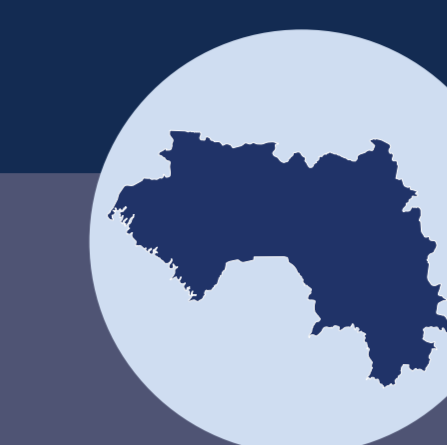


Improving accountability and availability of antimalarial products by triangulation of consumption and health service data at health facilities in Guinea



AUTHORS: ABU QUISSIA¹, MOUSSA CONDE¹, MOHAMED BINNE CAMARA², ALIOUNE CAMARA², ELIANE MBOUNGA³

¹USAID GLOBAL HEALTH SUPPLY CHAIN PROGRAM-PROCUREMENT AND SUPPLY MANAGEMENT (GHSC-PSM) PROJECT; ²MINISTRY OF HEALTH - NATIONAL MALARIA CONTROL PROGRAM (NMCP), GUINEA; ³USAID/GUINEA



PROBLEM

In 2023, Guinea's national supply chain team observed irregular use of malaria commodities at health facilities (HFs) and a lack of verified data making it difficult to hold supply chain managers accountable for the irregular use of products.

An initial analysis in January 2023 revealed that only 43% of health facilities used rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) rationally, and only 50% used artemether/lumefantrine (AL) rationally.

INTERVENTION

To evaluate the rational use of products, PMI and the NMCP, through GHSC-PSM:

- Developed a 'rate of rational use of commodities' indicator, based on the ratio of products used (RDTs consumed to cases tested, and AL used to treat malaria cases tested).

(A HF was considered to have rational use of commodities if its ratio was within 0.9-1.1. The national system is considered effective if over 70% of HFs use commodities rationally.)

- Developed an Excel-based tool that triangulates data from the district health information system 2 (DHIS2) and electronic logistics management information system (eLMIS), via an automated interoperability system.
- Trained 132 central and regional supply chain managers in applying the methodology and using the tool at an operational level.
- An existing manual ordering and distribution process was automated for increased efficiency.

