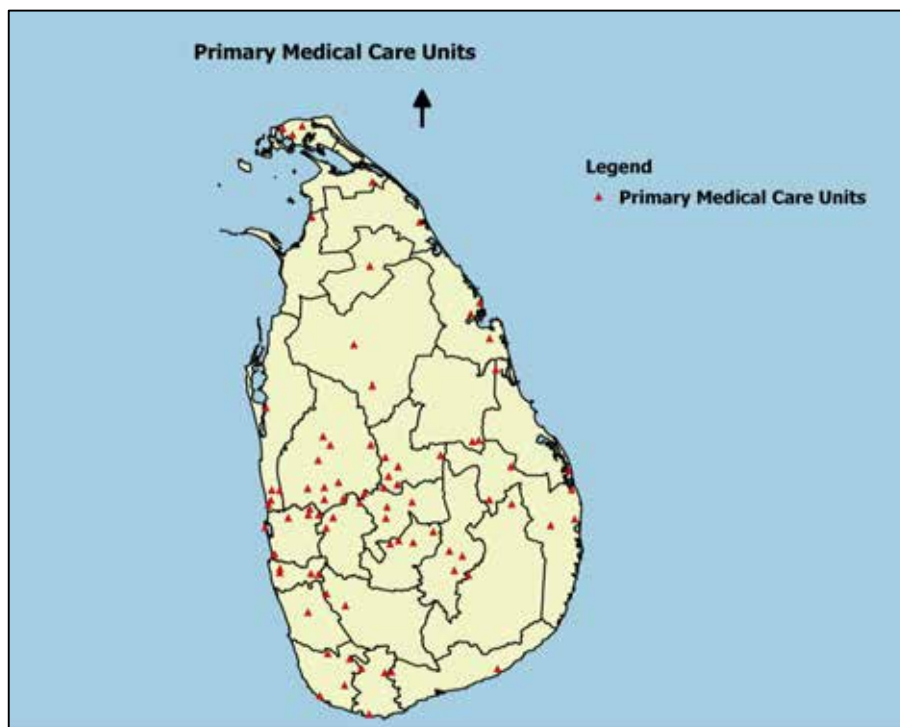


Figure 5 Maps of Sri Lanka showing distribution of Public Clinics – Medical Officer of Health, Sexually Transmitted Disease, Tuberculosis and Regional Malaria Offices, included in the sample of SARA, Sri Lanka 2017

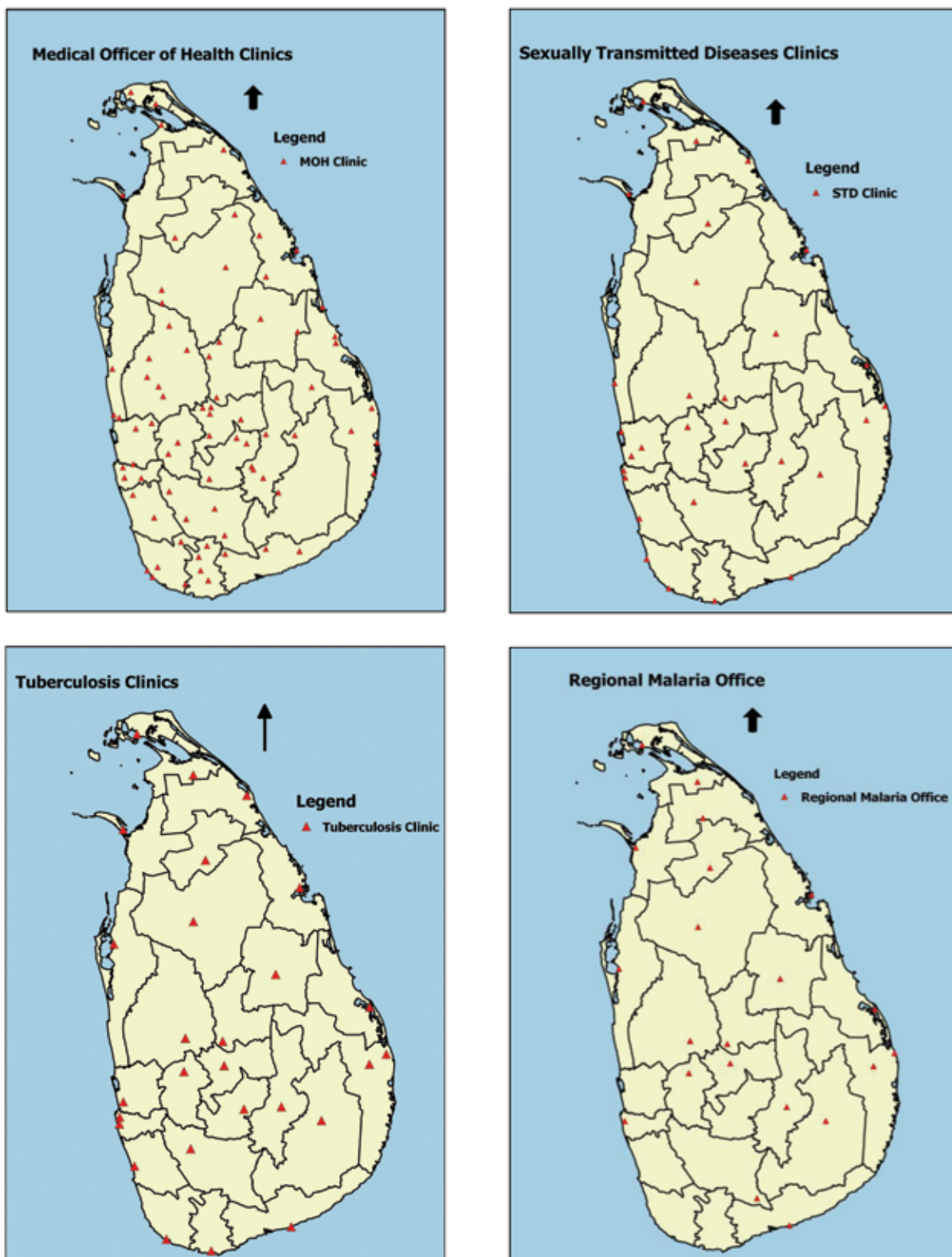
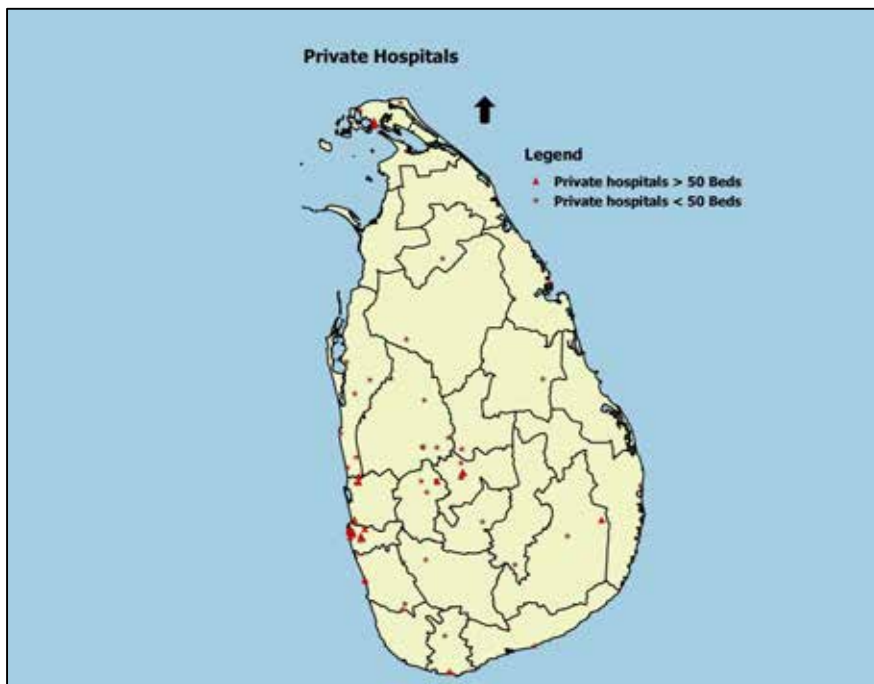


Figure 6 Map of Sri Lanka showing distribution of Healthy Lifestyle Centers included in the sample of SARA, Sri Lanka 2017



Figure 7 Map of Sri Lanka showing distribution of Private Hospitals included in the sample of SARA, Sri Lanka 2017



## 2.3 Assessment tool

The Service Availability and Readiness Assessment tool, attached as Annexure D, has been developed for interviewers to collect information on core functional capacities and availability of services in health facilities. The assessment tool was designed to rapidly assess and monitor service availability and readiness with a focus on a number of core health interventions.

The SARA survey 2017 in Sri Lanka, assessed the availability of general health services in all the health facilities in terms of availability of basic amenities (infrastructure), basic equipment, diagnostic capacities standard precautions, essential medicines. In addition, availability of the surgical management services and transfusion services were assessed in the facilities that are expected to provide these services. The tracer items to be used in each of the above domain for different facility types were decided and agreed upon by an expert panel comprising officers of different units of the MoHNIM. When identifying the tracer items, certain items were recognized as tracer items that describe service readiness, and others as auxiliary items.

Furthermore, the survey assessed availability of services related to maternal and child health; infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections, tuberculosis, malaria, rabies and dengue; chronic non-communicable disease including diabetes, cardiovascular disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, chronic kidney disease and cancer; mental health; care for elders and the disabled; and gender-based violence in facilities that are expected to provide these services. Availability of these specific services was assessed in four domains, namely guidelines and trained staff, equipment, diagnostics and medicines/commodities using a set of tracer items. The facilities that are expected to provide each of the services and the tracer items to be used in each domain for different facility types were decided and agreed upon by the expert panel of the MoHNIM.

The standard paper based questionnaire, developed by the WHO was reviewed and adapted for country specific needs by the expert panel comprising officers of different units of the MoHNIM. Many modules of the original SARA tool were modified substantially to suit the health system in Sri Lanka which is unique, and different from the other countries. The following modules were newly added to the questionnaire: dengue, rabies, breast cancer, oral cancer, chronic kidney disease, mental health, elderly care, disability care and gender based violence care. These modules were added in the SARA Sri Lanka 2017 in order to provide a comprehensive coverage of Sri Lankan health services, while identifying gaps in such services. The modules on supervision and supply chain were excluded since they were beyond the scope of the survey. List of modules in the SARA Sri Lanka 2017 assessment tool and whether each module was newly added or modified are summarized in Annexure B.

The modified tool was pretested among 10 health facilities in the Western province (the NHSL, a Base Hospital, a Divisional Hospital, a PMCU, 5 different types of clinics and a Private Hospital) representing all types of health facilities considered in the survey. Appropriate revisions were done following the pretest.

## 2.4 Data collection

Data were collected by a team of enumerators led by a medical officer qualified with MBBS or equivalent, and 2 statistical officers from the Department of Census and Statistics with past experience in health surveys. Survey took place simultaneously in several districts, deploying 30 parallel teams. The enumerators were adequately trained, and provided with a manual for data collectors. Data collection was commenced following obtaining permission from the officer-in-charge of the concerned facility. The teams visited health facilities and interviewed appropriate respondents and verified the availability and functionality of the all specified tracer items by direct observation and/or physical inspection as specified in the manual and recorded the information

in the survey tool. For the drugs and commodities, the expiry date was checked to ensure its validity. The survey manual contained pictures of all basic and emergency equipment, medicines, and commodities for reference.

Data collection was facilitated by the district coordinators appointed in every health district to liaise with the health facilities and the data collection teams. In addition, institutional coordinators were appointed for the Base Hospitals and above. Supervision of data collection in each district was carried out jointly by these coordinators. The head office of Department of Census and Statistics and MoHNIM monitored the overall data collection of the entire country. The list of persons involved in the survey is given in Annexure A.

## 2.5 Data analysis

Data were entered by a team of experienced data entry operators into a database developed using CS Pro programme by the Department of Census and Statistics. Quality of data was assured through appropriate validity checks and data cleaning under supervision of the quality assurance team. Data were analyzed into two key outcome indicators i.e., the service availability and readiness, with respect to general health services and a wide spectrum of specific health services. The statistical analysis was performed using statistical software SPSS 23.0 and CS-Pro version 6.0, by a team of experts in biostatistics from the MoHNIM and the Department of Census and Statistics in Sri Lanka. An external consultant from the WHO provided guidance for statistical analysis.

Details of the indicators and their definitions can be found in the WHO SARA Reference manual Version 2.2 (WHO, 2015). For each service, the percentage of facilities offering the service were computed as a measure of the availability of the service. In addition, for facilities offering the service, readiness to provide the service was assessed based on the presence of a number of tracer items. The definitions used for calculation of SARA indicators for service availability and readiness are given below:

### Service availability

- ▶ The percentage availability of each tracer item is equal to the total number of facilities that have the tracer item available (i.e. value = 1) divided by the total number of facilities that are expected to provide the service, multiplied by 100 to get a percentage value.
- ▶ The percentage of health facilities that have all the tracer items for a service is equal to the sum of facilities that have all the items (if all items, health facility score =1) divided by the total number of facilities that are expected to provide the service and then multiplied by 100.

### Service readiness

- ▶ Each specific-service indicator consists of a set of identified tracer items grouped into domains. There are four domains for each specific service: guidelines and trained staff, equipment, diagnostics, and medicines and commodities.
- ▶ The readiness score for a domain is equal to the sum of the means that were obtained for each essential tracer item in a domain, divided by the total number of essential tracer items in the domain, multiplied by 100.
- ▶ Once the availability of each essential tracer item is obtained, they are aggregated to produce a service-specific overall readiness score. This is equal to the sum of the availabilities of all the tracer items identified for service readiness, divided by the total number of items, then multiplied by 100.

Data were weighted during analysis to account for oversampling/under sampling and to represent the actual distribution of facilities in the country. All percentages were weighted to adjust for differences in probabilities of selection of the facilities in the sample, and presented according to the five types of facilities defined in the sampling method. The percentage availability and readiness are presented for each facility type that is expected to provide the relevant service. The percentage availability and readiness scores were also summarized at three levels, as public sector, private sector and the national level by pooling the respective values from different facilities that provided the service, using the sampling weights appropriate for that facility type. Thus, interpretation of national level indicators should be made with due cautions, and the attention should be paid on the indicators at the appropriate facility type or level.

## **2.6 Ethical issues**

The survey was conducted conforming to ethics standards in research. The officer-in-charge of the relevant health facility was provided written information explaining the survey and invited for the interview. The data collection was carried out after obtaining informed verbal consent from the respondents, and the officer-in-charge or other informants had the autonomy to refrain from giving information. The survey did not collect any personal identification data of the informants. All data were kept confidentially and accessible to the data analysis team only. Data are stored at the MoHNIM. The de-identified data will be disseminated to selected individuals or organizations for further analysis based on an appropriate evaluation.

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) organized financial support to conduct the SARA Sri Lanka 2017. Technical support was provided from the WHO, and quality assurance from Khulisa Management Services. The survey team, consultants, and all organizations involved in this survey including those provided financial, technical and quality assurance support had no conflict of interest relating to the content of this survey report.

## **2.7 Survey planning and preparation**

The SARA Sri Lanka 2017 was undertaken under the overall leadership of the MoHNIM, and coordinated by the Non-communicable Disease Bureau of the MoHNIM. A team of experts representing directorates / units of the MoHNIM, with the technical support from the WHO, and quality assurance from Khulisa Management Services carried out survey planning and preparation process. The GFATM organized financial support to plan and conduct the survey.

The survey planning and preparation followed the steps in the SARA implementation guide prepared by the WHO (WHO, 2015). Regular meetings were held to discuss and finalize the appropriate design and sampling process, the SARA assessment tools, data collection methods, data analysis and quality assurance of the survey. The data collection teams were carefully selected and trained adequately for the purpose. A manual for data collectors was prepared and it contained all details about the survey administration including fieldwork schedule, logistical arrangements, obtaining permission, and interviewer skills. Instructions with examples were given on various types of questions, validation methods and procedures for correctly recording information.

Monitoring for quality assurance, data entry and data analysis procedure were also agreed upon during planning stage. During the survey implementation process, the quality assurance team made visits to data collection sites, and observed data collection process and verified reliability of data that were collected by the enumerators. The quality assurance process was continued during the data entry process as well.

## **2.8 Limitations of the methods**

SARA Sri Lanka 2017 has few limitations. One limitation of the survey methodology would be the potential information bias that could arise due to the informants' responses during a rapid survey. The informants' awareness about the service availability could affect the outcome. However, the survey team used a uniform criteria to identify the most suitable informant/s, and standard questions with probes whenever necessary to obtain the accurate information.

When estimating the indicators at national level, values from different types of facilities were pooled using sampling weights in order to provide the figure for country level, or figures by main sector – public or private. Thus, due caution should be observed in interpretation of the figures at national level and sector level.





### 3.1 Description of sample

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of health facilities selected for the survey (n=755) according to their administrative authority, location (urban, rural or estate) and nature of service. The number of public clinics (n=344) and primary care health facilities (n=252) were higher than the secondary care (n=50), tertiary care (n=41) and privately-owned (n=68) health facilities in the sample. The majority of health facilities was under the purview of the provincial health ministries (n=643), and located in rural areas (n=537) of the country. This is due to the high representation of primary care facilities and public clinics in the sample. In contrast, the tertiary care hospitals were small in number, managed by the line ministry of health and located in urban areas. There were few facilities at primary care level (n=8) from the estate areas. Of the sample, 321 facilities provided both in-patient and out-patient care services, 169 provided out-patient care services only, and 265 provided preventive health services only.

The sample consisted of five types of facilities categorized as public clinics in the MoHNIM namely TB clinics (n=27), STD clinics (n=30), MOH clinics (n=76), RMOs (n=22) and HLCs (n=189).

**Table 2 Distribution of health facilities in the sample (unweighted) according to administrative authority, location and nature of service (n=755), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Administrative authority			Location			Estate	Nature of service				Total
	Line ministry	Provincial ministry	Private	Municipal council	Urban council	Pradesheeya sabha <sup>a</sup>	Situated in an estate	Both inpatient and outpatient	Out-patient only	In-patient only	Preventive care only	
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>755</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41</b>
National Hospital	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Teaching Hospitals	18	0	0	11	4	3	0	18	0	0	0	18
Provincial General Hospitals	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
District General Hospitals	10	9	0	6	9	4	0	19	0	0	0	19
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50</b>
Base Hospitals (A & B)	4	46	0	3	13	34	0	50	0	0	0	50
<b>Public primary care facilities</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>252</b>
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	1	171	0	5	5	162	4	166	6	0	0	172
Primary Medical Care Units	0	80	0	2	3	75	3	0	80	0	0	80
<b>Public Clinics</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>344</b>
TB clinics	3	24	0	13	7	7	0	0	27	0	0	27
STD clinics	2	28	0	17	7	6	0	0	30	0	0	30
MOH clinics	0	76	0	2	12	62	0	0	0	0	76	76
Regional Malaria Offices	1	21	0	10	6	6	0	0	22	0	0	22
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	1	188	0	9	16	164	1	0	0	0	189	189
<b>Private Sector</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>68</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	0	0	21	16	2	3	0	21	0	0	0	21
Private Hospitals <50 beds <sup>b</sup>	0	0	47	22	14	11	0	43	4	0	0	47

<sup>a</sup>Pradesheeya sabha are local government authorities at divisional level; number includes facilities located within the estates

<sup>b</sup> 4 private hospitals with <50 beds did not provide in-ward services at the time of survey

## 3.2 General service availability and readiness

General service readiness refers to the overall capacity of health facilities to provide general health services. This includes information on:

- ▶ Basic amenities
- ▶ Length of operational hours
- ▶ Basic equipment
- ▶ Standard precautions for infection control
- ▶ Diagnostic capacity
- ▶ Essential medicines
- ▶ Surgical services
- ▶ Blood transfusion services

In the assessment of general health services, the SARA core questionnaire was used without any major modification in order to maintain consistency with previous SARA reports. This will enable comparison of the results with other countries. The survey assessed the availability of following items at the health facilities:

**Basic amenities:** Communication equipment, computer with internet, emergency transport, power source, improved water source, sanitation facilities, and room with privacy.

**Length of operational hours:** Up to 4 hours, up to 8 hours, up to 12 hours, and 24 hours

**Basic equipment:** Ranging from basic equipment such as thermometer, weighing scale, sphygmomanometer, and stethoscope to equipment needed in emergency including intravenous infusion kits, nebulizing machine, infusion pump, cardiac monitor, defibrillator and oxygen supply.

**Standard precautions for infection control:** Guidelines for standard precautions, soap and water or alcohol-based hand rub, disinfectant, latex gloves, safe disposal of sharps, safe disposal of infectious waste, and disposable or auto disable syringes.

**Diagnostic capacity:** A wide range of diagnostics tests including biochemical tests and radiological and imaging technologies, and laboratory equipment and special test kits

**Essential medicines:** A list of 48 essential medicines was compiled, taken into consideration the list available in the SARA core questionnaire and the national list of essential medicines available at the medical supplies division of the MoHNIM.

### 3.2.1 Basic amenities

#### Service availability

Availability of basic amenities was assessed based on the presence of 9 items that were considered to be particularly important for offering the services in general. Table 3 shows the percentage availability of tracer items for basic amenities, by facility type and group (n=755). At the national level, almost all health facilities (99%) had a source of improved water on facility grounds or within 50 meters, and approximately 92% of facilities had sanitation facilities. Seventy percent of facilities were found to have a consultation room with auditory and visual privacy for patient consultations. Approximately 53% of the facilities had a computer with

internet access, with lower availability in public primary care facilities and public clinics. Emergency transport facility is an essential need in all health facilities, and this service was available in the vast majority of public sector hospitals (91% to 100%), and Private Hospitals with  $\geq 50$  beds (90%). The availability of emergency transport services in Private Hospitals with  $< 50$  beds was found to be low (50%).

## Service readiness

As shown in Table 3, only half (51%) of facilities had all tracer items for basic amenities. Readiness score for basic amenities was calculated considering the first 8 tracer items (excluding tracer item 'day care facilities for infants of staff members) and found to be 91 out of 100 for health institutions that provide in-ward facilities. There is no difference in readiness score between the public sector and private sector hospitals.

### 3.2.2 Length of operational hours

Table 4 shows the length of operation of health facilities. All Public Tertiary Care Hospitals and secondary care hospitals served 24 hours. Among the primary care facilities, almost all Divisional Hospitals served 24 hours. The PMCU which offered only outpatient care served 8 hours per day. The length of operation for public clinics varied, from 4 to 12 hours per day, with the majority being open for 8 hours. Among the privately owned hospitals, all Private Hospitals with  $\geq 50$  beds and 93% of Private Hospitals with  $< 50$  beds were open 24 hours.

### 3.2.3 Basic and emergency equipment

#### Service availability

Health facilities were assessed on the availability of the following basic equipment: Adult weighing scale, child weighing scale, thermometer, stethoscope, blood pressure apparatus, and light source. Table 5 shows the percentage of facilities having the basic equipment and the equipment needed in emergency, and the readiness score for basic equipment.

Adult weighing scale and blood pressure apparatus were available in a great majority all health facilities. Availability of child weighing scale was low, particularly in primary care health facilities (30%) and public clinics (3% to 20%) except the MOH clinics. At the national level, 30% percent of facilities were equipped with all tracer items.

Facilities were also assessed on the availability of following equipment needed in emergency or specialized care: intravenous infusion kits, ophthalmoscope, peak flow meter, spirometer, nebulizing machine, spacers for inhalers, infusion pump, pulse oximeter, cardiac monitor, defibrillator, oxygen supply with flow meter, speculum, spatula and colposcope. Availability of these equipment varied according to the kind of equipment and facility type. For example, colposcope (19%) was the least available equipment at national level, and its availability was high only in Public Tertiary Care Hospitals.

#### Service readiness

As shown in Table 5, the readiness score for basic equipment was calculated considering the presence of 6 tracer items (adult weighing scale, child weighing scale, thermometer, stethoscope, blood pressure apparatus, and light source), and found to be 76 out of 100 for all health facilities in Sri Lanka. Of the hospitals, the readiness score was high at secondary care and tertiary care hospitals and Private Hospitals (96, 96 and 94 out of 100, respectively). Of the public clinics, readiness was higher in MOH clinics (93 out of 100) than others.

Availability of tracer items for basic and emergency equipment was low in RMOs, resulting in a lower readiness score for RMOs. This could be due to the fact that these equipment are not needed for RMOs since malaria treatment services are provided under hospital admission. The RMOs coordinate and conduct mobile malaria clinics, and these clinics do not offer any treatment in the phase of prevention of re-introduction of malaria in Sri Lanka.

**Table 3 Percentage availability of tracer items and readiness score for basic amenities among health facilities, by facility type and group (n= 755), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Communication equipment	Computer with internet	Emergency transport	Power source	Improved water source	Sanitation facilities	Room with auditory and visual privacy for patient consultations	Processing of equipment for reuse	Day care facilities for infants of staff	Facilities with all tracer items (except for PMCU and Public clinics)	Facilities with all tracer items (for PMCU and Public clinics)	Basic amenities readiness score (except for PMCU and Public clinics)	Basic amenities readiness score (for PMCU and Public clinics)
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	100%	100%	98%	98%	100%	100%	80%	100%	22%	76%	-	97	-
National Hospital	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	-	100	-
Teaching Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	94%	100%	100%	67%	100%	33%	61%	-	95	-
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	100%	-	100	-
District General Hospitals	100%	100%	95%	100%	100%	100%	89%	100%	5%	84%	-	98	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	99%	100%	99%	97%	100%	100%	74%	99%	8%	69%	-	96	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	99%	100%	99%	97%	100%	100%	74%	99%	8%	69%	-	96	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	91%	41%	-	89%	99%	94%	65%	70%	1%	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	99%	75%	91%	93%	99%	99%	68%	94%	2%	46%	-	90	-
Primary Medical Care Units	83%	6%	-	85%	98%	89%	61%	46%	0%	-	3%	-	67
<b>Public Clinics</b>													
TB clinics	100%	100%	-	89%	100%	81%	63%	74%	4%	-	41%	-	87
STD (HIV) clinics	100%	90%	-	93%	100%	83%	90%	77%	7%	-	53%	-	90
MOH clinics	100%	98%	-	89%	99%	95%	81%	88%	1%	-	57%	-	93
Regional Malaria Offices**	100%	100%	-	95%	100%	77%	36%	5%	0%	-	5%	-	73
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	84%	34%	-	93%	100%	87%	67%	49%	3%	-	25%	-	73
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>-</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	100%	100%	90%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	13%	90%	-	99	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	100%	88%	50%	100%	100%	100%	92%	95%	3%	41%	-	91	-

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

\*\* The item 'processing of equipment for re-use' is not relevant to RMOs in the Sri Lankan context

**Table 4 Length of operational hours of health facilities, by facility type and group (n=755), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Up to 4 hours	Up to 8 hours	Up to 12 hours	24 hours
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>24%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	0%	0%	0%	100%
National Hospital	0%	0%	0%	100%
Teaching Hospitals	0%	0%	0%	100%
Provincial General Hospitals	0%	0%	0%	100%
District General Hospitals	0%	0%	0%	100%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	0%	0%	0%	100%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	0%	0%	0%	100%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	0%	50%	1%	49%
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	0%	2%	0%	98%
Primary Medical Care Units	0%	99%	1%	0%
<b>Public Clinics</b>				
TB clinics	0%	100%	0%	0%
STD (HIV) clinics	0%	100%	0%	0%
MOH clinics	0%	88%	12%	0%
Regional Malaria Offices**	0%	100%	0%	0%
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	51%	49%	0%	0%
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>95%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	0%	0%	0%	100%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	0%	2%	5%	93%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service



**Table 5 Percentage availability of tracer items for basic and emergency equipment and readiness score for basic equipment among health facilities, by facility type and group (n=755), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Adult weighing scale	Child weighing scale	Thermo meter	Stethoscope	Blood pressure apparatus	Light source	Facilities with all basic equipment tracer items	Basic equipment readiness score	Intravenous infusion kits	Ophthalmoscope	Peak flow meter
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>32%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	98%	80%	98%	98%	100%	100%	78%	96	98%	98%	76%
National Hospital	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	83	100%	100%	0%
Teaching Hospitals	94%	78%	100%	100%	100%	100%	72%	95	100%	94%	61%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100	100%	100%	100%
District General Hospitals	100%	84%	95%	95%	100%	100%	84%	96	95%	100%	89%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	100%	86%	100%	96%	98%	99%	80%	96	100%	99%	68%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	100%	86%	100%	96%	98%	99%	80%	96	100%	99%	68%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	98%	30%	83%	72%	97%	82%	22%	77	68%	56%	23%
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	99%	47%	98%	83%	99%	94%	40%	87	92%	81%	27%
Primary Medical Care Units	96%	12%	68%	61%	96%	70%	4%	67	44%	31%	19%
<b>Public Clinics</b>											
TB clinics	100%	7%	44%	67%	96%	78%	7%	65	63%	-	44%
STD (HIV) clinics	80%	3%	50%	73%	83%	100%	3%	65	40%	30%	-
MOH clinics	100%	93%	84%	94%	98%	90%	64%	93	49%	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices**	18%	5%	41%	27%	14%	32%	5%	23	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	95%	20%	47%	65%	90%	67%	17%	64	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>57%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	100%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%	96	96%	100%	76%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	100%	63%	100%	100%	100%	100%	63%	94	88%	85%	52%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

\*\* The items under basic equipment are not relevant to RMOs in the Sri Lankan context

**Table 5 (Contd.) Percentage availability of tracer items for basic and emergency equipment and readiness score for basic equipment among health facilities, by facility type and group (n=755), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Spirometer	Nebulizing machine	Spacers for inhalers	Infusion pump	Pulse oximeter	Speculum	Spatula	Colposcope	Cardiac Monitor	Defibrillator	Oxygen supply with flow meter
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>43%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>40%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	71%	100%	88%	98%	98%	85%	83%	55%	95%	95%	98%
National Hospital	0%	100%	0%	100%	100%	-	-	-	100%	100%	100%
Teaching Hospitals	67%	100%	83%	100%	100%	72%	67%	56%	100%	94%	94%
Provincial General Hospitals	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
District General Hospitals	79%	100%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	47%	89%	95%	100%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	23%	100%	88%	91%	95%	95%	89%	12%	99%	97%	98%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	23%	100%	88%	91%	95%	95%	89%	12%	99%	97%	98%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	89%	28%	19%	41%	59%	31%	-	29%	24%	44%
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	100%	39%	19%	77%	93%	50%	-	57%	47%	77%
Primary Medical Care Units	-	78%	17%	-	4%	24%	13%	-	2%	0%	12%
<b>Public Clinics</b>											
TB clinics	37%	85%	74%	-	30%	-	-	-	-	-	41%
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	87%	73%	-	-	-	43%
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	95%	92%	-	-	-	40%
Regional Malaria Offices**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5%
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	34%	22%	-	-	-	28%
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>88%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	63%	100%	82%	96%	100%	100%	97%	27%	93%	93%	100%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	35%	100%	72%	46%	83%	86%	72%	8%	63%	66%	85%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

\*\* The item 'Oxygen supply with flow meter' is not relevant to RMOs in the Sri Lankan context

### 3.2.4 Standard precautions for Infection control

#### Service availability

Service availability regarding standard precautions was assessed based on the availability of the following 9 tracer items: guidelines for standard precautions, soap and water or alcohol based hand rub, latex gloves, appropriate storage of infectious waste, appropriate storage of sharp waste, disinfectant, disposable or auto disable syringes, safe final disposal of sharps waste, and safe final disposal of medical waste other than sharps. Table 6 shows that only 15% of health facilities at national level had all tracer items for standard precautions. The individual tracer items for standard precautions were found in more than 80% of health facilities, except for two items - guidelines for standard precautions and appropriate storage of infectious waste.

The availability of guidelines for standard precautions was low in Divisional Hospitals (31%), public clinics (27% to 35%), PMCU (15%) and Private Hospitals (37%) in contrast to secondary (82%) and tertiary public hospitals (93%). Availability of amenities for appropriate storage of infectious waste was low in Divisional Hospitals (53%), PMCU (31%), and all public clinics (36% to 53%).

#### Service readiness

As shown in Table 6, the overall readiness score for standard precautions for infection control was 76 out of 100 at national level, with relatively lower scores being reported for PMCU and RMOs. Readiness score for standard precautions was higher in Private Hospitals (88 out of 100) than public sector health facilities (76 out of 100).

### 3.2.5 Diagnostic capacity

#### Service availability

Diagnostic capacity was assessed based on the capacity of the health facility to conduct a wide range of laboratory tests as shown in Table 7.

The primary laboratory tests include 06 items - blood glucose, haemoglobin, general microscopy, urine analysis for protein using dipstick, diagnostic test for malaria, and Ziehl-Neelsen test for tuberculosis (TB). According to Table 7, the percentage of facilities offering primary laboratory tests were low, except the blood glucose testing by glucometer which was available in 72% health facilities at national level. When considered all facilities, percentage availability was poor for haemoglobin testing (27%), urine dipstick test for protein (27%) and Ziehl-Neelsen test for TB (29%).

However, there was a wide variation in the availability when the percentages were disaggregated by facility type. Some of the disaggregated results for specific facilities are as follows: Almost 77% of HLCs and 75% of MOH clinics provided glucose test using glucometer; only 65% of MOH clinics offered haemoglobin test; 85% of TB clinics provided Ziehl-Neelsen test for TB; 95% of RMOs offered malaria diagnostic test; and 73% of MOH clinics and 13% HLCs offered urine dipstick test for proteins.

Availability of lipid profile testing was high in tertiary care facilities (88%), and Private Hospitals with beds  $\geq$  50 (93%). Liver functions tests and renal function tests were available in about half of the tertiary care hospitals (51% and 54% respectively), and in two-thirds of Private Hospitals with beds  $\geq$  50. Availability of these tests were low in secondary care hospitals, Divisional Hospitals and Private Hospitals with  $<$ 50 beds. Availability of radiological investigations was high, for example, 79% of secondary care hospitals and 95% of tertiary care

hospitals had X-ray machine, and 90% of secondary care hospitals and 95% of tertiary care hospitals had ultrasound equipment. The X-ray and ultrasound equipment were available at most Private Hospitals too (65% and 75% respectively).

## **Service readiness**

As shown in Table 7 the readiness score for diagnostic capacity of health facilities for primary laboratory tests was 45 out of 100, and that for advanced laboratory tests was 68 out of 100 at national level. For basic diagnostic capacity, Private Hospitals with  $\geq 50$  beds reported the highest readiness score (82 out of 100), and Divisional Hospitals, the lowest (33 out of 100). For advanced diagnostic tests, the tertiary care hospitals reported the highest readiness score (85 out of 100) whereas the lowest score of 56 out of 100 was reported by the Private Hospitals with  $< 50$  beds. Readiness score for more sophisticated tests and high level diagnostic equipment was calculated only at tertiary care and Private Hospitals since the services were restricted to these facilities.

**Table 6 Percentage availability of tracer items and readiness score for standard precautions for infection prevention and control among health facilities, by facility type and group (n=755), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Guidelines for standard precautions	Soap and water or alcohol based hand rub	Latex gloves	Appropriate storage of infectious waste	Appropriate storage of sharp waste	Disinfectant	Disposable or auto disable syringes	Safe final disposal of sharps waste	Safe final disposal of medical waste (other than sharps)	Facilities with all tracer items	Standard precautions for infection prevention readiness score
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	93%	98%	100%	90%	100%	100%	100%	93%	90%	71%	96
National Hospital	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100
Teaching Hospitals	89%	100%	100%	94%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	83%	98
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100
District General Hospitals	95%	95%	100%	84%	100%	100%	100%	84%	79%	53%	93
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	82%	100%	100%	77%	98%	96%	100%	83%	83%	53%	91
Base Hospitals (A & B)	82%	100%	100%	77%	98%	96%	100%	83%	83%	53%	91
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	23%	87%	90%	42%	86%	79%	91%	83%	75%	8%	73
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	31%	86%	97%	53%	96%	92%	99%	87%	81%	13%	80
Primary Medical Care Units	15%	88%	84%	31%	74%	66%	83%	80%	69%	4%	66
<b>Public Clinics</b>											
TB clinics	33%	96%	93%	52%	96%	96%	100%	89%	85%	22%	82
STD (HIV) clinics	53%	97%	93%	50%	100%	93%	100%	90%	90%	27%	85
MOH clinics	36%	89%	99%	53%	100%	94%	100%	88%	84%	16%	83
Regional Malaria Offices**	27%	95%	91%	36%	82%	73%	14%	82%	77%	5%	64
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	31%	87%	90%	41%	88%	79%	80%	84%	79%	12%	73
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>88</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	51%	100%	100%	90%	94%	97%	100%	97%	97%	51%	92
Private Hospitals <50 beds	34%	97%	100%	86%	92%	89%	100%	92%	88%	32%	87

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

\*\* The item 'disposable or auto disable syringes' is not required for the RMOs in the Sri Lankan context

**Table 7 Percentage availability of tracer items and readiness score for diagnostic capacity among health facilities, by facility type and group (n=755), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Blood glucose test using a glucometer	Haemoglobin test	General microscopy/wet mounts	Urine dipstick-protein	Malaria diagnostic capacity	Ziehl-Neelsen test for TB	Diagnostic capacity primary lab tests readiness score	ALT testing or other liver function test	Renal function tests	Venous blood glucose	Lipid profile
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>30%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>19%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>88%</b>
National Hospital	0%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	67	100%	100%	100%	100%
Teaching Hospitals	89%	100%	94%	50%	89%	67%	81	44%	44%	94%	89%
Provincial General Hospitals	33%	100%	100%	33%	100%	100%	78	67%	67%	100%	100%
District General Hospitals	79%	100%	84%	42%	74%	47%	71	53%	58%	100%	84%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>60%</b>
Base Hospitals (A & B)	81%	95%	83%	31%	91%	77%	76	42%	42%	88%	60%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	75%	24%	24%	29%	27%	16%	33	2%	4%	19%	7%
Primary Medical Care Units	61%	3%	-	8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>											
TB clinics	33%	4%	52%	-	-	85%	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	10%	7%	63%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	75%	65%	-	73%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	5%	5%	59%	-	95%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	77%	13%	-	13%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>74%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	94%	97%	94%	75%	82%	50%	82	66%	66%	89%	93%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	75%	69%	68%	49%	52%	25%	56	47%	46%	64%	69%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

Table 7 (Contd.) Percentage availability of tracer items and readiness score for diagnostic capacity among health facilities, by facility type and group (n=755), Sri Lanka 2017

Facility Type	Serum electrolyte testing	Urine Full Report	ESR	Serum Total Protein and Albumin	Gram stain testing	Full Blood Count and Differential testing using a haematology analyzer	ABO Blood Grouping	Diagnostic Capacity (except primary lab tests) readiness score	X-ray machine	Ultrasound equipment	CT scan	ECG	High level diagnostic equipment readiness score
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	19%	50%	50%	28%	59%	36%	43%	68	68%	76%	34%	58%	22
<b>Public sector</b>	12%	43%	43%	18%	60%	28%	78%	76	71%	77%	59%	55%	29
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	63%	100%	100%	98%	88%	98%	90%	85	95%	95%	59%	98%	29
National Hospital	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100	100%	100%	100%	100%	33
Teaching Hospitals	61%	100%	100%	94%	89%	100%	83%	83	89%	89%	72%	100%	29
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	100%	89	100%	100%	67%	100%	31
District General Hospitals	58%	100%	100%	100%	84%	100%	95%	86	100%	100%	42%	95%	28
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	43%	99%	99%	83%	45%	93%	71%	71	79%	90%	-	98%	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	43%	99%	99%	83%	45%	93%	71%	71	79%	90%	-	98%	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51%	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	3%	30%	29%	1%	-	11%	-	-	-	-	-	78%	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23%	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>													
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15%	15%	-	26%	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	48%	77%	77%	69%	58%	72%	15%	61	65%	75%	27%	80%	21
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	69%	93%	93%	80%	81%	93%	29%	79	89%	94%	70%	94%	29
Private Hospitals <50 beds	42%	73%	73%	66%	53%	66%	12%	56	59%	70%	16%	76%	18

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 7 (Contd.) Percentage availability of tracer items and readiness score for diagnostic capacity among health facilities, by facility type and group (n=755), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Cross match by Direct Agglutination	Renal biopsy	Serum Calcium	Serum Phosphorous	Alkaline phosphatase	HbA <sub>1c</sub>	Serum bicarbonate	CSF/Body fluid counts	Troponin I or T	HIV viral load	CD4 Count
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>
National Hospital	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%
Teaching Hospitals	83%	78%	83%	78%	94%	39%	61%	94%	67%	0%	0%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	33%	100%	100%	0%	0%
District General Hospitals	89%	74%	68%	63%	95%	0%	26%	89%	74%	0%	0%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>
Base Hospitals (A & B)	61%	22%	36%	23%	72%	0%	11%	67%	34%	0%	0%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>											
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>											
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%	10%
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>1%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	29%	59%	80%	80%	80%	76%	48%	66%	71%	21%	0%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	10%	22%	59%	56%	65%	65%	27%	26%	60%	8%	1%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service



## 3.2.6 Essential medicines

### Service availability

Health facilities were assessed whether they had essential medicines in stock on the day of the assessment as per the list of 48 essential medicines compiled for SARA Sri Lanka. Among the PMCU and public clinics the assessment was restricted to medicines that are expected to be dispensed from the respective facilities. The investigators visited the pharmacy or drug stores of the health facility, verified availability and checked the expiry date of the medicines to ensure its validity.

Table 8 shows percentage availability of essential medicines by facility type. The most commonly available drugs were paracetamol (99%) and prednisolone (99%), while the least commonly available drug was allopurinol (20%). The following drugs were also available in more than 95% of health facilities: metronidazole; amoxicillin; metformin; ACE inhibitors (e.g., any one of these - enalapril, lisinopril, ramipril, or perindopril), thiazides (e.g. hydrochlorothiazide (HCT)), aspirin, diclofenac sodium, omeprazole (or any alternative such as pantoprazole or rabeprazole), salbutamol and chlorpheniramine. These drugs were available universally across different types of health facilities.

The following drugs were available in less than 50% of health facilities at the national level: fluconazole, co-trimoxazole, ceftriaxone injection, isosorbide di-nitrate tablet (ISDN), budesonide/formoterol inhaler, allopurinol, oral bicarbonate supplements (sodium bicarbonate), parenteral iron-sucrose supplements, and erythropoietin injections. In general availability of the above mentioned essential medicines was lower in Divisional Hospitals, compared to the secondary and tertiary health care facilities. Availability of essential medicines prescribed for chronic non-communicable diseases such as hypertension, diabetes, ischaemic heart disease were higher than other types of medicines.

### Service readiness

As shown in Table 8, the overall readiness score for essential medicines was 83 out of 100 for the hospitals in Sri Lanka. There is no major difference in the readiness score between public and private sector hospitals (83 and 81 out of 100 respectively). The readiness score for the tertiary care institutions was the highest, and the score was decreasing gradually down the hierarchy of the public sector health facilities (from 96 to 80 out of 100). The overall readiness score in Private Hospitals was higher in hospitals with  $\geq 50$  beds than in hospitals with  $< 50$  beds (94 vs. 78 out of 100 respectively).

**Table 8 Percentage availability of essential medicines and readiness score among health facilities, by facility type and group (n= 544), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Fluconazole cap/tab	Albendazole or Mebendazole cap/tab	Co-trimoxazole cap/tab (Oral antibiotic)	Metronidazole cap/tab	Amoxicillin cap/tab	Ceftriaxone injection	Ciprofloxacin cap/tab	C. Penicillin	Doxycycline
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>75%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>74%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	98%	95%	90%	100%	100%	95%	100%	100%	90%
National Hospital	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Teaching Hospitals	94%	89%	83%	100%	100%	94%	100%	100%	78%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	67%	100%	100%	67%	100%	100%	100%
District General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	77%	98%	63%	98%	100%	87%	100%	96%	96%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	77%	98%	63%	98%	100%	87%	100%	96%	96%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	12%	94%	34%	98%	98%	11%	86%	60%	76%
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	18%	97%	43%	99%	98%	11%	93%	60%	87%
Primary Medical Care Units	6%	92%	24%	96%	98%	-	79%	-	64%
<b>Public Clinics</b>									
TB clinics	19%	-	44%	59%	93%	-	81%	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	53%	-	53%	77%	57%	-	57%	-	-
MOH clinics	-	80%	-	-	-	-	-	-	61%
Regional Malaria Offices**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>85%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	87%	100%	65%	100%	97%	84%	96%	72%	100%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	68%	88%	59%	83%	90%	71%	95%	54%	81%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

\*\*RMOs and HLCs were not assessed for essential medicines

Table 8 (Contd.) Percentage availability of essential medicines and readiness score among health facilities, by facility type and group (n= 544), Sri Lanka 2017

Facility Type	Metformin cap/tab	Insulin regular injection	Glucose 50% injection	Glibenclamide cap/tab	Gliclazide tablet or glipizide tablet	ACE inhibitor (e.g. enalapril, lisinopril, ramipril, perindopril)	Beta blocker (e.g. bisoprolol, metoprolol, carvedilol, atenolol)	Calcium channel blocker (e.g. amlodipine)	Angiotensin receptor blockers (e.g. losartan, olmesartan, telmisartan, and valsartan)	Thiazide (e.g. hydrochlorothiazide (HCT))	Furosemide cap/tab	Fruzemide injection	Spiroon actone tablet
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>73%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>73%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	100%	98%	100%	98%	93%	98%	100%	90%	100%	98%	100%	100%	95%
National Hospital	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Teaching Hospitals	100%	94%	100%	94%	83%	100%	100%	83%	100%	94%	100%	100%	89%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
District General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	100%	100%	100%	99%	93%	100%	100%	98%	97%	100%	100%	100%	94%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	100%	100%	100%	99%	93%	100%	100%	98%	97%	100%	100%	100%	94%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	95%	81%	73%	94%	54%	98%	92%	82%	90%	96%	91%	91%	69%
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	99%	81%	96%	98%	62%	100%	97%	91%	96%	99%	98%	91%	90%
Primary Medical Care Units	91%	-	51%	91%	45%	96%	88%	73%	84%	93%	83%	-	47%
<b>Public Clinics</b>													
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52%	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>83%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	100%	100%	100%	84%	96%	100%	100%	92%	100%	87%	96%	100%	96%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	91%	69%	86%	74%	79%	80%	86%	85%	79%	90%	79%	75%	80%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

\*\*RMOs and HLCs were not assessed for essential medicines

**Table 8 (Contd.) Percentage availability of essential medicines and readiness score among health facilities, by facility type and group (n= 544), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Simvastatin tablet or other statin (e.g. atorvastatin, pravastatin, fluvastatin)	Isosorbide dinitrate tablet (ISDN)	Glycerol trinitrate sublingual tablet	Omeprazole tablet or alternative such as pantoprazole, rabeprazole	Beclomethasone inhaler	Prednisolone cap/tab	Hydrocortisone injection	Budesonide /formoterol inhaler	Adrenaline /Epinephrine injection
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>80%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>80%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	95%	27%	95%	100%	88%	100%	100%	37%	100%
National Hospital	100%	0%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	0%	100%
Teaching Hospitals	94%	39%	89%	100%	83%	100%	100%	39%	100%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	0%	100%	100%	67%	100%	100%	67%	100%
District General Hospitals	95%	21%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	32%	100%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	97%	33%	100%	100%	95%	100%	100%	31%	99%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	97%	33%	100%	100%	95%	100%	100%	31%	99%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	94%	25%	92%	97%	80%	99%	82%	6%	81%
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	94%	25%	97%	96%	91%	99%	96%	6%	91%
Primary Medical Care Units	93%	25%	86%	99%	68%	99%	67%	-	71%
<b>Public Clinics</b>									
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	81%	93%	52%	26%	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	57%	-	69%
Regional Malaria Offices**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>80%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	96%	59%	96%	100%	87%	100%	100%	83%	97%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	91%	65%	85%	95%	72%	95%	86%	57%	76%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

\*\*RMOs and HLCs were not assessed for essential medicines

**Table 8 (Contd.) Percentage availability of essential medicines and readiness score among health facilities, by facility type and group (n= 544), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Salmeterol /fluticasone inhaler	Salbutamol inhaler	Salbutamol tab	Salbutamol nebulizing solution	Ipratropium bromide nebulizing solution	Aminophylline injection	Theophylline tab	Paracetamol cap/tab (adult oral formulation)	Ibuprofen tablet	Diclofenac sodium	Aspirin cap/tab
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>96%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>96%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	80%	90%	100%	100%	98%	98%	93%	100%	100%	98%	100%
National Hospital	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Teaching Hospitals	78%	83%	100%	100%	94%	94%	94%	100%	100%	94%	100%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
District General Hospitals	84%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	89%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	81%	100%	100%	100%	98%	97%	91%	100%	95%	100%	98%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	81%	100%	100%	100%	98%	97%	91%	100%	95%	100%	98%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	35%	80%	99%	88%	55%	40%	88%	100%	93%	98%	96%
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	35%	88%	99%	99%	82%	40%	88%	100%	93%	100%	99%
Primary Medical Care Units	-	72%	99%	78%	28%	-	87%	100%	92%	96%	92%
<b>Public Clinics</b>											
TB clinics	74%	81%	93%	74%	48%	-	74%	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70%	30%	53%	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>96%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	87%	100%	96%	94%	100%	69%	87%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	58%	88%	90%	94%	80%	58%	86%	95%	83%	81%	95%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

\*\*RMOs and HLCs were not assessed for essential medicines

**Table 8 (Contd.) Percentage availability of essential medicines and readiness score among health facilities, by facility type and group (n= 544), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Allopurinol	Oral bicarbonate supplements (sodium bicarbonate)	Vitamin D analogues (ergocalciferol (calciferol, vitamin D2), colecalciferol (vitamin D3), dihydrotachysterol, alfacalcidol (1 $\alpha$ -hydroxycholecalciferol), and calcitriol (1,25-dihydroxycholecalciferol))	Parenteral iron-sucrose supplements	Erythropoietin injections	Chlorpheniramine tablet/syrup	Facilities with all tracer items	Facilities with all tracer items for PMCU	Essential medicines readiness score	Essential medicines readiness score (only for PMCUs)
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	83%	85%	90%	90%	90%	98%	46%	-	96	-
National Hospital	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	-	93	-
Teaching Hospitals	72%	83%	78%	89%	83%	94%	28%	-	94	-
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	33%	-	98	-
District General Hospitals	89%	84%	100%	89%	95%	100%	68%	-	99	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	41%	70%	72%	63%	82%	100%	11%	-	94	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	41%	70%	72%	63%	82%	100%	11%	-	94	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	5%	26%	39%	13%	9%	98%	0%	-	80	78
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	5%	26%	39%	13%	9%	98%	0%	-	80	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	98%	-	0%	-	78
<b>Public Clinics</b>										
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>-</b>
Private Hospitals $\geq$ 50 beds	80%	69%	100%	69%	80%	96%	34%	-	94	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	32%	46%	56%	33%	33%	76%	8%	-	78	-

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

\*\*RMOs and HLCs were not assessed for essential medicines

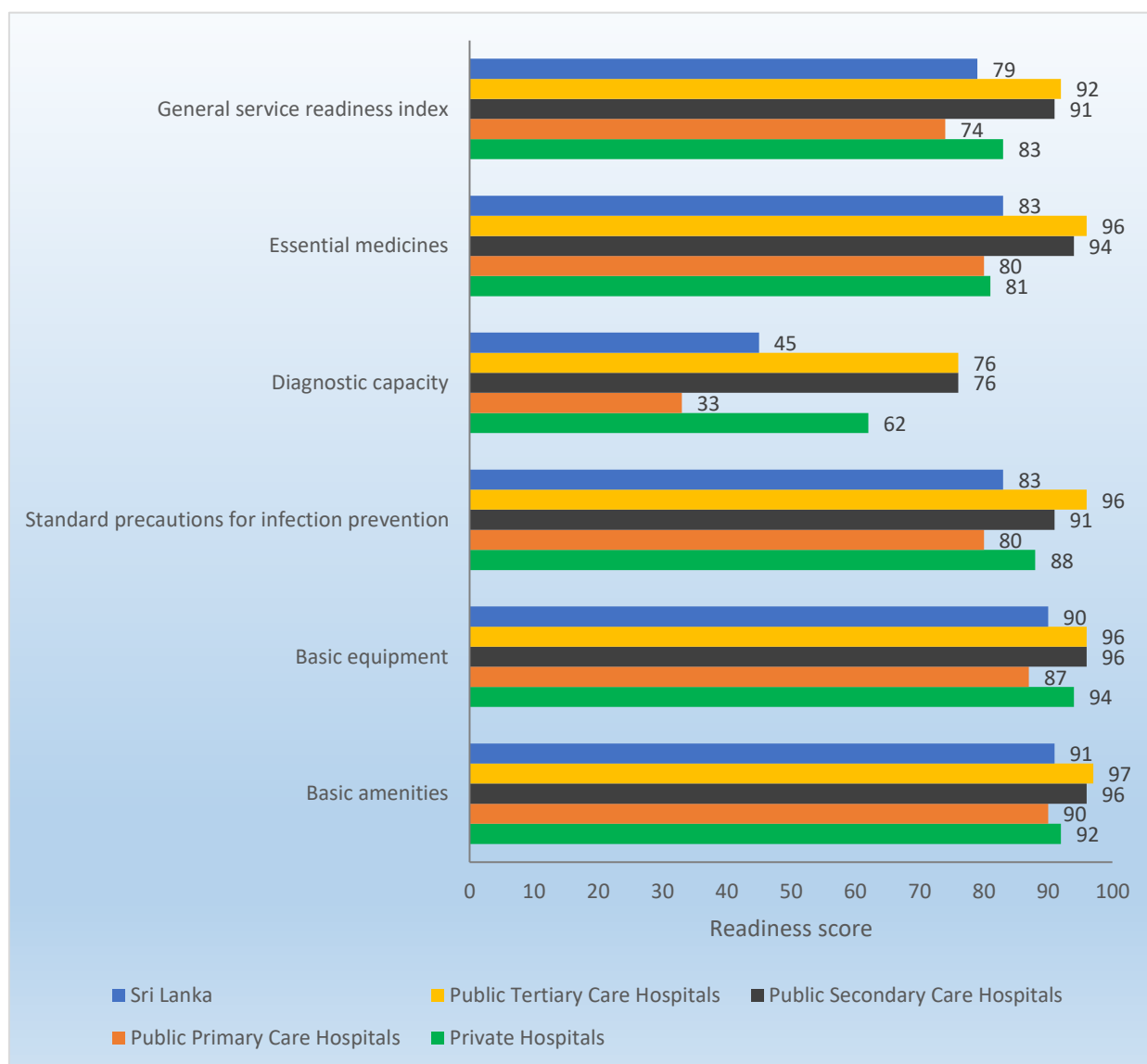
### 3.2.7 General service readiness index

The general service readiness index is a composite measure designed to combine information from the five general service readiness domains: basic amenities, basic equipment, standard precautions, laboratory diagnostics, and essential medicines. For each area the average availability was computed using a set of standard items.

Table 9 shows the general service readiness index and domain scores by type of facility. The general service readiness index score for hospitals in Sri Lanka was 79 out of 100, with a score of 77 out of 100 in public sector health facilities and 83 out of 100 in private sector health facilities. Across the five domains, the basic amenities readiness score was the highest (91 out of 100), followed by basic equipment (90 out of 100), standard precautions (84 out of 100), essential medicines (83 out of 100), and diagnostic capacity which was the lowest (45 out of 100), at the national level. The widest gap between primary and secondary care facilities was found for the diagnostic capacity (33 out of 100 vs. 76 out of 100 respectively). Among the private health facilities a wide difference between the hospitals with  $\geq 50$  beds and hospitals with  $< 50$  beds was found in the domain of diagnostic capacity (82 out of 100 vs. 56 out of 100 respectively).

Figure 8 summarizes the general service readiness index and domain scores at national level and by facility group for the hospitals in Sri Lanka. The general service readiness index was satisfactory among most of the institutions, ranging between 74 out of 100 and 92 out of 100, from primary care hospitals to tertiary care hospitals.

**Figure 8 General service readiness index and domain readiness scores (out of 100) among health facilities, by facility group (n=331), Sri Lanka, 2017**



\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private hospitals that are expected to provide the relevant service



**Table 9 General Service Readiness Index and domain readiness scores (out of 100) among health facilities, by facility type and group (n=331), Sri Lanka 2017**

<b>Facility Type</b>	<b>Basic amenities</b>	<b>Basic equipment</b>	<b>Standard precautions for infection prevention</b>	<b>Diagnostic capacity</b>	<b>Essential medicines</b>	<b>General Service Readiness Index</b>
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	97	96	96	76	96	92
National Hospital	100	83	100	67	93	89
Teaching Hospitals	95	95	98	81	94	93
Provincial General Hospitals	100	100	100	78	98	95
District General Hospitals	98	96	93	71	99	91
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	96	96	91	76	94	91
Base Hospitals (A & B)	96	96	91	76	94	91
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	90	87	80	33	80	74
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	90	87	80	33	80	74
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>83</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	99	96	92	82	94	92
Private Hospitals <50 beds	91	94	87	56	78	81

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

### 3.2.8 Surgical management services

#### Service availability

Table 10 shows the percentage of health institutions (secondary and tertiary care hospitals and Private Hospitals) offering various surgical management services. Availability is presented for different surgical services ranging from minor surgical procedure to major surgeries. Minor surgical procedure such as incision and drainage of abscess, wound debridement, suturing and removal of foreign body were available in almost all secondary and tertiary care hospitals and Private Hospitals with  $\geq 50$  beds. General surgeries such as hernia repair and appendectomy, were available in most tertiary and secondary care hospitals, and in Private Hospitals with  $\geq 50$  beds. Availability of more specialized surgeries were limited to tertiary care hospitals and few Private Hospitals. With respect to most surgical management services, availability in public sector hospitals was higher than Private Hospitals.

#### Service readiness

As shown in Table 11, readiness to offer surgical services was assessed based on the availability of several tracer items grouped into: guidelines and trained staff, equipment, and medicines and commodities. Twelve percent of the health institutions at national level had all tracer items, with an overall readiness score of 76 out of 100. The overall readiness score was higher in public sector hospitals (85 out of 100) than Private Hospitals (69 out of 100). Readiness score for equipment received the highest score (86 out of 100), followed by medicines and commodities (75 out of 100). Readiness score for availability of trained staff and guidelines was low at 32 out of 100. The overall readiness scores of health institutions to offer surgical management services are shown in Figure 9.

### 3.2.9 Blood transfusion services

#### Service availability

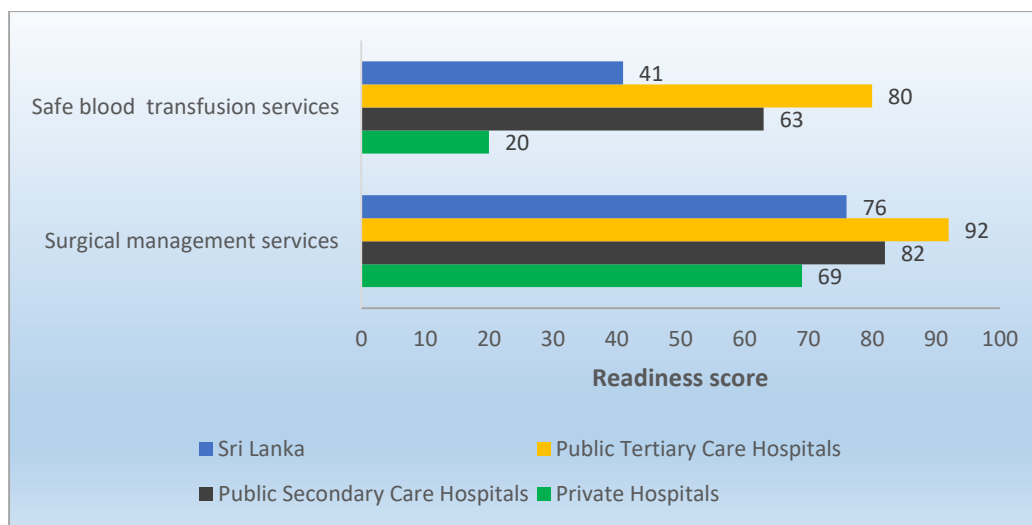
Table 12 shows that blood transfusion services were available in 95% of tertiary care hospitals, 80% of secondary care hospitals and 56% of Private Hospitals. Among the Private Hospitals, 93% of Private Hospitals with  $\geq 50$  beds provided this service.

#### Service readiness

Table 13 shows the readiness of health institutions for safe blood transfusion services. The overall readiness score for blood transfusion services was higher in tertiary care hospitals (80 out of 100) than secondary care hospitals (63 out of 100) and Private Hospitals (20 out of 100). The overall readiness score at the national level was 41 out of 100 possibly due to lower scores reported from the Private Hospitals. The readiness scores for domains of staff and guidelines, equipment, diagnostics, and medicines and commodities were almost similar. The overall readiness scores of health institutions to offer safe blood transfusion services are shown in Figure 9.

Figure 9 The Overall readiness score (out of 100) for providing surgical management services and safe blood transfusion services among health facilities that are expected to provide service, by facility group (n=157), Sri Lanka 2017

**Figure 9 The Overall readiness score (out of 100) for providing surgical management services and safe blood transfusion services among health facilities that are expected to provide service, by facility group (n=157), Sri Lanka 2017**



\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public secondary and tertiary care hospitals and private hospitals that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 10 Percentage availability of surgical management services among health facilities that are expected to provide service, by facility type and group (n=157), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Incision and drainage of abscesses	Wound debridement	Acute burn management	Suturing	Closed repair of fracture	Cricothyroidotomy	Male circumcision	Hydrocele reduction
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>71%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>79%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	100%	100%	82%	97%	85%	79%	87%	85%
National Hospital	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Teaching Hospitals	100%	100%	63%	100%	75%	63%	75%	69%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
District General Hospitals	100%	100%	95%	95%	89%	89%	95%	95%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	90%	88%	93%	93%	60%	67%	71%	75%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	90%	88%	93%	93%	60%	67%	71%	75%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>								
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>65%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	96%	100%	81%	100%	65%	71%	93%	88%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	72%	72%	50%	72%	51%	42%	62%	58%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 10 (Contd.) Percentage availability of surgical management services among health facilities that are expected to provide service, by facility type and group (n=157), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Chest tube insertion	Closed repair of dislocated joint	Biopsy of lymph node or mass or other	Removal of foreign body (throat, eye, ear or nose)	Tracheostomy	Tubal ligation	Vasectomy	Dilatation & Curettage	Obstetric fistula repair	Episiotomy, cervical and vaginal laceration	Appendectomy	Hernia repair (strangulated)
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>67%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>76%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	90%	82%	95%	85%	95%	87%	51%	79%	77%	79%	87%	87%
National Hospital	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Teaching Hospitals	81%	69%	94%	69%	94%	81%	50%	69%	69%	63%	75%	75%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
District General Hospitals	95%	89%	95%	95%	95%	95%	53%	89%	84%	95%	95%	95%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	71%	75%	77%	85%	63%	71%	41%	67%	63%	87%	71%	70%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	71%	75%	77%	85%	63%	71%	41%	67%	63%	87%	71%	70%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>												
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>59%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	69%	69%	93%	96%	85%	82%	74%	88%	88%	88%	93%	93%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	40%	43%	60%	73%	31%	47%	37%	55%	45%	44%	61%	51%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 10 (Contd.) Percentage availability of surgical management services among health facilities that are expected to provide service, by facility type and group (n=157), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Hernia repair (elective)	Cystostomy	Urethral stricture dilatation	Laparotomy (uterine rupture, ectopic pregnancy, acute abdomen, intestinal obstruction, perforation, injuries)	Congenital hernia repair	Neonatal surgery (abdominal wall defect, colostomy imperforate anus, intussusceptions)	Skin grafting	Open reduction and fixation for fracture	Amputation	Cataract surgery	Club foot repair (casting or open club foot release)	Drainage of osteomyelitis-septic arthritis
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>55%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>60%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	87%	90%	92%	97%	79%	46%	92%	79%	90%	77%	64%	85%
National Hospital	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Teaching Hospitals	75%	81%	81%	94%	69%	50%	81%	69%	75%	56%	56%	69%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
District General Hospitals	95%	95%	100%	100%	89%	42%	100%	84%	100%	89%	63%	95%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	73%	51%	57%	67%	50%	7%	74%	16%	69%	25%	7%	47%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	73%	51%	57%	67%	50%	7%	74%	16%	69%	25%	7%	47%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>												
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>51%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	93%	71%	85%	97%	97%	45%	88%	69%	88%	72%	51%	79%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	61%	39%	37%	45%	41%	13%	54%	36%	50%	46%	26%	44%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 11 Readiness score (overall and by domain) for surgical management services for health facilities that are expected to provide service, by facility type and group (n=157), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Guidelines and trained staff			Equipment									Equipment readiness score
	guidelines on best practices, protocols etc. of surgical management	any training on best practices, protocols of surgical management	Staff and guidelines readiness score	Needle holder	Scalpel handle with blades	Retractor	Surgical scissors	Nasogastric tubes	Tourniquet	Resuscitator bag and mask- adult	Suction pump (manual or electric) with catheter	Oxygen	
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	41%	77%	59	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	97%	95%	100%	97%	99
National Hospital	0%	0%	0	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100
Teaching Hospitals	44%	81%	63	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	94%	88%	100%	94%	97
Provincial General Hospitals	33%	100%	67	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100
District General Hospitals	42%	74%	58	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	25%	41%	33	93%	93%	82%	93%	93%	93%	91%	91%	98%	92
Base Hospitals (A & B)	25%	41%	33	93%	93%	82%	93%	93%	93%	91%	91%	98%	92
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>80</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	33%	73%	53	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	96%	100%	100%	100%	100
Private Hospitals <50 beds	8%	28%	18	76%	76%	74%	76%	76%	76%	63%	74%	85%	75

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 11 (Contd.) Readiness score (Overall and by domain) for surgical management services for health facilities that are expected to provide service, by facility type and group (n=157), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Medicines and commodities						Medicines and commodities readiness score	Facilities with all trace item	Over all readiness score
	Suture material (any type)	Skin disinfectant	Ketamine (injection)	Lidocaine 1% or 2%	Splints for extremities	Material for cast			
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	97%	100%	90%	100%	82%	87%	93	28%	92
National Hospital	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100	0%	82
Teaching Hospitals	100%	100%	81%	100%	75%	75%	89	19%	90
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100	33%	96
District General Hospitals	95%	100%	95%	100%	84%	95%	95	37%	93
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	93%	93%	70%	93%	75%	75%	83	19%	82
Base Hospitals (A & B)	93%	93%	70%	93%	75%	75%	83	19%	82
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>									
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>69</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	100%	100%	69%	100%	73%	88%	88	25%	90
Private Hospitals <50 beds	77%	77%	31%	77%	50%	59%	62	0%	64

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service



**Table 12 Percentage availability of blood transfusion services among facilities that are expected to provide service, by facility type and group (n=157), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Blood transfusion
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>69%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>85%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	<b>95%</b>
National Hospital	100%
Teaching Hospitals	89%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%
District General Hospitals	100%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	<b>80%</b>
Base Hospitals (A & B)	80%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	<b>-</b>
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>	<b>-</b>
TB clinics	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-
MOH clinics	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>56%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	93%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	46%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 13 Percentage availability of tracer items and readiness score for blood transfusion services for facilities that are expected to provide service, by facility type and group (n=157), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Staff and guidelines			Equipment		Diagnostics			Medicines and commodities			Facilities with all trace item	Overall readiness score
	guidelines on the appropriate use of blood and safe transfusion practices	provider(s) of blood transfusion services received any training on appropriate use of safe blood transfusion practices	Staff and guidelines readiness score	Refrigerator	Equipment readiness score	Blood Grouping	Cross-match testing by direct agglutination	Diagnostics readiness score	Blood supply sufficiency	Blood supply safety	Medicines and commodities readiness score		
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	53%	45%	41	42%	42	43%	38%	41	17%	67%	42	6%	41
<b>Public sector</b>	67%	76%	73	79%	79	78%	71%	74	27%	85%	56	14%	69
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	80%	90%	88	90%	90	90%	88%	89	24%	95%	60	17%	80
National Hospital	0%	100%	100	100%	100	100%	100%	100	0%	100%	50	0%	86
Teaching Hospitals	61%	89%	86	78%	78	83%	83%	83	22%	89%	56	17%	75
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100	100%	100	100%	100%	100	0%	100%	50	0%	86
District General Hospitals	100%	89%	87	100%	100	95%	89%	92	32%	100%	66	21%	84
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	60%	67%	64	72%	72	71%	61%	66	28%	80%	54	12%	63
Base Hospitals (A & B)	60%	67%	64	72%	72	71%	61%	66	28%	80%	54	12%	63
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	41%	22%	16	14%	14	15%	14%	15	9%	53%	31	1%	20
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	86%	70%	57	44%	44	29%	29%	29	20%	93%	56	4%	47
Private Hospitals <50 beds	30%	9%	6	6%	6	12%	10%	11	6%	42%	24	0%	12

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

### 3.3 Service specific availability and readiness

The SARA measured the availability and readiness of health facilities to offer specific health intervention domains through consideration of tracer items under the following key health service areas:

- ▶ Maternal and child health services
  - Family planning
  - Antenatal care
  - Obstetric and newborn care
    - ◆ Basic emergency obstetric and newborn care
    - ◆ Comprehensive emergency obstetric and newborn care
    - ◆ Essential newborn care, and advanced care for the small and sick baby
  - Immunization services
  - Child prevention and curative care
  - Adolescent health
  - Gender based violence
- ▶ Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection
- ▶ Sexually transmitted infections
- ▶ Preventing mother to child transmission of HIV
- ▶ Tuberculosis
- ▶ Malaria
- ▶ Rabies
- ▶ Dengue
- ▶ Non-communicable diseases
  - diabetes
  - cardiovascular disease
  - chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
  - chronic kidney disease
- ▶ Cancer
- ▶ Mental health
- ▶ Elderly care
- ▶ Disability care

### 3.3.1 Maternal and child health

Maternal and child health (MCH) services in Sri Lanka are delivered through the family health programme which is organized to ensure a continuum of care during pre-pregnancy period, pregnancy, neonatal period, infancy, young childhood, and preschool, school and adolescent years. Family Health Bureau of the MoHNIM is responsible for designing, planning and monitoring the Family Health Programme. The programme is a collection of several packages of interventions that are aimed at promoting the health of families with special emphasis on mothers and children.

The key target populations for the MCH services include eligible families which is estimated to be 16% of the total population, and children less than 5 years of age which is almost 8.6% of the population (Department of Census and Statistics, 2012; Family Health Bureau, 2014).

Availability and readiness for MCH services were assessed for the relevant health facilities through which a given health service is provided, and presented for each facility type. The findings are also summarized at three levels, as public sector, private sector and the national level. Since most MCH services are expected to be delivered through MOH areas, it is advisable to focus on the values for MOH clinics than the average value for Sri Lanka. However, in situations where the service is expected from other health facilities, attention should be paid on the values of the respective facility type or group.

#### *Family planning*

The goal of the national family planning programme is to enable all couples to have a desired number of children with optimal timing and spacing. Provision of services for sub fertile couples is also an important component of the family planning programme. According to Sri Lanka Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2016, 72% of current users of modern methods of family planning obtained service from the government health facilities, while 28% from the private health facilities. The predominant source from which service obtained varied according to the type of family planning method (Department of Census and Statistics, 2017). The modern temporary methods of family planning include combined oral contraceptive pills (OCP), DMPA injections, intra uterine devices (IUD), condoms and implants, and the modern permanent methods include male sterilization (vasectomy) and female sterilization (LRT).

#### **Service availability**

Table 14 shows the percentage availability of family planning services and different family planning methods by facility type and group. The family planning services were available in all MOH clinics (100%), all Public Tertiary Care Hospitals (100%) and in a great majority of Public Secondary Care Hospitals (95%). The service was also available in the majority of Divisional Hospitals (73%). In the private sector, 71% of Private Hospitals with beds  $\geq 50$  offered family planning services. In contrast, the family planning service availability at Primary Medical Care Units was low (41%). Overall, 70% of health facilities offered family planning services in Sri Lanka, and the availability at public sector health facilities (70%) is higher than at Private Hospitals (65%). The low availability of family planning services in certain facility types has contributed to the relatively low of service availability at national level.

The commonly available contraceptive methods were combined oral contraceptive pills (OCP), progestin only injectable (DMPA), male condoms, and intra uterine contraceptive devices (IUD). Availability of contraceptive methods varied according to type of facility. Surgical methods of contraception were offered by secondary and tertiary care hospitals, and Private Hospitals. However, the availability of male sterilization was low (39% of tertiary care hospitals) in contrast to female sterilization (100% of tertiary care hospitals). The proportion of

facilities that offered emergency OCP was lower in public health facilities (19%) than private health facilities (50%).

The availability of emergency management of adverse reactions following contraceptives was somewhat lower in contrast to availability of family planning services.

