The reasons for and impact of stock-outs in rural areas



Rural perspective – not better or worse, but different

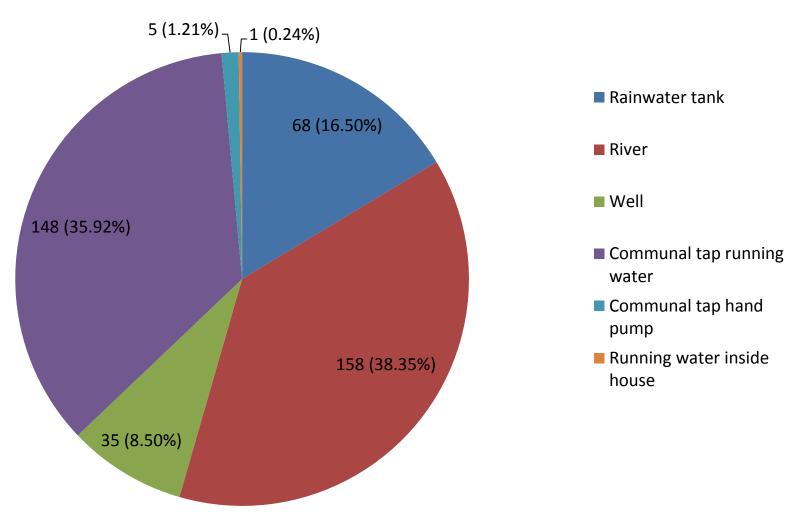


Context – Zithulele Hospital



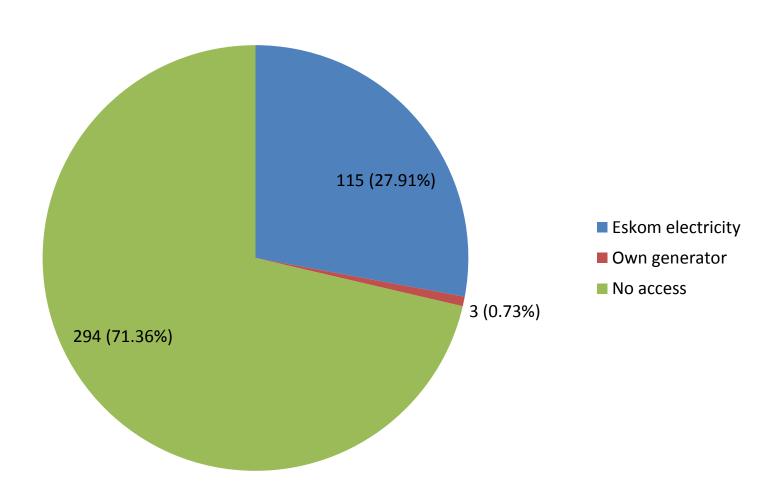


Water source (12 months)



342/412 mothers did not purifying the water in any way

Access to electricity (12 months)





Zithulele Hospital





Situation at clinics?







Primary reason for stock-outs?

- 1. Poor ordering by pharmacists or nurses on the ground
- 2. Lack of storage facilities for medicines
- 3. Problems with transport of medication to your facility
- 4. Disorganised medical depot
- 5. Poor stock control systems generally poor management of data and poor feedback

Why do we have stock-outs?

- Definition of a stock-out?
- Combination of factors
 - Clinic
 - Pharmacy assistants a rarity
 - Poor facilities/lack of space
 - Poor stock management systems
 - Nurse overload, isolation and drug knowledge
 - Distance to facility and state of roads for delivery
 - Fluctuating nature of primary care
 - Difficulty ordering surgicals

Why do we have stock-outs?

