TUMIKIA

TUANGAMIZE MINYOO KENYA IMARISHA AFYA

Endline Laboratory Sample Receipt Form

March 2017

HARAMBEE

LONDON SCHOOL of HYGIENE &TROPICAL MEDICINE

LASER
LONDON APPLIED & SPATIAL EPIDEMIOLOGY RESEARCH GROUP

KENYA MEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE
KEMRI

During Sample Receipt, batches of samples delivered from the field to the laboratory are logged by scanning the QR code on the sample pot using the Sample Receipt Form. These sample batches are linked to the field officer who collected them in the field, so that numbers can be cross-checked against the numbers of samples logged as collected in the field each day by each field officer. Anything note-worthy about any samples received is also documented in the form.

This form links directly with both the field-based Household Questionnaire & Sample Collection Form and the Laboratory Kato-Katz Reporting Form via the Sample QR code. It acts as a link between two forms, logging samples between the point of collection and the recording of laboratory results.

The form was designed by members of the TUMIKIA Project team and programmed by Dr William Oswald and Stefan Witek-McManus.

Please contact Dr William Oswald (william.oswald@lshtm.ac.uk) if you have any questions about the Laboratory Forms.

TUMIKIA Endline Laboratory Sample Receipt Form

Field	Question	Answer
note_intro	TUMIKIA Endline Sample Receipt Form	
reader *(required)*	Select your name from the list.	tech_id: tech_name 88: Technician not listed
reader_oth *(required)*	Please enter your name. *Question relevant when: ${reader} =88*	
team *(required)*	Select the team number of the field officer providing this batch. *You may need to ask them if you don't know.* *Question relevant when: 0*	team_id: team_name
enumerator *(required)*	Select the name of the field officer providing this batch.	enumerator_id: enumerator_name 88: Field officer not listed
enum_oth *(required)*	Please enter their name. *Question relevant when: ${enumerator} =88*	
num_pots *(required)*	Enter the number of pots received in the batch. *Response constrained to: .>0 and .<=20*	
Barcode scans (1)		(Repeated group)
barcode_scan	Scan the sticker on the pot. *Response constrained to: string-length (.)=6*	
barcode_manual1 *(required)*	Manually enter the FIRST three numbers on the sticker if you are unable to scan the sticker. *Question relevant when: ${barcode_scan} =""* *Response constrained to: (.>=101 and .<=114) or (.>=116 and .<=132) or (.>=201 and .<=230) or (.>=301 and .<=328) or (.>=401 and .<=441) or .=999*	
barcode_manual2 *(required)*	Manually enter the LAST three numbers on the sticker if you are unable to scan the sticker. *Question relevant when: ${barcode_scan} =""* *Response constrained to: ((.>0 and .<=600) or .=999) and (string-length (.)=3)*	
barcode_check *(required)*	The barcode you entered is [barcode_manual] *Question relevant when: ${barcode_manual1} !="" and ${barcode_manual2} !=""* *Response constrained to: .=1*	1: Yes 0: No
note_dupchk *(required)*	You have already entered pot [barcode] *Question relevant when: ${dupchk} =0*	
note_pot	Anything to report about the pot?	
note_final	You have finished entering the pots for this batch. Please finalize and save the form.	

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This form was created by the London Applied & Spatial Epidemiology Research Group (LASER) based at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine as part of the TUMIKIA research project. TUMIKIA sought to determine whether combining school and community based deworming is more effective at controlling and eliminating soil transmitted helminths in Kenya than school based deworming alone, and what frequency of deworming is required to stop transmission. This research was a collaboration between LASER, Kenya Medical Research Institute and Kenya's Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education, Science & Technology.

For TUMIKIA research findings visit www.lshtm.ac.uk/LASER

LASER combines expertise in the fields of spatial statistics and GIS technology, quantitative epidemiology and operational research to build the evidence-base around diseases of poverty and the communities they affect.

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