Seminal fluid analysis and intra uterine insemination are services required for the management of infertility, and were available only in 48% and 61% of the tertiary care hospitals respectively. Seminal fluid analysis and intra uterine insemination were offered to a lesser extent by secondary care facilities (25% and 21% respectively) and Private Hospitals (48% and 36% respectively).

## **Service readiness**

Table 15 shows the availability of tracer items, and readiness score for family planning services in facilities that are expected to provide the service. Readiness to offer family planning services was assessed based on the availability of several tracer items: guidelines on family planning and staff trained in family planning, equipment for examination and insertion of family planning devices, contraceptive commodities and facilities for emergency management.

The highest overall readiness score for family planning, 83 out of 100, was found in Teaching Hospitals, and the lowest in PMCU (10 out of 100). The MOH clinics reported a readiness score of 79 out of 100. The overall family planning readiness score was 39 out of 100 for Sri Lanka, and there is marginal difference between public and private sector health facilities with respect to overall readiness for family planning services. Guidelines and trained staff were available in a limited number of facilities giving a readiness score of 29 out of 100 at the national level. Readiness scores for equipment, and medicines and commodities were 51 and 40 out of 100 respectively.

**Table 14 Percentage availability of family planning services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=479), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Offer family planning services	Combined OCP	DMPA	Male condoms	IUD	Implants	Emergency OCP	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	Emergency management for adverse reactions	Seminal fluid analysis	Intra uterine insemination
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>35%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>33%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	100%	100%	88%	91%	100%	91%	39%	39%	100%	97%	48%	61%
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	100%	100%	82%	100%	100%	100%	45%	45%	100%	100%	91%	91%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	67%	67%	100%	100%	0%	67%
District General Hospitals	100%	100%	89%	84%	100%	89%	32%	32%	100%	95%	32%	42%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	95%	82%	78%	68%	87%	71%	14%	23%	69%	85%	25%	21%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	95%	82%	78%	68%	87%	71%	14%	23%	69%	85%	25%	21%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	57%	46%	39%	40%	35%	18%	15%	-	-	44%	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	73%	62%	52%	52%	52%	27%	15%	-	-	59%	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	41%	31%	25%	28%	18%	10%	15%	-	-	29%	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>												
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	100%	100%	92%	99%	97%	92%	30%	-	-	96%	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>36%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	71%	68%	67%	68%	65%	55%	65%	38%	64%	71%	64%	56%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	64%	62%	57%	58%	49%	20%	46%	26%	41%	57%	43%	30%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 15 Readiness score (overall and by domain) for family planning services for facilities that are expected to provide the service (n=479), by facility type and group, Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Guidelines and trained staff						Equipment			
	National guidelines on family planning methods	Flash cards on family planning	Medical eligibility criteria wheel	Staff trained in family planning (2- or 3-day course)	Medical officer trained in emergency management	Guidelines and trained staff readiness score	Blood pressure apparatus	Instrument pack for IUD insertion	Instrument pack for hormone Implant insertion	Equipment readiness score
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	42%	36%	52%	67%	76%	55	97%	100%	91%	96
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	64%	64%	55%	73%	82%	67	100%	100%	100%	100
Provincial General Hospitals	0%	0%	33%	33%	33%	20	100%	100%	67%	89
District General Hospitals	37%	26%	53%	68%	79%	53	95%	100%	89%	95
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	31%	30%	26%	45%	34%	33	91%	86%	71%	83
Base Hospitals (A & B)	31%	30%	26%	45%	34%	33	91%	86%	71%	83
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	13%	13%	12%	17%	16%	14	52%	31%	16%	33
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	20%	19%	15%	26%	20%	20	68%	51%	27%	48
Primary Medical Care Units	6%	6%	8%	8%	13%	8	35%	12%	5%	17
<b>Public Clinics</b>										
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	80%	82%	73%	77%	58%	74	95%	93%	91%	93
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>47</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	8%	4%	14%	25%	38%	18	71%	65%	48%	61
Private Hospitals <50 beds	5%	4%	7%	14%	17%	9	60%	51%	19%	44

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 15 (contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for family planning services for facilities that are expected to provide the service (n=479), by facility type and group, Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Medicines and commodities										Facilities with all tracer items	Overall readiness score
	Combined OCP	Male condoms	Injectable contraceptives	Hormone implants	Emergency contraceptives	IUD	Adrenaline (injectable)	Ambu bag and face mask	Oxygen supply (past 3 months)	Medicines and commodities readiness score		
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	94%	97%	91%	91%	21%	100%	97%	91%	58%	82	6%	76
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	45%	100%	100%	91%	45%	87	18%	83
Provincial General Hospitals	67%	100%	67%	67%	0%	100%	100%	100%	67%	74	0%	61
District General Hospitals	95%	95%	89%	89%	11%	100%	95%	89%	63%	81	0%	75
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	78%	71%	77%	68%	7%	83%	86%	90%	55%	68	0%	61
Base Hospitals (A & B)	78%	71%	77%	68%	7%	83%	86%	90%	55%	68	0%	61
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	30%	25%	25%	12%	2%	25%	31%	42%	11%	22	0%	22
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	47%	39%	39%	21%	2%	40%	50%	64%	20%	36	0%	33
Primary Medical Care Units	12%	11%	10%	4%	1%	9%	13%	20%	2%	9	0%	10
<b>Public Clinics</b>												
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	99%	95%	96%	93%	10%	97%	95%	92%	15%	77	1%	79
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>36</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	57%	61%	60%	36%	42%	57%	63%	61%	46%	54	0%	44
Private Hospitals <50 beds	54%	52%	47%	18%	37%	45%	52%	59%	42%	45	0%	34

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service



## Antenatal care

Provision of antenatal care services commences with the registration of a pregnant woman, and comprises a standard package of interventions offered throughout pregnancy until delivery. The standard package recommends registration of pregnancy before 8 weeks of gestation, attending 9 antenatal clinic visits in total, and making 3 home visits by the Public Health Midwife (PHM) for a pregnancy without any high risk conditions (Family Health Bureau, 2014).

### Service availability

Table 16 shows the percentage of facilities offering key antenatal care services: monitoring hypertensive disorder in pregnancy, supplementation of iron, folic acid and calcium, tetanus toxoid vaccination, monitoring blood sugar and monitoring weight gain in pregnancy. All MOH clinics (100%), all Public Tertiary Care Hospitals (100%), and the majority of Public Secondary Care Hospitals (89%) offered antenatal care services. In addition, antenatal care services were available in 90% of Divisional Hospitals and 76% of the Private Hospitals with beds  $\geq 50$ . All key antenatal care services specified above were available in all MOH clinics and in the vast majority of tertiary care hospitals.

Overall, 82% of health facilities offered antenatal care services in Sri Lanka, and the availability was higher in public sector health facilities (84%) than Private Hospitals (65%). All key antenatal care services except monitoring blood sugar in pregnancy were available in more than 75% of the health facilities at the national level.

### Service readiness

Readiness to provide antenatal care was assessed based on the availability of 14 tracer items summarized into the following 4 broad readiness areas:

- ▶ Guidelines and trained staff readiness: National guidelines for maternal care, guidelines on maternal care package for field health staff, staff trained on the national guidelines for maternal care, and staff trained on the maternal care package
- ▶ Equipment readiness: Blood pressure apparatus, adult weighing scale and Pinnard stethoscope
- ▶ Diagnostic readiness: Haemoglobin, urine dipstick test for protein and glucometer with compatible strips
- ▶ Medicines and commodities readiness: Iron tablets, folic acid tablets, calcium tablets and tetanus toxoid vaccine

Table 17 shows the percentage availability of these tracer items and readiness scores at facilities that are expected to offer antenatal care services. The overall readiness score for antenatal care services was higher in MOH clinics (89 out of 100) and Public Tertiary Care Hospitals (83 out of 100) than primary care facilities (54 out of 100) and Private Hospitals with beds  $<50$  (52 out of 100). In the MOH clinics, availability of tracer items relevant to guidelines and trained staff was 78 out of 100. Readiness scores for equipment, diagnostics, medicine and commodities at MOH clinics were 98, 76, and 98 out of 100 respectively.

At national level, overall readiness score for antenatal care services was 63 out of 100, and this score was relatively higher in public sector health facilities (64 out of 100) than Private Hospitals (54 out of 100). Availability of tracer items relevant to guidelines and trained staff was low at the national level, with a readiness score of 27 out of 100 for all health facilities that offer antenatal services in the country. Readiness scores for equipment, diagnostics, and medicines and commodities were 76, 58 and 74, out of 100 respectively.

**Table 16 Percentage availability of antenatal care services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=404), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Offer antenatal care services	Monitoring for hypertensive disorder of pregnancy	Iron supplementation	Folic acid supplementation	Provision of Calcium supplementation	Tetanus toxoid vaccination	Monitoring for blood sugar in pregnancy	Monitoring of weight in pregnancy
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>81%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>82%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	97%	94%	100%	100%
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	100%	100%
District General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%	95%	100%	100%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	89%	89%	82%	84%	80%	75%	88%	86%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	89%	89%	82%	84%	80%	75%	88%	86%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	78%	74%	74%	74%	75%	71%	63%	75%
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	90%	88%	88%	88%	88%	86%	80%	89%
Primary Medical Care Units	65%	61%	61%	61%	62%	57%	47%	62%
<b>Public Clinics</b>								
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	100%
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>65%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	76%	76%	76%	76%	76%	69%	76%	76%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	62%	58%	56%	60%	56%	62%	62%	62%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 17 Readiness score (overall and by domain) for antenatal care services for facilities that are expected to provide the service (n=404), by facility type and group, Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Guidelines and trained staff					Equipment			
	National guidelines for maternal care	Guidelines on maternal care package for field health staff	Staff trained on the national guidelines for maternal care	Staff trained based on the maternal care package	Guidelines and trained staff readiness score	Blood pressure apparatus	Adult weighing scale	Pinnard	Equipment readiness score
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	11%	39%	22%	35%	27	77%	73%	79%	76
<b>Public sector</b>	12%	39%	23%	35%	29	78%	75%	80%	78
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	42%	-	48%	-	45	100%	100%	100%	100
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	55%	-	45%	-	50	100%	100%	100%	100
Provincial General Hospitals	0%	-	33%	-	17	100%	100%	100%	100
District General Hospitals	42%	-	53%	-	47	100%	100%	100%	100
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	22%	-	33%	-	27	89%	88%	88%	88
Base Hospitals (A & B)	22%	-	33%	-	27	89%	88%	88%	88
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	8%	10%	19%	7%	11	70%	66%	72%	69
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	8%	-	19%	-	14	83%	77%	85%	82
Primary Medical Care Units	-	10%	-	7%	9	56%	54%	59%	56
<b>Public Clinics</b>									
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	81%	-	74%	78	98%	98%	100%	98
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	6%	-	18%	-	12	65%	53%	65%	61
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	15%	-	27%	-	21	76%	63%	76%	72
Private Hospitals <50 beds	4%	-	16%	-	10	62%	50%	62%	58

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 17 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for antenatal care services for facilities that are expected to provide the service (n=404), by facility type and group, Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Diagnostics				Medicines and commodities					Facilities with all tracer items	Overall readiness score
	Haemo-globin	Urine dipstick-protein	Glucometer with compatible strips	Diagnosis readiness score	Iron tablets	Folic acid tablets	Calcium tablets	Tetanus toxoid vaccine	Medicines and commodities readiness score		
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	91%	52%	79%	74	97%	94%	97%	94%	95	15%	83
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	91%	73%	82%	82	100%	100%	100%	100%	100	18%	87
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	33%	33%	56	100%	67%	100%	67%	83	0%	69
District General Hospitals	89%	42%	84%	72	95%	95%	95%	95%	95	16%	82
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	94%	31%	81%	69	85%	81%	83%	83%	83	1%	72
Base Hospitals (A & B)	94%	31%	81%	69	85%	81%	83%	83%	83	1%	72
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	56%	19%	69%	48	70%	69%	69%	62%	67	0%	54
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	64%	29%	76%	56	81%	79%	80%	78%	80	1%	63
Primary Medical Care Units	47%	8%	61%	39	58%	59%	58%	45%	55	0%	44
<b>Public Clinics</b>											
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	79%	73%	75%	76	96%	96%	100%	99%	98	34%	89
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>54</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	97%	75%	97%	89	57%	61%	61%	61%	60	7%	64
Private Hospitals <50 beds	78%	49%	76%	68	56%	56%	56%	55%	56	1%	52

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant services

## *Obstetric and newborn care*

Institutional delivery with assistance at childbirth by a qualified healthcare provider is a critical factor for the reduction in maternal mortality ratio in Sri Lanka. According to health statistics, almost all pregnant mothers in the country deliver in a hospital (99.9%), and many of them deliver in hospitals with specialist facilities (92%). The number of deliveries taking place in Divisional Hospitals has reduced over the years (MoHNIM, 2015). The estimated number of births in Sri Lanka for the year 2014 was approximately 350,000 (Family Health Bureau, 2014).

### **Service availability**

Table 18 shows the percentage of health facilities offering delivery services and emergency transport services. The NHSL was not included since obstetric and newborn care services are not available at this facility. The delivery services were available in all tertiary care hospitals (100%), all secondary care hospitals (100%), and the majority of the Divisional Hospitals (82%) at primary care level. In the private sector, availability of delivery services was higher in Private Hospitals with  $\geq 50$  beds (93%) than Private Hospitals with  $<50$  beds (47%). Overall, 85% of the public sector hospitals offered delivery services in contrast to 56% of privately owned hospitals in Sri Lanka.

Use of partograph during labour was low in Divisional Hospitals (55%) and Private Hospitals with  $<50$  beds (24%). Emergency transport facilities were available in all hospitals at a higher percentage, except Private Hospitals with  $<50$  beds.

### *Emergency obstetric and newborn care*

Emergency obstetric and newborn care (EmONC) refers to the provision of a list of lifesaving services or 'signal functions' which defines a health facility's ability to treat obstetric and newborn emergencies. There are nine EmONC signal functions as listed below:

1. Parenteral administration of antibiotics
2. Parenteral administration of uterotonic drugs (i.e. parenteral oxytocin)
3. Parenteral administration of anticonvulsants for pre-eclampsia and eclampsia
4. Manual removal of placenta
5. Removal of retained products
6. Perform assisted vaginal delivery (eg. Vacuum extraction, forceps delivery)
7. Perform basic neonatal resuscitation (eg. with bag and mask)
8. Perform surgery (eg. Caesarean section)
9. Perform blood transfusion

A basic emergency obstetric and neonatal care (BEmONC) facility should perform the functions 1 through 7 listed above. A comprehensive emergency obstetric care facility (CEmONC) is expected to provide all functions from 1 through 9 listed above. However, it should be noted that in Sri Lanka, removal of retained products of conception (signal function 5) is not recommended in institutions where there are no specialist obstetric services, such as Divisional Hospitals (Family Health Bureau, 2012).

**Table 18 Percentage availability of delivery services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service by, facility type and group (n=323), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Delivery services	Monitoring and management of labour using partograph	Corticosteroids in preterm labour	Emergency transport
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>85%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>92%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	100%	100%	100%	97%
National Hospital	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%
District General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	95%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	100%	95%	85%	99%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	100%	95%	85%	99%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	82%	55%	26%	91%
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	82%	55%	26%	91%
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>				
TB clinics	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>58%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	93%	73%	80%	90%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	47%	24%	27%	50%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

## *Basic emergency obstetric and newborn care (BEmONC)*

Basic emergency obstetric and neonatal care (BEmONC) services include the capacity to provide essential and emergency functions related to childbirth and postpartum care of the mother and newborn. A BEmONC facility should perform the following seven signal functions: (i) parenteral administration of antibiotics for mothers, (ii) parenteral administration of uterotonic drugs (eg. oxytocin), (iii) parenteral administration of anticonvulsants, (iv) manual removal of placenta, (v) removal of retained products of conception (vi) assisted vaginal delivery and (vii) neonatal resuscitation with bag and mask (Family Health Bureau, 2012).

### **Service availability**

The availability of signal functions for emergency obstetric and newborn care services are summarized by hospital group in Figure 10. Table 19 shows the percentage of health facilities offering each of the EmONC signal functions as well as the percentage offering all functions.

All Public Tertiary Care Hospitals (100%) offered services related to all seven signal functions for BEmONC. At the secondary care level, 67% of Base Hospitals provided all seven signal functions of BEmONC, with relatively lower percentages being found for parenteral administration of anticonvulsants (75%), and removal of retained products of conception (78%). At primary care level, service availability was assessed only for four signal functions since others (assisted vaginal delivery, manual removal of placenta, and removal of retained products of conception) are not expected at that level. The percentage availability of parenteral administration of antibiotics (47%), oxytocic drugs (47%) and anticonvulsants (6%), and neonatal resuscitation with bag and mask (57%) were low in Divisional Hospitals.

In Private Hospitals with  $\geq 50$  beds, availability of BEmONC signal functions were higher than 80%, except for parenteral administration of anticonvulsants. Seventy three percent of Private Hospitals with beds  $\geq 50$  and 24% of Private Hospitals with beds  $< 50$  had all seven signal functions related to BEmONC.

Overall, 77% of the public sector hospitals provided BEmONC services in contrast to 34% of privately owned hospitals, in Sri Lanka.

### **Service readiness**

Readiness of the health facilities was assessed in relation to provision of BEmONC services. The readiness was calculated based on the availability of the following tracer items: 7 tracer items for guidelines and trained staff readiness, 13 tracer items for equipment readiness, and 18 tracer items for medicines and commodities readiness. Table 20 shows the percentage availability of these tracer items and readiness scores at facilities that offer BEmONC. The overall readiness score was calculated by excluding the Divisional Hospitals, and found to be 54 out of 100 at the national level. The overall readiness score was higher than 80 out of 100 in Public Tertiary Care Hospitals and Public Secondary Care Hospitals. There is a wide gap in overall readiness score between public sector and private sector hospitals (84 out 100 vs 37 out of 100).

The readiness score was low for guidelines and trained staff (21 out of 100) in comparison to equipment (64 out of 100) and medicines and commodities (58 out of 100), at national level.

## *Comprehensive emergency obstetric and newborn care (CEmONC)*

A comprehensive emergency obstetric and newborn care (CEmONC) facility should perform all the 9 signal functions listed under emergency obstetric and newborn care. This includes seven signal functions described under BEmONC plus performing surgery (eg. Caesarean section), and providing blood transfusion services (Family Health Bureau, 2012).

### **Service availability**

The availability of signal functions for emergency obstetric and newborn care services are summarized by hospital group in Figure 10. As shown in Table 19, all Public Tertiary Care Hospitals (100%) offered services related to all nine signal functions for CEmONC. At the secondary care level, availability of Caesarean section for delivery (65%) and blood transfusion services (69%) was low, with CEmONC services being available in 62% of Base Hospitals.

CEmONC was available in 73% of Private Hospitals with beds  $\geq 50$  Private Hospitals, and in lower percentage of Private Hospitals with beds  $< 50$  (23%). Overall, 74% of the public sector hospitals provided CEmONC services in contrast to 33% of privately owned hospitals, in Sri Lanka. The pattern of CEmONC was almost similar to BEmONC.

### **Service readiness**

Readiness to provide CEmONC was assessed based on the presence of the following tracer items: 4 tracer items for guidelines and trained staff readiness score, 8 tracer items for equipment readiness score, 3 tracer items for diagnostics readiness score, and 17 tracer items for medicines and commodities readiness score. Table 21 shows the percentage availability of these tracer items and readiness scores at facilities that are expected to offer CEmONC services. The overall readiness score was 58 out of 100. The readiness score was high (90 out of 100) in Public Tertiary Care Hospitals in contrast to Public Secondary Care Hospitals (68 out of 100) and Private Hospitals (45 out of 100). At national level readiness score was low for guidelines and trained staff (40 out of 100) and diagnostics (45 out of 100), in contrast to equipment (57 out of 100), and medicines and commodities (64 out of 100). Similar to BEmONC, there is a wide gap in overall readiness score between public sector and private sector hospitals (75 out of 100 vs 45 out of 100).

## *Essential newborn care and advanced care for the small and sick baby*

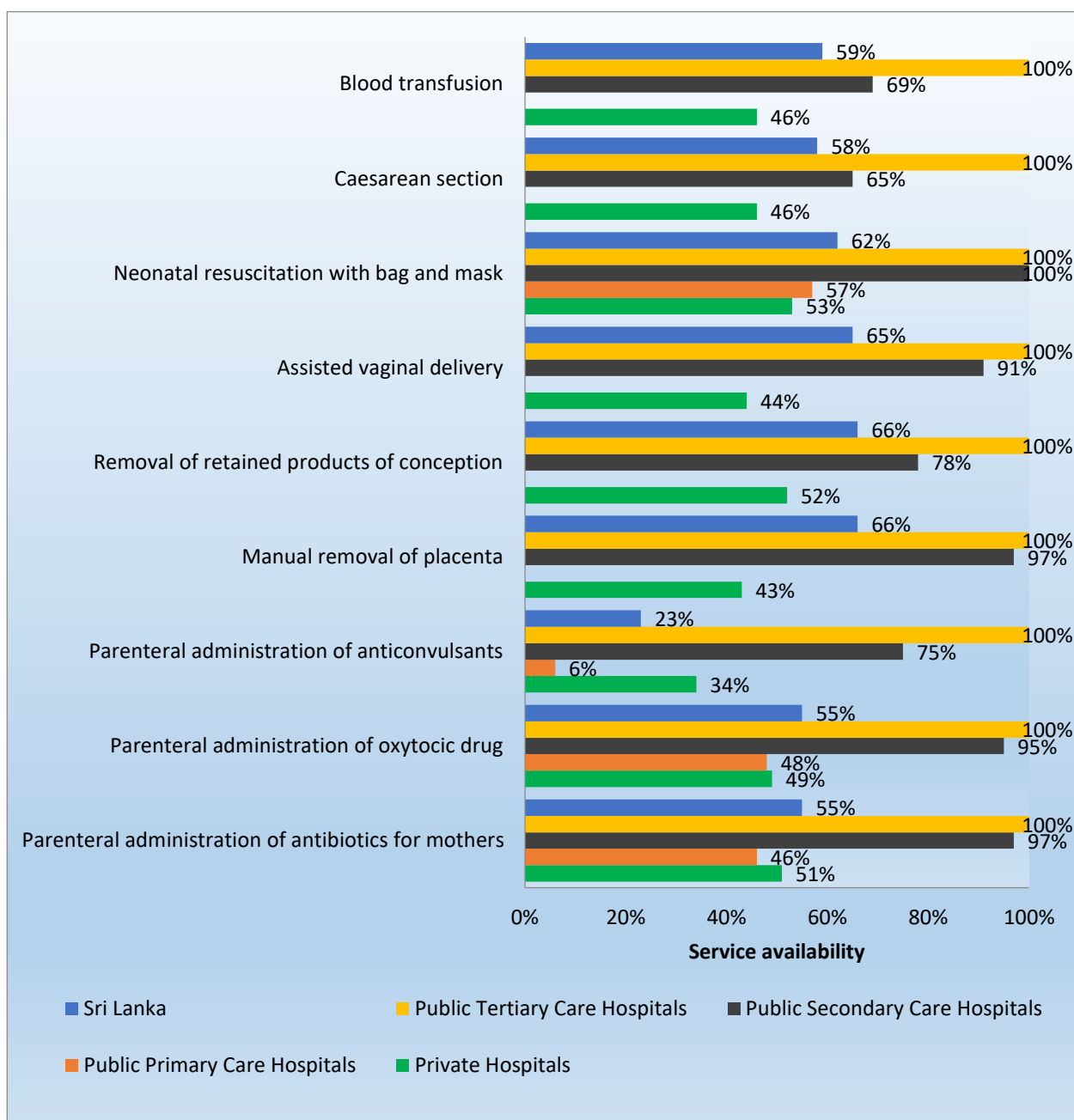
### **Service availability**

Table 22 shows the service availability of health institutions for essential newborn care (ENC) and advanced care for the small and sick baby. Essential newborn care services, such as early and exclusive breastfeeding, hygienic cord care, thermal protection of the newborn, lactation management services were available in more than 90% of the public secondary and tertiary care hospitals. These facilities were also available in the majority of primary care hospitals (Divisional Hospitals) and Private Hospitals with beds  $\geq 50$ .

Availability of mother baby center was low across all health facilities – i.e., only 15% of all public sector health facilities had a mother-baby centre. Availability of advanced care for the sick and small baby such as ventilation, exchange transfusion, injectable antibiotics for neonatal sepsis, special care neonatal units and phototherapy were high in tertiary care hospitals only, and very low in other types of hospitals.



**Figure 10 Percentage availability of signal functions for emergency obstetric and newborn care services (BEmONC and CEmONC), among health facilities\* that are expected to provide the service by, facility group (n=323), Sri Lanka 2017**



\*At primary care hospitals, the following services are not expected: assisted vaginal delivery, caesarean delivery, manual removal of placenta, removal of retained products of conception and blood transfusion

**Table 19 Percentage availability of emergency obstetric and newborn care services (BEmONC and CEmONC), among health facilities that are expected to provide the service by, facility type and group (n=323), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Emergency obstetric and newborn care signal functions										BEmONC Availability of all items 1-7	CEmONC Availability of all items 1-9
	Delivery services	Parenteral administration of antibiotics for mothers	Parenteral administration of oxytocic drug	Parenteral administration of anticonvulsants	Manual removal of placenta	Removal of retained products of conception	Assisted vaginal delivery	Neonatal resuscitation with bag and mask	Caesarean Section	Blood transfusion		
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>50%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>74%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
District General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	100%	97%	95%	75%	97%	78%	91%	100%	65%	69%	67%	62%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	100%	97%	95%	75%	97%	78%	91%	100%	65%	69%	67%	62%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	82%	46%	48%	6%	-	-	-	57%	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	82%	46%	48%	6%	-	-	-	57%	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>												
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>33%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	93%	93%	89%	73%	80%	93%	86%	86%	86%	86%	73%	73%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	47%	41%	39%	24%	33%	41%	33%	45%	36%	36%	24%	23%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant services

**Table 20 Readiness score (overall and by domain) for basic emergency obstetric and newborn care services, for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=323), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Guidelines and trained staff							Guidelines and trained staff readiness score
	National Guidelines for Maternal Care (three volumes)	National Newborn care guidelines	Guidelines on lactation management	Formats for newborn	Staff trained in National Newborn care guidelines	Staff trained in newborn resuscitation	Staff trained in lactation management	
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	42%	88%	76%	79%	85%	94%	85%	78
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	55%	91%	82%	64%	82%	91%	91%	79
Provincial General Hospitals	0%	67%	67%	67%	67%	100%	67%	62
District General Hospitals	42%	89%	74%	89%	89%	95%	84%	80
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	22%	62%	44%	66%	56%	76%	66%	56
Base Hospitals (A & B)	22%	62%	44%	66%	56%	76%	66%	56
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	8%	6%	11%	17%	15%	22%	23%	15
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	8%	6%	11%	17%	15%	22%	23%	15
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>								
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>14</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	15%	19%	27%	54%	41%	83%	52%	42
Private Hospitals <50 beds	4%	0%	1%	9%	15%	21%	25%	11

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant services

**Table 20 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for basic emergency obstetric and newborn care services, for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=323), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Equipment													Equipment readiness score
	Examination light	Delivery pack	Gloves	Partograph	Delivery bed	Newborn bag and mask	Electric suction pump and suction catheter for new born	Infant weighting scale	Blood pressure apparatus	Running water with soap / alcohol based hand rub	Equipment for sterilization	Ophthalmoscope for newborn eye care	Oxygen	
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	97%	100%	100%	97%	100%	97%	100%	100%	97%	100%	100%	79%	100%	97
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	91%	100%	91%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	82%	100%	97
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100
District General Hospitals	95%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%	100%	100%	74%	100%	97
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	96%	100%	100%	97%	100%	91%	96%	100%	97%	100%	97%	69%	98%	96
Base Hospitals (A & B)	96%	100%	100%	97%	100%	91%	96%	100%	97%	100%	97%	69%	98%	96
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	78%	81%	81%	53%	77%	26%	67%	78%	72%	80%	76%	19%	75%	66
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	78%	81%	81%	53%	77%	26%	67%	78%	72%	80%	76%	19%	75%	66
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>														
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>40</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	93%	86%	93%	56%	86%	89%	93%	93%	86%	93%	86%	58%	89%	85
Private Hospitals <50 beds	47%	45%	47%	27%	43%	35%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	27%	47%	43

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant services

**Table 20 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for basic emergency obstetric and newborn care services, for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=323), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Medicines and Commodities											
	Skin disinfectant	Normal saline, Ringers lactate and 5% dextrose IV solution	Cefuroxime Injection	Injectable antibiotic	Calcium gluconate injectable	Ampicillin powder for injection	Gentamicin injectable	Metronidazole injectable	Azithromycin cap/tab or oral liquid	Cefixime cap/tab	Benzathine benzylpenicillin powder for injection	Betamethasone or Dexamethasone injectable
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	97%	100%	100%	97%	100%	100%	100%	100%	88%	64%	94%	12%
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	91%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	82%	64%	82%	18%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	33%
District General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	89%	58%	100%	5%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	95%	95%	100%	87%	91%	93%	97%	95%	95%	32%	84%	11%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	95%	95%	100%	87%	91%	93%	97%	95%	95%	32%	84%	11%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	69%	50%	-	11%	15%	64%	61%	69%	35%	3%	31%	3%
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	69%	50%	-	11%	15%	64%	61%	69%	35%	3%	31%	3%
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>												
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>22%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	85%	80%	85%	84%	76%	82%	94%	100%	100%	84%	75%	12%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	46%	42%	43%	71%	56%	28%	80%	75%	93%	62%	38%	32%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant services

**Table 20 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for basic emergency obstetric and newborn care services, for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=323), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Medicines and Commodities							Medicines and Commodities readiness score (except for Divisional Hospitals)	Medicines and Commodities readiness score for Divisional Hospitals	Facilities with all tracer items (except for Divisional Hospitals)	Facilities with all tracer items for Divisional Hospitals	Overall readiness score (except for Divisional Hospitals)	Overall readiness score for Divisional Hospitals
	Nifedipine cap/tab	Hydralazine injection	Methyldopa tablet	Oxytocin Injectable	Magnesium sulphate	Misoprostol							
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>43</b>	
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>43</b>	
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	70%	97%	100%	100%	100%	76%	89	-	0%	-	90	-	
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Teaching Hospitals	73%	91%	100%	100%	100%	91%	88	-	0%	-	90	-	
Provincial General Hospitals	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	91	-	0%	-	89	-	
District General Hospitals	68%	100%	100%	100%	100%	68%	88	-	0%	-	90	-	
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	64%	88%	92%	100%	93%	31%	80	-	0%	-	81	-	
Base Hospitals (A & B)	64%	88%	92%	100%	93%	31%	80	-	0%	-	81	-	
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	74%	5%	52%	-	-	1%	-	36	-	0%	-	43	
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	74%	5%	52%	-	-	1%	-	36	-	0%	-	43	
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Public Clinics</b>													
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>-</b>	
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	100%	57%	86%	93%	79%	35%	78	-	0%	-	74	-	
Private Hospitals <50 beds	76%	26%	50%	44%	34%	17%	51	-	0%	-	41	-	

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant services

**Table 21 Readiness score (overall and by domain) for comprehensive emergency obstetric and newborn care services, for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=323), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Guidelines and trained staff					Equipment								
	Guidelines for CEmOC	Staff trained in CEmOC	Staff trained in surgery	Staff trained in anaesthesia	Guidelines and trained staff readiness score	Anaesthesia equipment	Resuscitation table	Resuscitation equipment	Incubator	Newborn bag and mask	Oxygen	Multi Para Monitor	Spinal needle	Equipment readiness score
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	48%	82%	100%	100%	83	79%	100%	100%	97%	100%	97%	100%	100%	97
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	64%	82%	100%	100%	86	91%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99
Provincial General Hospitals	67%	100%	100%	100%	92	33%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	92
District General Hospitals	37%	79%	100%	100%	79	79%	100%	100%	95%	100%	95%	100%	100%	96
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	32%	41%	60%	61%	49	41%	62%	62%	64%	62%	65%	65%	80%	63
Base Hospitals (A & B)	32%	41%	60%	61%	49	41%	62%	62%	64%	62%	65%	65%	80%	63
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>45</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	21%	41%	86%	86%	59	86%	83%	83%	86%	83%	86%	83%	97%	86
Private Hospitals <50 beds	0%	15%	30%	30%	19	37%	32%	25%	16%	25%	36%	33%	72%	34

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant services

**Table 21 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for comprehensive emergency obstetric and newborn care services, for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=323), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Diagnostics				Medicines and commodities							
	Blood typing	Cross match testing	Glucometer WITH strips	Diagnosis readiness score	Blood supply sufficiency	Blood supply safety	Lidocaine 5%	Epinephrine (injectable)	Halothane (inhalation)	Atropine (injectable)	Thiopental (powder)	Suxamethonium bromide (powder)
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>74%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>85%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	97%	94%	100%	97%	27%	100%	85%	94%	91%	97%	97%	97%
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	27%	100%	82%	91%	82%	91%	91%	91%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
District General Hospitals	95%	89%	100%	95%	32%	100%	89%	95%	95%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	71%	61%	61%	64%	28%	80%	65%	87%	71%	91%	73%	79%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	71%	61%	61%	64%	28%	80%	65%	87%	71%	91%	73%	79%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>67%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	29%	29%	83%	47%	20%	93%	93%	100%	67%	100%	66%	97%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	12%	10%	33%	18%	6%	42%	58%	71%	57%	73%	40%	59%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant services



**Table 21 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for comprehensive emergency obstetric and newborn care services, for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=323), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Medicines and commodities										Facilities with all tracer items	Overall readiness score
	Ketamine (injectable)	Intravenous feeding (total or partial)	Antenatal cortico steroids	Chlorhexidine 4% gel or solution	Injectable antibiotics	Diazepam injection	Hydralazine injection	Magnesium sulfate injectable	Intra venous parenteral nutrition	Medicines and commodities readiness score		
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>90</b>
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	91%	91%	100%	91%	100%	91%	91%	100%	73%	87	0%	91
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	88	0%	91
District General Hospitals	95%	74%	89%	74%	100%	100%	100%	100%	63%	89	0%	90
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>68</b>
Base Hospitals (A & B)	70%	39%	97%	66%	97%	97%	88%	95%	51%	75	0%	68
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>45</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	69%	49%	96%	71%	94%	70%	57%	72%	50%	74	0%	73
Private Hospitals <50 beds	31%	9%	78%	53%	80%	51%	26%	57%	26%	48	0%	38

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 22 Percentage availability of essential newborn care and advanced care for the small and sick baby among health facilities that are expected to provide the service by, facility type and group (n=323), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Immediate and exclusive breastfeeding	Hygienic cord care	Thermal protection	Lactation Management services	Mother-Baby Centre	KMC for premature/very small babies	Injectable antibiotics for neonatal sepsis	Phototherapy	Special Care Neonatal Unit	Neonatal ventilation	Exchange transfusions
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>47%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	100%	97%	100%	100%	64%	94%	100%	100%	100%	100%	97%
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	100%	91%	100%	100%	64%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
District General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	58%	89%	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	100%	100%	100%	97%	30%	72%	83%	89%	45%	56%	25%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	100%	100%	100%	97%	30%	72%	83%	89%	45%	56%	25%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	82%	81%	78%	73%	10%	17%	11%	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	82%	81%	78%	73%	10%	17%	11%	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>											
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>9%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	93%	93%	93%	89%	33%	54%	80%	73%	54%	64%	45%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	45%	45%	45%	43%	12%	13%	30%	29%	4%	10%	0%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

## *Immunization services*

The national immunization programme of Sri Lanka has been implemented to prevent priority vaccine preventable diseases in the country. Sri Lanka has achieved 99% coverage for all childhood vaccines in 2015. Epidemiology Unit of the MoHNIM is the focal point for implementation of the national immunization programme. The programme provides its services through a wide network of service delivery points to ensure easy accessibility to public. Vast majority of children less than 5 years in the population receive immunization services through the MOH clinics across the country. Over the years, a gradual expansion of the availability of private sector immunization services has taken place, especially in the urban areas. According to the national immunization policy, the government of Sri Lanka has recognized the importance of public-private partnership in delivering efficient immunization services (Ministry of Health, 2014).

### **Service availability**

Table 23 shows the percentage of MOH clinics offering immunization services. All MOH clinics (100%) offered routine immunization services, birth dose of BCG, infant vaccines, and adolescent/adult vaccines.

### **Service readiness**

Readiness to provide immunization services was assessed based on the availability of the following tracer items: 3 tracer items for guidelines and trained staff readiness score; 10 tracer items for equipment readiness score; and 5 tracer items for vaccines readiness score. Table 24 shows that the MOH clinics, having available most tracer items in high percentages, reported a readiness score of 92 out of 100.

**Table 23 Percentage availability of immunization services among MOH clinics (n=76), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Routine immunization services	Birth doses	Infant vaccines	Adolescent/adult vaccines
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-	-
National Hospital	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	-	-	-	-
Provincial General Hospitals	-	-	-	-
District General Hospitals	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>				
TB clinics	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	100%	99%	100%	100%
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	-	-	-	-

**Table 24 Readiness score (overall and by domain) for immunization services for MOH Clinics (n=76), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Guidelines and trained staff				Equipment						
	National immunization guidelines	Immunization schedule displayed	At least one staff member trained on some aspect of Immunization service delivery	Guidelines and trained staff readiness score	Cold box/vaccine carrier with ice packs	Sharps container/safety box	Auto-disable syringes	Adequate temperature in refrigerator	Clinic Immunization Register	Emergency tray	Adrenaline
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>93%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>93%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial General Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District General Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	95%	80%	84%	86	100%	100%	96%	80%	100%	87%	93%
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 24 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for immunization services for MOH Clinics (n=76), Sri Lanka 2017

Facility Type	Equipment				Vaccines						Facilities with all tracer items	Overall readiness score
	Duly updated vaccine movement register	Cold chain maintenance	Available functioning Refrigerator	Equipment readiness score	DPT-Hib+HepB vaccine (Pentavalent )	Oral polio vaccine	BCG vaccine	IPV	MMR vaccine	Vaccines readiness score		
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	99%	64%	100%	92	100%	100%	51%	100%	99%	90	18%	92
<b>Public sector</b>	99%	64%	100%	92	100%	100%	51%	100%	99%	90	18%	92
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial General Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District General Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	99%	64%	100%	92	100%	100%	51%	100%	99%	90	18%	92
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## *Preventive and curative care for children*

According to the national family health programme, all births should be registered by PHM for infant and child care, which is provided through child welfare clinics at MOH and home visits by the PHM. The infants are expected to be brought to the field clinic for postnatal examination by the MOH at 4 weeks and subsequently for health screening, growth monitoring, immunization and development assessment according to the schedule. During these health contacts, immunization, assessment of their growth and developmental status, micronutrient supplementation and IYCF counseling and promotion of child care practices are being provided. Oral rehydration salts are not usually provided through MOH clinics at present.

Infants and children with any illness or those who need further investigations are referred to curative health facilities. Curative services of government health facilities or private health facilities can be directly accessed by the infants or children who need such care.

### **Service availability**

Table 25 shows the percentage of facilities offering child prevention and curative care services. The services were available in all public secondary and tertiary care hospitals, all MOH clinics, the majority of primary care facilities (86%) and Private Hospitals (73%). At national level, the majority of health facilities (89%) offered preventive and curative care services for children under 5 years of age.

At national level, 82% of the health facilities offered services for diagnosis and treatment of malnutrition in children, and 74% for child growth monitoring. The overall availability of micronutrient supplementation in Sri Lanka varied from 30% for Zinc through 61% for Vitamin A, to 76% for Iron. All Public Tertiary Care Hospitals (100%) and 97% of Public Secondary Care Hospitals offered treatment for pneumonia.

### **Service readiness**

Readiness to provide child prevention and curative care services was assessed based on the presence of the following tracer items: Guidelines and trained staff score (5 tracer items); equipment score (4 tracer items), diagnostics (3 tracer items); and medicine and commodities (13 tracer items). Table 26 shows that the overall readiness score for Sri Lanka was 44 out of 100. The overall readiness score was calculated separately for the MOH clinics (70 out of 100), PMCU (35 out of 100), and Private Hospitals (55 out of 100) due to differences in expected tracer items. The readiness scores at national level varied from 13 out of 100 for guidelines and trained staff to 72 out of 100 for equipment. Readiness for diagnosis was 54 out of 100 and medicines and commodities readiness was 44 out of

**Table 25 Percentage availability of child prevention and curative care services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=482), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Preventive and curative care for children under 5	Malnutrition diagnosis and treatment	Vitamin A supplementation	Iron supplementation	ORS supplementation	Child growth monitoring	Zinc supplementation	Treatment of pneumonia	Treatment of malaria in children
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>28%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	100%	100%	81%	100%	100%	100%	92%	100%	83%
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	100%	100%	86%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	71%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	100%	100%
District General Hospitals	100%	100%	74%	100%	100%	100%	89%	100%	89%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	100%	97%	75%	95%	100%	94%	76%	97%	83%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	100%	97%	75%	95%	100%	94%	76%	97%	83%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	86%	77%	49%	69%	83%	65%	19%	-	16%
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	89%	79%	60%	74%	86%	72%	28%	-	16%
Primary Medical Care Units	83%	76%	38%	65%	80%	58%	11%	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>									
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	100%	100%	100%	93%	37%	100%	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>24%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	80%	69%	55%	70%	80%	60%	76%	80%	47%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	71%	57%	35%	59%	71%	55%	57%	62%	18%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service



**Table 26 Readiness score (overall and by domain) for child prevention and curative care services for facilities that are expected to provide the service (n=482), by facility type and group, Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Guidelines and trained staff							Equipment				
	Guidelines for growth monitoring	Guideline on paediatric management	Guidelines on treatment of Childhood TB	Staff trained in growth monitoring	Staff trained in paediatric management	Guidelines and trained staff readiness score	Guidelines and trained staff readiness score for MOH	Length/ height measuring equipment	Child and infant scale	Thermo meter	Stethoscope	Equipment readiness score
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	39%	72%	33%	58%	78%	56	-	97%	92%	100%	97%	97
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	21%	64%	29%	64%	79%	51	-	93%	93%	100%	93%	95
Provincial General Hospitals	33%	100%	33%	33%	33%	47	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	100
District General Hospitals	53%	74%	37%	58%	84%	61	-	100%	89%	100%	100%	97
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	47%	58%	29%	38%	56%	46	-	95%	100%	99%	90%	96
Base Hospitals (A & B)	47%	58%	29%	38%	56%	46	-	95%	100%	99%	90%	96
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	9%	2%	3%	15%	16%	9	-	66%	56%	69%	56%	62
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	12%	3%	3%	10%	11%	8	-	76%	89%	81%	64%	77
Primary Medical Care Units	5%	0%	3%	20%	21%	10	-	56%	24%	57%	48%	46
<b>Public Clinics</b>												
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	72%	15%	14%	94%	-	-	49	100%	99%	85%	91%	94
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>73</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	19%	21%	4%	20%	47%	22	-	73%	96%	80%	73%	80
Private Hospitals <50 beds	6%	0%	0%	12%	20%	7	-	59%	88%	71%	67%	71

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 26 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for child prevention and curative care services for facilities that are expected to provide the service (n=482), by facility type and group, Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Diagnostics				Medicines and commodities						
	Haemoglobin	Test parasite in stool (general microscopy)	Malaria diagnostic capacity	Diagnosis readiness score	Vitamin A capsules	Mebendazole/Albendazole cap/tab	Oral rehydration solution packet	Co-trimoxazole syrup/suspension	Paracetamol syrup/suspension	Zinc sulfate tablets or syrup	Ampicillin powder for injection
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	75%	43%	43%	54	37%	91%	78%	14%	93%	11%	63%
<b>Public sector</b>	75%	36%	39%	50	37%	91%	77%	8%	93%	5%	69%
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	100%	89%	83%	91	78%	94%	100%	11%	100%	31%	100%
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	100%	93%	93%	95	86%	86%	100%	21%	100%	29%	100%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100	33%	100%	100%	0%	100%	67%	100%
District General Hospitals	100%	84%	74%	86	79%	100%	100%	5%	100%	26%	100%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	95%	83%	91%	90	65%	98%	100%	16%	96%	24%	93%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	95%	83%	91%	90	65%	98%	100%	16%	96%	24%	93%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	24%	24%	27%	25	14%	94%	92%	7%	93%	3%	64%
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	24%	24%	27%	25	22%	97%	96%	5%	97%	4%	64%
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	6%	92%	88%	9%	89%	1%	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>											
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	91%	80%	26%	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	75%	73%	58%	69	34%	90%	92%	59%	92%	56%	39%
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	97%	94%	82%	91	45%	100%	97%	53%	100%	51%	82%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	69%	68%	52%	63	31%	88%	90%	60%	90%	57%	28%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 26 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for child prevention and curative care services for facilities that are expected to provide the service (n=482), by facility type and group, Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Medicines and commodities						Medicines and commodities readiness score	Medicines and commodities readiness score for MOH	Medicines and commodities readiness score for Private Hospitals	Medicines and commodities readiness score for PMCU
	Ceftriaxone powder for injection	Gentamicin injectable	Procaine benzylpenicillin powder for injection	Artemisinin combination therapy (ACT)	Artesunate rectal or injectable forms	Morphine granule, injectable or cap/tab				
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	97%	100%	42%	47%	31%	100%	68	-	-	-
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	100%	100%	50%	21%	14%	100%	68	-	-	-
Provincial General Hospitals	67%	100%	67%	100%	33%	100%	67	-	-	-
District General Hospitals	100%	100%	32%	58%	42%	100%	68	-	-	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	87%	97%	51%	41%	19%	97%	65	-	-	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	87%	97%	51%	41%	19%	97%	65	-	-	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	11%	61%	17%	0%	0%	32%	39	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	11%	61%	17%	0%	0%	32%	39	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
<b>Public Clinics</b>										
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>-</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	84%	94%	27%	-	-	77%	-	-	74	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	71%	80%	21%	-	-	58%	-	-	61	-

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 26 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for child prevention and curative care services for facilities that are expected to provide the service (n=482), by facility type and group, Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Facilities with all tracer items	Facilities with all tracer items for MOH	Facilities with all tracer items for Private Hospitals	Facilities with all tracer items for PMCU	Overall readiness score	Overall readiness score for MOH	Overall readiness score for Private Hospitals	Overall readiness score for PMCU
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	7%	-	-	-	72	-	-	-
Provincial General Hospitals	0%	-	-	-	72	-	-	-
District General Hospitals	0%	-	-	-	73	-	-	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Base Hospitals (A & B)	-	-	-	-	69	-	-	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	35
<b>Public Clinics</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	1%	-	-	-	70	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>-</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	-	-	4%	-	-	-	66	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	-	-	0%	-	-	-	52	-

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

## *Adolescent health*

Adolescent population covers persons aged 10-19 years, and comprises 16% of total population in Sri Lanka. The majority of these adolescents (70%) attends schools (Family Health Bureau, 2014). The family health programme of the MoHNIM has provisions to cater to preventive health care needs and health promotion of the adolescents as a service available through the MOH network and hospitals in the country. SARA Sri Lanka 2017 is focused only on adolescent sexual and reproductive health aspects of the service available for the target age group in Sri Lanka. This does not cover the care for school children component which is a major service input for the adolescent population, implemented by the public sector.

### **Service availability**

Table 27 shows the percentage of facilities offering adolescent health services including availability of separate youth drop-in centre, provision of family planning services, and provision of emergency contraceptive pills for adolescents. At the national level, adolescent health services (excluding the school health services) were offered by 48% of health facilities. All Provincial General Hospitals offered this service. The MOH clinics were more likely (82%) to provide adolescent health services than PMCU (35%). Availability of this service in the privately owned hospitals was very low (29%) in contrast to secondary and tertiary care public hospitals. Among the services, separate youth drop-in centre was available only in few facilities (4%), whereas family planning services and emergency contraceptive pills for adolescents were provided by some facilities (27% and 18% respectively) at the national level.

### **Service readiness**

As shown in Table 28, readiness to provide adolescent health services was assessed based on the presence of the following 6 tracer items: National guidelines for service provision to adolescents, staff trained in provision of adolescent health services, staff trained in adolescent sexual and reproductive health, staff trained in HIV/AIDS prevention, care and management, availability of male condoms and offering emergency contraceptive pills. Readiness for adolescent health services was poor across all health facilities. The overall readiness score for adolescent health services at national level was 14 out of 100. The Provincial General Hospitals and MOH clinics reported higher readiness score than other facilities (44 out of 100 and 41 out of 100 respectively).

## *Gender based violence*

In Sri Lanka, 17% of ever married women aged 15-49 years suffered from domestic violence from their intimate partner (Department of Census and Statistics, 2017). Establishment of “mithuru piyasa” at public hospitals, which provides essential services for gender based violence (GBV) survivors was a major step taken towards addressing gender based violence. Training of health care providers on their roles and responsibilities on prevention and management of GBV is also part of the service on GBV prevention.

### **Service availability**

Table 29 shows the percentage of health facilities offering services for women affected by GBV. Befriending of GBV survivors was offered by 71% of Teaching Hospitals, 41% of secondary care hospitals, and 6% percent Private Hospitals. A similar pattern was seen in the services for referring of GBV survivors to health and non-health service providers across the health facilities.

**Table 27 Percentage availability of adolescent health services, excluding school health services, among facilities that are expected to provide service, by facility type and group (n=482), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Offers adolescent health services	Availability of separate youth drop-in centre	Provision of family planning services to adolescents	Provision of combined oral contraceptive pills to adolescents	Provision of male condoms to adolescents	Provision of emergency contraceptive pills to adolescents
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>18%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>		<b>5%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>18%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	58%	19%	36%	36%	36%	28%
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	50%	29%	36%	29%	36%	36%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	33%	67%	67%	67%	67%
District General Hospitals	58%	11%	32%	37%	32%	16%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	62%	19%	41%	42%	42%	22%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	62%	19%	41%	42%	42%	22%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	37%	1%	17%	20%	18%	14%
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	38%	2%	20%	24%	20%	15%
Primary Medical Care Units	35%	0%	14%	17%	15%	13%
<b>Public Clinics</b>						
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	82%	11%	56%	57%	57%	26%
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>20%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	27%	3%	20%	24%	20%	24%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	30%	0%	19%	19%	19%	19%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 28 Readiness score (overall and by domain) for adolescent health services excluding school health services, for facilities that are expected to provide the service (n=482), by facility type and group, Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Guidelines and trained staff					Medicines and commodities			Facilities with all tracer items	Overall readiness score
	National guidelines for service provision to adolescents	Staff trained in adolescent health services in the last 2 years	Staff trained in adolescent sexual and reproductive health	Staff trained in HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and management for adolescents	Guidelines and trained staff readiness score	Male condoms	Emergency contraceptive pills	Medicines and commodities readiness score		
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	20%	37%	37%	29%	31	37%	11%	24	3%	29
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	23%	38%	38%	23%	31	38%	23%	31	8%	31
Provincial General Hospitals	33%	67%	67%	67%	58	33%	0%	17	0%	44
District General Hospitals	16%	32%	32%	26%	26	37%	5%	21	0%	25
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	15%	28%	23%	20%	21	44%	10%	27	2%	23
Base Hospitals (A & B)	15%	28%	23%	20%	21	44%	10%	27	2%	23
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	2%	3%	4%	6%	4	10%	2%	6	0%	5
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	4%	5%	5%	6%	5	17%	3%	10	0%	7
Primary Medical Care Units	0%	2%	3%	6%	3	3%	1%	2	0%	3
<b>Public Clinics</b>										
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	35%	47%	48%	44%	44	68%	6%	37	3%	41
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>7</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	0%	6%	6%	6%	5	20%	20%	20	0%	10
Private Hospitals <50 beds	0%	6%	5%	6%	4	18%	18%	18	0%	9

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 29 Percentage availability of services for gender based violence survivors among health facilities that are expected to provide service, by facility type and group (n=152), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Befriending GBV survivors	Reference to Health & Non-Health Service Providers
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	71%	71%
National Hospital	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	83%	83%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%
District General Hospitals	58%	58%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	41%	41%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	41%	41%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>		
TB clinics	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>6%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	3%	3%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	7%	7%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service



**Table 30 Readiness score (overall and by domain) for gender based violence services for facilities that are expected to provide the service (n=152), by facility type and group, Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Staff and training			Equipment		Facilities with all tracer items	Overall readiness score
	GBV Protocols	Staff Training in GBV	Readiness score for trained staff and guidelines	Emergency contraceptives	Readiness score for medicines and commodities		
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	41%	53%	47	38%	38	29%	44
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	58%	67%	63	58%	58	50%	61
Provincial General Hospitals	67%	100%	83	33%	33	33%	67
District General Hospitals	26%	37%	32	26%	26	16%	30
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	22%	33%	27	25%	25	13%	27
Base Hospitals (A & B)	22%	33%	27	25%	25	13%	27
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>							
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	0%	3%	2	3%	3	0%	2
Private Hospitals <50 beds	0%	1%	1	5%	5	0%	2

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

## Service readiness

Table 30 shows the readiness of health facilities to provide GBV services. The overall readiness score for GBV services at national level was 15 out of 100, and this score is somewhat higher in public sector health facilities (32 out of 100) than private sector (2 out of 100). Teaching Hospitals and Provincial General Hospitals reported higher readiness score than other facilities (61 out of 100 and 67 out of 100 respectively).

### *Preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV infection*

Mother-to-child transmission of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) can occur during pregnancy, during delivery through infected birth canal, or after birth from breastfeeding. According to the National STD/ AIDS Control Programme (NSACP), mother-to-child transmission was the probable mode of transmission for 3% of the HIV infected persons reported during 2015 (National STD/AIDS control programme, 2016). However it is reported that all pregnant women diagnosed with HIV infection, who received services for preventing mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV infection, delivered HIV uninfected babies in Sri Lanka since 2011.

## Service availability

Table 31 shows the percentage of facilities offering PMTCT services including counselling and testing of HIV positive pregnant women and infants born to HIV positive women, anti-retroviral (ARV) prophylaxis for pregnant women and the newborn, infant and young child feeding counselling, nutritional counselling and family planning counselling. Overall, 62% of facilities at national level offered PMTCT services. Almost all (97%) STD clinics offered PMTCT services, and the availability was high in all aspects of the services. PMTCT services were offered by the majority of Public Tertiary Care Hospitals and MOH clinics as well. In these settings, the availability was restricted to counselling and testing of pregnant women and counseling on infant and young child feeding, nutrition and family planning. In contrast, only 23% of the Private Hospitals offered PMTCT services.

## Service readiness

Readiness to provide PMTCT services was assessed based on the presence of the following tracer items: national guidelines for PMTCT, national guidelines for infant and young child feeding counseling, staff trained in PMTCT, staff trained in infant and young child feeding counselling, HIV diagnostic capacity for adults, and visual and auditory privacy.

Table 32 shows the readiness scores for PMTCT services. Overall readiness score for PMTCT services was 70 out of 100 in STD clinics in contrast to 30 out of 100 in facilities other than STD clinics. The results indicate a gap in readiness especially in the facilities other than STD clinics. Availability of tracer items was relatively lower for the guidelines and trained staff, for example 67 out of 100 in STD clinics in contrast to 28 out of 100 at national level.

**Table 31 Percentage availability of services for preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV infection among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=257), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Offer PMTCT services	Counseling and testing for HIV positive pregnant women	Counseling and testing for infants born to HIV positive women	ARV prophylaxis to HIV positive pregnant women	ARV prophylaxis to newborn born to HIV positive women	Infant and young child feeding counseling	Nutritional counseling for HIV positive women and their infants	Family planning counseling to HIV positive women
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>40%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>48%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	82%	73%	-	-	-	73%	70%	73%
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	82%	64%	-	-	-	82%	73%	73%
Provincial General Hospitals	67%	67%	-	-	-	67%	67%	67%
District General Hospitals	84%	79%	-	-	-	68%	68%	74%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	52%	25%	-	-	-	39%	33%	40%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	52%	25%	-	-	-	39%	33%	40%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>								
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	97%	97%	97%	83%	80%	87%	90%	90%
MOH clinics	76%	43%	-	-	-	44%	41%	43%
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>17%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	21%	21%	-	-	-	14%	14%	21%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	24%	16%	-	-	-	16%	16%	16%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 32 Readiness score (overall and by domain) for PMTCT of HIV services for facilities that are expected to provide the service (n=257), by facility type and group, Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Guidelines and trained staff					Equipment		Diagnostics	
	National guidelines PMTCT	National guidelines for infant and young child feeding counseling	Staff trained in PMTCT	Staff trained in infant and young child feeding	Guidelines and trained staff Readiness score	Visual and auditory privacy	Equipment readiness score	HIV diagnostic capacity for adults	Diagnostics readiness score
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	30%	21%	55%	61%	42	67%	67	-	-
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	45%	36%	64%	64%	52	64%	64	-	-
Provincial General Hospitals	67%	0%	67%	67%	50	67%	67	-	-
District General Hospitals	16%	16%	47%	58%	34	68%	68	-	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	4%	13%	11%	22%	12	27%	27	-	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	4%	13%	11%	22%	12	27%	27	-	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>									
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	77%	40%	83%	67%	67	87%	87	67%	67
MOH clinics	29%	35%	43%	45%	38	57%	57	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	0%	3%	10%	14%	7	18%	18	-	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	0%	0%	6%	7%	3	24%	24	-	-

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 32 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for PMTCT of HIV services for facilities that are expected to provide the service (n=257), by facility type and group, Sri Lanka 2017**

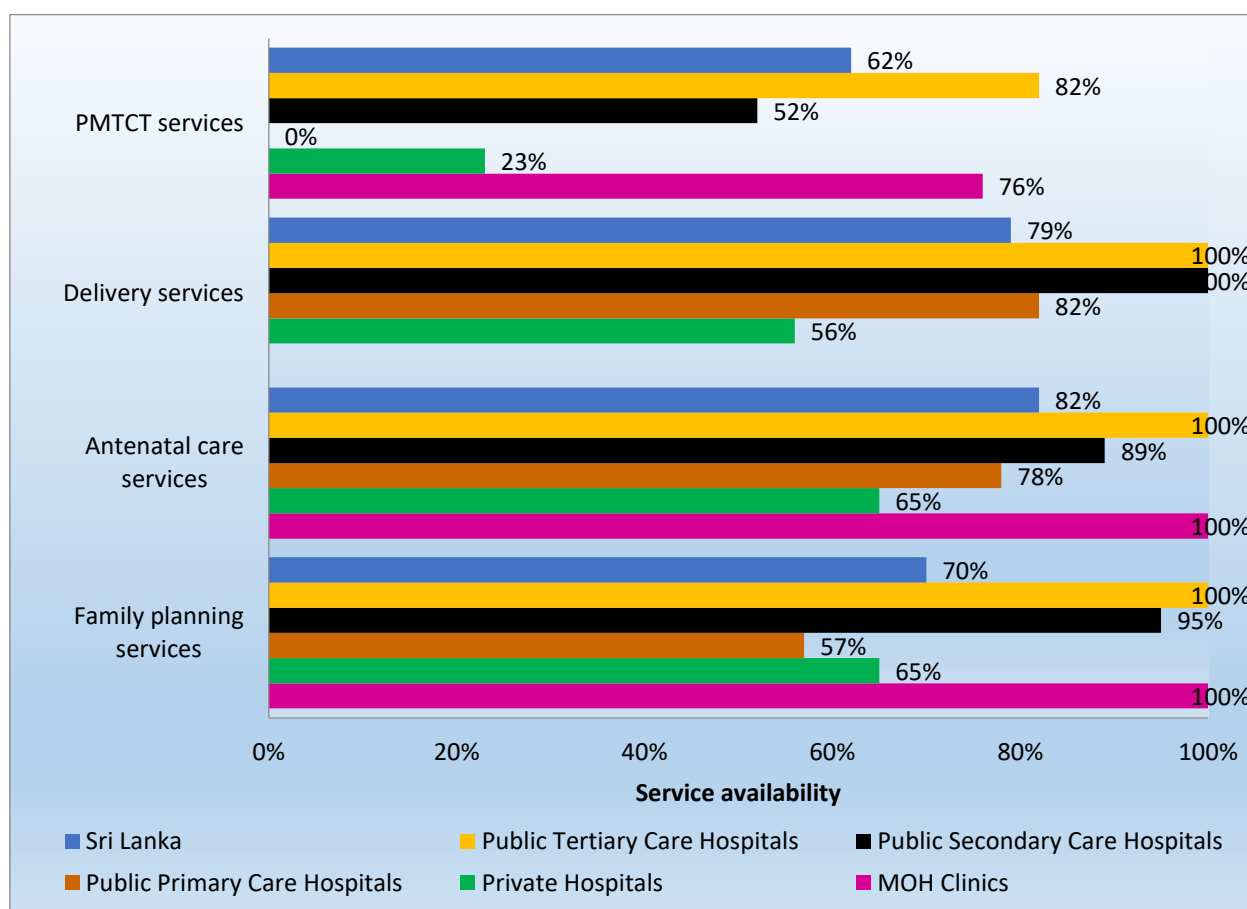
Facility Type	Facilities with all tracer items (except for STD clinics)	Facilities with all tracer items for STD clinics	HIV/AIDS Preventing mother-to-child transmission overall readiness score for STD clinics	HIV/AIDS preventing mother-to-child transmission overall readiness score for facilities except STD Clinics
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	18%	-	-	47
National Hospital	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	27%	-	-	55
Provincial General Hospitals	0%	-	-	53
District General Hospitals	16%	-	-	41
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	0%	-	-	15
Base Hospitals (A & B)	0%	-	-	15
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>				
TB clinics	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	30%	70	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	0%	-	-	9
Private Hospitals <50 beds	0%	-	-	7

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

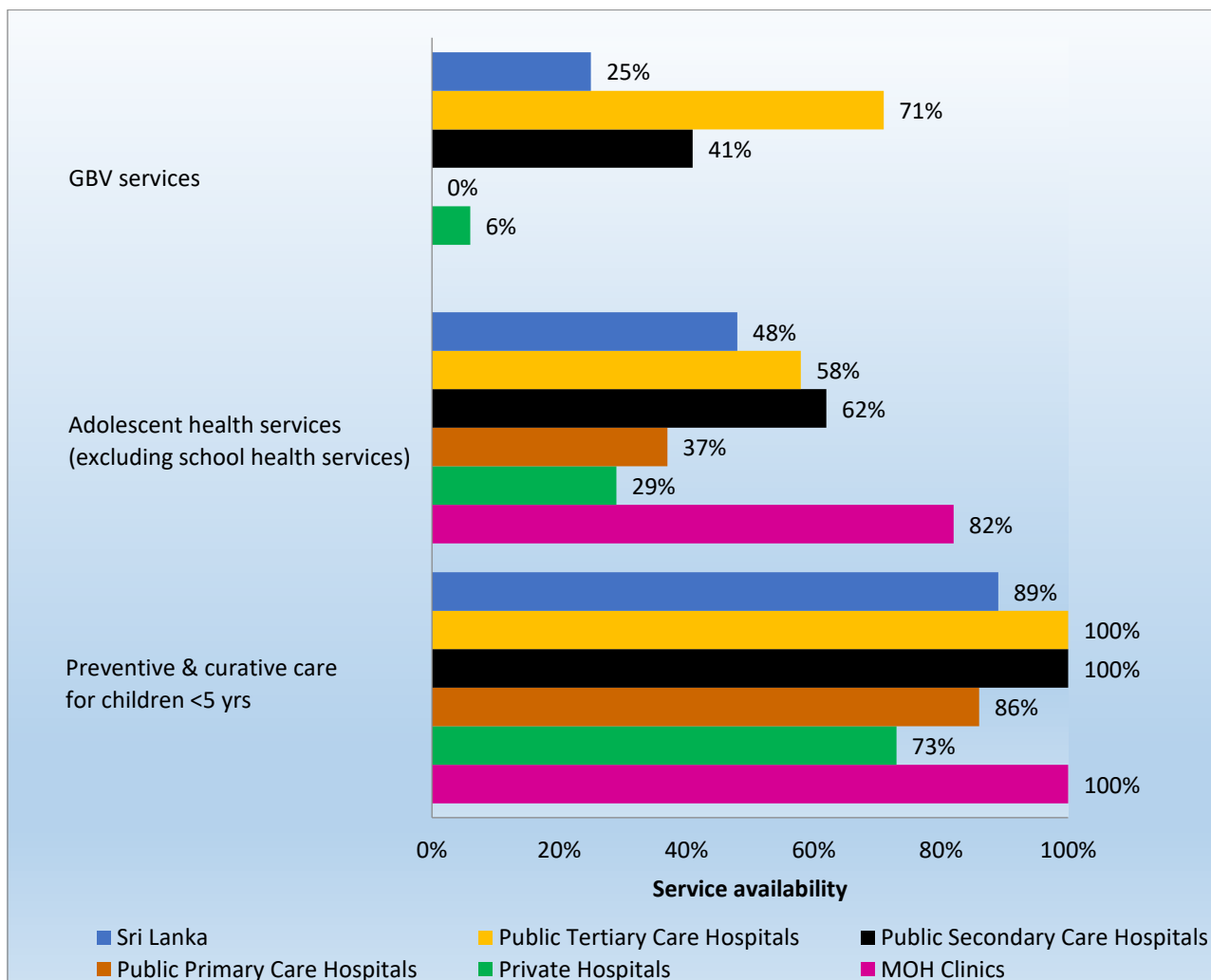
## Availability and readiness of key maternal and child health care services

The availability of key maternal and child health services are summarized in Figures 11 and 12. These 2 figures illustrate percentage availability of family planning, antenatal care, delivery services, PMTCT services, preventive and curative care for children less than 5 years of age, adolescent health services and GBV services among health facilities that are expected to provide the services. Figure 13 summarizes the readiness score for offering key maternal child health services by type of facility and group.

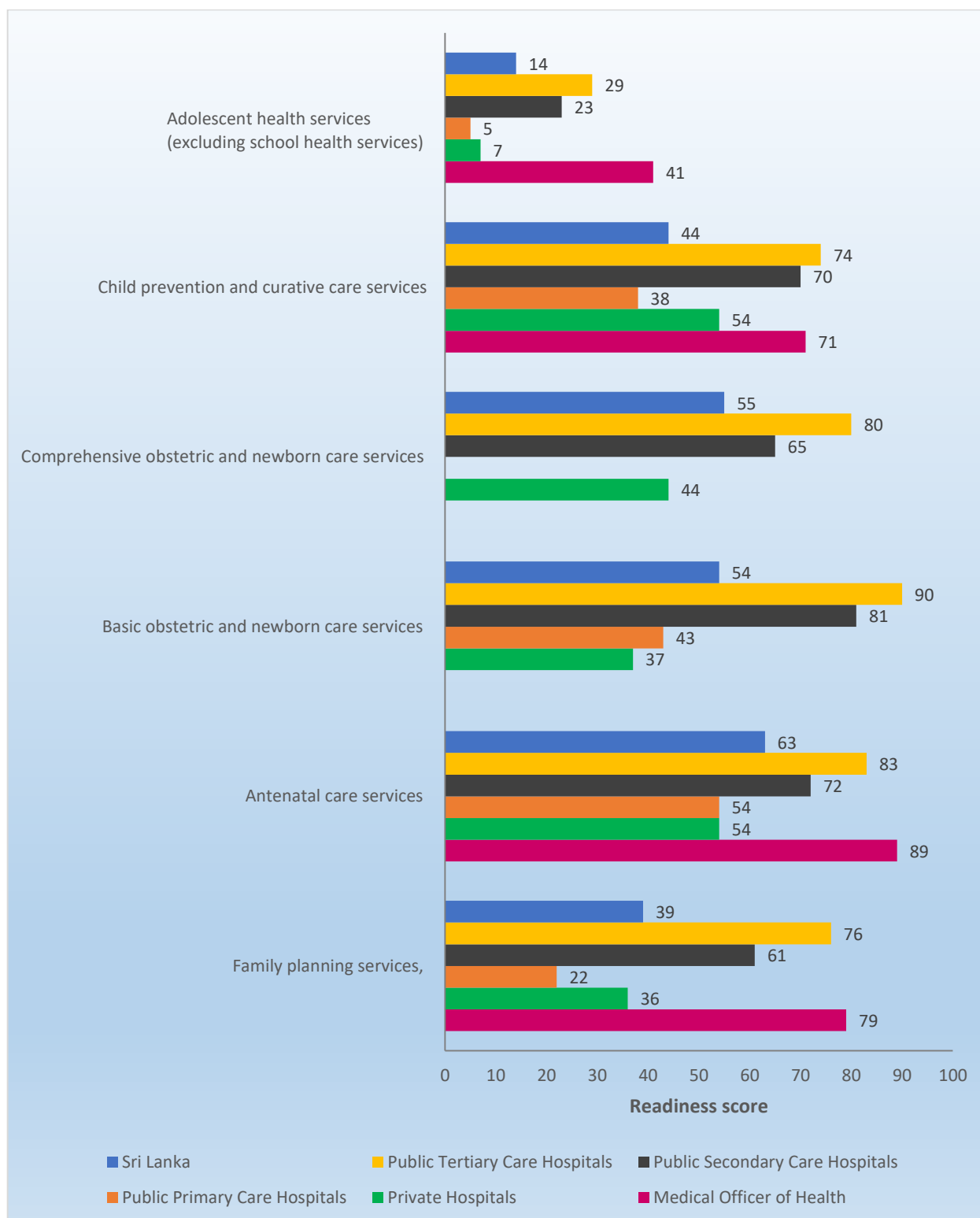
**Figure 11 Percentage availability of family planning, antenatal care, delivery services and PMTCT services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility group (n=482), Sri Lanka 2017**



**Figure 12 Percentage availability of preventive and curative care for children less than 5 years of age, adolescent health services (excluding school health services) and GBV services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility group (n=482), Sri Lanka 2017**



**Figure 13 Readiness score (out of 100) to provide maternal and child health services in health facilities, by facility type and group, Sri Lanka 2017**





### **3.3.2 HIV/AIDS**

Prevalence of HIV infection in Sri Lanka was estimated to be less than 0.1% according to UNAIDS estimates. The estimated number of people living with HIV was 4000 in 2016. The number of newly reported HIV positive persons has been increasing over the years in the country, and was 249 in 2016 (National STD/AIDS control programme, 2016).

The National STD /AIDS Control Programme (NSACP) of the MoHNIM, is the focal point for the prevention and control of sexually transmitted infections (STI) including HIV in Sri Lanka. The NSACP has been providing both preventive and curative services through 33 full-time STD clinics and 23 branch clinics distributed island wide. Antiretroviral therapy (ART) is prescribed for HIV patients only in STD clinics with ART facilities, and there were 22 such clinics out of 33 STD clinics as of end 2017.

#### ***HIV/AIDS counselling and testing***

#### **Service availability**

As shown in Table 33, all 30 STD clinics included in the survey offered HIV/AIDS counseling and testing services.

#### **Service readiness**

Readiness to provide HIV/AIDS counselling and testing services was assessed based on the presence of the following 7 tracer items: National HIV testing guidelines, staff trained in HIV counseling and testing, HIV diagnostic capacity, HIV rapid test kits, HIV antibody testing by ELISA, visual and auditory privacy room or area, and male condoms. Table 34 shows that 43% of the STD clinics had all tracer items. The overall readiness score for HIV/AIDS counselling and testing services was high, at 82 out of 100. Most facilities had staff trained in HIV counseling and testing (90%), and visual and auditory privacy room area (80%) which are essential for successful counseling. However, only 67% facilities were ready with HIV antibody testing by ELISA.

**Table 33 Percentage availability HIV counselling and testing services among STD clinics (n=30), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	HIV counselling or testing	HIV pre-test counselling	HIV testing	HIV post-test counselling
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>97%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>97%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-	-
National Hospital	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	-	-	-	-
Provincial General Hospitals	-	-	-	-
District General Hospitals	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>				
TB clinics	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	100%	100%	100%	97%
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	-	-	-	-

**Table 34 Readiness score (overall and by domain) for HIV counselling and testing services among STD clinics (n=30), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Guidelines and trained staff			Equipment		Diagnostics				Medicines and commodities		Facilities with all tracer items	HIV counselling or testing services overall readiness score
	National HIV testing guidelines	Staff trained in HIV counseling and testing	Guidelines and trained staff readiness score	Visual and auditory privacy room or area	Equipment readiness score	HIV diagnostic capacity	HIV rapid test kits	HIV antibody testing by ELISA	Diagnostics readiness score	Male condoms	Medicines and commodities readiness score		
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	80%	90%	85	80%	80	67%	93%	67%	76	100%	100	43%	82
<b>Public sector</b>	80%	90%	85	80%	80	67%	93%	67%	76	100%	100	43%	82
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial General Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District General Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>													
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	80%	90%	85	80%	80	67%	93%	67%	76	100%	100	43%	82
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## *HIV/AIDS care and support services*

### **Service availability**

Table 35 shows the percentage of STD clinics offering HIV/AIDS care and support services, which was available in almost 97% of STD/HIV clinics. Most clinics provided family planning counseling (97%), and referred patients to TB clinics for prophylaxis for TB (93%).