- Depot/sub-depot
 - Poor systems, lack of staff, lack of capacity and accountability
 - Poor drug management, theft, inefficiency
 - Overwhelmed by need massive î in demanders
 - Arbitrary undersupply of nurse orders
 - Lack of transport
- Bigger problems
 - Pharmaceutical companies with supply or capacity problems
 - National or international problems with ingredients
 - Vaccines produced overseas and long lead-in times
 - Fear of reporting stockouts, poor response by managers (esp. "middle managers")

Massive logistical challenge, requiring skilled personnel at all levels of the pharmaceutical service

Example of stockouts:

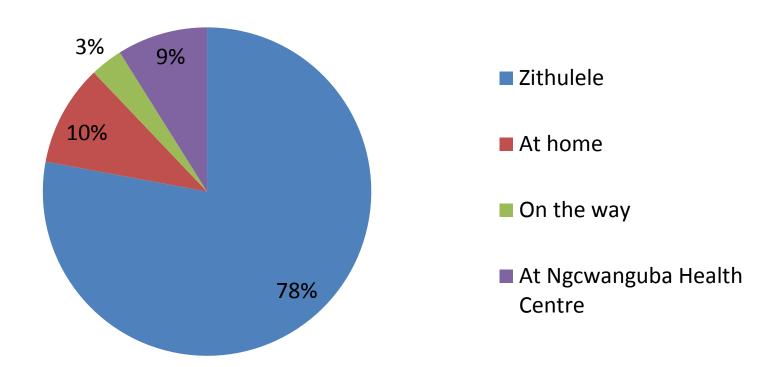
- Zithulele Births Follow up Study (ZiBFUS)
- 479 babies f/u 3 monthly for first year
- Weight, breastfeeding, PCR uptake, deaths, immunizations, depression scores, development
- Aim: To get a sense of what is happening outside the hospital gate

