A STUDY TO INVESTIGATE THE AVAILABILITY AND INVENTORY MANAGEMENT OF ESSENTIAL MEDICINES IN PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES IN JALOR, RAJASTHAN.

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BACKGROUND OF STUDY

- The main aim of establishing the list of medicine and defining essential medicine was to improve the availability of affordable medicine for economic weaker section of society,
- Rural and urban India have very different levels of access to health care.
- India has a well-developed public health system with community-based sub-centers.
- Less availability of medicine at the goverment facilities it pushes the patient without medicine or purchase medicine from the private sector.

OBJECTIVE

- To understand and investigate the availability of medicines in public health facilities in Jalor, Rajasthan
- To understand storage and inventory management in Public health facility .

METHODLOGY

- **Methodology**
- This was a quantitative study
- The survey was carried out in Jalor district , Rajasthan's. A total of ten PHC and 5 CHC healthcare facilities were chosen for the research. Five villages were chosen at random: Sanchor, Bhinmal, Jalor, Ahore, and Raniwara.

- **DATA COLLECTION**
- In February and March 2021, primary data were collected to achieve the objectives of the study. Baseline data included assessments of the availability, storage and management of stocks at different facility levels. `
- The facility-level drug availability tool is used to determine the availability of essential drugs in the facility. This method was used to collect information on drugs available at the time of the survey. The list of drugs studied was developed after analyzing the National Essential Medicines List (NLEM), the State Essential Medicines List (EML) and drugs supplied through the National Health Program. Data collected using a systematic tool.