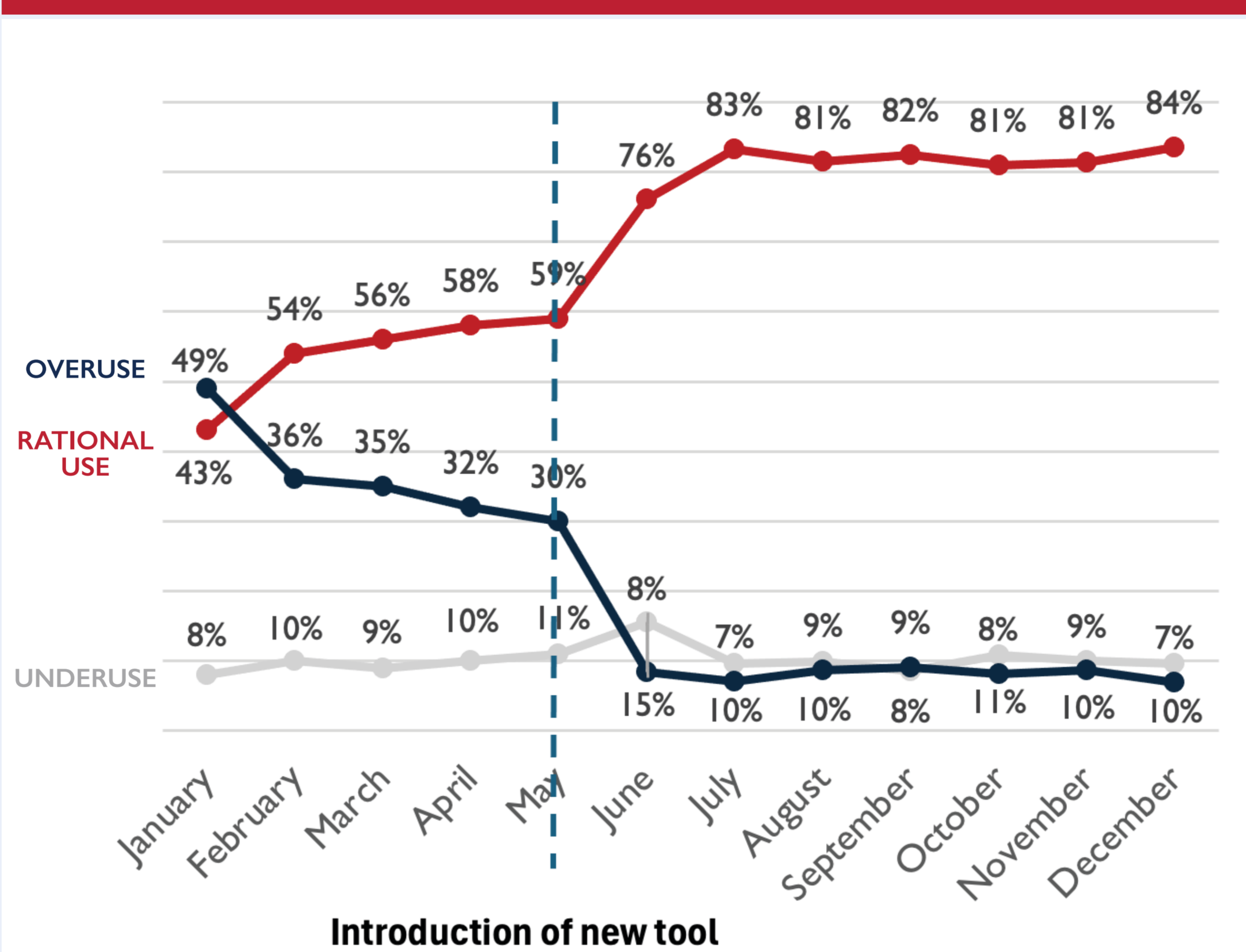
The MOH integrated the indicator into routine performance monitoring at all HFs and adopted it at all levels of the supply chain.

RESULTS

Between January and December 2023, results obtained include:

- Increased rational use of antimalarial products at HFs compared to the national target of 70%:
 - RDTs from 43% to 84% (See Figure 1)
 - AL from 50% to 72% (See Figure 2)
- Contributed to reduced stockout rates at HFs:
 - AL from 14.7% (June 2023) to 11.5% (December 2023)
 - RDTs from 14.5% (June 2023) to 4.7% (December 2023)

