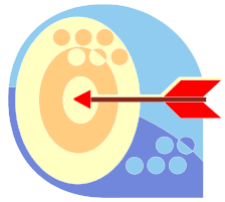


Procurement Supply Management

Medicines Management Cycle

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Learning Objectives

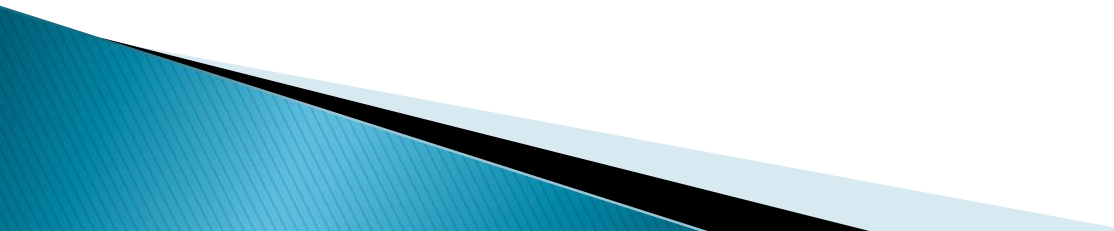
At the end of the training, participants should be able to:

- Define medical commodities.
- Define the medicine management cycle
- Describe the components of the medicine management cycle.

Definition

- ▶ Medical commodities are the medicines and other hospital supplies used in the management of patients.

Medical commodities

- ▶ They include:
 - Medicines.
 - Medical equipment.
 - Supplies like gloves masks, stethoscopes, gauze, cotton wool and surgical equipment.
 - Laboratory supplies and equipments such as diagnostic kits, reagents.
- 

Definition

- Systematic approach that ensures medicines are *efficiently* and *effectively* **selected**, **procured**, **delivered** to designated end-points for final **use** by intended recipients (Management cycle)
- Availing the **Right Commodities** in the **Right Quantities** to the **Right Place** at the **Right Time** in the **Right Condition** and for the **Right Cost** and to the **Right patient**.

Rationale

It is to ensure:

- Right Commodity/medicine
- Right Condition
- Right Quantity
- Right Place
- Right Time
- Right Cost

to the Right Person (Patient)

“Referred to as the **Six Rights of Logistics**”

Patients receive commodities appropriate for their clinical needs, in the right doses for and adequate period of time



Provides a limited list of needed items that are safe, effective and affordable

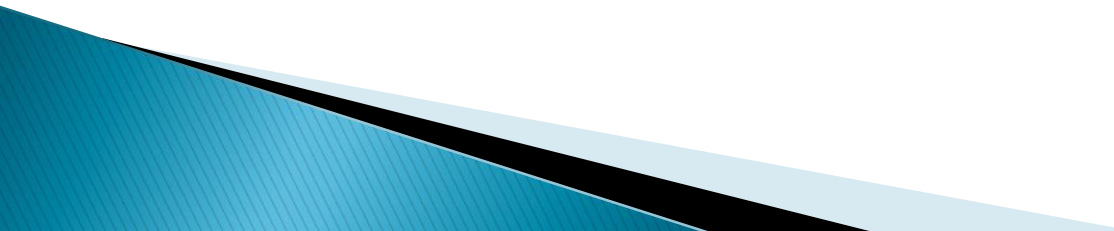


Needed items are made available to the users



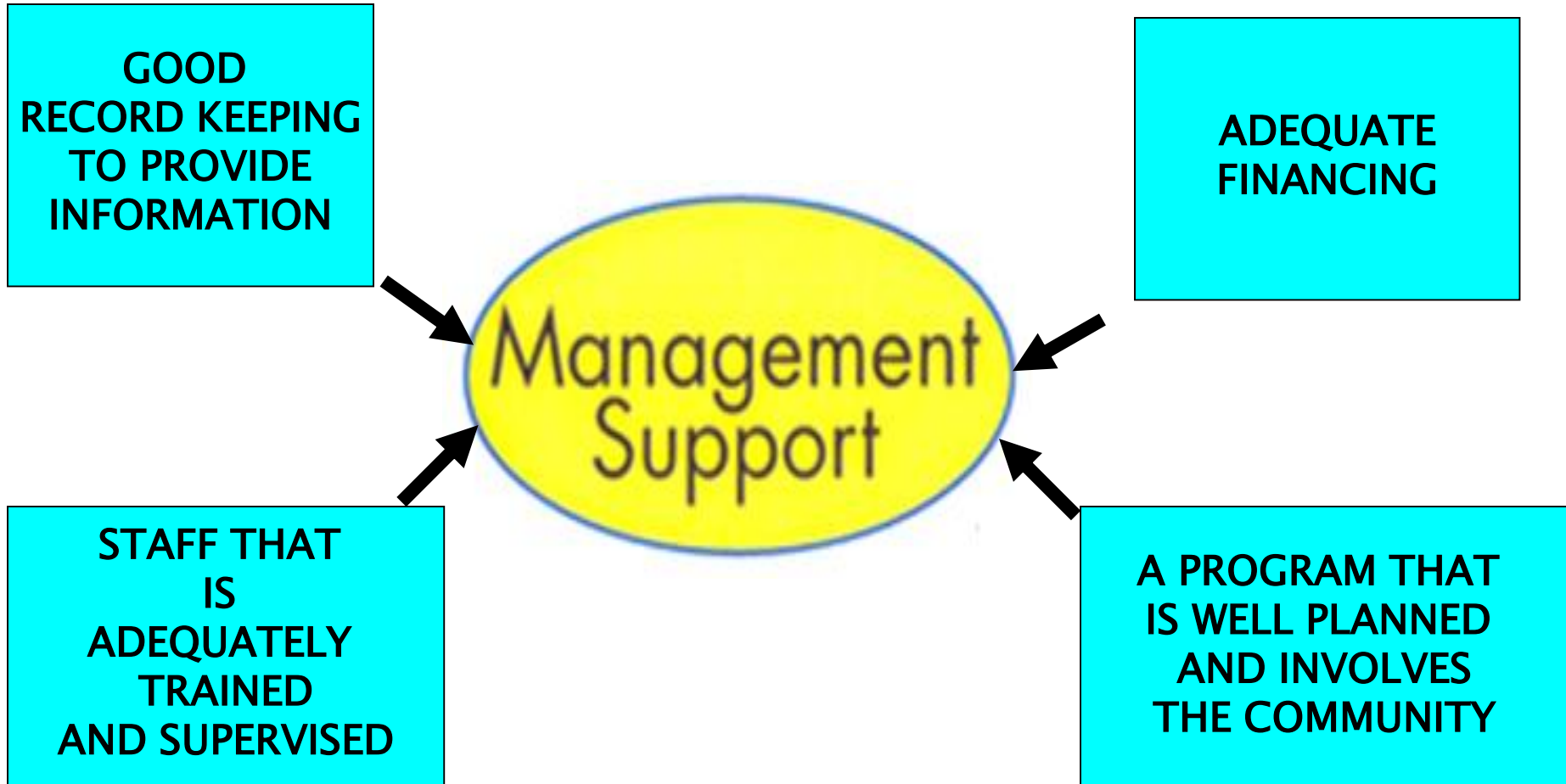
Obtains the needed items of good quality at an affordable price