### **Service readiness**

As shown in Table 36, readiness to provide HIV/AIDS care and support services was assessed based on the presence of the following tracer items: guidelines (national guidelines for ART or government circular on post exposure prophylaxis), staff trained on ART or post-exposure prophylaxis to HIV, system for diagnosis of TB among HIV positive clients, and selected medicines and commodities (co-trimoxazole, ibuprofen, paracetamol, diclofenac sodium, and condoms).

Overall readiness to provide HIV/AIDS care and support services at STD clinics was 71 out of 100. The readiness scores for guidelines and trained staff (85 out of 100) and diagnostics (90 out of 100) were high in contrast to medicines and commodities (61 out of 100).

## *HIV/AIDS antiretroviral prescription and client management services*

Antiretroviral therapy (ART) is prescribed for HIV patients only in STD clinics with ART facilities, and there were 22 such clinics out of 33 STD clinics as of end 2017. According to the NSACP, CD4 and viral load testing facilities are available at the central clinic and few other selected hospitals. All patients should have access to CD4 and viral load assessment at the baseline and at regular intervals according to the guidelines.

### **Service availability**

Table 37 shows the percentage of facilities offering antiretroviral prescription and client management services. The majority of STD clinics (80% of all full-time STD clinics) offered antiretroviral therapy (ART).

### **Service readiness**

As shown in Table 38, readiness to provide HIV/AIDS antiretroviral prescription and client management services was assessed based on the availability of guidelines and trained staff for ART, and diagnostics that needed to monitor response to treatment and first-line anti-retroviral medicines. All the STD clinics (n=30) in the sample were included in this analysis irrespective of whether they were ART facilities or not. Guidelines and trained staff readiness score was 75 out of 100, and readiness score for medicines was 73 out of 100. Survey also assessed laboratory diagnostics (full blood count, CD4 count, viral load, and renal and liver functions) at the STD clinics though they are expected only at the central clinic and in selected hospital laboratories. A very low readiness score was reported for diagnostics (3 out of 100), and this contributed to the overall readiness score to be 30 out of 100 in STD clinics.

## *HIV post exposure prophylaxis services*

### **Service availability**

Table 39 shows that only 23% of health facilities in Sri Lanka offer HIV post-exposure prophylaxis services. HIV post-exposure prophylaxis services were available at the NHSL (100%) and most of the STD clinics (90%). This service was also available in more than half of the teaching, provincial and District General Hospitals. However, the availability HIV post-exposure prophylaxis was very limited in Base Hospitals (16%) and Private Hospitals (7%).

### **Service readiness**

Readiness to provide HIV post-exposure prophylaxis services was assessed based on the presence of the national guidelines and staff trained on the service, and medicines recommended for post-exposure prophylaxis. As shown in Table 40, the combined prophylaxis regimen (Tenofovir + Emtricitabine + Efavirenz) was available in 80% of STD clinics, and also in 38% of Public Tertiary Care Hospitals. The other regimen (Tenofovir + Emtricitabine + Lopinavir + Ritonavir) was available only in few health facilities. The overall readiness scores of the STD clinics and Public Tertiary Care Hospitals were 82 out of 100 and 42 out of 100 respectively.

Figure 14 shows the percentage availability HIV/AIDS and STI services at STD clinics. The readiness scores for HIV/AIDS and STI services are summarized in Figure 15.

**Table 35 Percentage availability of HIV/AIDS care and support services among STD clinics (n=30), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	HIV/AIDS care and support services	Nutritional rehabilitation services	Care for pediatric HIV/AIDS patients	Refer for preventative treatment for TB	Primary preventative treatment for opportunistic infections	Provide/prescribe micronutrient supplementation	Family planning counseling	Provide condoms
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>97%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>97%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial General Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District General Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>								
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	97%	67%	73%	93%	77%	87%	97%	97%
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 36 Readiness score (overall and by domain) for HIV/AIDS care and support services among STD clinics (n=30), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Guidelines and trained staff			Diagnostics	
	National guidelines for ART or government circular on post exposure prophylaxis against HIV	Staff trained on post exposure prophylaxis against HIV	Guidelines and trained staff readiness score	System for diagnosis of TB among HIV clients	Diagnostics readiness score
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-	-	-
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial General Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-
District General Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-	-	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>					
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	83%	87%	85	90%	90
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	-	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	-	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 36 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for HIV/AIDS care and support services at STD clinics (n=30), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Medicines and commodities					Medicines and commodities readiness score	Facilities with all tracer items	HIV/AIDS care and support services overall readiness score
	Co-trimoxazole cap/tab	Ibuprofen	Paracetamol	Diclofenac sodium	Condoms			
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial General Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District General Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>								
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	53%	30%	70%	53%	100%	61	17%	71
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



**Table 37 Percentage availability of HIV/AIDS antiretroviral prescription and client management services among STD clinics (n=30), Sri Lanka 2017**

<b>Facility Type</b>	<b>ART prescription or ART treatment follow-up services</b>	<b>ART prescription</b>	<b>ART prescription or ART treatment follow-up services for adolescents</b>	<b>Treatment follow-up services for persons on ART</b>
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>77%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>77%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-	-
National Hospital	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	-	-	-	-
Provincial General Hospitals	-	-	-	-
District General Hospitals	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>	-	-	-	-
TB clinics	80%	70%	67%	77%
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	-	-	-	-

**Table 38 Readiness score (overall and by domain) for HIV/AIDS antiretroviral prescription and client management services at STD clinics (n=30), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Guidelines and trained staff			Diagnostics					Medicines and commodities		Facilities with all tracer items	Antiretroviral prescription and client management services overall readiness score	
	National guidelines for ART	Staff trained on national guidelines for ART	Guidelines and trained staff readiness score	Full blood count	CD4 Count	Viral load	Renal function test	Liver function test	Diagnostics readiness score	Three first-line antiretroviral drugs (TDF,EFV,FTC)			Medicines and commodities readiness score
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial General Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District General Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	73%	77%	75	3%	10%	3%	0%	0%	3	73%	73	0%	30
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 39 Percentage availability of HIV post exposure prophylaxis services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=180), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	HIV post exposure prophylaxis
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>23%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>42%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	<b>56%</b>
National Hospital	100%
Teaching Hospitals	56%
Provincial General Hospitals	67%
District General Hospitals	53%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	<b>16%</b>
Base Hospitals (A & B)	16%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	<b>–</b>
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>	
TB clinics	-
STD (HIV) clinics	90%
MOH clinics	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>7%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	28%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	1%

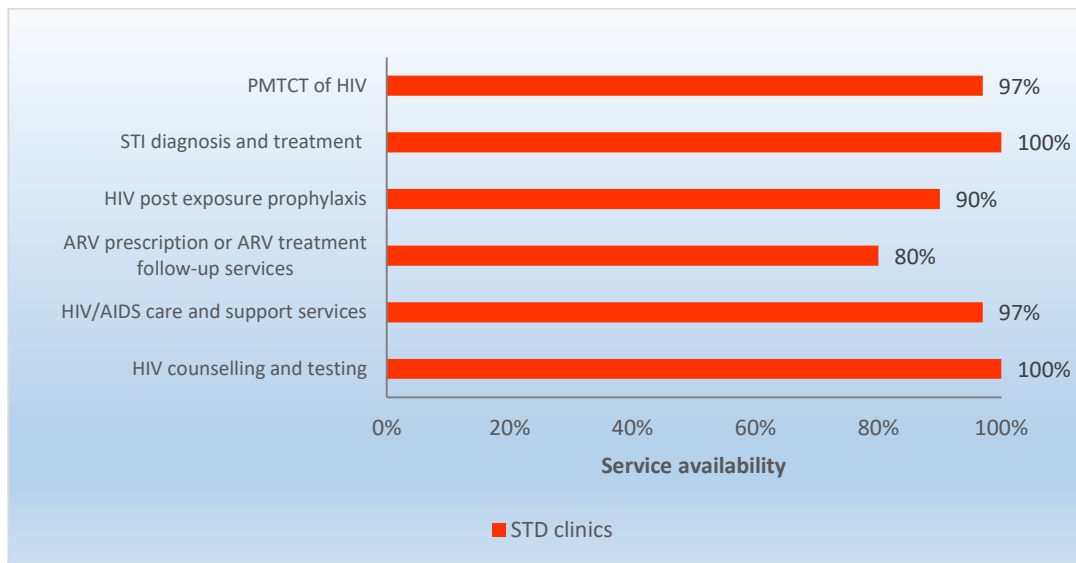
\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 40 Readiness score (overall and by domain) for HIV post exposure prophylaxis services for facilities that are expected to provide the service (n=180), by facility type and group, Sri Lanka 2017**

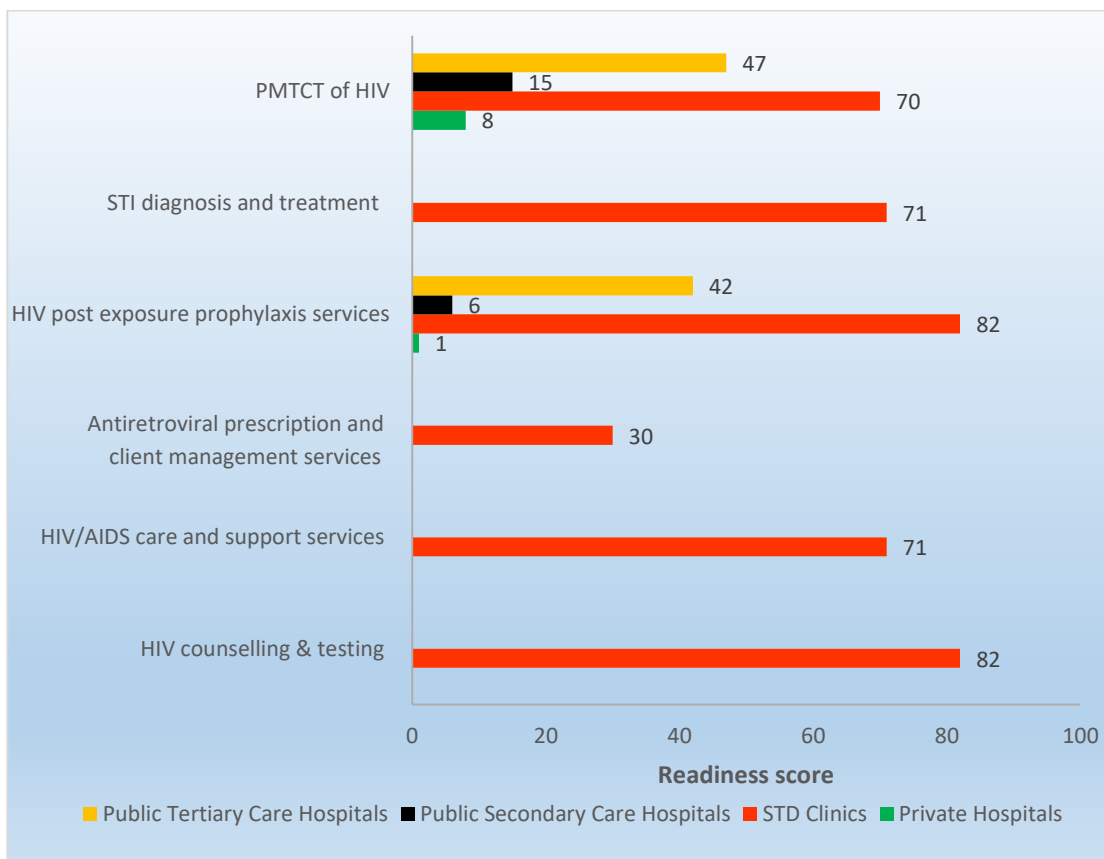
Facility Type	Guidelines and trained staff			Medicines and commodities				Facilities with all tracer items (except for STD clinics)	Facilities with all tracer items for STD clinics	HIV post exposure prophylaxis services overall readiness score (except for STD clinics)	HIV post exposure prophylaxis services overall readiness score for STD clinics
	National ART guidelines for antiretroviral therapy or the government circular on HIV post prophylaxis exposure	Staff trained on HIV post exposure prophylaxis	Guidelines and trained staff readiness score	Tenofovir + Emtricitabine + Efavirenz	Tenofovir + Emtricitabine + Lopinavir + Ritonavir	Medicines and commodities readiness score (except for STD clinics)	Medicines and commodities readiness score for STD clinics				
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	41%	47%	44	38%	-	38	-	34%	-	42	-
National Hospital	0%	0%	0	0%	-	0	-	0%	-	0	-
Teaching Hospitals	56%	56%	56	44%	-	44	-	44%	-	52	-
Provincial General Hospitals	67%	67%	67	33%	-	33	-	33%	-	56	-
District General Hospitals	32%	42%	37	37%	-	37	-	32%	-	37	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	3%	10%	6	5%	-	5	-	3%	-	6	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	3%	10%	6	5%	-	5	-	3%	-	6	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>											
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	83%	83%	83	80%	37%	-	80	-	30%	-	82
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	4%	7%	6	3%	-	3	-	0%	-	5	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	0%	1%	1	0%	-	0	-	0%	-	0	-

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Figure 14 Percentage availability HIV/AIDS and STI services at STD clinics (n=30), Sri Lanka 2017**



**Figure 15 Readiness score (out of 100) to provide services relating to HIV/AIDS care at and STD clinics and selected hospitals, Sri Lanka 2017**



### 3.3.3 Sexually Transmitted Infections

According to statistics of the National STD/AIDS Control Programme (NSACP), the common sexually transmitted infections (STI) are genital herpes, genital warts, non-gonococcal infections, syphilis, gonorrhoea, chlamydial infection and trichomoniasis. The NSACP has been providing both preventive and curative services for STI through 33 full-time STD clinics and 23 branch clinics distributed island wide.

#### *STI diagnosis and treatment services*

#### **Service availability**

As shown in Table 41, all 30 STD clinics included in the study provided diagnostic and treatment services for STI.

#### **Service readiness**

Table 42 shows the availability of tracer items and readiness score to provide STI services. The readiness was assessed based on the presence of the following 10 tracer items: National guidelines for STI care, staff trained in STI diagnosis and treatment within the last 2 years, nitrogen guns, diagnostics for VDRL and Treponema pallidum haemagglutination (TPHA) test, medicine and commodities - metronidazole, ciprofloxacin, ceftriaxone injection and C. penicillin, and condoms.

Thirteen percent of the STD clinics had all tracer items, and the overall readiness score for STI diagnosis and treatment services was 71 out of 100. Readiness is highest for national guidelines and trained staff (93 out of 100), and lowest for equipment (40 out of 100). Readiness for diagnostic tests was high (82 out of 100) while medicines and commodities was low (63 out of 100) due to unavailability of certain medicines.

**Table 41 Percentage availability STI diagnosis and treatment services among STD clinics (n=30), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	STI services	STI diagnosis	STI treatment
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-
National Hospital	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	-	-	-
Provincial General Hospitals	-	-	-
District General Hospitals	-	-	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	-	-	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>			
TB clinics	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	100%	100%	100%
MOH clinics	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	-	-	-
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	-	-	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	-	-	-

**Table 42 Readiness score (overall and by domain) for STI diagnosis and treatment services at STD clinics (n=30), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Staff and training			Equipment		Diagnostics		
	National guidelines for STI care	Staff trained on STI diagnosis and treatment within the last 2 years	Guidelines and trained staff readiness score	Nitrogen guns	Equipment readiness score	VDRL	TPHA	Diagnostics readiness score
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial General Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District General Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>								
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	90%	97%	93	40%	40	83%	80%	82
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Table 42 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for STI diagnosis and treatment services at STD clinics (n=30), Sri Lanka 2017

Facility Type	Medicines and commodities					Medicines and commodities readiness score	Facilities with all tracer items	Overall readiness score: STI diagnosis and treatment services
	Condoms	Metronidazole cap/tab	Ciprofloxacin cap/tab	Ceftriaxone injection	C. Penicillin			
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	100%	77%	57%	30%	53%	63	13%	71
<b>Public sector</b>	100%	77%	57%	30%	53%	63	13%	71
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial General Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District General Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	100%	77%	57%	30%	53%	63	13%	71
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

### 3.3.4 Tuberculosis

A total of 9,575 cases of all forms of TB was reported in the country during 2016. Estimated rate of new and relapse TB cases (all forms of TB, including cases in people living with HIV) was 44.5 per 100 000 population in 2015 (National programme for tuberculosis control and chest diseases, 2016). The National Programme for Tuberculosis Control and Chest Diseases (NPTCCD) of the MoHNIM is responsible for the formulation of policies, planning, coordinating and monitoring of all TB and other respiratory disease control activities in the country. TB and respiratory disease control activities at the district level are carried out by the 26 district chest clinics. The Colombo district has additional sub-chest clinic based in Colombo South Teaching Hospitals.

#### *TB diagnostic services*

#### **Service availability**

Table 43 shows the percentage of facilities offering TB diagnostic services. Seventy one percent of health facilities offered at least one of the following services at the national level: TB diagnosis, treatment prescription, or follow-up of patients on treatment. TB diagnostic services were available in 45% of health facilities that are expected to provide the service in the country, which included all TB clinics, all tertiary care hospitals, and a majority of secondary care facilities (93%). Chest X-ray and sputum smear microscopy examination were available in 96% of TB clinics, while sputum culture was available in 89%, and GeneXpert MTB/RIF rapid test in 67% of the TB clinics. Same diagnostic methods were available in secondary and tertiary care hospitals, but the availability at secondary care hospitals was low. TB diagnostic services were available in some Primary Medical Care Units, STD clinics and MOH clinics too, and this was entirely based on clinical symptoms.

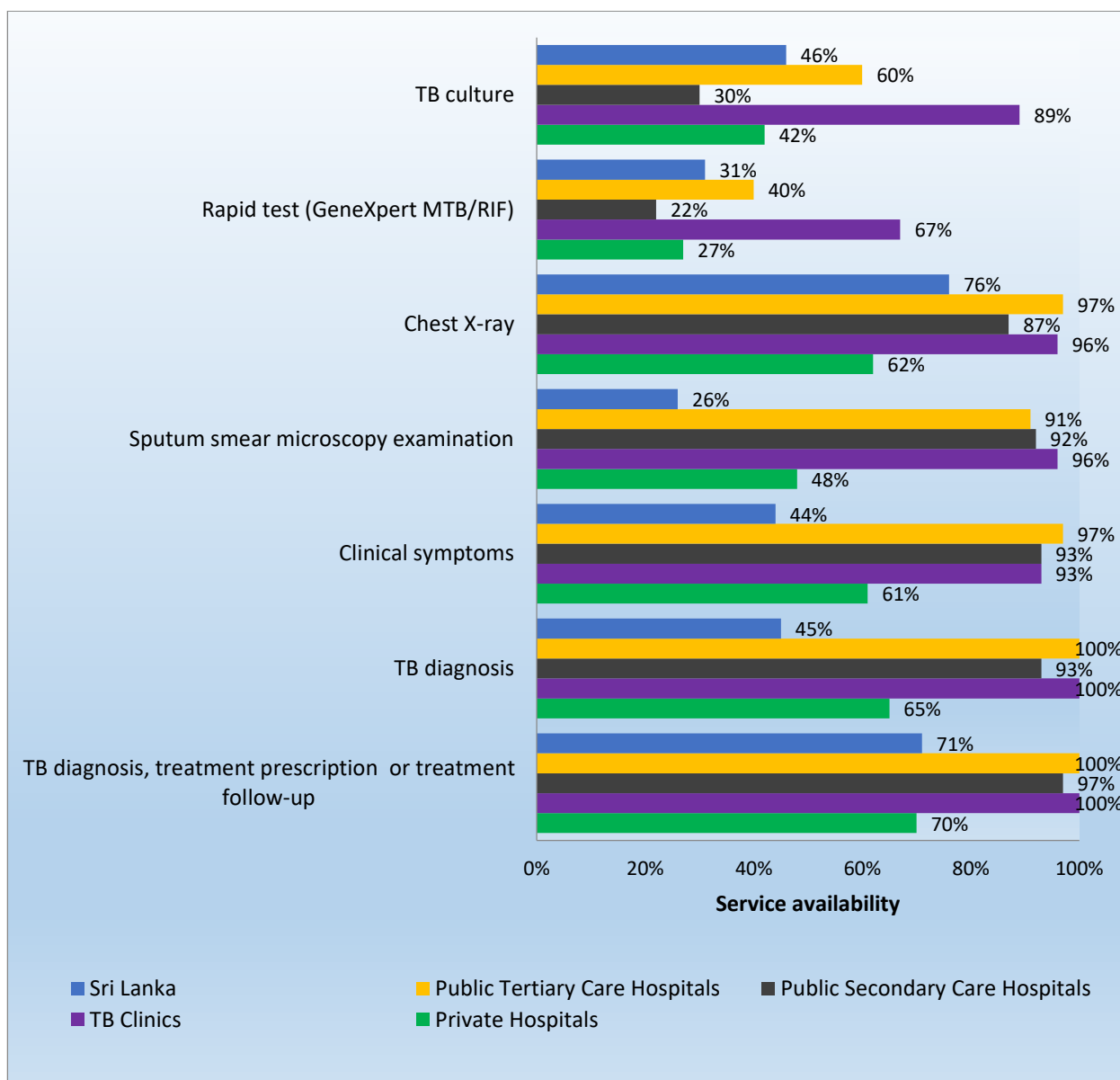
Availability of TB diagnostic services in Private Hospitals with  $\geq 50$  beds was 82%. The types of diagnostic methods in these facilities were similar to the TB clinics, but the percentage availability was low.

Figure 16 shows the Percentage availability of TB diagnostic services at the national level and by health facility group.

#### **Service readiness**

As shown in Table 44 readiness to provide TB diagnostic services was assessed based on the presence of the following 6 tracer items: Guidelines for management of TB, guidelines related to MDR-TB treatment, paediatric guidelines, standard operating procedures on sputum microscopic techniques, medical officers trained in TB diagnosis, and TB microscopy. The overall readiness score for TB diagnostic services was relatively high in TB clinics (72 out of 100) compared to Base Hospitals (34 out of 100) at secondary care level, and tertiary care hospitals (40 out of 100). Presence of guidelines and trained staff was low across all public and private health facilities except the TB clinics. Microscopy facilities for diagnosis of TB was available in the majority of TB clinics (85%), and secondary and tertiary care hospitals (77% and 66% respectively).

**Figure 16 Percentage availability of TB diagnostic services, among health facilities that are expected to provide the service by facility group (n=544), Sri Lanka 2017**



**Table 43 Percentage availability of TB diagnostic services, among health facilities that are expected to provide the service by facility type and group (n=544), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	TB diagnosis, treatment, prescription, or treatment follow-up	TB diagnosis	TB diagnosis by				
			Clinical symptoms	Sputum smear microscopy examination	Chest X-ray	Rapid test (GeneXpert MTB/RIF)	Sputum culture
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>46%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>49%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	100%	100%	97%	91%	97%	40%	60%
National Hospital	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Teaching Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	92%	100%	50%	67%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	100%
District General Hospitals	100%	100%	95%	89%	95%	26%	47%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	97%	93%	93%	92%	87%	22%	30%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	97%	93%	93%	92%	87%	22%	30%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	73%	45%	45%	13%	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	80%	56%	56%	25%	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	67%	34%	34%	1%	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>							
TB clinics	100%	100%	93%	96%	96%	67%	89%
STD (HIV) clinics	50%	27%	23%	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	57%	18%	18%	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>42%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	82%	82%	82%	75%	82%	55%	72%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	66%	61%	56%	40%	56%	20%	34%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 44 Readiness score (overall and by domain) for TB diagnostic services for health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=544), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Guidelines and trained staff						Diagnostics		
	Guidelines for management of TB	Guidelines related to MDR-TB treatment	Pediatric guidelines	SOP on sputum microscopic procedures	Medical officers trained in TB diagnosis	Guidelines and trained staff readiness score (excluding PMCU, STD and MOH)	Guidelines and trained staff readiness score for PMCU, STD and MOH)	TB microscopy	Diagnostics readiness score
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	5%	4%	4%	20%	11%	11	4	29%	29
<b>Public sector</b>	5%	4%	4%	21%	11%	12	4	29%	29
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	29%	23%	23%	60%	40%	35	-	66%	66
National Hospital	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	20	-	100%	100
Teaching Hospitals	33%	33%	25%	50%	25%	33	-	83%	83
Provincial General Hospitals	67%	33%	33%	67%	33%	47	-	100%	100
District General Hospitals	21%	16%	21%	63%	53%	35	-	47%	47
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	14%	7%	19%	55%	32%	25	-	77%	77
Base Hospitals (A & B)	14%	7%	19%	55%	32%	25	-	77%	77
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	2%	0%	1%	5%	7%	3	-	8%	8
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	4%	1%	2%	9%	8%	5	-	16%	16
Primary Medical Care Units	0%	0%	0%	-	5%	-	1	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>									
TB clinics	44%	67%	59%	81%	96%	70	-	85%	85
STD (HIV) clinics	3%	3%	7%	-	7%	-	5	-	-
MOH clinics	6%	6%	4%	-	10%	-	7	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	2%	2%	2%	15%	13%	7	-	30%	30
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	12%	7%	7%	39%	23%	18	-	50%	50
Private Hospitals <50 beds	0%	0%	0%	9%	10%	4	-	25%	25

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 44 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for TB diagnostic services for health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=544), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Facilities with all tracer items (excluding PMCU, STD and MOH)	Facilities with all tracer items for PMCU, STD and MOH	Overall readiness score (excluding PMCU, STD and MOH)	Overall readiness score for PMCU, STD and MOH
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	11%	-	40	-
National Hospital	0%	-	33	-
Teaching Hospitals	8%	-	42	-
Provincial General Hospitals	33%	-	56	-
District General Hospitals	11%	-	37	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	4%	-	34	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	4%	-	34	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	0%	-	4	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	0%	-	7	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	0%	-	1
<b>Public Clinics</b>				-
TB clinics	33%	-	72	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	0%	-	5
MOH clinics	-	0%	-	7
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	7%	-	23	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	0%	-	7	-

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

## *Treatment and follow-up services at TB clinics*

### **Service availability**

Table 45 shows the percentage of TB clinics offering TB treatment and follow-up services. All TB clinics prescribed drugs, provided drugs, and carried out management and treatment follow-up for TB patients.

### **Service readiness**

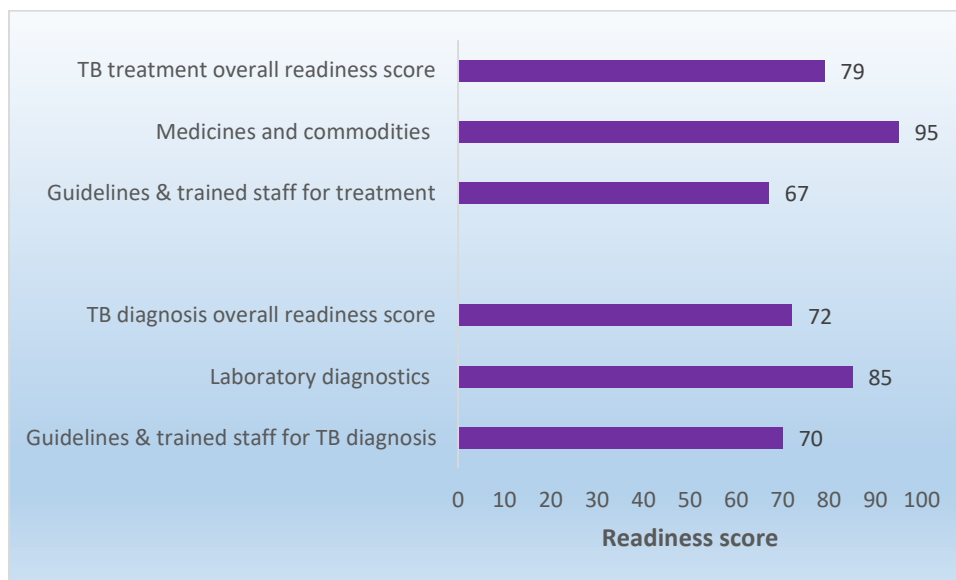
As shown in Table 46, readiness to offer TB treatment and follow-up services at TB clinics was based on the presence of following 7 tracer items: Guidelines for management of TB, guidelines related to MDR-TB treatment, paediatric guidelines, staff trained in TB management, fixed dose combination of four anti TB oral drugs (Ethambutol, Isoniazid, Pyrazinamide, Rifampicin), Streptomycin Injectable and paediatric two drug fixed dose combination of Rifampicin and Isoniazid (PEAD2FDC-RH). Thirty percent of TB clinics had all these tracer items. The overall readiness score for TB treatment services was 79 out of 100, with readiness being higher for medicines and commodities (95 out of 100), than guidelines and trained staff (67 out of 100). A very high percentage (96%) of TB clinics had staff trained in TB management, however the expected 3 guidelines were available in 44% to 59% of TB clinics. A great majority of TB clinics had fixed dose combination of four anti TB oral drugs for adults (96%), streptomycin injectable (96%) and PEAD2FDC-RH (93%).

Figure 17 shows the readiness to offer TB diagnosis, treatment and follow-up services in the TB clinics.

### **Diagnosis and management of HIV TB co-infection**

Table 47 shows service availability of screening, diagnosis and management for HIV TB co-infection among patients attending TB clinics. A very high percentage of TB clinics (93%) offered screening for HIV infection in TB patients. Confirmation of HIV infection is carried out only by the central STD clinic of the NSACP, and 70% of the TB clinics reported that this service is arranged for patients by sending blood samples to the central STD clinic for confirmation of HIV infection. Eighty-one percent of TB clinics had trained staff on management of HIV TB co-infection, but the guidelines on management of HIV TB co-infection were available in less than half (44%) of the clinics.

**Figure 17 Readiness score (out of 100) for Tuberculosis diagnosis, and treatment and follow-up services at Tuberculosis clinics (n=27), Sri Lanka 2017**





**Table 45 Percentage availability of TB treatment and follow-up services among TB clinics (n=27), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Prescription of drugs to TB patients	Provision of drugs to TB patients	Management and treatment follow-up for TB patients
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-
National Hospital	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	-	-	-
Provincial General Hospitals	-	-	-
District General Hospitals	-	-	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	-	-	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>			
TB clinics	100%	100%	100%
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	-	-	-
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	-	-	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	-	-	-

**Table 46 Readiness score (overall and by domain) for TB treatment and follow-up services for TB clinics (n=27), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Guidelines and trained staff					Medicines and commodities				Facilities with all tracer items	TB treatment overall readiness score
	Guidelines for management of TB	Guidelines related to MDR-TB treatment	Pediatric guidelines	Staff trained in TB management	Guidelines and trained staff readiness score	Anti TB oral drugs (Ethambutol, Isoniazid, Pyrazinamide, Rifampicin)	Streptomycin injectable	PEAD 2FDC - RH	Medicines and commodities readiness score		
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial General Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District General Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>											
TB clinics	44%	67%	59%	96%	67	96%	96%	93%	95	30%	79
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 47 Percentage availability of screening, diagnosis and management services for of HIV TB co-infection among TB clinics (n=27), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Screening of TB patients for HIV	Guideline on management of HIV and TB co-infection	Trained staff on management of HIV and TB co-infection	HIV diagnostic capacity
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>70%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>70%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-	-
National Hospital	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	-	-	-	-
Provincial General Hospitals	-	-	-	-
District General Hospitals	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>				
TB clinics	93%	44%	81%	70%
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	-	-	-	-

### 3.3.5 Malaria

Sri Lanka has reached elimination status of malaria, and there has not been any indigenous cases of malaria since October 2012 (Anti Malaria Campaign, 2015). In 2016, 41 imported cases of malaria from other countries were reported. Sri Lanka is considered to have high receptivity and vulnerability for re-introduction of malaria. The Anti Malaria Campaign of the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine is responsible for planning and implementing a comprehensive programme to sustain malaria free status by preventing re-introduction of malaria in Sri Lanka. There are Regional Malaria Offices (RMO) at district level, and these RMOs coordinate and conduct mobile malaria clinics in the districts, and the Anti Malaria Campaign headquarters is responsible for malaria clinic services in the Western province. If a patient is diagnosed to have malaria, the patient is admitted to the nearby hospital for treatment. The treatment is prescribed by the doctors attached to the hospital and the AMC ensures supply of anti-malarial drugs and guidance for treatment for both public and private sector hospitals.

#### *Malaria diagnosis and treatment*

##### **Service availability**

Table 48 shows the percentage of facilities offering malaria diagnostic and treatment services. Malaria diagnostic or treatment services were available in all RMOs (100%), almost all secondary care hospitals (97%), and the majority of tertiary care hospitals (80%). At national level, malaria diagnostic or treatment services were available in 57% of health facilities. All RMOs provided malaria diagnosis by laboratory testing, rapid diagnostic testing or microscopy. However, among the public and Private Hospitals, the availability of rapid diagnostic testing was lower than other forms of diagnostic services.

Percentage of public sector hospitals prescribing treatment for malaria was 78% in contrast to 31% in private sector hospitals. Within the public sector, malaria treatment was available in a higher percentage of secondary (88%) and tertiary care facilities (73%).

##### **Service readiness**

Table 49 shows availability of tracer items and readiness score for offering malaria diagnosis and treatment services. Readiness to provide malaria diagnosis and treatment services was assessed based on the presence of the following 8 tracer items: Guidelines for diagnosis and treatment of malaria, staff trained on malaria diagnosis or treatment, capacity to conduct malaria microscopy, malaria rapid diagnostic test kits, artemisinin combination therapy (ACT), chloroquine, primaquine, and IV quinine. Overall readiness score at national level, except for primary care health facilities and Private Hospitals, was 67 out of 100. The highest readiness score was reported from RMOs (97 out of 100), followed by secondary and tertiary care hospitals (57 out of 100 and 50 out of 100 respectively). Readiness with guidelines and trained staff, malaria diagnostics, and necessary medicines and commodities was high in RMOs, but low in other health facilities.

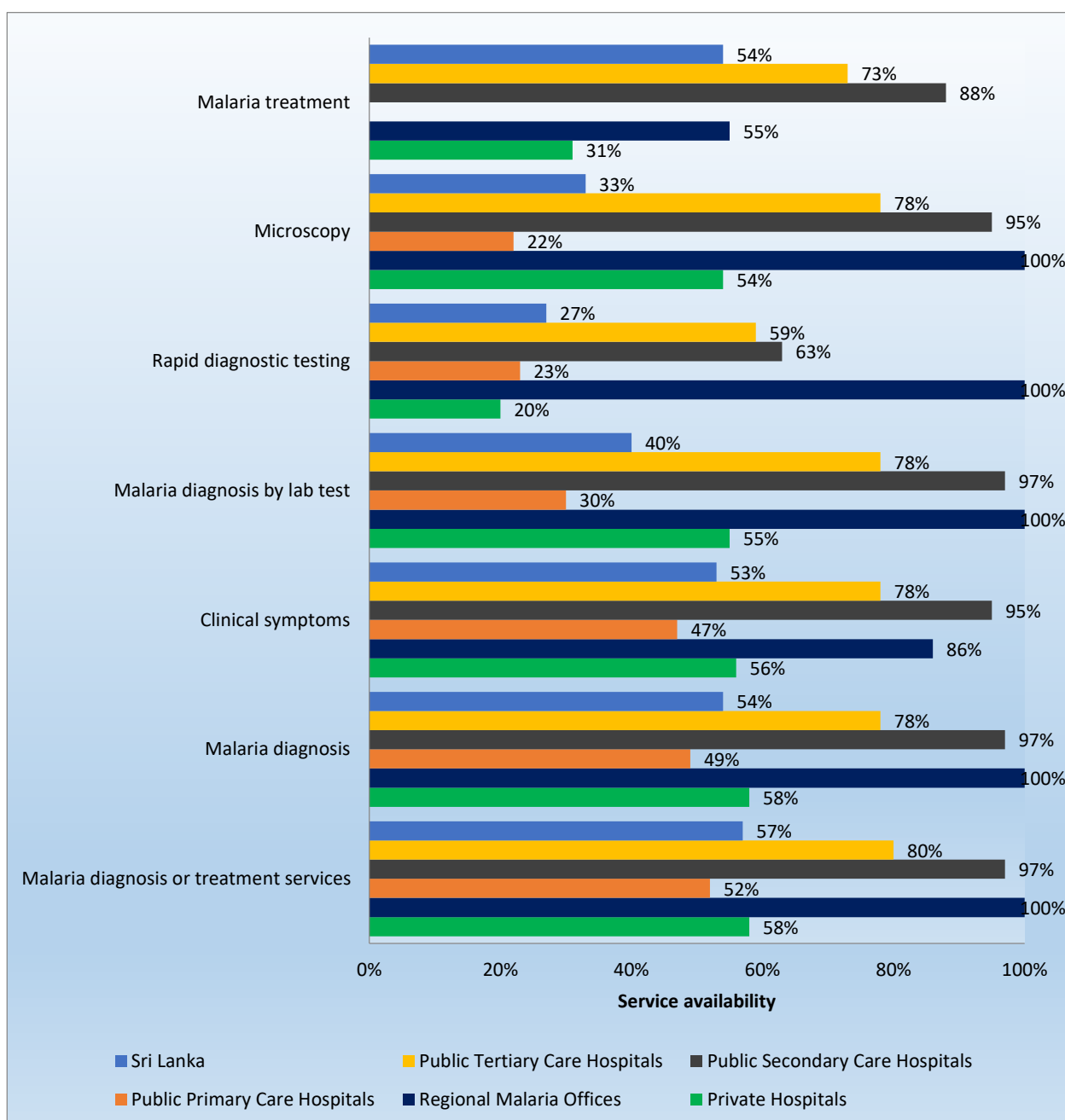
#### *Trained staff and stock-outs of antimalarial drugs*

Table 50 shows the availability of trained staff, and stock-outs of antimalarial drugs in the previous 14 days. Percentages of health facilities with trained medical officers, nurses and public health laboratory technicians were low, except in RMOs. At national level, 46% of facilities had an accredited or certified microscopist, and this figure was lower in Private Hospitals (20%) than public sector health facilities (73%).

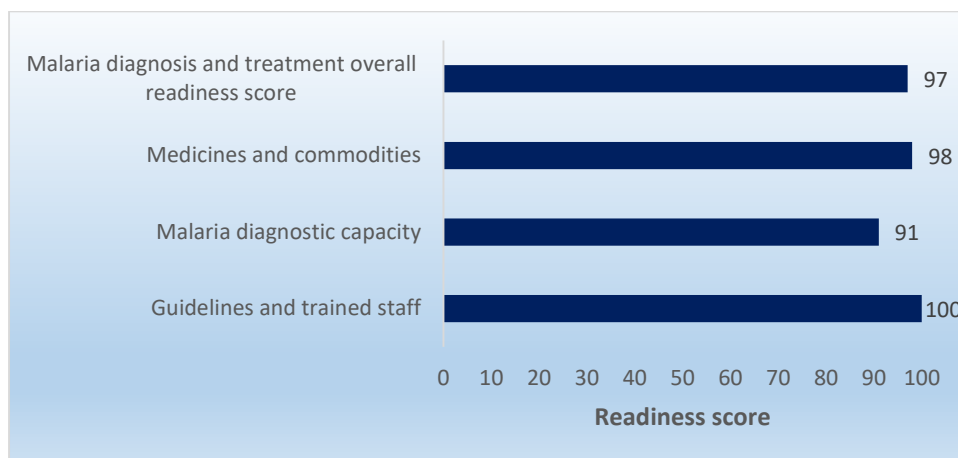
Proportion of facilities which had stock-out for more than 14 days was low for all concerned medicines and commodities. RMOs did not have any stock-outs of RDT, ACT, chloroquine and primaquine for more than 14 days. Only nine percent (9%) of the RMOs reported stock-outs of intravenous quinine.

Figure 18 shows availability of malaria diagnosis and treatment services among facilities that are expected to provide service. Figure 19 shows readiness to provide malaria diagnosis and treatment services at RMOs.

**Figure 18 Percentage availability of malaria diagnosis and treatment services among facilities that are expected to provide service, by facility type and group (n=429), Sri Lanka 2017**



**Figure 19 Readiness score (out of 100) for malaria diagnosis and treatment services at Regional Malaria Offices (n=22), Sri Lanka 2017**



**Table 48 Percentage availability of malaria diagnosis and treatment services among facilities that are expected to provide service, by facility type and group (n=429), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Malaria diagnosis or treatment services	Malaria diagnosis	Diagnosis by:				Prescription of malaria treatment
			Clinical symptoms	Malaria diagnosis by lab test	Rapid diagnostic testing	Microscopy	
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>54%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>78%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	80%	78%	78%	78%	59%	78%	73%
National Hospital	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%
Teaching Hospitals	56%	56%	56%	56%	22%	56%	50%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	100%	100%
District General Hospitals	100%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	89%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	97%	97%	95%	97%	63%	95%	88%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	97%	97%	95%	97%	63%	95%	88%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	52%	49%	47%	30%	23%	22%	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	69%	65%	64%	48%	36%	37%	-
Primary Medical Care Units	35%	32%	31%	11%	9%	6%	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>							
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices**	100%	100%	86%	100%	100%	100%	55%
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>31%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	80%	80%	76%	80%	48%	80%	48%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	53%	53%	51%	49%	12%	47%	27%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

\*\* When a malaria patient is admitted to a private hospital RMO provides anti-malaria drugs on case-by-case basis, and facilitate patient management

**Table 49 Readiness score (overall and by domain) for malaria diagnosis and treatment services for facilities that are expected to provide service, by facility type and group (n=429), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Guidelines and trained staff			Equipment			Medicines and commodities				
	Guidelines for diagnosis and treatment of malaria	At-least one staff member trained on malaria diagnosis and treatment	Guidelines and trained staff readiness score	Capacity to conduct malaria microscopy	Malaria rapid diagnostic test kits	Equipment readiness score	ACT	Chloroquine	Primaquine	I/V Quinine	Medicines and commodities readiness score (except for Public Primary Care Facilities and private hospitals)
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	15%	12%	19	8%	21%	15	51%	73%	70%	55%	62
<b>Public sector</b>	17%	12%	21	7%	22%	15	51%	73%	70%	55%	62
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	44%	44%	52	39%	56%	48	41%	59%	54%	49%	51
National Hospital	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	100%	100%	100%	75
Teaching Hospitals	17%	28%	31	28%	17%	22	17%	28%	22%	17%	21
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	33%	83	33%	67%	50	100%	100%	67%	100%	92
District General Hospitals	63%	63%	71	53%	95%	74	58%	79%	79%	68%	71
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	45%	37%	55	64%	52%	58	41%	74%	70%	48%	58
Base Hospitals (A & B)	45%	37%	55	64%	52%	58	41%	74%	70%	48%	58
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	11%	8%	15	0%	17%	8	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	18%	12%	22	0%	30%	15	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	5%	4%	8	0%	3%	2	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>											
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices**	100%	73%	100	82%	100%	91	100%	100%	100%	91%	98
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	1%	10%	8	11%	16%	13	-	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	3%	20%	15	32%	41%	36	-	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	1%	7%	6	5%	10%	8	-	-	-	-	-

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

\*\* RMOs provide services through mobile malaria clinics, and facilitate treatment of patients admitted to the public or private hospitals



**Table 49 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for malaria diagnosis and treatment services for facilities that are expected to provide service, by facility type and group (n=429), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Facilities with all tracer items (except for Public Primary Care Facilities and Private Hospitals)	Facilities with all tracer items for Public Primary Care Facilities and Private Hospitals	Overall readiness score (except for Public Primary Care Facilities and Private Hospitals)	Overall readiness score for Public Primary Care Facilities and Private Hospitals
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	15%	-	50	-
National Hospital	0%	-	38	-
Teaching Hospitals	6%	-	24	-
Provincial General Hospitals	0%	-	79	-
District General Hospitals	26%	-	72	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	14%	-	57	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	14%	-	57	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	0%	-	12
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	0%	-	19
Primary Medical Care Units	-	0%	-	5
<b>Public Clinics</b>				
TB clinics	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices**	77%	-	97	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	-	0%	-	11
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	-	0%	-	26
Private Hospitals <50 beds	-	0%	-	7

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

\*\* RMOs provide services through mobile malaria clinics, and facilitate treatment of patients admitted to the public or private hospitals

**Table 50 Percentage availability of trained staff, insecticide treated bed nets, and stock-out of antimalarial drugs, among facilities that are expected to provide service, by facility type and group (n=429), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Trained staff					Stock outs		
	Medical officer trained in malaria diagnosis	Nursing officer trained in malaria diagnosis	Public health laboratory technician trained in malaria diagnosis	Medical officers trained in malaria treatment	Accredited/certified microscopist	RDT stock out	RDT stock out for more than 14 days	ACT stock out
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	12%	7%	15%	12%	46%	5%	0%	46%
<b>Public sector</b>	12%	7%	16%	12%	73%	6%	0%	46%
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	44%	34%	46%	44%	63%	2%	0%	41%
National Hospital	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Teaching Hospitals	28%	22%	22%	22%	39%	0%	0%	39%
Provincial General Hospitals	33%	67%	67%	67%	100%	0%	0%	0%
District General Hospitals	63%	42%	68%	63%	79%	5%	0%	47%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	37%	23%	53%	26%	75%	10%	2%	60%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	37%	23%	53%	26%	75%	10%	2%	60%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	8%	4%	10%	8%	-	6%	0%	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	12%	9%	14%	14%	-	7%	1%	-
Primary Medical Care Units	4%	0%	6%	2%	-	5%	0%	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>								
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices**	73%	18%	95%	73%	86%	0%	0%	9%
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	10%	5%	4%	8%	20%	3%	0%	-
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	20%	11%	11%	3%	61%	7%	0%	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	7%	3%	2%	9%	10%	1%	0%	-

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

\*\* RMOs provide services through mobile malaria clinics, and facilitate treatment of patients admitted to the public or private hospitals

**Table 50 (Contd.) Percentage availability of trained staff, insecticide treated bed nets, and stock-out of antimalarial drugs, among facilities that are expected to provide service, by facility type and group (n=429), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Stock outs						
	ACT stock out for more than 14 days	Chloroquine stock out	Chloroquine stock out for more than 14 days	Primaquine stock out	Primaquine stock out for more than 14 days	I/V Quinine stock out	I/V Quinine stock out for more than 14 days
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>32%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>32%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	29%	24%	22%	29%	24%	29%	27%
National Hospital	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Teaching Hospitals	28%	28%	28%	33%	33%	28%	28%
Provincial General Hospitals	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	33%	33%
District General Hospitals	37%	26%	21%	26%	21%	32%	26%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>43%</b>
Base Hospitals (A & B)	56%	34%	28%	37%	33%	47%	43%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>							
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices**	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	9%
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

\*\* RMOs provide services through mobile malaria clinics, and facilitate treatment of patients admitted to the public or private hospitals

### 3.3.6 Rabies

The number of cases and deaths due to human rabies has declined steadily over the past few decades in Sri Lanka. According to the sources of MoHNIM, 24 deaths of human rabies were reported in 2015 (MoHNIM, 2015). The Public Health Veterinary Services is the central level organization within the MoHNIM responsible for the national programme on preventing human and animal rabies in Sri Lanka. The provincial health services are responsible for implementation of awareness programmes, mass dog anti rabies vaccination programmes and dog population control programmes with regard to rabies elimination. Post exposure treatment (PET) is provided through existing health facilities as the mainstay of prevention rabies following dog or other animal bites. A great majority of persons who need PET access public health facilities for PET possibly due to high cost at the private sector.

#### *Rabies post exposure treatment*

##### **Service availability**

Table 51 shows the percentage health institutions offering rabies post exposure treatment services. Rabies post exposure treatment service was available 24 hours a day in all 7 days of the week in 61% of Base Hospitals and 76% of the tertiary care hospitals in Sri Lanka. The percentage availability of this service at national level was low (28%) mainly due to low availability in primary care hospitals and Private Hospitals. Percentage of health institutions that sent samples to the reference laboratory for investigation of rabies was 39% in Base Hospitals and 56% in tertiary care hospitals, and very low in other types of health facilities.

Table 51 shows that a dedicated post exposure treatment centre was available in 56% of tertiary care hospitals, 11% of secondary care hospitals (Base Hospitals), 2% of Divisional Hospitals, and 5% of Private Hospitals.

Figure 20 shows availability of rabies post exposure treatment services among health facilities that are expected to provide service.

##### **Service readiness**

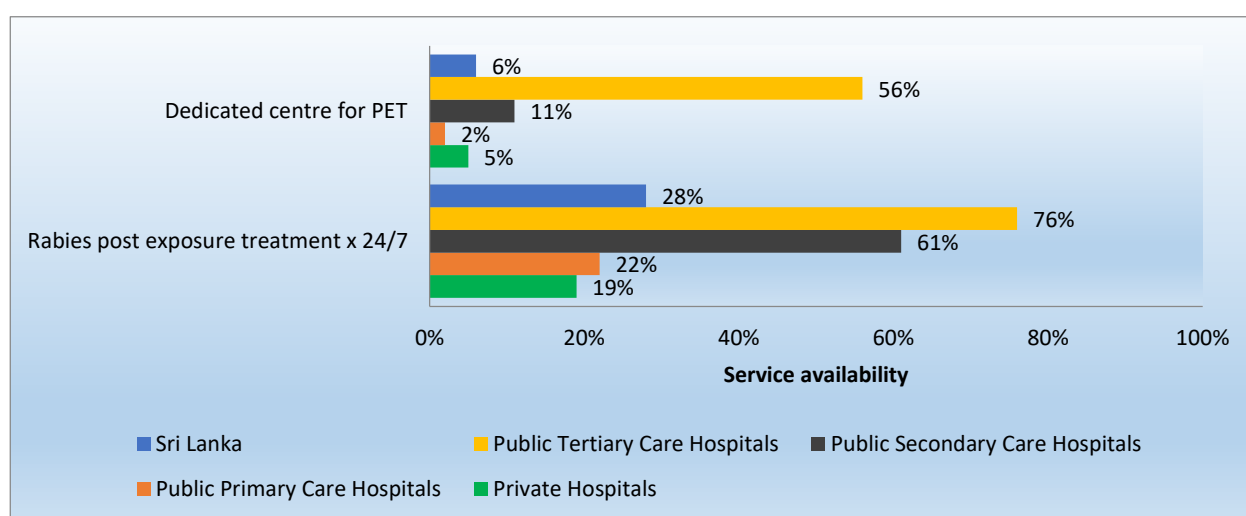
As shown in Table 52, readiness to provide rabies post exposure treatment services was assessed based on the presence of the following 4 tracer items: National guidelines on rabies PET, staff trained on rabies PET, anti-rabies vaccine (ARVc), and anti-rabies serum (ERIG). At the national level, 22% of health institutions (excluding District Hospitals) had all tracer items, with an overall readiness score of 38 out of 100. The overall readiness score was many times higher in the public sector (77 out of 100) than private sector (10 out of 100). Readiness to provide PET services at tertiary care hospitals was high with a score of 90 out of 100. Anti-rabies vaccine (ARVc) was available in most tertiary care hospitals (94%) and secondary care hospitals (93%). Only 38% primary care health facilities and 20% of Private Hospitals provided ARVc. The availability of ERIG was higher in tertiary care hospitals (94%) than in secondary care hospitals (54%).

## Dog vaccination and population control

### Service availability

Dog vaccination services are provided by the Public Health Veterinary Services, and implemented through the provincial health services at MOH level. Thus, the availability and readiness of this service are described as a service of the MOH areas in this report. According to table 53, vaccination of dogs and sterilization of female dogs were available at 78% and 71% of MOH areas, respectively.

**Figure 20 Percentage availability of Rabies post exposure treatment services among health facilities that are expected to provide service, by type of facility and group (n=324), Sri Lanka 2017**

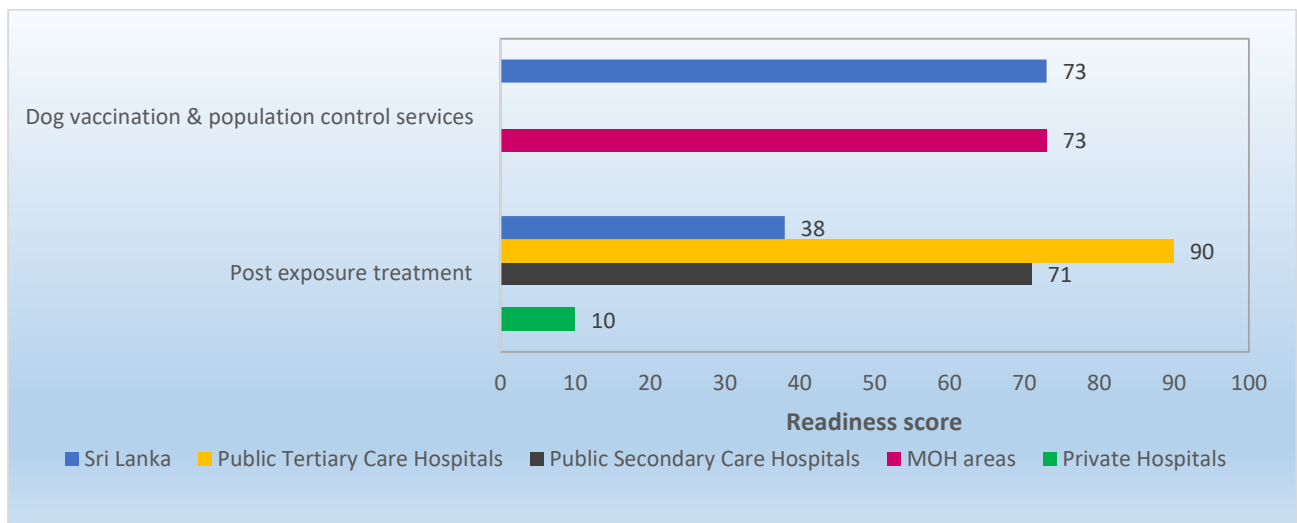


## Service readiness

Table 54 shows the availability of tracer items and readiness score for dog vaccination and dog population control services. Readiness to provide services was assessed based on the presence of the following 4 tracer items: Dog vaccination guidelines, refrigerator, temperature monitoring device in refrigerator, and adequate refrigerator temperature. Thirteen percent of the MOH areas had all tracer items, and the overall readiness score for dog vaccination and population control was 73 out of 100. Readiness score for equipment was high (92 out of 100), in contrast to that for guidelines for dog vaccination (15 per 100) pertaining to the above service.

Figure 21 shows readiness of health facilities to provide rabies post exposure treatment services and dog vaccination and population control services among facilities that are expected to provide the services.

**Figure 21 Readiness score (out of 100) to provide rabies post exposure treatment, and dog vaccination and population control services by facility type, Sri Lanka 2017**



**Table 51 Percentage availability of Rabies post exposure treatment services and dedicated rabies PET unit among health facilities that are expected to provide service, by type of facility and group (n=324), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Rabies post exposure treatment x 24/7	Samples sent to reference laboratory	Dedicated rabies PET unit
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	76%	56%	56%
National Hospital	100%	0%	100%
Teaching Hospitals	64%	55%	64%
Provincial General Hospitals	67%	33%	100%
District General Hospitals	84%	63%	42%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	61%	39%	11%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	61%	39%	11%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	22%	3%	2%
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	22%	3%	2%
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>			
TB clinics	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>5%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	35%	8%	7%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	15%	0%	5%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 52 Readiness score (overall and by domain) for Rabies post exposure treatment services for facilities that are expected to provide the service (n=324), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Guidelines and trained staff			Medicines and commodities				Facilities with all tracer items (except for DH)	Facilities with all tracer items for DH	Overall readiness score (except for DH)	Overall readiness score for DH
	National guidelines on rabies PET	Staff trained on rabies PET	Guidelines and trained staff readiness score	Anti-rabies vaccine (ARVc)	Anti-rabies serum (ERIG)	Medicines and commodities readiness score (except for DH)	Medicines and commodities readiness score for DH				
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>-</b>
National Hospital	100%	0%	50	100%	100%	100	-	0%	-	75	-
Teaching Hospitals	82%	73%	77	82%	82%	82	-	73%	-	80	-
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100	100%	100%	100	-	100%	-	100	-
District General Hospitals	89%	95%	92	100%	100%	100	-	84%	-	96	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>-</b>
Base Hospitals (A & B)	64%	68%	66	93%	57%	75	-	37%	-	71	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26</b>
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	18%	22%	20	38%	-	-	38	-	13%	-	26
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>											
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	12%	12%	12	38%	31%	34	-	4%	-	23	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	5%	5%	5	15%	3%	9	-	0%	-	7	-

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service



**Table 53 Percentage availability of dog vaccination and dog population control services in Medical Officer of Health areas (n=76), Sri Lanka**

Facility Type	Dog vaccination	Dog sterilization
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>71%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>71%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-
National Hospital	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	-	-
Provincial General Hospitals	-	-
District General Hospitals	-	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	-	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>		
TB clinics	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-
MOH clinics*	78%	71%
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	-	-
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	-	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	-	-

\*Services are provided through MOH areas

**Table 54 Readiness score (overall and by domain) for dog vaccination and population control services in MOH areas (n=76), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Guidelines and trained staff		Equipment				Facilities with all tracer items	Dog vaccination and dog population control services overall readiness score
	Dog vaccination guidelines	Guidelines and trained staff readiness score	Refrigerator	Temperature monitoring device in refrigerator	Adequate refrigerator temperature	Equipment readiness score		
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	15%	15	100%	96%	80%	92	13%	73
<b>Public sector</b>	15%	15	100%	96%	80%	92	13%	73
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial General Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District General Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics*	15%	15	100%	96%	80%	92	13%	73
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\*Services are provided through MOH areas

### 3.3.7 Dengue

Dengue fever is a mosquito-borne viral infection caused by four dengue virus serotypes (DENV-1, DENV-2, DENV-3, and DENV-4). During the year 2015, the Epidemiology Unit of the MoHNIM reported 29,777 cases of dengue fever / dengue haemorrhagic fever (DF/DHF) and 56 deaths, with a case fatality rate of 0.18%. The number of cases and deaths have increased by many-folds in the subsequent years resulting in a major public health crisis. According to the same sources, 80,732 dengue fever cases, including 215 deaths, have been reported within the first six months of the year 2017 (Epidemiological Unit, 2017). Health facilities in the country were overburdened with the increasing number of patients seeking care.

The National Dengue Control Unit (NDCU) is the focal point responsible for the coordination of control and preventive activities of dengue in the MoHNIM, Sri Lanka. The current Dengue preventive strategies include integrated vector management, environmental management, enforcement of relevant laws and public awareness programmes. The curative services are focused on improving of DF/DHF case management through provision of necessary resources, training of curative health staff on clinical management and establishment of High Dependency Units (HDU) to manage severe cases.

#### *Vector surveys and management*

##### **Service availability**

Table 55 shows the availability of vector management services at MOH level. The routine vector surveys were carried out in 75% of MOH areas, and the integrated vector management services, in 85% of MOH areas.

##### **Service readiness**

Table 56 shows the readiness for vector surveys and integrated vector management, based on the presence of the following 5 tracer items at MOH level: National guidelines for Aedes vector surveillance and control, trained staff in vector survey and integrated vector management, fogging machines, adulticide chemicals, and larvicide chemicals. Thirteen percent of MOHs had all tracer items. The readiness scores for equipment and commodities (insecticides) were 62 out of 100, and 50 out of 100, respectively. The overall readiness score was 51 out of 100, indicating an average readiness for vector management at MOH level.

#### *Dengue diagnostic services*

##### **Service availability**

Table 57 shows percentage of health facilities offering dengue diagnostic services. Services for clinical diagnosis of dengue were available in all tertiary care health facilities, and the majority of secondary care hospitals (97%) and Private Hospitals (91%). It is noteworthy to observe that this service was not optimum in public primary health care facilities (70%). At national level, 36% of health facilities provided services for laboratory confirmation of dengue, with this service availability being the highest in tertiary care hospitals (91%), and lowest in primary care health facilities (6%). Eighty percent of Private Hospitals offered services for laboratory confirmation of dengue, with this percentage being high at Private Hospitals with beds  $\geq 50$  (96%).

**Table 55 Percentage availability of routine vector surveys and integrated vector management services in MOH areas (n=76), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Routine vector surveys	Integrated vector management
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>85%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>85%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-
National Hospital	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	-	-
Provincial General Hospitals	-	-
District General Hospitals	-	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	-	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>		
TB clinics	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-
MOH clinics*	75%	85%
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	-	-
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	-	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	-	-

\*Dengue vector management is carried out through MOH areas

**Table 56 Readiness score (overall and by domain) for routine vector surveys and integrated vector management services in MOH areas (n=76), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Guidelines and trained staff			Equipment		Commodities			Facilities with all tracer items	Overall readiness score
	National Guidelines for Aedes vector surveillance and control	Trained staff in vector survey and IVM for dengue	Guidelines and trained staff readiness score	Fogging machine	Equipment readiness score	Adulticide	Larvaecide	Commodities readiness score		
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial General Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District General Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics*	33%	59%	46	62%	62	56%	43%	50	13%	51
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\*Dengue vector management is carried out through MOH areas

**Table 57 Percentage availability of dengue diagnostic services among facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=404), Sri Lanka**

Facility Type	Offer clinical diagnosis of dengue	Offer laboratory confirmation of dengue
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>36%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>24%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	100%	91%
National Hospital	100%	100%
Teaching Hospitals	100%	100%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%
District General Hospitals	100%	84%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	97%	70%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	97%	70%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	70%	6%
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	78%	12%
Primary Medical Care Units	62%	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>	-	-
TB clinics	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>80%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	96%	96%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	90%	75%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

## *Dengue screening and clinical case management*

### **Service readiness**

Table 58 shows readiness for offering dengue screening and clinical case management services, based on the presence of following 4 tracer items: National guidelines on adult dengue clinical case management, national guidelines on paediatric dengue clinical case management, staff trained on dengue screening, diagnosis and/or clinical case management, and testing for full blood count. Fourteen percent of health facilities (excluding PMCU) had all tracer items, with an overall readiness score of 83 out of 100 in secondary care hospitals and 93 out of 100 in tertiary care hospitals. Readiness was low in Divisional Hospitals, PMCU and Private Hospitals with <50 beds.

Both adult and paediatric national guidelines on dengue clinical case management were available in most secondary and tertiary care hospitals. Tertiary care hospitals were more likely to have staff trained in dengue screening, diagnosis and/or clinical case management (94%), than the secondary care hospitals (75%). Percentage of facilities with staff trained on the above was low in Private Hospitals (48%) and primary care health facilities (19%). The most basic screening test, the full blood count, was available in almost all secondary and tertiary care hospitals. However, this test was available only in 11% of the Divisional Hospitals at primary care level.

## *Dengue in-patient and emergency care*

### **Service availability**

Table 59 shows the percentage of health facilities offering Dengue in-patient care and emergency case management. Of the total hospitals, 70% provided in-patient management of Dengue, and 53%, emergency case management. All tertiary care hospitals, almost all secondary care hospitals (97%) and a considerable proportion Private Hospitals with  $\geq 50$  beds (80%) provided in-patient care for dengue fever. All tertiary care hospitals offered emergency case management of dengue fever. In contrast, the availability of emergency case management was low in Private Hospitals with beds  $\geq 50$  (50%), although most of them provided in-patient care. In-patient case management and emergency case management were high in public sector hospitals compared to Private Hospitals.

Figure 22 shows the availability of dengue diagnostic and case management services among facilities that are expected to provide the service.

### **Service readiness**

As shown in Table 60, readiness for dengue in-patient care and emergency case management was assessed based on the presence of the following 15 tracer items:

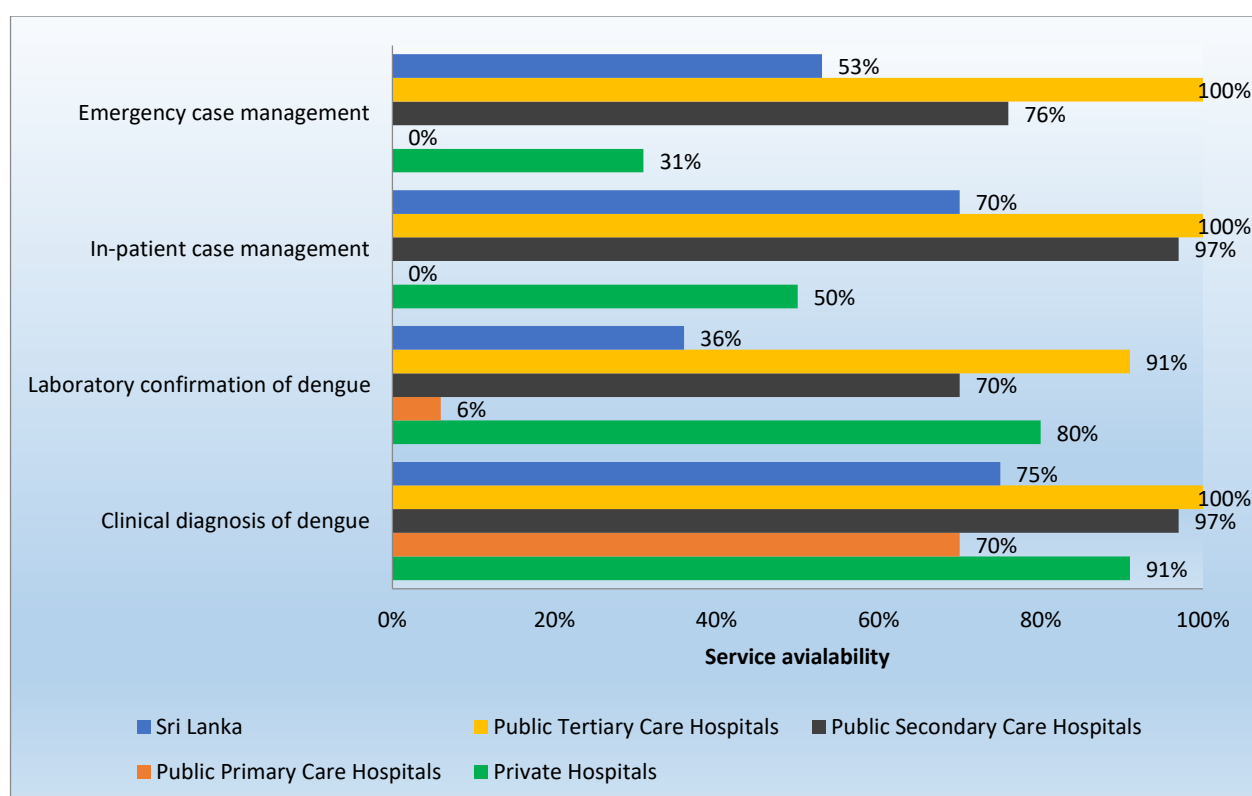
- ▶ Guidelines and trained staff - National guidelines on dengue clinical case management for adults, national guidelines on dengue clinical case management of children, staff trained in dengue screening, diagnosis and/or clinical case management,
- ▶ Diagnostics – full blood count, hematocrit machine, portable ultrasound for use in management of Dengue

- ▶ Medicines and commodities - IV Dextran 40, IV cannula, chlorpheniramine injections, promethazine injections, hydrocortisone Injection,
- ▶ Equipment – laryngoscopes, endo-tracheal tubes, multipara monitors, and infusion pumps.

Fourteen percent of the health facilities had all 15 tracer items of readiness for dengue in-patient and emergency case management. Overall readiness score was 62 out of 100. Most of the tracer items were available in secondary and tertiary care hospitals, with an overall readiness score of 86 out of 100 and 94 out of 100, respectively. Within the Private Hospitals, those with beds  $\geq 50$  reported a readiness score of 77 out of 100 in contrast to 35 out of 100 in Private Hospitals with  $< 50$  beds.

Of the diagnostic tests, the use of portable ultrasound in the management of dengue was found only in about two-thirds of tertiary care hospitals. Medicines and commodities were available in almost all secondary and tertiary care facilities. The equipment for emergency management were readily available in all secondary and tertiary care hospitals. Availability of diagnostics, medicines, and equipment was also high in Private Hospitals with beds  $\geq 50$ , but the overall availability at private sector level was low due to poor availability in Private Hospitals with  $< 50$  beds. Figure 23 shows readiness score for dengue vector management, screening and clinical case management and in-patient care, by type of health facility.

**Figure 22 Percentage availability of dengue diagnostic and case management services among facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=404), Sri Lanka**





## Dengue high dependency units and blood transfusion services

### Service availability

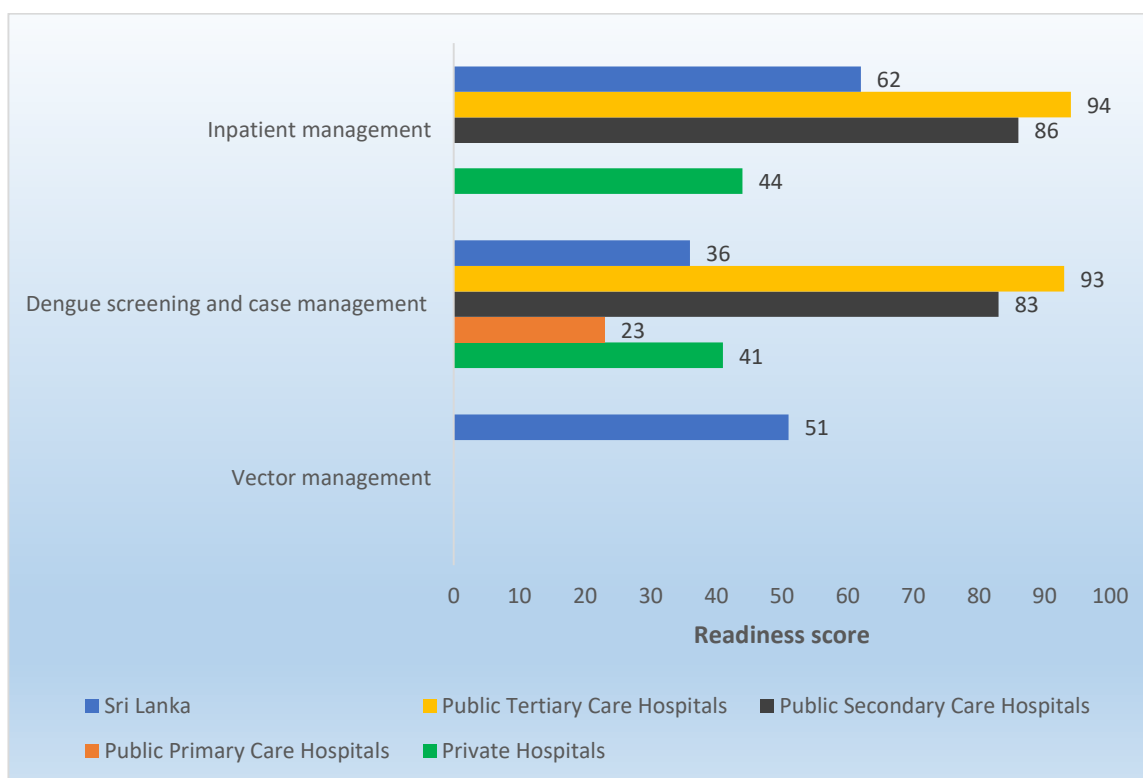
As shown in Table 61, there were HDUs for management for critically ill dengue patients in 65% of tertiary care hospitals, 44% of secondary care hospitals, and 30% of Private Hospitals with beds  $\geq 50$ . Blood transfusion services were available in the majority of government hospitals (80% to 100%), and Private Hospitals with  $\geq 50$  beds (93%).

## Dengue outbreak management

### Service availability

Dengue outbreak management services are implemented through MOH areas. As shown in Table 62, 87% of MOH areas carried-out activities to prevent dengue outbreaks. However, only 41% of MOH areas had an outbreak mitigation plan, and only 55%, an action plan for dengue outbreak prevention for the year 2017.

