

To know the Extent of Drugs Shortage in Deendayal Drug Stores & Its effect on Patient Healthcare

INTRODUCTION

Shortages of medicines are causing a serious concern in all over the world including India to a greater extent because of low management and less production, supply and ineffective distribution. However, the problem is far wider; affecting the health of patients and disruption of their continuity of medication. Medicines shortages have also been noted in Generic stores, opened in Gujarat named Deendayal Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Stores. In the absence of any reliable reporting, there was no clear understanding of the reason behind the drug shortages in all the Jan Aushadhi Stores in Gujarat. In simple terms, there is a need to make all the essential

OBJECTIVES

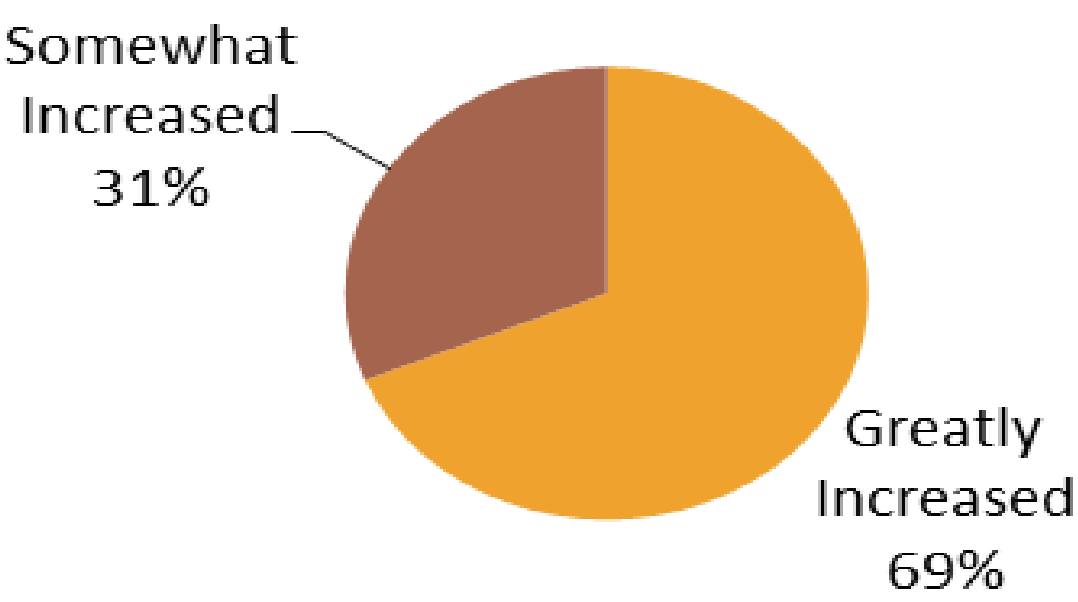
- . To identify the real causes behind drug shortages in Deendayal Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Stores.
- . To study the impact of drug shortages on patient healthcare in Deendayal Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Stores.
- . To look for the possible solutions to prevent the drug shortages in Deendayal Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Stores.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

