



ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS OF DRUGS PRESENT IN ESSENTIAL DRUG LIST
OF GUJARAT MEDICAL SERVICE CORPORATION LTD.,
GUJARAT



By– Anurag Wadhwa
under the guidance of : Dr. Abhishek Dadhich

INTRODUCTION:

Drug analysis is carried out in many ways, such as: -

- ABC analysis
- VED analysis
- FSN analysis- Fast moving items, slow moving items, no moving items.
- FEFO analysis- First Expiry First out.

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
ABC (Always, Better, and Control)	“ CLASS A ” includes the drugs which occupies 10% of total inventory items, but they represent 70% of the total value of money. “ CLASS B ” includes the drugs which occupies 20% of total inventory items, and they represent 20% of the total value of money. “ CLASS C ” includes the drugs which occupies 70% of total inventory items, and they represent only 10% of the total value of money.
VED (Vital, Es-sential, and Desira-ble)	“ V ” stands for Vital items. These are the items without which treatment comes to standstill: i.e. non- availability cannot be tolerated. “ E ” stands for Essential items. These items whose non-availability can be tolerated for 2-3 days, because similar or alternative items are available. “ D ” stands for desirable items. These items whose non-availability can be tolerated for a long period
FSN	Based on several parameters such as the rate of issuing, amount consumed annually, lead time, price of single unit etc. Fast Moving – Items which are frequently issued from inventory which are more than once for a specific time. Slow Moving – Items which are less frequently issued which might be once in a specific time. Non-Moving – Items which are not issued from the inventory at all in a specific time.
FEFO (First Expi-ry First out)	It is an inventory management method that allows for product with the shortest shelf-life to be distributed first. The “ E ” in FEFO defines the life-cycle of a product and determines when product reach the end of its safe life-cycle. Therefore “ E ” is of great importance when planning the distribution and commercialization life-cycle of product.

METHODOLOGY

Step 1: Annual drug expenditure (ADE) was calculated for the financial year by adding the expenditure incurred on each item.

Step 2: ABC analysis of all the drugs in the inventory was done. For this, the annual expenditure of individual items was arranged in descending order. The cumulative cost of all the items was then calculated. The cumulative percentage of expenditure and the cumulative percentage of number of items were calculated. This list was then subdivided into three categories: A, B and C, based on the cumulative cost percentage of 70, 20 and 10%, respectively.

Step 3: The VED criticality analysis of all the listed items was performed by classifying the items into vital (V), essential (E) and desirable (D) categories. The items critically needed for the survival, are part of national programs and those that must be available all the times as their non- availability can seriously affect the image of the health center were included in the V category. The items with a lower criticality need and those, whose shortage can be tolerated for a short period at the health center, were included in the E group. The remaining items with lowest criticality, the shortage of which would not be detrimental to the health of the patients, were included in the D group.

Step 4: A matrix was formulated by combining the ABC and VED analysis to evolve a management system, which can be used for prioritization.

	V	E	D
A	AV	AE	AD
B	BV	BE	BD
C	CV	CE	CD

From the resultant combination, three categories were classified (I, II and III).

Category I: Includes all vital and essential items (AV+BV+CV+AE+AD).

- It is the highest priority group.
- It helps in keeping a check on the annual budget and their availability.

Category II: Includes the remaining items of E and B group (BE+CE+BD).

- It is the group which requires moderate attention.

Category III: Includes the desirable and cheaper group of items (CD).

- It is the group which is also maintained by loose attention by the authority.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

Primary objective:

To study ABC Vs VED Analysis of drugs procured in GMSCL warehouses.

Secondary objective:

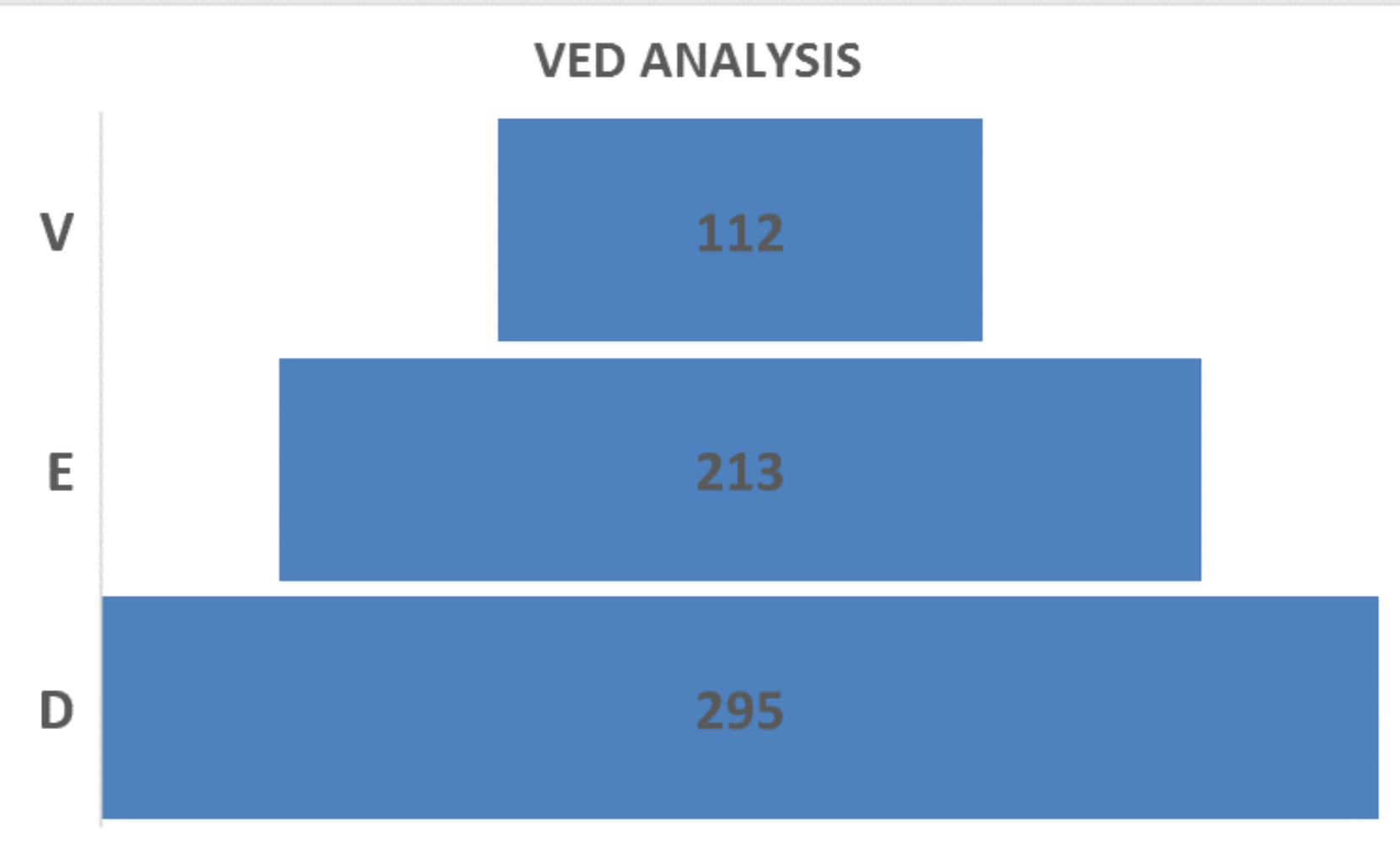
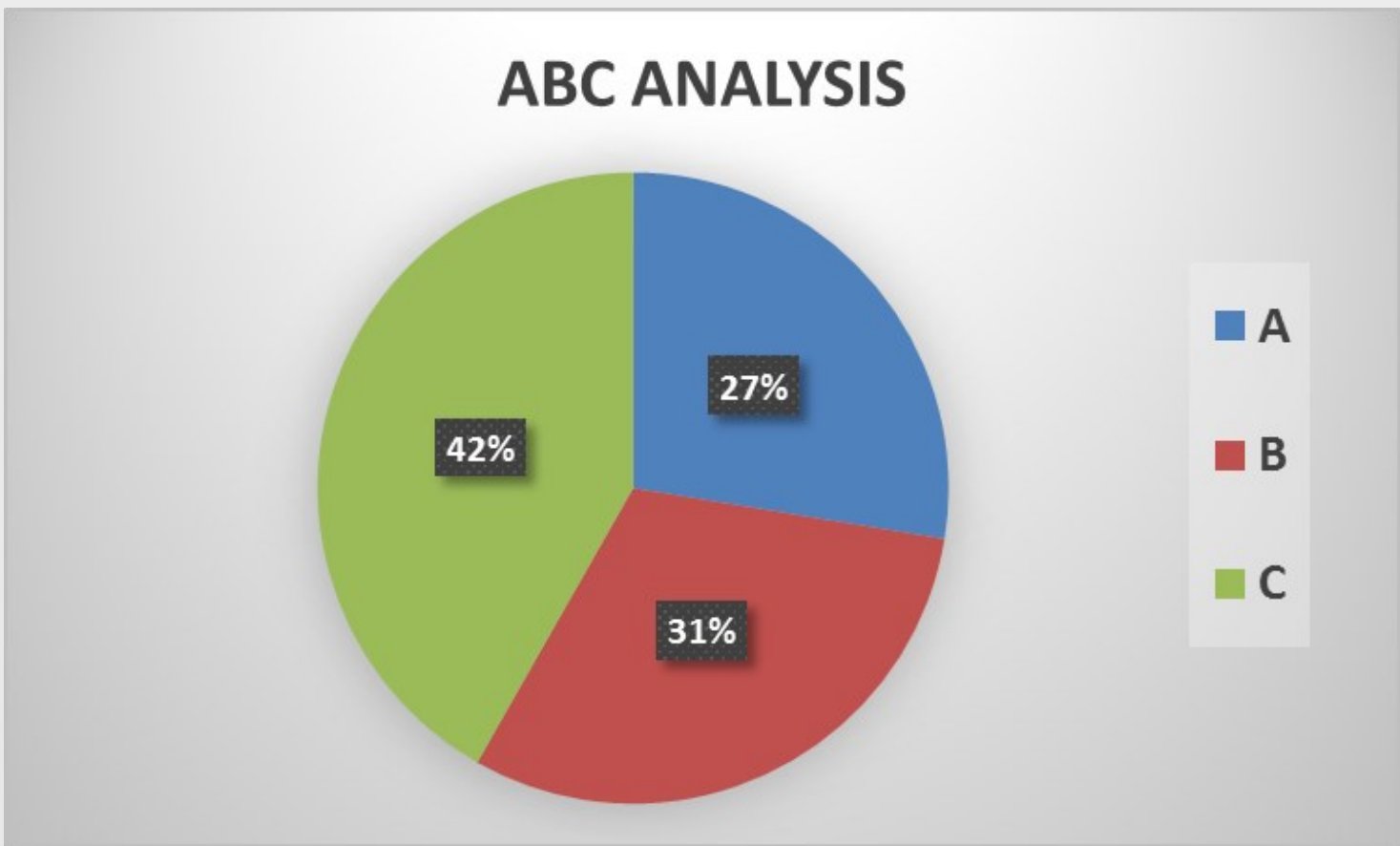
To study the coupling of two techniques i.e. ABC-VED for drug analysis.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