**Figure 23 Readiness score (out of 100) for dengue vector management, screening and clinical case management and in-patient care, by type of health facility, Sri Lanka 2017**



\*Dengue vector management is carried out through MOH areas

**Table 58 Readiness score (overall and by domain) for Dengue screening and clinical case management services for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=404), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Guidelines and trained staff				Diagnostics		Facilities with all tracer items (except for PMCU)	Facilities with all tracer items for PMCU	Overall readiness score except for PMCU	Overall readiness score (for PMCU)
	National guidelines on dengue clinical case management - adult	National guidelines on dengue clinical case management - paediatric	Staff trained in dengue screening, diagnosis and/or clinical case management	Guidelines and trained staff readiness score	Full blood count	Equipment readiness score				
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	91%	91%	94%	92	97%	97	85%	-	93	-
National Hospital	100%	-	100%	100	100%	100	100%	-	100	-
Teaching Hospitals	82%	91%	91%	88	100%	100	82%	-	91	-
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100	67%	67	67%	-	92	-
District General Hospitals	95%	89%	95%	93	100%	100	89%	-	95	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	85%	80%	75%	80	93%	93	57%	-	83	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	85%	80%	75%	80	93%	93	57%	-	83	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	27%	21%	19%	22	6%	6	0%	-	23	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	33%	24%	22%	26	11%	11	0%	-	23	-
Primary Medical Care Units	21%	18%	16%	18	-	-	-	5%	-	18
<b>Public Clinics</b>										
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>-</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	59%	59%	73%	64	93%	93	59%	-	71	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	15%	10%	42%	22	66%	66	10%	-	33	-

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 59 Percentage availability of Dengue in-patient and emergency case management services among facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=152), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	In-patient case management	Emergency case management
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>53%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>84%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	100%	100%
National Hospital	100%	100%
Teaching Hospitals	100%	100%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%
District General Hospitals	100%	100%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	97%	76%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	97%	76%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>		
TB clinics	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>31%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	80%	50%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	42%	27%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 60 Readiness score (overall and by domain) for Dengue in-patient and emergency case management services for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=152), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Guidelines and trained staff				Diagnostics			
	National guidelines on dengue clinical case management - adult	National guidelines on dengue clinical case management - paediatric	Staff trained in dengue screening, diagnosis and/or clinical case management	Guidelines and trained staff readiness score	Full blood count	Haematocrit machine	portable ultrasound for use in management of Dengue	Diagnostics readiness score
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	91%	91%	94%	92	97%	94%	65%	85
National Hospital	100%	-	100%	100	100%	100%	0%	67
Teaching Hospitals	82%	91%	91%	88	100%	100%	91%	97
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100	67%	100%	0%	56
District General Hospitals	95%	89%	95%	93	100%	89%	63%	84
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	85%	80%	75%	80	93%	84%	23%	67
Base Hospitals (A & B)	85%	80%	75%	80	93%	84%	23%	67
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>								
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>42</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	59%	59%	73%	64	93%	70%	45%	69
Private Hospitals <50 beds	15%	10%	42%	22	66%	21%	17%	35

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 60 (contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for Dengue in-patient and emergency case management services for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=152), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Medicine and commodities						Equipment					Facilities with all tracer items	Overall readiness score
	IV Dextran 40	IV cannula	Chlorpheniramine injections	Promethazine injections	Hydrocortisone injection	Medicine and commodities readiness score	Laryngo-scope	Endo-tracheal tubes (Adult/Pead)	Multipara monitors	Infusion pumps	Equipment readiness score		
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	79%	100%	100%	100%	100%	96	100%	100%	100%	100%	100	41%	94
National Hospital	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100	100%	100%	100%	100%	100	0%	93
Teaching Hospitals	73%	100%	100%	100%	100%	95	100%	100%	100%	100%	100	55%	95
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100	100%	100%	100%	100%	100	0%	91
District General Hospitals	79%	100%	100%	100%	100%	96	100%	100%	100%	100%	100	42%	94
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	73%	97%	97%	96%	97%	92	97%	97%	96%	97%	95	13%	86
Base Hospitals (A & B)	73%	97%	97%	96%	97%	92	97%	97%	96%	97%	95	13%	86
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>													
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>44</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	70%	80%	80%	80%	80%	78	93%	93%	86%	86%	92	35%	77
Private Hospitals <50 beds	25%	42%	40%	42%	42%	38	39%	39%	41%	28%	41	1%	35

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 61 Percentage availability of Dengue High Dependency Units and blood transfusion services among facilities that are expected to provide the service by facility type and group (n=152), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	IV Dextran 40	High dependency unit for dengue	Full blood count diagnostic services available 24 x 7	Blood transfusion
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>68%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>85%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>97%</b>
National Hospital	100%	100%	100%	100%
Teaching Hospitals	73%	82%	100%	91%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	67%	100%	100%
District General Hospitals	68%	53%	100%	100%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>80%</b>
Base Hospitals (A & B)	64%	44%	74%	80%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
TB clinics	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>56%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	58%	30%	96%	93%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	19%	5%	66%	46%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 62 Percentage availability of Dengue outbreak management services in MOH areas (n=76), Sri Lanka 2017**

<b>Facility Type</b>	<b>Carry-out activities to prevent Dengue outbreak</b>	<b>Availability of outbreak mitigation plan for 2017</b>	<b>Availability of action plan for Dengue 2017</b>
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>55%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>55%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-
National Hospital	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	-	-	-
Provincial General Hospitals	-	-	-
District General Hospitals	-	-	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	-	-	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>			
TB clinics	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-
MOH clinics*	87%	41%	55%
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	-	-	-
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	-	-	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	-	-	-

\*Dengue vector management is carried out through MOH areas

### 3.3.8 Chronic non-communicable diseases

Disease burden due to chronic non-communicable diseases (NCD) has increased over the last few decades in Sri Lanka. Among all, cardiovascular diseases (including coronary heart diseases and cerebrovascular diseases), diabetes, cancers and chronic respiratory diseases are the leading causes of mortality, morbidity and disability in Sri Lanka (MoHNIM, 2015a).

According to STEPS Survey of non-communicable diseases in Sri Lanka in 2015, the prevalence of diabetes, hypertension and hypercholesterolemia among adults aged 18-69 years were 7.4%, 26.1% and 23.7% respectively (MoHNIM 2015b).

In Sri Lanka, the number of hospital admissions due to ischaemic heart disease has increased from 163 to 532 per 100,000 population between 1990 and 2015. Similarly, there has been a rapid increase in hospitalization due to hypertension (201 to 464 per 100,000) and diabetes (88 to 382 per 100,000). The hospital mortality due to ischaemic heart disease has increased from 15 to 30 per 100,000 population during the same period (MoHNIM, 2015a).

### 3.3.9 Diabetes

According to the non-communicable disease risk factor survey (STEPS) in 2015, approximately 4% of the adults (4.4% males and 3.2% females) were found to have impaired fasting glycaemia. The survey reported that 7.4% of the adults (7.3% males and 7.6% females) were diagnosed with diabetes mellitus, i.e., either had raised blood glucose or were currently on medication for diabetes (MoHNIM 2015 b).

#### *Diabetes screening and diagnosis services*

##### **Service availability**

Table 63 shows the availability of diabetes screening and diagnosis services, by facility type and group. Services for screening or diagnosis of diabetes was available in almost all (95%) of health facilities at national level. The commonest method for diabetes screening was glucose testing by capillary blood (93%), which was available across all types of health facilities. Availability of this services at HLCs was 97%.

Blood glucose testing by venous blood is a more reliable and accurate measurement, and was available in about 58% of the hospitals at national level. This service was available in all tertiary care hospitals (100%), majority of Base Hospitals (96%) and majority of Private Hospitals (89%). However, only 39% of Divisional Hospitals provided venous blood glucose testing.

##### **Service readiness**

As shown in Table 64, readiness for offering diabetes screening and diagnosis services at secondary and tertiary care hospitals and Private Hospitals was based on the presence of the following 4 tracer items: Guidelines for screening and diagnosis of diabetes, medical officers trained in diabetes screening and diagnosis, blood glucose test (either glucometer or venous blood), and chemical analyzer to assess venous blood glucose. All four tracer items were found only in 44% of tertiary care hospitals, 27% of secondary care hospitals, and 27% of Private Hospitals with  $\geq 50$  beds. The overall readiness for diabetes screening and diagnosis services was 61 out of 100 at national level, with a considerable difference between public and private sectors (75 out of 100 vs. 51 out of 100). Among the health facilities, secondary and tertiary care hospitals had relatively high scores, 73 and 80 out of 100 respectively.



In calculating the readiness for primary health care facilities and public clinics (PMCU and Divisional Hospitals, MOH clinics, and HLC) certain tracer items (eg. guidelines for diabetes management and chemical analyzer) were excluded since such services are not expected from these facilities. The overall readiness score at HLC was 68 out of 100.

## *Management of diabetes*

### **Service availability**

Table 65 shows the availability of services for management of diabetes in health facilities except public clinics. At national level, more than 80% of these facilities offered the following services: Regular blood sugar monitoring, blood pressure monitoring, nutrition advice/counselling for diabetes management and smoking cessation advice and support. Seventy-two percent of health facilities at national level, including 76% of public hospitals and 58% of the Private Hospitals offered testing for lipid profile. In contrast, the proportion of facilities providing screening services for complications such as diabetic retinopathy (36%), diabetic nephropathy (49%), and peripheral neuropathy (45%) were low at the national level.

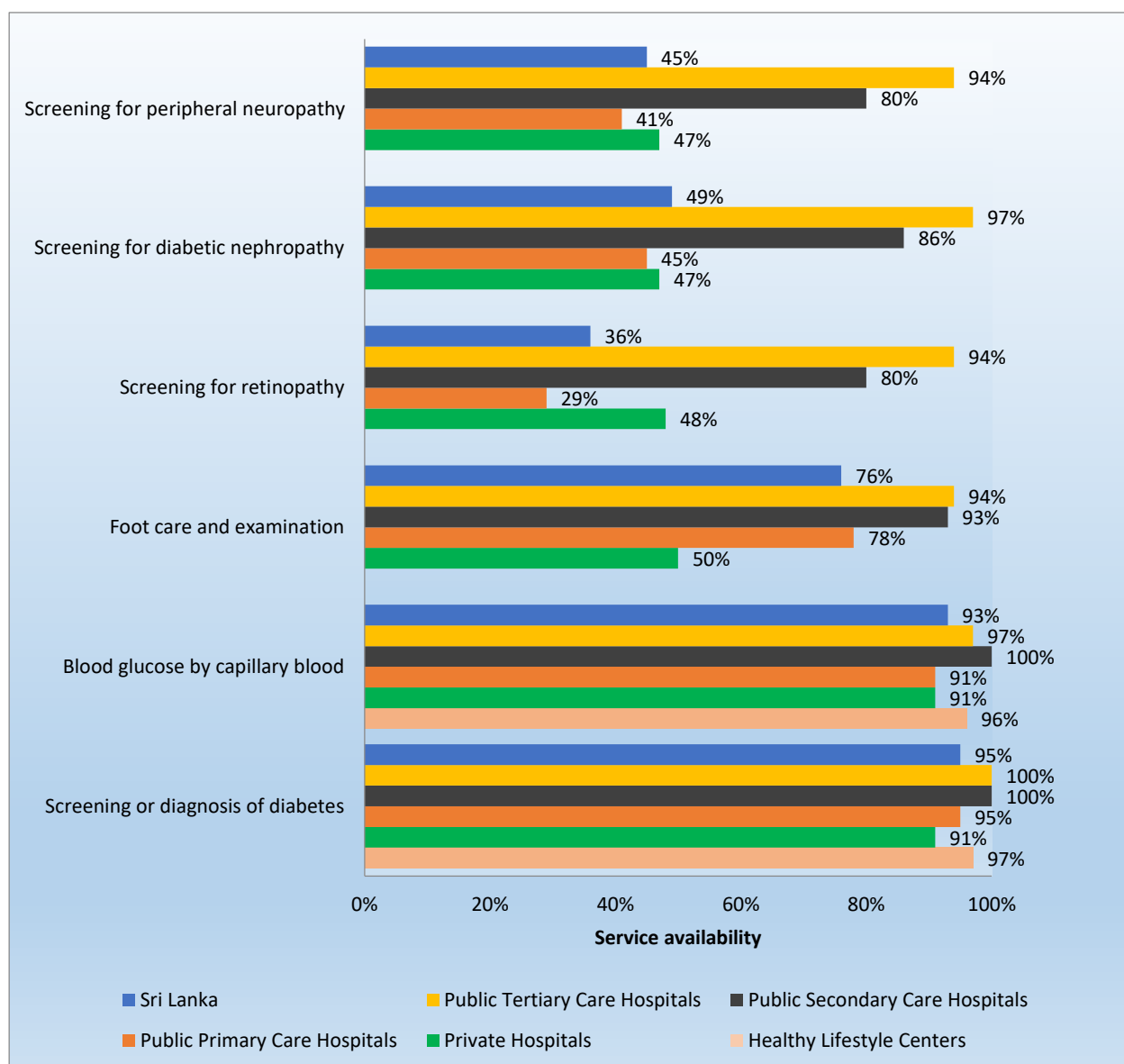
Figure 24 shows the availability of services for screening, diagnosis and management of diabetes and screening for complications of diabetes among health facilities that are expected to provide the service.

### **Service readiness**

Table 66 shows the readiness to offer diabetes management services, based on presence of 15 tracer items under the following broad areas: Guidelines and trained staff, equipment, diagnostics, and medicines and commodities. Metformin, glibenclamide and insulin injectable were considered under medicines and commodities. Despite, several guidelines being circulated and training being given, the readiness score for guidelines and training on diabetes management was low in health facilities (32 out of 100 in all hospitals at national level and 60 out of 100 in PMCU). Most health facilities had the necessary equipment for management of diabetes, with a readiness score of 87 out of 100 at the national level. Diagnostic services such as chemical analyzer for venous blood glucose and urine dipstick for protein are expected from Divisional Hospitals and higher level of hospitals. Availability of chemical analyzer to check venous blood glucose (40%), and urine dipstick for protein (35%) were limited, and the low availability reduced the overall readiness score for diagnostics at the national level (57 out of 100). Readiness score for medicines and commodities was high as 91 out of 100 at national level. Metformin and glibenclamide were available in almost all primary, secondary and tertiary hospitals and most Private Hospitals. Availability of insulin injectable was more than 80% except for Private Hospitals with <50 beds.

The overall readiness score for diabetes management at national level was 68 out of 100. The overall readiness score was high in the secondary care hospitals, tertiary care hospitals and Private Hospitals with beds  $\geq 50$  in comparison to primary care health facilities and Private Hospitals with <50 beds.

**Figure 24 Percentage availability of services for screening, diagnosis and management of diabetes and screening for complications of diabetes among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=667)\*, Sri Lanka 2017**



\*Foot care and screening for complications are not expected from HLC, thus the assessment of these services were not done at HLC

**Table 63 Percentage availability of Diabetes screening and diagnosis services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=667), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Screening or diagnosis of diabetes	Blood glucose by capillary blood	Blood glucose by venous blood
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>58%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>49%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	100%	97%	100%
National Hospital	100%	100%	100%
Teaching Hospitals	100%	100%	100%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	95%	100%
District General Hospitals	100%	95%	100%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	100%	100%	96%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	100%	100%	96%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	95%	91%	39%
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	98%	96%	39%
Primary Medical Care Units	91%	86%	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>			
TB clinics	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-
MOH clinics**	95%	93%	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	97%	96%	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>89%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	96%	96%	96%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	89%	89%	88%

\*\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

\*\*Well Woman Clinic conducted at the MOH office was assessed for the services

**Table 64 Readiness score (overall and by domain) for Diabetes screening and diagnosis services for health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=667), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Guidelines and trained staff				Diagnosis			
	Guideline for management of diabetes	Guideline for management of cardiovascular risk for primary health care providers	Medical Officers trained in diabetes screening and diagnosis	Guidelines and trained staff readiness score	Blood glucose	Chemical analyzer to check venous blood glucose	Readiness score for diagnosis (except for DH and HLC)	Readiness score for diagnosis for DH and HLC
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	63%	-	63%	63	97%	100%	98	-
National Hospital	0%	-	0%	0	100%	100%	100	-
Teaching Hospitals	56%	-	78%	67	100%	100%	100	-
Provincial General Hospitals	33%	-	33%	33	100%	100%	100	-
District General Hospitals	74%	-	63%	68	95%	100%	97	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	48%	-	57%	53	100%	88%	94	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	48%	-	57%	53	100%	88%	94	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	50%	45%	47	96%	-	-	96
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	46%	40%	43	96%	-	-	96
Primary Medical Care Units	-	54%	50%	52	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>								
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics**	-	49%	51%	50	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	60%	49%	54	96%	-	-	96
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>-</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	31%	-	53%	46	96%	89%	93	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	1%	-	30%	15	89%	64%	77	-

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

\*\*Well Woman Clinic conducted at the MOH office was assessed for the services

**Table 64 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for Diabetes screening and diagnosis services for health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=667), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Facilities with all tracer items (except for DH, PMCU, MOH and HLC)	Facilities with all tracer items for PMCU and MOH	Facilities with all tracer items for DH and HLC	Overall readiness score (except for DH, PMCU, MOH and HLC)	Overall readiness score for PMCU and MOH	Overall readiness score for DH and HLC
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	44%	-	-	80	-	-
National Hospital	0%	-	-	50	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	44%	-	-	83	-	-
Provincial General Hospitals	33%	-	-	67	-	-
District General Hospitals	47%	-	-	83	-	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	27%	-	-	73	-	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	27%	-	-	73	-	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	26%	-	-	61
Primary Medical Care Units	-	39%	-	-	52	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>						
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics**	-	32%	-	-	50	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	36%	-	-	68
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	27%	-	-	69	-	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	1%	-	-	46	-	-

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

\*\*Well Woman Clinic conducted at the MOH office was assessed for the services

**Table 65 Percentage availability of Diabetes management services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=402), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Regular blood sugar monitoring	Blood pressure monitoring	Lipid profile monitoring either at the facility or outside facility	Nutrition advice/counseling for diabetes management	Smoking cessation advice and support	Foot care and examinations	Screening for retinopathy	Screening for diabetic nephropathy	Screening for peripheral neuropathy
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>45%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>45%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	100%	100%	94%	100%	100%	94%	94%	97%	94%
National Hospital	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Teaching Hospitals	100%	100%	89%	100%	100%	100%	89%	100%	100%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
District General Hospitals	100%	100%	95%	100%	100%	89%	95%	95%	89%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	100%	100%	86%	100%	96%	93%	80%	86%	80%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	100%	100%	86%	100%	96%	93%	80%	86%	80%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	88%	93%	73%	91%	85%	78%	29%	45%	41%
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	92%	98%	73%	94%	88%	83%	41%	52%	49%
Primary Medical Care Units	83%	88%	-	88%	82%	74%	16%	37%	33%
<b>Public Clinics</b>									
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>47%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	73%	73%	73%	73%	66%	66%	69%	69%	69%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	54%	54%	54%	54%	46%	45%	42%	41%	41%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 66 Readiness score (overall and by domain) for Diabetes management services for health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=402), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Guidelines and trained staff						Equipment					
	Guideline for management of diabetes	Guideline for management of cardiovascular risk for Primary Health Care Providers	Guideline for nutrition or food based dietary guideline published by Nutrition Division	Medical Officers trained in diabetes management	Nursing Officers trained in diabetes management	Guidelines and trained staff readiness score (except for PMCU)	Guidelines and trained staff readiness score for PMCU	Blood pressure apparatus	Adult weighing scale	Measuring tape-height board/stadiometer	Ophthalmoscope	Readiness score for equipment
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	63%	-	66%	75%	78%	70	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	100
National Hospital	0%	-	0%	100%	100%	50	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	100
Teaching Hospitals	56%	-	56%	78%	67%	64	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	100
Provincial General Hospitals	33%	-	100%	33%	100%	67	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	100
District General Hospitals	74%	-	68%	79%	79%	75	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	100
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	48%	-	58%	48%	49%	51	-	98%	100%	100%	99%	99
Base Hospitals (A & B)	48%	-	58%	48%	49%	51	-	98%	100%	100%	99%	99
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	50%	25%	43%	25%	33	-	97%	98%	87%	56%	85
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	46%	23%	37%	25%	33	-	99%	99%	96%	81%	94
Primary Medical Care Units	-	54%	28%	50%			60	96%	96%	79%	31%	76
<b>Public Clinics</b>												
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>94</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	31%	-	16%	50%	23%	32	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	100
Private Hospitals <50 beds	1%	-	4%	18%	11%	9	-	100%	100%	87%	85%	93

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 66 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for Diabetes management services for health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=402), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Diagnostics				Medicines and commodities					Facilities with all tracer items (except for PMCU)	Facilities with all tracer items for PMCU	Overall readiness score (except for PMCU)	Overall readiness score for PMCU
	Blood glucose	Chemical analyzer to check venous blood glucose	Urine dipstick-protein	Diagnostics readiness score (except for PMCU)	Metformin cap/tab	Glibenclamide tab	Insulin injectable	Medicines and commodities readiness score (except for PMCU)	Medicines and commodities readiness score (for PMCU)				
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	97%	100%	50%	82	100%	100%	97%	99	-	13%	-	88	-
National Hospital	100%	100%	0%	67	100%	100%	100%	100	-	0%	-	79	-
Teaching Hospitals	100%	100%	78%	93	100%	100%	89%	96	-	33%	-	87	-
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	33%	78	100%	100%	100%	100	-	0%	-	86	-
District General Hospitals	95%	100%	42%	79	100%	100%	100%	100	-	5%	-	88	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	100%	88%	31%	73	100%	99%	100%	100	-	3%	-	80	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	100%	88%	31%	73	100%	99%	100%	100	-	3%	-	80	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	96%	19%	29%	48	95%	94%	81%	-	-	1%	-	66	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	96%	19%	29%	48	99%	98%	81%	93	-	1%	-	66	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	91%	91%	-	-	91	-	6%	-	68
<b>Public Clinics</b>													
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>-</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	96%	89%	75%	87	100%	84%	100%	95	-	3%	-	76	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	89%	64%	49%	68	91%	74%	69%	78	-	0%	-	60	-

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service



### 3.3.10 Cardio-vascular disease

Ischaemic heart diseases are ranked as the leading cause of mortality in Sri Lanka (MoHNIM, 2015a). According to STEPS survey of non-communicable diseases in Sri Lanka in 2015, approximately 9% of the adults aged 40-69 years were found to have 10-year CVD risk above 30% or an existing CVD. The prevalence of hypertension and hypercholesterolemia among adults aged 18-69 years was 26.1% and 23.7% respectively (MoHNIM, 2015b).

#### *Screening and diagnosis of cardiovascular disease*

##### **Service availability**

Table 67 shows the availability of screening and diagnosis services for CVD at health facilities. Of the health facilities at the national level, 89% offered screening and/or diagnosis of cardiovascular disease, 69% offered cardiovascular risk prediction using the World Health Organization / International Society of Hypertension (WHO/ISH) chart, and 74% provided services to diagnose of acute ischaemic heart disease. All secondary and tertiary care hospitals, and most HLCs (92%) offered screening and/or diagnosis of cardiovascular disease. Availability of cardiovascular risk assessment using the WHO/ISH chart was very low (7%) in Private Hospitals, in contrast to public health facilities (73%).

##### **Service readiness**

As shown in Table 68, readiness for providing screening and diagnosis services for CVD was assessed based on the presence of medical officers trained on cardiovascular risk assessment, and the following equipment: stethoscope, blood pressure apparatus, adult weighing scale, height measuring device (height board / stadiometer), ECG, and cardiovascular risk assessment chart. Availability of ECG machine was excluded in calculating readiness score for HLC.

Only 45% of health facilities had medical officers trained on cardiovascular risk assessment at national level, and this percentage was low across all health facility types. At the national level, 14% of health facilities had all tracer items, and the overall readiness score for screening and diagnosis of CVD (except for HLC) was 74 out of 100. The overall readiness score was 77 out of 100 for HLC. The overall readiness score ranged from 66 out of 100 to 86 out of 100 across the health facilities, with no major difference between public sector and private sector health facilities.

#### *Management of cardiovascular risk*

##### **Service availability**

Table 69 shows availability of services for management of CVD risk in health facilities. At national level, 74% of health facilities offered services for management of high CVD risk, with this percentage being higher in public sector (75%) than private sector (59%). Regular monitoring of blood sugar (25%) was low compared to blood pressure monitoring (74%), nutrition counseling (73%), and services for smoking cessation (71%) at the national level. In the assessment for services for lipid profile monitoring, primary care health facilities and public clinics were excluded, and the service was available in 68% of health facilities at national level.

Among the HLCs, 71% offered services for management of high CVD risk, 71% monitored blood pressure, 71% offered nutrition counseling and 70% provided smoking cessation advice and support. In contrast only 22% of HLCs provided regular blood sugar monitoring.

Figure 25 shows the availability of services for screening, diagnosis and management of cardiovascular disease among health facilities that are expected to provide the service.

## **Service readiness**

As shown in Table 70, readiness to provide services for management of CVD risk was assessed based on presence of 22 tracer items under the following broad categories: Guidelines and trained staff, equipment, diagnostics, and medicines and commodities. The medicines included those used for management of hypertension, prevention of thrombosis, controlling blood sugar, lipid lowering and treatment of ischaemic heart disease. However, biochemical analyzer for lipid profile and medicines were excluded in calculating the readiness score for HLCs since these services are not expected from the HLC.

Of the facilities that are expected to provide the medicines, the majority had almost all identified medicines, with a readiness score of 89 out of 100 at the national level. Readiness score for equipment was 83 out of 100 at the national level. The lowest readiness score of 43 out of 100 was reported for guidelines and trained staff. The overall readiness score for management of high CVD risk was 65 out of 100 in HLC, 75 out of 100 for primary health care facilities, and 87 out of 100 for public sector hospitals (excluding Divisional Hospitals) and 69 out of 100 for the Private Hospitals.

## *Management of myocardial infarction and stroke*

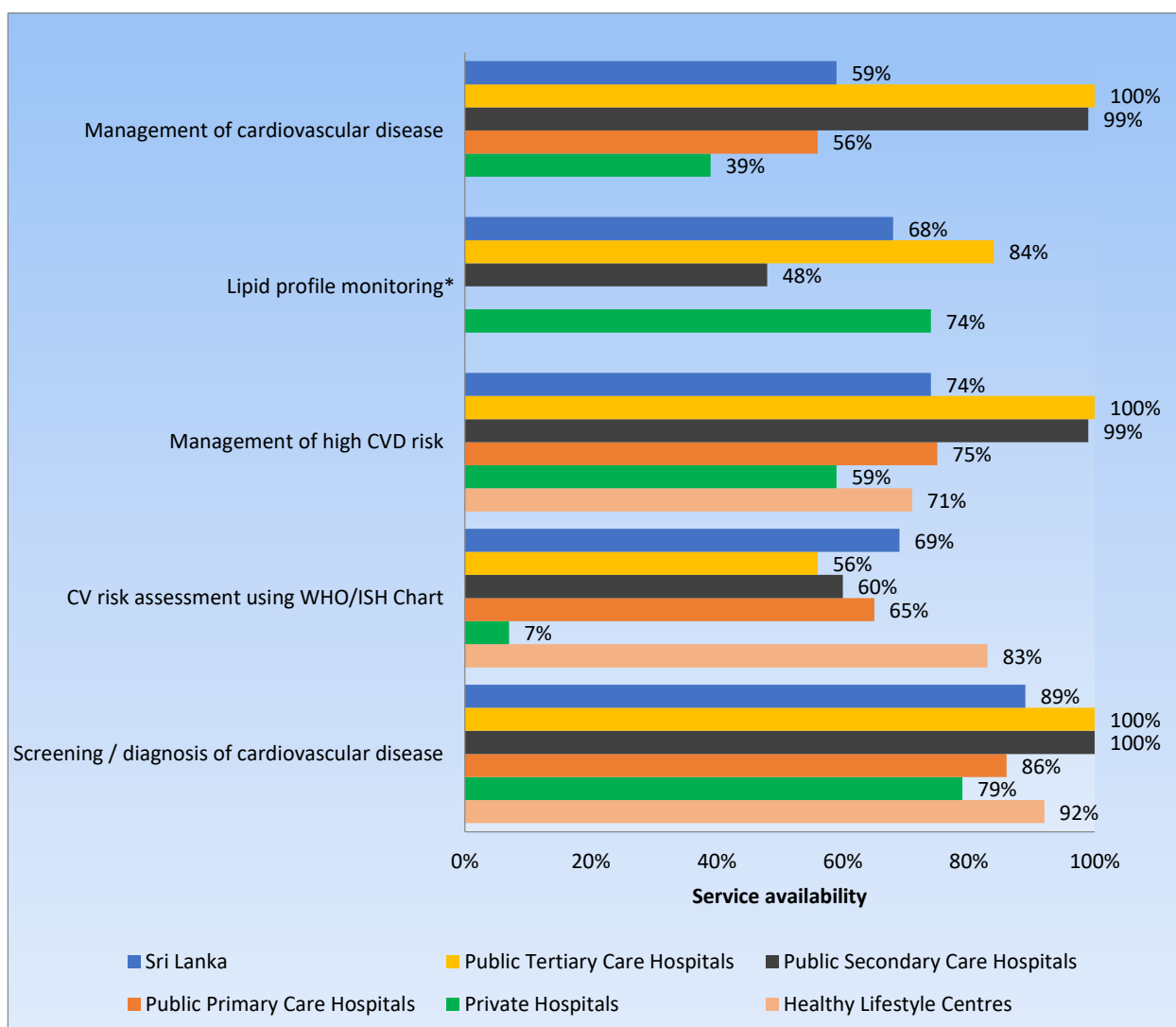
### **Service availability**

Table 71 shows the percentage of health institutions (hospitals only) offering services for management of myocardial infarction and stroke. The services were available at all tertiary care hospitals, almost all secondary care hospitals and about half of the primary care hospitals. The services were available in 39% of the Private Hospitals as well. Cardiac thrombolysis services were available 92% of secondary care hospitals, 97% of tertiary care hospitals, and in about 63% of Private Hospitals with beds  $\geq 50$ . The coronary angioplasty / stenting services were available at the NHSL, and 44% of other Teaching Hospitals in the public sector and 34% of private sector hospitals with beds  $\geq 50$ .

### **Service readiness**

Table 72 shows the readiness score for management of myocardial infarction and stroke in health institutions. Tracer items such as staff trained on cardio pulmonary resuscitation (CPR), oxygen, cardiac monitor and defibrillator were included in addition to the tracer items considered in the assessment availability for management of CVD risk. Seven percent of health institutions had all tracer items, and the overall readiness score for management of CVD was 82 out 100 at national level. The lowest readiness score of 26 out of 100 was found for guidelines and trained staff, and the availability of relevant guidelines was low across all types of hospitals. Readiness for equipment was 79 out of 100 at national level.

**Figure 25 Percentage availability of services for screening, diagnosis and management of cardiovascular disease among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group, by facility type and group (n=591)\*, Sri Lanka 2017**



\* Divisional hospitals, PMCU and HLCs, were excluded in the assessment of services for lipid profile monitoring since the service is not expected from these facilities.

\* HLCs were excluded in the assessment of services for lipid profile monitoring, and management of cardiovascular disease since these services are not expected from HLCs

**Table 67 Percentage availability of screening and diagnosis of cardiovascular disease among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=591), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Screening and/or diagnosis of cardiovascular disease	Cardiovascular risk assessment using the WHO ISH Chart	Diagnosis of acute ischaemic heart disease
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>74%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>75%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	100%	56%	100%
National Hospital	100%	0%	100%
Teaching Hospitals	100%	22%	100%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%
District General Hospitals	100%	68%	100%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	100%	60%	100%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	100%	60%	100%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	86%	65%	72%
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	93%	63%	90%
Primary Medical Care Units	79%	68%	55%
<b>Public Clinics</b>			
TB clinics	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	92%	83%	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>70%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	79%	12%	79%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	79%	6%	67%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 68 Readiness score (overall and by domain) for cardiovascular disease screening and diagnosis services for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=591), Sri Lanka, 2017**

Facility Type	Guidelines and trained staff		Equipment							Equipment Readiness score (except for HLC)	Equipment Readiness score for HLC
	MOs trained on cardiovascular risk assessment	Guidelines and trained staff readiness score	Stethoscope	Blood pressure apparatus	Adult weighing scale	Measuring tape (height board/ stadiometer)	ECG	CVD risk chart			
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>83</b>	
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>83</b>	
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	47%	47	97%	100%	100%	100%	97%	50%	91	-	
National Hospital	0%	0	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	83	-	
Teaching Hospitals	56%	56	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	44%	91	-	
Provincial General Hospitals	33%	33	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	94	-	
District General Hospitals	47%	47	95%	100%	100%	100%	95%	53%	90	-	
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	53%	53	96%	98%	100%	100%	98%	57%	91	-	
Base Hospitals (A & B)	53%	53	96%	98%	100%	100%	98%	57%	91	-	
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	43%	43	72%	97%	98%	87%	51%	65%	78	-	
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	41%	41	83%	99%	99%	96%	78%	66%	87	-	
Primary Medical Care Units	46%	46	61%	96%	96%	79%	23%	64%	70	-	
<b>Public Clinics</b>											
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	50%	50	65%	90%	95%	88%	-	77%	-	83	
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>-</b>	
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	62%	62	100%	100%	100%	100%	94%	4%	83	-	
Private Hospitals <50 beds	15%	15	100%	100%	100%	87%	76%	2%	78	-	

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 68 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for cardiovascular disease screening and diagnosis services for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=591), Sri Lanka, 2017**

Facility Type	Facilities with all tracer items (except for HLC)	Facilities with all tracer items for HLC	Overall readiness score for cardiovascular disease screening and diagnosis services (except for HLC)	Overall readiness score for cardiovascular disease screening and diagnosis services for HLC
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	25%	-	84	-
National Hospital	0%	-	71	-
Teaching Hospitals	22%	-	86	-
Provincial General Hospitals	33%	-	86	-
District General Hospitals	26%	-	84	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	31%	-	86	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	31%	-	86	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	15%	-	73	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	23%	-	80	-
Primary Medical Care Units	6%	-	66	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>				
TB clinics	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	26%	-	77
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>-</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	4%	-	80	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	1%	-	69	-

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 69 Percentage availability of cardiovascular disease risk reduction services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=591), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Management of high cardiovascular disease risk	Regular assessment of CVD risk using the WHO ISH chart	Regular blood sugar monitoring	Blood pressure monitoring	Lipid profile monitoring	Nutrition advice/counselling	Smoking cessation advice and support
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>71%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>73%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	100%	41%	100%	100%	84%	100%	97%
National Hospital	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Teaching Hospitals	100%	22%	100%	100%	89%	100%	100%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
District General Hospitals	100%	42%	100%	100%	79%	100%	95%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	99%	52%	96%	99%	48%	99%	93%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	99%	52%	96%	99%	48%	99%	93%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	75%	50%	13%	75%	-	74%	72%
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	87%	48%	25%	87%	-	84%	82%
Primary Medical Care Units	64%	53%	0%	64%	-	64%	63%
<b>Public Clinics</b>							
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	71%	60%	22%	71%	-	71%	70%
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>53%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	75%	40%	93%	75%	93%	71%	65%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	54%	5%	69%	54%	69%	51%	49%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 70 Readiness score (overall and by domain) for management of high cardiovascular disease risk services for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=591), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Guidelines and trained staff						Equipment					
	MOs trained in the management of cardiovascular diseases	Staff trained to give advice on smoking cessation	Staff trained on advice on alcohol cessation	Staff trained on giving advice on healthy diet	Staff trained to give advice on importance of physical activity	Guidelines and trained staff readiness score	Stethoscope	Blood pressure apparatus	Adult weighing scale	Measuring tape (height board/ stadiometer)	CVD Risk Chart	Equipment readiness score
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>89</b>
National Hospital	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	40	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	80
Teaching Hospitals	56%	56%	56%	56%	56%	56	100%	100%	100%	100%	44%	89
Provincial General Hospitals	67%	100%	67%	100%	100%	87	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	93
District General Hospitals	74%	79%	79%	89%	84%	81	95%	100%	100%	100%	53%	89
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>90</b>
Base Hospitals (A & B)	62%	55%	55%	64%	61%	59	96%	98%	100%	100%	57%	90
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>84</b>
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	32%	37%	37%	50%	48%	41	83%	99%	99%	96%	66%	89
Primary Medical Care Units	40%	37%	35%	48%	48%	42	61%	96%	96%	79%	64%	79
<b>Public Clinics</b>												
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	43%	42%	41%	52%	52%	46	65%	90%	95%	88%	77%	83
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>78</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	52%	29%	29%	37%	29%	35	100%	100%	100%	100%	4%	81
Private Hospitals <50 beds	19%	8%	8%	17%	19%	14	100%	100%	100%	87%	2%	78

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service



**Table 70 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for management of high cardiovascular disease risk services for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=591), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Diagnostics				Medicines and commodities						
	Blood glucose by glucometer	Biochemistry analyzer to test lipid profile	Readiness score for Diagnostics (except for DH, PMCU and HLC)	Readiness score for Diagnostics for DH, PMCU and HLC	ACE inhibitor (e.g. enalapril, lisinopril, ramipril, perindopril)	Hydrochlorothiazide tablet or other thiazide diuretic tablet	Beta blocker (e.g. bisoprolol, metoprolol, carvedilol, atenolol)	Calcium channel blockers (e.g. amlodipine)	Aspirin cap/tabs	Metformin cap/tabs	Furosemide (injectable or tablet)
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	73%	72%	75	72	97%	96%	93%	84%	96%	95%	64%
<b>Public sector</b>	73%	70%	74	72	98%	96%	93%	84%	96%	96%	61%
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	72%	91%	81	-	97%	100%	100%	97%	100%	100%	100%
National Hospital	0%	100%	50	-	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Teaching Hospitals	78%	100%	89	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Provincial General Hospitals	33%	100%	67	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
District General Hospitals	79%	84%	82	-	100%	100%	100%	95%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	81%	60%	71	-	100%	100%	100%	98%	98%	100%	100%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	81%	60%	71	-	100%	100%	100%	98%	98%	100%	100%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	68%	-	-	68	98%	96%	92%	82%	96%	95%	57%
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	75%	-	-	75	100%	99%	97%	91%	99%	99%	91%
Primary Medical Care Units	61%	-	-	61	96%	93%	88%	73%	92%	91%	23%
<b>Public Clinics</b>											
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	77%	-	-	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	79%	74%	76	-	84%	90%	89%	87%	96%	93%	80%
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	94%	93%	93	-	100%	87%	100%	92%	100%	100%	100%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	75%	69%	72	-	80%	90%	86%	85%	95%	91%	75%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 70 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for management of high cardiovascular disease risk services for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=591), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Medicines and commodities				Facilities with all tracer items (except for DH, PMCU and HLC)	Facilities with all tracer items for DH and PMCU	Facilities with all tracer items for HLC	Management of high cardiovascular disease risk overall readiness score (except for DH, PMCU and HLC)	Management of high cardiovascular disease risk services overall readiness score for DH and PMCU	Management of high cardiovascular disease risk services over all readiness score for HLC
	Adrenaline (injectable) /epinephrine	Atorvastatin (tablet)	GTN (glycerol trinitrate) (sublingual)	Medicines and commodities readiness score						
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	100%	97%	100%	99	16%	-	-	89	-	-
National Hospital	100%	100%	100%	90	0%	-	-	73	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100	11%	-	-	86	-	-
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100	33%	-	-	92	-	-
District General Hospitals	100%	95%	100%	99	16%	-	-	91	-	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	99%	97%	100%	99	17%	-	-	85	-	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	99%	97%	100%	99	17%	-	-	85	-	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	81%	94%	92%	88	-	5%	-	-	75	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	91%	94%	97%	96	-	8%	-	-	80	-
Primary Medical Care Units	71%	93%	86%	81	-	1%	-	-	70	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>										
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	17%	-	-	65
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	97%	96%	96%	97	0%	-	-	79	-	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	76%	91%	85%	85	0%	-	-	66	-	-

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 71 Percentage availability of services for management of myocardial infarction and stroke among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=322), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Management of cardiovascular disease	Monitoring of cardiac functions	Thrombolysis	Coronary angioplasty or stenting
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>35%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>38%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	100%	100%	97%	38%
National Hospital	100%	100%	100%	100%
Teaching Hospitals	100%	100%	89%	44%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	0%
District General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	99%	86%	92%	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	99%	86%	92%	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	56%	38%	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	56%	38%	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>				
TB clinics	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>34%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	69%	69%	63%	34%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	32%	32%	10%	-

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 72 Readiness score (overall and by domain) for services for management of myocardial infarction and stroke for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=322), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Guidelines and trained staff			Equipment						Readiness score for equipment
	Guideline for the management of stroke and myocardial infarction	Staff trained on CPR	Readiness score for guidelines and trained staff	Stethoscope	Blood pressure apparatus	Oxygen	ECG	Cardiac monitor	Defibrillator	
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	34%	97%	66	97%	100%	97%	97%	94%	97%	97
National Hospital	100%	100%	100	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100
Teaching Hospitals	11%	100%	56	100%	100%	89%	100%	100%	100%	98
Provincial General Hospitals	67%	100%	83	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100
District General Hospitals	37%	95%	66	95%	100%	100%	95%	89%	95%	96
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	45%	84%	65	96%	98%	98%	98%	99%	97%	97
Base Hospitals (A & B)	45%	84%	65	96%	98%	98%	98%	99%	97%	97
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	11%	30%	21	83%	99%	77%	78%	57%	47%	73
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	11%	30%	21	83%	99%	77%	78%	57%	47%	73
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>										
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>85</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	13%	56%	34	100%	100%	100%	94%	93%	93%	96
Private Hospitals <50 beds	0%	20%	10	100%	100%	85%	76%	63%	66%	82

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 72 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for services for management of myocardial infarction and stroke for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=322), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Medicines and Commodities											Facilities with all tracer items	Management of cardiovascular diseases (myocardial infarction and stroke) overall readiness score
	ACE inhibitor (e.g. enalapril, lisinopril, ramipril, perindopril)	Hydrochlorothi azide tablet or other thiazide diuretic tablet	Beta blocker (e.g. bisoprolol, metoprolol, carvedilol, atenolol)	Calcium channel blockers (e.g. amlodipine)	Aspirin cap/tabs	Metformin cap/tabs	Furosemide (injectable or tablet)	Adrenaline (injectable) Epinephrine	Atorvastatin (tablet)	GTN (glycerol trinitrate) (sublingual)	Medicines and Commodities		
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	97%	100%	100%	97%	100%	100%	100%	100%	97%	100%	99	25%	95
National Hospital	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	90	0%	94
Teaching Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100	11%	94
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100	67%	98
District General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	95%	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%	100%	99	26%	94
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	100%	100%	100%	98%	98%	100%	100%	99%	97%	100%	99	30%	95
Base Hospitals (A & B)	100%	100%	100%	98%	98%	100%	100%	99%	97%	100%	99	30%	95
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	100%	99%	97%	91%	99%	99%	91%	91%	94%	97%	96	3%	80
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	100%	99%	97%	91%	99%	99%	91%	91%	94%	97%	96	3%	80
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>79</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	100%	87%	100%	92%	100%	100%	100%	97%	96%	96%	97	8%	90
Private Hospitals <50 beds	80%	90%	86%	85%	95%	91%	75%	76%	91%	85%	85	0%	76

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

### 3.3.11 Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) is a common term used to describe progressive lung diseases including, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, refractory (non-reversible) asthma, and some forms of bronchiectasis. According to the 2015 Annual Health Bulletin, 40,431 discharges and 1372 deaths due to bronchitis, emphysema and other obstructive pulmonary disease were reported from the government hospitals in Sri Lanka (MoHNIM, 2015a).

#### *Screening, diagnosis and management of COPD*

##### **Service availability**

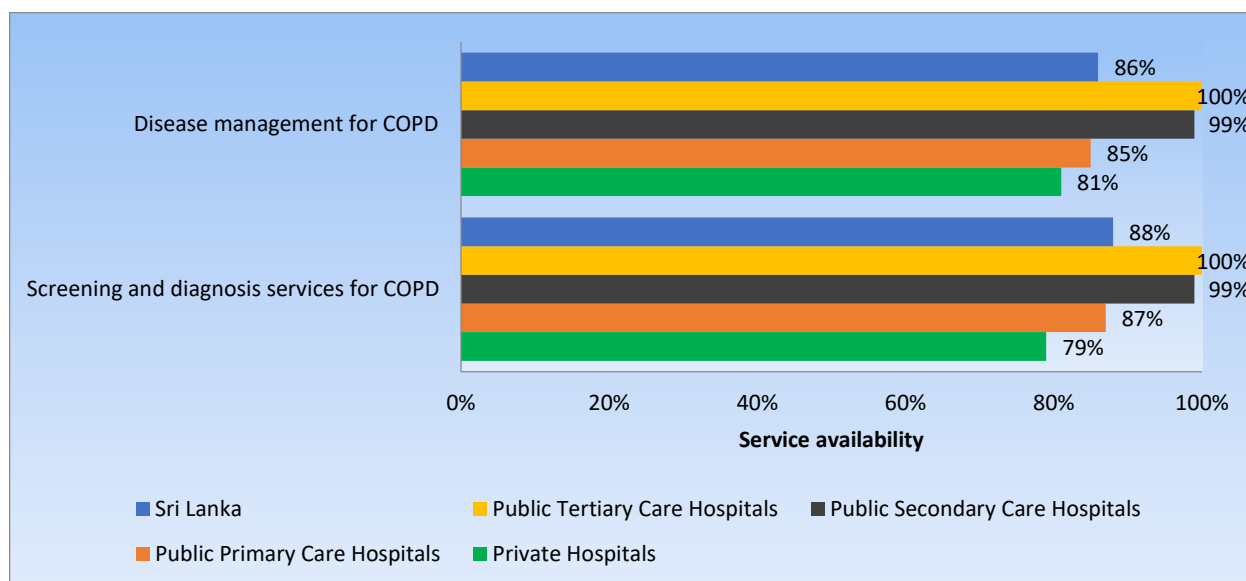
Table 73 shows the percentage of health facilities offering screening and diagnosis services for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Eighty eight percent of health facilities offered screening and diagnosis services for COPD at national level. This service was available in all TB clinics, all tertiary care hospitals, 99% of secondary care hospitals, 87% of primary care health facilities and 79% of Private Hospitals. Management of COPD was available in 86% of all health facilities at the national level, and the percentages by facility type was almost similar to those of screening and diagnosis services.

Figure 26 shows the availability of COPD services by health facility type.

##### **Service readiness**

As shown in Table 74, readiness to offer COPD services was assessed based on the availability of guidelines and trained staff, equipment, and medicines and commodities. Overall readiness was high in secondary care hospitals (83 out of 100) and tertiary care hospitals (91 out of 100). The overall readiness score was 56 out of 100 for PMCU, and 67 out of 100 for Divisional Hospitals. Availability of guidelines and trained staff was especially low in primary and secondary care public hospitals and Private Hospitals. The readiness score for guidelines and trained staff was 25 out of 100 at national level. Readiness score for equipment was 78 out of 100, however availability of equipment such as spirometer, peak flow meter, and spacer devices was relatively low. The readiness with medicines and commodities was high, with a score of 88 out of 100. Inhalers such as salmetrol /fluticasone and budesonide/formetrol were available only in few health institutions.

**Figure 26 Percentage availability of COPD services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=430), Sri Lanka 2017**



**Table 73 Percentage availability of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=430), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Offer screening and diagnosis services for COPD	Offer disease management for COPD
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>86%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>86%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	100%	100%
National Hospital	100%	100%
Teaching Hospitals	100%	100%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%
District General Hospitals	100%	100%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	99%	99%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	99%	99%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	87%	85%
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	91%	90%
Primary Medical Care Units	83%	80%
<b>Public Clinics</b>		
TB clinics	100%	93%
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>81%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	87%	87%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	77%	79%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service



**Table 74 Readiness score (overall and by domain) for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease services for facilities that are expected to provide service, by facility type and group (n=430), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Guidelines and trained staff			Readiness score for guidelines and trained staff (except for PMCU)	Readiness score for guidelines and trained staff for PMCU
	Received training on screening and diagnosis of COPD in the last two years	Received training on management of COPD in the last two years	Trained on the demonstration of inhaler usage techniques, in the last five years		
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	64%	67%	58%	63	-
National Hospital	0%	0%	0%	0	-
Teaching Hospitals	90%	90%	60%	80	-
Provincial General Hospitals	67%	67%	100%	78	-
District General Hospitals	53%	58%	53%	54	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	32%	32%	41%	35	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	32%	32%	41%	35	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	17%	15%	13%	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	14%	15%	13%	14	-
Primary Medical Care Units	20%	-	-	-	20
<b>Public Clinics</b>					
TB clinics	70%	70%	70%	70	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>-</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	53%	56%	54%	55	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	37%	29%	33%	33	-

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 74 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease services for facilities that are expected to provide service, by facility type and group (n=430), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Equipment								Readiness score for equipment (except for DH and PMCU)	Readiness score for equipment for DH and PMCU
	Stethoscope	Peak flow meter	Spirometer	Nebulizing machine	Oxygen	Blood pressure apparatus	Spacers for inhalers	Infusion pump		
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	97%	88%	79%	100%	97%	100%	94%	97%	94	-
National Hospital	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	63	-
Teaching Hospitals	100%	90%	90%	100%	90%	100%	100%	100%	96	-
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	96	-
District General Hospitals	95%	89%	79%	100%	100%	100%	95%	95%	94	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	96%	68%	23%	100%	98%	98%	88%	91%	83	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	96%	68%	23%	100%	98%	98%	88%	91%	83	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	72%	23%	2%	89%	44%	97%	28%	-	-	51
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	83%	27%	4%	100%	77%	99%	39%	-	-	61
Primary Medical Care Units	61%	19%	0%	78%	12%	96%	17%	-	-	40
<b>Public Clinics</b>										
TB clinics	67%	44%	37%	85%	41%	96%	74%	4%	56	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>-</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	100%	76%	63%	100%	100%	100%	82%	96%	90	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	100%	52%	35%	100%	85%	100%	72%	46%	74	-

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 74 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease services for facilities that are expected to provide service, by facility type and group (n=430), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Medicines and commodities								
	Salbutamol inhaler	Beclomethasone inhaler	Prednisolone tab	Theophylline tab	Salbutamol tab	Salbutamol nebulizing solution	Ipratropium bromide nebulizing solution	Hydrocortisone injection	Aminophylline injection
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>70%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>81%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	94%	91%	100%	94%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
National Hospital	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Teaching Hospitals	90%	90%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
District General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	89%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	100%	95%	100%	91%	100%	100%	98%	100%	97%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	100%	95%	100%	91%	100%	100%	98%	100%	97%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	80%	80%	99%	88%	99%	88%	55%	82%	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	88%	91%	99%	88%	99%	99%	82%	96%	-
Primary Medical Care Units	72%	68%	99%	87%	99%	78%	28%	67%	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>									
TB clinics	81%	81%	93%	74%	93%	74%	48%	52%	11%
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>60%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	100%	87%	100%	87%	96%	94%	100%	100%	69%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	88%	72%	95%	86%	90%	94%	80%	86%	58%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 74 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease services for facilities that are expected to provide service, by facility type and group (n=430), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Medicines and commodities		Facilities with all tracer items (except for DH and PMCU)	Facilities with all tracer items for DH	Facilities with all tracer items for PMCU	Overall readiness score (except for DH and PMCU)	Overall readiness score for DH	Overall readiness score for PMCU
	Readiness score for medicines & commodities (except for DH and PMCU)	Readiness score - medicines and commodities for DH and PMCU						
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	98	-	30%	-	-	91	-	-
National Hospital	78	-	0%	-	-	60	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	98	-	50%	-	-	95	-	-
Provincial General Hospitals	96	-	0%	-	-	93	-	-
District General Hospitals	99	-	26%	-	-	90	-	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	98	-	8%	-	-	83	-	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	98	-	8%	-	-	83	-	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	93	-	1%	-	-	67	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	75	-	-	0%	-	-	56
<b>Public Clinics</b>								
TB clinics	67	-	0%	-	-	63	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>85</b>	-	<b>8%</b>	-	-	<b>75</b>	-	-
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	93	-	15%	-	-	86	-	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	83	-	6%	-	-	72	-	-

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

### 3.3.12 Chronic kidney disease

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a major burden on the healthcare system of Sri Lanka. Diabetes, hypertension, and the various forms of glomerulonephritis are well-recognized etiologies. In the last two decades, chronic kidney disease of unknown aetiology (CKDu) characterized by the absence of identified causes for CKD has emerged as a significant contributor to the burden CKD in rural Sri Lanka. According to the Annual Health Bulletin, 27,612 patient discharges and 1,901 deaths due to kidney failure were reported from the government hospitals in Sri Lanka in 2015 (MoHNIM, 2015a).

#### Service availability

Table 75 shows the percentage of health facilities offering chronic kidney disease (CKD) services. Fifty two percent of health institutions in Sri Lanka offered services for CKD diagnosis. This service is offered by 97% of tertiary care hospitals, 92% of secondary care hospitals, 41% of Divisional Hospitals and 57% of Private Hospitals. Management and/or long-term follow up of CKD patients was available in 49% of health institutions, and monitoring of renal functions in 49% of health institutions at the national level. The service availability for CKD management and/or long-term patient follow up by facility type was almost similar to the CKD diagnosis services. Haemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis services were available predominantly in tertiary care hospitals (59% and 66% respectively). Haemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis were available in few Private Hospitals too (18% and 12% respectively). The NHSL, some of the Teaching Hospitals (56%) and few Private Hospitals (7%) performed renal transplantations.

Table 76 shows the availability of CKD care services in addition to above mentioned items, in secondary care, tertiary care and Private Hospitals. The percentage of health facilities offering renal ultrasound was high (82%) at national level as well as among all health facilities. Of the tertiary care hospitals, 84% performed renal biopsy and 50% had the services of a Nephrologist.

Figure 27 illustrates the availability of CKD diagnosis and care, while Figure 28 shows the CKD management services among health facilities.

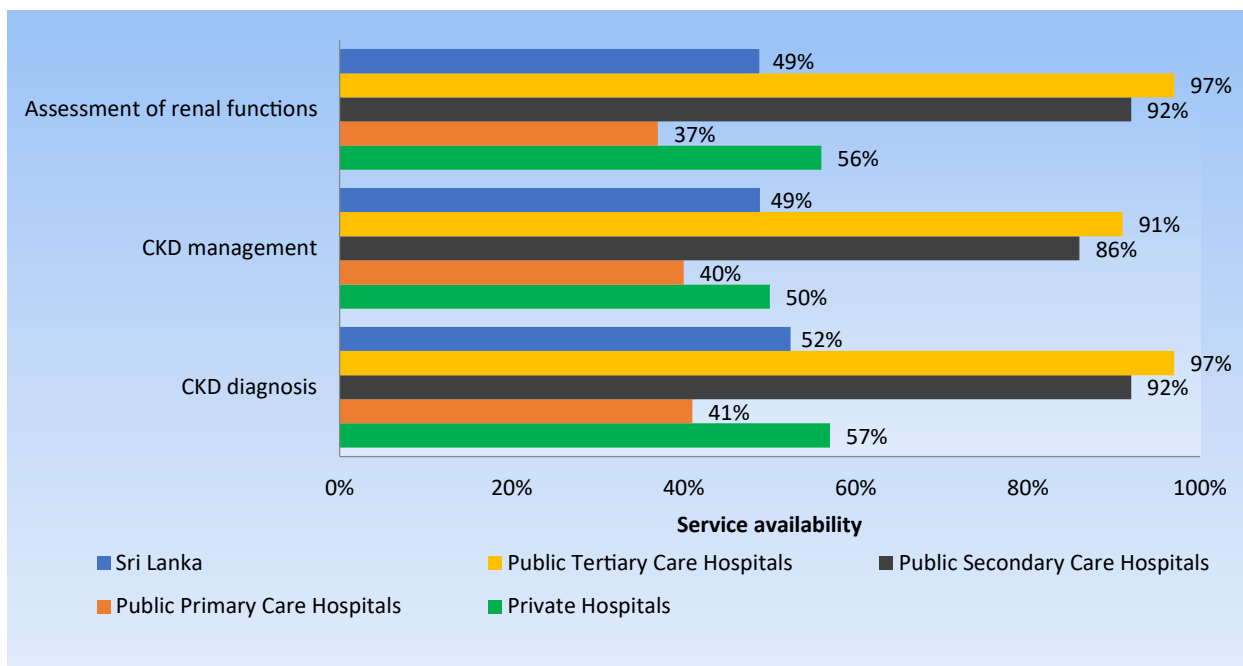
#### Service readiness

As shown in Table 77, readiness to offer CKD services was assessed based on the availability of guidelines and trained staff, equipment, medicines and commodities, and diagnostics. Overall readiness score was 43 out of 100 for Divisional Hospitals, 55 out of 100 for Base Hospitals, 70 out of 100 for tertiary care hospitals and 42 out of 100 for Private Hospitals.

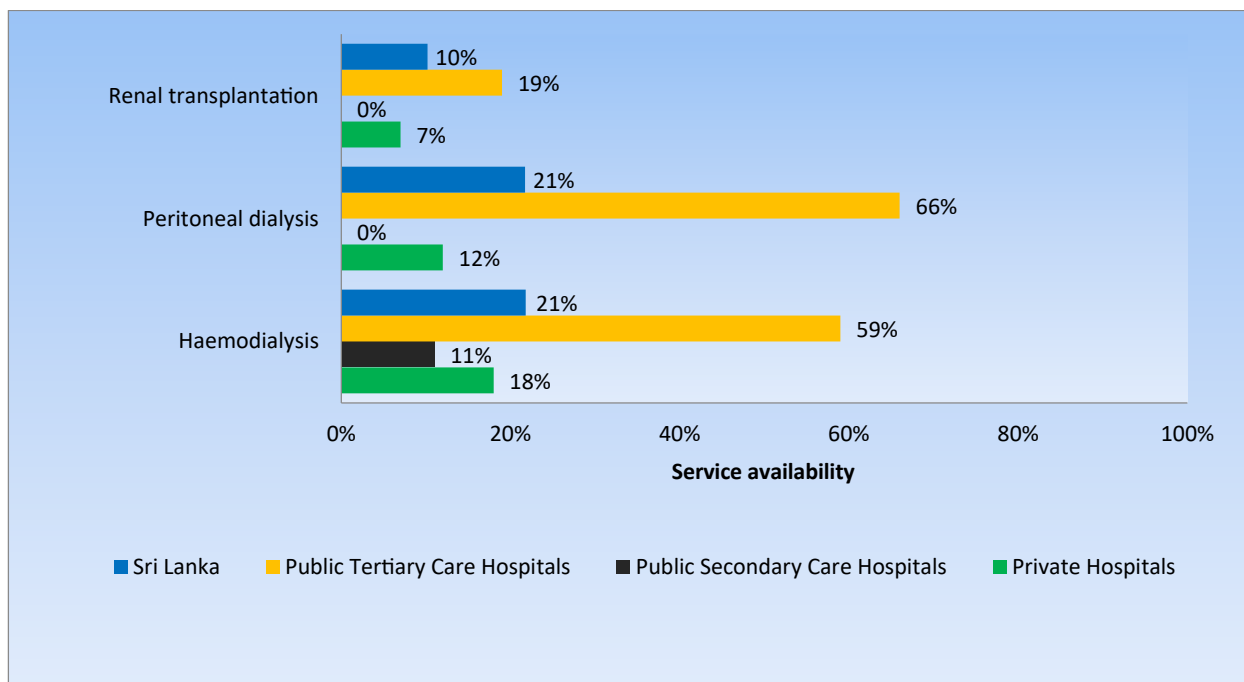
Availability of guidelines and trained staff was low across all types of facilities. The readiness score for guidelines and trained staff at Teaching Hospitals was 55 out of 100. The readiness score for equipment was 87 out of 100 for the Teaching Hospitals. Availability of equipment such as haemodialysis machine, dialysis bed, reverse osmosis plant, and dialyzer membrane unit was low in most hospitals except the tertiary care level.

The readiness with medicines and commodities was high at national level, with a score of 72 out of 100. Vitamin D analogues or calcitriol, parenteral iron supplements and erythropoietin injections were available in 71%, 54% and 61% of the health facilities.

**Figure 27 Percentage availability of chronic kidney disease diagnosis and care services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility group (n=322), Sri Lanka 2017**



**Figure 28 Percentage availability of chronic kidney disease management services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility group (n=322), Sri Lanka 2017**



**Table 75 Percentage availability of chronic kidney disease care services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=322), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	CKD diagnosis	CKD management and/or long-term patient follow-up	Assessment of renal functions	Haemodialysis	Peritoneal dialysis	Renal transplantation	Blood transfusion
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>68%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>86%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	97%	91%	97%	59%	66%	19%	100%
National Hospital	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%
Teaching Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	89%	56%	100%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	-	100%
District General Hospitals	95%	84%	95%	32%	53%	-	100%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	92%	86%	92%	11%	-	-	80%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	92%	86%	92%	11%	-	-	80%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	41%	40%	37%	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	41%	40%	37%	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>							
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>56%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	72%	72%	68%	63%	31%	27%	93%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	53%	45%	53%	6%	7%	1%	46%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 76 Percentage availability of chronic kidney disease care services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (Auxiliary indicators) (n=150), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Renal ultrasound	Renal biopsy	Serum Calcium	Serum Phosphorous	Serum alkaline phosphatase	Serum total protein and albumin	Lipid profile	Serum bicarbonate	HbA <sub>1c</sub>	Follow up for continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD)	Availability of a services of a Physician (conducting a routine clinic in the facility)	Availability of a services of a Nephrologist (conducting a routine clinic in the facility)
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>33%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>50%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	100%	84%	81%	78%	97%	100%	84%	44%	25%	38%	81%	50%
National Hospital	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	100%
Teaching Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	89%	89%	78%	67%	89%	89%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	33%	0%	33%	67%	67%
District General Hospitals	100%	74%	68%	63%	95%	100%	79%	26%	0%	26%	79%	26%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	90%	22%	36%	23%	72%	83%	48%	11%	0%	9%	74%	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	90%	22%	36%	23%	72%	83%	48%	11%	0%	9%	74%	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>												
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>30%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	94%	59%	80%	80%	80%	80%	93%	48%	0%	16%	56%	60%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	70%	22%	59%	56%	65%	66%	69%	27%	0%	2%	21%	22%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service



**Table 77 Readiness score (overall and by domain) for offering chronic kidney disease services for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=322), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Guidelines and trained staff						Readiness score (except for BH and DH)	Readiness score for BH	Readiness score for DH
	Clinical management guideline - CKD and CKDu of Ministry of Health	Staff trained in clinical management guideline - CKD and CKDu of Ministry of Health	Medical Officers trained on heamodialysis	Nurses trained on heamodialysis	Medical Officers trained on peritoneal dialysis	Nurses trained on peritoneal dialysis			
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
National Hospital	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	17	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	56%	89%	67%	100%	78%	78%	78	-	-
Provincial General Hospitals	0%	67%	100%	100%	67%	67%	67	-	-
District General Hospitals	37%	42%	42%	53%	37%	53%	44	-	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-</b>
Base Hospitals (A & B)	23%	21%	12%	14%	-	-	-	18	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	12%	9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>									
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	16%	46%	49%	45%	21%	43%	37	-	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	0%	7%	14%	11%	11%	7%	9	-	-

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 77 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for offering chronic kidney disease services for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=322), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Equipment											
	Stethoscope	Blood pressure apparatus	Adult weighing scale digital	Haemodialysis machines	Dialysis chair/bed	Reverse Osmosis Plant	Dialyzer membrane unit	Arterial Catheters	Venous Catheters	Arterial Needles	Venous Needles	Bicarbonate solution for dialysis
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>34%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	78%	84%	72%	69%	50%	66%	47%	59%	66%	63%	66%	66%
National Hospital	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Teaching Hospitals	89%	100%	78%	100%	100%	100%	78%	78%	100%	89%	100%	100%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	100%	67%	100%	67%	67%	67%	100%
District General Hospitals	74%	79%	68%	47%	21%	42%	32%	47%	47%	47%	47%	42%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	86%	89%	76%	11%	13%	10%	8%	19%	23%	18%	21%	20%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	86%	89%	76%	11%	13%	10%	8%	19%	23%	18%	21%	20%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	36%	44%	35%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	36%	44%	35%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>												
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>18%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	66%	72%	68%	63%	58%	42%	46%	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	53%	53%	53%	6%	6%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	6%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 77 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for offering chronic kidney disease services for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=322), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Equipment									Readiness score (except for BH and DH)	Readiness score for BH	Readiness score for DH
	ECG monitor	Defibrillator	Multipara monitor	Clean water supply to the unit	Space with a bed and table for peritoneal dialysis	Dialysis bag	CAPD Solution	Connecting tubes	CAPD catheter			
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	51%	48%	52%	100%	17%	14%	14%	16%	15%	34	42	38
<b>Public sector</b>	64%	58%	66%	100%	34%	41%	41%	47%	41%	62	42	38
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	69%	63%	78%	100%	34%	41%	41%	47%	41%	62	-	-
National Hospital	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	52	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	100%	78%	100%	100%	56%	67%	67%	78%	67%	87	-	-
Provincial General Hospitals	67%	67%	100%	100%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	73	-	-
District General Hospitals	53%	53%	63%	100%	26%	32%	32%	37%	32%	49	-	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	62%	57%	61%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	62%	57%	61%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>												
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	43%	40%	42%	100%	13%	8%	8%	10%	10%	28	-	-
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	66%	58%	66%	100%	40%	31%	31%	39%	39%	57	-	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	37%	35%	35%	100%	6%	2%	2%	2%	2%	20	-	-

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 77 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for offering chronic kidney disease services for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=322), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Medicine and commodities											Medicine and commodities readiness (except for DH)	Medicine and commodities readiness for DH
	ACE inhibitor or	Hydrochlorothiazide tablet or other thiazide diuretic tablet	Frusemide (injectable or tablet)	Angiotensin receptor blockers	Oral iron supplements	Allopurinol	Oral bicarbonate supplements (sodium bicarbonate)	Vitamin D analogues and calcitriol	Parenteral iron supplements	Erythropoietin injections	Aspirin		
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	97%	100%	100%	9%	100%	94%	88%	97%	94%	97%	100%	89	-
National Hospital	0%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	82	-
Teaching Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	33%	100%	100%	89%	89%	100%	100%	100%	92	-
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	91	-
District General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	89%	84%	100%	89%	95%	100%	87	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	100%	100%	100%	6%	97%	41%	70%	72%	63%	82%	98%	75	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	100%	100%	100%	6%	97%	41%	70%	72%	63%	82%	98%	75	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	100%	99%	99%	6%	96%	-	-	-	-	-	99%	-	83
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	100%	99%	99%	6%	96%	-	-	-	-	-	99%	-	83
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>													
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>-</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	100%	87%	100%	82%	100%	80%	69%	100%	69%	80%	100%	88	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	80%	90%	84%	58%	79%	32%	46%	56%	33%	33%	95%	62	-

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 77 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for chronic kidney disease services for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=322), Sri Lanka 2017**

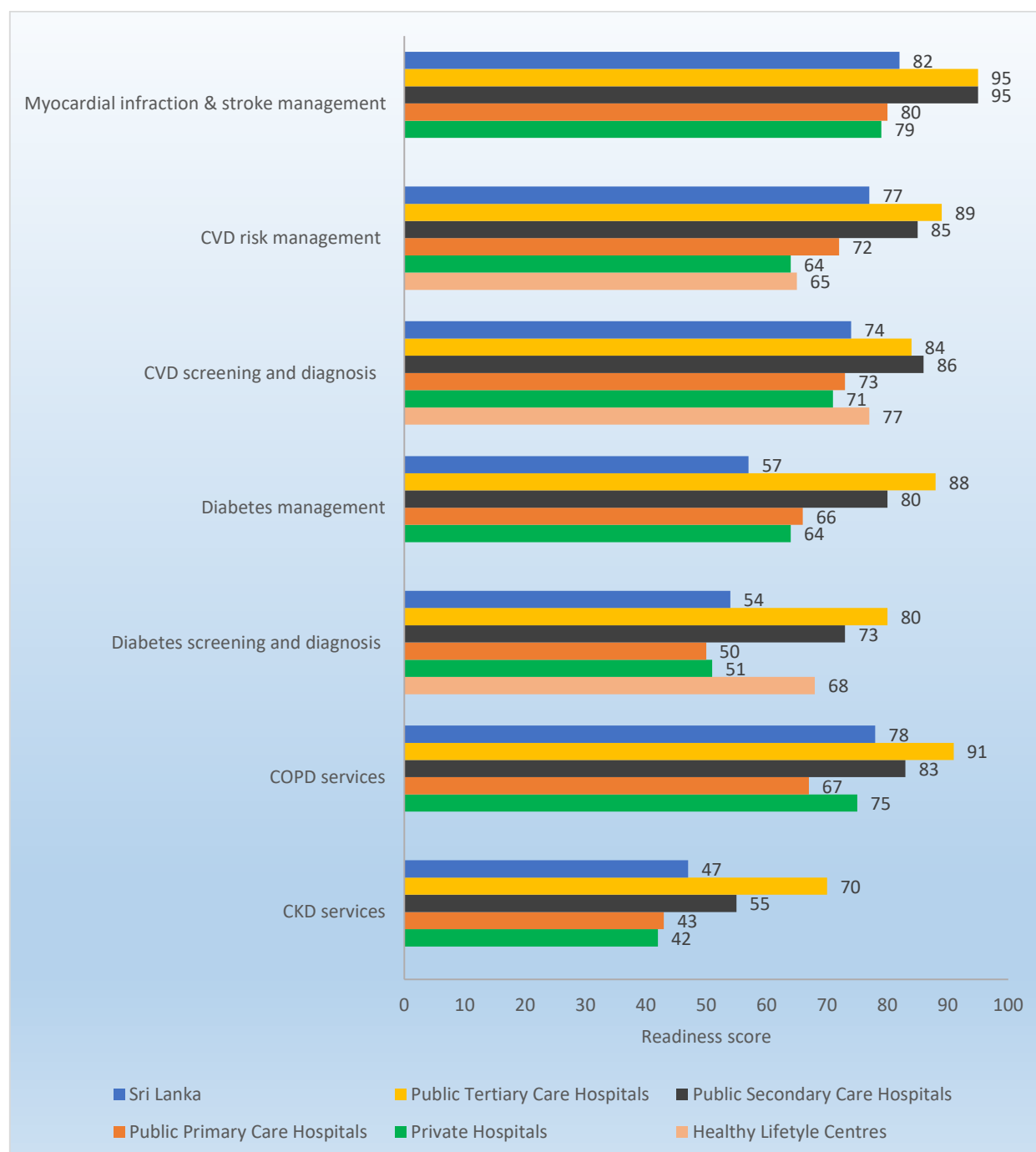
Facility Type	Diagnostics							Readiness score	Facilities with all tracer items (except for BH and DH)	Facilities with all tracer items for BH	Facilities with all tracer items for DH	Overall readiness score (except for BH and DH)	Overall readiness score for BH	Overall readiness score for DH
	Serum creatinine or blood urea	Urine full report	Urine for microalbumin urea	Full blood count	Serum electrolytes	Blood glucose	Erythrocyte sedimentation rate							
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	56%	100%	50%	97%	66%	100%	100%	81	6%	-	-	70	-	-
National Hospital	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	86	0%	-	-	60	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	44%	100%	78%	100%	67%	100%	100%	84	22%	-	-	86	-	-
Provincial General Hospitals	67%	100%	33%	67%	100%	100%	100%	81	0%	-	-	78	-	-
District General Hospitals	58%	100%	42%	100%	58%	100%	100%	80	0%	-	-	62	-	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	42%	99%	31%	93%	43%	96%	99%	72	-	0%	-	-	55	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	42%	99%	31%	93%	43%	96%	99%	72	-	0%	-	-	55	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	4%	30%	29%	11%	3%	25%	29%	19	-	-	0%	-	-	43
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	4%	30%	29%	11%	3%	25%	29%	19	-	-	0%	-	-	43
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>														
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	66%	93%	75%	93%	69%	93%	93%	83	0%	-	-	66	-	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	46%	73%	49%	66%	42%	69%	73%	60	0%	-	-	35	-	-

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

## Service readiness for chronic NCD

Service readiness for all non-communicable diseases, by facility group are summarized in Figure 29.

**Figure 29** Readiness score (out of 100) for offering services relating to diabetes, cardiovascular disease, chronic kidney disease and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, by facility group, Sri Lanka 2017



### 3.3.13 Cancer

Incidence of cancer has almost doubled between 1985 and 2010 in Sri Lanka. The cancer incidence data in Sri Lanka revealed that the age standardized incidence rate for all cancers has increased from 44.1 per 100,000 population in 1985 to 87.5 per 100,000 population in 2010. The age standardized mortality due to cancers for males and females were 70.9 and 53.5 per 100,000 population, respectively. Breast cancer, oropharyngeal cancers (lip, oral cavity and pharynx) and cervical cancers were three leading cancers reported in the country, irrespective of the sex (National Cancer Control Programme, 2016).

National Cancer Control Programme is the national focal point for prevention and control of cancers in the country. The organization is responsible for policy, advocacy, monitoring and evaluation of prevention and control of cancers, and conducting surveillance of cancers.

Service availability and readiness was assessed in relation to the three common cancers - oral, breast and cervical cancer.

Figure 30 shows availability oral, breast and cervical cancer diagnosis services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service.

Figure 31 summarizes the readiness for offering services for oral, breast and cervical cancers in health institutions.

#### *Oral cancer*

#### **Service availability**

Table 78 shows the percentage of health facilities offering oral cancer services. At the national level, fifty seven percent of health facilities offered clinical oral examination, and 17%, oral cancer diagnosis services. These services were available mostly in the secondary care hospitals (92%), and tertiary care hospitals (97%). Services for oral cancer surgery, oral cancer chemotherapy, radiotherapy and palliative care were available in 75%, 62%, 38%, and 66% of tertiary care hospitals, respectively.