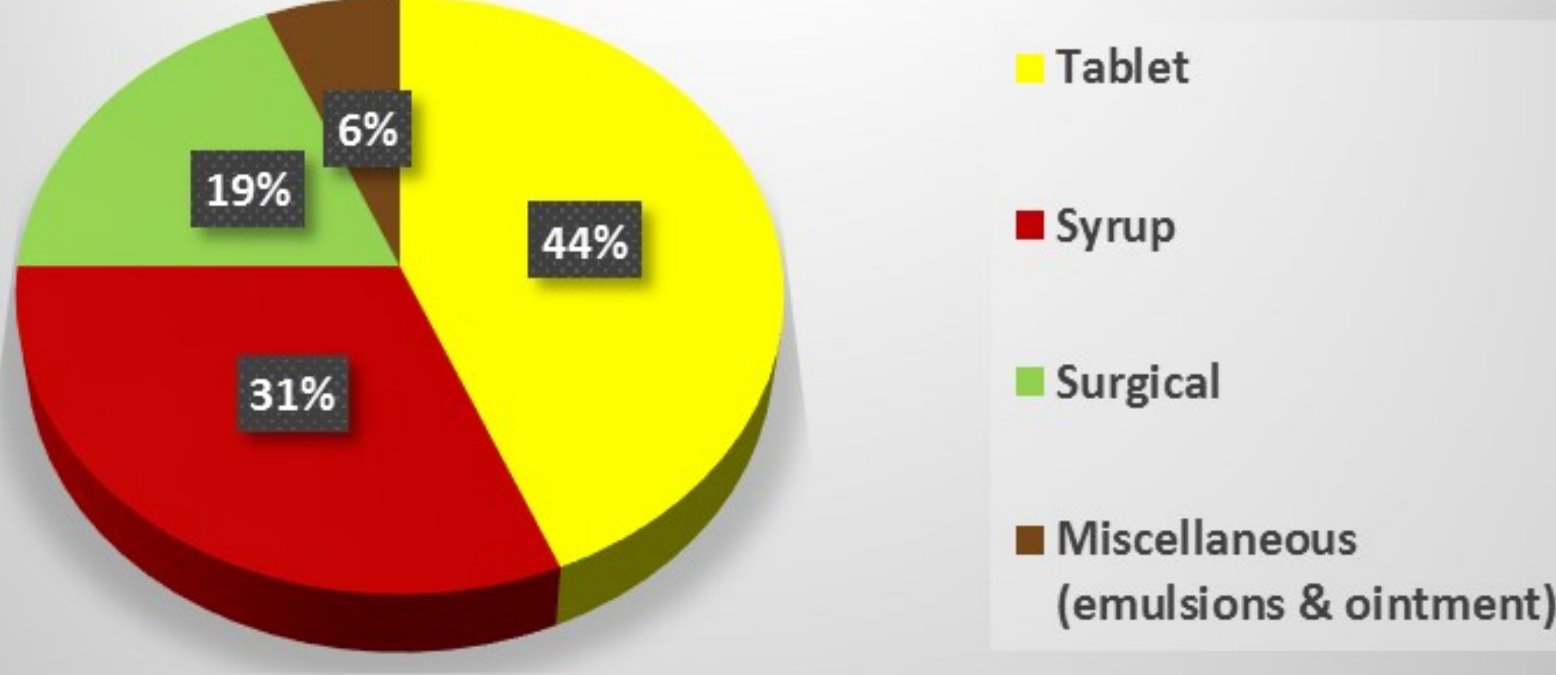
Sample Design -Descriptive Study
Sampling Method -Purposive Sampling
Sample Size - 16
Data Collection -Primary Data
Sample Population –Junior Pharmacists, Senior Pharmacists and Store In-charges.
Sample Selection -Deendayal Drug Stores
Research Instrument (Tools and Techniques) -Structured questionnaire

FINDINGS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Pattern of Drug Shortages (based on experience)

