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Effectiveness of Essential drugs system at the level of Primary Health Centers, Omdurman Locality-Khartoum state, Sudan, 2018

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الآية

قال تعالى (ثُمَّ كُلِي مِنْ كُلِّ الثَّمَرَاتِ فَاسْتَلْكِ سُبُلَ رَبِّكِ ذُلُلًا يَخْرُجُ مِنْ بَطُونِهَا شَرَابٌ مُخْتَلِفٌ أَلْوَانُهُ فِيهِ شِفَاءٌ لِلنَّاسِ ۗ إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَآيَةً لِقَوْمٍ يَتَفَكَّرُونَ)

صدق الله العظيم

سورة النحل – الآية 69

Dedication

I dedicate my research to my beloved parents, my sister Sara and best friends for their support, help and for everything.

Table of contents

Title	Page No.
Dedication	
Table of Contents	i
Acknowledgments	iv
Abbreviations	v
Abstract	vii
Abstract in Arabic (ملخص البحث باللغة العربية)	viii
List of Tables	ix
List of Figures	xii
Chapter One	
1. Introduction	
1.1 Background Information	1
1.2 Problem Statement	3
1.3 Justification	4
1.4 Objectives	4
1.4.1 General Objective	4
1.4.2 Specific Objectives	4
Chapter Two	
2. Literature Review	
	5
Chapter Three	
3. Materials and Method	
Title	Page No.

3.1 Study type	16
3.2 Study Area	16
3.3 Duration of Study	16
3.4 Study Population	16
3.4.1 Inclusion Criteria	16
3.4.2 Exclusion Criteria	16
3.5 Limitations	16
3.6 Variables under study	16
3.6.1 Dependent Variables	16
3.6.2 Independent Variables	17
3.6.3 Confounding variable	17
3.7 Data Collection tools and techniques	17
3.8 Sampling Procedures and Sample size	17
3.9 Data Management (Data entry and Data analysis)	17
3.10 Ethical Consideration	17
Chapter Four	
4. Results	18
Chapter Five	
5. Discussion	42
Chapter Six	
6. Conclusion and Recommendation	
6.1 Conclusion	45
6.2 Recommendation	46
Title	Page No.

References	47
Appendices	
1. Questionnaire	50
1.1 Questionnaire(Arabic)	55
2.Pharmacy Setting Checklist	59
3. Checklist of EML	60
3.1 Doctor Level	
3.2 Medical Assistant Level	64
4. Photographs	66
5.Omdurman Locality Map	68
6. Consent Form Statement	69
7. Ministry of Health Approval	70
8.List Of Health Centers Responded To Questionnaire	71

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Abbreviations

AP: Andhra Pradesh.

AP-EML: Andhra Pradesh Essential Medicines List.

CNF: Committee of National Formulary.

CIHI: Croatian Institute of Health Insurance.

CPD: Continuing Professional Development.

EML: Essential Medicines List.

EU: European Union.

ICIUM: International Conference for Improving the Use of Medicine.

ICD: International Classification of Diseases.

INURD: International Network for the Rational Use of Drug.

JOIC: Code of Beta-Lactam Antibacterials, Penicillin.

KEMSA: Kenya Medical Supplies Authority.

NELM: National Essential Medicines List.

NAUM: National Survey on Access, Use and Promotion.

NEMP: National Essential Medicines Policy.

NGOs: Non-Government Organizations.

PHC: Primary Health Care.

PHCC: Primary Health Care Center.

SA: South Africa.

STGs: Standard Treatment Guidelines.

SPSS: Statistical Package for the Social Sciences.

WHO: World Health Organization.

Abstract

Background: The Alma-Ata declaration has outlined the eight essential components of PHC and provision of essential medicines is one among them. World Health Organization (WHO) introduced the concept of essential medicines. “Essential medicines are those that satisfy the priority health care needs of the population. They are selected with due regard to public health relevance, evidence on efficacy and safety, and comparative cost-effectiveness.

Objective: To assess the Effectiveness of Essential drugs system at the level of primary health centers at Omdurman locality, Khartoum state, Sudan2018.