#### **Service readiness**

As shown in Table 79, readiness to offer oral cancer services was assessed based on the availability of guidelines and trained staff, equipment, and medicines and commodities. All tracer items were found in 31% of tertiary care hospitals, and 7% of the secondary care hospitals. National level readiness score for oral cancer services was 39 out of 100 for health facilities other than MOH. Availability of guidelines and trained staff was low especially in primary and secondary care hospitals and Private Hospitals. The readiness score for guidelines and trained staff was 20 out of 100 at the national level. Readiness score for equipment was 44 out of 100, and that of medicines and commodities was 38 out of 100.

## *Breast cancer*

### **Service availability**

Table 80 shows the percentage of health facilities offering breast cancer services. Sixty eight percent of health facilities offered clinical breast examination, and 66%, breast cancer diagnosis services, at national level. Ultrasound guided FNAC was available in 65% of health facilities, predominantly in tertiary care hospitals, and in some secondary care and Private Hospitals. Mammography services were available in 23% of facilities at national level, which included 42% of tertiary care and 18% of Private Hospitals. Surgical treatment for breast cancer was provided at all tertiary care, 63% of secondary care hospitals and 50% of Private Hospitals. Chemotherapy was available 24% of tertiary care hospitals and 19% of Private Hospitals. Availability of hormone therapy was similar to that of chemotherapy. Radiotherapy was available only in tertiary care hospitals. Overall 17% of facilities provided palliative care, with its availability varying from 9% to 100% in different types of hospitals.

### **Service readiness**

As shown in Table 81, readiness to offer breast cancer services was assessed based on the availability of guidelines and trained staff, equipment, diagnostics and medicines and commodities. Overall readiness score was calculated for different types of health facilities and ranged from 11 out of 100 to 68 out of 100. Readiness score was high for equipment (82 out of 100) and medicines and commodities (38 out of 100), in contrast to diagnostics (13 out of 100) and guidelines and trained staff (14 out of 100). The overall readiness score was higher in public sector hospitals (54 out of 100) than Private Hospitals (21 out of 100).

## *Cervical cancer*

### **Service availability**

Table 82 shows the percentage of health facilities offering cervical cancer services. Thirty six percent of health facilities at national level offered screening services for clinical examination of cervix, and 58%, cervical cancer diagnostic services at national level. The screening service was available in almost all tertiary care hospitals and all MOH clinics.

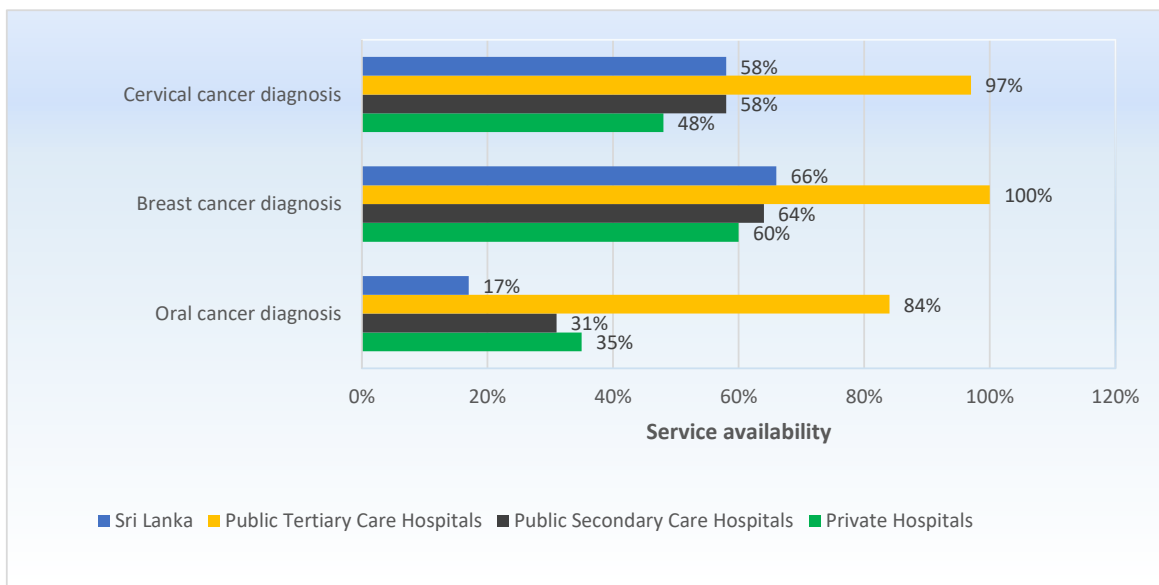
Colposcopy was available in 21% of health facilities at national level, predominantly in tertiary care hospitals. Availability of colposcopy service was low in secondary care hospitals and Private Hospitals. Surgical treatment for cervical cancer was provided by 89% tertiary care hospitals, 46% of secondary care and 37% of Private Hospitals. Chemotherapy was available at 47% of tertiary care hospitals and 22% of Private Hospitals. Radiotherapy was available only in tertiary care facilities. Overall 16% of facilities provided palliative care, with availability varying across different types of hospitals.

### **Service readiness**

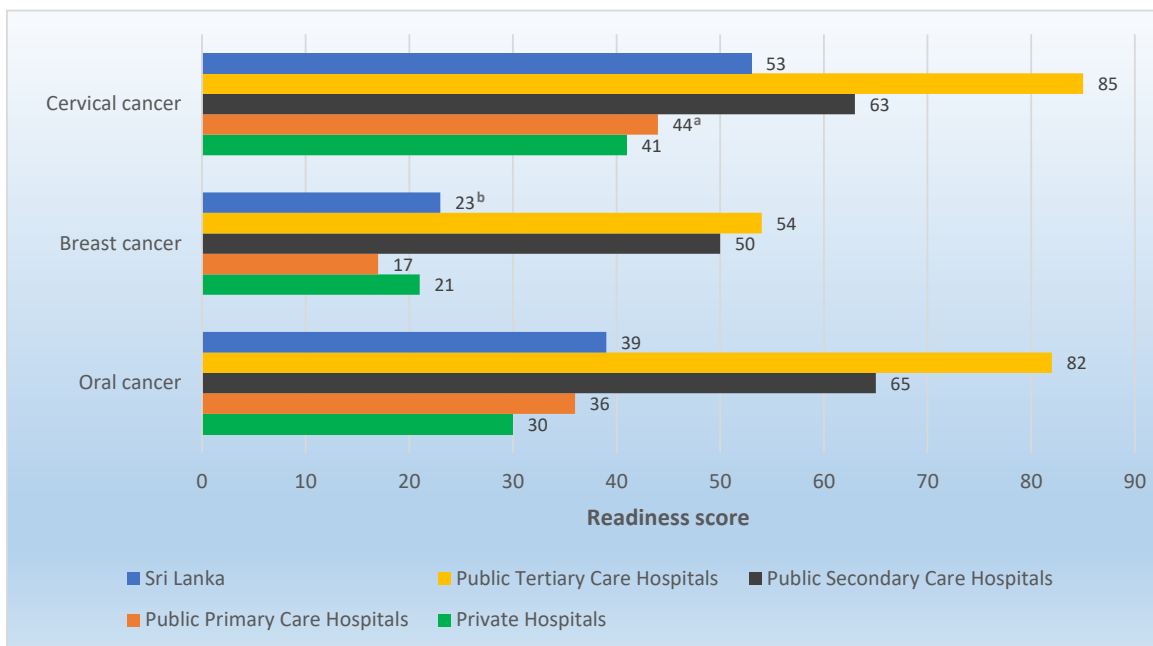
As shown in Table 83, readiness to offer cervical cancer services was assessed based on the availability of guidelines and trained staff, equipment, diagnostics, and medicines and commodities. Overall readiness score at national level was calculated for different types of health facilities and was 53 out of 100 for secondary and tertiary care hospitals (except the NHSL) and private hospitals. Public Health Nursing Sisters who were trained on PAP smear procedure were available in 61% of MOH clinics. Gynaecologist trained in colposcopy procedure were available in all tertiary care hospitals, 58% secondary care hospitals and 36% of the Private Hospitals. Availability of equipment were appropriate for the type of facility and its service.



**Figure 30 Percentage availability oral, breast and cervical cancer diagnosis services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility group (n=587), Sri Lanka 2017**



**Figure 31 Readiness score (out of 100) for offering services oral, breast and cervical cancer services at health institutions, by facility group (n=587), Sri Lanka 2017**



**a** Considered only Divisional Hospitals

**b** Considered only the National Hospital of Sri Lanka, Teaching Hospitals and Private Hospitals

**Table 78 Percentage availability oral cancer services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=587), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Clinical oral examination	Oral cancer diagnosis	Oral Cancer surgery	Oral cancer chemotherapy	Radiotherapy	Palliative care
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>13%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>12%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	97%	84%	75%	62%	38%	66%
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	90%	90%	90%	50%	40%	70%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	33%	100%
District General Hospitals	100%	79%	63%	-	-	58%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	92%	31%	8%	-	-	20%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	92%	31%	8%	-	-	20%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	69%	5%	-	-	-	7%
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	69%	5%	-	-	-	7%
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>						
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	53%	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	48%	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	75%	71%	57%	33%	-	31%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	50%	26%	24%	4%	-	16%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 79 Readiness score (overall and by domain) for oral cancer services for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=587), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Guidelines and trained staff					Equipment		
	National Guidelines for Management of OPMD	Dental Surgeons trained in clinical oral examination	PHI trained in referral criteria for oral cancer according to the risk factor model	PHM trained in referral criteria for oral cancer according to the risk factor model	Readiness score except for MOH	Readiness score for MOH	Dental mirror	Readiness score
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	53%	75%	-	-	64	-	88%	88
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	50%	50%	-	-	50	-	80%	80
Provincial General Hospitals	33%	100%	-	-	67	-	100%	100
District General Hospitals	58%	84%	-	-	71	-	89%	89
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	25%	48%	-	-	36	-	93%	93
Base Hospitals (A & B)	25%	48%	-	-	36	-	93%	93
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	20%	34%	-	-	27	-	65%	65
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	20%	34%	-	-	27	-	65%	65
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>								
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	15%	12%	39%	42%	-	27	35%	35
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	8%	20%	-	-	14	-	29%	29
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>54</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	15%	33%	-	-	24	-	80%	80
Private Hospitals <50 beds	0%	22%	-	-	11	-	48%	48

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 79 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for oral cancer services for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=587), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Medicines and commodities			Facilities with all tracer items except for MOH	Facilities with all tracer items for MOH	Facilities with all tracer items for HLC	Overall readiness score (except for MOH)	Overall readiness score for MOH	Overall readiness score for HLC
	Oral morphine	Tramadol	Readiness score						
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	94%	100%	97	31%	-	-	82	-	-
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	90%	100%	95	30%	-	-	74	-	-
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100	33%	-	-	87	-	-
District General Hospitals	95%	100%	97	32%	-	-	85	-	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	57%	100%	79	7%	-	-	65	-	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	57%	100%	79	7%	-	-	65	-	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	4%	55%	30	0%	-	-	36	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	4%	55%	30	0%	-	-	36	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>									
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	3%	-	-	29	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	5%	-	-	19
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	19%	67%	43	0%	-	-	43	-	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	13%	48%	30	0%	-	-	26	-	-

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 80 Percentage availability of breast cancer services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=668), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Clinical breast examination	Ultrasound guided FNAC	Breast cancer diagnosis	Mammography	Breast cancer surgery	Chemotherapy	Hormone therapy	Radiotherapy	Palliative care
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>17%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>16%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	100%	97%	100%	42%	100%	24%	27%	18%	70%
National Hospital	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-	100%
Teaching Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	70%	100%	50%	60%	40%	80%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	100%
District General Hospitals	100%	95%	100%	16%	100%	-	-	-	58%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	87%	59%	64%	-	63%	-	-	-	39%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	87%	59%	64%	-	63%	-	-	-	39%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	62%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9%
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	63%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9%
Primary Medical Care Units	62%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>									
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	96%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	61%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	88%	88%	88%	36%	88%	37%	45%	-	38%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	54%	53%	53%	14%	39%	15%	10%	-	18%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 81 Readiness score (overall and by domain) for offering breast cancer services for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=668), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Guidelines and Trained staff						Readiness score except for MOH, PMCU and HLC	Readiness score for MOH	Readiness score for PMCU and HLC
	Guidelines for health staff on early detection of breast cancer	Guidelines for management of breast symptoms for doctors or family physicians	MOs trained in clinical breast examination	At least one nurse trained in clinical breast examination	All PHNSs trained in clinical breast examination	All PHMs trained in clinical breast examination			
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	30%	27%	70%	58%	-	-	46	-	-
National Hospital	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	0	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	30%	30%	90%	60%	-	-	53	-	-
Provincial General Hospitals	0%	33%	67%	67%	-	-	42	-	-
District General Hospitals	37%	26%	63%	58%	-	-	46	-	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	20%	23%	31%	30%	-	-	26	-	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	20%	23%	31%	30%	-	-	26	-	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	11%	10%	12%	6%	-	-	10	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	12%	9%	11%	11%	-	-	11	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	9%	10%	13%	-	-	-	-	-	11
<b>Public Clinics</b>									
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	53%	34%	45%	-	67%	89%	-	58	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	17%	13%	19%	-	-	-	-	-	16
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	8%	8%	40%	23%	-	-	20	-	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	4%	0%	15%	4%	-	-	5	-	-

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 81 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall) for offering breast cancer services for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=668), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Equipment		Diagnostics				Medicines and commodities		
	Ultrasound	Readiness score	BRCA 1 test	BRCA 2 test	HER 2 test	Readiness score	Oral morphine	Tramadol	Readiness score
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	100%	100	18%	18%	36%	24	94%	100%	97
National Hospital	100%	100	0%	0%	0%	0	100%	100%	100
Teaching Hospitals	100%	100	20%	20%	40%	27	90%	100%	95
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	100
District General Hospitals	100%	100	-	-	-	-	95%	100%	97
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	90%	90	-	-	-	-	57%	100%	79
Base Hospitals (A & B)	90%	90	-	-	-	-	57%	100%	79
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%	55%	30
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%	55%	30
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>									
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>33</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	94%	94	40%	40%	37%	39	19%	67%	43
Private Hospitals <50 beds	70%	70	6%	6%	2%	5	13%	48%	30

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 81 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for offering breast cancer services for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=668), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Facilities with all tracer items (for NHSL, TH and Private hospitals)	Facilities with all tracer items (for PGH, DGH and BH)	Facilities with all tracer items (for DH)	Facilities with all tracer items (for MOH)	Facilities with all tracer items (for PMCU and HLC)	Overall readiness score for NHSL, TH and Private Hospitals	Overall readiness score (for PGH, DGH and BH)	Overall readiness score (for DH)	Overall readiness score (for MOH)	Overall readiness score (for PMCU and HLC)
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	1%	8%	0%	10%	6%	23	54	17	58	14
<b>Public sector</b>	9%	8%	0%	10%	6%	55	54	17	58	14
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Hospital	0%	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	10%	-	-	-	-	58	-	-	-	-
Provincial General Hospitals	-	0%	-	-	-	-	67	-	-	-
District General Hospitals	-	16%	-	-	-	-	68	-	-	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	-	7%	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	-	7%	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	17	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	4%	-	-	-	-	11
<b>Public Clinics</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	10%	-	-	-	-	58	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	6%	-	-	-	-	16
<b>Private sector</b>	1%	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	4%	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	0%	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service



**Table 82 Percentage availability of cervical cancer services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=670), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Cervical cancer screening	Colposcopy services	Cervical cancer diagnosis	Cervical cancer surgery	Cervical cancer chemotherapy	Cervical cancer radiotherapy	Cervical cancer palliative care
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>16%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>13%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	97%	66%	97%	89%	47%	27%	66%
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Teaching Hospitals	100%	83%	100%	83%	33%	25%	67%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	67%	100%	100%	100%	33%	100%
District General Hospitals	95%	58%	100%	95%	-	-	58%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	63%	11%	58%	46%	-	-	35%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	63%	11%	58%	46%	-	-	35%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	23%	-	-	-	-	-	3%
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	6%
Primary Medical Care Units	23%	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>							
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	12%	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	97%	39%	90%	76%	41%	-	43%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	43%	9%	37%	26%	17%	-	22%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 83 Readiness score (overall and by domain) for offering cervical cancer services for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=670), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Guidelines and trained staff					Readiness score (except for MOH and HLC)	Readiness score for MOH	Readiness score for HLC
	Guidelines on prevention and early detection of common gynecological cancer for MOs	MOs trained in PAP smear procedure	VOGs trained in colposcopy procedure	All PHNS trained in PAP smear procedure				
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	32%	79%	100%	-	71	-	-	
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Teaching Hospitals	25%	83%	100%	-	69	-	-	
Provincial General Hospitals	0%	67%	100%	-	56	-	-	
District General Hospitals	42%	79%	100%	-	74	-	-	
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	22%	34%	58%	-	38	-	-	
Base Hospitals (A & B)	22%	34%	58%	-	38	-	-	
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Public Clinics</b>								
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MOH clinics	30%	52%	-	61%	-	48	-	
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	3%	6%	-	-	-	-	4	
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	8%	57%	59%	-	42	-	-	
Private Hospitals <50 beds	0%	15%	30%	-	15	-	-	

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 83 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for offering cervical cancer services for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=670), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Equipment					Medicines and commodities						
	Speculum	Spatula	Colposcope	Readiness score (except for PMCU, MOH and HLC)	Readiness score for PMCU, MOH and HLC	95% Alcohol	Lugol's Iodine or Acetic Acid	Oral Morphine	Tramadol	Readiness score (except for NHSL, DH, PMCU, MOH and HLC)	Readiness score for medicines and commodities at PMCU, MOH and HLC	Readiness score at NHSL and DH
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	97%	97%	65%	86	-	100%	94%	86%	97%	-	-	-
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	-	-	100
Teaching Hospitals	100%	100%	83%	94	-	100%	92%	67%	92%	88	-	-
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	100	-	-
District General Hospitals	95%	95%	47%	79	-	95%	89%	95%	100%	95	-	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	95%	89%	12%	65	-	89%	73%	57%	100%	80	-	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	95%	89%	12%	65	-	89%	73%	57%	100%	80	-	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	24%	13%	-	-	19	9%	1%	4%	55%	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%	55%	-	-	30
Primary Medical Care Units	24%	13%	-	-	19	9%	1%	-	-	-	5	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>												
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	95%	92%	-	-	94	41%	4%	-	-	-	23	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	34%	22%	-	-	28	18%	8%	-	-	-	13	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	100%	97%	27%	75	-	94%	81%	19%	67%	65	-	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	86%	72%	8%	55	-	47%	45%	13%	48%	38	-	-

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 83 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for offering cervical cancer services for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=670), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Facilities with all tracer items (except for NHSL, DH, PMCU, MOH and HLC)	Facilities with all tracer items for NHSL & DH	Facilities with all tracer items for PMCU	Facilities with all tracer items for MOH	Facilities with all tracer items for HLC	Overall readiness score (except for NHSL, DH, PMCU, MOH and HLC)	Overall readiness score for NHSL & DH	Overall readiness score for PMCU	Overall readiness score for MOH	Overall readiness score for HLC
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Hospital	-	100%	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	25%	-	-	-	-	84	-	-	-	-
Provincial General Hospitals	0%	-	-	-	-	87	-	-	-	-
District General Hospitals	27%	-	-	-	-	84	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	0%	-	-	-	-	63	-	-	-	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	0%	-	-	-	-	63	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	9%	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	1%	-	-	-	-	54	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	1%	-	-	-	-	15
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>1%</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>41</b>	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	4%	-	-	-	-	61	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	0%	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

### 3.3.14 Mental health

Mental health problems are common, and underreported, and contribute to a significant proportion of disability-adjusted life years and years lived with disability. Substance and alcohol abuse have increased in magnitude over the past two decades. A significant number of people die due to suicides each year which are almost preventable. The Directorate of Mental Health is the national focal point of the Ministry of Health responsible for policy development, strategic planning, strengthening of mental health services, and surveillance and monitoring the national mental health programme in Sri Lanka.

#### Service availability

Table 84 shows the percentage of health facilities offering mental health services. Of the total sample under the survey, excluding PMCU and public clinics, 73% of the hospitals offered outpatient mental health services, and 46% of hospitals provided in-ward psychiatric services. Availability of outpatient mental health services was high at secondary and tertiary care hospitals (95% and 97% respectively) in contrast to Divisional Hospitals (70%) and Private Hospitals (64%). Availability of inward psychiatric services was higher at tertiary care hospitals (81%) than other types of hospitals. Mental health services such as referral of attempted suicide persons for psychiatric assessment, child and adolescent guidance services, services to address issues related to substance abuse, gender based violence (GBV), and mental health issues of elderly were available in more than half of the hospitals (59% to 71%). All these services were provided in almost all tertiary care, and most secondary care hospitals. Service availability was higher in the public sector hospitals than Private Hospitals.

Table 85 shows the percentage of health facilities with trained staff and medicines. Medicines were available at a higher proportion of secondary and tertiary care hospitals than others. The trained staff was more available in tertiary care hospitals than in other health facilities.

#### Service readiness

As shown in Table 86, readiness to offer mental health services was assessed based on the availability of medical officers trained in mental health, and a range of medicines. Only nine percent of health facilities had all tracer items. Overall readiness was 64 out of 100, and ranged from 53 out of 100 in Private Hospitals to 94 out of 100 in tertiary care hospitals. Readiness score was high for medicines and commodities, and low for the trained staff.

Figure 32 shows readiness for offering for mental health services at health institutions.

**Table 84 Percentage availability of mental health services among facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=326), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Outpatient mental health services	Referral of attempted suicide cases for psychiatric assessment	Child & adolescent guidance services	Services to address issues related to substance abuse	Services to address issues related to Gender Based Violence (GBV)	Services to address mental health issues of elderly	Inward psychiatric services	Electro Convulsive Therapy (ECT)	Forensic psychiatric services
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>75%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>75%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>75%</b>
National Hospital	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Teaching Hospitals**	92%	100%	92%	92%	92%	85%	69%	69%	62%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
District General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	84%	58%	79%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>-</b>
Base Hospitals (A & B)	95%	99%	88%	88%	84%	95%	41%	5%	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	70%	68%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>									
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>-</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	62%	64%	61%	67%	47%	63%	55%	31%	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	65%	58%	55%	54%	36%	49%	37%	12%	-

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

\*\* Apeksha Hospital Maharagama was excluded in the analysis of mental health services

**Table 85 Percentage availability of mental health services among facilities that are expected to provide the service (Auxiliary indicators), by facility type and group (n=326), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Auxiliary indicators			Medicines and commodities						
	Nursing officer trained in mental health	Occupational therapist trained in mental health	Psychiatric social worker	Risperidone tablet	Fluoxetine tablet	Venlafaxine tablet	Thiamine tablet	Carbamazepine tablet	Phenytoin tablet	Lithium carbonate tablet
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>48%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>50%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	94%	75%	83%	97%	97%	89%	78%	100%	100%	86%
National Hospital	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%
Teaching Hospitals	92%	77%	92%	92%	92%	77%	69%	100%	100%	85%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%
District General Hospitals	95%	68%	74%	100%	100%	100%	79%	100%	100%	89%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	69%	18%	23%	96%	100%	61%	55%	99%	100%	91%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	69%	18%	23%	96%	100%	61%	55%	99%	100%	91%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	54%	69%	20%	10%	89%	88%	41%
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	54%	69%	20%	10%	89%	88%	41%
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>										
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>38%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	15%	19%	-	83%	83%	83%	47%	92%	83%	39%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	8%	3%	-	57%	65%	46%	23%	61%	55%	38%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

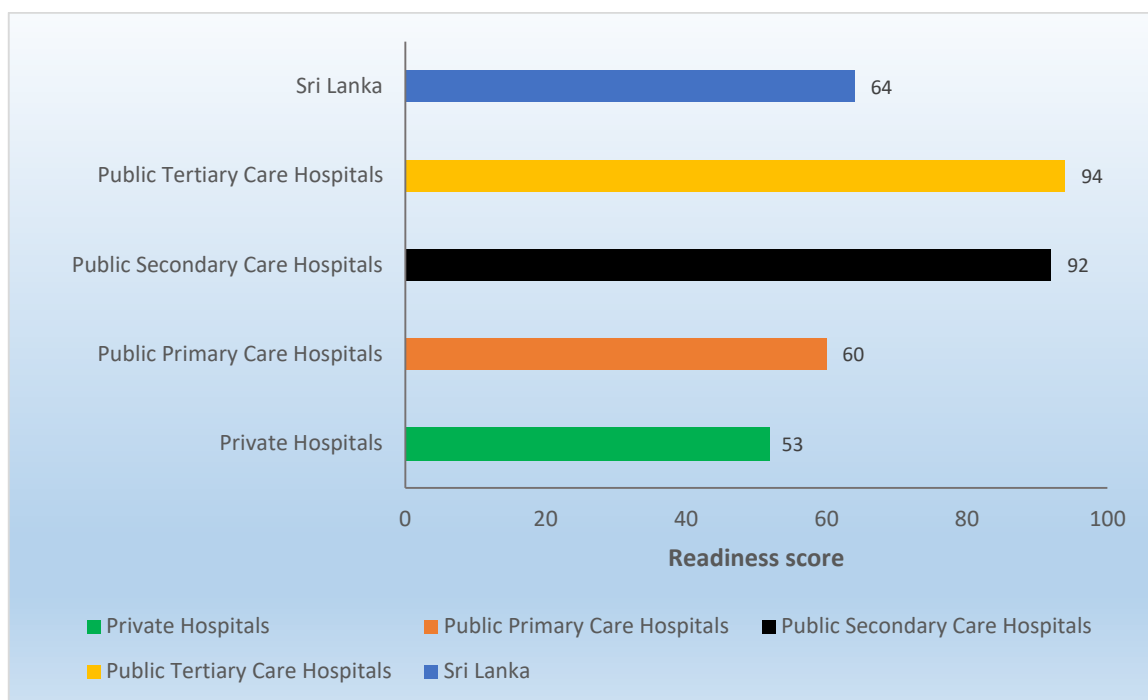
**Table 86 Readiness score (overall and by domain) for offering mental health services for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=326), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Guidelines and trained staff		Medicines and commodities									Facilities with all tracer items	Overall readiness score
	Medical officer trained in mental health	Readiness score	Haloperidol tablet	Fluphenazine deconate injectable	Imipramine tablet	Diazepam tablet	Sodium valproate tablet	Benzhexol tablet	Trifluoroperazine tablet	Clomipramine tablet	Readiness score		
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	94%	94	97%	89%	92%	100%	100%	100%	92%	83%	94	69%	94
National Hospital	100%	100	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100	100%	100
Teaching Hospitals	85%	85	100%	77%	77%	100%	100%	100%	77%	69%	88	46%	87
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	96	67%	96
District General Hospitals	100%	100	95%	95%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%	98	84%	98
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	84%	84	99%	96%	90%	100%	100%	98%	89%	73%	93	38%	92
Base Hospitals (A & B)	84%	84	99%	96%	90%	100%	100%	98%	89%	73%	93	38%	92
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	26%	26	65%	43%	74%	98%	95%	72%	50%	21%	65	1%	60
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	26%	26	65%	43%	74%	98%	95%	72%	50%	21%	65	1%	60
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>53</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	41%	41	87%	51%	63%	92%	83%	79%	52%	44%	69	6%	66
Private Hospitals <50 beds	14%	14	64%	22%	50%	95%	63%	62%	39%	41%	54	3%	50

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service



**Figure 32 Readiness score (out of 100) for offering mental health services at health institutions, by facility group, Sri Lanka 2017**



### 3.3.15 Care for the elderly

According to the demographic projections, the proportion of the population aged 60 years and above will increase from its current percentage of 12% to 16% by 2020, and to 29% by 2050 (MoHNIM, 2015). The Directorate of Youth, Elderly and Disabled Persons is the national level organization for coordinating, planning and implementing activities related to care of elderly in Sri Lanka.

#### Service availability

Table 87 shows the percentage of hospitals offering elderly care services. Availability of elderly friendly wards was low, and only 20% of the hospitals had this service at the national level.

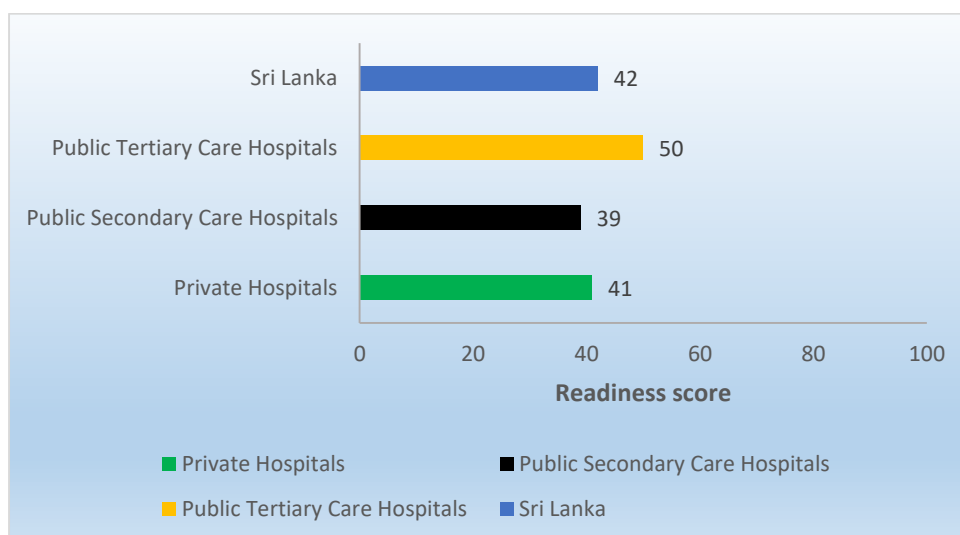
#### Service readiness

The readiness for elderly care services was assessed based on availability of staff trained in elderly health care, equipment required for elderly and accessible facilities such as accessible ramps, toilets with commodes and supporting bars, and wide doorways. As shown in Table 88, the overall readiness score for elderly care services in all health institutions was 42 out of 100 at national level. Only 5% of health facilities had all tracer items.

The auxiliary table on elderly care services (Table 106 in Annexure C) shows the percentage of health facilities having staff trained in care for elderly by the MoHNIM. Availability of all categories of health staff with the above training was poor, as indicated by trained medical officers/consultants in 7%, nursing officers in 7%, attendants in 4%, and labourers in 4% of the health facilities.

Figure 33 shows readiness for offering for elderly care services at health institutions.

**Figure 33 Readiness score (out of 100) for offering services for elderly care at health institutions, by facility group, Sri Lanka 2017**



**Table 87 Percentage availability of elderly care services among facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=157), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Having elderly friendly wards
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>20%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>18%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	<b>21%</b>
National Hospital	0%
Teaching Hospitals	19%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%
District General Hospitals	11%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	<b>17%</b>
Base Hospitals (A & B)	17%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	<b>-</b>
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>	<b>-</b>
TB clinics	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-
MOH clinics	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>22%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	21%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	22%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 88 Readiness score (overall and by domain) for offering elderly care services for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=157), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Staff and training		Equipment					Equipment readiness score
	Staff trained in elderly healthcare during last 2 years on the training module of Directorate of YED	Staff and training readiness score	Beds with protective bars	Trolleys with protective bars	Wheel chairs	Walkers	Air mattresses	
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	26%	26	64%	46%	64%	49%	56%	56
National Hospital	0%	0	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	60
Teaching Hospitals	31%	31	56%	38%	56%	50%	56%	51
Provincial General Hospitals	0%	0	100%	100%	100%	67%	100%	93
District General Hospitals	26%	26	63%	47%	63%	47%	47%	54
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	9%	9	68%	36%	74%	36%	29%	49
Base Hospitals (A & B)	9%	9	68%	36%	74%	36%	29%	49
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	11%	11	72%	59%	72%	62%	72%	67
Private Hospitals <50 beds	4%	4	53%	40%	58%	36%	45%	46

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 88 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for offering elderly care services for facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=157), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Accessibility facilities				Facilities with all trace items	Overall readiness score
	Accessible ramps	Toilets with commodes and supporting bars/rails	Wide doorways (more than 900mm width)	Accessibility facilities readiness score		
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	44%	54%	51%	50	18%	50
National Hospital	100%	100%	100%	100	0%	67
Teaching Hospitals	50%	56%	56%	54	19%	50
Provincial General Hospitals	33%	100%	67%	67	0%	74
District General Hospitals	37%	42%	42%	40	21%	46
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	26%	30%	47%	34	0%	39
Base Hospitals (A & B)	26%	30%	47%	34	0%	39
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>						
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>41</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	59%	43%	62%	54	7%	57
Private Hospitals <50 beds	33%	27%	44%	35	4%	38

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

### 3.3.16 Disability care

Person with disability means any person who, as a result of any deficiency in his physical or mental capabilities, whether congenital or not, is unable by himself to ensure for himself, wholly or partly, the necessities of life. According to Census of Population and Housing 2012, about 87 per 1000 persons above 5 years of age in the population had some form of physical or mental difficulties in seeing, hearing, walking, cognition, self-care and communication (Department of Census and Statistics, 2012).

The Directorate of Youth, Elderly and Disabled Persons is the national level organization within MoHNIM for coordinating, planning and implementing activities related to care of disabled persons in Sri Lanka. Developing rehabilitation services and facilities in the country is one of the key activities of the directorate.

#### Service availability

Table 89 shows the percentage of health facilities offering disability services. Physiotherapy services were available in 72% of hospitals at national level, with this percentage ranging from 57% in Private Hospitals with <50 beds to 100% tertiary care hospitals. Occupational therapy was available in 16% of health institutions in the country. Percentage availability of occupational therapy services was very low in all health facilities except in tertiary care hospitals. Speech and language therapy was available in 26% of hospitals in the country. Prosthetic and orthotic services was available only in 11% of health facilities in the country.

Figure 34 shows the availability of disability care services among facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility group.

#### Service readiness

As shown in Table 90, readiness for physiotherapy services were assessed based on the presence of physiotherapist with qualification, and equipment for exercise therapy, heat and cold therapy, electrotherapy, and chest physiotherapy. At the national level, the overall readiness score was 22 out of 100, and the availability of equipment was poor in general.

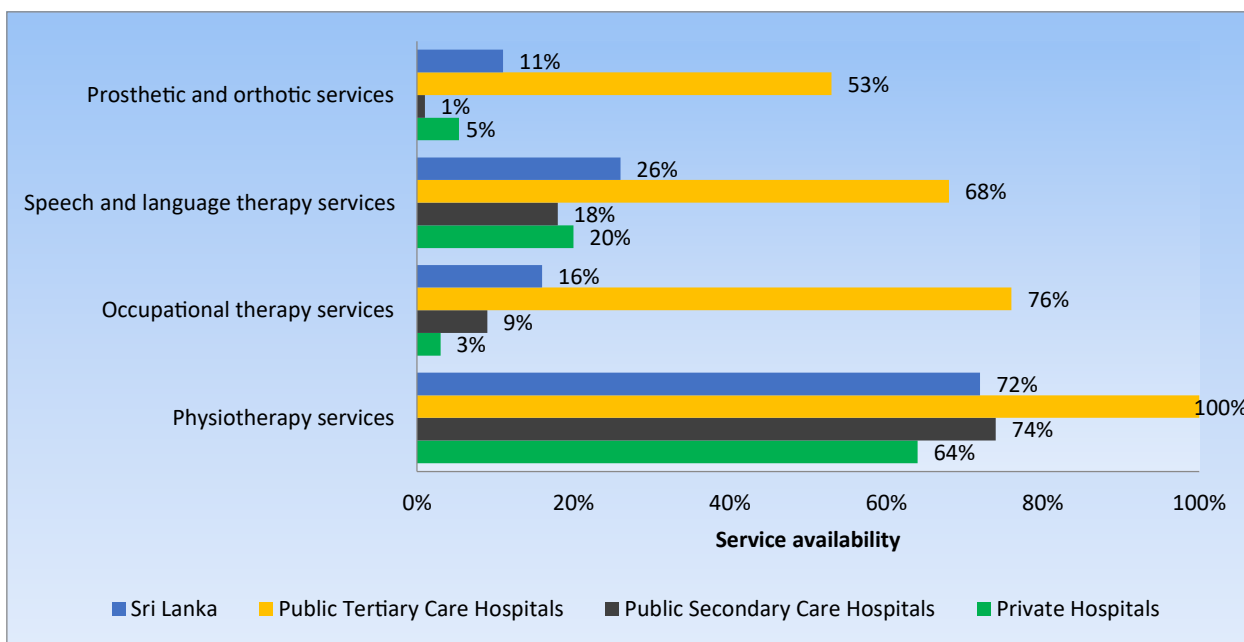
Table 91 shows readiness score for occupational therapy, and reveals that only few health facilities had necessary equipment for occupational therapy. None of the Private Hospitals had occupational therapy equipment. The overall readiness score was 2 out of 100.

Table 92 shows readiness score for speech and language therapy services, with an overall readiness score of 8 out of 100. Speech and language therapists with qualifications (Diploma/Degree) was available in 26% of health institutions.

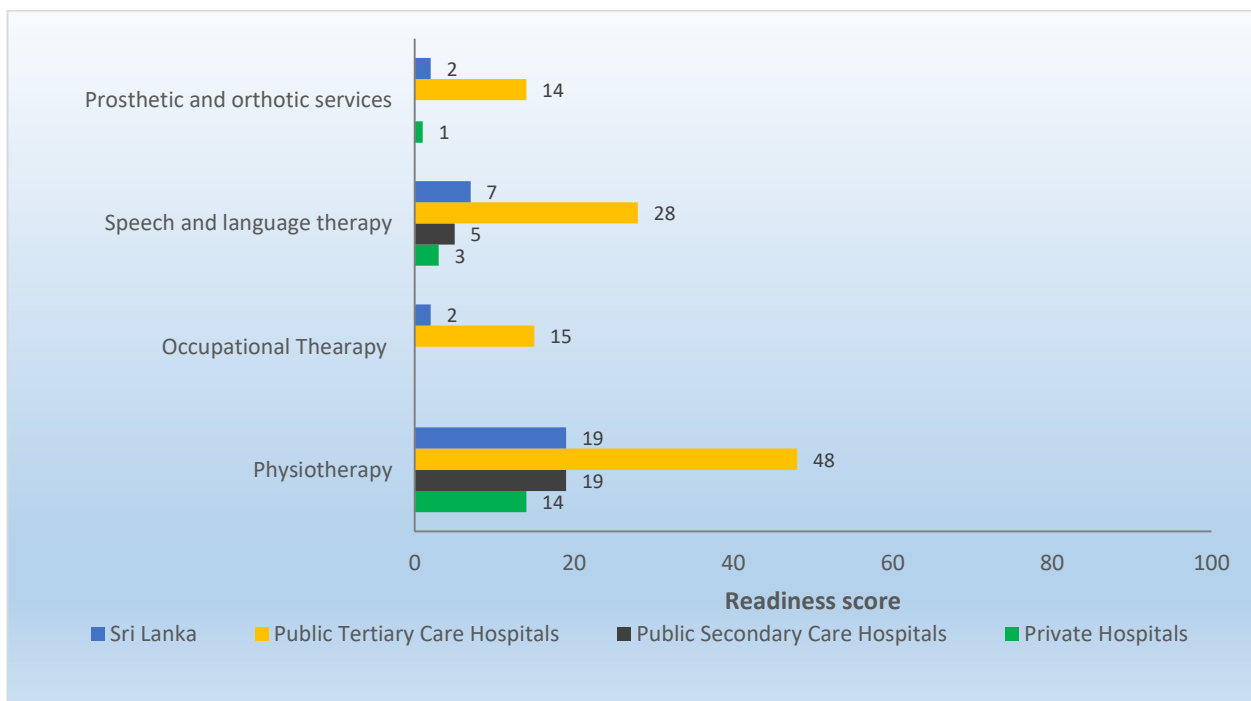
Table 93 shows prosthetic and orthotic services, which gives an overall readiness score of 3 out of 100. Readiness score for equipment was very poor across all types of health facilities.

Figure 35 shows readiness for offering services for physiotherapy, occupational therapy speech and language therapy, and prosthetic and orthotic services at health institutions.

**Figure 34 Percentage availability of disability care services among facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility group (n=155), Sri Lanka 2017**



**Figure 35 Readiness score (out of 100) for offering services for physiotherapy, occupational therapy speech and language therapy, and prosthetic and orthotic services at health institutions, by facility group, Sri Lanka 2017**



**Table 89 Percentage availability of disability care services among facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=155), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Physiotherapy services	Occupational therapy services	Speech and language therapy services	Prosthetic and orthotic services
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>11%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>18%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	100%	76%	68%	53%
National Hospital	100%	100%	100%	100%
Teaching Hospitals	100%	80%	79%	62%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	100%	100%
District General Hospitals	100%	68%	53%	37%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	74%	9%	18%	1%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	74%	9%	18%	1%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>				
TB clinics	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>5%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	90%	6%	33%	19%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	57%	2%	17%	2%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service



**Table 90 Readiness score (overall and by domain) for physiotherapy services for facilities that are expected to provide the service by facility type and group (n=155), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Guidelines and trained staff		Equipment									
	Physiotherapists with qualifications (Diploma/Degree)	Readiness score	Exercise therapy									
			Height-adjustable parallel bars	Wall bars	Exercise cage	Suspension therapy apparatus; springs	Quadriceps bench	Tilting bed	Pulley and rope system for rom exercise	Pulley and weight system for strengthening exercises	Up and down training steps	Standing table and frame
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>13%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>19%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	100%	100	59%	59%	51%	62%	49%	46%	49%	35%	57%	49%
National Hospital	100%	100	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%
Teaching Hospitals	100%	100	71%	79%	64%	71%	43%	71%	64%	43%	50%	50%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100	100%	100%	100%	100%	33%	67%	33%	33%	33%	33%
District General Hospitals	100%	100	42%	37%	32%	47%	58%	26%	37%	26%	63%	53%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	74%	74	18%	8%	10%	12%	9%	13%	19%	8%	16%	4%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	74%	74	18%	8%	10%	12%	9%	13%	19%	8%	16%	4%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>												
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>8%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	90%	90	33%	8%	52%	37%	39%	30%	32%	49%	41%	12%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	53%	53	11%	11%	10%	9%	3%	2%	13%	12%	9%	7%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 90 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for physiotherapy services for facilities that are expected to provide the service by facility type and group (n=155), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Equipment										
	Exercise therapy										
	Mirror	Pelvic and cervical traction bed	Cervical traction apparatus	Static cycle	Shoulder wheel	Wrist roller	Balance board	Medicine balls	Wheelchair and transfer board	Height-adjustable walker (frame)	Selection of height adjustable walking aids
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>27%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>35%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	78%	76%	62%	65%	35%	24%	57%	73%	38%	62%	49%
National Hospital	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Teaching Hospitals	86%	79%	57%	64%	43%	36%	64%	64%	57%	50%	50%
Provincial General Hospitals	67%	100%	100%	67%	33%	0%	33%	100%	33%	67%	0%
District General Hospitals	74%	74%	63%	63%	26%	16%	53%	79%	21%	68%	53%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	28%	29%	16%	19%	18%	5%	8%	19%	28%	34%	27%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	28%	29%	16%	19%	18%	5%	8%	19%	28%	34%	27%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>											
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>21%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	53%	64%	64%	33%	33%	19%	33%	40%	29%	60%	56%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	15%	8%	9%	9%	3%	8%	8%	14%	16%	19%	12%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 90 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for physiotherapy services for facilities that are expected to provide the service by facility type and group (n=155), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Equipment										
	Exercise therapy										
	Axillary and elbow crutches	Quadruped	Tripod	Walking sticks	Goniometer	Timer with clock	Tape measure	Wedge	Ambulation belt	Basins (Mettle)	Exercise straps
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>19%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>15%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>27%</b>
National Hospital	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Teaching Hospitals	71%	21%	29%	57%	64%	50%	100%	50%	29%	14%	43%
Provincial General Hospitals	67%	0%	0%	33%	67%	33%	67%	0%	33%	0%	33%
District General Hospitals	68%	42%	21%	26%	42%	0%	68%	32%	0%	5%	16%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>9%</b>
Base Hospitals (A & B)	31%	10%	5%	10%	9%	1%	45%	9%	1%	0%	9%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>22%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	65%	35%	28%	52%	49%	23%	59%	16%	12%	4%	51%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	16%	7%	5%	18%	8%	12%	20%	6%	1%	1%	15%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 90 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for physiotherapy services for facilities that are expected to provide the service by facility type and group (n=155), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Equipment										
	Heat and cold therapy								Electrotherapy		
	Infra-red lamp	Hot and Cold packs	Paraffin Wax bath (large)	Paraffin Wax bath (Small)	Baker	Small Fridge / Freezer (for making cold packs, ice)	Heating unit	Electric Kettle	Muscle Stimulator	TENS apparatus	Ultrasound Therapy Unit
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>45%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>62%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	97%	32%	46%	38%	27%	41%	11%	57%	86%	81%	81%
National Hospital	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	0%	100%
Teaching Hospitals	93%	43%	50%	43%	29%	57%	21%	79%	93%	93%	93%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	67%	67%	33%	67%	33%	0%	33%	100%	67%	67%
District General Hospitals	100%	21%	42%	32%	16%	26%	5%	42%	79%	79%	74%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	65%	7%	14%	19%	0%	15%	7%	22%	44%	45%	52%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	65%	7%	14%	19%	0%	15%	7%	22%	44%	45%	52%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>											
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>33%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	81%	53%	16%	31%	0%	17%	45%	25%	68%	68%	64%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	35%	28%	1%	2%	2%	12%	16%	11%	20%	20%	25%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 90 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for physiotherapy services for facilities that are expected to provide the service by facility type and group (n=155), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Equipment								Facilities with all trace items	Overall physiotherapy readiness score
	Electrotherapy			Chest physiotherapy						
	Short-wave Diathermy	Interferential Therapy Unit	Laser Therapy Unit	Couch with adjustments necessary for postural drainage	Lung function machines	Spirometer	Peak flow meters	Equipment readiness score		
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>48</b>
National Hospital	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	58	0%	59
Teaching Hospitals	86%	79%	7%	21%	36%	36%	29%	55	0%	56
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	0%	67%	0%	33%	0%	50	0%	51
District General Hospitals	74%	79%	0%	5%	5%	16%	5%	41	0%	42
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>19</b>
Base Hospitals (A & B)	40%	40%	1%	11%	3%	4%	3%	17	0%	19
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>										
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>18</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	64%	68%	13%	36%	36%	45%	41%	40	0%	40
Private Hospitals <50 beds	18%	16%	0%	5%	9%	15%	16%	11	0%	12

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 91 Readiness score (overall and by domain) for occupational therapy services for facilities that are expected to provide the service by facility type and group (n=155), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Staff and training		Occupational therapy equipment									
	Occupational therapists with qualifications (Diploma/ Degree)	Readiness score	Roder manipulative aptitude test	Depth perception pegboard test	O'connor finger dexterity test	Rivermead perceptual assessment battery	Sensory stimulation activities kit	Assessment Kit Kings in Case	Minnesota Manual Dexterity Test	Box and Block Test	Loewenstein Occupational Therapy Cognitive Assessment (LOCTA) 11 battery set	Groove peg board
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>8%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>24%</b>
National Hospital	100%	100	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Teaching Hospitals	80%	80	20%	33%	13%	7%	27%	13%	7%	13%	13%	33%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100	0%	33%	33%	0%	33%	0%	33%	33%	33%	0%
District General Hospitals	68%	68	5%	5%	5%	0%	5%	0%	0%	5%	0%	21%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>0%</b>
Base Hospitals (A & B)	5%	5	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	6%	6	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	2%	2	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 91 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for occupational therapy services for facilities that are expected to provide the service by facility type and group (n=155), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Occupational therapy equipment										
	Upper extremity work station	Hand, wrist and forearm table	Limb balancer	Tilt table with working tray	Adaptive devices for ADL	Strengthening balls	Handziser	Span game	Solitaire game	Single curved shoulder arch	Double curved shoulder arch
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	8%	8%	5%	11%	29%	34%	16%	18%	29%	16%	18%
National Hospital	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%
Teaching Hospitals	13%	7%	7%	20%	27%	33%	20%	27%	33%	13%	27%
Provincial General Hospitals	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	67%	0%	0%	0%	33%	33%
District General Hospitals	5%	11%	0%	0%	26%	26%	16%	11%	26%	11%	11%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%	2%	0%	0%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%	2%	0%	0%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 91 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for occupational therapy services for facilities that are expected to provide the service by facility type and group (n=155), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Occupational therapy equipment										
	Functional forearm elevator	Hand exerciser	Hand master plus	Finger platter	Cando hand exerciser web	Mini massager	Vertical ring tree	Jux-A-cisor arm exerciser	Pronation/s upination wheel	Multi-functional work station	Ball hand piece accessory
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	1%	4%	2%	1%	4%	3%	3%	1%	2%	1%	0%
<b>Public sector</b>	2%	9%	4%	2%	10%	6%	6%	2%	4%	2%	1%
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	5%	26%	11%	5%	26%	18%	18%	5%	13%	5%	3%
National Hospital	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Teaching Hospitals	13%	33%	13%	0%	20%	20%	20%	7%	20%	13%	7%
Provincial General Hospitals	0%	67%	33%	0%	100%	67%	67%	33%	0%	0%	0%
District General Hospitals	0%	16%	5%	5%	16%	5%	5%	0%	5%	0%	0%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>											
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service



**Table 91 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for occupational therapy services for facilities that are expected to provide the service by facility type and group (n=155), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Occupational therapy equipment										
	Arm skate - Forearm based skate board	Arm skate - ball and hand piece	Arm skate - all and hand piece and accessory right	Arm skate - ball and hand piece and accessory left	E-Z Exercise board	Hand CPM Unit Maestra Portable	Hand exerciser Tactile Form Balls	Pen Contour Rheumatic Grahamizer 11 upper extremity exercise	Grahamizer 1 multi use exercise	Depth perception peg board set	Easy grip peg board
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	4%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
<b>Public sector</b>	8%	2%	3%	3%	3%	6%	4%	4%	5%	4%	4%
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	21%	5%	8%	8%	8%	18%	13%	11%	11%	13%	13%
National Hospital	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%
Teaching Hospitals	33%	13%	13%	13%	7%	33%	13%	27%	7%	20%	20%
Provincial General Hospitals	33%	0%	0%	0%	33%	33%	0%	0%	67%	0%	0%
District General Hospitals	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	0%	0%	5%	11%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>											
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 91 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for occupational therapy services for facilities that are expected to provide the service by facility type and group (n=155), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Occupational therapy equipment										Facilities with all trace item	Overall readiness score
	Posture mirrors	Dominos shape colours & numbers	Jell ball hand exerciser	Splinting bath with accessories needed for splinting	Heater gun	Splint pattern maker	Tool and accessories neoprene sealing iron	Deluxe revolving hole punch	Forma splinting bath	Occupational therapy equipment readiness score		
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	2%	1%	1%	5%	3%	2%	0%	3%	2%	2	0%	2
<b>Public sector</b>	4%	4%	4%	13%	9%	4%	1%	6%	5%	5	0%	5
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	13%	11%	11%	34%	26%	11%	3%	18%	16%	14	0%	15
National Hospital	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	63	0%	64
Teaching Hospitals	7%	13%	7%	53%	47%	13%	7%	27%	27%	19	0%	20
Provincial General Hospitals	0%	0%	67%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	19	0%	21
District General Hospitals	21%	5%	0%	16%	11%	5%	0%	11%	5%	7	0%	8
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0%	0
Base Hospitals (A & B)	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0%	0
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>												
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0%	0
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0%	0
Private Hospitals <50 beds	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0%	0

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 92 Readiness score (overall and by domain) for speech and language therapy services for facilities that are expected to provide the service by facility type and group (n=155), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Staff and training		Speech and language therapy equipment					
	Speech and language therapists with qualifications (Diploma/Degree)	Readiness score	Dysathria profile	Psycholinguistic assessment of language processing in aphasia (PALPA)	Pyramid and palm trees	Test for reception of grammar	Edinburgh functional communication	Derbyshire assessment scheme
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>13%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>23%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>49%</b>
National Hospital	100%	100	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Teaching Hospitals	79%	79	57%	36%	29%	50%	29%	64%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%
District General Hospitals	53%	53	42%	16%	16%	11%	16%	37%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>11%</b>
Base Hospitals (A & B)	18%	18	11%	10%	3%	0%	3%	11%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	33%	33	7%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	15%	15	5%	1%	1%	5%	5%	5%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 92 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for speech and language therapy services for facilities that are expected to provide the service by facility type and group (n=155), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Speech and language therapy equipment									
	Informal assessment	Western aphasia battery	Right hemisphere language battery	Spoon, tongue depressor	Voice recorder	Torch for oral motor examination	Fogged mirror	Modified utensils for feeding	Indirect laryngoscope	Video recorder
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	12%	6%	5%	15%	4%	13%	5%	4%	4%	2%
<b>Public sector</b>	28%	8%	5%	29%	5%	23%	7%	5%	6%	4%
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	59%	16%	14%	65%	16%	51%	19%	16%	11%	11%
National Hospital	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Teaching Hospitals	71%	21%	14%	79%	29%	64%	29%	29%	14%	14%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	33%	33%	33%	0%
District General Hospitals	42%	16%	16%	47%	11%	37%	11%	5%	5%	11%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	12%	4%	1%	10%	0%	9%	1%	0%	4%	0%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	12%	4%	1%	10%	0%	9%	1%	0%	4%	0%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	2%	5%	5%	5%	4%	5%	5%	4%	3%	0%
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	7%	7%	3%	7%	4%	7%	3%	3%	0%	0%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	1%	5%	5%	5%	4%	5%	5%	4%	4%	0%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 92 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for speech and language therapy services for facilities that are expected to provide the service by facility type and group (n=155), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Speech and language therapy equipment									Facilities with all trace item	Overall readiness score
	Mirror (small-up to chest level)	Special chair/feeding chairs	Dysphagia Laryngeal mirrors	Digital sound level meter	Stethoscope	Fiber optic endoscopic evaluation (FEES)	Fiberoptic Laryngealscope	Videofluoroscope	Readiness score		
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	11%	3%	5%	2%	14%	2%	2%	1%	7	0%	8
<b>Public sector</b>	19%	3%	11%	1%	22%	5%	5%	3%	11	0%	12
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	46%	5%	24%	3%	49%	16%	16%	8%	26	0%	28
National Hospital	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	21	0%	24
Teaching Hospitals	57%	14%	14%	7%	64%	14%	21%	7%	35	0%	36
Provincial General Hospitals	67%	0%	100%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	31	0%	33
District General Hospitals	32%	0%	21%	0%	37%	21%	16%	11%	20	0%	21
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	5%	1%	4%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	4	0%	5
Base Hospitals (A & B)	5%	1%	4%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	4	0%	5
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>											
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	5%	4%	1%	3%	8%	0%	0%	0%	3	0%	4
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	7%	4%	0%	0%	16%	0%	0%	0%	4	0%	5
Private Hospitals <50 beds	5%	4%	1%	4%	6%	0%	0%	0%	3	0%	4

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 93 Readiness score (overall and by domain) for prosthetic and orthotic equipment services for facilities that are expected to provide the service by facility type and group (n=155), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Staff and training		Prosthetic and orthotic equipment									
	Prosthetic and orthotic technicians with qualifications (diploma/degree)	Readiness score	Air compressor unit	Angle grinder	Band saw	Belt sander with accessories	Bench grinder 150mm	Bench grinder 200mm	Blow gun	Diamond grinding wheel dresser	Drill column type	Drill for bench
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>8%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>25%</b>
National Hospital	100%	100	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%
Teaching Hospitals	54%	54	38%	31%	15%	8%	31%	23%	31%	8%	15%	46%
Provincial General Hospitals	67%	67	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	33%	33%	0%	0%
District General Hospitals	37%	37	26%	16%	5%	0%	11%	0%	11%	0%	11%	11%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>
Base Hospitals (A & B)	0%	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	19%	19	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	0%	0	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	2%	0%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 93 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for prosthetic and orthotic equipment services for facilities that are expected to provide the service by facility type and group (n=155), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Prosthetic and orthotic equipment											
	Dust aspirator	Hand drilling machine	Hand drilling screwing machine	Jig saw	Oscillating saw	Pneumatic grinder	Pneumatic welding gun	Sewing machine	Vacuum pump	Welding electric machine	Welding iron 150W	Welding mirror 280mm
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	3%	6%	2%	4%	3%	0%	1%	5%	5%	3%	1%	1%
<b>Public sector</b>	5%	12%	2%	9%	6%	0%	2%	11%	10%	5%	1%	3%
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	17%	36%	6%	28%	19%	0%	6%	33%	31%	17%	3%	8%
National Hospital	0%	100%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%
Teaching Hospitals	23%	46%	8%	31%	15%	0%	8%	62%	31%	31%	8%	15%
Provincial General Hospitals	33%	67%	0%	33%	33%	0%	0%	33%	33%	0%	0%	0%
District General Hospitals	11%	21%	5%	21%	16%	0%	5%	11%	26%	5%	0%	5%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	0%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 93 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for prosthetic and orthotic equipment services for facilities that are expected to provide the service by facility type and group (n=155), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Prosthetic and orthotic equipment											
	Battery charger for CRM 153	Glove, heat protection, isothermal pair	Belt sander	Orbital sander	Belt sander maintenance kit	Oven	Kit for oven	Vacuum pump CR 1000 tube, enveloping suction	Welding "hot-jet" and kit	Oscillating electrical saw Fein 220Volts/18 0W	Oscillating saw spare blade 160 teeth only for metals	Drill bench type, quick chuck 30 to 16mm CM2
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	1%	2%	1%	0%	0%	3%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	3%
<b>Public sector</b>	2%	5%	1%	0%	0%	5%	5%	5%	1%	4%	1%	6%
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	6%	14%	3%	0%	0%	17%	14%	14%	3%	11%	3%	19%
National Hospital	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Teaching Hospitals	0%	8%	8%	0%	0%	15%	15%	8%	8%	8%	0%	31%
Provincial General Hospitals	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%
District General Hospitals	11%	11%	0%	0%	0%	16%	5%	16%	0%	11%	0%	5%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service



**Table 93 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for prosthetic and orthotic equipment services for facilities that are expected to provide the service by facility type and group (n=155), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Prosthetic and orthotic equipment											
	Hand drill machine with percussion 220V/750W	Drilling machine VICE for column drilling machine	Pneumatic Chipping Hammer + set of chisels of various forms	Conical Sanding Arbor	Deburring tool, changeable blade	Draw knife 250mm	Spare blade, type A, aluminium + steel, for deburring tool	Pencil, blue indelible, for marking on moist surface	Pipe cutter, heavy duty for steel pipes 1/8" to 2"	Sanding cone for article CRM 480, Grit 150	Sanding cone for article CRM 480, Grit 50	Sanding drum with conical hole, dim
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	3%	1%	1%	2%	2%
<b>Public sector</b>	5%	3%	3%	4%	2%	4%	1%	5%	2%	2%	3%	4%
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	17%	8%	8%	11%	6%	11%	3%	17%	6%	6%	8%	11%
National Hospital	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Teaching Hospitals	23%	8%	23%	8%	15%	15%	0%	23%	0%	8%	8%	8%
Provincial General Hospitals	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
District General Hospitals	5%	5%	0%	11%	0%	5%	5%	11%	11%	0%	5%	11%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>												
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 93 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for prosthetic and orthotic equipment services for facilities that are expected to provide the service by facility type and group (n=155), Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Prosthetic and orthotic equipment												
	Sanding sleeve for article CRM 483, Grit 50	Sanding sleeve for article CRM 483, Grit 80	Scissor, trimming scissor, "tailor"	Direct reading caliper, for medio-lateral-anterior-posterior measure	Goniometer	Tool for measuring inside contour	Tran femoral measuring Gauge ML (ICS)	Bolts for orthotics adult drop lock 20mm	Bolts for orthotics adult drop lock 16mm	Spiral helical cutter HSS	Welding "MIRROR" diam.280mm, 220 V/900W	Set of punctures 15 pieces	Nut for the free motion ankle joint adult, brass 24mm x M6
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	2%	2%	6%	3%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	3%	2%
<b>Public sector</b>	3%	4%	12%	6%	5%	2%	3%	5%	5%	3%	2%	6%	3%
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	8%	11%	36%	19%	14%	6%	8%	14%	14%	8%	6%	19%	8%
National Hospital	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%
Teaching Hospitals	15%	15%	46%	23%	15%	8%	8%	15%	15%	15%	8%	23%	8%
Provincial General Hospitals	0%	0%	33%	33%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
District General Hospitals	0%	5%	26%	16%	11%	5%	11%	11%	11%	0%	5%	16%	5%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

Table 93 (Contd.) Readiness score (overall and by domain) for prosthetic and orthotic equipment services for facilities that are expected to provide the service by facility type and group (n=155), Sri Lanka 2017

Facility Type	Prosthetic and orthotic equipment										Facilities with all trace item	Overall readiness score	
	Nut for the free motion ankle joint adult, brass 19mm x M6	Rubber brass adult diam int. 7.3mm, ext 2.5mm	Rubber brass adult diam int. 7.3mm, ext 2mm	High speed stapler	Gig saw	Spatula	Surform (Round half round/flat)	Plaster mixing bowl	Set of Allen keys, spanners, screw drivers	Shouldering iron			Equipment readiness score
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	2%	0%	0%	2%	4%	4%	4%	4%	6%	3%	2	0%	3
<b>Public sector</b>	3%	0%	0%	5%	9%	9%	9%	8%	14%	6%	5	0%	5
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	8%	0%	0%	14%	28%	28%	28%	25%	39%	19%	14	0%	14
National Hospital	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	62	0%	63
Teaching Hospitals	8%	0%	0%	15%	31%	23%	38%	15%	38%	23%	17	0%	17
Provincial General Hospitals	0%	0%	0%	33%	33%	33%	33%	0%	67%	33%	12	0%	13
District General Hospitals	5%	0%	0%	11%	21%	26%	16%	32%	32%	16%	9	0%	10
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0	0%	0
Base Hospitals (A & B)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0	0%	0
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1	0%	1
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3	0%	3
Private Hospitals <50 beds	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0%	0

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

SARA Sri Lanka 2017 gives a snapshot of service availability and readiness for general health services and a range of specific health services in the country. The SARA report provides scientifically valid data to inform policy decisions and strategic planning in the health sector, focusing on both public and private sectors in Sri Lanka. The survey was a cross-sectional and descriptive health facility survey that covered state-owned as well as privately-owned health facilities across the country. Representativeness of different levels of health facilities including various public clinics and coverage of a broad range of service areas would enhance the relevance of this report to a wider audience. Furthermore, adaptation of the SARA core questionnaire to the local setting through consensus by an expert panel of the MoHNIM made it more nationally relevant.

The health facilities that are expected to provide specific services and the tracer items to be used in different domains under each service were determined and agreed upon by the expert panel. The items used in the assessment of general service availability and readiness in the SARA core questionnaire were not changed in order to facilitate international comparisons.

In this report, the percentage availability and readiness scores are presented for each facility type that is expected to provide the relevant service. The percentage availability and readiness scores are also summarized at three levels, as public sector, private sector and national level by pooling the respective values from different facilities that provided the service, using the sampling weights appropriate for each facility type. The sampling weights were calculated in proportionate to the size of each facility type present in the population. The sampling weights were higher for lower level of health facilities (eg. primary health care facilities, Private Hospitals with <50 beds, MOH clinics and HLCs) due to their high numbers in the population as opposed to the tertiary care hospitals and Private Hospitals with  $\geq 50$  beds. In the present survey, the low service availability/readiness at the primary care health facilities and Private Hospitals with <50 beds often affected the national level figures. Thus, due caution should be observed in interpretation of the results at the national level and public or private sector level.

If a service availability percentage at national level is low, it would be useful to find out which health facility type or group contributed to lower figures. When the results show a low readiness score at the national level, it is important to find out the responsible tracer items in addition to the facility type or group contributed to low scores. Identifying the health facility type or group and tracer items responsible for poor service availability or readiness would help health managers take necessary action to improve the situation.

SARA indicators reflect service availability and readiness of health facilities, and does not necessarily mean the population coverage of or accessibility to health services. For example, percentage of mothers who deliver in health institutions is almost 100% in Sri Lanka, however, the availability of delivery services in hospitals was 79% at national level according to SARA (85% in public sector and 56% in private sector). Therefore, SARA results should not be misinterpreted as coverage statistics of the population.

Service availability in SARA Sri Lanka 2017 showed a distinct pattern within public sector health facilities, where availability was the lowest in primary care health facilities (Divisional Hospitals / PMCU) and the highest at tertiary care hospitals. The service availability at secondary care hospitals (Base Hospitals) was also high and closer to the tertiary care level than primary care level. The service availability at public clinics for specific services were at a satisfactory level. For example, all MOH clinics offered family planning, antenatal care, immunization and child preventive services. A higher percentage of TB clinics, STD clinics, and RMOs provided screening, diagnostic and management services for TB, STD/AIDS and malaria, respectively. In privately owned

hospitals, there was a clear difference between those hospitals with  $\geq 50$  beds and hospitals  $< 50$  beds with respect to all services, where service availability was low in hospitals  $< 50$  beds. Between the 2 sectors, public sector health facilities often had a higher service availability than private sector.

Despite the availability, service readiness was low for most of the services at national level, particularly in the domains of guidelines and trained staff. Unavailability of guidelines was a common issue observed across all levels of health facilities, and that reduced the overall readiness score to a great extent. Non-availability of guidelines at health facilities could be due to several reasons: first, there may not be national guidelines for certain services; second, the guidelines may have not been distributed to health facilities; and third, guidelines may not be readily available to health staff. Staff trained on different services was relatively low at certain health facilities, despite regular training programmes by the MoHNIM. This could be due to the health staff turnover, especially among the doctors. Non availability of guidelines and staff trained on specific services was clearly observed in the Private Hospitals, and this finding should be given attention in the process of improving service readiness at national level. Readiness with laboratory and diagnostic services varied according to the type of laboratory test. Readiness with respect to medicines and commodities was high for almost all the service areas, and readiness with equipment varied according to the type of equipment.

Under the general health services, high availability of basic amenities, basic equipment standard precautions, and essential medicines across all health facilities is an indication that these health facilities are well established with necessary infrastructure, and have the potential to cater for the basic health needs of the population in general. Service availability for diagnostic capacity in Divisional Hospitals and Private Hospitals with  $< 50$  beds was low for the services expected from these types of hospitals. One of the reasons for low diagnostic capacity in Divisional Hospitals could be the low utilization of these facilities by public due to non-availability of medical specialists. Public prefers to seek care directly from Base Hospitals or above due to availability of medical specialists at these levels. So it would be important to understand the findings within the context of service utilization pattern which was not assessed in the present survey.

The findings of SARA should be interpreted with the current status of the service delivery in the country. There is a brief description on existing health services under each service area in the Results Chapter of this report. The following paragraphs discuss some of the findings in the key health areas.

Maternal and child health services encompass a comprehensive service package, and are provided through MOH clinics, primary health care facilities, secondary and tertiary care hospitals, and Private Hospitals. According to results of SARA, MCH service availability at MOH level is highly satisfactory. The MCH services expected from secondary and tertiary care hospitals are also available at a higher level. Divisional Hospitals, PMCU, and Private Hospitals especially those with  $< 50$  beds showed low availability and readiness for the MCH services expected, thus, it is important to find out reasons for this. Lack of national guidelines across all health facilities, despite such guidelines being distributed is an area of concern. It would also be good to know reasons for low availability of staff trained in specific areas. Availability and readiness of family planning services was poor at national level due to low availability of this service at Divisional Hospitals, PMCU and Private Hospitals.

Restricting the assessment of immunization services to MOH clinics is a limitation in the present survey since situation in other delivery points such as hospitals is unknown.

According to NSACP, antiretroviral therapy (ART) is prescribed for HIV patients at the STD clinics with ART facilities, and there were 22 such clinics out of 33 STD clinics in the country as of end 2017. All patients are referred to the Central STD clinic or laboratories in selected hospitals for CD4 and viral load assessment. The results from SARA regarding availability of ART prescription services, national guidelines and trained staff for ART are compatible with this situation. Readiness score for laboratory diagnostics for ART and management services (CD4, viral load, liver and renal functions) in STD clinics was reported to be very low (3 out of 100).

This could be due to the fact that only the central STD clinic providing this service among all STD clinics, whereas patients from the other STD clinics are referred to the central clinic or hospital laboratories with these diagnostics.

TB and respiratory disease control activities at district level are carried out by the 26 district TB clinics. The SARA sample had 27 TB clinics since one additional sub-chest clinic based at the Colombo South Teaching Hospitals was included in the sample. TB diagnostic services are expected from all levels of government hospitals, Private Hospitals and PMCU, but their availability and readiness were low in primary care health facilities, and Private Hospitals. Service availability and readiness for TB diagnosis, treatment and follow up were high at TB clinics. Diagnostic test to confirm HIV infection is only available at the central STD clinic of the NSACP, and TB clinics are expected to send blood samples for confirmation.

In SARA Sri Lanka, RMOs were included under the public clinics group. RMOs coordinate and conduct mobile malaria clinics in the districts. If a patient is diagnosed, the patient is admitted to the nearest hospital for treatment, and the RMO will ensure supply of anti-malaria drugs. Malaria drug treatment is not available in stocks in the private institutions in Sri Lanka. When a malaria patient is reported in private sector AMC provides drugs on case-by-case basis. Since patient management takes place in the hospital, certain items considered under general readiness (processing of equipment for re-use, weighing scale, thermometer, sphygmomanometer, oxygen supply, disposable or auto-disable syringes) are not actually expected from the RMO. Diagnosis facilities for malaria are provided in all hospitals from BH and above, and in PMCU / DH in high risk areas only. This could be a reason for lower availability and readiness of diagnosis facilities. AMC has conducted regular training programmes for clinicians, nurses and public health Laboratory technicians, and treatment guidelines have been distributed in each of these training sessions. Therefore it is important to find out why the readiness score for guidelines and trained staff was found to be low in public hospitals.

The present survey assessed Rabies PET services availability during 24 hours a day in all 7 days. The percentage availability of this service at national level was low (28%) due to low availability in Divisional Hospitals and Private Hospitals. A great majority of persons who need PET access public health facilities for PET possibly due to high cost in the private sector. It is also important to note that PET services were made available in certain Divisional Hospitals only in areas where there wasn't any Base Hospital or higher level hospital around.

During the year of data collection for SARA (2017), there was a massive outbreak of Dengue fever in the country, resulting in an overburden of hospitals with increasing number of patients seeking care. According to SARA, Dengue screening, diagnosis and treatment facilities in hospitals were satisfactory. Though integrated vector management services were expected in all MOH areas, the service was available in 85% of MOH areas.

With the increasing prevalence of non-communicable diseases more health facilities should be ready to screen, diagnose and treat chronic NCDs and manage their complications. MoHNIM has established HLCs in primary health care institutions for screening people aged between 40-65 years for early recognition of risk factors and prevention of premature deaths due to NCDs. The SARA results pertaining to HLCs reflect the capacity of HLCs for primary prevention of chronic NCD in the country. The results described under MOH clinics refer to the screening services for diabetes through the Well Woman Clinics conducted at MOH office. Overall, the results highlighted several gaps in the services, which should be addressed at the facility levels and the national level.

According to SARA results, a gap exists between the availability of CKD diagnosis services and CKD management services. The emerging epidemic of CKD of unknown aetiology is highly prevalent in agricultural communities in rural areas, and it contributes substantially to the burden of CKD in Sri Lanka. Therefore, it is important to look into the target population's accessibility to CKD management services which was not covered by the SARA.

With regards to cancer, service availability and readiness were assessed for three common cancers - oral, breast and cervical cancer. Results indicate that there is opportunity for further improvement in cancer screening services, especially at lower levels of health facilities and public clinics. Before interpretation of results pertaining to cancer treatment services it is important to understand the how these services are delivered in the existing hospital system. The Base Hospitals, tertiary care hospitals and Private Hospitals are expected to provide surgical treatment services for the cancers specified above. However, chemotherapy and radiotherapy services are provided only in selected hospitals where cancer treatment centres have been established. As at present one cancer treatment center per province (9 hospitals for the country) has been established, with patients being referred to these centers from the other hospitals.

Availability of in-ward psychiatric services reported by SARA was low possibly because four tertiary care hospitals did not have psychiatric units.

The low overall readiness score for elderly care services in all health institutions is an indication that this area needs much attention. Availability of all categories of health staff with training on care for elderly should be improved, together with expansion of services for elderly care to lower levels of hospitals. The low availability and readiness for disability care services implicates that this service needs much development and evolution through appropriate policy and strategic planning.

The SARA Sri Lanka 2017 report provides scientifically valid data to inform policy decisions and strategic planning in the health sector, focusing on service availability and readiness in public and private sector health facilities in Sri Lanka. Furthermore, the current status can be used as a baseline to monitor the progress and effectiveness of interventions to improve the services.