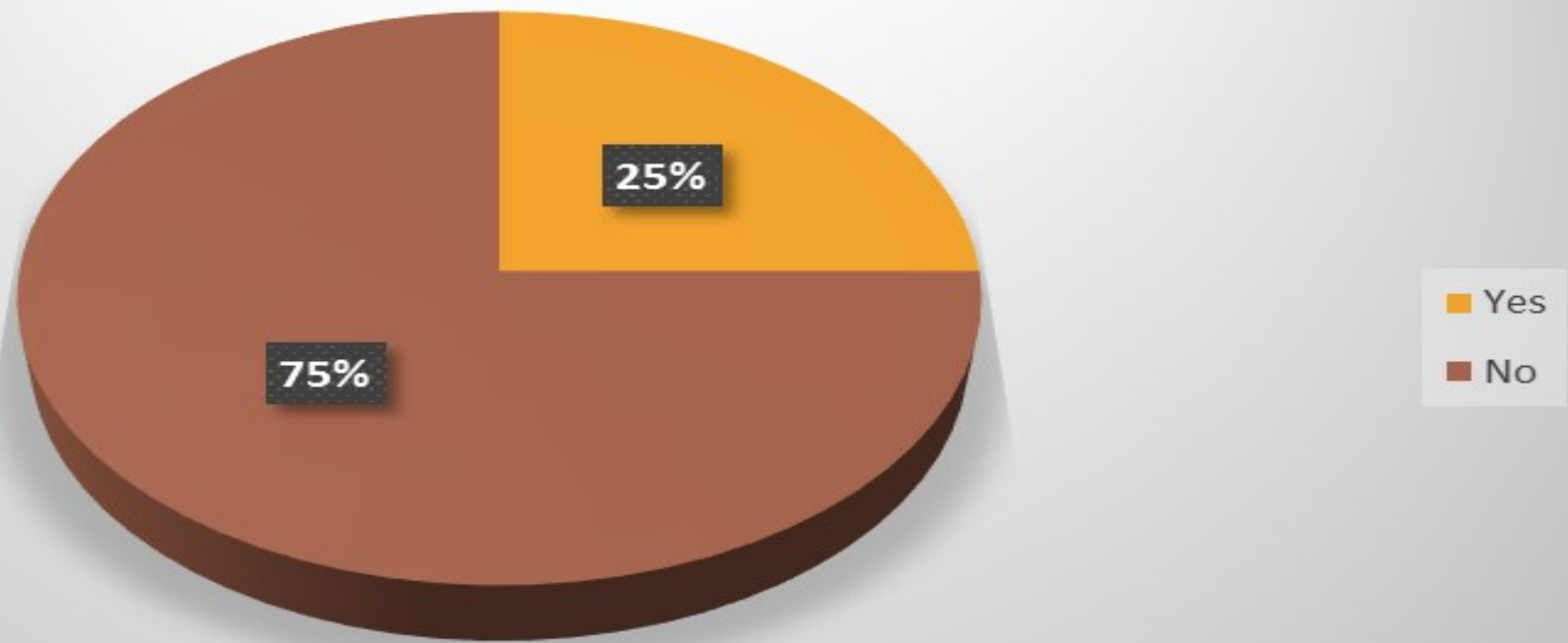


Product in Short Supply

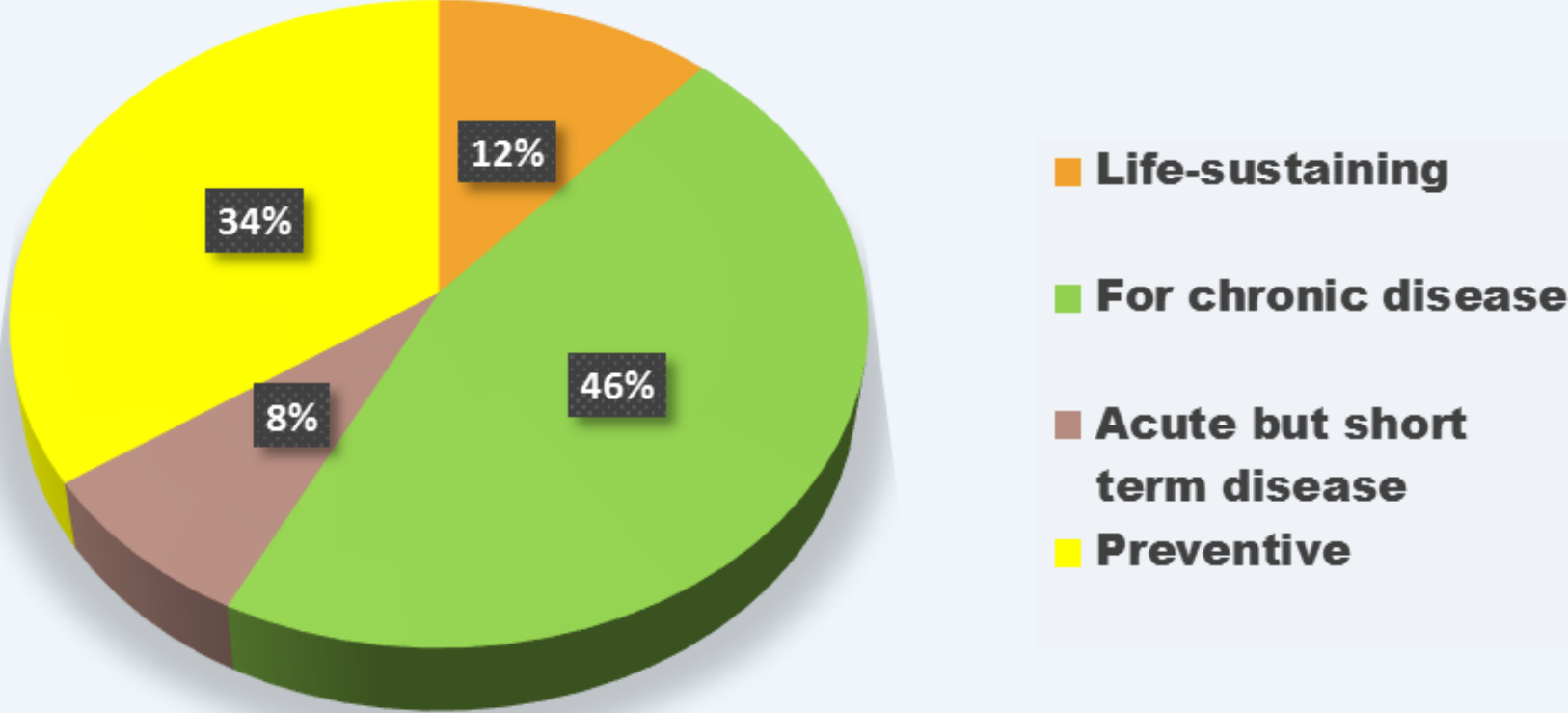


EDL	Non-EDL
Glimepiride Tab	Cadex Syrup
Telmisetron Tab	Rexcof Dx Syrup
Dextromethorphan Syrup	Ecosprin Tab
Metformin HCL Tab	Diclofenac + Paracetamol
Fluconazole Tab	ORS Powder