Distribution of mothers – by clinic

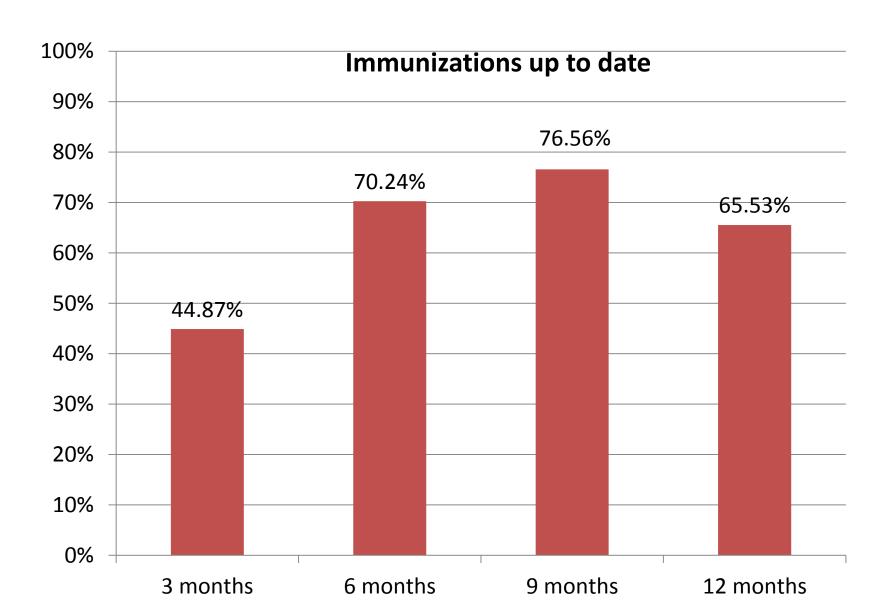


Birth

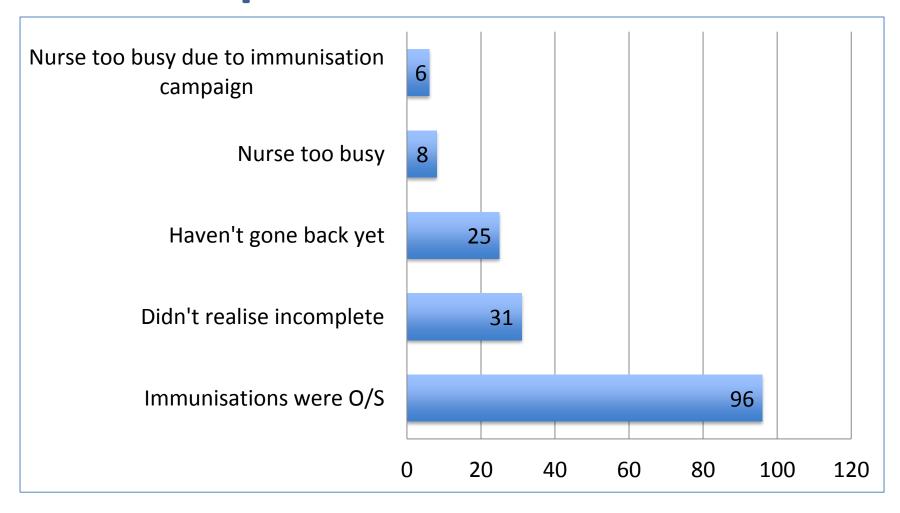
Birth place



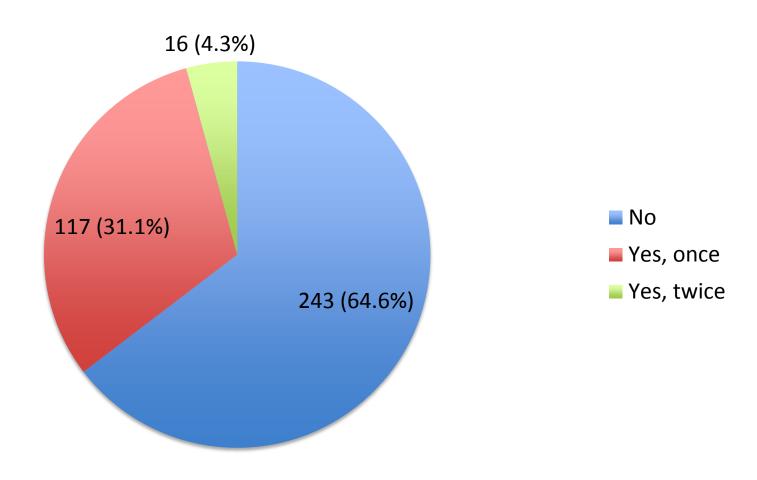
Immunizations



Why are immunisations incomplete? (At 3 months: n = 166/185)

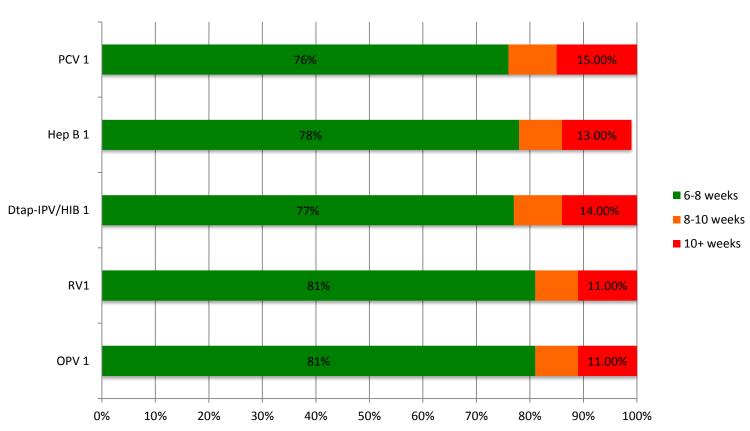


Told return for immunisations due to O/S? (n = 376)