Overall, the results indicate the need of strengthening the service availability in the primary care health facilities (Divisional Hospitals and PMCU). A comparable improvement is also needed in the Private Hospitals with <50 beds.

Low readiness scores at national level demand a plan of action to make the essential tracer items readily available, particularly in the domains of guidelines and trained staff for the services expected through the respective health facilities. Lack of guidelines indicates the need of developing such guidelines, distribution of guidelines among health staff, and conducting appropriate staff training for adherence to such guidelines. There should be a mechanism to ensure distribution of guidelines to Private Hospitals as well.

Under the general health services, low availability and readiness of diagnostic services that are expected from the respective health facilities need special attention to ensure availability of such services.

Findings on maternal and child health services highlight the need of improving family planning services in the primary care health facilities and Private Hospitals since low service availability in these facilities contributed markedly to national level indicators. Establishment of mother-baby centers in hospitals, strengthening adolescent reproductive and sexual health services, and attention on services for the women affected by gender-based violence should also be given high priority.

Availability of TB diagnostic services should be improved at primary care health facilities (Divisional Hospitals and PMCU), and Private Hospitals. Low readiness scores for TB diagnostic services across all health facilities except TB clinics highlight the need for ensuring availability of the relevant tracer items.

In the phase of prevention of re-introduction of malaria, it is important to further enhance the readiness for diagnosis and treatment of malaria in the hospitals by ensuring availability of guidelines and trained staff.

It is recommended to ensure the availability of PET services for rabies during 24 hours a day in all 7 days in the secondary and tertiary care hospitals, and to consider expansion of the PET service to all Divisional Hospitals.

The overall readiness for Dengue vector control services at the national level indicates an opportunity for further improvement. The attention for Dengue prevention, including integrated vector management should be given high priority to prevent and control the epidemics, and this would also help reduce the heavy service demand during peaks of the epidemic. Readiness for Dengue screening and clinical case management services needs further improvement particularly in the Divisional Hospitals and Private Hospitals with <50 beds.

With the increasing prevalence of non-communicable disease, the health facilities should be ready to screen, diagnose and treat chronic NCDs and manage their complications. The results indicate the need of guidelines, trained staff and facilities especially at the lower level of health facilities.



The capacity of HLCs for screening and management of NCD risk factors should be further enhanced through provision of facilities and training of health staff considering the service gaps identified in the SARA report. It is also important to strengthen screening and diagnostic capacity for CVD at PMCU and Divisional Hospitals. It is recommended to provide diagnostic facilities for venous blood glucose testing in Divisional Hospitals. The findings also highlight the need to provide facilities and guidance for the health staff to screen and manage complications of diabetes in lower level of hospitals (eg, Divisional Hospitals) and Private Hospitals.

There is a need to develop national guidelines for certain service areas, and make them available to all hospitals and wards within the hospitals. For example, national guidelines for management of cardiovascular disease and stroke should be developed. Distribution of food based dietary guidelines to all levels is recommended.

The findings highlight the need to train health staff on cardiopulmonary resuscitation. It is recommended that the services be available for monitoring cardiac functions in lower levels of hospitals and to provide necessary equipment to all levels of hospitals, for example, cardiac defibrillators to all hospitals.

Assessment of cancer services revealed gaps in screening and diagnostic services of oral, breast and cervical cancer. The results indicate the need of guidelines for screening and diagnosis, and appropriate training for health staff at all levels of hospitals.

The results reveal that the availability of in-ward mental health services is low, therefore it is recommended to improve in-ward mental health services. The suggestions to improve mental health services include establishment of in-ward psychiatry units in Teaching Hospitals and Base Hospitals where the hospitals service is not available, and training of medical officers in primary care hospitals and Private Hospitals on mental health. Allocation of multi-disciplinary mental health professionals needs to be considered in the Base Hospitals.

Since overall service availability and readiness are very low in the elderly care and disability care services, there is a need to consider more investments for these services in Sri Lanka. The relevant categories of health staff should be trained on care for elderly, together with expansion of services for elderly care to lower levels of hospitals. The low availability and readiness for disability care services implicates that this service needs much development and evolution through appropriate policy and strategic planning.

The present report does not provide disaggregated results according to provinces or districts. Thus, it would be useful to carry out provincial/district level analyses for the service improvement at these levels.

## References

Anti Malaria Campaign, 2015. Annual report 2015

Department of Census and Statistics and Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine, 2017. Sri Lanka Demographic and Health Survey 2016

Department of Census and Statistics Sri Lanka, 2017. Statistical data sheet 2017. <http://www.statistics.gov.lk>

Department of Census and Statistics, 2012. Census of Population and Housing Sri Lanka 2012

Epidemiological Unit, 2017. <http://www.epid.gov.lk>. Accessed 01-10-2017

Family Health Bureau, 2012. National Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care Needs Assessment, Country Report, 2012.

Family Health Bureau, 2014. Annual report of the family health bureau, 2014.

Family Health Bureau, 2017. National Statistics. <http://fhb.health.gov.lk>. Accessed 01-10-2017

Ministry of Health, 2014. National immunization policy

Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine and World Health Organization, 2015. Non communicable disease risk factor survey (STEPS) 2015.

Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine, 2015. Annual Health Bulletin 2015

Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine, 2016. National Health Policy 2016-2025

Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine, 2017. <http://www.health.gov.lk>

National Cancer Control Programme 2016. Cancer Incidence Data, Sri Lanka 2010

National programme for tuberculosis control and chest diseases (NPTCCD), 2016. Annual Report of NPTCCD 2016

National STD/AIDS control programme, 2016. Annual report 2016

Rajapakse, S., Shivanthan, M. C., & Selvarajah, M. (2016). Chronic kidney disease of unknown etiology in Sri Lanka. *International Journal of Occupational and Environmental Health*, 22(3), 259–264. <http://doi.org/10.1080/10773525.2016.1203097>

World Health Organization. 2011. Measuring Service Availability and Readiness: Service Readiness Indicators. [http://www.who.int/healthinfo/systems/SARA\\_ServiceReadinessIndicators.pdf](http://www.who.int/healthinfo/systems/SARA_ServiceReadinessIndicators.pdf)

World Health Organization. 2015. Service Availability and Readiness Assessment (SARA): An annual monitoring system for service delivery - Implementation Guide



### *Survey Team*

#### **Planning, Coordination, Implementation and Monitoring of the study in the Central level**

##### **Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine**

Dr. S.C. Wickramasinghe	Deputy Director General (NCD)
Dr. Aravinda Wickramasinghe	Registrar in Community Medicine
Dr. Ishanka Talagala	Senior Registrar in Community Medicine
Dr. Uditha Perera	Registrar in Health Informatics
Dr. Muditha Hapudeniya	Registrar in Health Informatics
Dr. Gayan Piyasena	Registrar in Health Informatics
Dr. Dilshan Manathunga	Medical Officer
Ms. Upuli Bhagya	Project Officer
Mr. Dulan Wickramarachchi	Project Officer
Mr. Ruchira Ratnayake	Project Officer

##### **Department of Census and Statistics**

Mrs. I.R. Bandara	Additional Director General (Statistics) 1
Mrs. I.A.M. Fernando	Additional Director General (ICT)
Mrs. D.D.A.G. Seneviratne	Director
Mr. W.H.P.W. Weerasiri	Director (ICT)
Mrs. C.D. De Silva	Deputy Director
Mr. E.M. Disala Ekanayake	Assistant Director (ICT)
Mr. L.C. Amarathunga	Statistician
Mr. J.M.S.U.B. Jayamaha	Statistician
Mrs. A.N. De Silva	Statistician
Mr. E.M.C. De Seram	Statistician
Mrs. H.B.M.R.L. Karunarathna	Statistician
Mrs. O.R. Wijegunasinghe	Statistical Officer
Mr. S. Poongunran	Statistical Officer
Mrs. A.W.A.D.A.R. Abeysekera	Statistical Officer
Mrs. P.G. Gayani Jayatissa	Statistical Officer

## Report writing

Prof. Upul Senarath Professor in Community Medicine, Department of Community Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Colombo

## Formatting of figures, graphs and tables

Dr. Claudio Umesh Demonstrator, Department of Community Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Colombo

Dr. Gayan Piyasena Registrar in Health Informatics

## Cover design

Dr. Ashan Pathirana Registrar in Community Medicine

## Proof reading

Prof. Upul Senarath Professor in Community Medicine, Department of Community Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Colombo

Dr. Yamanie Senaratne Medical Officer

## Page setting

Ms. Isurangi Kanakarathna Nanila Publications (Pvt.) Ltd.

## Enumerators

Dr. Thamara Illangasinghe	Medical Officer
Dr. Dilshan Manathunga	Medical Officer
Dr. K.A.S. Gunaratne	Medical Officer
Dr. Chanaka Liyanage	Medical Officer
Dr. D.L.A.E.K. Kularathna	Medical Officer
Dr. M.A.N.D. Fernando	Medical Officer
Dr. N.P. Wijesekara	Medical Officer
Dr. G.E.I.K.K. Elapatha	Medical Officer
Dr. Chrishantha C. Widisinghe	Medical Officer
Dr. H.K.D.W.M. Gajanayake	Medical Officer
Dr. Nayana Dhanapala	Medical Officer
Dr. Iranga de silva	Medical Officer
Dr. Wikum Fernando	Regional Dental Surgeon
Dr. W.D.J.K. Amarasena	Medical Officer
Dr. D.A.H. Dassanayaka	Medical Officer

Dr. B.L.D. Jayanath	Medical Officer
Dr. D.C. Welgama	Medical Officer
Dr. Kumara Weerathunga	Medical Officer
Dr. K.C.P. Senadeera	Medical Officer
Dr. R.M.D.N.K. Nawarathna	Medical Officer
Dr. H.R.A.K. Kulathilaka	Medical Officer
Dr. A.M.T.K. Attanayaka	Medical Officer
Dr. W.K.D. Lasantha	Medical Officer
Dr. S. Shivaganesh	Medical Officer
Dr. U.E. Rathnayake	Medical Officer
Dr. A.A. Sisil	Medical Officer
Dr. S. Sooriga	Medical Officer
Dr. V. Sudharshini	Medical Officer
Dr. S.S.R.J. Cynthia	Medical Officer
Dr. R. Navaloginathan	Medical Officer
Dr. W.A.D. Malinda	Medical Officer
Dr. A.R.M. Haris	Medical Officer
Dr. Indunil Perera	Medical Officer
Dr. N.H. Ubeysekara	Medical Officer
Dr. A.B.H.N. Gunarathne	Medical Officer
Dr. Aravinda Wickramasinghe	Registrar in Community Medicine
Dr. M.H.B. Ariyaratne	Registrar in Health Informatics
Dr. C.M.T. Madhuwanthi	Medical Officer
Mrs. P.Y.M. Senavirathne	Statistical Officer
Mr. W.A. Nimal	Statistical Officer
Mr. K.K.D.J.K. Madagammana	Statistical Officer
Mr. K.S.G. Thilakarathne	Statistical Officer
Mr. Y.K.M. Jayantha	Statistical Officer
Mr. A.A.P. Fernando	Statistical Officer
Mr. K.M.C.B. Kasthurisinghe	Statistical Officer
Mrs. U. Lalani	Statistical Officer
Mrs. G.W.G. Ranjani	Statistical Officer
Mr. A.K. Rohitha Perera	Statistical Officer
Mr. R. Wijekoon	Statistical Officer
Mr. D.G.P.K. Dorakumbura	Statistical Officer
Mr. Bandula Arambepola	Statistical Officer
Mr. S.A.J.C.B. Satharasingha	Statistical Officer
Mr. H.A. Premarathna	Statistical Officer
Mr. M.T. Weerawardhana	Statistical Officer
Mr. H.K.S. Indapriya	Statistical Officer
Mr. K.H. Chandrakumara	Statistical Officer
Mr. S.P.K. Senanayaka	Statistical Officer

Mr. R. Skantharajah	Statistical Officer
Mr. A.J. Nesaraja	Statistical Officer
Mrs. T. Puvaneanthiranathan	Statistical Officer
Mr. Z. Sherifutheen	Statistical Officer
Mr. A.M.G.S. Bandara	Statistical Officer
Mr. S. Samsudeen	Statistical Officer
Mrs. P.G.A.J. Jayathilaka	Statistical Officer
Mr. N.A.C.R. Nishshanka	Statistical Officer
Mr. H.M.S.C. Bandara	Statistical Officer
Mr. J.W.A. Disanayake	Statistical Officer
Mr. E.D.A. Edirisinghe	Statistical Officer
Mr. Jagathsiri Bandara	Statistical Officer
Mr. R.M.W.K. Rathnayake	Statistical Officer
Mr. B.A.U. Amarawansa	Statistical Officer
Mr. W.P.K. Gunawardana	Statistical Officer
Mr. M. Sirisena	Statistical Assistant
Mr. E.B. Premathilaka	Statistical Assistant
Mr. L.D.S.R. Thilakarathne	Statistical Assistant
Mr. M.R.M. Rihanabee	Statistical Assistant
Mr. K.B.G. Upali Jayathissa	Statistical Assistant
Mr. K.G.R. Dharmawardhana	Statistical Assistant
Mr. K.G.J.S.Priyaviraj	Statistical Assistant
Mr. M.A. Laksiri	Statistical Assistant
Mr. D.D. Nimalsiri	Statistical Assistant
Mr. R. Sasikumar	Statistical Assistant
Mr. N. Suthanthiran	Statistical Assistant
Mr. M. Jebanesan	Statistical Assistant
Mr. N. Thilipan	Statistical Assistant
Mr. S. Lingeswaran	Statistical Assistant
Mrs. R. Suleelawathy	Statistical Assistant
Mr. V. Mathavan	Statistical Assistant
Mr. P. Subananthan	Statistical Assistant
Mrs. S. Yogarajah	Statistical Assistant
Mr. A.L.M. Salin	Statistical Assistant
Mrs. L.M.S. Bandara	Statistical Assistant
Mr. T.A.N.A. Edirisinghe	Statistical Assistant
Mr. W.A.G.S. Kumara	Statistical Assistant
Mr. S.N. Pushpa Kumara	Statistical Assistant
Mr. U.L. Thameemdeen	Statistical Assistant
Mr. E.M.M.R. Ekanayake	Statistical Assistant
Mr. C.J.P. Kodithuwakku	Statistical Assistant
Mr. Chaminda Wijesinghe	Statistical Assistant
Mr. D.M. Wimalarathne Banda	Statistical Assistant
Mr. K.M.G. Kumara Thissa	Statistical Assistant

## Coordination and Supervision of the study in the District level

### Department of Census and Statistics

Mr. W.B.J. Wickramarachchi	Statistician
Mr. D.W. Upali Rajapaksha	Statistician
Mr. W. Gnanathilaka	Statistician
Mr. G.W. Gunasekara	Statistician
Mr. A.M.P. Abeysinghe	Statistician
Mr. K.B. Wijebandara	Statistician
Mrs. S.T.C. Gaveshika	Statistician
Mr. H.W.M. Jayaweera	Statistician
Mr. R.P. Upali	Statistician
Mr. S.L. Mamaduwa	Statistician
Mr. H.M.C.L.A.K. Herath	Statistician
Mr. G.U.N. Perera	Statistician
Mr. W.M.S.K. Bandara	Statistician
Mrs. P.L.S.S.K.B. Lekamge	Statistician
Mr. M.S.M. Muzzammil	Statistician
Mr. S.U.D. Alahakoon	Statistician
Mrs. B.G.K. Premalatha	Senior Statistician
Mr. S.M.H.N. Samarakone	Statistician
Mr. M. Vithiyanthanesan	Statistician
Mr. S. Sivasothy	Statistician
Mr. T. Sriharan	Statistician
Mr. B. Balachandran	Statistician
Mr. S.M.M. Badurdeen	Statistician
Mr. M.S.S. Kaleem	Statistician
Mr. Maduranayagam	Statistician

### **Regional Directorates of Health Services**

Dr. Thamara Illangasinghe	Medical Officer
Dr. P.A.S. Panapitiya	Medical Officer
Dr. Chandana Perera	Medical Officer
Dr. N.H. Ubeysekara	Medical Officer
Dr. T.D. Senanayake	Medical Officer
Dr. R.P.S. Rajapaksha	Medical Officer
Dr. Nayana Dhanapala	Medical Officer
Dr. H.G.S. Nawaratne	Medical Officer
Dr. Mahinda Pathirana	Medical Officer
Dr. A.S.I. Aththaragama	Medical Officer
Dr. L.R.W.R. Saranga	Medical Officer



Dr. Kumara Weerathunga	Medical Officer
Dr. I.M.C.K. Illangasinghe	Medical Officer
Dr. S.M.P. Subasinghe	Medical Officer
Dr. H.R.A.K. Kulathilaka	Medical Officer
Dr. W.H.S.N.K. Weerasinghe	Medical Officer
Dr. N.S.P.S.D.N. Alwis	Medical Officer
Dr. S. Nithyananda	Medical Officer
Dr. S. Seralathan	Medical Officer
Dr. S.E. Priyatharshan	Medical Officer
Dr. Rex Pradeepan	Medical Officer
Dr. Thamilini Kanagaratnam	Medical Officer
Dr. A.G.K.A. Chathurani	Medical Officer
Dr. M. Shafeeka	Medical Officer
Dr. K. Kasthurye	Medical Officer
Dr. M.B.R. Hasantha	Medical Officer
Dr. M.T.M. Marzook	Medical Officer

### **Coordination of the study at the Health Institutional level**

Dr. D.R.U.N. Dasanayake	Medical Officer
Dr. S.M.M. Manoranga	Medical Officer
Dr. W.M.S.T. Wijekoon	Medical Officer
Dr. M.J. Nowfel	Medical Officer
Dr. N.N.W. Komasara	Medical Officer
Dr. H.A.D.W. Somapala	Medical Officer
Dr. K.A.S.D. Nanayakkara	Medical Officer
Dr. V.S. Sarvaananthar	Medical Officer
Dr. L.A.P. Liyanarachchi	Medical Officer
Dr. Thilini Gunasekara	Medical Officer
Dr. A.B.M.J. Nalaka	Medical Officer
Dr. U.C. Gangodawala	Medical Officer
Dr. T.Y.A. Wickramasinghe	Medical Officer
Dr. Chamindi Premaratna	Medical Officer
Dr. Manori Sugathapala	Medical Officer
Dr. W.D. Abeysinghe	Medical Officer
Dr. T.G.S. Perera	Medical Officer
Dr. A.K.G. Withana	Medical Officer
Dr. W.A.S. Wickramasinghe	Medical Officer
Dr. J.C. Udeshika	Medical Officer
Dr. D.S.W. Gallage	Medical Officer
Dr. P.M.P. Gunasinghe	Medical Officer
Dr. S.D.K. Wijesuriya	Medical Officer
Dr. M.D.A. Krishanth	Deputy Director
Dr. Sandamali Amarathunga	Medical Officer

Dr. R.M.D.D. Ratnayake	Medical Officer
Dr. P.G.K.M. Somarathna	Medical Superintendent
Dr. C.T.K.S. Gunasekara	Medical Officer
Dr. Lochana Salgado	Medical Officer
Dr. C.J.K. Somaratne	Deputy Director
Dr. A.G.K.A. Chathurani	Medical Officer
Dr. B.M.I. Gunawardana	Medical Officer
Dr. D.M.M. Dissanayake	Medical Officer
Dr. R.M.S.P. Rathnayake	Medical Officer
Dr. G.S.R. Amaratunga	Medical Officer
Dr. S. Sivapathamoon	Medical Officer
Dr. L.J. Abeywardene	Medical Officer
Dr. Ananda Senarath	Medical Officer
Dr. A.D.L.S. Athapattu	Medical Officer
Dr. S.A. Lunuwila	Medical Officer
Dr. A.V.M. Jayawardana	Medical Officer
Dr. L.S.N. De Silva	Medical Officer
Dr. T.N.P. Arachchi	Medical Officer
Dr. Whossmila	Medical Officer
Dr. K.K. Abeyweera	Medical Officer
Dr. W.L.A.C. Liyanage	Medical Officer
Dr. K.A.N.L.K. Arachchi	Medical Superintendent
Dr. M.G.C.S. Cooray	Medical Officer
Dr. K.P.R.C. Jayasooriya	Medical Officer
Dr. S. Jamuna	Medical Officer
Dr. Anurada Haputhanthri	Medical Officer
Dr. S. Selvathosyanth	Medical Officer
Dr. D.M.H.P. Dassanayake	Medical Officer
Dr. A.P. Raveendran	Medical Officer
Dr. G.H.I. Jayawardana	Medical Officer
Dr. U.K.B. Warakagoda	Medical Officer
Dr. N. Ranawaka	Medical Officer
Dr. V.C. Weerakody	Medical Officer
Dr. H.A. Senanayake	Medical Officer
Dr. W.R.K.D.W.K.U. Wickramasinghe	Medical Officer
Dr. D.M.S. Dissanayake	Medical Officer
Dr. N.S.B. Senanayake	Medical Officer
Dr. S. Premakumara	Medical Officer
Dr. Asanka M. Welikala	Medical Officer
Dr. Y. Vithushan	Medical Officer
Dr. H.A.S. Rasanjalee	Medical Officer
Dr. W.S.A. Fernando	Medical Officer
Dr. S.A.D. Padmaraja	Medical Officer



### Sections and Modules in the SARA Sri Lanka 2017 tool

Topic	Deviation from the SARA Core Questionnaire
Section 1: Cover page	
Interviewer visits	No change in the content
Facility identification	Adapted to Sri Lankan setting
Geographic coordinates	No change in the content
General information	No change in the content
Section 2: Staffing	Adapted to Sri Lankan setting
Section 3: Inpatient and observation beds	No change in the content
Section 4: Infrastructure	
Communications	No change in the content
Ambulance/transport for emergencies	No change in the content
Power supply	No change in the content
Basic client amenities	No change in the content
Infection control	No change in the content
Processing of equipment for reuse	No change in the content
Health care waste management	Adapted to Sri Lankan setting
Supervision	Not included
Basic equipment	Added more equipment to the list
Infection control precautions	No change in the content
Day care facilities for infants of health staff	Added a new section
Section 5: Available services	
A. Reproductive, maternal and newborn health	
Family planning services	Adapted to Sri Lankan setting
Antenatal care services	Adapted to Sri Lankan setting
Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Adapted to Sri Lankan setting
Obstetric and newborn care services	Adapted to Sri Lankan setting as basic obstetric and newborn care services
Cesarean section	Adapted to Sri Lankan setting as comprehensive obstetric and newborn care services
Immunization	Adapted to Sri Lankan setting
B. Child and adolescent health	
Child preventative and curative care services	Adapted to Sri Lankan setting
Adolescent health services	Adapted to Sri Lankan setting
C. Communicable diseases	
HIV counselling & testing	Adapted to Sri Lankan setting
HIV treatment	Adapted to Sri Lankan setting as HIV/AIDS Antiretroviral prescription and client management

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Deviation from the SARA Core Questionnaire</b>
HIV post exposure prophylaxis	Added a new section
HIV care and support	Adapted to Sri Lankan setting
Sexually transmitted infections	Adapted to Sri Lankan setting
Tuberculosis	Adapted to Sri Lankan setting
Malaria	Adapted to Sri Lankan setting
Dengue	Added a new section
Rabies	Added a new section
<b>D. Non-communicable diseases</b>	
Diabetes screening and diagnosis	Added a detailed section
Diabetes management	Added a detailed section
Screening and diagnosis of cardiovascular disease	Added a detailed section
Management of high cardiovascular disease risk	Added a detailed section
Management of cardiovascular diseases (myocardial infarction and stroke)	Added a detailed section
Chronic respiratory diseases screening, diagnosis and management	Added a detailed section
Cervical cancers	Added a detailed section
Breast cancers	Added a new section
Oral cancers	Added a new section
Chronic kidney disease diagnosis, management and follow-up	Added a new section
Mental health	Added a new section
<b>E. Elderly care and disability care</b>	Added a new section
Elderly care	Added a new section
Physiotherapy	Added a new section
Occupational therapy	Added a new section
Speech and language therapy	Added a new section
Prosthetic and orthotic services	Added a new section
<b>F. Gender based violence care centres</b>	Added a new section
<b>G. Surgery</b>	
Surgical services	Adapted to Sri Lankan setting
Blood transfusion	Adapted to Sri Lankan setting
Section 6: Diagnostics	Adapted to Sri Lankan setting
Section 7: Medicines and commodities	Adapted to Sri Lankan setting
Supply chain	Not included
Section 8: Interviewer's observations	No change in the content

The complete tool is included in Annexure D.

## Auxiliary Tables

group (n=402), auxiliary indicators, Sri Lanka 2017

Facility Type	Gliclazide tablet or glipizide tablet
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>61%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>58%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	100%
National Hospital	100%
Teaching Hospitals	100%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%
District General Hospitals	100%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	93%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	93%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	54%
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	62%
Primary Medical Care Units	45%
<b>Public Clinics</b>	
TB clinics	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-
MOH clinics	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>82%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	96%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	79%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 95 Percentage availability of contraceptives without stock out among health facilities that are expected to provide the family planning services, by facility type and group (n=399), auxiliary indicators, Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	No stock out of male condoms	No stock out of implants	No stock out of emergency contraceptive
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	82%	76%	15%
National Hospital	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	83%	83%	25%
Provincial General Hospitals	67%	67%	0%
District General Hospitals	84%	74%	11%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	66%	59%	5%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	66%	59%	5%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	38%	19%	2%
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	38%	19%	2%
Primary Medical Care Units			
<b>Public Clinics</b>			
TB clinics	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-
MOH clinics	87%	85%	7%
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>34%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	49%	27%	38%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	42%	14%	32%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 96 Percentage availability of drugs in the previous 3 months for offering basic obstetric and newborn care services among facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=323), auxiliary indicators, Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Oxytocin injection	Misoprostol 200µg tablets	Magnesium sulphate injection	Gentamicin injection	Procaine benzylpenicillin injection	Ceftriaxone injection	Betamethasone injection	Dexamethasone injection
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>54%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>54%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	91%	52%	88%	88%	39%	88%	6%	88%
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	82%	64%	73%	82%	55%	82%	0%	82%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	33%	100%	100%	67%	100%	33%	100%
District General Hospitals	95%	47%	95%	89%	26%	89%	5%	89%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	93%	19%	79%	88%	50%	83%	9%	81%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	93%	19%	79%	88%	50%	83%	9%	81%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	59%	0%	6%	50%	12%	6%	2%	48%
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	59%	0%	6%	50%	12%	6%	2%	48%
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>								
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>54%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	83%	35%	76%	87%	32%	80%	22%	75%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	45%	12%	44%	73%	23%	58%	24%	67%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service



**Table 97 Percentage availability of immunization services among MOH clinics (n=76), auxiliary indicators, Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Measles vaccine	Human papilloma virus vaccine	Stock-outs (in past 3 months)					
			No Stock out of Measles vaccine	No Stock out of DPT-Hib+HepB vaccine (Pentavalent)	No Stock out of Oral polio vaccine	No Stock out of BCG vaccine	No Stock out of IPV	No Stock out of MMR vaccine
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>93%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>93%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial General Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District General Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	35%	0%	34%	96%	98%	47%	92%	93%
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 98 Percentage availability of facilities to maintain cold chain in providing immunization services among MOH clinics (n=76), auxiliary indicators, Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Percentage availability						
	Energy source 24x7 for the refrigerator	Having a contingency plan for cold chain maintenance in an emergency	Availability of functioning thermometer for the refrigerator	Availability of continuous temperature recorder/logger	temperature of the refrigerator monitored twice daily	temperature log been completed for the last 30 days	temperature been within the range 2 to 8 °C inclusive in the last 30 days
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>81%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>81%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial General Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District General Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>							
TB clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	100%	89%	100%	96%	99%	85%	81%
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 99 Percentage availability of tracer items for offering child prevention and curative care services among facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=482), auxiliary indicators, Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Stock outs			
	No stock out of Amoxicillin (dispersible tablet 250 or 500 mg or syrup/suspension)	No stock out of Oral rehydration salts (ORS)	No stock out of Zinc sulphate tablets	No stock out of Zinc sulphate syrup or dispersible tablets
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	97%	97%	47%	28%
National Hospital	-	-	-	-
Teaching Hospitals	100%	100%	57%	29%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%	67%	67%
District General Hospitals	95%	95%	37%	21%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	89%	98%	36%	26%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	89%	98%	36%	26%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	88%	83%	6%	3%
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	92%	89%	10%	5%
Primary Medical Care Units	84%	76%	2%	0%
<b>Public Clinics</b>				
TB clinics	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	1%	18%	0%	0%
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>60%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	81%	84%	38%	72%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	85%	85%	60%	57%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant service

**Table 100 Percentage availability of advanced TB diagnostics among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, in by facility type (n=136), auxiliary indicators, Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Conduct GeneXpert test onsite
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	<b>14%</b>
National Hospital	100%
Teaching Hospitals	17%
Provincial General Hospitals	67%
District General Hospitals	0%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	<b>-</b>
Base Hospitals (A & B)	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	<b>-</b>
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>	
TB clinics	4%
STD (HIV) clinics	-
MOH clinics	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>0%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	0%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	0%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant

**Table 101 Percentage availability of a dedicated rabies post exposure treatment unit among health facilities that are expected to provide the service (n=324), auxiliary indicators Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Dedicated rabies PET unit
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	<b>56%</b>
National Hospital	100%
Teaching Hospitals	64%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%
District General Hospitals	42%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	<b>11%</b>
Base Hospitals (A & B)	11%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	<b>2%</b>
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	2%
Primary Medical Care Units	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>	
TB clinics	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-
MOH clinics	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>5%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	7%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	5%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant

**Table 102 Percentage availability Diabetes screening and diagnosis services, among facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group, (n=322), auxiliary indicators, Sri Lanka 2017**

<b>Facility Type</b>	<b>Nursing officers trained in diabetes screening and diagnosis</b>	<b>Diagnose diabetes using HbA<sub>1c</sub></b>
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>80%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>80%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	78%	80%
National Hospital	100%	100%
Teaching Hospitals	56%	78%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	-
District General Hospitals	84%	-
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	62%	-
Base Hospitals (A & B)	62%	-
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	29%	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	29%	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>		
TB clinics	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>-</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	48%	-
Private Hospitals <50 beds	16%	-

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant

**Table 103 Percentage availability of screening and diagnosis of cardiovascular disease among health facilities that are expected to provide this service, by facility type and group (n=591), auxiliary indicators, Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	ECG	Troponin
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>20%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	97%	81%
National Hospital	100%	100%
Teaching Hospitals	100%	89%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%
District General Hospitals	95%	74%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	98%	34%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	98%	34%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	51%	0%
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	78%	0%
Primary Medical Care Units	23%	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>		
TB clinics	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>62%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	94%	71%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	76%	60%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant

**Table 104 Percentage availability of services for management of myocardial infarction and stroke among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=591), auxiliary indicators, Sri Lanka 2017**

<b>Facility Type</b>	<b>Pulse oxymeter</b>	<b>Dedicated unit/beds for patients with stroke</b>
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>12%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>12%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	97%	69%
National Hospital	100%	100%
Teaching Hospitals	100%	78%
Provincial General Hospitals	100%	100%
District General Hospitals	95%	58%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	95%	32%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	95%	32%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	77%	5%
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	77%	5%
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>		
TB clinics	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>9%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	100%	39%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	83%	1%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant



**Table 105 Percentage availability of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) services among health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=430), auxiliary indicators, Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Received training on Smoking cessation in the last two years	Pulse oxymeter	Salmeterol fluticasone inhaler	Budesonide formoterol inhaler
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>16%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	39%	97%	85%	36%
National Hospital	0%	100%	0%	0%
Teaching Hospitals	40%	100%	90%	40%
Provincial General Hospitals	33%	100%	100%	67%
District General Hospitals	42%	95%	84%	32%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	30%	95%	81%	31%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	30%	95%	81%	31%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	9%	41%	25%	6%
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	11%	77%	35%	6%
Primary Medical Care Units	6%	4%	14%	6%
<b>Public Clinics</b>				
TB clinics	19%	30%	74%	26%
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>63%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	25%	100%	87%	83%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	19%	83%	58%	57%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant

**Table 106 Percentage availability of staff trained in elderly care in health facilities that are expected to provide the service, by facility type and group (n=157), auxiliary indicators, Sri Lanka 2017**

Facility Type	Categories of staff trained in elderly care on the training module of Directorate of Youth Elderly and Disabled (YED)			
	Medical officers including specialists	Nursing officers	Attendants	Labourers
<b>Sri Lanka*</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>Public Tertiary Care Hospitals</b>	18%	18%	8%	8%
National Hospital	0%	0%	0%	0%
Teaching Hospitals	19%	19%	13%	13%
Provincial General Hospitals	0%	0%	0%	0%
District General Hospitals	21%	21%	5%	5%
<b>Public Secondary Care Hospitals</b>	8%	5%	3%	3%
Base Hospitals (A & B)	8%	5%	3%	3%
<b>Public Primary Care Facilities</b>	-	-	-	-
Divisional Hospitals (type A, B & C)	-	-	-	-
Primary Medical Care Units	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Clinics</b>				
TB clinics	-	-	-	-
STD (HIV) clinics	-	-	-	-
MOH clinics	-	-	-	-
Regional Malaria Offices	-	-	-	-
Healthy Lifestyle Centers	-	-	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>
Private Hospitals ≥50 beds	11%	11%	11%	7%
Private Hospitals <50 beds	3%	3%	3%	3%

\*Value given for Sri Lanka is a weighted average of all public and private facilities that are expected to provide the relevant



## Questionnaire

Number	Question	Result
<b>SECTION 1: COVER PAGE to be filled for all facilities</b>		
<b>INTERVIEWER VISITS</b>		
001	Facility number (to be filled by the Technical Group of SARA after the collection of data)	<input type="text"/>
002	Is this a supervisor validation check of a facility?	DATA COLLECTION FOR FACILITY ASSESSMENT..... 1 REASSESSMENT..... 2
Date	1	2
Interviewer Name	3	FINAL VISIT
		DAY MONTH YEAR INT. NUMBER
<b>FACILITY IDENTIFICATION</b>		
003	Name of facility	<input type="text"/>
004	Address of the facility	<input type="text"/>
005	Province	<input type="text"/>
006	Regional Directorate of Health Services	<input type="text"/>
Number	Question	Result
007	Type of facility	NATIONAL HOSPITAL ..... 1 TEACHING HOSPITAL ..... 2 PROVINCIAL GENERAL HOSPITAL ..... 3 DISTRICT GENERAL HOSPITAL..... 4 BASE HOSPITAL A ..... 5A BASE HOSPITAL B ..... 5B DIVISIONAL HOSPITAL A ..... 6A DIVISIONAL HOSPITAL B ..... 6B DIVISIONAL HOSPITAL C ..... 6C PRIMARY MEDICAL CARE UNIT ..... 7 MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH..... 8 HEALTHY LIFESTYLE CENTRE ..... 9 TB CLINIC ..... 10 STD/AIDS CLINIC ..... 11 MALARIA CLINIC ..... 12 MAJOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL (>50 BEDS) ..... 13 MINOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL (<50 BEDS) ..... 14 OTHER (SPECIFY) ..... 96
008	Managing Authority	LINE MINISTRY ..... 1 PROVINCIAL ..... 2 PRIVATE ..... 3
009	Urban/Rural	IN A MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AREA ..... 1 IN A URBAN COUNCIL AREA ..... 2 IN A PRADESHEEYA SABHA AREA ..... 3
010	Whether the institution is situated in an Estate	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2
011	Services Provided	Outpatient only ..... 1 Inpatient only ..... 2 Inpatient and Outpatient both ..... 3 Preventive care only ..... 4

Number	Question	Result
<b>GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES</b>		
COLLECT GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES INFORMATION FOLLOWING THE INSTRUCTIONS*.		
SET DEFAULT SETTINGS FOR GPS:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. SET COORDINATE FORMAT TO DECIMAL DEGREES (hddd.ddddd<sup>o</sup>)</li> <li>2. SET "MAP DATUM" TO WGS84</li> <li>3. SET "UNITS" TO METRIC, "ELEVATION" TO METERS "NORTH REF" TO MAGNETIC AND "ANGLE" TO DEGREE</li> </ol>		
MOVE TO MAIN ENTRANCE OF THE BUILDING. STAND WITHIN 30 METERS OF DOOR WHERE ENTRANCE IS IN PLAIN VIEW TO THE SKY.		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. TURN GPS RECEIVER ON</li> <li>2. GO TO THE "MENU"</li> <li>3. GO TO "SETUP" → "POSITION FORMAT"</li> <li>4. SET POSITION FORMAT AS "hddd.ddddd<sup>o</sup>"</li> <li>5. SET MAP DATUM AS "WGS 84" AND MAP SPHEROID AS "WGS 84"</li> <li>6. GO TO THE "MENU"</li> <li>7. GO TO "SATELLITE"</li> <li>8. SEE WHETHER YOU HAVE SIGNAL FROM AT LEAST 5 SATELLITES. WAIT UNTIL SIGNAL IS RECEIVED.</li> <li>9. GO TO THE "MENU"</li> <li>10. GO TO "MARK WAYPOINT"</li> <li>11. ENTER "DONE"</li> <li>12. COPY INFORMATION IN THE FORM BELOW</li> </ol>		
BE SURE TO COPY THE WAYPOINT NAME (FACILITY NUMBER) FROM THE WAYPOINT LIST PAGE TO VERIFY THAT YOU ARE ENTERING THE CORRECT WAYPOINT INFORMATION ON THE DATA FORM		
012	Waypoint number	<input type="text"/>
013	Altitude	<input type="text"/> Meters
014	Latitude	North DEGREES/DEC a <input type="text"/> b <input type="text"/>
015	Longitude	East DEGREES/DEC a <input type="text"/> b <input type="text"/>

Number	Question	Result	Skip
<b>GENERAL INFORMATION</b>			
FACILITY NUMBER		<input type="text"/>	INTERVIEWER CODE <input type="text"/>
FIND THE PERSON IN-CHARGE OF THE FACILITY, AND/OR THE COORDINATOR OF THE FACILITY (NOMINATED FROM THE INSTITUTION) WHO IS PRESENT AT THE FACILITY. READ THE FOLLOWING GREETING:			
Good day! My name is _____. We are here on behalf of the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and indigenous Medicine and Department of Census and Statistics conducting a survey of health facilities to assist the government in knowing more about health services in Sri Lanka.			
Now I will read a statement explaining the study.			
Your facility was selected to participate in this study. We will be asking you questions about various health services. Information about your facility may be used by the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and indigenous Medicine, organizations supporting services in your facility, and researchers, for planning service improvement or for conducting further studies of health services.			
Neither your name nor that of any other health worker respondents participating in this study will be included in the dataset or in any report. Still, we are asking for your help to ensure that the information we collect is accurate.			
You may refuse to answer any question or choose to stop the interview at any time. However, we hope you will answer the questions, which will benefit the services you provide and the nation.			
If there are questions for which someone else is the most appropriate person to provide the information, we would appreciate if you introduce us to that person to help us collect that information.			
At this point, do you have any questions about the study? Do I have your agreement to proceed?			
		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
INTERVIEWER'S SIGNATURE INDICATING CONSENT OBTAINED		DAY	MONTH YEAR
016	May I begin the interview?	YES..... 1	NO..... 2
017	INTERVIEW START TIME (use the 24 hour-clock system)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Indicator code	Number	Question	Result	Skip			
<b>MODULE 1: SERVICE AVAILABILITY</b>							
<b>SECTION 2: STAFFING</b>							
	<b>200</b>	I have a few questions on staffing for this facility. Please tell me how many staff with each of the following qualifications are currently assigned to, employed by, or seconded to this facility. Please count each staff member only once, on the basis of the highest technical or professional qualification. For doctors, I would also like to know, of the total number, how many are part-time in this facility.	A) FULL TIME (In position)	B) Visiting* * If there is no permanent staff for HLCs, include the staff here	C) PART TIME (skip for Government institutions)	RETAINERS (skip for Government institutions)	→300
S4	<b>01</b>	Specialist Medical Officers					
S4	<b>02</b>	Medical Officers and Dental Surgeons (EXCLUDE the staff of PMCUs for MOH)					
S4	<b>03</b>	Registered Medical Officers/ Assistant Medical Officers (EXCLUDE the staff of PMCUs for MOH)					
S4	<b>04</b>	Nursing Officers, Ward Sisters and PHNS (EXCLUDE Special Grade Nursing Officers)					
	<b>05</b>	Pharmacists/Dispensers (EXCLUDE the staff of PMCUs for MOH)					
	<b>06</b>	Medical Laboratory technologists					
S4	<b>07</b>	Public Health Inspectors and SPHI					
S4	<b>08</b>	Public Health Midwives and SPHM					
<b>SECTION 3: INPATIENT AND OBSERVATION BEDS</b>							
Skip for PMCU, HLC, MOH, TB Clinics, STD Clinics, Malaria Clinics →400							
S2	<b>300</b>	Excluding any delivery beds, how many inpatient beds in total does this facility have, both for adults and children? <b>THIS DOES NOT INCLUDE EXAMINATION BEDS (BOTH IN OPD AND WARDS), BEDS IN THE RADIOLOGY DEPARTMENT (SUCH AS THE BEDS USED FOR ULTRASOUND SCANS), STAFF REST ROOMS</b>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
S3	<b>301</b>	Of the inpatient beds in this facility, how many are dedicated maternity beds (antenatal and postnatal both)? <b>THIS DOES NOT INCLUDE DELIVERY BEDS</b>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

Indicator code	Number	Question	Result	Skip
<b>MODULE 2: SERVICE READINESS</b>				
<b>SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE</b>				
This section will focus on questions related to infrastructure.				
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>				
I5	<b>400</b>	Does this facility have a <b>functioning land line telephone</b> that is available to call outside at all times client services are offered?	YES .....1 NO .....2	
I5	<b>401</b>	Does this facility have a <b>functioning cellular telephone or a private cellular phone</b> that is supported by the facility?	YES .....1 NO .....2	
I5	<b>402</b>	Does this facility have a <b>functioning short-wave radio</b> for radio calls?	YES .....1 NO .....2	
I6	<b>403</b>	Does this facility have a <b>functioning computer</b> ?	YES .....1 NO .....2	
I6	<b>404</b>	Is there access to email or internet within the facility today?	YES .....1 NO .....2	
<b>AMBULANCE/TRANSPORT FOR EMERGENCIES</b>				
Skip for PMCU, HLC, Medical Officer of Health (MOH), TB Clinics, STD Clinics, Malaria Clinics →408				
I7	<b>405</b>	Does this facility have a <b>functional ambulance</b> or other vehicle for emergency transportation for clients that is stationed at this facility or operates from this facility?	YES .....1 NO .....2	
I7	<b>406</b>	Does this facility have access to an ambulance or other vehicle for emergency transport for clients that is stationed at another facility or that operates from another facility in near proximity?	YES .....1 NO .....2	

Indicator code	Number	Question	Result	Skip
	<b>Skip for PMCU, MOH, TB Clinics, STD Clinics, Malaria Clinics</b>			<b>→408</b>
17	407	Is fuel for the ambulance or other emergency vehicle available today?	YES .....1 NO .....2	
<b>POWER SUPPLY</b>				
11	408	Does your facility have electricity supply for lighting & communication with occasional interruption of power less than 2 hours per day from any source (e.g. electricity grid, generator, or other) including for stand-alone devices (EPI cold chain)?	YES .....1 NO .....2	<b>→417</b>
11	409	What is the electricity used for, in the facility?	ONLY STAND-ALONE ELECTRIC MEDICAL DEVICES/APPLIANCES (e.g. EPI cold room, refrigerator, suction apparatus, etc.) .....1 LIGHTING (EXCLUDING FLASHLIGHTS) AND COMMUNICATIONS.....2 LIGHTING, COMMUNICATIONS, AND 1 TO 2 OPERATE MEDICAL DEVICES/ APPLIANCES.3 ALL ELECTRICAL NEEDS OF FACILITY.....4	
	410	What is the facility's main source of electricity?	NATIONAL GRID.....1 GENERATOR (FUEL OR BATTERY OPERATED GENERATOR) .....2 SOLAR SYSTEM .....3 OTHER ..... 96 (SPECIFY)	
	411	Other than the main or primary source, does the facility have a secondary or backup source of electricity?  IF YES: What is the secondary source of electricity? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS ARE ACCEPTABLE)	NO SECONDARY SOURCE ..... A NATIONAL GRID..... B GENERATOR (FUEL OR BATTERY OPERATEDGENERATOR) ..... C SOLAR SYSTEM ..... D OTHER ..... E (SPECIFY)	

Indicator code	Number	Question	Result	Skip
11	412	During the past 7 days, was electricity available at all times from the main or any backup source when the facility was open for services?	ALWAYS AVAILABLE (NO INTERRUPTIONS) ..... 1 OFTEN AVAILABLE (INTERRUPTIONS OF LESS THAN 2 HOURS PER DAY) ..... 2 SOMETIMES AVAILABLE (FREQUENT OR PROLONGED INTERRUPTIONS OF MORE THAN 2 HOURS PER DAY) ..... 3	
	413	CHECK Q410 AND Q411: FACILITY HAS A GENERATOR ( "2" CIRCLED FOR Q410 and "C" CIRCLED FOR Q411)	FACILITY DOES NOT HAVE A GENERATOR ( "2" NOT CIRCLED FOR Q410 and "C" NOT CIRCLED FOR Q411)	<b>→416</b>
	414	Is the generator functional?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 98	<b>→416</b> <b>→416</b>
	415	Is there fuel or a charged battery available today?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 98	
		CHECK Q410 AND Q411: FACILITY HAS A SOLAR SYSTEM "3" CIRCLED FOR Q410 and "D" CIRCLED FOR Q411)	FACILITY DOES NOT HAVE A SOLAR SYSTEM ("3" NOT CIRCLED FOR 410 AND "E" CIRCLED FOR Q411)	<b>→417</b>
	416	Is the solar system functional?	YES, FUNCTIONING ..... 1 PARTIALLY, BATTERY NEEDS SERVICING/REPLACEMENT ..... 2 NO, NOT FUNCTIONAL ..... 3 DON'T KNOW ..... 98	
<b>BASIC CLIENT AMENITIES</b>				
	417	On average, how many hours per day is this facility open?	UP TO 4 HOURS .....1 UP TO 8 HOURS .....2 UP TO 12 HOURS ..... 3 24 HOURS..... 4	

Indicator code	Number	Question	Result	Skip
I2	418	What is the <b>most commonly used</b> source of water for the facility <b>at this time</b> ?  OBSERVE THAT WATER IS AVAILABLE FROM THE SOURCE OR IN THE FACILITY ON THE DAY OF THE VISIT. E.G. CHECK THAT THE PIPE IS FUNCTIONING.	PIPED INTO FACILITY .....1 PIPED ONTO FACILITY GROUNDS .....2 PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE .....3 TUBEWELL/BOREHOLE .....4 PROTECTED DUG WELL .....5 UNPROTECTED DUG WELL .....6 PROTECTED SPRING .....7 UNPROTECTED SPRING .....8 RAINWATER COLLECTION.....9 BOTTLED WATER .....10 CART W/SMALL TANK/DRUM .....11 TANKER TRUCK .....12 SURFACE WATER .....13 OTHER ..... 96 (SPECIFY) NO WATER SOURCE.....00	→420 →420         →420 →420 →420 →420
I2	419	Is water available from this source found inside the facility premises?	YES, INSIDE THE FACILITY .....1 YES, WITHIN THE GROUND OF THE FACILITY.....2 NO, OUTSIDE THE FACILITY GROUNDS.....3	
I3	420	Is there a room with auditory and visual privacy available for patient consultations (anywhere in this facility to be used if necessary)? CAN HAVE MULTIPLE CHOICES SUCH AS A AND B	AUDITORY PRIVACY ONLY ..... A VISUAL PRIVACY ONLY..... B BOTH AUDITORY AND VISUAL PRIVACY ....C NO PRIVACY..... D	
I4	421	Are there adequate latrine facilities for clients? IF YES: What type of toilet? IF MULTIPLE TOILETS ARE AVAILABLE, CONSIDER THE MOST MODERN TYPE  OBSERVE THAT THE TOILET (LATRINE) IS ACCESSIBLE (UNLOCKED OR KEY AVAILABLE) AND FUNCTIONING	FLUSH TOILET .....1 VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE (VIP) .....2 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB .....3 NO FACILITIES ON PREMISES..... 8	
<b>INFECTION CONTROL</b>				
T1	422	Does this facility have any guidelines on standard precautions for infection prevention? IF YES, ASK TO SEE THE DOCUMENT	YES, OBSERVED ..... 1 YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN ..... 2 NO ..... 3	

Indicator code	Number	Question	Result						Skip
<b>PROCESSING OF EQUIPMENT FOR REUSE</b>									
	423	Please tell me if the following items used for processing of equipment for reuse are available and functional in the facility today. IF AVAILABLE, ASK TO SEE IT AND INDICATE IF IT IS FUNCTIONING OR NOT	A) AVAILABLE			B)FUNCTIONING			
			OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	
I8	01	Electric autoclave (pressure & wet heat)	1 → B	2 → B	3→02	1	2	8	
I8	02	Non-electric autoclave	1 → B	2 → B	3→03	1	2	8	
I8	03	Electric dry heat sterilizer	1 → B	2 → B	3→04	1	2	8	
	04	Electric boiler or steamer (no pressure)	1 → B	2 → B	3→05	1	2	8	
	05	Non-electric pot with cover for boiling/steam	1 → B	2 → B	3→06				
I8	06	Heat source for non-electric equipment	1 → B	2 → B	3→424	1	2	8	



Indicator code	Number	Question	Result	Skip
	<b>HEALTH CARE WASTE MANAGEMENT</b>			
19	424	<p>Now I would like to ask you a few questions about waste management practices for sharps waste, such as needles or blades.</p> <p>How does this facility <i>finally</i> dispose of sharps waste (e.g., filled sharps boxes)?</p> <p>PROBE TO ARRIVE AT CORRECT RESPONSE</p> <p>NOTE: IF ANY OF THE RESPONSES 2-9 TAKE PLACE OUTSIDE THE FACILITY, THEN THE CORRECT RESPONSE TO CIRCLE WILL BE IN THE CATEGORY OF "REMOVE OFFSITE"</p>	<p><b>BURN INCINERATOR/</b>            2-CHAMBER INDUSTRIAL (800-1000+° C) . 2            1-CHAMBER DRUM/BRICK ..... 3  <b>HYDROCLAVE AND SHREDDER ..... 4</b>  <b>OPEN BURNING</b>            FLAT GROUND - NO PROTECTION ..... 5            PIT OR PROTECTED GROUND ..... 6  <b>DUMP WITHOUT BURNING</b>            FLAT GROUND - NO PROTECTION ..... 7            COVERED PIT OR PIT LATRINE ..... 8            OPEN-PIT - NO PROTECTION ..... 9            PROTECTED GROUND OR PIT ..... 10  <b>REMOVE OFFSITE</b>            STORED IN COVERED CONTAINER ..... 11            STORED IN OTHER PROTECTED ENVIRONMENT ..... 12            STORED UNPROTECTED ..... 13            OTHER ..... 96            (SPECIFY)            NEVER HAS SHARP WASTE ..... 95</p>	
110	425	<p>Now I would like to ask you a few questions about waste management practices for medical waste other than sharps, such as used bandages.</p> <p>How does this facility <i>finally</i> dispose of medical waste other than sharps boxes?</p> <p>PROBE TO ARRIVE AT CORRECT RESPONSE</p> <p>NOTE: IF ANY OF THE RESPONSES 2-9 TAKE PLACE OUTSIDE THE FACILITY, THEN THE CORRECT RESPONSE TO CIRCLE WILL BE IN THE CATEGORY OF "REMOVE OFFSITE"</p>	<p>SAME AS FOR SHARPS ITEMS ..... 1  <b>BURN INCINERATOR</b>            2-CHAMBER INDUSTRIAL (800-1000+° C) . 2            1-CHAMBER DRUM/BRICK ..... 3  <b>HYDROCLAVE ..... 4</b>  <b>OPEN BURNING</b>            FLAT GROUND - NO PROTECTION ..... 5            PIT OR PROTECTED GROUND ..... 6  <b>DUMP WITHOUT BURNING</b>            FLAT GROUND - NO PROTECTION ..... 7            COVERED PIT OR PIT LATRINE ..... 8            OPEN-PIT - NO PROTECTION ..... 9            PROTECTED GROUND OR PIT ..... 10  <b>REMOVE OFFSITE</b>            STORED IN COVERED CONTAINER ..... 11            STORED IN OTHER PROTECTED ENVIRONMENT ..... 12            STORED UNPROTECTED ..... 13            OTHER ..... 96            (SPECIFY)            NEVER HAS MEDICAL WASTE ..... 95</p>	

Indicator code	Number	Question	Result	Skip												
	426	CHECK Q424 AND Q425: INCINERATOR USED (EITHER "2" OR "3" CIRCLED)	INCINERATOR NOT USED (NEITHER "2" NOR "3" CIRCLED)	→500												
19 110	427	Is the incinerator functional today?	YES.....1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW.....98	→500 →500												
19 110	428	Is fuel or electricity supply for the incinerator available today?	YES.....1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW.....98													
<b>BASIC EQUIPMENT</b>																
	500	Please tell me if the following basic equipment and supplies used in the provision of client services are available and functional in this facility today. ASK TO SEE THE ITEMS	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">A) AVAILABLE</th> <th colspan="3">B) FUNCTIONING</th> </tr> <tr> <th>OBSERVED</th> <th>REPORTED NOT SEEN</th> <th>NOT AVAILABLE</th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DON'T KNOW</th> </tr> </thead> </table>	A) AVAILABLE			B) FUNCTIONING			OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	
A) AVAILABLE			B) FUNCTIONING													
OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW											
E1	01	Adult weighing scale	1 → B 2 → B 3 → 02	1	2	8										
E2 E38	02	Child weighing scale- 250 gram gradation	1 → B 2 → B 3 → 03	1	2	8										
E38	03	Infant weighing scale – 100 gram gradation	1 → B 2 → B 3 → 04	1	2	8										
E18	04	Measuring tape-height board/stadiometer	1 → B 2 → B 3 → 05	1	2	8										
E3	05	Thermometer	1 → B 2 → B 3 → 06	1	2	8										
E4	06	Stethoscope	1 → B 2 → B 3 → 07	1	2	8										
E5	07	Blood pressure apparatus (may be digital or manual sphygmomanometer)	1 → B 2 → B 3 → 08	1	2	8										
E6	08	Light source (flashlight acceptable)	1 → B 2 → B 3 → 09	1	2	8										
M27	09	Intravenous infusion kits	1 → B 2 → B 3 → 10	1	2	8										
E334	10	Ophthalmoscope	1 → B 2 → B 3 → 11	1	2	8										
E19	11	Peak flow meter	1 → B 2 → B 3 → 12	1	2	8										
E335	12	Spirometer	1 → B 2 → B 3 → 13	1	2	8										

Indicator code	Number	Question	Result						Skip
E336	13	Nebulizing machine	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 14	1	2	8	
E20	14	Spacers for inhalers	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 15	1	2	8	
E330	15	Infusion pump	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 16	1	2	8	
E337	16	Pulse oximeter	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 17	1	2	8	
E44	17	Speculum	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 18	1	2	8	
E307	18	Spatula	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 19	1	2	8	
E331	19	Colposcope	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 20	1	2	8	
E338	20	Cardiac Monitor	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 21	1	2	8	
E321	21	Defibrillator	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 22	1	2	8	
E45	22	Oxygen concentrators	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 23	1	2	8	
E45	23	Oxygen cylinders	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 24	1	2	8	
E45	24	Central oxygen supply	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 25	1	2	8	
E45	25	Flowmeter for oxygen therapy (with humidification)	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 26	1	2	8	
E45	26	Oxygen delivery apparatus (key connecting tubes and mask/nasal prongs)	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 501	1	2	8	
E45	501	At any time during the past 3 months has oxygen been unavailable for any reason?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2						
<b>INFECTION CONTROL PRECAUTIONS</b>									
	600	Please tell me if the following resources/supplies used for infection control are available in the general outpatient area of this facility today. <b>ASK TO SEE THE ITEMS</b>	<b>OBSERVED</b>	<b>REPORTED NOT SEEN</b>	<b>NOT AVAILABLE</b>				
I15	01	Clean running water (piped, bucket with tap, or pour pitcher)	1	2	3				
I15	02	Hand-washing soap/liquid soap	1	2	3				
I15	03	Alcohol based hand rub	1	2	3				
I16	04	Disposable latex gloves	1	2	3				
I12	05	Waste receptacle (pedal bin) with lid and plastic bin liner (appropriate storage of infectious waste)	1	2	3				

Indicator code	Number	Question	Result			Skip
I11	06	Sharps container ("safety box") (appropriate storage for sharp waste)	1	2	3	
I13	07	Environnemental désinfectant(e.g., chlorine, alcohol)	1	2	3	
I14	08	Single use Disposable syringes with disposable needles	1	2	3	
I14	09	Auto-disable syringes	1	2	3	
<b>DAY CARE FACILITIES FOR INFANTS OF HEALTH STAFF</b>						
I114	620	Does this facility offer day care facilities for infants and/or children of health staff	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2			

Indicator code	Number	Question	Result		Skip
<b>SECTION 5: AVAILABLE SERVICES</b>					
This section will focus on questions related to available services.					
<b>A. REPRODUCTIVE, MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH</b>					
<b>FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES</b>					
<b>Skip for National Hospital, Eye hospital, LRH, Sirimavo Bandaranaike Hospital for Children, Cancer, Rehabilitation hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, National Respiratory Diseases Hospital Welisara, HLCs, TB Clinics, STD Clinics, Malaria clinics</b>					<b>→800</b>
S7	700	Does this facility offer family planning services?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2		<b>→800</b>
ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES ARE PROVIDED. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.					
	701	Does this facility <i>provide or prescribe</i> any of the following modern methods of family planning:	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	
S7_01	01	Combined oestrogen progesterone oral contraceptive pills	1	2	
S7_04	02	Progestin-only injectable contraceptives	1	2	
S7_05	03	Male condoms	1	2	
S7_07	04	Intrauterine contraceptive device (IUD)	1	2	
S7_08	05	Implants	1	2	
S7_10	06	Emergency contraceptive pills	1	2	

Indicator code	Number	Question	Result			Skip		
		<b>Skip for Divisional Hospital-ABC, PMCU and MOH clinic</b>				<b>→702</b>		
S7_11	07	Male sterilization	1	2				
S7_12	08	Female sterilization	1	2				
S7_100	702	Does this facility offer emergency management for adverse reactions related to contraceptive methods?	1	2				
		<b>Skip for Divisional Hospital-ABC, PMCU and MOH clinic</b>				<b>→705</b>		
S7_101	703	Does this facility offer Seminal Fluid Analysis for sub-fertile couples?	1	2				
S7_102	704	Does this facility offer Intra-Uterine Insemination services for sub-fertile couples?	1	2				
	705	Please tell me if the following documents are available in the facility today: IF AVAILABLE, ASK TO SEE THE DOCUMENT	YES, OBSERVED	YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN	NO			
T2	01	National family planning guidelines on methods	1	2	3			
T100	02	Flash cards on Family Planning	1	2	3			
T101	03	Medical eligibility criteria wheel	1	2	3			
	706	Have you or any provider(s) of family planning services:	YES	NO	DO NOT KNOW			
T3	01	Received any family planning training (2 or 3 day course) in the past 5 years?	1	2	3			
T102	02	Received training on emergency management for adverse reactions related to contraceptive methods in the past 2 years	1	2	3			
	707	Let me know whether the following equipment are available in the clinic facility today? IF YES, ASK TO SEE THE EQUIPMENT	A) AVAILABLE			B) FUNCTIONING		
			OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
E52	01	Blood pressure apparatus	1→B	2→B	3→02	1	2	8
E100	02	Instrument pack for IUCD insertion	1→B	2→B	3→03	1	2	8
E101	03	Instrument pack for Hormone Implant insertion	1→B	2→B	3→708	1	2	8

Indicator code	Number	Question	Result					Skip
	708	Does this facility stock contraceptive commodities at this service site?	YES.....1		NO.....2			<b>→710</b>
	709	Are any of the following medicines and commodities available in this service site today? CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE OF EACH MEDICINE/COMMODITY IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)	OBSERVED AVAILABLE		NOT OBSERVED			
			AT LEAST ONE VALID	AVAILABLE NON VALID	REPORTED AVAILABLE BUT NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE TODAY	NEVER AVAILABLE	
M15	01	Combined oestrogen progesterone oral contraceptive pills	1	2	3	4	5	
M17	02	Male condoms	1	2	3	4	5	
M16	03	Injectable Contraceptives	1	2	3	4	5	
M108	04	Implant (e.g. levonorgestrel, etonogestrel)	1	2	3	4	5	
M109	05	Emergency contraceptive pills (e.g. levonorgestrel tablet, ulipristal acetate tablet, mifepristone tablet 10-25 mg)	1	2	3	4	5	
M105	06	Intrauterine contraceptive device (IUD)	1	2	3	4	5	
M62_FP	07	Adrenaline (Injectable)	1	2	3	4	5	
	710	I would like to know if the following basic equipment items are available in this service area today. For each equipment or item, please tell me if it is available today and functioning. ASK TO SEE THE ITEMS	A) AVAILABLE			B) FUNCTIONING		
			OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
E29_FP	01	Ambu bag and face mask	1→B	2→B	3→02	1	2	8
E45_FP	02	Oxygen concentrators	1→B	2→B	3→03	1	2	8
E45_FP	03	Oxygen cylinders	1→B	2→B	3→04	1	2	8
E45_FP	04	Oxygen delivery apparatus (key connecting tubes and mask/nasal prongs)	1→B	2→B	3→711	1	2	8
		<b>Skip for PMCU</b>						<b>→800</b>
	711	For each of the following items, please check in the facility records if there has been a stock-out in the past 3 months:	STOCK OUT IN THE PAST 3 MONTHS	NO STOCK OUT IN PAST 3 MONTHS	NOT INDICATED	PRODUCT NOT OFFERED	FACILITY RECORD NOT AVAILABLE	ONLINE SYSTEM RECORD IS NOT RETRIEVABLE (ONLY FOR PRIVATE HOSPITALS)
M17_A	01	Male condoms	1	2	3	4	5	6
M108_A	02	Implants	1	2	3	4	5	6
M109_A	03	Emergency contraceptive	1	2	3	4	5	6

Indicator code	Number	Question	Result			Skip
<b>ANTENATAL CARE SERVICES</b>						
Skip for National Hospital, Eye hospital, LRH, Sirimavo Bandaranayake Childrens' Hospital, Cancer Hospital, Rehabilitation Hospital, Mental Health Hospital, National Respiratory Diseases Hospital Welisara, HLCs, TB Clinics, STD Clinics, Malaria clinics						→900
S8	800	Does this facility offer antenatal care (ANC) services?	YES.....1 NO.....2			→900
ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE ANTENATAL CARE SERVICES ARE PROVIDED. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT ANTENATAL CARE SERVICES IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.						
	801	Do ANC providers provide any of the following services to pregnant women as part of routine ANC services?	YES	NO		
S8_05	01	Monitoring for hypertensive disorder of pregnancy	1	2		
S8_01	02	Iron supplementation	1	2		
S8_02	03	Folic acid supplementation	1	2		
S8_04	04	Tetanus toxoid immunization	1	2		
S8_100	05	Provision of Calcium supplementation	1	2		
S8_101	06	Monitoring for blood sugar in pregnancy	1	2		
S8_102	07	Monitoring of weight in pregnancy	1	2		
	802	Please tell me if the following documents are available in the facility today: IF AVAILABLE, ASK TO SEE THE DOCUMENT	YES, OBSERVED	YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN	NO	
Skip for PMCU and MOH clinics						→02
T103	01	National Guidelines for Maternal Care (3 volumes)	1	2	3	
Skip for TH, PGH, DGH, BH, DH, Major Pvt hospitals, Minor Private Hospitals						→803
T104	02	Guidelines on Maternal Care Package for Field Health Staff	1	2	3	
	803	Have you or any provider(s) of Antenatal Care services:	YES	NO		
Skip for PMCU and MOH clinics						→02
T105	01	Received any training On the National Guidelines for Maternal Care in the last 2 years	1	2		
Skip for TH, PGH, DGH, BH-AB, DH-ABC, Major Pvt hospitals, Minor Private Hospitals						→804
T106	02	Received any ANC training on the Maternal Care Package in the last two years?	1	2		

Indicator code	Number	Question	Result					Skip
	804	Let me know whether the following equipment are available in the clinic facility (If yes, ask to see the equipment)	YES	NO				
E5_ANC	01	Blood pressure apparatus	1	2				
E1_ANC	02	Adult weighing scale (Beam balance type)	1	2				
E102	03	Pinnard	1	2				
	805	Let me know whether the following drugs are available in the clinic today (Check to see if at least one of each medicine is valid)	OBSERVED AVAILABLE			NOT OBSERVED		
			At Least One Valid	Available Non Valid	Reported Available But Not Seen	Not Available Today	Never Available	
M18_A NC	01	Iron tablets	1	2	3	4	5	
M19_A NC	02	Folic acid tablets	1	2	3	4	5	
M20_A NC	03	Tetanus toxoid vaccine	1	2	3	4	5	
M200_A NC	04	Calcium tablets	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>PREVENTION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION OF HIV</b>								
		Ask only from Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Major Private Hospitals, Minor Private Hospitals, MOH and STD Clinics. Skip for the other facilities, National Hospital, Eye Hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, Rehabilitation Hospital, National Respiratory Diseases Hospital Welisara, Cancer Hospital, Lady Ridgeway Hospital, Sirimavo Bandaranayake Hospital for Children, TH Karapitiya						→1000
S20	900	Does this facility offer services for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT)?	YES.....1 NO.....2				→1000	
ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE PMTCT SERVICES ARE PROVIDED. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT PMTCT SERVICES IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.								
	901	As part of PMTCT services, please tell me if this facility provides the following services to clients:	YES	NO				
S20_01	01	Provide HIV testing and counselling services to HIV positive pregnant women for PMTCT	1	2				
		Ask only from STD Clinics. Skip for the other facilities						→05
			YES	NO				
S20_02	02	Provide HIV counselling and testing services to infants born to HIV positive pregnant women for PMTCT	1	2				
S20_03	03	Provide ARV prophylaxis to HIV positive pregnant women for PMTCT	1	2				
S20_04	04	Provide ARV prophylaxis to new born of HIV positive pregnant women for PMTCT	1	2				

Indicator code	Number	Question	Result		Skip
		<b>Ask only from Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Major Private Hospitals, Minor Private Hospitals, MOH and STD Clinics. Skip for the other facilities</b>			→1000
			YES	NO	
S20_05	05	Provide infant and young child feeding counselling for PMTCT	1	2	
S20_06	06	Provide nutritional counselling for HIV positive pregnant women and their infants for PMTCT	1	2	
S20_07	07	Provide family planning counselling to HIV positive pregnant women for PMTCT	1	2	
	902	Please tell me if the following guidelines are available in the facility today: IF AVAILABLE, ASK TO SEE THE DOCUMENT	YES, OBSERVED	YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN	NO
T37	01	National guidelines for PMTCT 2016	1	2	3
T38	02	Guidelines for infant and young child feeding counselling	1	2	3
	903	Have you or any provider(s) of PMTCT services:	YES	NO	
T39	01	Received any training in PMTCT in the last two years?	1	2	
T40	02	Received any training in infant and young child feeding in the last two years?	1	2	
I24	904	Is the PMTCT service room or area a private room/area with auditory and visual privacy?	AUDITORY PRIVACY ONLY..... 1 VISUAL PRIVACY ONLY.....2 BOTH AUDITORY AND VISUAL PRIVACY...3 NO PRIVACY.....4		
		<b>Ask only from STD Clinics. Skip for the other facilities</b>			→1000
D7	905	Does this unit has provisions for conducting Dried Blood Spot (DBS) filter paper test for diagnosing HIV in newborns	YES, ON SITE ..... 1 YES, OFF SITE ..... 2 NO .....3		→1000 →1000
D7	906	Does this facility has Filter paper for collecting Dried Blood Spot	Yes. At least one valid ..... 1 Available, Not valid .....2 Reported available, But not seen .....3 Not available today .....4 Never available .....5		

Indicator code	Number	Question	Result		Skip
		<b>OBSTETRIC AND NEW-BORN CARE SERVICES</b>			
		<b>BASIC OBSTETRIC AND NEW BORN CARE</b>			
		<b>Skip for National Hospital, Eye hospital, LRH, SIRIMAVO BANDARANAIIKA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Cancer hospital, Rehabilitation hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, National Respiratory Diseases Hospital Welisara, PMCU, MOH, HLCs, TB Clinics, STD Clinics, Malaria clinics</b>			→1100
S9	1000	Does this facility offer delivery (including normal delivery, basic emergency obstetric care, and/or comprehensive emergency obstetric care) and/or new-born care services?	YES.....1 NO.....2		→1100
		<b>ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE OBSTETRIC AND NEWBORN CARE SERVICES ARE PROVIDED. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT OBSTETRIC AND NEWBORN CARE SERVICES IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.</b>			
	1001	Please tell me if the following interventions are routinely carried out by providers of delivery services in this facility:	YES	NO	
S9_13	01	Administration of oxytocin injection immediately after birth to all women for the prevention of post-partum haemorrhage	1	2	
S9_14	02	Monitoring and management of labour using partograph	1	2	
S9_15	03	Immediate and exclusive breastfeeding	1	2	
S9_16	04	Hygienic cord care (cut with sterile item and apply disinfectant to tip and stump, and no application of other substances)	1	2	
S9_17	05	Thermal protection (drying baby immediately after birth and wrapping)	1	2	
S9_100	06	Lactation management services	1	2	
S9_101	1002	Is there a Mother-Baby centre in this facility? ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE THE MOTHER-BABY CENTRE IS	YES.....1 NO.....2		
	1003	Please tell me if any of the following interventions for the management of complications during and after pregnancy and childbirth have been carried out in the last 12 months by providers of delivery services as part of their work in this facility.	YES	NO	
S9_01 S9_18 S26_03	01	Parenteral administration of antibiotics (IV or IM) for mothers	1	2	
S9_02 S9_18 S26_03	02	Parenteral administration of oxytocic for treatment of post-partum haemorrhage (IV or IM)	1	2	
S9_03 S9_18 S26_03	03	Parenteral administration of magnesium sulphate for management of preeclampsia and eclampsia(IV or IM)	1	2	

Indicator code	Number	Question	Result			Skip
		<b>Skip for DH-ABC</b>				<b>→1003_07</b>
S9_04 S9_18 S26_03	04	Assisted vaginal delivery	1	2		
S9_05 S9_18 S26_03	05	Manual removal of placenta	1	2		
S9_06 S9_18 S26_03	06	Removal of retained products of conception	1	2		
S9_07 S9_19 S26_03	07	Neonatal resuscitation with bag and mask	1	2		
S9_09 S9_19	08	Antibiotics for preterm or prolonged PROM (premature rupture of membranes) to prevent infection	1	2		
S9_10 S9_19	09	Corticosteroids in preterm labour	1	2		
S9_11 S9_19	10	KMC (Kangaroo mother care) for premature/very small babies	1	2		
S9_12 S9_19	11	Injectable antibiotics for neonatal sepsis	1	2		
		<b>Skip for DH-ABC</b>				<b>→1004</b>
S9-102	12	Phototherapy for new born with Jaundice	1	2		
	1004	Are the following documents available in the facility today: IF AVAILABLE, ASK TO SEE THE DOCUMENT	YES, OBSERVED	YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN	NO	
T66	01	National New born care guidelines	1	2	3	
T107	02	Guidelines on lactation management	1	2	3	
T108	03	Formats for new born	1	2	3	
	1005	Have you or any provider(s) of delivery services:	YES	NO		
T109	01	Received training in National Newborn care guidelines in the last two years	1	2		
T65	02	Received training in newborn resuscitation using the newborn bag and mask in the last two years	1	2		
T110	03	Received training in lactation management in the last two years	1	2		

Indicator code	Number	Question	Result			Skip		
	1006	I would like to know if the following basic equipment items are available in this service area today. For each equipment or item, please tell me if it is available today and functioning. ASK TO SEE THE ITEMS	A) AVAILABLE			B) FUNCTIONING		
			OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
E7	01	Examination light (flashlight ok)	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 02	1	2	8
E8	02	Delivery pack	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 03	1	2	8
I20	03	Disposable latex gloves	1 04	2 04	3 → 04			
E13	04	Blank partograph	1 05	2 05	3 → 05			
E37	05	Delivery bed	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 06	1	2	8
E12 E43	06	New-born bag and mask size 1 for term babies (for new-born resuscitation)	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 07	1	2	8
E12 E43	07	New-born bag and mask size 0 for pre-term babies (for new-born resuscitation)	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 08	1	2	8
E9 E43	08	Electric suction pump (for suction apparatus)	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 09	1	2	8
E9 E43	09	Suction catheter (for suction apparatus) for suctioning new-born	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 10	1	2	8
E51	10	Infant weighting scale	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 11	1	2	8
E52	11	Blood pressure apparatus (may be digital or manual sphygmomanometer with stethoscope)	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 12	1	2	8
I25	12	Clean running water (piped, bucket with tap, or pour pitcher)	1 → 13	2 → 13	3 → 13			
I25	13	Hand-washing soap/liquid soap OR alcohol based hand rub	1 → 14	2 → 14	3 → 14			
I8	14	Sterilization equipment	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 15	1	2	8
E104	15	Ophthalmoscope for new-born care	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 16	1	2	8
E45_OB S	16	Oxygen cylinders	1 → 17	2 → 17	3 → 17			
E45_OB S	17	Oxygen delivery apparatus (key connecting tubes and mask/nasal prongs)	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 1007	1	2	8

