

Use of an innovative electronic communications platform to improve pre-hospital transport of injured people in Rwanda

Submission date 23/05/2024	Recruitment status Recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 29/07/2024	Overall study status Ongoing	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 15/08/2025	Condition category Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

Delays in getting injured patients to the hospital on time result in avoidable death and disability. This is particularly the case in low- or middle-income countries (LMICs), where even when ambulance systems are available, communication between ambulance systems, patients, and hospitals is inefficient. In Rwanda, injury causes 9% of deaths; 47% occurring before-hospital. Similar to many LMICs, Rwanda experiences long delays in getting patients to the hospital, with all communication between patients, ambulances, and hospitals done using multiple phone calls. To overcome these difficulties, a local software firm designed Rwanda912, a novel electronic tool for use in low-resource settings. Rwanda912 uses an ambulance Destination Decision Support Algorithm (DDSA) which regularly collects information from hospitals on the availability of staff and equipment, and from the ambulance crew on patient status; it uses this information to match the patient with the nearest able hospital. It has been endorsed by the Rwandan Ministry of Health (MoH) and won local innovation awards. In collaboration with MoH, Rwandan ambulance services, and local and international academics, this project will test whether Rwanda912 reduces time from injury to arrival at the hospital and improves clinical outcomes such as death and length of stay in the hospital.

Who can participate?

All patient incidents/patient conditions transported to public health facilities by Service d'Aide Medicale Urgente (SAMU) in Rwanda

What does the study involve?

The study will ensure Rwanda912 is acceptable to users and failsafe in the field before it is deployed in ambulances and will test whether it improves patient outcomes in a major urban and rural district in Rwanda. Along with collecting information on patient outcomes after Rwanda912 is deployed, information will be collected from people who use Rwanda912 about its "user friendliness" and whether it is being used as intended. Additionally, the study will assess the costs and resources needed to develop and deploy it. These outcomes will be used to determine roll-out throughout the country by MoH and provide knowledge to enable its transferability to other countries. The study focuses on injured patients, however, if successful,

the findings will apply to other emergency conditions requiring ambulance transport. Capacity building is central to the project, supporting the development of project management, research, and software development skills amongst Rwandan partners. The project will also support Rwandan PhD students to be jointly supervised by Rwandan and UK supervisors. The project development has been informed through deep engagement with key stakeholders - including patients, healthcare workers, and policymakers - on their needs and priorities around injury care. Stakeholder engagement will continue throughout the project, in project management, governance, and ensuring that the research findings have an impact. The study team plans to achieve this through a structured program, supporting and enabling community and health systems stakeholders to drive policy based on the research findings. Engagement with our international collaborators including at WHO and Emergency Medical Societies in LMICs will ensure maximal international impact.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

The intervention will be delivered at the level of the health system and patients are not going to be individually enrolled.

Where is the study run from?

Murray Learning Centre, University of Birmingham (UK)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

November 2022 to October 2027

Who is funding the study?

National Institute for Health and Care Research, (NIHR) Research and Innovation for Global Health Transformation

Who is the main contact?

Prof Justine Davies, j.davies.6@bham.ac.uk

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific, Principal investigator

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Additional identifiers

Clinical Trials Information System (CTIS)

Nil known

ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT)

Nil known

Protocol serial number

NIHR203062

Study information

Scientific Title

Use of an innovative electronic communications platform (Rwanda912) to improve pre-hospital transport of injured people in Rwanda: a hybrid type 2 effectiveness implementation study

Acronym

Rwanda912

Study objectives

Research question: Can a novel electronic system, Rwanda912, which uses an ambulance Destination Decision Support Algorithm (DDSA), improve transport time of injured patients to a facility that can treat them, in two areas (urban-Kigali and rural-Musanze), in Rwanda?

Ethics approval required

Ethics approval required

Ethics approval(s)

approved 10/02/2023, Rwanda National Ethics Committee (KN 3 RD, Kicukiro, Kigali, P.O. BOX 84, Rwanda; +250 788 592 004; info@rnecrwanda.org), ref: No.99/RNEC/2023

Study design

Single-centre interventional hybrid type 2 effectiveness implementation study

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Prevention, Safety

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Pre-hospital care and emergency medical services

Interventions

The intervention consists of the implementation and evaluation of Rwanda912, an emergency medical services communication system intervention composed of interfaces to capture facility and patient-relevant data and a guideline-based destination decision support algorithm (DDSA). The intervention aims to reduce delays in transport to hospitals for injured patients. An Interrupted Time Series (ITS) approach will be used to assess the effectiveness of the intervention. Implementation outcomes will be studied using the RE-AIM QuEST framework, which combines qualitative and quantitative measures to understand the intervention's Reach, Effectiveness, Adoption, Implementation, Cost, and Maintenance.

Intervention Type

Other

Primary outcome(s)

Time from injury to arrival at an appropriate facility measured using data collected on individual patients' records in the Rwanda912 database and trauma registry from baseline through to end-line

Key secondary outcome(s)

1. Clinical or process (e.g. death, need for ITU, length of stay) measured using data collected on individual patients from hospitals' electronic medical records and the trauma registry from baseline through to end-line
2. Quality of life measured using the self-assessed, health-related quality of life questionnaire (EQ5D5L) after the rollout of the intervention
3. Disability measured using the WHO Disability Assessment Schedule (WHODAS) after the rollout of the intervention
4. Implementation outcomes: Reach, Effectiveness, Adoption, Implementation, Cost, and Maintenance measured using the RE-AIM QuEST framework after the rollout of the intervention

Completion date

31/10/2027

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. All incidents/patient conditions transported by Service d'Aide Medicale Urgente (SAMU) in Rwanda

2. For clinical outcomes, the study will concentrate on patients transported to public health facilities because they receive the largest number of cases from SAMU

Participant type(s)

Patient, Health professional, Service user

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

All

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

Patients transported to private health facilities

Date of first enrolment

01/10/2023

Date of final enrolment

01/06/2027

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Rwanda

Study participating centre

SAMU - Service d'Aide Medicale Urgente five district hospitals (Kibagabaga, Masaka, Muhima, Nyarugenge, Kacyiru) and three referral hospitals (Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Kigali [CHUK], King Faisal Hospital [KFH], Rwanda Military Hospital [RMH]).

Kigali

Rwanda

Not applicable

Study participating centre

Musanze district site: The Ruhengeli Referral Hospital (RRH)

Musanze

Rwanda

Not applicable

Sponsor information

Organisation

University of Birmingham

ROR

<https://ror.org/03angcq70>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Government

Funder Name

National Institute for Health and Care Research

Alternative Name(s)

National Institute for Health Research, NIHR Research, NIHRresearch, NIHR - National Institute for Health Research, NIHR (The National Institute for Health and Care Research), NIHR

Funding Body Type

Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype

National government

Location

United Kingdom

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The anonymised data generated and/or analysed during the current study will be available upon reasonable request from Prof. Justine Davies, j.davies.6@bham.ac.uk, 12 months after the project has ended, to ensure that local academics have the opportunity to use the data for their own purposes.

IPD sharing plan summary

Available on request

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Protocol article		27/06/2025	30/06/2025	Yes	No
Protocol article		13/08/2025	15/08/2025	Yes	No
Protocol (preprint)		24/12/2024	07/01/2025	No	No
	Study website				

[Study website](#)

11/11/2025

11/11/2025

No

Yes