



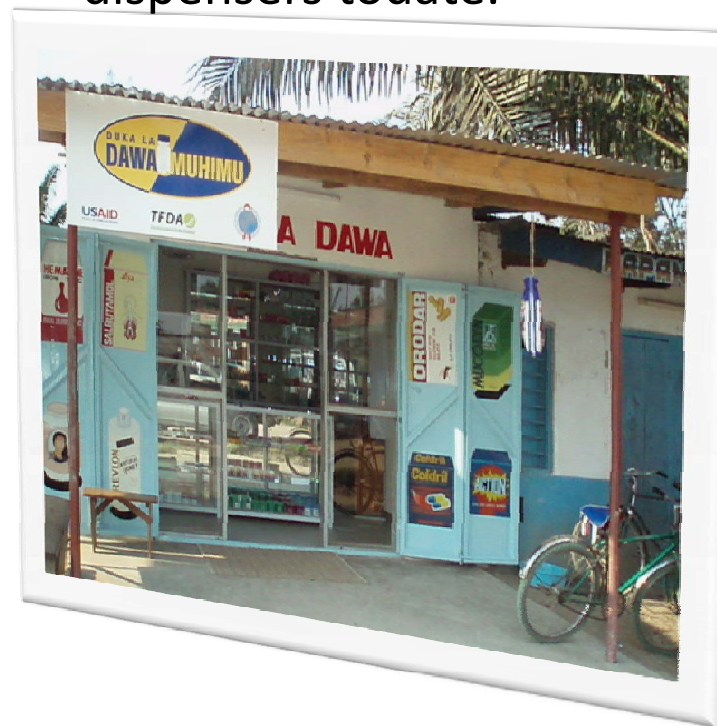
# Can Accredited Drug Dispensing Outlets (ADDO) Accomplishments be Sustained in Tanzania

ICIUM 2011



## ADDO—Background

- The ADDO program aims at improving access to essential medicines & pharmaceutical services in rural areas of Tanzania through accreditation of existing part II shops
- Tanzania Food & Drugs Authority through the MOHSW is the leading organization
- Major program components include trainings and strengthening regulatory processes
- The program addresses PPP and wider stakeholder engagement to ensure ownership and sustainability
- Successful pilot in Ruvuma region in 2003–2004 led to roll out countrywide (14/21 regions) with over 3,400 ADDOs and 7,000 trained dispensers to date.



# Study Methodology

**Objective:** Determine if ADDOs in Ruvuma have maintained product availability and service quality seven years after implementation

## Design and Setting

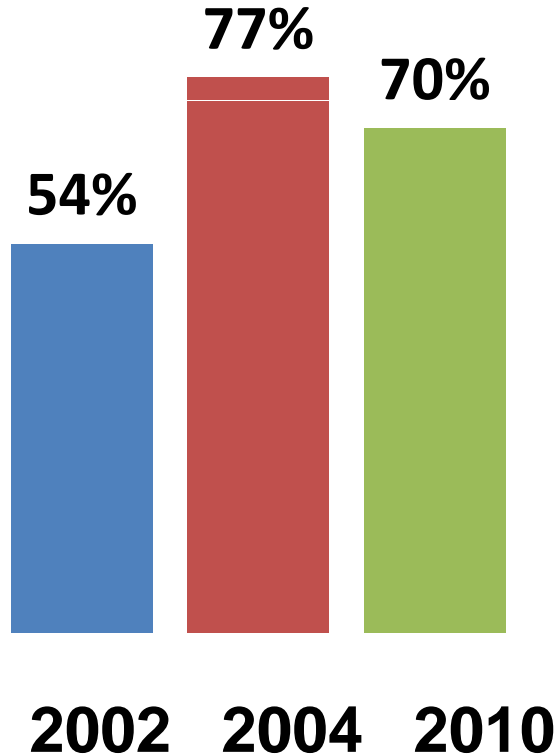
- Quantitative data collection: price and product availability survey and a mystery shopping exercise (five-year-old child with uncomplicated malaria)
- 30 and 60 randomly selected ADDOs, respectively, in Ruvuma region that had been operating since pilot
- Results compared with results from 2002 and 2004

## Outcome measures

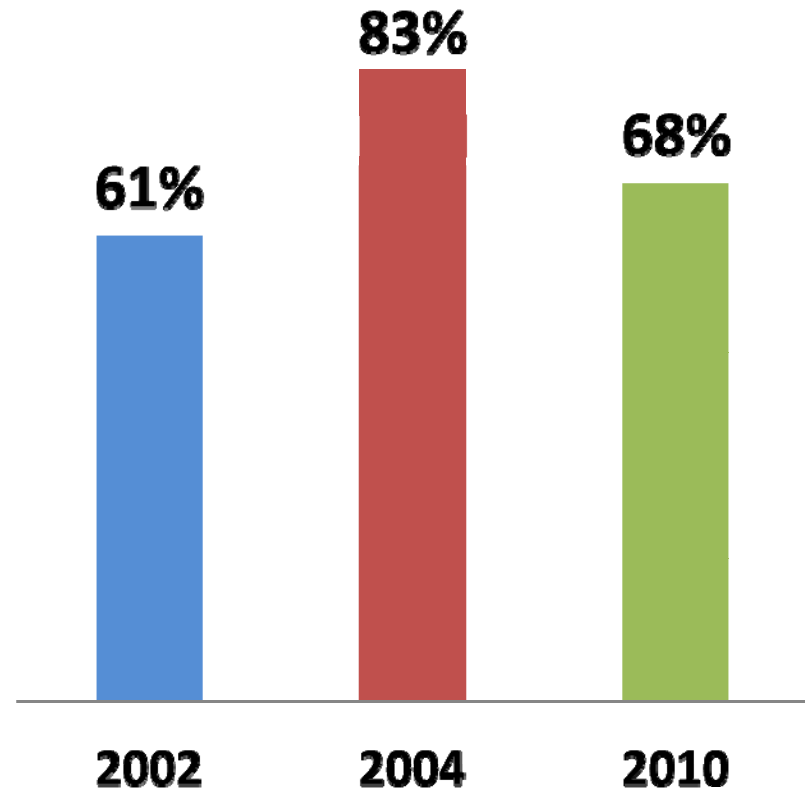
- Percentage availability and median prices of tracer items
- Percentage of ADDOs providing services since accreditation and indicators on dispensing services for malaria
- Other measures of sustainability (profit and ADDOs contribution to implementation cost)