Indicator code	Number	Question	Result					Skip
	<b>1007</b>	Are any of the following medicines and commodities available in this service site today? CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE OF EACH MEDICINE/COMMODITY IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)	<b>A) OBSERVED AVAILABLE</b>			<b>B) NOT OBSERVED</b>		
			AT LEAST ONE VALID	AVAILABLE NON VALID	REPORTED AVAILABLE BUT NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE TODAY	NEVER AVAILABLE	
M26	<b>01</b>	Skin disinfectant	1	2	3	4	5	
M27	<b>02</b>	Normal saline IV solution	1	2	3	4	5	
M27	<b>03</b>	Ringers lactate IV solution	1	2	3	4	5	
M27	<b>04</b>	5% dextrose IV solution	1	2	3	4	5	
		<b>Skip for DH ABC</b>						→1008
M201	<b>05</b>	Cefuroxime injection	1	2	3	4	5	
	<b>1008</b>	Does this facility have the following medicines (with valid expiration date) in stock in this service site today? CHECK TO SEE IF VALID (NOT EXPIRED)	<b>YES, OBSERVED</b>		<b>YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN</b>	<b>NO</b>		
M22_O BS	<b>01</b>	Oxytocin injectable	1		2		3	
M24_O BS	<b>02</b>	Magnesium Sulphate	1		2		3	
		<b>CAESAREAN SECTION AND NEW BORN CARE</b>						
		<b>COMPREHENSIVE OBSTETRIC AND NEW BORN CARE</b>						
		<b>Skip for National Hospital, Eye hospital, LRH, Sirimavo Bandaranayake Children's Hospital, Cancer hospital, Rehabilitation hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, National Respiratory Diseases Hospital Welisara, DH-ABC, PMCU, MOH, HLCs, TB Clinics, STD Clinics, Malaria clinics</b>						→1100
	<b>1020</b>	Does the institution provide Comprehensive emergency obstetric care?	YES.....1		NO.....2			→1100
S26_02 S26_03	<b>1021</b>	Does the institution have facilities to provide blood transfusion?	YES.....1		NO.....2			→1100
S26_01 S26_03	<b>1022</b>	Does the institution offer caesarean section?	YES.....1		NO.....2			→1100
S26_100	<b>1023</b>	Is there a Special care Neonatal unit providing neonatal care in the facility?	YES.....1		NO.....2			
	<b>1024</b>	Please tell me if the following interventions are carried out by providers of delivery services in this facility:	<b>YES</b>		<b>NO</b>			
S26_101	<b>01</b>	Neonatal ventilation for new born in an emergency?	1		2			

Indicator code	Number	Question	Result						Skip
S26_102	<b>02</b>	Exchange transfusions for new born with Jaundice?	1		2				
S26_103	<b>03</b>	Cooling for asphyxiated new born?	1		2				
T51	<b>1025</b>	Do you have the national guidelines for Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care (CEMOC) available in this facility today? IF AVAILABLE, ASK TO SEE THE DOCUMENT	YES, OBSERVED.....1 YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN.....2 NO.....3						
T118	<b>1026</b>	Is the National guideline for neonatal comprehensive care available in the facility today? IF AVAILABLE, ASK TO SEE THE DOCUMENT	YES, OBSERVED.....1 YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN.....2 NO.....3						
T52	<b>1027</b>	Have you or any provider(s) of delivery service received any training in Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care (CEMOC) in the last two years?	YES.....1 NO.....2						
T120	<b>1028</b>	Have any provider(s) of delivery services received training in neonatal comprehensive care (ENCC) in the last two years?	YES.....1 NO.....2						
T53	<b>1029</b>	Does this facility have a health professional who can perform caesarean section present in the facility or on call 24 hours a day (including weekends and on public holidays)?	YES.....1 NO.....2						
T54	<b>1030</b>	Does this facility have an anaesthetist (or doctor with anaesthetics training) present in the facility or on call 24 hours a day (including weekends and on public holidays)?	YES.....1 NO.....2						
	<b>1031</b>	I would like to know if the following equipment items are available and functioning in this service area today. For each equipment or item, please tell me if it is available and functioning today. ASK TO SEE THE ITEMS	<b>A) AVAILABLE</b>			<b>B) FUNCTIONING</b>			
			OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	
E50	<b>01</b>	Resuscitation table (with heat source) (for new-born resuscitation)	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 02	1	2	8	
E30	<b>02</b>	Incubator	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 03	1	2	8	
E12_CN E43_CN	<b>03</b>	New born bag and mask size 1 for term babies (for new born resuscitation)	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 04	1	2	8	
E12_CN E43_CN	<b>04</b>	New born bag and mask size 0 for pre-term babies (for new born resuscitation)	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 05	1	2	8	
E45_CN	<b>05</b>	Oxygen	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 06	1	2	8	

Indicator code	Number	Question	Result					Skip
E45_CN	06	Oxygen delivery apparatus (key connecting tubes and mask/nasal prongs)	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 07	1	2	8
E322_CN	07	Multi Para Monitor	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 08	1	2	8
D2_CN	08	Glucometer	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 09	1	2	8
D2_CN	09	Glucometer test strips (compatible to the glucometer and with valid expiration date)	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 10	1	2	8
	1032	Are any of the following medicines and commodities available in this service site today?	A) OBSERVED AVAILABLE			B) NOT OBSERVED		
		CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE OF EACH MEDICINE/COMMODITY IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)	AT LEAST ONE VALID	AVAILABLE NON VALID	REPORTED AVAILABLE BUT NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE TODAY	NEVER AVAILABLE	
M202	01	Caffeine (injectable) - for new-born care	1	2	3	4	5	
M203	02	Intravenous feeding (total or partial) - for new-born care	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>IMMUNIZATION</b>								
Skip for National Hospital, Eye hospital, Cancer Hospital, Rehabilitation Hospital, National Respiratory Diseases Hospital Welsara, National Institute for Mental Health, TB Hospital, HLC clinics, TB Clinics, STD Clinics and Malaria clinics								→1200
	1100	Based on the guidelines does this facility require to have an immunization clinic?	YES .....	1	NO .....	2		→1200
S10	1101	Does this facility offer routine immunization services?	YES .....	1	NO .....	2		→1200
ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE IMMUNIZATION SERVICES ARE PROVIDED. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT IMMUNIZATION SERVICES IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.								
	1102	Does this facility provide any of the following immunization services in the facility only, as <u>OUTREACH AT FIXED POST</u> only, or both?	BOTH IN THE FACILITY AND AS OUTREACH AT FIXED POST	IN THE FACILITY ONLY	OUTREACH AT FIXED POST ONLY	SERVICE NOT OFFERED		
S10_07	01	Birth doses (e.g. hepB0, BCG, OPV0, ...)	1	2	3	4		
S10_08	02	Infant vaccines (under 1 year)	1	2	3	4		
S10_09	03	Adolescent/adult vaccines (e.g. HPV, Tetanus)	1	2	3	4		
S10_10B S10_10F S10_10C	1103	How often does this facility offer routine full child immunization services at the facility?	WEEKLY .....	1	BIMONTHLY .....	2	MONTHLY .....	3

Indicator code	Number	Question	Result			Skip		
		<b>Ask only from MOH</b> <b>Skip for other institutions</b>				→1105		
S10_10B S10_10F S10_10C	1104	How often does this facility offer routine full child immunization services as outreach at fixed post only?	WEEKLY .....	1	BIMONTHLY .....	2	MONTHLY .....	3
T8	1105	Is the national immunization guidelines available in this facility today? IF AVAILABLE, ASK TO SEE THE DOCUMENT	YES, OBSERVED .....	1	YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN .....	2	NO .....	3
T126	1106	Is the national immunization schedule displayed in the facility? IF AVAILABLE, ASK TO SEE THE DOCUMENT	YES, OBSERVED .....	1	YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN .....	2	NO .....	3
	1107	Have you or any provider(s) of immunization service delivery received any training in any of the following child immunization services in the last two years? IF YES: Please specify if it was through formal training or through supportive supervision	YES, FORMAL TRAINING	YES, SUPPORTIVE SUPERVISION	NO TRAINING			
T9	01	Immunization service delivery	1	2	3			
T9	02	Vaccine management/handling and cold chain	1	2	3			
T9	03	Data reporting and monitoring of service delivery (e.g. Data Quality Self-Assessment (DQS))	1	2	3			
T9	04	Disease surveillance and reporting	1	2	3			
T9	05	Injection safety and waste management	1	2	3			
T9	06	Training on new vaccine prior to introduction	1	2	3			
	1108	I would like to know if the following items for immunization are available in this service area today. For each item, please tell me if it is available today. ASK TO SEE THE ITEMS	OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE			
E14	01	Cold box/vaccine carrier with ice packs	1	2	3			
I21	02	Sharps container/safety box	1	2	3			
I14 I22	03	Auto-disable syringes	1	2	3			



Indicator code	Number	Question	Result	Skip	
E49 E47	04	Adequate refrigerator temperature maintained between 2-8 °C	1	2	3
E327	05	Clinic Immunization Register	1	2	3
M204	07	Emergency tray contains basic needs to address anaphylactic reaction: adrenaline (injectable), 1 ml syringe, hydrocortisone (injectable), 2ml syringe, distilled water, paediatric oxygen mask, paediatric ambu bag, portable oxygen) <b>ALL ITEMS MUST BE PRESENT</b>	1	2	3
M62_IM	08	Adrenaline (injectable) CHECK TO SEE IF VALID (NOT EXPIRED)	1	2	3
E42	09	Duly updated vaccine movement register (with entries as of the last day of previous month)	1	2	3
E47	1109	Is the cold chain maintained during storage, transportation and at the time of vaccination?	YES, OBSERVED ..... 1 YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN ..... 2 NO ..... 3		
E15 E47	1110	Does this facility have a refrigerator available and functioning for the storage of vaccines? <b>NOTE: FOR A REFRIGERATOR TO BE FUNCTIONAL IT MUST HAVE SUFFICIENT CAPACITY TO ACCOMMODATE ALL NEEDED VACCINES.</b>	AVAILABLE AND FUNCTIONAL ..... 1 AVAILABLE NOT FUNCTIONAL ..... 2 AVAILABLE DON'T KNOW IF FUNCTIONING ..... 3 NOT AVAILABLE..... 4		→1118
E40 E40_A E40_B E40_C E40_D E40_E E40_F	1111	What type of energy source is used for the vaccine refrigerator?	ELECTRICITY (GRID OR GENERATOR) ..... 1 SOLAR (WITH OR WITHOUT BATTERIES) ... 2 GAS ..... 3 KEROSENE ..... 4 MIXED (ELECTRIC WITH GAS KEROSENE)... 5 OTHER .....6		
E40	1112	Does this energy source supply power to the refrigerator for 24 hours a day and for 7 days in the week?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2		
E40 E47	1113	Let me know whether there is a documented contingency plan displayed for the maintenance of the cold chain in an emergency? (IF AVAILABLE, ASK TO SEE THE DOCUMENT)	YES, OBSERVED ..... 1 YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN ..... 2 NO ..... 3		

Indicator code	Number	Question	Result	Skip				
	1114	Which of the following devices for monitoring refrigerator temperature are available and functioning in the refrigerator today: <b>ASK TO SEE THE ITEMS</b>	<b>A) AVAILABLE</b>  OBSERVED REPORTED NOT SEEN NOT AVAILABLE	<b>B) FUNCTIONING</b>  YES NO DON'T KNOW				
E39 E47	01	Thermometer	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 02	1	2	8
E39 E47	02	Continuous temperature recorder/logger	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 1115	1	2	8
E49 E47	1115	Is the temperature of the refrigerator monitored twice daily? <b>IF YES: PLEASE ASK TO SEE THE LOG USED TO RECORD THE TEMPERATURE</b>	YES, LOG OBSERVED ..... 1 YES, LOG REPORTED NOT SEEN..... 2 NO ..... 3					→1118
E49 E47	1116	Has the temperature log been completed for the last 30 days? PLEASE REVIEW LOG AND CHECK FOR COMPLETENESS (TEMPERATURE RECORDED 2 TIMES / DAY DURING THE LAST 30 DAYS)	YES ..... 1 YES, PARTIALLY ..... 2 NO ..... 3					→1118
E49 E47	1117	Has the temperature been out of the range 2 to 8 °C inclusive in the last 30 days? PLEASE CHECK THE TEMPERATURE RECORD AND VERIFY THE TEMPERATURE FOR THE LAST 30 WORKING DAYS IN ORDER TO ANSWER THE QUESTION	OBSERVED IN RANGE..... 1 REPORTED IN RANGE BUT NOT SEEN ..... 2 OUT OF RANGE..... 3 RECORD NOT AVAILABLE..... 4					
	1118	CHECK Q1101 AND Q1110: FACILITY IS OFFERING IMMUNIZATION SERVICES TODAY (Q1101 = "1") OR HAS A FUNCTIONING REFRIGERATOR FOR THE STORAGE OF VACCINES (Q1110 = "1")	FACILITY DOES NOT OFFER IMMUNIZATION SERVICES TODAY (Q1101 = "2") AND DOES NOT HAVE A FUNCTIONAL REFRIGERATOR FOR THE STORAGE OF VACCINES (Q1110 = "2", "3" OR "4")					→1120
	1119	Are any of the following vaccines available in this service site <b>today</b> ? <b>SELECT ONE OF EACH VACCINE AT RANDOM AND CHECK IF THE VACCINE IS VALID: 1. VIAL MONITOR (VVM) ON THE VACCINE VIAL HAS NOT TURNED AND 2. THE EXPIRY DATE HAS NOT PASSED</b>	<b>A) OBSERVED AVAILABLE</b>  AT LEAST ONE VALID AVAILABLE NON VALID REPORTED AVAILABLE BUT NOT SEEN	<b>B) NOT OBSERVED</b>  NOT AVAILABLE TODAY NEVER AVAILABLE				
M28	01	Measles vaccine and diluents	1	2	3	4	5	
M29	02	DPT+Hib+HepB (pentavalent)	1	2	3	4	5	
M30	03	Oral polio vaccine	1	2	3	4	5	
M31	04	BCG vaccine and diluents	1	2	3	4	5	
M142	05	IPV (Inactivated polio vaccine)	1	2	3	4	5	

Indicator code	Number	Question	Result					Skip
M143	06	HPV (Human papillomavirus vaccine)	1	2	3	4	5	
M205	07	MMR vaccine	1	2	3	4	5	
	1120	In the past three months were you unable to give any of the vaccines listed below because of unavailable stock? <b>FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING ITEMS, PLEASE CHECK IN THE FACILITY RECORDS IF THERE HAS BEEN A STOCK-OUT IN THE PAST 3 MONTHS</b>	YES, STOCK OUT	NO STOCK OUT	NOT INDICATED	PRODUCT NOT OFFERED	FACILITY RECORD NOT AVAILABLE	
M28_A	01	Measles vaccine and diluents	1	2	3	4	5	
M29_A	02	DPT+Hib+HepB (pentavalent) vaccine	1	2	3	4	5	
M30_A	03	Oral polio vaccine	1	2	3	4	5	
M31_A	04	BCG vaccine and diluents	1	2	3	4	5	
M142_A	05	IPV (Inactivated polio vaccine)	1	2	3	4	5	
M205_A	06	MMR Vaccine	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>CHILD PREVENTATIVE AND CURATIVE CARE SERVICES</b>								
<b>Skip for National Hospital, Eye hospital, Cancer hospital, Rehabilitation hospital, national Institute for Mental Health, National Respiratory Diseases Hospital Welisara, HLC, TB Clinics, STD Clinics, Malaria clinics</b>								
S11	1200	Does this facility offer preventative and/or curative care services for children under 5?	YES.....1 NO.....2					→1300
ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE CHILD PREVENTATIVE AND CURATIVE CARE SERVICES IS PROVIDED. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT CHILD PREVENTATIVE AND CURATIVE CARE SERVICES IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.								
	1201	Please tell me if this facility provides the following services:	YES	NO				
S11_01	01	Diagnose and/or treat child malnutrition	1	2				
S11_02	02	Provide vitamin A supplementation	1	2				
S11_03	03	Provide iron supplementation	1	2				
S11_04	04	Provide ORS to children with diarrhoea	1	2				
S11_05	05	Child growth monitoring	1	2				
<b>Skip for MOH</b>								→1202
S11_04	06	Provide zinc supplementation to children with diarrhoea	1	2				
<b>Skip for DH, PMCU</b>								→08
S11_06	07	Treatment of pneumonia	1	2				
<b>Skip for PMCU</b>								→1202
S11_08	08	Treatment of malaria in children	1	2				

Indicator code	Number	Question	Result			Skip		
	1202	Please tell me if the following documents are available in the facility today: IF AVAILABLE, ASK TO SEE THE DOCUMENT	YES, OBSERVED	YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN	NO			
T11	01	National guidelines for growth monitoring	1	2	3			
T127	02	Guidelines/Protocols on Pediatric management prepared by the College of Paediatricians of Sri Lanka	1	2	3			
T128	03	Guidelines on treatment of Childhood TB	1	2	3			
	1203	Have you or any provider(s):	YES		NO			
T13	01	Of growth monitoring services for children received any training in growth monitoring in the last two years?	1	2				
<b>Skip for MOH</b>								→1204
T129	02	Of child care curative care services for sick children received any training in paediatric management the last two years?	1	2				
	1204	Please tell me if the following basic equipment items are available and functional in this service area today. <b>ASK TO SEE THE ITEMS</b>	A) AVAILABLE			B) FUNCTIONING		
			OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
E16	01	Length/height measuring equipment	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 02	1	2	8
E38	02	Child and infant scale	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 03	1	2	8
E3	03	Thermometer	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 04	1	2	8
E4	04	Stethoscope	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 05	1	2	8
E17	05	Growth charts	1→1300	2→1300	3→1300			

Indicator code	Number	Question	Result	Skip
<b>ADOLESCENT HEALTH SERVICES</b>				
		<b>Skip for National Hospital, Eye hospital, Cancer hospital, Rehabilitation hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, HLCs, TB Clinics, STD Clinics, Malaria clinics</b>		→ 1400
S12	1300	Does this facility offer adolescent health services?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ 1400
ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE ADOLESCENT HEALTH SERVICES ARE PROVIDED. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT ADOLESCENT HEALTH SERVICES IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.				
S12_100	1301	Does this facility have a separate Youth Drop -in Centre 'Yowun Piyasa'?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
	1302	Does this facility provide or prescribe any of the following modern methods of family planning for unmarried adolescents:	YES NO	
S12_02 S12_03	01	Combined oestrogen progesterone oral contraceptive pills	1 2	
S12_02 S12_04	02	Male condoms	1 2	
S12_02 S12_06	03	Emergency contraceptive pills	1 2	
T14	1303	Do you have the national guidelines for service provision to adolescents available in this facility today? IF AVAILABLE, ASK TO SEE THE DOCUMENT	YES, OBSERVED ..... 1 YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN ..... 2 NO ..... 3	
	1304	Have you or any providers:		
T15	01	Of adolescent health services received any training on the provision of adolescent health services in the last two years?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
T16	02	Of adolescent health services received any training on the adolescent sexual and reproductive health in the last two years?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
T17 T42	03	Of STI/HIV testing and counselling services trained in STI/HIV & AIDS prevention, care, and management for adolescents	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	

Indicator code	Number	Question	Result	Skip
	1305	Does this facility have the following modern contraceptive methods available in the service site today to give to adolescents receiving services? IF YES, ASK TO SEE THE ITEMS	YES NO	
M17_AD C	01	Male condoms	1 2	
M109_A DC	02	Emergency contraceptive pills	1 2	
<b>HIV COUNSELLING &amp; TESTING</b>				
		<b>Ask only for STD/HIV Clinics Skip for the other facilities</b>		→ 1550
S17	1400	Does this facility offer HIV counseling or testing services?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ 1550
ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE HIV COUNSELLING AND TESTING SERVICES ARE PROVIDED. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT HIV COUNSELLING AND TESTING SERVICES IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.				
	1401	Please tell me whether this facility provides the following services:	YES NO	
S17_100	01	HIV pre-test counseling	1 2	
S17_101	02	HIV testing	1 2	
S17_102	03	HIV post-test counseling	1 2	
T30	1402	Do you have the National HIV testing guidelines available in this facility today? IF AVAILABLE, ASK TO SEE THE DOCUMENT	YES, OBSERVED ..... 1 YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN ..... 2 NO ..... 3	
T31	1403	Have any providers of HIV testing and counseling services received any training on HIV counseling and testing in the last two years?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
I23	1404	Is the HIV counseling room or area a private room/area with auditory and visual privacy? IF AVAILABLE, ASK TO SEE THE ROOM/AREA	AUDITORY PRIVACY ONLY ..... 1 VISUAL PRIVACY ONLY ..... 2 BOTH AUDITORY AND VISUAL PRIVACY ... 3 NO PRIVACY ..... 4	
D6	1405-01	Does this facility have HIV rapid test kits (with valid expiration date) in stock in this service site today? CHECK TO SEE IF VALID (NOT EXPIRED)	YES, OBSERVED ..... 1 YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN ..... 2 NO ..... 3	

Indicator code	Number	Question	Result	Skip												
D6 D23	1405-02	Does this facility conduct HIV antibody testing by ELISA ON SITE OR OFF SITE IF AVAILABLE, ASK TO SEE THE ROOM/AREA	YES, ON SITE ..... 1 YES, OFF SITE ..... 2 NO ..... 3	→1407 →1407												
	1406	I would like to know if the following general equipment items are available and functional today. ASK TO SEE THE ITEMS	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">A) AVAILABLE</th> <th colspan="3">B) FUNCTIONING</th> </tr> <tr> <th>OBSERVED</th> <th>REPORTED NOT SEEN</th> <th>NOT AVAILABLE</th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DON'T KNOW</th> </tr> </thead> </table>	A) AVAILABLE			B) FUNCTIONING			OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	
A) AVAILABLE			B) FUNCTIONING													
OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW											
D6 D23	01	ELISA washer	1 → B 2 → B 3 → 02	1 2 8												
D6 D23	02	ELISA reader	1 → B 2 → B 3 → 03	1 2 8												
D6 D23	03	Incubator	1 → B 2 → B 3 → 04	1 2 8												
D6 D23	04	Specific assay kit- HIV antibody testing by ELISA	1 → B 2 → B 3 → 1407	1 2 8												
M91	1407	Does this facility have condoms available in this service site today to give to clients receiving services? IF YES, ASK TO SEE CONDOMS	YES, OBSERVED ..... 1 YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN ..... 2 NO ..... 3													
<b>HIV/AIDS Antiretroviral prescription and client management</b>																
		Ask only for STD/HIV Clinics Skip for the other facilities		→1550												
S19	1500	Does this facility offer HIV & AIDS antiretroviral prescription or antiretroviral treatment follow-up services?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→1550												
ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE HIV TREATMENT SERVICES ARE PROVIDED. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT HIV TREATMENT SERVICES IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.																
	1501	Do providers in this facility:	YES NO													
S19_01	01	Prescribe ART	1 2													
S12_09	02	Prescribe ART to adolescents	1 2													
S19_02	1502	Does this facility provide treatment follow-up services for persons on ART, including providing community-based services?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2													

Indicator code	Number	Question	Result	Skip												
T35	1503	Do you have the National ART Guidelines for antiretroviral therapy available in this facility today? IF AVAILABLE, ASK TO SEE THE DOCUMENT	YES, OBSERVED ..... 1 YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN ..... 2 NO ..... 3													
T36	1504	Have you or any provider(s) of ART received any training in ART prescription and management in the last two years?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2													
	1505	Does this facility stock any antiretroviral medicines?	YES ..... NO ..... →1550													
	1506	Are any of the following ARVs available today in this facility? CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE OF EACH MEDICINE IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">OBSERVED AVAILABLE</th> <th colspan="3">NOT OBSERVED</th> </tr> <tr> <th>AT LEAST ONE VALID</th> <th>AVAILABLE NON VALID</th> <th>REPORTED AVAILABLE BUT NOT SEEN</th> <th>NOT AVAILABLE TODAY</th> <th>NEVER AVAILABLE</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> </table>	OBSERVED AVAILABLE			NOT OBSERVED			AT LEAST ONE VALID	AVAILABLE NON VALID	REPORTED AVAILABLE BUT NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE TODAY	NEVER AVAILABLE		
OBSERVED AVAILABLE			NOT OBSERVED													
AT LEAST ONE VALID	AVAILABLE NON VALID	REPORTED AVAILABLE BUT NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE TODAY	NEVER AVAILABLE												
M47	01	Nevirapine (NVP) syrup	1 2 3 4 5													
M45 M48	02	Nevirapine (NVP) Tab	1 2 3 4 5													
M45 M48	03	Efavirenz (EFV)	1 2 3 4 5													
M45 M48	04	Abacavir	1 2 3 4 5													
M45 M48	05	Lamivudine + Abacavir (3TC + ABC)	1 2 3 4 5													
M45 M48	06	Lopinavir 400mg + Ritonavir 100mg	1 2 3 4 5													
M45 M48	07	Lopinavir 100mg + Ritonavir 25mg	1 2 3 4 5													
M45 M48	08	Zidovudine + Lamivudine (AZT + 3TC)	1 2 3 4 5													
M45	09	Atazanavir (as Sulphate) 300mg Cap	1 2 3 4 5													
M45	10	Darunavir 600mg Tab	1 2 3 4 5													
M45 M48	11	Ritonavir 100mg Tab	1 2 3 4 5													
M45 M48	12	Raltegravir (as potassium salt) 400mg	1 2 3 4 5													
M45 M48	13	Tenofovir + Emtricitabine (TDF + FTC)	1 2 3 4 5													
M45 M48	14	Tenofovir + Emtricitabine + Efavirenz (TDF + FTC + EFV)	1 2 3 4 5													
M45 M48	15	Lamivudine (3TC) Tab 150mg	1 2 3 4 5													

Indicator code	Number	Question	Result	Skip																		
<b>HIV POST EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS</b>																						
		Ask only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Major Private Hospitals, Minor Private Hospitals and STD Clinics. Skip for the other facilities, Eye Hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, Rehabilitation Hospital, Chest Hospital, Lady Ridgeway Hospital, Sirimavo Bandaranayake Hospital for Children, Castle Street Hospital for Women, De Soyza Maternity Hospital, Cancer Hospital, TH Mahamodara		→1600																		
S17_103	1550	Does this facility offer HIV & AIDS antiretroviral prescription or antiretroviral treatment follow-up services as post exposure prophylaxis of HIV	YES ..... NO.....	→1600																		
ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE HIV POST EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS IS PROVIDED. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT HIV POST EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.																						
T111 T35	1551	Do you have the National ART Guidelines for antiretroviral therapy or the Government Circular on Post prophylaxis exposure to HIV available in this facility today? IF AVAILABLE, ASK TO SEE THE DOCUMENT	YES, OBSERVED ..... YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN ..... NO.....																			
T112	1552	Have you or any provider(s) received any training on post exposure prophylaxis to HIV in the last two years?	YES ..... NO.....																			
	1553	Does this facility stock antiretroviral medicines for managing post exposure prophylaxis of HIV?	YES ..... NO.....	→1600																		
	1554	Is the following ARV available today in this facility? CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE OF EACH MEDICINE IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">OBSERVED AVAILABLE</th> <th colspan="3">NOT OBSERVED</th> </tr> <tr> <th>AT LEAST ONE VALID</th> <th>AVAILABLE NON VALID</th> <th>REPORTED AVAILABLE BUT NOT SEEN</th> <th>NOT AVAILABLE TODAY</th> <th>NEVER AVAILABLE</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	OBSERVED AVAILABLE			NOT OBSERVED			AT LEAST ONE VALID	AVAILABLE NON VALID	REPORTED AVAILABLE BUT NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE TODAY	NEVER AVAILABLE		1	2	3	4	5		
OBSERVED AVAILABLE			NOT OBSERVED																			
AT LEAST ONE VALID	AVAILABLE NON VALID	REPORTED AVAILABLE BUT NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE TODAY	NEVER AVAILABLE																		
1	2	3	4	5																		
M48_HIV	01	Tenofovir + Emtricitabine + Efavirenz (TDF+FTC+EFV)																				
Ask only from STD Clinics. Skip for the other facilities				→1600																		
		Is the following ARV available today in this facility? CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE OF EACH MEDICINE IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">OBSERVED AVAILABLE</th> <th colspan="3">NOT OBSERVED</th> </tr> <tr> <th>AT LEAST ONE VALID</th> <th>AVAILABLE NON VALID</th> <th>REPORTED AVAILABLE BUT NOT SEEN</th> <th>NOT AVAILABLE TODAY</th> <th>NEVER AVAILABLE</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	OBSERVED AVAILABLE			NOT OBSERVED			AT LEAST ONE VALID	AVAILABLE NON VALID	REPORTED AVAILABLE BUT NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE TODAY	NEVER AVAILABLE		1	2	3	4	5		
OBSERVED AVAILABLE			NOT OBSERVED																			
AT LEAST ONE VALID	AVAILABLE NON VALID	REPORTED AVAILABLE BUT NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE TODAY	NEVER AVAILABLE																		
1	2	3	4	5																		
M48_HIV	02	Tenofovir + Emtricitabine + Lopinavir + Ritonavir (TOF+FTC+LPV+RTV)																				

Indicator code	Number	Question	Result	Skip
<b>HIV CARE AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>				
		Ask only from STD Clinics. Skip for the other facilities		→1700
S18	1600	Does this facility offer HIV & AIDS care and support services, including treatment of opportunistic infections and provisions of palliative care?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE HIV CARE AND SUPPORT SERVICES ARE PROVIDED. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT HIV CARE AND SUPPORT SERVICES IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.				
	1601	Please tell me if this facility provides the following services for HIV/AIDS clients:	YES	NO
S18_01	01	Prescribe treatment for any opportunistic infections or symptoms related to HIV/AIDS? This includes treating topical fungal infections.	1	2
S18_02	02	Provide or prescribe palliative care for patients, such as symptom or pain management, or nursing care for the terminally ill, or severely debilitated clients?	1	2
S18_03	03	Provide systemic intravenous treatment of specific fungal infections such as cryptococcal meningitis jointly with an in ward facility	1	2
S18_04	04	Provide treatment for Kaposi's sarcoma	1	2
S18_05	05	Provide nutritional rehabilitation services? e.g., client education and provision of nutritional supplements?	1	2
S18_07	06	Care for paediatric HIV/AIDS patients?	1	2
S18_100	07	Refer HIV/AIDS patients for preventive treatment for TB?	1	2
S18_09	08	Primary preventive treatment for opportunistic infections, such as co-trimoxazole preventive treatment (CPT)?	1	2
S18_10	09	Provide or prescribe micronutrient supplementation, such as vitamins or iron?	1	2
S18_11	10	Family planning counselling for HIV/AIDS clients?	1	2
S18_12	11	Provide condoms for preventing further transmission of HIV?	1	2

Indicator code	Number	Question	Result	Skip																		
D14	1602	Do providers in this facility refer HIV clients for screening and diagnosis of TB? IF YES, ASK TO SEE A REGISTER OR RECORD OF HIV-POSITIVE CLIENTS TESTED FOR TB	YES, OBSERVED .....1 YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN .....2 YES, REGISTER NOT MAINTAINED .....3 NO .....4																			
<b>SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS</b>																						
		<b>Ask only from STD Clinics. Skip for the other facilities</b>		→1800																		
S21	1700	Does this facility offer diagnosis or treatment of STIs other than HIV?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→1800																		
ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE STI SERVICES ARE PROVIDED. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT STI SERVICES IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.																						
S21_01	1701	Do providers in this facility diagnose STIs?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2																			
S21_02	1702	Do providers in this facility prescribe treatment for STIs?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2																			
T41	1703	Do you have the national guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of STIs available in this facility today? IF AVAILABLE, ASK TO SEE THE DOCUMENT	YES, OBSERVED ..... 1 YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN ..... 2 NO ..... 3																			
T42	1704	Have you or any provider(s) of STI services received any training in STI diagnosis and treatment with in the last two years?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2																			
	1705	I would like to know if this facility have a Nitrogen Gun available and functional today. ASK TO SEE THE ITEM																				
			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">A) AVAILABLE</th> <th colspan="3">B)FUNCTIONING</th> </tr> <tr> <th>OBSERVED</th> <th>REPORTED NOT SEEN</th> <th>NOT AVAILABLE</th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DON'T KNOW</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 → B</td> <td>2 → B</td> <td>3 → 1706</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	A) AVAILABLE			B)FUNCTIONING			OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 1706	1	2	8	
A) AVAILABLE			B)FUNCTIONING																			
OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW																	
1 → B	2 → B	3 → 1706	1	2	8																	
E105	01	Nitrogen Gun																				
	1706	Please tell me whether this facility provides the following services:	YES, ONSITE	YES, OFFSITE	DON'T CONDUCT THE TEST																	
D100	01	VDRL	1	2	3																	
D101	02	TPPA	1	2	3																	

Indicator code	Number	Question	Result	Skip
<b>TUBERCULOSIS</b>				
<b>TB Diagnosis</b>				
		<b>Skip for Eye Hospital, National Institute of Mental Health, Rehabilitation Hospital, Castle Street Hospital for Women, De Soya Maternity Hospital, Cancer Hospital, TH Mahamodara, HLCs, Malaria Clinics</b>		→1900
S16	1800	Does this facility offer screening, referral, diagnosis, treatment prescription or treatment follow-up of tuberculosis?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→1900
S16_01	1801	Do providers in this facility diagnose TB?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→1870
ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE TUBERCULOSIS SERVICES ARE PROVIDED. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT TUBERCULOSIS SERVICES IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.				
	1802	Which of the following methods are used at this facility for diagnosing TB?	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>
S16_03	01	By Clinical symptoms	1	2
<b>Skip for MOH, STD clinics and Malaria clinics</b>				
S16_02 S16_04	02	By Sputum smear microscopy examination	1	2
<b>Skip for DH, PMCU &amp; MOH</b>				
S16_02 S16_07	03	By Chest X-ray	1	2
S16_02 S16_06	04	By Rapid test (GeneXpert MTB/RIF) (onsite or offsite)	1	2
S16_02 S16_05	05	By Culture (onsite or offsite)	1	2
	1803	Please tell me if the following guidelines are available in the facility today: IF AVAILABLE, ASK TO SEE THE DOCUMENT	<b>YES, OBSERVED</b>	<b>YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN</b>
T134	01	National Manual for TB control issued on 2015	1	2
T135	02	PMDT guidelines issued in 2015 for TB infection control	1	2
T136	03	Paediatric Guidelines (child health facility)	1	2

Indicator code	Number	Question	Result			Skip
	<b>Skip for MOH, STD clinics and Malaria clinics</b>					→1804
T137	04	SOP on Sputum Microscopic procedures	1	2	3	
T138	1804	Have any medical officers providing TB services at this facility received modular training in TB in the last two years?	YES.....1 NO.....2			
<b>TB Treatment and follow-up</b>						
<b>Skip for all facility types except for TB Clinics</b>						→1900
	1850	Does this facility offer treatment prescription, or treatment follow-up of tuberculosis through the staff of this facility? <b>MARK AS 'NO' IF THE DISTRICT TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC CONDUCTS AN OUT REACH CLINIC IN THIS FACILITY WITH THEIR STAFF.</b>	YES.....1 NO.....2			→1870
ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE TUBERCULOSIS SERVICES ARE PROVIDED. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT TUBERCULOSIS SERVICES IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.						
S16_08	1851	Does this facility prescribe drugs for TB patients?	YES.....1 NO.....2			
S16_09	1852	Does this facility provide drugs to TB patients?	YES.....1 NO.....2			
S16_10	1853	Does this facility manage and provide treatment follow-up for TB patients?	YES.....1 NO.....2			
	1854	Are any of the following medicines available in this service site today? <b>CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE OF EACH MEDICINE IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)</b>	<b>OBSERVED AVAILABLE</b>		<b>NOT OBSERVED</b>	
			AT LEAST ONE VALID	AVAILABL E NON VALID	REPORTED AVAILABLE BUT NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABL E TODAY
			NEVER AVAILABLE			
M41	01	Ethambutol	1	2	3	4 5
M41	02	Isoniazid	1	2	3	4 5
M41	03	Pyrazinamide	1	2	3	4 5
M41	04	Rifampicin	1	2	3	4 5

Indicator code	Number	Question	Result					Skip
M41	05	Isoniazid+Rifampicin+Ethambutol (RHE) (3FDC)	1	2	3	4	5	
M41	06	Isoniazid+Rifampicin+Ethambutol+Pyrazi namide (4FDC)	1	2	3	4	5	
M208	07	Streptomycin Injectable	1	2	3	4	5	
M209	08	PAED 2FDC-RH	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>TB HIV Co-infection in TB</b>								
<b>Skip for all facility types except for TB Clinics</b>								→1900
D13	1870	Do providers in this facility screen or test TB patients for HIV or have a system for Diagnosis of HIV among TB patients? <b>IF YES, ASK TO SEE A REGISTER OR RECORD OF TB CLIENTS TESTED FOR HIV</b>	YES, OBSERVED..... 1 YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN ..... 2 YES, REGISTER NOT MAINTAINED .....3 NO ..... 4					→1900
T27	1871	Does this facility have staff trained on management of HIV and TB co-infection in the last two years?	YES.....1 NO.....2					
D6 D23	1872	Does this facility conduct HIV antibody testing by ELISA offsite?	YES.....1 NO.....2					

MALARIA				
Skip for Chest Hospital, Eye Hospital, Cancer hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, National Respiratory Diseases Hospital, Rehabilitation Hospital, HLCs, MOH, TB Clinic, STD Clinic				→1940
S15	1900	Does this facility offer diagnosis or treatment of malaria?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→1940
ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE MALARIA SERVICES ARE PROVIDED. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT MALARIA SERVICES IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.				
S15_01	1901	Do providers in this facility diagnose malaria?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→1906
	1902	Which of the following methods are used at this facility for diagnosing malaria:	YES	NO
S15_100	01	History and/or Clinical symptoms	1	2
S15_02 S15_06	02	Rapid diagnostic testing (RDT)	1	2
S15_02 S15_07	03	Microscopy (onsite or off site)	1	2
		CHECK Q1902_02: IF FACILITY CONDUCTS MALARIA RDTs:	IF FACILITY DOES NOT CONDUCT MALARIA RDTs:	Q1906
D3 D34 D36	1903	Does this facility have malaria rapid diagnostic test kits (with valid expiration date) in stock in this service site today? CHECK TO SEE IF VALID (NOT EXPIRED)	YES, OBSERVED.....1 YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN.....2 NO.....3	
D36_A	1904	Has there been a stock-out of malaria RDT kits in the past 4 weeks?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→1906
D36_B	1905	How many days of stock-out?	LESS THAN 7 DAYS.....1 7 TO 14 DAYS.....2 MORE THAN 14 DAYS.....3	
Skip for Divisional Hospital-ABC and PMCU				→1907
S15_03	1906	Do providers in this facility prescribe treatment for malaria?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
T18	1907	Do you have the national guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of malaria available in this facility today? IF AVAILABLE, ASK TO SEE THE DOCUMENT	YES, OBSERVED.....1 YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN.....2 NO.....3	
T20_MO	1908	Have any Medical officers providing services for malaria received any training in malaria <b>diagnosis</b> in the last two years?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
T20_NO	1909	Have any nursing officers providing services for malaria received any training in malaria <b>diagnosis</b> in the last two years?	YES.....1 NO.....2	

T20_PHLT	1910	Have any PHLTs providing services for malaria received any training in malaria <b>diagnosis</b> in the last two years?	YES.....1 NO.....2																
T20	1911	Have any Medical officers providing services for malaria received any training in malaria <b>treatment</b> in the last two years?	YES.....1 NO.....2																
Skip for Divisional Hospital-ABC and PMCU				→1940															
T59 D35	1912	Does this facility have an accredited/certified microscopist for malaria testing?	YES.....1 NO.....2																
Skip for Major and Minor Private Hospitals				→1940															
	1913	Are any of the following <b>malaria medicines and commodities</b> available today in this facility <b>OR</b> has the capability of obtaining the drugs on demand? CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE OF EACH MEDICINE/COMMODITY IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">OBSERVED AVAILABLE</th> <th colspan="3">NOT OBSERVED</th> </tr> <tr> <th>AT LEAST ONE VALID</th> <th>AVAILABLE NON VALID</th> <th>REPORTED AVAILABLE BUT NOT SEEN</th> <th>NOT AVAILABLE TODAY</th> <th>NEVER AVAILABLE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	OBSERVED AVAILABLE		NOT OBSERVED			AT LEAST ONE VALID	AVAILABLE NON VALID	REPORTED AVAILABLE BUT NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE TODAY	NEVER AVAILABLE	1	2	3	4	5	
OBSERVED AVAILABLE		NOT OBSERVED																	
AT LEAST ONE VALID	AVAILABLE NON VALID	REPORTED AVAILABLE BUT NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE TODAY	NEVER AVAILABLE															
1	2	3	4	5															
M81 M37	01	ACT	1	2	3	4	5												
M138	02	Chloroquine (oral)	1	2	3	4	5												
M140	03	Primaquine (oral)	1	2	3	4	5												
M139_IV	04	Quinine (Intravenous)	1	2	3	4	5												
M82	05	Artesunate rectal or injection dosage forms	1	2	3	4	5												
M37_A	1914	Has there been a stock-out of ACT in the past 4 weeks?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→1916															
M37_B	1915	How many days of stock-out of ACT?	LESS THAN 7 DAYS.....1 7 TO 14 DAYS.....2 MORE THAN 14 DAYS.....3																
M138_A	1916	Has there been a stock-out of Chloroquine in the past4 weeks?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→1918															
M138_B	1917	How many days of stock-out of Chloroquine?	LESS THAN 7 DAYS.....1 7 TO 14 DAYS.....2 MORE THAN 14 DAYS.....3																
M140_A	1918	Has there been a stock-out of Primaquine in the past4 weeks?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→1920															
M140_B	1919	How many days of stock-out of Primaquine?	LESS THAN 7 DAYS.....1 7 TO 14 DAYS.....2 MORE THAN 14 DAYS.....3																
M139_A	1920	Has there been a stock-out of I/V Quinine the past4 weeks?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→1940															
M139_B	1921	How many days of stock-out of I/V Quinine?	LESS THAN 7 DAYS.....1 7 TO 14 DAYS.....2 MORE THAN 14 DAYS.....3																



<b>DENGUE</b>			
<b><u>ROUTINE VECTOR SURVEYS AND INTEGRATED VECTOR MANAGEMENT FOR DENGUE</u></b>			
<b>Ask from: MOH only</b>			
<b>Skip for all other facility types</b> →1949			
1940	Does this facility conduct routine vector surveys and/or integrated vector management (IVM)?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→1949
ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE DENGUE SERVICES ARE PROVIDED. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT DENGUE SERVICES IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.			
S65_01	1941 Does this facility conduct routine vector surveys?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
S65_02	1942 Does this facility perform integrated vector management (IVM)?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
T146	1943 Does this facility have a printed copy of the National Guidelines for Aedes vector surveillance and control available in the facility today:? <b>IF AVAILABLE, ASK TO SEE THE DOCUMENT</b>	YES, OBSERVED.....1 YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN.....2 NO.....3	
T147	1944 Is there an MOH staff trained in vector survey and IVM for dengue in the past 2 years?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
E328	1945 Does this facility have Fogging machine available:	YES.....1 NO.....2	

	1946	Are any of the following commodities available in this service site today? CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE OF EACH MEDICINE IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)	OBSERVED AVAILABLE			NOT OBSERVED	
			AT LEAST ONE VALID	AVAILABLE NON VALID	REPORTED AVAILABLE BUT NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE TODAY	NEVER AVAILABLE
M210	01	Adulticide	1	2	3	4	5
M211	02	Larvaecide (e.g. temephos)	1	2	3	4	5
S66_01	1947	Does this facility carry out activities to prevent the occurrence of outbreaks of Dengue in the community?	YES.....1 NO.....2			→1949	
	1948	Does this facility have a printed copy of the following available in the facility today:? <b>IF AVAILABLE, ASK TO SEE THE DOCUMENT</b>	YES, OBSERVED	YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN	NO		
S66_02	01	Dengue outbreak mitigation plan for 2017	1	2	3		
S66_03	02	Action plan for Dengue preventive activities in the community for 2017	1	2	3		
<b>Ask only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Divisional Hospitals, PMCU, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals.</b> <b>Skip for other facilities and Eye Hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, Rehabilitation Hospital, Chest Hospital, Castle Street Hospital for Women, De Soyza Maternity Hospital, Cancer Hospital, TH Mahamodara</b>			→1955				
S67	1949	Does this facility offer diagnosis of dengue?	YES.....1 NO.....2			→1955	
ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE DENGUE SERVICES ARE PROVIDED. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT DENGUE SERVICES IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.							
S67_01	1950	Does this facility offer clinical diagnosis of dengue?	YES.....1 NO.....2				
<b>Skip for PMCU</b>			→1953				
S67_02	1951	Does this facility offer lab confirmation for dengue?	YES.....1 NO.....2				

S67_03	1952	Does this facility provide FBC diagnostic services 24 x 7?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
	1953	Does this facility have a printed copy of the following available in the facility today? IF AVAILABLE, ASK TO SEE THE DOCUMENT	YES, OBSERVED YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN NO	
T148	01	National guidelines on dengue clinical case management - Adult	1	2 3
T149	02	National guidelines on dengue clinical case management - Pediatric	1	2 3
T150	1954	Have any provider(s) of delivery services received training in dengue diagnosis and/or clinical case management in the past 2 years	YES.....1 NO.....2	
<p><b>Ask only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals.</b>  <b>Skip for other facilities and Eye Hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, Rehabilitation Hospital, Chest Hospital, Castle Street Hospital for Women, De Soyza Maternity Hospital, Cancer Hospital, TH Mahamodara</b> →1975</p>				
S68	1955	Does this facility offer in-patient case management services or emergency case management services for dengue?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→1975
<p>ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE DENGUE SERVICES ARE PROVIDED.          FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT DENGUE SERVICES IN THE FACILITY.          INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.</p>				
S68_01	1956	Does this facility offer in-patient case management services for dengue?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
S68_02	1957	Does this facility provide emergency care services for patients with Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
S68_03	1958	Does this facility have a high dependency unit for dengue?	YES.....1 NO.....2	

	1959	Does this facility have the following available? CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE OF EACH COMMODITY FOR ITS FUNCTIONING CAPACITY	AVAILABLE			FUNCTIONING		
			OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
E329	01	Hematocrit machine	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 02	1	2	8
E35_DEN	02	Portable ultrasound for use in management of Dengue	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 1960	1	2	8
	1960	Are any of the following commodities available in this service site today? CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE OF EACH MEDICINE IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)	OBSERVED AVAILABLE		NOT OBSERVED			
			AT LEAST ONE VALID	AVAILABLE NON VALID	REPORTED AVAILABLE BUT NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE TODAY	NEVER AVAILABLE	AVAILABLE
M212	01	Dextran 40 Injections	1	2	3	4	5	
M213	02	IV cannula	1	2	3	4	5	
M214	03	Chlorpheniramine injections	1	2	3	4	5	
M215	04	Promethazine injections	1	2	3	4	5	
M61_DEN	05	Hydrocortisone Injection	1	2	3	4	5	
	1961	Does this facility have the following available? CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE OF EACH COMMODITY FOR ITS FUNCTIONING CAPACITY	AVAILABLE			FUNCTIONING		
			OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
E29_DEN_01	01	Laryngoscope handle and blade- adult or paediatric	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 02	1	2	8
E29_DEN_02	02	Endotracheal tube adult or pediatric	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 03	1	2	8
E322_DEN	03	Multipara Monitors	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 04	1	2	8
E330	04	Infusion pumps	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 1962	1	2	8
M212_A	1962	In the past three months were you unable to give IV Dextran 40 because of unavailable stock? PLEASE CHECK IN THE FACILITY RECORDS IF THERE HAS BEEN A STOCKOUT IN THE PAST 3 MONTHS	YES, STOCK OUT .....1 NO STOCK OUT .....2 NOT INDICATED .....3 PRODUCT NOT OFFERED .....4 FACILITY RECORD NOT AVAILABLE .....5					

RABIES						
RABIES POST EXPOSURE TREATMENT						
Ask only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals (including LRH and SBHCP), Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Divisional Hospitals, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals.						
Skip for the other facilities and Eye Hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, Rehabilitation Hospital, Chest Hospital, Castle Street Hospital for Women, De Soyza Maternity Hospital, Cancer Hospital, TH Mahamodara			→1990			
1975	Does this facility provide rabies post exposure treatment (PET)?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ 1990			
ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE RABIES POST EXPOSURE TREATMENT SERVICES ARE PROVIDED. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT RABIES POST EXPOSURE TREATMENT SERVICE IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.						
			YES	NO		
S63_01	1976	Does this facility provide Rabies PET 24 hours 7 days a week	1	2		
S63_02	1977	Does this facility send/make arrangements to send human brain samples to a reference laboratory for laboratory testing?	1	2		
T143	1978	Is a printed copy of the national guidelines on rabies PET available at this facility? IF AVAILABLE, ASK TO SEE THE DOCUMENT	YES, OBSERVED.....1 YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN.....2 NO.....3			
T144	1979	Have you or any provider of Rabies PET received any in-service training on rabies PET within last two years?	YES.....1 NO.....2			
S63_03	1980	Is a dedicated rabies PET unit available at this facility?	YES.....1 NO ..... 2			
	1981	Does this facility stock anti rabies commodities?	YES.....1 NO ..... 2	→1990		
	1982	Are any of the following anti rabies commodities available in the facility today? CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE OF EACH COMMODITY IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)	OBSERVED AVAILABLE		NOT OBSERVED	
			AT LEAST ONE VALID	AVAILA BLE NON VALID	REPORTED AVAILABLE BUT NOT SEEN	NEVER AVAIL ABLE TODA Y
M206	01	anti-rabies vaccine (ARV)	1	2	3	4 5
Skip for Divisional Hospitals						→1990
M207	02	anti-rabies serum (at least ERIG)	1	2	3	4 5

DOG VACCINATION AND DOG POPULATION CONTROL				
Ask only from MOH Skip for all other facility types				→2000
	1990	Does this facility facilitate dog vaccination and/or sterilization services?	YES.....1 NO .....2	→ 2000
S64_01	1991	Does this facility facilitate dog vaccination?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
S64_02	1992	Does this facility facilitate dog sterilization?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
T145	1993	Does this facility have a printed copy of the national dog vaccination guidelines? IF AVAILABLE, ASK TO SEE THE DOCUMENT	YES, OBSERVED.....1 YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN.....2 NO.....3	

<b>NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES</b>				
<b>Diabetes screening and diagnosis</b>				
		Skip for LRH, Sirimavo Bandaranayake Hospital for Children, Eye Hospital, De Soyza Maternity Hospital, Castle Street Hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, Cancer Hospital, National Hospital for Respiratory Diseases Welisara, Rehabilitation Hospital, TH Mahamadara, TB Clinics, STD/HIV Clinics, and Malaria Clinics		→2006
S22	2000	Does this facility offer services for the screening or diagnosis of diabetes?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→2006
		ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE DIABETES SERVICES ARE PROVIDED. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT DIABETES SERVICES IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.		
	2001	Which of the following methods are used at this facility to screen or diagnose diabetes?	YES	NO
D2_DM	01	Blood glucose by capillary blood	1	2
		<b>Skip for PMCU, MOH and HLC</b>		→2002
D102	02	Blood glucose by venous blood	1	2
		<b>Ask for national hospital and teaching hospitals; skip for all other facility types</b>		
D103_A	03	HbA1c	1	2
		<b>Skip for Divisional Hospitals, PMCUs, MOHs, and HLCs</b>		
		→2003		
T43	2002	Do you have the Guideline for Management of Diabetes available in this facility today? This guideline could have been prepared by the HSDP project or by the professional colleges. IF AVAILABLE, ASK TO SEE THE DOCUMENT.	YES, OBSERVED ..... 1 YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN ..... 2 NO ..... 3	
		<b>Skip for National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals and Base Hospitals</b>		
		→2004		
T153	2003	Do you have the Guideline for Management of Cardiovascular Risk for Primary Health Care Providers available in this facility today? IF AVAILABLE, ASK TO SEE THE DOCUMENT.	YES, OBSERVED ..... 1 YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN ..... 2 NO ..... 3	
T44_MO	2004	Has any medical officer in the medical wards or clinics received any training in the diabetes screening and diagnosis in the last 2 years?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
		<b>Skip for PMCU, MOH and HLC</b>		
		→2006		
T44_A	2005	Has any nursing officer in the medical wards or clinics received any training in the diabetes screening and diagnosis in the last 2 years?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	

<b>DIABETES MANAGEMENT</b>				
		Skip for LRH, Sirimavo Bandaranayake Hospital for Children, Eye H, De Soyza Maternity Hospital, Castle Street Hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, Cancer Hospital, National Hospital for Respiratory diseases Welisara, TH Mahamadara, MOH, TB Clinics, STD/HIV Clinics, Malaria Clinics and HLCs		→2050
S69	2006	Does this facility have a medical or diabetes clinic to manage patients with diabetes?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→2050
		ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE DIABETES SERVICES ARE PROVIDED. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT DIABETES SERVICES IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.		
	2007	Please tell me if this facility provides the following services for diabetes patients:	YES	NO
S69_01	01	Monitoring of blood sugar levels, either the lab test was done in this facility or another facility	1	2
S69_02	02	Blood pressure monitoring	1	2
S69_03	03	Lipid profile monitoring, either the lab test was done in this facility or another facility	1	2
S69_04	04	Nutrition advice or counselling for diabetes management	1	2
S69_05	05	Smoking cessation advice and support	1	2
S69_06	06	Foot care and examinations	1	2
S69_07	07	Screening for retinopathy	1	2
S69_08	08	Screening for diabetic nephropathy	1	2
S69_09	09	Screening for peripheral neuropathy	1	2
T151	2008	Do you have the Guideline for Nutrition or Food based dietary guideline published by Nutrition division available in this facility today? IF AVAILABLE, ASK TO SEE THE DOCUMENT.	YES, OBSERVED ..... 1 YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN ..... 2 NO ..... 3	
T152_MO	2009	Has any medical officer in the medical wards or clinics received any training in the management of diabetes in the last 2 years?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
		<b>Skip for PMCU</b>		
		→2050		
T152_NO	2010	Has any nursing officer in the medical wards or clinics received any training in the management of diabetes in the last 2 years?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	

<b>SCREENING AND DIAGNOSIS OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE</b>				
Skip for LRH, Sirimavo Bandaranayake Hospital for Children, Eye Hospital, De Soyza Maternity Hospital, Castle Street Women's Hospital, National Institute of Mental Health, National Hospital for Respiratory Diseases, Rehabilitation Hospital, Cancer Hospital, TH Mahamodara, MOH, TB Clinics, STD (HIV) Clinics, and Malaria Clinics. →2100				
S23	2050	Does this facility offer services for the screening and/or diagnosis of cardiovascular diseases?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→2100
ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES SERVICES ARE PROVIDED. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES SERVICES IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.				
	2051	Please tell me if this facility provides the following cardiovascular diseases services:	YES NO	
S23_01	01	Cardiovascular risk assessment using the WHO ISH Chart	1 2	
Skip for MOH and HLCs →2052				
S23_02	02	Diagnosis of acute ischaemic heart disease	1 2	
S23_03	03	Diagnosis of acute stroke	1 2	
T154	2052	Has any medical officer in the medical wards or clinics received any training in cardiovascular risk assessment in the last 2 years?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
T155	2053	Do you have a CVD Risk Chart (WHO ISH chart) available in this facility today? IF AVAILABLE, ASK TO SEE THE CHART	YES, OBSERVED ..... 1 YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN ..... 2 NO ..... 3	
<b>MANAGEMENT OF HIGH CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE RISK</b>				
Skip for LRH, Sirimavo Bandaranayake Hospital for Children, Eye Hospital, De Soyza Maternity Hospital, Castle Street Women's Hospital, National Institute of Mental Health Hospital, Cancer Hospital, TH Mahamodara, MOH, TB Clinics, STD (HIV) Clinics, and Malaria Clinics →2058				
S70	2054	Does this facility offer services for the management of patients with cardiovascular disease risk?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→2058
ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES SERVICES ARE PROVIDED. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES SERVICES IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.				
	2055	Please tell me if this facility provides the following services for the management of high cardiovascular disease risk:	YES NO	
S70_100	01	Regular assessment of CVD using the WHO ISH chart	1 2	

D102	02	Regular blood sugar monitoring, either the lab test was done in this facility or another facility	1 2	
S70_101	03	Blood pressure monitoring	1 2	
D104	04	Lipid profile monitoring, either the lab test was done in this facility or another facility	1 2	
S70_102	05	Nutrition advice or counseling	1 2	
S70_103	06	Smoking cessation advice and support	1 2	
T156	2056	Has any medical officer in the medical wards, clinics or HLCs received any training in the management of cardiovascular diseases?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
	2057	Has any provider in the medical wards, clinics, or HLCs	YES NO	
T157	01	Received any training on giving advice on smoking cessation	1 2	
T158	02	Received any training on giving advice on alcohol cessation	1 2	
T159	03	Received any training on giving advice on healthy diet	1 2	
T160	04	Received any training on giving advice on importance of physical activity	1 2	
<b>MANAGEMENT OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES (MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION AND STROKE)</b>				
Skip for LRH, Sirimavo Bandaranayake Hospital for Children, Eye Hospital, De Soyza Maternity Hospital, Castle Street Women's Hospital, National Institute of Mental Health Hospital, Cancer Hospital, TH Mahamodara, PMCU, MOH, TB Clinics, STD (HIV) Clinics, Malaria Clinics and HLCs. →2100				
S71	2058	Does this facility offer services for the management of patients with myocardial infarction or stroke?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→2100
ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES SERVICES ARE PROVIDED. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES SERVICES IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.				
	2059	Please tell me if this facility provides the following services for the management of patients with cardiovascular diseases:	YES NO	
D105	01	Monitoring of cardiac functions	1 2	
Skip for Divisional Hospitals →2059_03				
S71_01	02	Thrombolysis	1 2	
Skip for District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Divisional Hospitals, and Minor Private Hospitals →2060				
S71_02	03	Coronary angioplasty or stenting	1 2	

T161	2060	Do you have the Guideline for the Management of Stroke and Heart Attack available in this facility today? IF AVAILABLE, ASK TO SEE THE DOCUMENT.	YES, OBSERVED ..... 1 YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN ..... 2 NO ..... 3	
T162	2061	Has any staff in the medical wards or clinics received any training on CPR in the last 2 years?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
I100	2062	Does this facility have a dedicated unit or beds for patients with stroke?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
<b><u>CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASES SCREENING, DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT</u></b>				
<p><b>To be asked only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Divisional Hospitals, PMCUs, Chest Clinics, Major Private Hospitals, Minor Private Hospitals.</b></p> <p><b>Skip for the other facilities and Eye Hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, Rehabilitation Hospital, Lady Ridgeway Hospital, Sirimavo Bandaranayake Hospital for Children, Castle Street Hospital for Women, De Soyza Maternity Hospital, Cancer Hospital, TH Mahamodara</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>→2150</b></p>				
S24_01	2100	Does this facility provide Chronic respiratory disease screening and diagnosis services?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
<p><b>To be asked only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Divisional Hospitals, PMCUs, Chest Clinics, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals</b></p> <p><b>Skip for the other facilities</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>→2102</b></p>				
S24_02	2101	Does this facility provide Chronic respiratory disease management services?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
<p>ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE THE CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASE SCREENING, DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT IS PROVIDED. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASE SCREENING, DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.</p>				
<p><b>To be asked only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Divisional Hospitals, PMCUs, Chest Clinics, Major Private Hospitals, Minor Private Hospitals and</b></p> <p><b>Skip for the other facilities</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>→2103</b></p>				
T48_01	2102	Have you or any provider(s) of chronic respiratory disease services received training on screening and diagnosis of chronic respiratory diseases with in the last two years?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
<p><b>To be asked only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Divisional Hospitals, Chest Clinics, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals</b></p> <p><b>Skip for the other facilities</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>→2150</b></p>				

T48_02	2103	Have you or any provider(s) of chronic respiratory disease services received training on Management of chronic respiratory diseases in the last two years?	YES.....1 NO..... 2	<b>→2150</b>
<p><b>To be asked only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Divisional Hospitals, Chest Clinics, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals</b></p> <p><b>Skip for the other facilities</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>→2150</b></p>				
T132	2104	Have any nurses of this facility been trained on the demonstration of inhaler usage techniques, with in the last five years?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
<p><b>To be asked only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Divisional Hospitals, PMCUs, Chest Clinics, Major Private Hospitals, Minor Private Hospitals</b></p> <p><b>Skip for the other facilities</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>→2150</b></p>				
T133	2105	Have you or any provider(s) of chronic respiratory disease services received training on Smoking cessation with in the last two years?	YES ..... NO .....	

<b>CERVICAL CANCER</b>			
<p><b>Ask only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Divisional Hospitals, MOH, PMCU, HLCs, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals.</b></p> <p><b>Skip for the other facilities, Eye Hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, Rehabilitation Hospital, Chest Hospital, Lady Ridgeway Hospital, Sirimavo Bandaranayake Hospital for Children, TH Karapitiya</b></p>			<b>→2200</b>
2150	Does this facility offer services for cervical cancer screening, diagnosis, treatment or palliative care?	YES.....1 NO.....2	<b>→2200</b>
<p>ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE CERVICAL CANCER SERVICES ARE PROVIDED. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT CERVICAL CANCER SERVICES IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.</p>			
<b>Skip for National Hospital and Divisional Hospitals</b>			<b>→2157</b>
S72_01	2151	Does this facility provide cervical cancer screening by PAP smear/VIA/HPV-DNA?	YES.....1 NO.....2
<b>Skip for MOH, PMCU and HLCs</b>			<b>→2158</b>
S72_02	2152	Does this facility provide colposcopy services?	YES.....1 NO.....2
S29	2153	Does the facility provide cervical cancer diagnosis; including biopsy and a mechanism to obtain pathological diagnosis (pathology need not be onsite)?	YES.....1 NO.....2
S72_03	2154	Does the facility provide surgical management for cervical cancer?	YES.....1 NO.....2
<p><b>Ask only from Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals</b></p> <p><b>Skip for all facility types, National Hospital, Eye Hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, Rehabilitation Hospital, Chest Hospital, Lady Ridgeway Hospital, Sirimavo Bandaranayake Hospital for Children, Castle Street Hospital for Women, De Soya Maternity Hospital</b></p>			<b>→2157</b>
S72_04	2155	Does the facility provide chemotherapy for cervical cancer?	YES.....1 NO.....2
<p><b>Ask only from Teaching Hospitals and Provincial General Hospitals</b></p> <p><b>Skip for all facility types, National Hospital, Eye Hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, Rehabilitation Hospital, Chest Hospital, Lady Ridgeway Hospital, Sirimavo Bandaranayake Hospital for Children, Castle Street Hospital for Women, De Soya Maternity Hospital, All Private Hospitals</b></p>			<b>→2157</b>
S72_05	2156	Does the facility provide radiotherapy for cervical cancer?	YES.....1 NO.....2
<p><b>Ask only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Divisional Hospitals, Major Private Hospitals and minor Private Hospitals.</b></p> <p><b>Skip for all other facility types, Eye Hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, Rehabilitation Hospital, Chest Hospital, Lady Ridgeway Hospital, Sirimavo Bandaranayake Hospital for Children</b></p>			<b>→2158</b>

S72_06	2157	Does the facility offer an organized palliative care service for cervical cancer?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
<p><b>Ask only from Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, MOH, HLCs, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals.</b></p> <p><b>Skip for the other facilities, National Hospital, Eye Hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, Rehabilitation Hospital, Chest Hospital, Lady Ridgeway Hospital, Sirimavo Bandaranayake Hospital for Children.</b></p>			<b>→2200</b>	
<p>Please tell me if the following guidelines are available in the facility today IF AVAILABLE, ASK TO SEE THE DOCUMENT</p>				
T163	2158	National Guidelines for Prevention and Early Detection of Common Gynecological Cancer for Primary Care Physicians?	YES, OBSERVED.....1 YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN.....2 NO.....3	
T164	2159	Has any Medical Officer (for hospitals, in the Gynaecology Unit) received in-service training in PAP smear procedure within the last 2 years?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
<b>Skip for MOH, PMCU and HLCs</b>				<b>→2161</b>
T165	2160	Has any VOG trained in colposcopy procedure?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
<b>Ask only from MOH</b>				<b>→2162</b>
<b>Skip for all the other facility types</b>				
T166	2161	Are all PHNSs trained in PAP smear procedure?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
<b>BREAST CANCER</b>				
<p><b>Ask only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Divisional Hospitals, PMCU, MOH, HLCs, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals.</b></p> <p><b>Skip for the other facilities Eye Hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, Rehabilitation Hospital, Chest Hospital, Lady Ridgeway Hospital, Sirimavo Bandaranayake Hospital for Children, De Soya Maternity Hospital, Castle Street Hospital for Women, TH Mahamodara.</b></p>			<b>→2250</b>	
2200	Does this facility offer services for screening, diagnosis, management or palliative care of breast cancer?	YES.....1 NO.....2	<b>→2250</b>	
<p>ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE BREAST CANCER SERVICES ARE PROVIDED. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT BREAST CANCER SERVICES IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.</p>				
S73_01	2201	Does this facility provide clinical breast examination?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
<b>Skip for Divisional Hospitals, PMCU, MOH, HLCs</b>				<b>→2209</b>
S73_02	2202	Does the facility provide ultrasound guided FNAC?	YES.....1 NO.....2	

S73_03	2203	Does the facility provide breast cancer diagnosis; including biopsy and a mechanism to obtain pathological diagnosis (pathology need not be onsite)?	YES.....1 NO.....2																																																																																																																																																																																			
<b>Skip for Base Hospitals, Divisional Hospitals, PMCU, MOH, HLCs</b>				<b>→2205</b>																																																																																																																																																																																		
S73_04	2204	Does this facility provide mammography services?	YES.....1 NO.....2																																																																																																																																																																																			
<b>Ask only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals.</b>																																																																																																																																																																																						
<b>Skip for the other facilities Eye Hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, Rehabilitation Hospital, Chest Hospital, Lady Ridgeway Hospital, Sirimavo Bandaranayake Hospital for Children.</b>				<b>→2209</b>																																																																																																																																																																																		
S73_05	2205	Does the facility offer surgery for breast cancer?	YES.....1 NO.....2																																																																																																																																																																																			
<b>Ask only from Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals</b>																																																																																																																																																																																						
<b>Skip for all facility types, National Hospital, Eye Hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, Rehabilitation Hospital, Chest Hospital, Lady Ridgeway Hospital, Sirimavo Bandaranayake Hospital for Children, Castle Street Hospital for Women, De Soya Maternity Hospital, TH Mahamodara</b>				<b>→2209</b>																																																																																																																																																																																		
S73_06	2206	Does the facility provide chemotherapy for breast cancer?	YES.....1 NO.....2																																																																																																																																																																																			
S73_07	2207	Does the facility provide hormone therapy for breast cancer?	YES.....1 NO.....2																																																																																																																																																																																			
<b>Ask only from Teaching Hospitals and Provincial General Hospitals</b>																																																																																																																																																																																						
<b>Skip for all facility types, National Hospital, Eye Hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, Rehabilitation Hospital, Chest Hospital, Lady Ridgeway Hospital, Sirimavo Bandaranayake Hospital for Children, Castle Street Hospital for Women, De Soya Maternity Hospital, All Private Hospitals</b>				<b>→2209</b>																																																																																																																																																																																		
S73_08	2208	Does the facility provide radiotherapy for breast cancer?	YES.....1 NO.....2																																																																																																																																																																																			
<b>Ask only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Divisional Hospitals, Major Private Hospitals and minor Private Hospitals.</b>																																																																																																																																																																																						
<b>Skip for all other facility types, Eye Hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, Rehabilitation Hospital, Chest Hospital, Lady Ridgeway Hospital, Sirimavo Bandaranayake Hospital for Children</b>				<b>→2210</b>																																																																																																																																																																																		
S73_09	2209	Does the facility offer an organized palliative care service for breast cancer?	YES.....1 NO.....2																																																																																																																																																																																			
<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="5"><b>Ask only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Divisional Hospitals, PMCU, MOH, HLCs, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals.</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5"><b>Skip for the other facilities Eye Hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, Rehabilitation Hospital, Chest Hospital, Lady Ridgeway Hospital, Sirimavo Bandaranayake Hospital for Children.</b></td> <td><b>→2250</b></td> <td colspan="4"></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5">Please tell me if the following guidelines are available in the facility today.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5"><b>IF AVAILABLE, ASK TO SEE THE DOCUMENT</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>T167</td> <td>2210</td> <td>Guidelines for early detection of breast cancer for PHC staff</td> <td>YES, OBSERVED.....1 YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN.....2 NO.....3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>T168</td> <td>2211</td> <td>Guidelines for management of breast symptoms for primary care doctors and family physicians</td> <td>YES, OBSERVED.....1 YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN.....2 NO.....3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>T169_01</td> <td>2212</td> <td>Has any Medical Officer received in-service training in clinical breast examination procedure within the last 2 years?</td> <td>YES.....1 NO.....2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5"><b>Skip from PMCU, MOH and HLCs</b></td> <td><b>→2214</b></td> <td colspan="4"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>T169_02</td> <td>2213</td> <td>Has any nursing officer received in-service training in clinical breast examination procedure within the last 2 years?</td> <td>YES.....1 NO.....2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5"><b>Ask only from MOH</b></td> <td></td> <td colspan="4"></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5"><b>Skip for all other facility types</b></td> <td><b>→2216</b></td> <td colspan="4"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>T169_03</td> <td>2214</td> <td>Are all PHNSs trained in clinical breast examination procedure?</td> <td>YES.....1 NO.....2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>T169_04</td> <td>2215</td> <td>Are all PHMs trained in clinical breast examination procedure?</td> <td>YES.....1 NO.....2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5"><b>Ask only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals.</b></td> <td></td> <td colspan="4"></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5"><b>Skip for the other facilities Eye Hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, Rehabilitation Hospital, Chest Hospital, Lady Ridgeway Hospital, Sirimavo Bandaranayake Hospital for Children.</b></td> <td><b>→2250</b></td> <td colspan="4"></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5">Please tell me if the following equipment/items are available in this service area today?</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>E332</td> <td>2216</td> <td>Mammography equipment</td> <td>YES.....1 NO.....2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>										<b>Ask only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Divisional Hospitals, PMCU, MOH, HLCs, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals.</b>										<b>Skip for the other facilities Eye Hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, Rehabilitation Hospital, Chest Hospital, Lady Ridgeway Hospital, Sirimavo Bandaranayake Hospital for Children.</b>					<b>→2250</b>					Please tell me if the following guidelines are available in the facility today.											<b>IF AVAILABLE, ASK TO SEE THE DOCUMENT</b>											T167	2210	Guidelines for early detection of breast cancer for PHC staff	YES, OBSERVED.....1 YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN.....2 NO.....3							T168	2211	Guidelines for management of breast symptoms for primary care doctors and family physicians	YES, OBSERVED.....1 YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN.....2 NO.....3							T169_01	2212	Has any Medical Officer received in-service training in clinical breast examination procedure within the last 2 years?	YES.....1 NO.....2							<b>Skip from PMCU, MOH and HLCs</b>					<b>→2214</b>					T169_02	2213	Has any nursing officer received in-service training in clinical breast examination procedure within the last 2 years?	YES.....1 NO.....2							<b>Ask only from MOH</b>										<b>Skip for all other facility types</b>					<b>→2216</b>					T169_03	2214	Are all PHNSs trained in clinical breast examination procedure?	YES.....1 NO.....2							T169_04	2215	Are all PHMs trained in clinical breast examination procedure?	YES.....1 NO.....2							<b>Ask only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals.</b>										<b>Skip for the other facilities Eye Hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, Rehabilitation Hospital, Chest Hospital, Lady Ridgeway Hospital, Sirimavo Bandaranayake Hospital for Children.</b>					<b>→2250</b>					Please tell me if the following equipment/items are available in this service area today?											E332	2216	Mammography equipment	YES.....1 NO.....2						
<b>Ask only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Divisional Hospitals, PMCU, MOH, HLCs, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals.</b>																																																																																																																																																																																						
<b>Skip for the other facilities Eye Hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, Rehabilitation Hospital, Chest Hospital, Lady Ridgeway Hospital, Sirimavo Bandaranayake Hospital for Children.</b>					<b>→2250</b>																																																																																																																																																																																	
Please tell me if the following guidelines are available in the facility today.																																																																																																																																																																																						
<b>IF AVAILABLE, ASK TO SEE THE DOCUMENT</b>																																																																																																																																																																																						
T167	2210	Guidelines for early detection of breast cancer for PHC staff	YES, OBSERVED.....1 YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN.....2 NO.....3																																																																																																																																																																																			
T168	2211	Guidelines for management of breast symptoms for primary care doctors and family physicians	YES, OBSERVED.....1 YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN.....2 NO.....3																																																																																																																																																																																			
T169_01	2212	Has any Medical Officer received in-service training in clinical breast examination procedure within the last 2 years?	YES.....1 NO.....2																																																																																																																																																																																			
<b>Skip from PMCU, MOH and HLCs</b>					<b>→2214</b>																																																																																																																																																																																	
T169_02	2213	Has any nursing officer received in-service training in clinical breast examination procedure within the last 2 years?	YES.....1 NO.....2																																																																																																																																																																																			
<b>Ask only from MOH</b>																																																																																																																																																																																						
<b>Skip for all other facility types</b>					<b>→2216</b>																																																																																																																																																																																	
T169_03	2214	Are all PHNSs trained in clinical breast examination procedure?	YES.....1 NO.....2																																																																																																																																																																																			
T169_04	2215	Are all PHMs trained in clinical breast examination procedure?	YES.....1 NO.....2																																																																																																																																																																																			
<b>Ask only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals.</b>																																																																																																																																																																																						
<b>Skip for the other facilities Eye Hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, Rehabilitation Hospital, Chest Hospital, Lady Ridgeway Hospital, Sirimavo Bandaranayake Hospital for Children.</b>					<b>→2250</b>																																																																																																																																																																																	
Please tell me if the following equipment/items are available in this service area today?																																																																																																																																																																																						
E332	2216	Mammography equipment	YES.....1 NO.....2																																																																																																																																																																																			