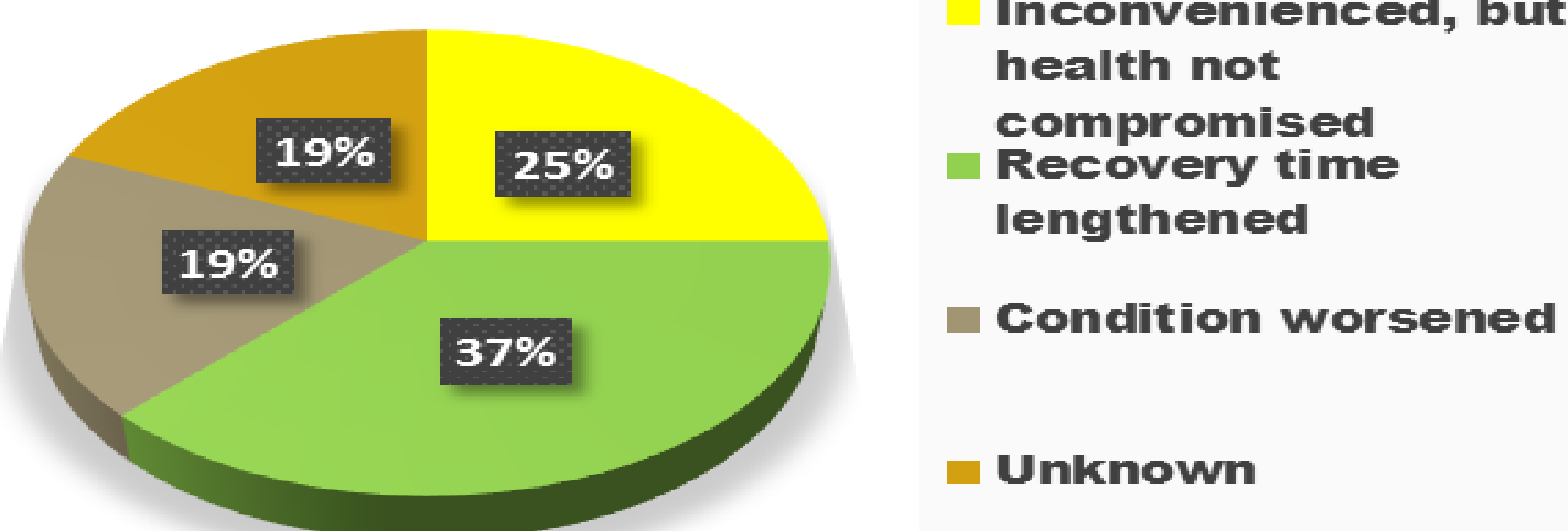
Availability of Subsitutes



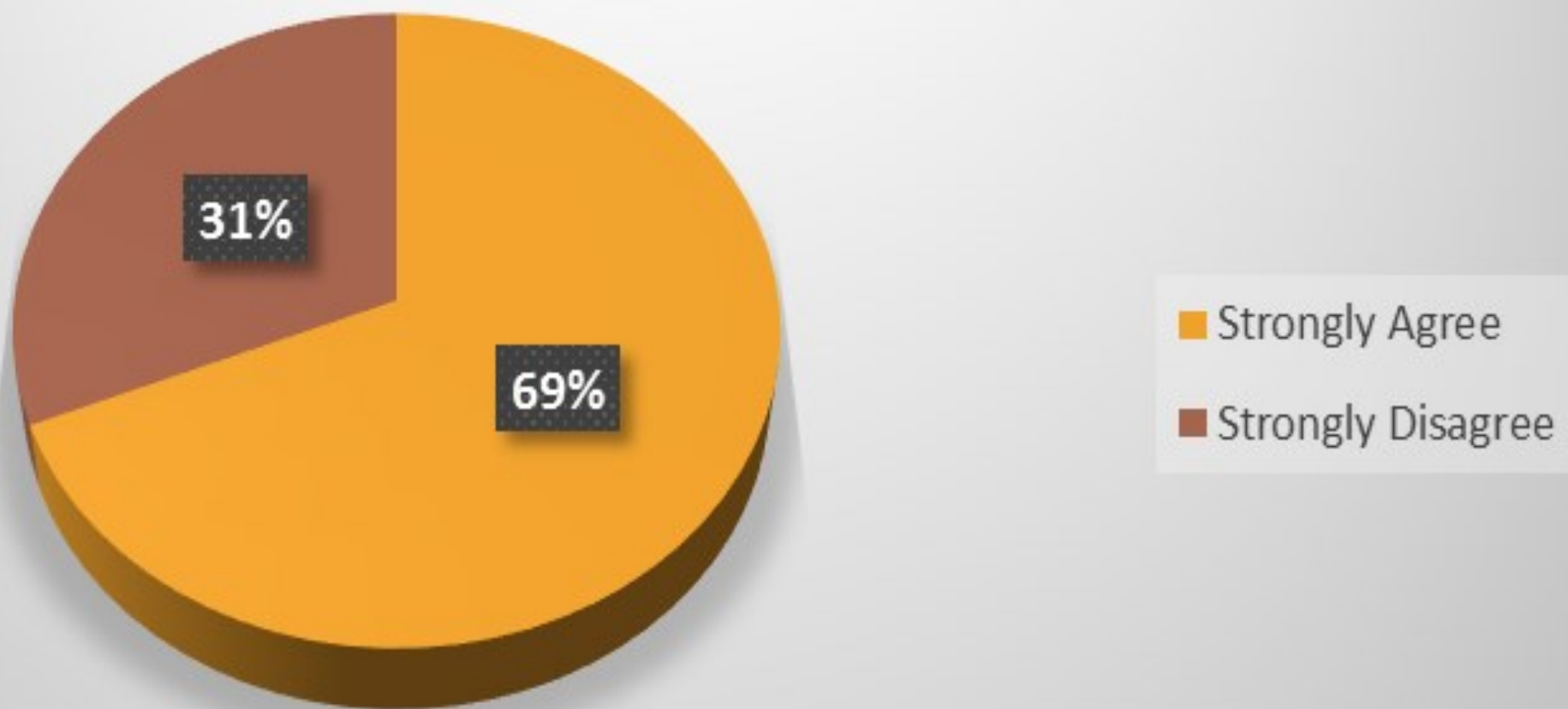
Product's Role



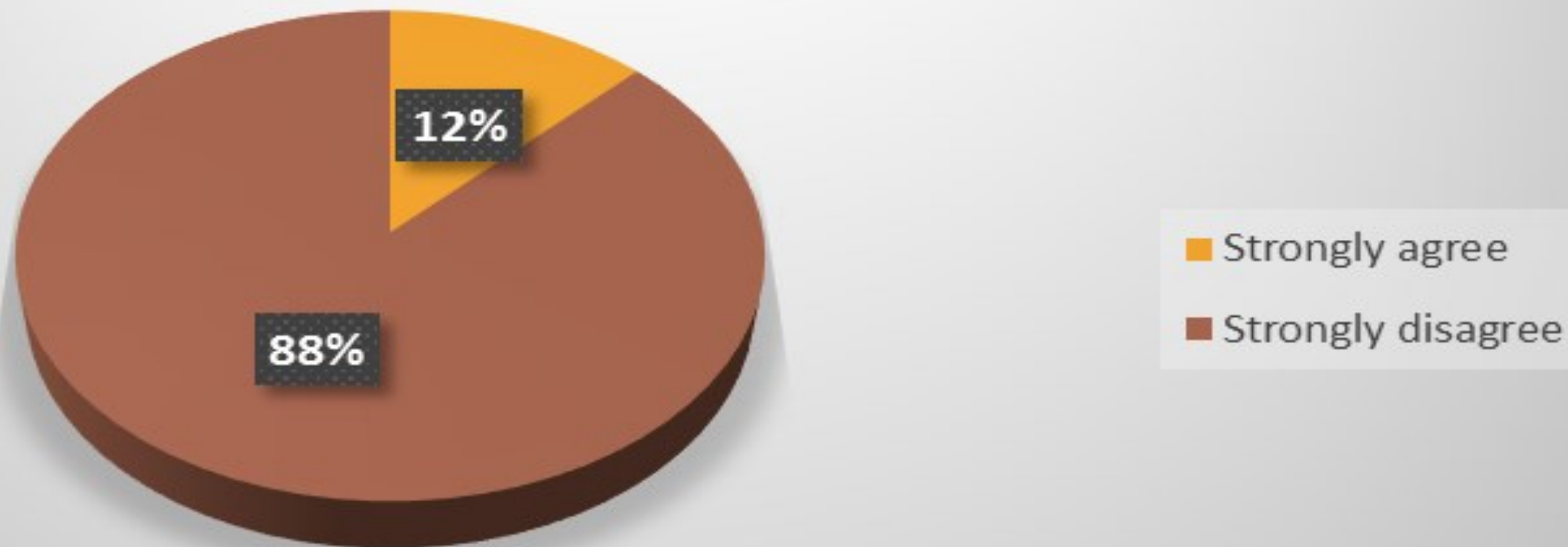
Health outcomes



Non-Quality issues(e.g., mechanical failure, software failure)



Issue in product registration or approval



CONCLUSION

- . It was found that about 69% pharmacists believe that drug shortages in all the pharmacy stores have greatly increased over last 3 months.
- . It was found that major short supply problem was with tablets (44%) and Syrups (31%).
- . It was found that the availability of substitutes was not there in 75% of the pharmacy stores.
- . It was found that the drugs which were used for chronic disease (46%) and acute disease (34%) was in shortage.
- . It was found that due to drugs shortage recovery time of patients (37%) got increased.
- . 69% of pharmacist believed that drugs shortage was due to non-quality issues (mechanical failure, software failure)
- . 12% of pharmacist believed that drugs shortage was due to product registration or approval issues

AUTHOR’S SUGGESTION

- . One precaution to control when drugs become low on stock is to provide an alternative or substitution for drugs having the same effect.
- . They should implement a computerized system at the store through which the pharmacists can be aware if there is any shortage of any medicine.
- . There should be a proper follow-up with the warehouse to deliver the drugs on the promised date in order to avoid a shortage of drug supplies.

LIMITATIONS

- . The research study is limited to only Saurashtra region in Gujarat.
- . Out of 52 stores all over the Gujarat, the study includes the responses from only 16 stores.

Presented By- Abhishek Arora
Roll No. - 0057
Course - Pharmaceutical Management