- Each step of the cycle is interdependent on another therefore the slightest disruption at any step can disrupt the whole medicine management system
 - Medicine selection should be based on the population needs to avoid procurement and distribution of inappropriate products and consequent wastage of scarce resources, in the absence of appropriate medicines
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- Absence of appropriate medicines directly adversely affects Rational Medicine Use implementation
- Management support systems, such as organization, financial mechanism, information and human resources management – core of entire cycle
- Effective policy and legal framework/political commitment to essential medicines supply – key factor in sustainability of the cycle.

Management support



Medicines Selection

Involves:

- ❖ Reviewing prevalent health problems
 - ❖ Identifying treatments of choice
 - ❖ Deciding which medicines will be available at different levels of care
 - ❖ Choosing appropriate medicines & dosage forms
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- Generally, private and FBO health facilities are omitted from national process and selection. All the same, selection should be guided by the governing national and/or health facility essential medicines lists and treatment guidelines.

Procurement

- Process of quantifying medicine requirements, selecting procurement methods, establishing contract terms, ensuring adherence to them, and assuring medicine quality.
- Can be through purchase or donations.
- Done at various levels:
 - ❖ Regional level (Pooled Procurement)
 - ❖ National Level
 - ❖ Facility Level

Distribution

- Complex process involving transferring/transporting of medicines and other health commodities from one point to another
- Involves clearing customs, stock control, stores management, and delivery of medicines to depots and facilities.

Use

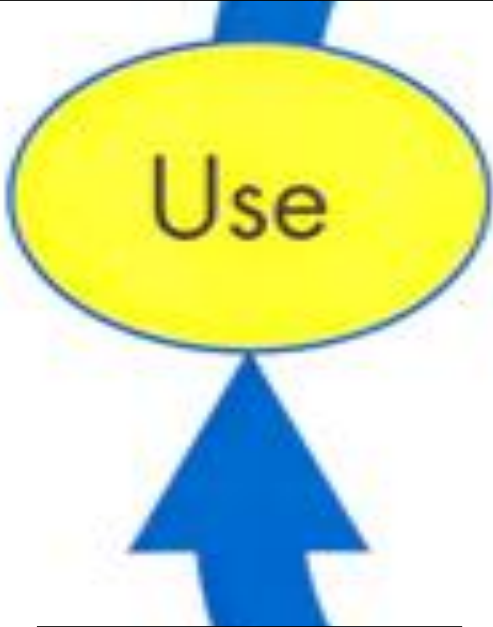
- Use includes diagnosing, prescribing, dispensing, and proper administration to and/or consumption by the patient
- The rational and/or irrational use of medicines is determined by various factors namely patients, prescribers and policies governing medicines production and supply.

Policy and legal framework

- It is important to be familiar with policies and legislation relevant to medical commodities
 - National policies.
 - Quality requirements.
 - Product registration.
 - Patent legislation.
 - Importation requirements and taxes, which control the entry of products into individual countries and can have a significant effect on costs.
 - Health rights and access to treatment.

Patients receive commodities appropriate for their clinical needs, in the right doses for and adequate period of time

Provides a limited list of needed items that are safe, effective and affordable



Needed items are made available to the users

Obtains the needed items of good quality at an affordable price



Conclusion

- Wise selection of medicines commodities underlies all other components
- Effective management saves money and improves performance of system
- Management support is important for the process to be successful and sustainable