

Table 2

Table 2: Evaluation of Knowledge and Perceptions of Barriers Related to Neurodevelopmental Assessments and Follow Up in Rwanda Overall			
	Pre-Assessment	Post-Assessment	p-value
	N=23	N=18	
Knowledge			
Treatment prevents future impairment	20/22 (90.9%)	18/18 (100%)	0.49
Developmental impairment could be a sign of hearing impairment	17/22 (77.2%)	14/18 (77.7%)	>0.99
Developmental Impairment could be a sign of visual impairment	14/22 (63.6%)	15/18 (83.3%)	0.29
Prematurity increases risk of neurodevelopmental impairment	17/22 (77.2%)	12/18 (66.7%)	0.50
Barriers			
Local/Hospital Policy(ies) or Lack Thereof	8/22 (36.4%)	8/18 (44.4%)	0.75
National Policy(ies) or Lack Thereof	5/23 (21.7%)	6/18 (33.3%)	0.49
Family/Mother Perceptions	14/20 (70.0%)	15/18 (83.3%)	0.45
Provider Perceptions	8/19 (42.1%)	7/18 (38.9%)	>0.99
Neurodevelopmental Assessments Take Too Long to Perform	15/23 (65.2%)	12/18 (67.7%)	>0.99
Healthcare Staff Too Busy	15/23 (65.2%)	17/18 (94.4%)	0.054
Healthcare Staff Not Adequately Trained	19/23 (82.6%)	12/18 (67.7%)	0.29
Neurodevelopmental Assessments not Culturally Adapted	15/21 (71.4%)	5/18 (27.8%)	0.01
Families Lack Transport	15/23 (65.2%)	13/18 (72.2%)	0.74
No Documentation	12/23 (52.2%)	5/18 (27.8%)	0.20
Lack of Interventions	11/23 (47.8%)	9/18 (50.0%)	>0.99
Cultural Concerns	16/23 (69.6%)	15/18 (83.3%)	0.47
Cost to Family	12/23 (52.2%)	16/18 (88.9%)	0.02
Cost to Hospital	9/21 (42.9%)	10/18 (55.6%)	0.51
Lack of Space for Assessments	10/21 (47.6%)	6/18 (33.3%)	0.52
Lack of Phones/Communication by Families	3/22 (13.6%)	10/18 (55.6%)	0.007