

DETERMINENTS OF LOCAL PURCHASE OF DRUGS AT HOSPITAL SETTINGS IN SRI LANKA

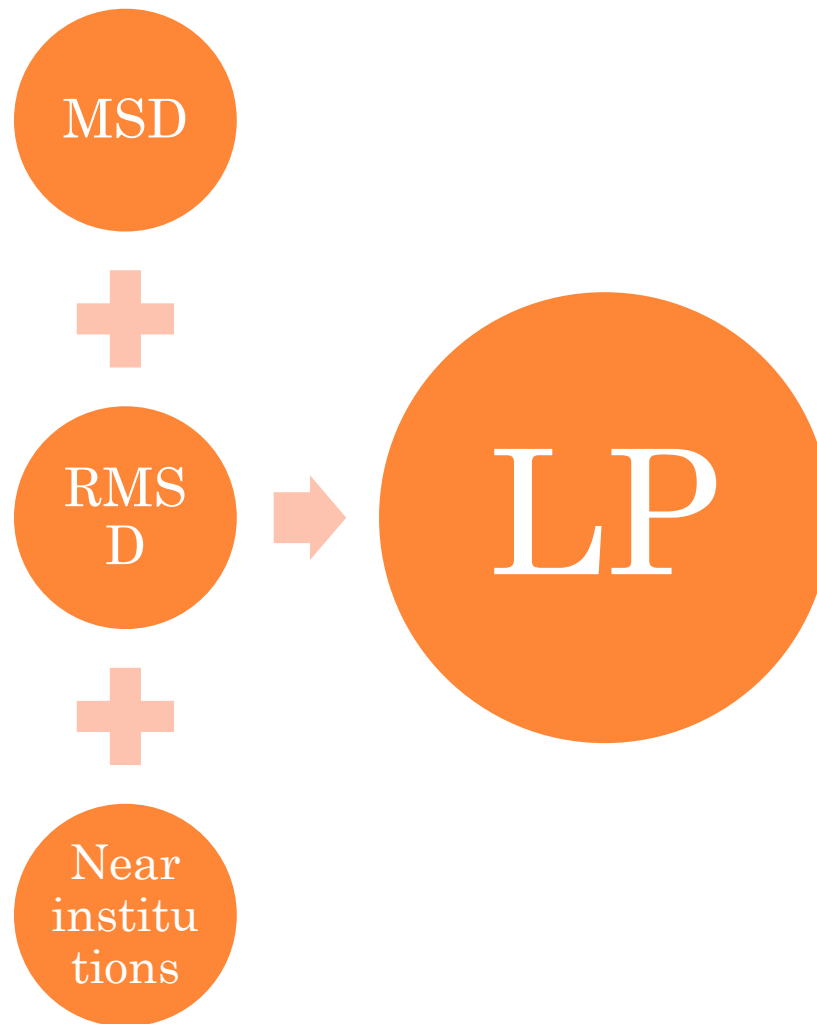
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DEFINITION OF LP

Local purchase (LP) of drugs is defined as Acquisition of petty items in hospitals, required on emergency basis when out of stock instances due to non submission from Medical Supplies Division (MSD), Regional Medical Supplies Division (RMSD) or withdrawals from quality failure of drugs , shortage, and new requisition of an item occurs



PROCESS



OBJECTIVE

- To explore the determinants of Local Purchase of drugs at hospital settings in Sri Lanka



METHODS

- A descriptive cross-sectional study
- At the DGH Kegalle
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- All Bed Head Tickets (BHT's), which were subjected to LP during December 2011 to April 2012, were taken into consideration in this study.



- Key informant interviews were conducted in collecting necessary data for which a guide line questionnaire was used.
- A check list was used to collect data on basic demographic pattern, drug details and diagnosis from the LP performed BHT's.

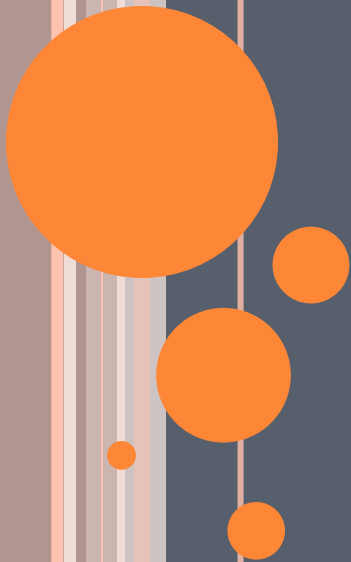


Conducting key informant interviews



RESULTS

15 health care personnel
were interviewed and
156 BHT's were screened



1) DEMOGRAPHY OF THE PATIENT

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- Majority **62.2% of male** patients had been received LP drugs when compare to **female patients 37.8%** during the study period.
- Males between **41-60 years** (Mean 48.12, SD 16.18) received more LP drugs than the other categories



2) TIME

- Time taken for the LP circle varied from **few hours to 3 days** which **based on the location of the pharmacy**.
- Drugs prescribed in morning hours of the day received earlier
- Drugs prescribed in week days received earlier



3) AVAILABILITY OF DRUGS

- If the drug was not available in the selected pharmacies, LP was not performed
- most of the instances, 143 in number out of 156 LP drugs have been purchased from Kandy Osu Sala.
- frequency of LP done from Kandy Osu Sala was 91.7% while 8.3 % purchased from Kegalle Osu Sala.



4) TYPE OF ILLNESS

- **Pneumonia** was the most common disease which utilized maximum LP while gastritis was the second commonest disease



5) TYPE OF DRUGS

- **Omeprazole** has been locally purchased in 30.8% of times which was the highest in list. **Levofloxacin** has been locally purchased in 11.5% times which was the second highest in list.



6) PLACE OF LP DONE

- Maximum consumption 35.3% of LP done by ICU while minimum consumption 0.6% done by priest ward and eye ward.



7) CONDITION OF PATIENTS

- Critically ill patients who were in ICU received more LP drugs





CONCLUSIONS

- Determinates of LP are complex
- However it basically depend on factors such as availability of drugs, condition of the patient, time of the day, place of use and illness of the patient etc.



THANK YOU

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