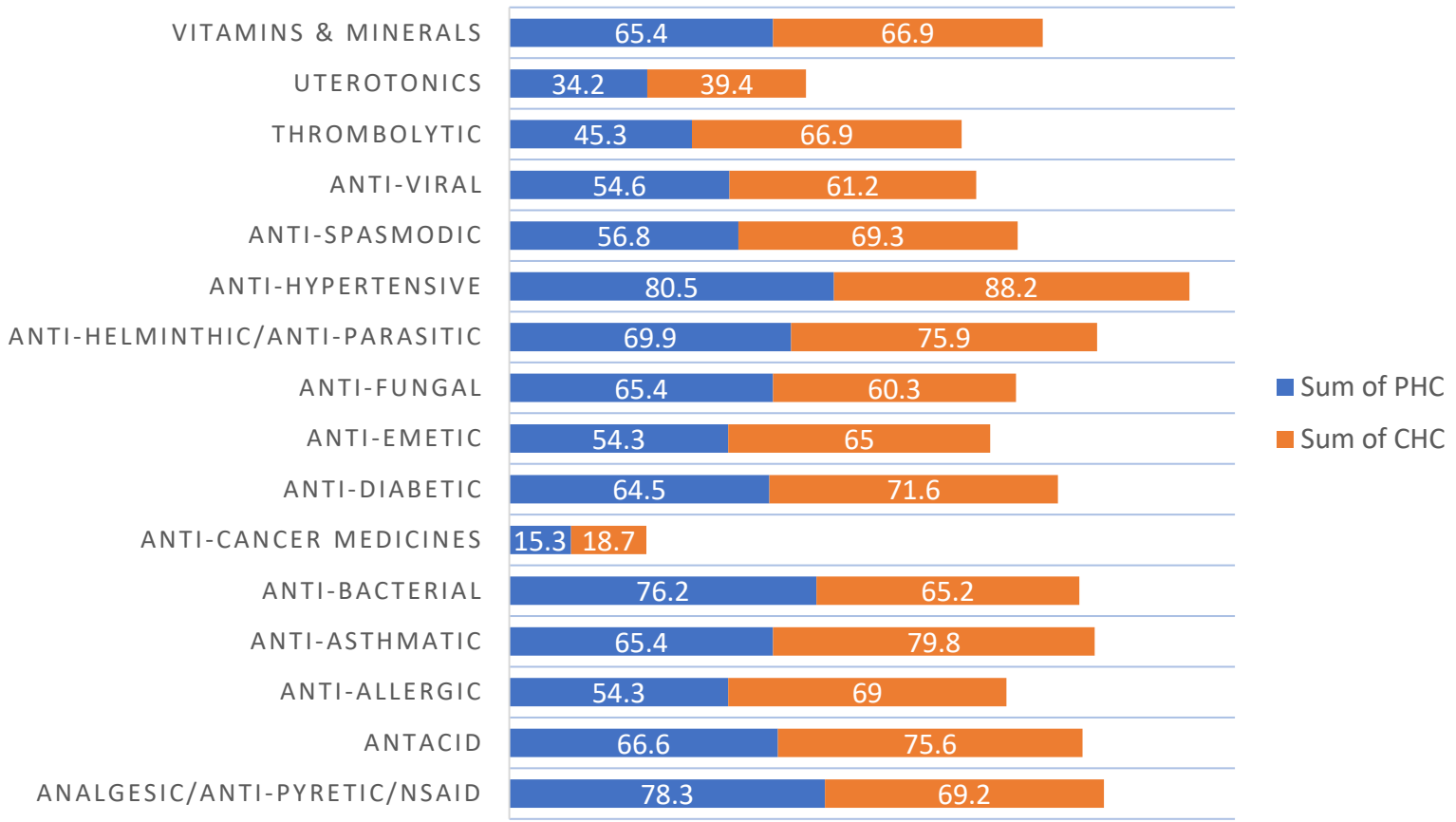
- **Data Analysis**

- Data was entered and analysed in Microsoft Excel. The availability of all drugs in a given theraputic groups was assessed during the study If the drug is in stock on the survey date, it is considered available .

RESULT

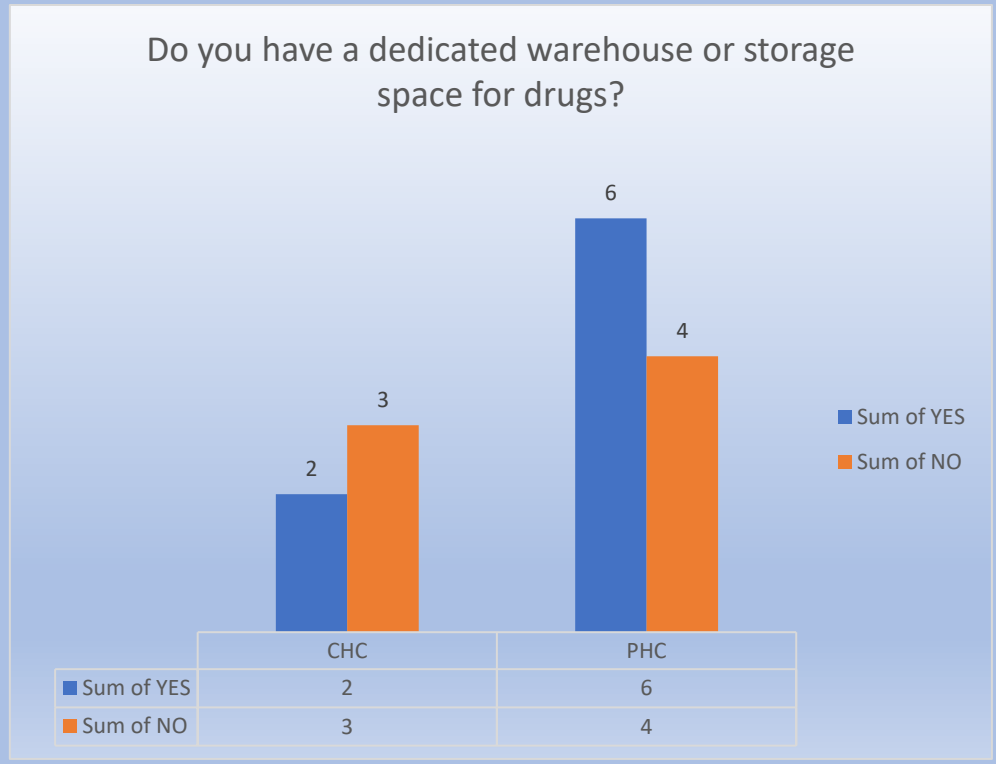
AVABILITY OF MEDICINES

- The overall availability of drugs was 69 percent in the PHC and 72 percent in the CHC . Anti-helminthic/anti-parasitic, antihypertensive, antispasmodic, antiemetic, and uterotonic drugs account for over 70% of all available drugs.
- Antihypertensives, analgesic and antibacterial were more than 70%. On the contrary, medicines such as anti-cancer and uterotonics were available in less than 40 % in public sector facilities.