Materials and Methods: In this study Observational-Descriptive-Cross sectional (Health services based) study was conducted, the data collected during period January 2018 to February 2018 from (Interviews, Self written administered Questionnaire and Secondary data).Using these tools; closed ended Questionnaire and Checklist with total coverage to the primary health care centers with all levels at Omdurman locality.

Results: less than half of health centers 9(45%) had doctor and assistant pharmacist, while 8(40%) of the health centers had doctor and pharmacist and only 3 health centers the staff who work in were medical assistant and assistant pharmacist. Majority of pharmacies 18 (90%) had essential medicines list at place and only 2 pharmacies essential medicines list not at place. Almost two third of the health centers 13(65%) prescription and dispensing practices was 75% or more, while in one third 7 (35%) prescription and dispensing practices was between (50 up to 74%).About two third of the pharmacies 13 (65%) drugs availability was between 25% up to 49%, while in fifth pharmacies 4 (20%) drugs availability was between50% up to 74% and in 3 health centers (15%) pharmacies drugs availability was less than 25%.

Conclusion: Majority of health care center’s pharmacies 18 (90%) had essential medicines list at place and only 2 (10%) health care center’s pharmacies essential medicines list not at place. Most of the health care center’s pharmacies 17 (94.4%) had functioning essential drugs list system at place, while 1 (5.6%) pharmacies hadn’t. The essential medicines list program is effective in most of the pharmacies in the primary health care centers in Omdurman locality.

Keywords: EML, Public primary health care centers, Omdurman Locality, Sudan2018.

ملخص البحث

الخلفية: أوجز إعلان الما-اتا المكونات الثمانية الاساسية منها توفير الأدوية الأساسية . أدخلت منظمة الصحة العالمية مفهوم الادوية الطبية وهي تلك الأدوية الساسية التي من بينها تلبي إحتياجات الرعاية الصحية ذات الأولوية للمجتمع حيث يتم إختيار هذه الأدوية أخذين بعين الإعتبار تغطيتها لمقتضيات الصحة العامة والمعايير الخاصة والكفاءة والسلامة والعناية بالإضافة إلى إستهداف التكلفة لمكون أساسي .

الهدف: تقييم فعالية نظام قائمة الادوية الاساسية علي مستوي مراكز الرعاية الصحية الاولية في محلية امدرمان، ولاية الخرطوم ،السودان 2018م.

الأدوات و الطرق: في هذه الدراسة، أجريت دراسة وصفية-مقطعية قائمة على تقييم الخدمة للجمهور جمعت البيانات خلال الفترة من يناير 2018 إلى فبراير 2018 عن طريق المقابلات، والاستبيانات الذاتية الادارة المكتوبة، والبيانات الثانوية. باستخدام هذه الادوات؛ الاستبيان المفتوح والقوائم المرجعية مع تغطية كاملة لمراكز الرعاية الصحية الاولية في جميع المستويات في محلية امدرمان.

النتائج : مايقرب من نصف المراكز الصحية (45 في المائة) لديهم طبيب ومساعد صيدلي، في حين ان 8 (40 في المائة) من المراكز الصحية لديها طبيب وصيدلي و 3 مراكز صحية فقط، الموظفون الذين يعملون فيها هم مساعد طبي ومساعد صيدلي. ولدي غالبية المراكز الصحية 18 (90 في المائة) قائمة بالادوية الاساسية فقط (10 في المائة) مراكز صحية قائمة الادوية الاساسية غير موجودة. وكان مايقرب من ثلثي المراكز الصحية 13 (65 في المائة) من الوصفات الطبية وممارسات الصرف 75 في المائة أو أكثر، بينما كانت الممارسات في الثلث (35 في المائة) وصرف العلاج (50 حتى 74 في المائة). وحوالي ثلثي المراكز الصحية (65 في المائة) كانت نسبة العقاقير المتاحة بين 25 في المائة بزيادة قدرها 49 في المائة، بينما كانت نسبة توافر العقاقير في خمس المراكز الصحية (20 في المائة) بين 50 حتى 74 في المائة، وفي مراكز صحية (15 ٪) الادوية المتاحة اقل من 25 ٪.