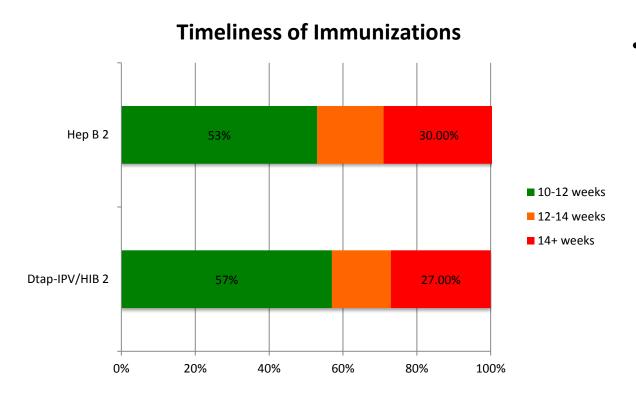


6 Weeks Immunizations





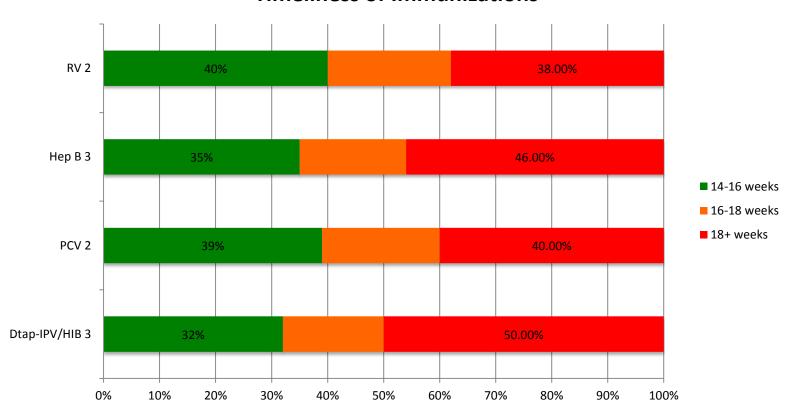
10 Weeks Immunizations



According to ZIBFUS data, the 3 month interview data had the lowest up to date rate (44.87%). This is because ≈30% of 10 weeks immunization is given later than 14 weeks from birth.

14 weeks Immunizations

Timeliness of Immunizations

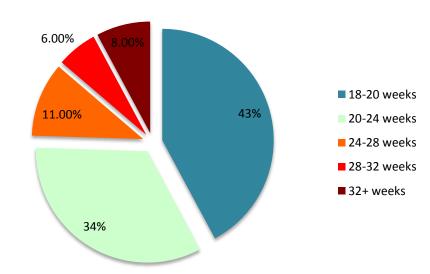


Rotavirus II

Age	Batch no.	Vaccine	Site	Date given	Signature
Birth	Wans	BCG	Right arm	1.2	1
	55070	OPVO	Oral	(man
6 weeks	55112	OPV1	Oral	204	
	USE AA	RV1	Oral	20/6/13	10 m
	HYDES	DTaP-IPV-Hib1	Left thigh	20/6/13	E INC
	2019110	Hep B1	Right thigh	20/6/12	- ine
	542598	PCV 1	Right thigh	20/6/13	B) we
10 weeks	THIZE	DTaP-IPV-Hib2	Left thigh	2016/12	Dire.
	1-coakha	Hep B2	Right thigh	24.10.13	10000
14 weeks	111659	DTaP-IPV-Hib3	Left thigh	2/6/6	2)110
	20 151/0	Hep B3	Right thigh	110114	AM
		PCV2	Right thigh	10174	-/
		RV2	Oral	2 75 0	
months	35482	Measles1	Left thigh	1/0/1/4	2000
18 months	7/8/08	PCV3	Right thigh	10/14	440
		DTaP-IPV-Hib4	Left arm	10,14	//
years		Measles2	Right arm		1
2 years		Td	Left arm		
		Td	Left arm		
HEA	Della				
Wooks:	6.000	GERENCE AT 14 ge: 38 - 43 cm) 1 R if head droumfer	2 Months:		HS 43.5 - 48.5)

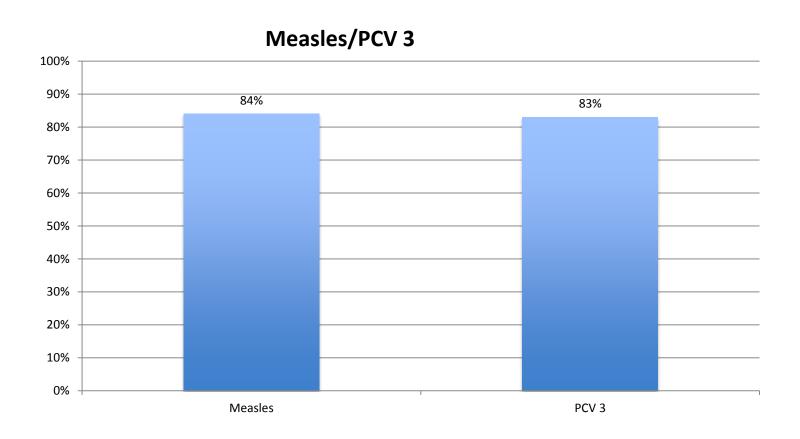
- 38% of Rotavirus II is given later than 18 weeks.
- Improper vaccination can *potentially* lead to a condition called intussusception.
- 25% of the late Rotavirus fall outside the maximum age that the last dose should be given.