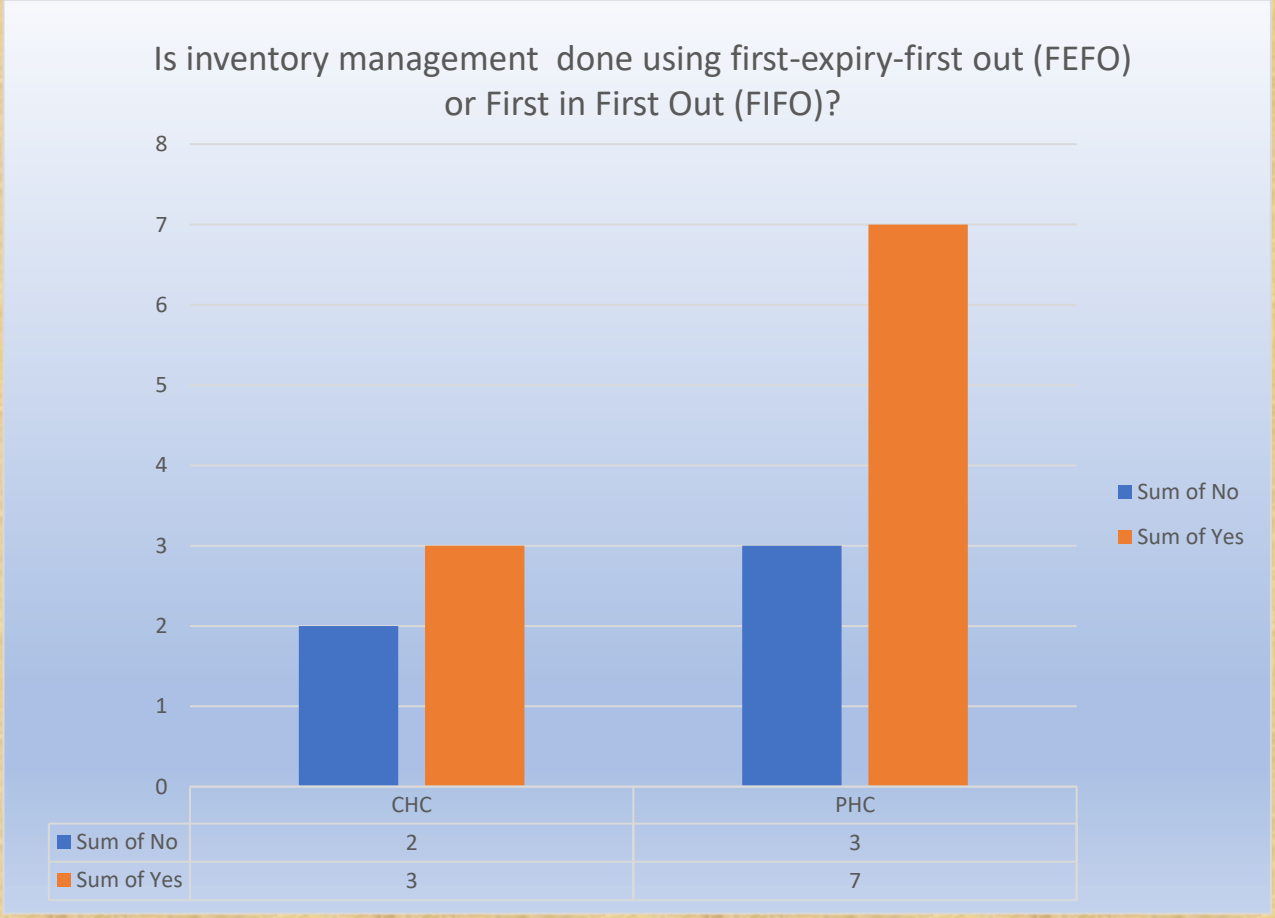


RESULT- INVENTORY MANAGEMENT

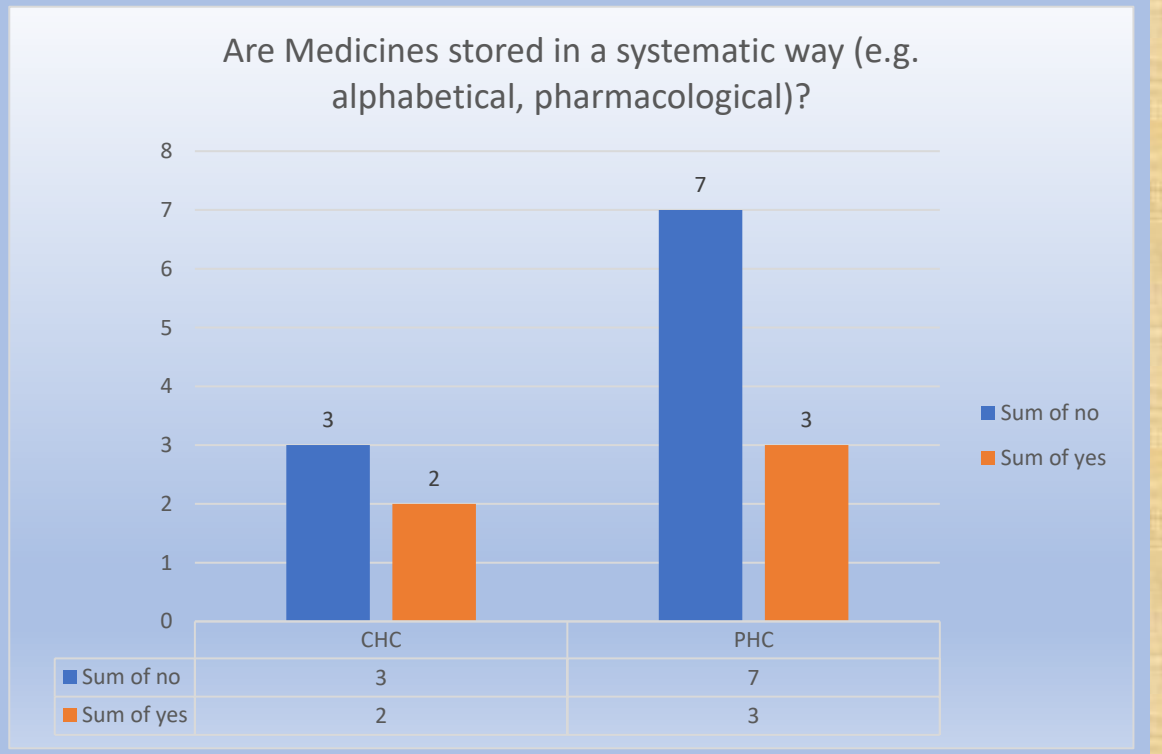
The data analysis reveals that when on being asked by Pharmacist out of ten only six PHC having a dedicated