	Ask only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals.			
	Skip for the other facilities, Eye Hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, Rehabilitation Hospital, Chest Hospital, Lady Ridgeway Hospital, Sirimavo Bandaranayake Hospital for Children.		→2250	
		Please tell me if the following tests are available in this facility today?		
D107	2217	Test facilities for BRCA 1	YES.....1 NO.....2	
D108	2218	Test facilities for BRCA 2	YES.....1 NO.....2	
D109	2219	Test facilities for HER 2	YES.....1 NO.....2	
<b>ORAL CANCER</b>				
	Ask only from Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Divisional Hospitals, MOH, HLCs, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals.			
	Skip for the other facilities, National Hospital, Eye Hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, Rehabilitation Hospital, Chest Hospital, Lady Ridgeway Hospital, Sirimavo Bandaranayake Hospital for Children, Castle Street Hospital for Wwomen, De Soya Maternity Hospital, TH Mahamodara.		→2300	
	2250	Does this facility offer services for screening, diagnosis, management or palliative care of oral cancer?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→2300
ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE ORAL CANCER SERVICES ARE PROVIDED. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT ORAL CANCER SERVICES IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.				
Skip for National Hospital				→2256
S74_01	2251	Does this facility offer clinical examination of oral cavity for Oral Potentially Malignant Disorders (OPMD) and oral cancer?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
Skip for MOH and HLCs				→2257
S74_02	2252	Does the facility provide oral cancer diagnosis; including biopsy and a mechanism to obtain pathological diagnosis (pathology need not be onsite)?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
	Ask only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals.			
	Skip for the other facilities Eye Hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, Rehabilitation Hospital, Chest Hospital, Lady Ridgeway Hospital, Sirimavo Bandaranayake Hospital for Children.		→2256	
S74_03	2253	Does the facility offer surgery for oral cancer?	YES.....1 NO.....2	

	Ask only from Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals			
	Skip for all facility types, National Hospital, Eye Hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, Rehabilitation Hospital, Chest Hospital, Lady Ridgeway Hospital, Sirimavo Bandaranayake Hospital for Children, Castle Street Hospital for Women, De Soya Maternity Hospital		→2256	
S74_04	2254	Does the facility provide chemotherapy for oral cancer?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
	Ask only from Teaching Hospitals and Provincial General Hospitals			
	Skip for all facility types, National Hospital, Eye Hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, Rehabilitation Hospital, Chest Hospital, Lady Ridgeway Hospital, Sirimavo Bandaranayake Hospital for Children, Castle Street Hospital for Women, De Soya Maternity Hospital, All Private Hospitals		→2256	
S74_05	2255	Does the facility provide radiotherapy for oral cancer?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
	Ask only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Divisional Hospitals, Major Private Hospitals and minor Private Hospitals.			
	Skip for all other facility types, Eye Hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, Rehabilitation Hospital, Chest Hospital, Lady Ridgeway Hospital, Sirimavo Bandaranayake Hospital for Children, Castle Street Hospital for Women and De Soya Maternity Hospital		→2257	
S74_06	2256	Does the facility offer an organized palliative care service for oral cancer?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
	Ask only from Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Divisional Hospitals, MOH, HLCs, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals.			
	Skip for the other facilities, National Hospital, Eye Hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, Rehabilitation Hospital, Chest Hospital, Lady Ridgeway Hospital, Sirimavo Bandaranayake Hospital for Children.		→2300	
		Please tell me if the following guidelines are available in the facility today. IF AVAILABLE, ASK TO SEE THE DOCUMENT		
T170	2257	National Guidelines for Management of OPMD	YES, OBSERVED.....1 YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN.....2 NO.....3	
T171	2258	Has any Dental Surgeon received in-service training in clinical oral examination procedure within the last 2 years to detect OPMD and oral cancer?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
Ask only from MOH				
Skip for all other facility types.				→2261
T172_01	2259	Are all PHI trained in referral criteria for oral cancer according to the risk factor model	YES.....1 NO.....2	
T172_02	2260	Are all PHM trained in referral criteria for oral cancer according to the risk factor model	YES.....1 NO.....2	

	Ask only from Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Divisional Hospitals, MOH, HLCs, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals.  Skip for the other facilities, National Hospital, Eye Hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, Rehabilitation Hospital, Chest Hospital, Lady Ridgeway Hospital, Sirimavo Bandaranayake Hospital for Children.			→2300
		Please tell me if the following basic equipment/items are available in this service area today?		
E333	2261	Dental mirror	YES.....1 NO.....2	
<b><u>CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE DIAGNOSIS, MANAGEMENT AND FOLLOW-UP</u></b>				
	Ask only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Divisional Hospitals, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals.  Skip for the other facilities and Eye Hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, Rehabilitation Hospital, Chest Hospital, Lady Ridgeway Hospital, Sirimavo Bandaranayake Hospital for Children, Castle Street Hospital for Women, De Soyza Maternity Hospital, Cancer Hospital, TH Mahamodara			→2350
	2300	Does this facility offer Chronic kidney disease diagnosis or management	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→2350
ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASES DIAGNOSIS AND/OR MANAGEMENT ARE PROVIDED. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASES DIAGNOSIS AND/OR MANAGEMENT SERVICES IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.				
	2301	Please tell me whether this facility provides the following services:	YES	NO
S60_01	01	Chronic kidney disease diagnosis	1	2
S60_02	02	CKD management and/or long-term patient follow-up	1	2
S60_03	03	Assessment of renal functions	1	2
	Ask only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals. Skip for the other facilities			→05
S60_04	04	Haemodialysis	1	2
	Ask only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals. Skip for the other facilities			→06
S60_05	05	Peritoneal dialysis	1	2

Ask only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals Skip for the other facilities					→2302
S60_06	06	Renal transplantation	1	2	
Ask only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Divisional Hospitals, PMCU, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals. Skip for the other facilities					→2304
T119	2302	Do you have the Clinical Management Guideline - CKD and CKDu of Ministry of Health available in this facility today? IF AVAILABLE, ASK TO SEE THE DOCUMENT	YES, OBSERVED ..... 1 YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN ..... 2 NO ..... 3		
T121	2303	Have any providers of CKD services received any training on Clinical Management Guideline - CKD and CKDu of Ministry of Health in the last two years?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2		
Ask only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals. Skip for the other facilities					→2306
T122	2304	Have any Medical Officers of CKD services received any training on haemodialysis after obtaining their basic qualifications	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2		
T123	2305	Have any Nursing Officers of CKD services received any training on haemodialysis after obtaining their basic qualifications	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2		
Ask only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals. Skip for the other facilities					→2308
T124	2306	Have any Medical Officers of CKD services received any training on peritoneal dialysis after obtaining their basic qualifications	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2		
T125	2307	Have any Nursing Officers of CKD services received any training on peritoneal dialysis after obtaining their basic qualifications	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2		

<b>Ask only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Divisional Hospitals, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals.</b> <b>Skip for the other facilities</b>								→2309
	<b>2308</b>	I would like to know if the following general equipment items are available and functional today. ASK TO SEE THE ITEMS	<b>A) AVAILABLE</b>			<b>B) FUNCTIONING</b>		
			OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
E4_CKD	<b>01</b>	Stethoscope	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 02	1	2	8
E5_CKD	<b>02</b>	Blood pressure apparatus	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 03	1	2	8
E1_CKD	<b>03</b>	Adult weighing scale (digital)	1 → B	2 → B	3 →	1	2	8
<b>Ask only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Divisional Hospitals, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals.</b> <b>Skip for the other facilities</b>								→2310
	<b>2309</b>	I would like to know if the following equipment's needed for hemodialysis are available and functional today. ASK TO SEE THE ITEMS	<b>A) AVAILABLE</b>			<b>B) FUNCTIONING</b>		
			OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
E312	<b>01</b>	Haemodialysis machines	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 02	1	2	8
E313	<b>02</b>	Dialysis chair/bed	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 03	1	2	8
E314	<b>03</b>	Reverse Osmosis Plant	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 04	1	2	8
E315	<b>04</b>	Dialysis membrane Unit	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 05	1	2	8
E316	<b>05</b>	Arterial Catheters	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 06	1	2	8
E317	<b>06</b>	Venous Catheters	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 07	1	2	8
E318	<b>07</b>	Arterial Needles	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 08	1	2	8
E319	<b>08</b>	Venous Needles	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 09	1	2	8
E320	<b>09</b>	Bicarbonate solution for dialysis	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 10	1	2	8
E34_CKD	<b>10</b>	ECG Monitor	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 11	1	2	8
E321	<b>11</b>	Defibrillator	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 12	1	2	8
E322	<b>12</b>	Multipara monitor	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 2310	1	2	8

<b>Ask only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals.</b> <b>Skip for the other facilities</b>								→2311
	<b>2310</b>	I would like to know if the following equipments needed for peritoneal dialysis are available and functional today. ASK TO SEE THE ITEMS	<b>A) AVAILABLE</b>			<b>B) FUNCTIONING</b>		
			OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
I101	<b>01</b>	Space with a bed and table for peritoneal dialysis	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 02	1	2	8
E323	<b>02</b>	Dialysis bag	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 03	1	2	8
E324	<b>03</b>	Peritoneal Dialysis Solution	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 04	1	2	8
E325	<b>04</b>	Connecting tubes	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 05	1	2	8
E326	<b>05</b>	Peritoneal Dialysis Catheter	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 2311	1	2	8
<b>Ask only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Divisional Hospitals, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals.</b> <b>Skip for the other facilities</b>								→2313
S60_07	<b>2311</b>	Does this facility provide follow up services for Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis (CAPD)	YES .....	NO .....				
S60_08	<b>2312</b>	Does this facility conduct a routine Medical Clinic with a consultant physician?	YES .....	NO .....				
<b>Ask only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals.</b> <b>Skip for the other facilities</b>								→2350
S60_09	<b>2313</b>	Does this facility conduct a routine Clinic with a consultant nephrologist?	YES .....	NO .....				

MENTAL HEALTH					
Ask only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Divisional Hospitals, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals. Skip for the other facilities and Eye Hospital, Rehabilitation Hospital, Chest Hospital, Castle Street Hospital for Women, De Soyza Maternity Hospital, TH Mahamadara					→2400
	2350	Does this facility offer any kind of Mental Health services?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2		→2400
ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ARE PROVIDED. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.					
		Does this facility provide the following mental health services?	YES	NO	
S62_01	2351	Outpatient mental health services	1	2	
Skip for PMCU					→2360
S62_02	2352	Referral of attempted suicide cases for psychiatric assessment	1	2	
Skip for Divisional Hospitals and PMCU					→2360
S62_03	2353	Child & adolescent guidance services	1	2	
S62_04	2354	Services to address issues related to substance abuse	1	2	
S62_05	2355	Services to address issues related to Gender Based Violence (GBV)	1	2	
S62_06	2356	Services to address mental health issues of Elderly	1	2	
S62_07	2357	Inward Psychiatric services	1	2	
S62_08	2358	Electro Convulsive Therapy (ECT)	1	2	
Skip for Base Hospitals, Divisional Hospitals, PMCU and Private Hospitals					→2360
S62_09	2359	Forensic psychiatric services	1	2	
			YES	NO	
T139	2360	Does this facility have a medical officer trained in mental health?	1	2	
Skip for Divisional Hospitals and PMCU					→2400
T140	2361	Does this facility have a nursing officer trained in mental health?	1	2	
T141	2362	Does this facility have an occupational therapist trained in mental health?	1	2	
Skip for Divisional Hospitals, PMCU, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals					→2400
T142	2363	Does this facility have a psychiatric social worker?	1	2	

ELDERLY CARE								
Ask only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals. Skip for the other facilities, Lady Ridgeway Hospital and Sirimavo Bandaranayake Hospital for Children					→2410			
S50_01	2400	Does this facility provide care for elderly patients?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2		→2410			
ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE THE ELDERLY CARE IS PROVIDED. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT ELDERLY CARE IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.								
S50_02	2401	Does this facility has an Elderly Friendly Ward?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2					
T113	2402	Have any service providers of elderly care of this facility received training on elderly healthcare of the training module designed by the Directorate of Youth, Elderly and Disabled unit of Ministry of Health with in the last two years?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2		→2404			
	2403	Please tell me whether the following categories of staff received training on elderly healthcare of the training module designed by the Directorate of Youth, Elderly and Disabled unit of Ministry of Health with in the last two years?	YES	NO				
T113_01	01	Medical Officers including specialists	1	2				
T113_02	02	Nursing officers	1	2				
T113_03	03	Attendants	1	2				
T113_04	04	Labourers	1	2				
	2404	I would like to know if the following equipments are available and functional today. ASK TO SEE THE ITEMS	A) AVAILABLE		B) FUNCTIONING			
			OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
I106	01	Beds with protective bars	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 02	1	2	8
E107	02	Trolleys with protective bars	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 03	1	2	8
E108	03	Wheel chairs	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 04	1	2	8
E109	04	Walkers	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 05	1	2	8
I110	05	Air mattresses	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 2405	1	2	8

	2405	I would like to know if the following accessibility facilities are available and functional today. ASK TO SEE THE FACILITIES	A) AVAILABLE			B) FUNCTIONING		
			OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
I111	01	Accessible ramps	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 02	1	2	8
I112	02	Toilets with commodes and supporting bars/rails	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 03	1	2	8
I113	03	Wide doorways (more than 900mm width)	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 2410	1	2	8
<b>PHYSIOTHERAPY</b>								
ASK only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals. Skip for the other facilities, Eye Hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, Castle Street Hospital for Women, De Soyza Maternity Hospital, TH Mahamodara								→2420
S51	2410	Does this facility provide Physiotherapy for the patients?	YES .....1 NO.....2			→2420		
ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE THE PHYSIOTHERAPY IS PROVIDED. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT PHYSIOTHERAPY IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.								
T114	2411	Does this facility have qualified (having a degree or diploma in physiotherapy) physiotherapists?	YES.....1 NO.....2					
	2412	I would like to know if the following Exercise therapy equipments are available and functional today. ASK TO SEE THE ITEMS	A) AVAILABLE			B) FUNCTIONING		
			OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
E114	01	Height-adjustable parallel bars	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 02	1	2	8
E115	02	Wall bars	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 03	1	2	8
E116	03	Exercise cage	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 04	1	2	8
E117	04	Suspension Therapy apparatus; springs	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 05	1	2	8
E118	05	Quadriiceps bench	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 06	1	2	8
E119	06	Tilting bed	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 07	1	2	8
E120	07	Pulley and Rope System for ROM exercise	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 08	1	2	8
E121	08	Pulley and weight system for strengthening exercises	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 09	1	2	8
E122	09	Up and down Training Steps	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 10	1	2	8
E123	10	Standing Table and Frame	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 11	1	2	8
E124	11	Mirror	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 12	1	2	8

E125	12	Pelvic and cervical Traction Bed	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 13	1	2	8
E126	13	Cervical traction apparatus	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 14	1	2	8
E127	14	Static cycle	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 15	1	2	8
E128	15	Shoulder wheel	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 16	1	2	8
E129	16	Wrist Roller	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 17	1	2	8
E130	17	Balance Board	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 18	1	2	8
E131	18	Medicine balls	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 19	1	2	8
E132	19	Wheelchair and transfer board	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 20	1	2	8
E133	20	Height-adjustable walker (Frame)	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 21	1	2	8
E134	21	Selection of height adjustable walking aids	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 22	1	2	8
E135	22	Axillary and elbow crutches	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 23	1	2	8
E136	23	Quadruped	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 24	1	2	8
E137	24	Tripod	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 25	1	2	8
E138	25	Walking sticks	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 26	1	2	8
E139	26	Goniometer	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 27	1	2	8
E140	27	Timer with clock	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 28	1	2	8
E141	28	Tape measure	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 29	1	2	8
E142	29	Wedge	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 30	1	2	8
E143	30	Ambulation belt	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 31	1	2	8
E144	31	Basins for hydrotherapy	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 32	1	2	8
E145	32	Exercise straps	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 2413	1	2	8
	2413	I would like to know if the following heat and cold therapy equipments are available and functional today ASK TO SEE THE FACILITIES	A) AVAILABLE			B) FUNCTIONING		
			OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
E146	01	Infra-red lamp	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 02	1	2	8
E147	02	Hot and Cold packs	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 03	1	2	8
E148	03	Paraffin Wax bath (large)	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 04	1	2	8
E149	04	Paraffin Wax bath (Small)	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 05	1	2	8
E150	05	Baker	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 06	1	2	8
E151	06	Small Fridge / Freezer (for making cold packs, ice)	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 07	1	2	8
E152	07	Heating unit	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 08	1	2	8
E153	08	Electric Kettle	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 2414	1	2	8

	2414	I would like to know if the following electrotherapy equipments are available and functional today ASK TO SEE THE FACILITIES	A) AVAILABLE			B) FUNCTIONING		
			OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DONT KNOW
E154	01	Muscle Stimulator	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 02	1	2	8
E155	02	TENS apparatus	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 03	1	2	8
E156	03	Ultrasound Therapy Unit	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 04	1	2	8
E157	04	Short-wave Diathermy	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 05	1	2	8
E158	05	Interferential Therapy Unit	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 06	1	2	8
E159	06	Laser Therapy Unit	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 2415	1	2	8
<b>OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY</b>								
Ask only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals. Skip for the other facilities, Eye Hospital, Castle Street Hospital for Women, De Soyya Maternity Hospital, TH Mahamodara								→2430
S52	2420	Does this facility provide Occupational therapy for the patients?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2			→2430		
ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY IS PROVIDED. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.								
T115	2421	Does this facility have qualified (having a degree or diploma in occupational therapy) occupational therapists?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2					
	2422	I would like to know if the following Occupational therapy equipments are available and functional today. ASK TO SEE THE ITEMS	A) AVAILABLE			B)FUNCTIONING		
			OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DONT KNOW
E164	01	Roder manipulative aptitude test	1 → B	2 → B		1	2	8
E165	02	Depth perception pegboard test	1 → B	2 → B		1	2	8
E166	03	O'connor finger dexterity test	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 04	1	2	8
E167	04	Rivermead perceptual assessment battery	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 05	1	2	8
E168	05	Sensory stimulation activities kit	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 06	1	2	8

E169	06	Assessment Kit Kings in Case	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 07	1	2	8
E170	07	Minnesota Manual Dexterity Test	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 08	1	2	8
E171	08	Box and Block Test	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 09	1	2	8
E172	09	Loewenstein Occupational Therapy Cognitive Assessment(LOCTA) 11 Battery Set	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 10	1	2	8
E173	10	Groove Peg Board	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 11	1	2	8
E174	11	Upper extremity work station	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 12	1	2	8
E175	12	Hand, wrist and forearm table	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 13	1	2	8
E176	13	Limb balancer	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 14	1	2	8
E177	14	Tilt table with working tray	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 15	1	2	8
E178	15	Adaptive devices for ADL	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 16	1	2	8
E179	16	Strengthening balls	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 17	1	2	8
E180	17	Handziser	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 18	1	2	8
E181	18	Span game	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 19	1	2	8
E182	19	Solitare game	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 20	1	2	8
E183	20	Single curved shoulder arch	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 21	1	2	8
E184	21	Double curved shoulder arch	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 22	1	2	8
E185	22	Functional forearm elevator	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 23	1	2	8
E186	23	Hand exerciser	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 24	1	2	8
E187	24	Hand master plus	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 25	1	2	8
E188	25	Finger platter	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 26	1	2	8
E189	26	Cando hand exerciser web	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 27	1	2	8
E190	27	Mini massager	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 28	1	2	8
E191	28	Vertical ring tree	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 29	1	2	8
E192	29	Jux-A-cisor arm exerciser	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 30	1	2	8
E193	30	Pronation/supination wheel	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 31	1	2	8
E194	31	Multi-functional work station	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 32	1	2	8
E195	32	Ball hand piece accessory	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 33	1	2	8
E196	33	Arm skate - Forearm based skate board	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 34	1	2	8
E197	34	Arm skate - ball and hand piece	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 35	1	2	8
E198	35	Arm skate - all and hand piece and accessory right	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 36	1	2	8
E199	36	Arm skate - ball and hand piece and accessory left	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 37	1	2	8
E200	37	E-Z Exer board	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 38	1	2	8
E201	38	Hand CPM Unit Maestra Portable	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 39	1	2	8
E202	39	Hand exerciser Tactile Form Balls	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 40	1	2	8
E203	40	Pen Contour Rheumatic Grahamizer 11 upper extremity exercise	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 41	1	2	8
E204	41	Grahamizer 1 multi use exercise	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 42	1	2	8

E205	42	Depth perception peg board set	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 43	1	2	8	
E206	43	Easy grip peg board	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 44	1	2	8	
E207	44	Posture mirrors	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 45	1	2	8	
E208	45	Dominos shape colours & numbers	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 46	1	2	8	
E209	46	Jell ball hand exerciser	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 47	1	2	8	
E210	47	Splinting bath with accessories needed for splinting	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 48	1	2	8	
E211	48	Heater gun	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 49	1	2	8	
E212	49	Splint pattern maker	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 50	1	2	8	
E213	50	Tool and accessories neoprene sealing iron	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 51	1	2	8	
E214	51	Deluxe Revolving Hole Punch	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 52	1	2	8	
E215	52	Forma splinting bath	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 2430	1	2	8	
<b><u>SPEECH AND LANGUAGE THERAPY</u></b>									
Ask only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals. Skip for the other facilities, Eye Hospital, Chest Hospital, Castle Street Hospital for Women, De Soya Maternity Hospital, TH Mahamodara →2440									
S53	2430	Does this facility provide Speech and language therapy for the patients?	YES.....1 NO.....2		→2440				
ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE SPEECH AND LANGUAGE THERAPY IS PROVIDED. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT SPEECH AND LANGUAGE THERAPY IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.									
T116	2431	Does this facility have qualified (having a degree or diploma in speech and language therapy) speech and language therapists?	YES.....1 NO..... 2						
2432 I would like to know if the following Speech and language therapy equipment's are available and functional today. ASK TO SEE THE ITEMS									
			A) AVAILABLE			B) FUNCTIONING			
			OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	
E216	01	Dysathria profile	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 02	1	2	8	
E217	02	Psycholinguistic Assessment of Language Processing in Aphasia (PALPA)	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 03	1	2	8	
E218	03	Pyramid and palm trees	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 04	1	2	8	
E219	04	Test for reception of grammar	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 05	1	2	8	
E220	05	Edinburgh Functional Communication	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 06	1	2	8	
E221	06	Derbyshire Assessment scheme	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 07	1	2	8	
E222	07	Informal assessment	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 08	1	2	8	
E223	08	Western Aphasia Battery	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 09	1	2	8	

E224	09	Right Hemisphere language battery	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 10	1	2	8	
E225	10	Spoon, tongue depressor	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 11	1	2	8	
E226	11	Voice recorder	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 12	1	2	8	
E227	12	Torch for oral motor examination	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 13	1	2	8	
E228	13	Fogged mirror	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 14	1	2	8	
E229	14	Modified utensils for feeding	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 15	1	2	8	
E230	15	Indirect laryngoscope	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 16	1	2	8	
E231	16	Video recorder	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 17	1	2	8	
E232	17	Mirror (small-up to chest level)	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 18	1	2	8	
E233	18	Special chair/feeding chairs	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 19	1	2	8	
E234	19	Dysphagia Laryngeal mirrors	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 20	1	2	8	
E235	20	Digital sound level meter	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 21	1	2	8	
E4_SPEECH	21	Stethoscope (adult)	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 22	1	2	8	
E237	22	Fibre optic endoscopic evaluation (FEES)	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 23	1	2	8	
E238	23	Fiberoptic Laryngalscope	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 24	1	2	8	
E239	24	Videofluoroscope	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 2440	1	2	8	
<b><u>PROSTHETIC AND ORTHOTIC SERVICES</u></b>									
Ask only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals. Skip for the other facilities, Eye Hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, Chest Hospital, Castle Street Hospital for Women, De Soya Maternity Hospital, TH Mahamodara →2450									
S54	2440	Does this facility provide Prosthetic and Orthotic services for the patients?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2		→2450				
ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE PROSTHETIC AND ORTHOTIC SERVICES ARE PROVIDED. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT PROSTHETIC AND ORTHOTIC SERVICES IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.									
T117	2441	Does this facility have qualified (having a degree or diploma in Prosthetics and Orthotics) Prosthetic and Orthotic technicians?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2						
2442 I would like to know if the following Prosthetic and Orthotic equipment's are available and functional today. ASK TO SEE THE ITEMS									
			A) AVAILABLE			B)FUNCTIONING			
			OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	
E240	01	Air compressor unit	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 02	1	2	8	
E241	02	Angle Grinder	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 03	1	2	8	
E242	03	Band saw	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 04	1	2	8	
E243	04	Belt sander with accessories	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 05	1	2	8	

E244	05	Bench grinder 150mm	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 06	1	2	8	
E245	06	Bench grinder 200mm	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 07	1	2	8	
E246	07	Blow gun	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 08	1	2	8	
E247	08	Diamond grinding wheel dresser	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 09	1	2	8	
E248	09	Drill column type	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 10	1	2	8	
E249	10	Drill for bench	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 11	1	2	8	
E250	11	Dust aspirator	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 12	1	2	8	
E251	12	Hand drilling machine	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 13	1	2	8	
E252	13	Hand drilling screwing machine	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 14	1	2	8	
E253	14	Jig saw	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 15	1	2	8	
E254	15	Oscillating saw	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 16	1	2	8	
E256	16	Pneumatic grinder	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 18	1	2	8	
E257	17	Pneumatic welding gun	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 19	1	2	8	
E258	18	Sewing machine	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 20	1	2	8	
E259	19	Vacuum pump	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 21	1	2	8	
E260	20	Welding electric machine	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 22	1	2	8	
E261	21	Welding iron 150W	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 23	1	2	8	
E262	22	Welding mirror 280mm	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 24	1	2	8	
E263	23	Battery charger for CRM 153	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 25	1	2	8	
E264	24	Glove, heat protection, isothermal pair	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 26	1	2	8	
E265	25	Belt sander	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 27	1	2	8	
E266	26	Orbital sander	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 28	1	2	8	
E267	27	Belt sander maintenance kit	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 29	1	2	8	
E268	28	Oven	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 30	1	2	8	
E269	29	Kit for oven	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 31	1	2	8	
E270	30	Vacuum pump CR 1000 tube, enveloping suction	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 32	1	2	8	
E271	31	Welding "hot-jet" and kit	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 33	1	2	8	
E272	32	Oscillating electrical saw Fein 220Volts/180W	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 34	1	2	8	
E273	33	Oscillating saw spare blade 160 teeth only for metals	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 35	1	2	8	
E274	34	Drill bench type, quick chuck 30 to 16mm CM2	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 36	1	2	8	
E275	35	Hand drill machine with percussion 220V/750W	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 37	1	2	8	
E276	36	Drilling machine VICE for column drilling machine	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 38	1	2	8	
E277	37	Pneumatic Chipping Hammer + set of chisels of various forms	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 39	1	2	8	
E278	38	Conical Sanding Arbor	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 40	1	2	8	
E279	39	Deburring tool, changeable blade	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 41	1	2	8	
E280	40	Draw knife 250mm	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 42	1	2	8	
E281	41	Spare blade, type A, aluminum + steel, for deburring tool	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 43	1	2	8	
E282	42	Pencil, blue indelible, for marking on moist surface	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 44	1	2	8	
E283	43	Pipe cutter, heavy duty for steel pipes 1/8" to 2"	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 45	1	2	8	
E284	44	Sanding cone for article CRM 480, Grit 150	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 46	1	2	8	
E285	45	Sanding cone for article CRM 480, Grit 50	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 47	1	2	8	
E286	46	Sanding drum with conical hole, dim	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 48	1	2	8	
E287	47	Sanding sleeve for article CRM 483, Grit 50	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 49	1	2	8	
E288	48	Sanding sleeve for article CRM 483, Grit 80	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 50	1	2	8	
E289	49	Scissor, trimming scissor, "tailor"	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 51	1	2	8	
E290	50	Direct reading caliper, for medio-leteral- antero-posterior measure	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 52	1	2	8	
E291	51	Goniometer	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 53	1	2	8	
E292	52	Tool for measuring inside contour	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 54	1	2	8	
E293	53	Tran femoral measuring Gauge ML (ICS)	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 55	1	2	8	
E294	54	Bolts for orthotics adult drop lock 20mm	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 56	1	2	8	
E295	55	Bolts for orthotics adult drop lock 16mm	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 57	1	2	8	
E296	56	Spiral helical cutter HSS	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 58	1	2	8	
E297	57	Welding "MIRROR" diam.280mm, 220 V/900W	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 59	1	2	8	
E298	58	Set of punctures 15 pieces	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 60	1	2	8	
E299	59	Nut for the free motion ankle joint adult, brass 24mm x M6	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 61	1	2	8	
E300	60	Nut for the free motion ankle joint adult, brass 19mm x M6	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 62	1	2	8	
E301	61	Rubber brass adult diam int. 7.3mm, ext 2.5mm	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 63	1	2	8	
E302	62	Rubber brass adult diam int. 7.3mm, ext 2mm	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 64	1	2	8	
E303	63	High speed stapler	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 65	1	2	8	
E253_PO	64	Gig saw	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 66	1	2	8	
E307	65	Spatula	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 67	1	2	8	
E308	66	Surform (Round half round/flat)	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 68	1	2	8	
E309	67	Plaster mixing bowl	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 69	1	2	8	
E310	68	Set of Allen keys, spanners, screw drivers	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 70	1	2	8	
E311	69	Soldering Iron	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 2500	1	2	8	



<b>GENDER BASED VIOLENCE CARE CENTRES</b>				
		Skip for National Hospital, Eye hospital, LRH, Sirimavo Bandaranaike Hospital for Children, Cancer hospital, Rehabilitation hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, National Hospital for Respiratory Diseases, DH-ABC, PMCU, MOH, HLCs, TB Clinics, STD Clinics, Malaria clinics		→2500
S61	2450	Does this facility offer befriending services for GBV survivors? ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE BEFRIENDING SERVICES FOR GBV SURVIVORS ARE PROVIDED.	YES .....1 NO.....2	→2500
S61_01	2451	Does this facility refer GBV survivors to Health and non-health service providers?	YES .....1 NO.....2	
T130	2452	Is the document on GBV Protocols available in the facility today? IF AVAILABLE, ASK TO SEE THE DOCUMENT	Yes, observed.....1 reported yes, not seen.....2 not available.....3	
T131	2453	Have you or any provider(s) of delivery services received training in management of GBV survivors in the last two years?	YES .....1 NO.....2	
M109_GB V	2454	Does this facility provide or prescribe Emergency contraceptives for GBV survivors?	YES .....1 NO.....2	

<b>SURGERY</b>				
		Ask only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals. Skip for the other facilities and National Institute for Mental Health and Rehabilitation Hospital.		→2600
<b>SURGICAL SERVICES</b>				
S25 S28	2500	Does this facility offer any surgical services (including minor surgery such as suturing, circumcision, wound debridement, etc.), or caesarean section?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→2600
ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE SURGICAL SERVICES ARE PROVIDED. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT SURGICAL SERVICES IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.				
	2501	Please tell me if this facility provides the following services:	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>
S25_01	01	Incision and drainage of abscesses	1	2
S25_02	02	Wound debridement	1	2
S25_03	03	Acute burn management	1	2
S25_04	04	Suturing	1	2
S25_05	05	Closed repair of fracture	1	2
S25_06	06	Cricothyroidotomy	1	2
S25_07	07	Male circumcision	1	2
S25_08	08	Hydrocele reduction	1	2
S25_09	09	Chest tube insertion	1	2
S25_10	10	Closed repair of dislocated joint	1	2
S25_11	11	Biopsy of lymph node or mass or other	1	2
S25_12	12	Removal of foreign body (throat, eye, ear or nose)	1	2
S28_01	13	Tracheostomy	1	2
S28_02	14	Tubal ligation	1	2
S28_03	15	Vasectomy	1	2
S28_04	16	Dilatation & Curettage	1	2
S28_05	17	Obstetric fistula repair	1	2
S28_06	18	Episiotomy, cervical and vaginal laceration	1	2
S28_07	19	Appendectomy	1	2
S28_08	20	Hernia repair (strangulated)	1	2
S28_22	21	Hernia repair (elective)	1	2

S28_09	22	Cystostomy	1	2				
S28_10	23	Urethral stricture dilatation	1	2				
S28_11	24	Laparotomy (uterine rupture, ectopic pregnancy, acute abdomen, intestinal obstruction, perforation, injuries)	1	2				
S28_12	25	Congenital hernia repair	1	2				
S28_13	26	Neonatal surgery (abdominal wall defect, colostomy imperforate anus, intussusceptions)	1	2				
S28_23	29	Skin grafting	1	2				
S28_17	30	Open reduction and fixation for fracture	1	2				
S28_18	31	Amputation	1	2				
S28_19	32	Cataract surgery	1	2				
S28_20	33	Club foot repair (casting or open club foot release)	1	2				
S28_21	34	Drainage of osteomyelitis-septic arthritis	1	2				
	2502	Please tell me if the following surgical equipment and supplies are available and functional in this facility today. ASK TO SEE THE ITEMS	<b>A) AVAILABLE</b>			<b>B) FUNCTIONING</b>		
			OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
E29 E27	01	Resuscitator bag and mask- adult	1 → B	2 → B	3 →02	1	2	8
E29 E27	02	Resuscitator bag and mask- paediatric	1 → B	2 → B	3 →03	1	2	8
E21	03	Needle holder	1 → B	2 → B	3 →04	1	2	8
E22	04	Scalpel handle with blades	1 → B	2 → B	3 →05	1	2	8
E23	05	Retractor	1 → B	2 → B	3 →06	1	2	8
E24	06	Surgical scissors	1 → B	2 → B	3 →07	1	2	8
E25	07	Nasogastric tubes	1 → B	2 → B	3 →08	1	2	8
E26	08	Tourniquet	1 → B	2 → B	3 →09	1	2	8
E28	09	Suction pump (manual or electric) with catheter	1 → B	2 → B	3 →10	1	2	8

		<b>Ask only from Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals. Skip for the other facilities and National Hospital, Eye Hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, Rehabilitation Hospital, Chest Hospital, Lady Ridgeway Hospital, Sirimavo Bandaranayake Hospital for Children, Cancer Hospital</b>								<b>→2504</b>
E29	10	Oropharyngeal airway- adult	1 → B	2 → B	3 →11	1	8	2		
E29	11	Oropharyngeal airway- paediatric	1 → B	2 → B	3 →12	1	8	2		
E29	12	Magills forceps- adult	1 → B	2 → B	3 →13	1	8	2		
E29	13	Magills forceps- paediatric	1 → B	2 → B	3 →14	1	8	2		
E29	14	Endotracheal tube neonatal – uncuffed size below 3	1 → B	2 → B	3 →15	1	8	2		
E29	15	Endotracheal tube paediatric- uncuffed sizes 3.0 to 5.0	1 → B	2 → B	3 →16	1	8	2		
E29	16	Endotracheal tube adult- cuffed sizes 5.5 to 9.0	1 → B	2 → B	3 →17	1	8	2		
E29	17	Laryngoscope handle and blade- adult	1 → B	2 → B	3 →18	1	8	2		
E29	18	Laryngoscope handle and blade- paediatric	1 → B	2 → B	3 →19	1	8	2		
E29	19	Laryngoscope handle and blade- neonatal	1 → B	2 → B	3 →20	1	8	2		
E29	20	Anaesthesia machine	1 → B	2 → B	3 →21	1	8	2		
E29	21	Tubings and connectors (to connect endotracheal tube)	1 → B	2 → B	3 →22	1	8	2		
E29	22	Stylet	1 → B	2 → B	3 →23	1	8	2		
E32	23	Spinal needle	1 → B	2 → B	3 →24	1	8	2		
E29	24	Newborn bag and mask size 1 for term babies (for newborn resuscitation)	1 → B	2 → B	3 →25	1	8	2		
E48	25	Oxygen concentrators	1 → B	2 → B	3 →26	1	8	2		
E48	26	Oxygen cylinders	1 → B	2 → B	3 →27	1	8	2		
E48	27	Central oxygen supply	1 → B	2 → B	3 →28	1	8	2		
E48	28	Flowmeter for oxygen therapy (with humidification)	1 → B	2 → B	3 →29	1		2		
E48	29	Oxygen delivery apparatus (key connecting tubes and mask/nasal prongs)	1 → B	2 → B	3 →2103	1		2		
E48	2503	At any time during the past 3 months has oxygen been unavailable for any reason?								YES..... 1 NO ..... 2

		Ask only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals. Skip for the other facilities and National Institute for Mental Health and Rehabilitation Hospital.						→2505
2504		Please tell me if any of the following materials or medicines are available in this service site today. I would like to see those that are available. CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE OF EACH MATERIAL/MEDICINE IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)	OBSERVED AVAILABLE		NOT OBSERVED			
			AT LEAST ONE VALID	AVAILABLE NON VALID	REPORTED AVAILABLE BUT NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE TODAY	NEVER AVAILABLE	
M63	01	Suture material (any type)	1	2	3	4	5	
M26	02	Skin disinfectant	1	2	3	4	5	
M64	03	Ketamine (injection)	1	2	3	4	5	
M65	04	Lidocaine 1% or 2% (anaesthesia)	1	2	3	4	5	
M148	05	Splints for extremities	1	2	3	4	5	
M149	06	Material for cast	1	2	3	4	5	
		Ask only from Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals. Skip for the other facilities and National Hospital, Eye Hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, Rehabilitation Hospital, Chest Hospital, Lady Ridgeway Hospital, Sirimavo Bandaranayake Hospital for Children, Cancer Hospital						→2505
M84	07	Thiopental (powder)	1	2	3	4	5	
M85	08	Suxamethonium bromide	1	2	3	4	5	
M86	09	Atropine (injection)	1	2	3	4	5	
M25	10	Diazepam (injection)	1	2	3	4	5	
M87	11	Halothane (inhalation)	1	2	3	4	5	
M88	12	Bupivacaine (injection)	1	2	3	4	5	
M89	13	Lidocaine 5% (heavy spinal solution)	1	2	3	4	5	
M62	14	Epinephrine/Adrenaline (injection)	1	2	3	4	5	
M90	15	Ephedrine (injection)	1	2	3	4	5	
M241	16	Propofol	1	2	3	4	5	
M242	17	Isoflurane	1	2	3	4	5	

		Ask only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals. Skip for the other facilities and National Institute for Mental Health and Rehabilitation Hospital				→2600
T49	2505	Do you have any material issued by a local or foreign professional college/organization on best practices, protocols etc. of surgical management available in this facility today? IF AVAILABLE, ASK TO SEE THE DOCUMENT	YES, OBSERVED ..... 1	YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN ..... 2	NO..... 3	
T50	2506	Have you or any provider(s) of basic surgical services received any training on best practices, protocols of surgical management in the last two years?	YES..... 1	NO..... 2		
T57	2507	Does this facility have a staff member trained in surgery, including caesarean section, (Consultant Surgeon, Consultant Obstetrician and Gynaecologist) present in the facility or on call 24 hours a day (including weekends and on public holidays)?	YES..... 1	NO..... 2		
T58	2508	Does this facility have a staff member trained in anaesthesia (Consultant Anaesthetist, or a Medical Officer undergone a special training in Anaesthesia) present in the facility or on call 24 hours a day (including weekends and on public holidays)?	YES..... 1	NO..... 2		
	2509	Please tell me if the following resources/supplies used for infection control are available in this service area today. ASK TO SEE THE ITEMS	OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	
I15	01	Clean running water (piped, bucket with tap, or pour pitcher)	1	2	3	
I15	02	Hand-washing soap/liquid soap	1	2	3	
I15	03	Alcohol based hand rub	1	2	3	
I16	04	Disposable latex gloves	1	2	3	
I12	05	Waste receptacle (pedal bin) with lid and plastic bin liner (appropriate storage of infection waste)	1	2	3	



I11	06	Sharps container ("safety box") (appropriate storage for sharp waste)	1	2	3		
I13	07	Environnemental disinfectant (e.g., chlorine, alcohol)	1	2	3		
I14	08	Single use Disposable syringes with disposable needles	1	2	3		
I14	09	Auto-disable syringes	1	2	3		
<b>BLOOD TRANSFUSION</b>							
<b>Ask only from National Hospital, Teaching Hospitals, Provincial General Hospitals, District General Hospitals, Base Hospitals, Major Private Hospitals and Minor Private Hospitals.</b>							
<b>Skip for the other facilities.</b> → 3000							
S27	2600	Does this facility offer blood transfusion services?	YES.....1 NO .....2				→ 3000
ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE BLOOD IS COLLECTED, PROCESSED, TESTED, STORED, OR HANDLED PRIOR TO TRANSFUSION. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICES IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.							
M66	2601	Have there been any interruptions in blood availability or blood supply during the last 3 months?	YES.....1 NO.....2				
	2602	Please tell me if the blood that is transfused in the facility is "always", "sometimes", "rarely", or "never" screened for any of the following infectious diseases.		ALWAYS	SOMETIMES	RARELY	NEVER
M67	01	HIV	1	2	3	4	
M67	02	Syphilis	1	2	3	4	
M67	03	Hepatitis B	1	2	3	4	
M67	04	Hepatitis C	1	2	3	4	
M67_01	05	Malaria	1	2	3	4	
E31	2603	Does this facility have a refrigerator available and functioning in this service area for the storage of blood?	AVAILABLE AND FUNCTIONAL.....1 AVAILABLE NOT FUNCTIONAL .....2 AVAILABLE DON'T KNOW IF FUNCTIONING .....3 NOT AVAILABLE .....4				→ 2607

E31	2604	Is the temperature of the refrigerator monitored at least once every 24 hours? IF YES: PLEASE ASK TO SEE THE LOG USED TO RECORD THE TEMPERATURE	YES, LOG OBSERVED .....1 YES, LOG REPORTED NOT SEEN .....2 NO .....3			→ 2607 → 2607
E31	2605	Has the temperature log been completed for the last 30 days? PLEASE REVIEW LOG AND CHECK FOR COMPLETENESS (TEMPERATURE RECORDED AT LEAST ONCE EVERY 24 HOURS DURING THE LAST 30 DAYS)	YES .....1 YES, PARTIALLY .....2 NO .....3			→ 2607
E31	2606	Has the temperature been out of the range 2 to 6°C inclusive in the last 30 days? PLEASE CHECK THE TEMPERATURE RECORD AND VERIFY THE TEMPERATURE FOR THE LAST 30 WORKING DAYS IN ORDER TO ANSWER THE QUESTION	OBSERVED IN RANGE .....1 REPORTED IN RANGE BUT NOT SEEN .....2 OUT OF RANGE .....3 RECORD NOT AVAILABLE .....4			
T55	2607	Do you have any guidelines on the appropriate use of blood and safe transfusion practices? IF AVAILABLE, ASK TO SEE THE DOCUMENT	YES, OBSERVED.....1 YES, REPORTED NOT SEEN .....2 NO .....3			
T56	2608	Have any provider(s) of blood transfusion services received any training in the appropriate use of blood and safe transfusion practices in the last two years?	YES.....1 NO .....2			

Indicator code	Number	Question	Result	Skip																					
<b>DIAGNOSTICS</b>																									
	<b>3000</b>	Does this facility conduct any diagnostic testing including any rapid diagnostic testing?	YES..... 1 NO .....2	→4000																					
ASK TO BE SHOWN THE MAIN LABORATORY OR LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE MOST TESTING IS DONE TO START DATA COLLECTION. INTRODUCE YOURSELF AND EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY, THEN ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.																									
I would like to know if the following diagnostic tests and associated equipment are available today in this facility.																									
<b>Skip from STD Clinics, TB Clinics, Malaria Clinics</b> →3200																									
D4	<b>3100</b>	Does this facility offer Urine protein dipstick testing on-site?	YES..... 1 NO .....2	→3200																					
D4	<b>3101</b>	Does this facility have Dipsticks for urine protein	AT LEAST ONE VALID AVAILABLE.....1 AVAILABLE, NON VALID.....2 REPORTED AVAILABLE. BUT NOT SEEN .....3 NOT AVAILABLE TODAY .....4 NEVER AVAILABLE .....5																						
	<b>3200</b>	Does this facility conduct the following tests onsite or offsite?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>YES, ONSITE</th> <th>YES, OFFSITE</th> <th>NOT CONDUCTING THE TEST</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	YES, ONSITE	YES, OFFSITE	NOT CONDUCTING THE TEST																			
YES, ONSITE	YES, OFFSITE	NOT CONDUCTING THE TEST																							
D2	<b>01</b>	Blood glucose tests using a glucometer	1 2 3																						
D1	<b>02</b>	Haemoglobin testing	1 2 3																						
D10	<b>03</b>	General microscopy/wet-mounts	1 2 3																						
<b>Skip for PMCU, MOH, TB Clinics, STD Clinics and HLCs</b> →3201																									
D3	<b>04</b>	Malaria smear tests	1 2 3																						
	<b>3201</b>	I would like to know if the following general equipment items are available and functional today. ASK TO SEE THE ITEMS	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">A) AVAILABLE</th> <th colspan="4">B) FUNCTIONING</th> </tr> <tr> <th>OBSERVED</th> <th>REPORTED NOT SEEN</th> <th>NOT AVAILABLE</th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DON'T KNOW</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	A) AVAILABLE			B) FUNCTIONING				OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW									
A) AVAILABLE			B) FUNCTIONING																						
OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW																				
D3 D10 D35 D8 D31 D32 D33	<b>01</b>	Light microscope	1 → B 2 → B 3→02 1 2 8																						

Indicator code	Number	Question	Result	Skip																					
D3 D10 D35 D8 D31 D32	<b>02</b>	Glass slides and cover slips	1 → B 2 → B 3→03 1 2 8																						
	<b>03</b>	Refrigerator	1 → B 2 → B 3→04 1 2 8																						
D2	<b>04</b>	Glucometer	1 → B 2 → B 3→05 1 2 8																						
D2	<b>05</b>	Glucometer test strips (compatible to the glucometer and with valid expiration date)	1 → B 2 → B 3→06 1 2 8																						
D1	<b>06</b>	Colorimeter or haemoglobinometer	1 → B 2 → B 3→07 1 2 8																						
D1	<b>07</b>	Portable haemoglobin test machine	1 → B 2 → B 3→08 1 2 8																						
D3 D35	<b>08</b>	Wright-Giemsa stain or other acceptable malaria parasite stain (e.g. Field Stain A and B)	1 → B 2 → B 3→09																						
D106	<b>09</b>	95% Alcohol	1 → B 2 → B 3→10																						
D37_01	<b>10</b>	Lugol's Iodine or Acetic Acid	1 → B 2 → B 3→3202																						
T59 D35	<b>3202</b>	Does this facility have an accredited/certified microscopist?	YES..... 1 NO .....2																						
<b>Skip for PMCU, MOH, HLCs, STD clinics, Malaria clinics</b> → 3401																									
D8	<b>3301</b>	Does this facility do Ziehl-Neelsen testing for TB (AFB) onsite or offsite?	YES, ONSITE .....1 YES, OFFSITE .....2 NO .....3	→3303 →3303																					
	<b>3302</b>	I would like to know if the following equipment items for TB testing are available and functional today. ASK TO SEE THE ITEMS	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">A) AVAILABLE</th> <th colspan="4">B) FUNCTIONING</th> </tr> <tr> <th>OBSERVED</th> <th>REPORTED NOT SEEN</th> <th>NOT AVAILABLE</th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DON'T KNOW</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	A) AVAILABLE			B) FUNCTIONING				OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW									
A) AVAILABLE			B) FUNCTIONING																						
OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW																				
D8	<b>01</b>	Fluorescence microscope (FM)	1 → B 2 → B 3→02 1 2 8																						

Indicator code	Number	Question	Result						Skip
D8	02	Ziehl-Neelsen stain	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 03	1	2	8	
D8	03	Auramine Rhodamine stain for fluorescent microscopy	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 330 3	1	2	8	
	3303	Does this facility conduct Xpert MTB/RIF diagnostic testing for TB onsite or offsite?	YES, ONSITE .....1 YES, OFFSITE .....2 NO .....3						→3401 →3401
	3304	Please tell me if the following equipment items for Xpert MTB/RIF diagnostic testing for TB are available and functional today. <b>ASK TO SEE THE ITEMS</b>	A) AVAILABLE		B) FUNCTIONING				
			OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	
D121	01	GeneXpert 4 module unit with laptop	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 02	1	2	8	
D122	02	TB rapid test cartridge	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 3401	1	2	8	
<b>Skip for PMcus, MOH, TB Clinic</b>									→3600
	3401	Does this facility conduct the following tests onsite or offsite?	YES, ONSITE	YES, OFFSITE	DON'T CONDUCT THE TEST				
D19	01	ALT testing	1	2	3				
D19	02	Other liver function testing (such as bilirubin)	1	2	3				
D18	03	Serum creatinine testing	1	2	3				
D18	04	Blood Urea	1	2	3				
D112	05	Urine Full Report	1	2	3				
D102	06	Venous Blood Glucose	1	2	3				
D113	07	Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)	1	2	3				
D114	08	Renal Biopsy	1	2	3				
D115	09	Serum Calcium	1	2	3				
D116	10	Serum Phosphorous	1	2	3				
D117	11	Alkaline phosphatase	1	2	3				
D118	12	Serum total protein and albumin	1	2	3				
D104	13	Lipid Profile	1	2	3				
D119	14	Serum bicarbonate	1	2	3				
D103_A	15	HbA1C	1	2	3				
D24	16	Serum electrolyte testing	1	2	3				
D17	17	Molecular biological technique for HIV viral load or HIV early-infant diagnosis (PCR)	1	2	3				

Indicator code	Number	Question	Result						Skip
D31	18	Gram stain testing	1	2	3				
D33	19	CSF/ body fluid counts	1	2	3				
D120	20	Troponin I or T	1	2	3				
		CHECK Q3401: IF "YES, ONSITE" CIRCLED FOR ANY TEST 	IF ONLY "YES, OFFSITE" OR "NO" ARE CIRCLED 						→ 3403
	3402	Please tell me if the following equipment items and reagents are available and functional today. <b>ASK TO SEE THE ITEMS</b>	A) AVAILABLE		B) FUNCTIONING				
			OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILAB LE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	
D18 D19	01	Biochemistry analyser	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 02	1	2	8	
D18 D19	02	Centrifuge	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 03	1	2	8	
D19	03	Specific assay kit(s)- liver function test	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 04	1	2	8	
D18	04	Specific assay kit(s)- renal function test	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 05	1	2	8	
D110	05	Chemical Analyzer for Venous Blood Glucose	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 06	1	2	8	
D111	06	Bio Chemistry analyzer for Lipid profile	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 07	1	2	8	
D24	07	Specific assay kit- serum electrolyte test	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 08	1	2	8	
D17	08	Assay specific automated system for estimating HIV viral load	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 09	1	2	8	
D17 D24	09	Centrifuge	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 10	1	2	8	
D17	10	Vortex mixer	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 11	1	2	8	
D17	11	Pipettes	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 12	1	2	8	
D31	12	Gram stains	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 13	1	2	8	
	13	White blood counting chamber	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 3403	1	2	8	

Indicator code	Number	Question	Result						Skip
D15 D25	3403	Does this facility do full blood count and differential testing onsite or offsite?	YES, ONSITE ..... 1 YES, OFFSITE ..... 2 NO ..... 3						→3405 →3405
	3404		OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	
D15 D25	01	Haematology analyzer (for full blood count)	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 02	1	2	8	
D15 D25	02	Stains for full blood count and differential	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 3405	1	2	8	
D16	3405	Does this facility do CD4 count (absolute and percentage) testing onsite or offsite?	YES, ONSITE ..... 1 YES, OFFSITE ..... 2 NO ..... 3						→3500 →3500
	3406	Please tell me if the following equipment items for CD4 testing are available and functional today. ASK TO SEE THE ITEMS	A) AVAILABLE			B) FUNCTIONING			
			OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	
D16	01	CD4 counter	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 02	1	2	8	
D16	02	Specific assay kit- CD4 test	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 03	1	2	8	
D17	03	Molecular biological technique for HIV viral load or HIV early-infant diagnosis (PCR)	1	2	3				
<b>Skip for STD Clinics</b>									→4000
D21 D22	3500	Does this facility conduct blood group serology onsite or offsite?	YES, ONSITE ..... 1 YES, OFFSITE ..... 2 NO ..... 3						→3600
	3501	Does this facility conduct the following blood group serology tests onsite or offsite?	YES, ONSITE	YES, OFFSITE	DON'T CONDUCT THE TEST				
D21	01	ABO blood grouping testing	1	2	3				
D21	02	Rhesus blood grouping testing	1	2	3				

D22	03	Cross-match testing by direct agglutination	1	2	3				
D22	04	Cross-match testing by indirect anti-globulin testing or other test with equivalent sensitivity	1	2	3				
		CHECK Q3501 Blood typing and cross match: IF "YES, ONSITE" CIRCLED FOR ANY TEST	IF ONLY "YES, OFFSITE" OR "NO" ARE CIRCLED			→3600			
	3502	Please tell me if the following equipment items and reagents for blood typing and cross match are available and functional today. ASK TO SEE THE ITEMS	A) AVAILABLE			B) FUNCTIONING			
			OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	
D21 D22	01	Centrifuge	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 02	1	2	8	
D22	02	37° C incubator	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 03	1	2	8	
D22	03	Grouping sera	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 3600	1	2	8	
<b>Skip from Divisional Hospitals, PMCU, MOH, STD Clinics, Malaria Clinics, HLCs</b>									→3600_04
	3600	Does this facility perform diagnostic x-rays, ultrasound, or computerized tomography?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2						→3600_04
	3601	Please tell me if the following imaging equipment items are available and functional today. ASK TO SEE THE ITEMS	A) AVAILABLE			B) FUNCTIONING			
			OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	
E33	01	X-ray machine	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 02	1	2	8	
E35	02	Ultrasound equipment	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 03	1	2	8	
E36	03	CT scan	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 04	1	2	8	
<b>Skip from MOH, STD Clinics, Malaria Clinics</b>									→4000
E34	04	ECG	1 → B	2 → B	3 → 4000	1	2	8	

Indicator code	Number	Question	Result			Skip	
<b>MEDICINES AND COMMODITIES</b>							
4000		Does this facility stock medicines, vaccines, or contraceptive commodities?	YES .....	NO .....	→5000		
<p><b>ASK TO BE SHOWN THE MAIN LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE MEDICINES AND OTHER SUPPLIES ARE STORED. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT OF MEDICINES AND SUPPLIES IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.</b></p> <p><b>I would like to know if the following medicines are available today in this facility. I would also like to observe the medicines that are available. If any of the medicines I mention is stored in another location in the facility, please tell me where in the facility it is stored so I can go there to verify.</b></p>							
4001		Are any of the following medicines for the treatment of infectious diseases available in the facility today? CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE OF EACH MEDICINE IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)	<b>OBSERVED AVAILABLE</b>		<b>NOT OBSERVED</b>		
			AT LEAST ONE VALID	AVAILABLE NON VALID	REPORTED AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE TODAY	NEVER AVAILABLE
M43	01	Co-trimoxazole cap/tab (Oral antibiotic)	1	2	3	4	5
M135	02	Fluconazole cap/tab	1	2	3	4	5
M35	03	Albendazole or Mebendazole cap/tab	1	2	3	4	5
M49	04	Metronidazole cap/tab	1	2	3	4	5
M2	05	Amoxicillin cap/tab	1	2	3	4	5
M5 M23 M110	06	Ceftriaxone injection	1	2	3	4	5
M6	07	Ciprofloxacin cap/tab	1	2	3	4	5
M218	08	C. Penicillin	1	2	3	4	5
M244	09	Doxycycline	1	2	3	4	5
4002		Are any of the following medicines for the management of <b>non-communicable diseases</b> available in the facility today?  <b>CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE OF EACH MEDICINE IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)</b>	<b>OBSERVED AVAILABLE</b>		<b>NOT OBSERVED</b>		
			AT LEAST ONE VALID	AVAILABLE NON VALID	REPORTED AVAILABLE BUT	NOT AVAILABLE TODAY	NEVER AVAILABLE
M50	01	Metformin cap/tab	1	2	3	4	5
M51	02	Insulin regular injection	1	2	3	4	5
M52	03	Glucose 50% injection	1	2	3	4	5
M53	04	ACE inhibitor (e.g. enalapril, lisinopril, ramipril, perindopril)	1	2	3	4	5

M54	05	Thiazide (e.g. hydrochlorothiazide (HCT))	1	2	3	4	5
M55	06	Beta blocker (e.g. bisoprolol, metoprolol, carvedilol, atenolol)	1	2	3	4	5
M56	07	Calcium channel blocker (e.g. amlodipine)	1	2	3	4	5
M57	08	Aspirin cap/tab	1	2	3	4	5
M59	09	Beclomethasone inhaler	1	2	3	4	5
M60	10	Prednisolone cap/tab	1	2	3	4	5
M61	11	Hydrocortisone injection	1	2	3	4	5
M62	12	Adrenaline/Epinephrine injection	1	2	3	4	5
M114	13	Furosemide cap/tab	1	2	3	4	5
M219	14	Frusemide injection	1	2	3	4	5
M10	15	Glibenclamide cap/tab	1	2	3	4	5
M115	16	Gliclazide tablet or gliclazide tablet	1	2	3	4	5
M116	17	Glyceryl trinitrate sublingual tablet	1	2	3	4	5
M95 M44	18	Ibuprofen tablet	1	2	3	4	5
M44	19	Diclofenac sodium	1	2	3	4	5
M118	20	Isosorbide dinitrate tablet (ISDN)	1	2	3	4	5
M11	21	Omeprazole tablet or alternative such as pantoprazole, rabeprazole	1	2	3	4	5
M38 M44	22	Paracetamol cap/tab (adult oral formulation)	1	2	3	4	5
M13	23	Salbutamol inhaler	1	2	3	4	5
M14	24	Simvastatin tablet or other statin e.g. atorvastatin, pravastatin, fluvastatin	1	2	3	4	5
M147	25	Spirolactone tablets	1	2	3	4	5
M220	26	Salmeterol/fluticasone inhaler	1	2	3	4	5
M221	27	Budesonide/formetrol inhaler	1	2	3	4	5
M222	28	Theophylline tab	1	2	3	4	5
M223	29	Salbutamol tab	1	2	3	4	5
M224	30	Salbutamol nebulising solution	1	2	3	4	5
M225	31	Ipratropium bromide nebulising solution	1	2	3	4	5
M226	32	Aminophylline injection	1	2	3	4	5
M228	33	Angiotensin receptor blockers (e.g. losartan, olmesartan, telmisartan, and valsartan)	1	2	3	4	5
M229	34	Allopurinol	1	2	3	4	5
M230	35	Oral bicarbonate supplements (sodium bicarbonate)	1	2	3	4	5
M231	36	Vitamin D analogues (ergocalciferol (calciferol, vitamin D2), colecalciferol (vitamin D3), dihydrotachysterol, alfalcidol (1a-hydroxycholecalciferol), and calcitriol (1,25-dihydroxycholecalciferol))	1	2	3	4	5
M232	37	Perenteral iron/sucrose supplements	1	2	3	4	5
M233	38	Erythropoetin injections	1	2	3	4	5
M243	39	Chlorthalidamide tablet/syrup	1	2	3	4	5



	4003	Are any of the following <b>maternal health</b> medicines available in the facility today? <b>CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE OF EACH MEDICINE IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)</b>	OBSERVED AVAILABLE		NOT OBSERVED				
			AT LEAST ONE VALID	AVAILABLE NON VALID	REPORTED AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NEVER AVAILABLE		
M18	01	Iron tablets	1	2	3	4	5		
M19	02	Folic acid tablets	1	2	3	4	5		
M18 M19	03	Iron and folic acid combined tablets	1	2	3	4	5		
M20	04	Tetanus toxoid vaccine	1	2	3	4	5		
M69	05	Sodium chloride injectable solution	1	2	3	4	5		
M70	06	Calcium gluconate injection	1	2	3	4	5		
M24	07	Magnesium sulphate injectable	1	2	3	4	5		
M71 M23	08	Ampicillin powder for injection	1	2	3	4	5		
M72 M23 M110 M141	09	Gentamicin injection	1	2	3	4	5		
M106	10	Hydralazine injection	1	2	3	4	5		
M73	11	Metronidazole injection	1	2	3	4	5		
M74	12	Misoprostol 200µg tablets	1	2	3	4	5		
M75	13	Azithromycin cap/tab or oral liquid	1	2	3	4	5		
M76	14	Cefixime cap/tab	1	2	3	4	5		
M77	15	Benzathine benzylpenicillin powder for injection	1	2	3	4	5		
M78	16	Betamethasone injection	1	2	3	4	5		
M78 M129	17	Dexamethasone injection	1	2	3	4	5		
M79	18	Nifedipine cap/tab (10mg)	1	2	3	4	5		
M107	19	Methyldopa tablet	1	2	3	4	5		
M22	20	Oxytocin injection	1	2	3	4	5		
		IF OXYTOCIN IS OBSERVED AVAILABLE (Q4003_20 is "1" OR "2") 	IF OXYTOCIN IS NOT OBSERVED AVAILABLE (Q4003_20 is "3", "4", OR "5") 						→4005
	4004	Is the oxytocin stored in cold storage?	YES .....	1	NO .....	2			

Skip for PMCU, MOH, HLC, STD Clinic, Malaria clinic, TB clinic							→ 4006	
	4005	For each of the following items, please check in the facility records if there has been a stock-out in the past 3 months:	STOCK OUT IN THE PAST	NO STOCK OUT IN PAST	NOT INDICATED	PRODUCT NOT OFFERED	FACILITY RECORD NOT	ONLINE SYSTEM RECORD IS NOT RETRIEVABLE (ONLY FOR PRIVATE HOSPITALS)
M74_A	02	Misoprostol 200µg tablets	1	2	3	4	5	6
M24_A	03	Magnesium sulphate injection	1	2	3	4	5	6
M72_A	04	Gentamicin injection	1	2	3	4	5	6
M80_A	05	Procaine benzylpenicillin injection	1	2	3	4	5	6
M5_A	06	Ceftriaxone injection	1	2	3	4	5	6
M78_A	07	Betamethasone injection	1	2	3	4	5	6
M78_B	08	Dexamethasone injection	1	2	3	4	5	6
Skip for STD Clinics, Malaria Clinics, TB Clinics and HLCs.							→ 4011	
	4006	Are any of the following <b>child health</b> medicines available in the facility today? <b>CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE OF EACH MEDICINE IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)</b>	OBSERVED AVAILABLE		NOT OBSERVED			
			AT LEAST ONE VALID	AVAILABLE NON VALID	REPORTED AVAILABLE BUT NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE TODAY	NEVER AVAILABLE	
M80 M110	01	Procaine benzylpenicillin injection	1	2	3	4	5	
M32	02	Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) sachets	1	2	3	4	5	
M36	03	Zinc sulphate tablets	1	2	3	4	5	
M36	04	Zinc sulphate syrup or dispersible tablets	1	2	3	4	5	
M34	05	Vitamin A (retinol) capsules	1	2	3	4	5	
M216	06	Intra venous parental nutrition	1	2	3	4	5	
M202_01	07	Caffeine (injectable)	1	2	3	4	5	
M217	08	Oral anti fungal syrup	1	2	3	4	5	
M245	09	Antibiotic eye ointment/drops	1	2	3	4	5	
M7	10	Co-trimoxazole syrup/suspension	1	2	3	4	5	
M12	11	Paracetamol syrup/suspension	1	2	3	4	5	
M33	12	Amoxicillin 250 mg or 500 mg dispersible tablet or syrup/suspension	1	2	3	4	5	

		IF AMOXICILLIN DISPERSIBLE TABLETS ARE OBSERVED AVAILABLE (Q4006_12 is "1")	AMOXICILLIN DISPERSIBLE TABLETS NOT OBSERVED					→4009
4007		Is the product stored so that identification labels and expiry dates and manufacturing dates are visible?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2					
4008		Check the expiry dates of the stored product. Are they stored in first-to-expire, first-out (FEFO) order (i.e. the stock that will expire first is the closest to the front)?  CHECK THE EXPIRY DATES OF THE STORED PRODUCT AT THE FRONT AND AT THE BACK OF THE SHELF. IF THE PRODUCT AT THE FRONT EXPIRES FIRST, ANSWER "YES". IF THE PRODUCT AT THE BACK EXPIRES FIRST, ANSWER "NO".	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2					
4009		For each of the following items, please check in the facility records if there has been a stock-out in the past 3 months:	STOCK OUT IN THE PAST 3 MONTHS	NO STOCK OUT IN PAST 3 MONTHS	NOT INDICATED	PRODUCT NOT OFFERED	FACILITY RECORD NOT AVAILABLE	ONLINE SYSTEM. RECORD IS NOT RETRIEVABLE (ONLY FOR PRIVATE HOSPITALS)
M33_A	01	Amoxicillin 250mg or 500mg dispersible tablet or syrup/suspension	1	2	3	4	5	6
M32_A	02	Oral rehydration salts (ORS)	1	2	3	4	5	6
M36_A	03	Zinc sulphate tablets	1	2	3	4	5	6
M36_B	04	Zinc sulphate syrup or dispersible tablets	1	2	3	4	5	6
Skip for PMCU, MOH, HLC, STD Clinic, TB Clinic, Malaria clinic								→4011
4010		Are any of the following <b>other</b> medicines and commodities available in the facility today? CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE OF EACH MEDICINE IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)	OBSERVED AVAILABLE		NOT OBSERVED			
			AT LEAST ONE VALID	AVAILABLE NON VALID	REPORTED AVAILABLE BUT NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE TODAY	NEVER AVAILABLE	
M27	01	Normal saline IV solution	1	2	3	4	5	
M27	02	Ringers lactate IV solution	1	2	3	4	5	
M27	03	5% dextrose IV solution	1	2	3	4	5	
M27	04	Intravenous infusion kits (IV sets)	1	2	3	4	5	
M42	05	IV treatment for fungal infections	1	2	3	4	5	
M26	06	Skin disinfectant	1	2	3	4	5	
M26_01	07	Chlorhexidine 4% gel or solution	1	2	3	4	5	
	08	Gowns	1	2	3	4	5	
	09	Eye protection (goggles, face shields)	1	2	3	4	5	

	10	Medical (surgical or procedural) masks	1	2	3	4	5	
M63	11	Absorbable suture material	1	2	3	4	5	
M63	12	Non-absorbable suture material	1	2	3	4	5	
M64	13	Ketamine (injection)	1	2	3	4	5	
M65	14	Lidocaine 1% or 2% (anaesthesia)	1	2	3	4	5	
M25	15	Diazepam (injection)	1	2	3	4	5	
M40	16	Insecticide treated bed nets for patients or a facility to provide insecticide treated bed nets on demand	1	2	3	4	5	
Skip for the National Hospital, Eye Hospital, National Institute for Mental Health, Rehabilitation Hospital, Chest Hospital, Lady Ridgeway Hospital, Sirimavo Bandaranayake Hospital for Children, Cancer Hospital, Divisional Hospitals, PMCU, MOH, HLC, TB Clinics, STD Clinics and Malaria Clinics,								→4011
M84	17	Thiopental (powder)	1	2	3	4	5	
M85	18	Suxamethonium bromide	1	2	3	4	5	
M86	19	Atropine (injection)	1	2	3	4	5	
M87	20	Halothane (inhalation)	1	2	3	4	5	
M88	21	Bupivacaine (injection)	1	2	3	4	5	
M89	22	Lidocaine 5% (heavy spinal solution)	1	2	3	4	5	
M62	23	Epinephrine/Adrenaline (injection)	1	2	3	4	5	
M90	24	Ephedrine (injection)	1	2	3	4	5	
Skip for PMCU, MOH, HLC, STD Clinic, TB Clinic, Malaria clinic								→4012
4011		Are any of the following mental health and neurological medicines available in the facility today? CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE OF EACH MEDICINE IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)	OBSERVED AVAILABLE		NOT OBSERVED			
			AT LEAST ONE VALID	AVAILABLE NON VALID	REPORTED AVAILABLE BUT NOT AVAILABLE TODAY	NEVER AVAILABLE		
M1	01	Amitriptyline tablet	1	2	3	4	5	
M119	02	Carbamazepine tablet	1	2	3	4	5	
M120	03	Chlorpromazine injection	1	2	3	4	5	
M121	04	Diazepam tablet	1	2	3	4	5	
M122	05	Diazepam injection or diazepam rectal tubes	1	2	3	4	5	
M94	06	Fluoxetine capsule	1	2	3	4	5	
M123	07	Fluphenazine injection	1	2	3	4	5	
M124	08	Haloperidol tablet	1	2	3	4	5	
M125	09	Lithium tablet	1	2	3	4	5	
M126	10	Phenobarbital tablet	1	2	3	4	5	
M127	11	Phenytoin tablet	1	2	3	4	5	
M128	12	Valproate sodium tablet	1	2	3	4	5	
M144	13	Lorazepam injection	1	2	3	4	5	
M145	14	Levodopa + carbidopa tablet	1	2	3	4	5	

M234	15	Imipramine tab	1	2	3	4	5	
M235	16	Benzhexol tablet	1	2	3	4	5	
M236	17	Trifluoroperazine tablet	1	2	3	4	5	
M237	18	Clomipramine tablet	1	2	3	4	5	
M238	19	Risperidone tablet	1	2	3	4	5	
M239	20	Venlafaxine tablet	1	2	3	4	5	
M240	21	Thiamine tablet	1	2	3	4	5	
	4012	Are any of the following palliative care medicines available in the facility today? CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE OF EACH MEDICINE IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)	<b>OBSERVED AVAILABLE</b>		<b>NOT OBSERVED</b>			
			AT LEAST ONE VALID	AVAILABLE NON VALID	REPORTED AVAILABLE BUT	NOT AVAILABLE TODAY	NEVER AVAILABLE	
M129	01	Dexamethasone injection	1	2	3	4	5	
M130	02	Haloperidol injection	1	2	3	4	5	
M131	03	Hyoscine butylbromide injection	1	2	3	4	5	
M132	04	Lorazepam tablet	1	2	3	4	5	
M133	05	Metoclopramide injection	1	2	3	4	5	
M83 M44	06	Morphine granules, tablet	1	2	3	4	5	
M83 M44	07	Morphine injection	1	2	3	4	5	
M227	08	Tramadol	1	2	3	4	5	
M134	09	Senna preparation (laxative)	1	2	3	4	5	
M146	10	Loperamide tab/cap	1	2	3	4	5	

Number	Question	Result	Skip
<b>INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS</b>			
5000	INTERVIEW END TIME (use the 24 hour-clock system)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
5001	RESULT CODES (LAST VISIT):	COMPLETED ..... 1 RESPONDENT NOT AVAILABLE ..... 2 REFUSED ..... 3 PARTIALLY COMPLETED ..... 4 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
<b>COMMENTS ABOUT THE RESPONDENT:</b>			
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>			
<b>COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:</b>			
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>			
<b>ANY OTHER COMMENTS:</b>			
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>			
<b>SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS:</b>			
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>			
NAME OF SUPERVISOR: _____			DATE: _____

ISBN 978-955-3666-26-0



9 789553 666260