Late Rotavirus II

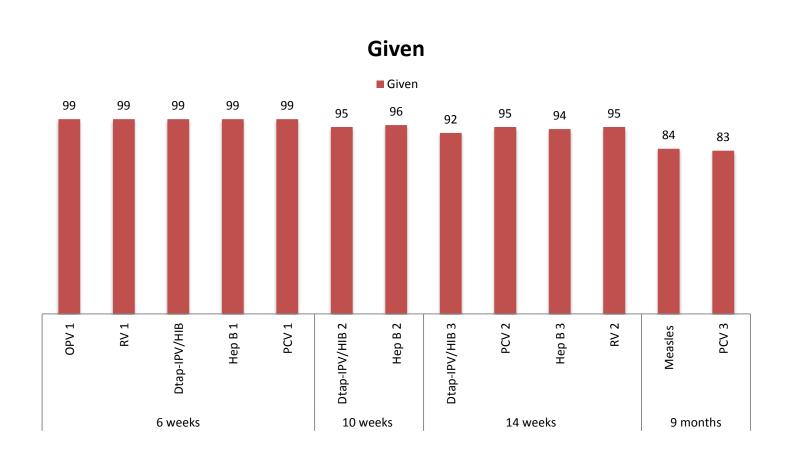


Rotarix: 24 weeks and 6 days RotaTeq: 32 weeks and 0 days

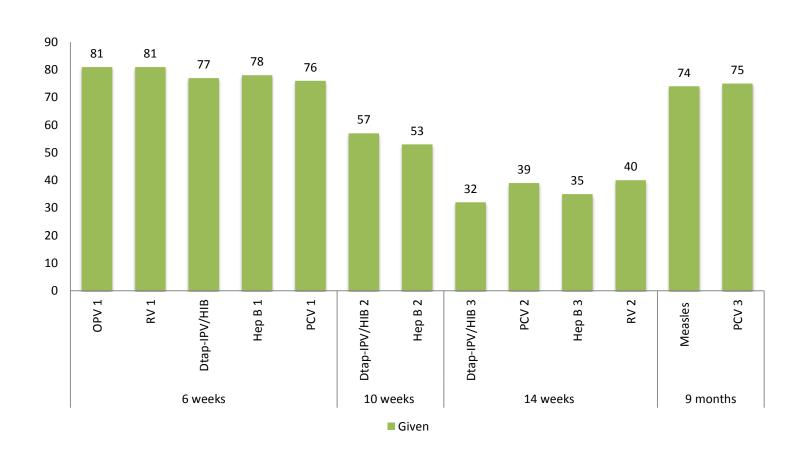
Measles/PCV 3 Uptake (12 months)



Immunizations Given



Immunizations Given On Time(2 wks)



Effect of stock-outs?

- Shortages and stock-outs
 - Shortages
 - Need to return more regularly
 - Unnecessary overload of facilities
 - Waste of clinicians and patient time
 - Patient:
 - Untreated: morbidity and mortality suffering
 - Inconvenience, cost, impairs their dignity
 - Loss of confidence in the health system

Effect of stockouts...2

- On the doctor, nurse and/or pharmacist:
 - Without meds, a lot of what we do is a waste of time
 - Causes extra work and extra costs, e.g. virological failure
 - Wastes scarce clinician resources...
 - Frustrating, feeling of helplessness highly discouraging!

Effects of stock-outs: in your opinion?

- Patient morbidity or even mortality i.e. patient suffering
- 2. Extra work for all in healthcare facilities
- 3. Undermines the dignity of patients
- 4. Demotivates staff
- 5. Patients loose confidence in the facility or public healthcare system as a whole

Case in point



Infant death in Zibfus study

- No immunisations apart from those given at birth
 - Went to Mapuzi Clinic 3 times, but always o/s
- Went to private doctor in Mqanduli 65 km away
 - Cost: R180 to see doctor
 - R70 transport
 - For cough, not helped...
 - Didn't improve, died on way to hospital

Stock-outs: conclusion

- This is never OK we should not tolerate it, and should do something about it
- Needs clinicians at all levels to be involved
- Complex reasons system failures, we need a holistic view
- Poor reporting, Impact on patient and HCW
- Preventing stock-outs arguably even more important in rural facilities

With thanks to:

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Questions?