warehouse or storage space for the drugs and in CHC out of five only two facility ies having storage space.



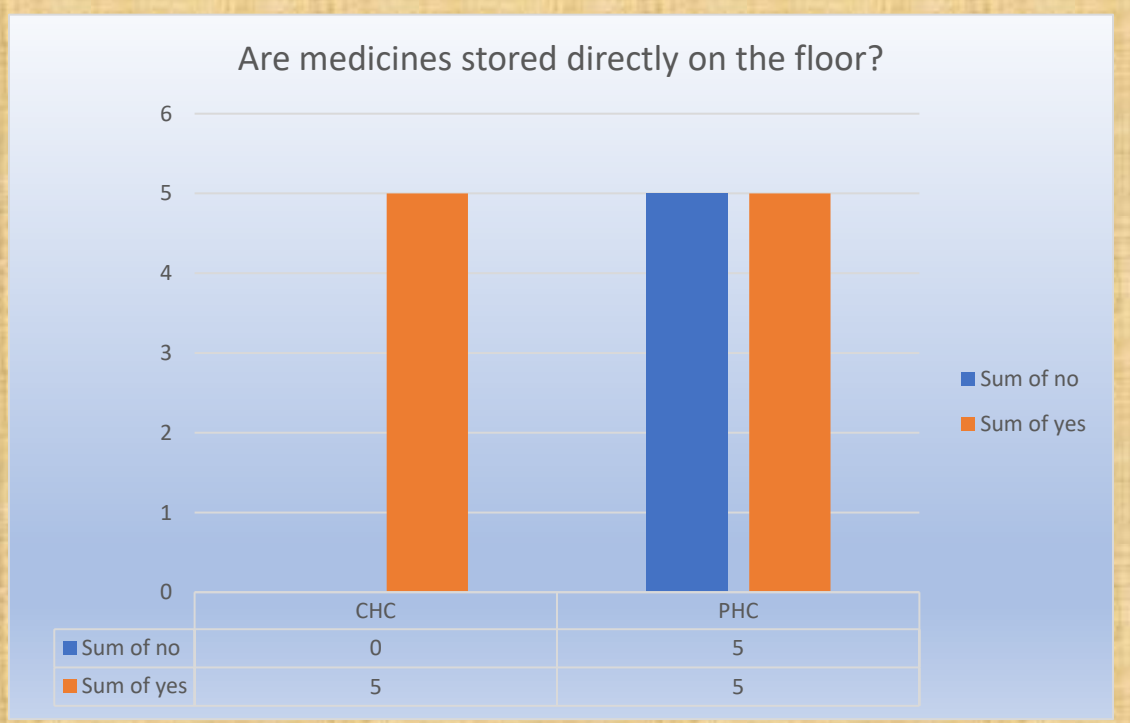
70% of health facilities of jalor follows the systemic inventory management.