TARGETED DRUGS	Essential Drug list
SAMPLE SIZE	600
SAMPLING TECHNIQUE	Purposive
WAREHOUSE COVERED	11

DATA COLLECTION:

TOOL	Questionnaire for VED analysis
TECHNIQUE	Face to Face interview



Category	Includes	No. of Items
I	AV+BV+CV+AE+AD	189
II	BE+CE+BD	202
III	CD	223

Recommendations

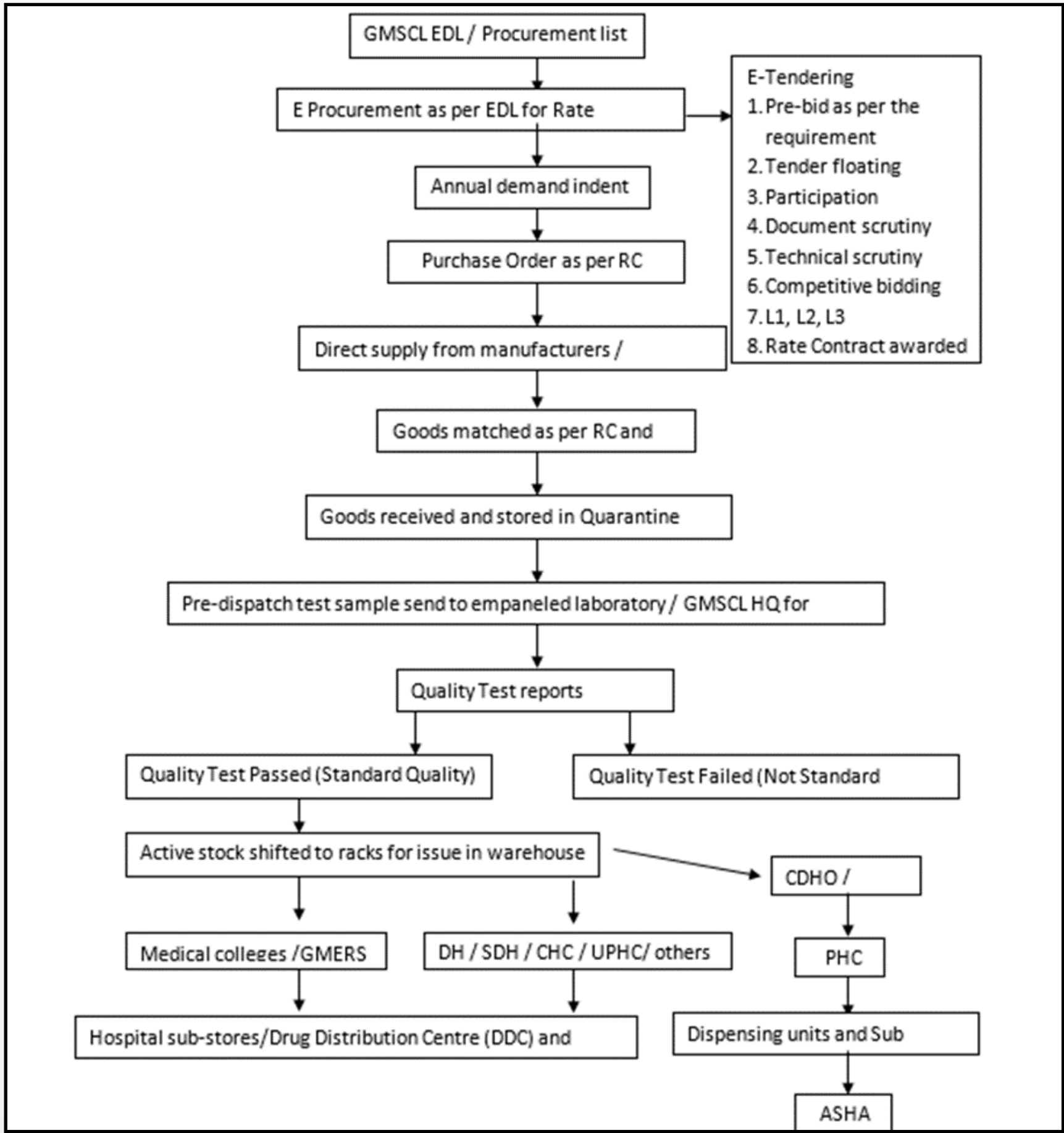
There are certain drugs/items which aren’t present in EDL and also there RC is not done but their supply is going on. Following are the list of drugs of this accusation.

1047
1261
1284
1289
2020
2073
2191
2225
2252
3099
3217
4050
4087
4088
4093
4200
4202
4207
4236
4237
4277
4284
4286

And, there are certain drugs/item which are present in EDL but their Rate Contract is not yet signed.

I strongly recommend to the concerned authority to look towards these types of item/drugs to satisfy the demand of public health in Gujarat.

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT



Interpretation: Out of 620 items considered for the study,27.59% (171), 30.65% (190) and 41.8% (259) items were found to be A, B and C category items respectively.

Interpretation: VED analysis revealed that vital items (V) accounted for 18.07% (112), essential items (E) for 34.35% (213) and desirable accounted for 47.5% items (295).

Interpretation: ABC-VED matrix analysis of the inventory reveals that only 189 items out of an inventory of 620 drugs belonging to category I will require maximum attention.

Conclusion

This study revealed that there are out of 620 items considered for the study,27.59% (171), 30.65% (190) and 41.8% (259) items were found to be A, B and C category items respectively.

VED analysis revealed that vital items (V) accounted for 18.07% (112), essential items (E) for 34.35% (213) and desirable accounted for 47.5% items (295).

ABC-VED matrix analysis of the inventory reveals that only 189 items out of an inventory of 620 drugs belonging to category I will require maximum attention.

There are many items which are having demand from the institution but still these items are not present in EDL and if present, their rate contract hadn’t been signed.