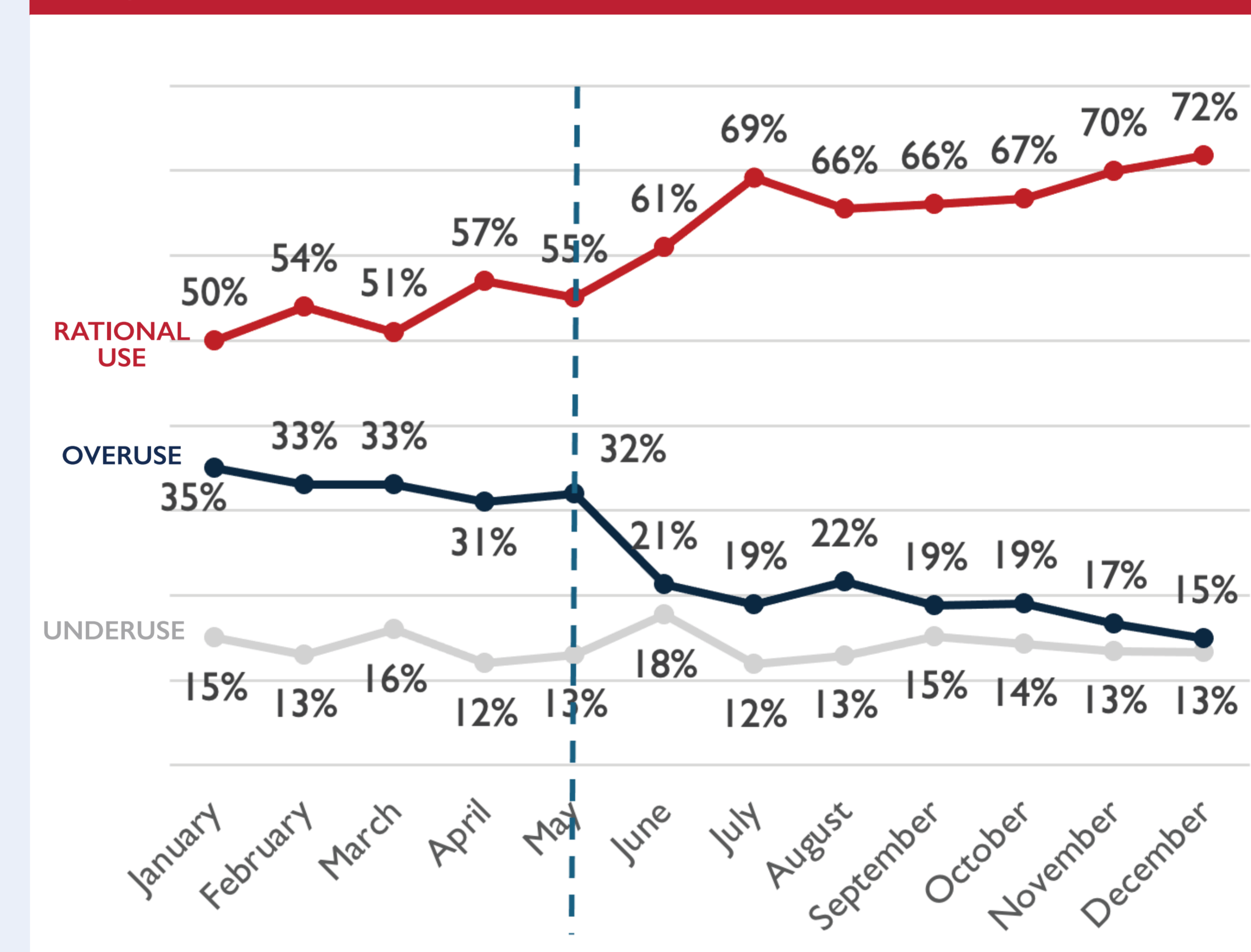
Figure 1: Improvements in rational use of RDTs in Guinea from Jan to Dec 2023



ENABLING FACTORS

- The MOH's stewardship was vital in successfully integrating the process into the routine monitoring system and its sustainability.
- Stakeholders' experience was crucial for improving health facility performance of HFs and scaling up the methodology and process.
- The improved use of routine data by supply chain authorities provides valuable information for targeted supervision.

Figure 2: Improvements in rational use of AL in Guinea from Jan to Dec 2023



The USAID Global Health Supply Chain Program-Procurement and Supply Management (GHSC-PSM) project is funded under USAID Contract No. AID-OAA-I-15-0004. GHSC-PSM connects technical solutions and proven commercial processes to promote efficient and cost-effective health supply chains worldwide. Our goal is to ensure uninterrupted supplies of health commodities to save lives and create a healthier future for all. The project purchases and delivers health commodities, offers comprehensive technical assistance to strengthen national supply chain systems, and provides global supply chain leadership. For more information, visit ghsupplychain.org. The views expressed in this poster do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the U.S. government.



Use your phone camera to scan the QR code and access ASTMH conference material.