From the data it is seen that only few facilities have arrange the medicine in systemic manner like in alphabetic or according to therapeutic groups

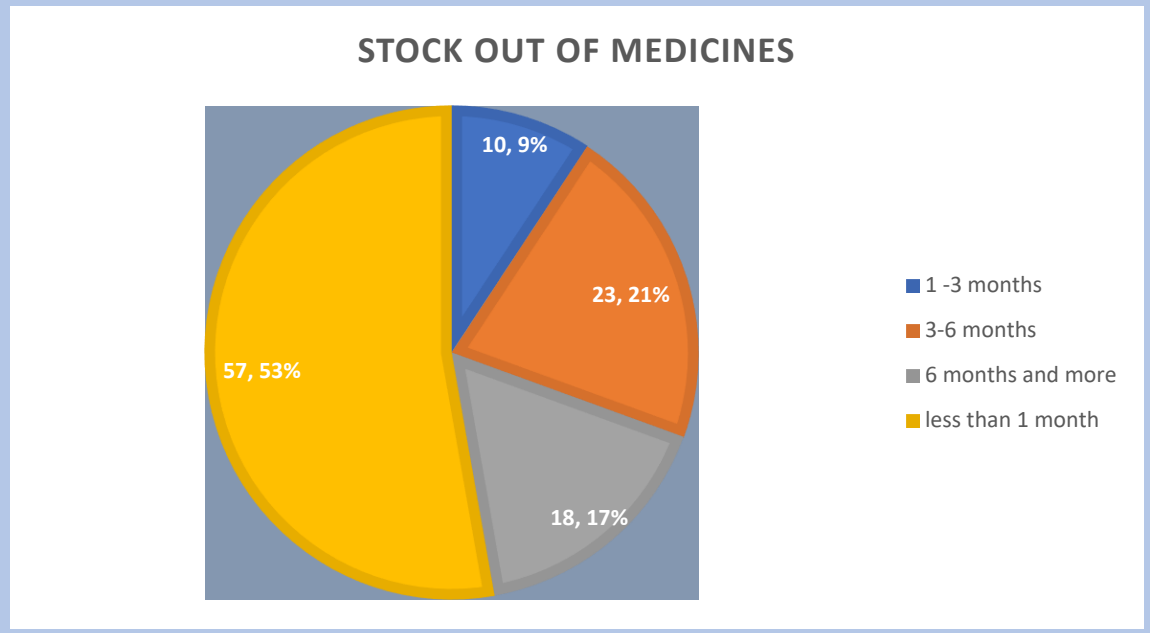


50% of PHC and 100% CHC has responded that they directly store the medicine on the floor



RESULT-STOCK OUT

- **The study also finds stock out of medicine which was not available at the time of survey. From the data it was seen that 57% were out of stock from last one month, nearly 23% were out of stock from three to six month and almost 18% were out of stock from more than six months.**



CONCLUSION

- The study shows availability of essential medicine in PHC was 69% and CHC was 72%.Antihypertensive , vitamins ,Anti–diabetic were more than 60% of stock .
- The study also concluded that there were only few facilities that had good inventory management.
- From the result it was also seen that only 18% medicine was not in stock from more tan six months.

- THANKYOU