الخلاصة: غالبية صيدليات مراكز الرعاية الصحية (90 ٪) لديها قائمة الادوية الاساسية ، و فقط (10 ٪) من صيدليات مراكز الرعاية الصحية قائمة الادوية الاساسية غير موجودة. معظم صيدليات مراكز الرعاية الصحية (94.4 في المائة) لديها نظام قائمة الادوية الاساسية فعال ، في حين ان (5.6 ٪) من الصيدليات غير فعال .برنامج قائمة الادوية الاساسية فعال في معظم الصيدليات في مراكز الرعاية الصحية الاولية في محلية ام درمان.

الكلمات المفتاحية: قائمة الادوية الاساسية ، مراكز الرعاية الصحية الاولية العامة ، محلية ام درمان ، السودان 2018

List of Tables

Table No.	Title	Page No.
Table 4.1	The total number of public primary health care centers in Omdurman locality, 2018(n=25).	18
Table 4.2	The Distribution of staff in public primary health care centers according to their qualifications, Omdurman locality 2018(n=20).	19
Table 4.3	The setting of the pharmacies in public primary health care centers, Omdurman locality2018 (n=20).	20
Table 4.4	The availability of thermometer at the public primary health care centers, Omdurman locality 2018(n=20).	23
Table 4.5	The Availability of essential medicines list in public primary health care centers at Omdurman locality 2018(n=20).	24
Table 4.6	Availability of essential medicines to community in public primary health care centers at Omdurman locality 2018 (n=20).	26
Table 4.7	Accessibility of essential medicines to community in public primary health care centers at Omdurman locality 2018 (n=20).	27

Table No.	Title	Page No.
Table 4.8	Assessment of fees for service in public primary health care centers, Omdurman locality 2018(n=20).	28
Table 4.9	The Availability of private pharmacy in distance of 500 meters nearby the health care centers and availability of quality management system at public primary health care centers ,Omdurman locality 2018(n=20).	29
Table 4.10	The Drug order status at public primary health care centers, Omdurman locality 2018(n=20).	31
Table 4.11	Assessment of responsibility for medicines procurement in public primary health care centers, Omdurman locality 2018(n=20).	32
Table 4.12	The number of shifts in public primary health care centers, Omdurman locality 2018(n=20).	33
Table 4.13	The ideal prescription and dispensing practices in public primary health care centers, Omdurman locality 2018(n=20).	34
Table 4.14	The frequency of the following medicines sold over the counter without any prescription in public primary health care centers, Omdurman locality 2018(n=20).	35

Table No.	Title	Page No.
Table 4.15	Assessment of handwriting of the prescription in public primary health care centers, Omdurman locality 2018(n=20).	37
Table 4.16	Summary of the ideal prescription and dispensing practices in public primary health care centers, Omdurman locality 2018(n=20).	38
Table 4.17	The existence of continuing professional development program among the primary health care center objectives, Omdurman locality 2018(n=20)	39
Table 4.18	Associations(ANOVA) between qualification of health personnel in pharmacy and assessment of the availability and accessibility of essential medicine to the community, assessment of the ideal prescription and dispensing practice, pharmacy setting and availability of drugs in public primary health care centers, Omdurman locality 2018(n=20).	40

List of Figures

Figure No.	Title	Page No.
Figure 4.1	The availability of air condition at public primary health care centers, Omdurman locality 2018(n=20).	21
Figure 4.2	The availability of refrigerator at public primary health care centers, Omdurman locality 2018(n=20)	22
Figure 4.3	Availability of functioning essential drugs list system at place in public primary health care centers at Omdurman locality 2018(n=18).	25
Figure 4.4	The availability of drugs in public primary health care centers, Omdurman locality 2018(n=20).	30
Figure 4.5	The Way of writing drug's name in prescription at public primary health care centers, Omdurman locality 2018(n=20).	36