## Results: Product Availability

**Average Availability of  
Antibiotics 2002-2010**



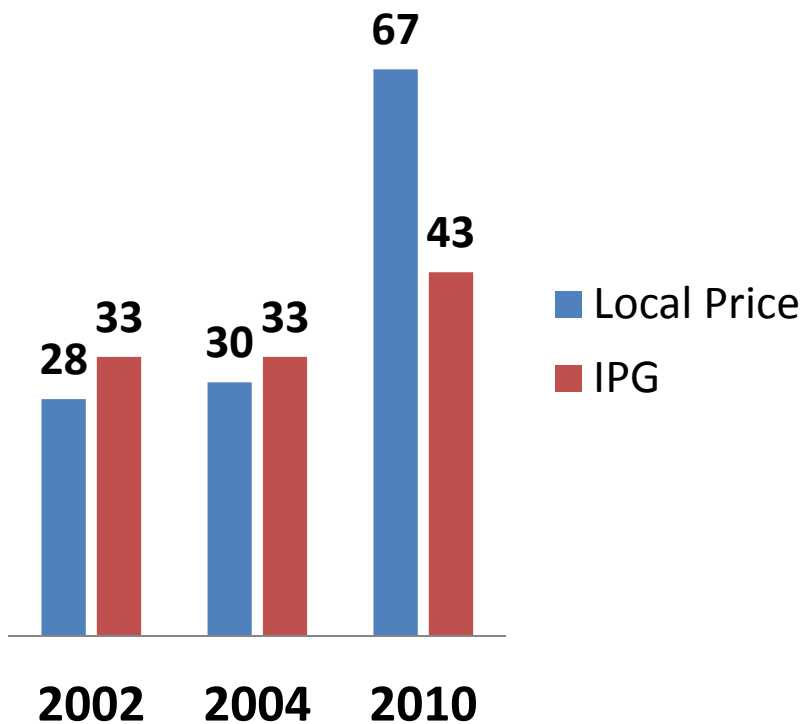
**Average Availability of  
Antimalarial (SP) 2002-2010**



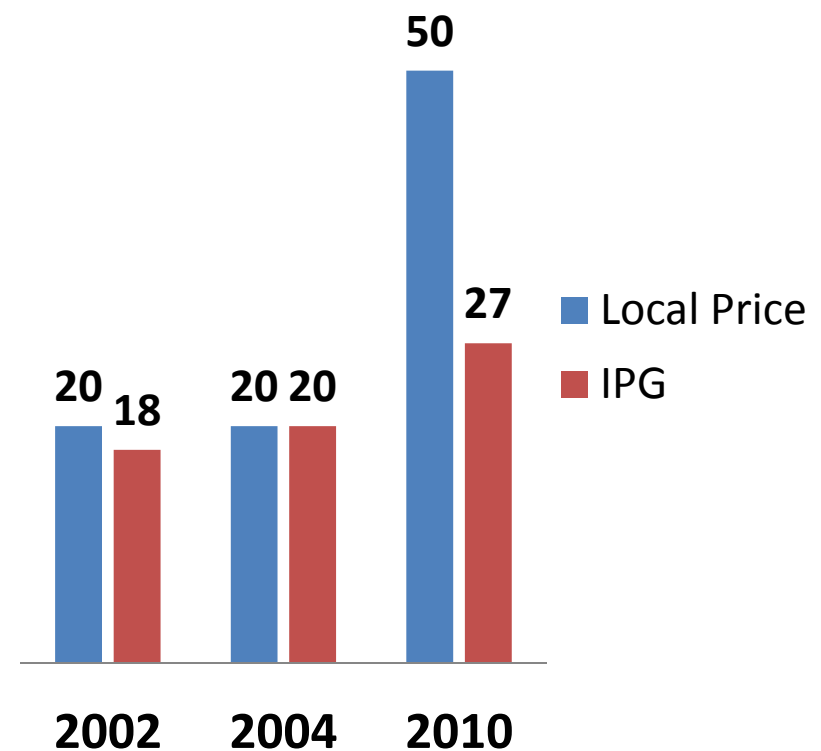
## Results: Price

### Average Median Unit Price (TZS) Compared to International Price Guide (IPG)

Amoxicillin 250mg caps

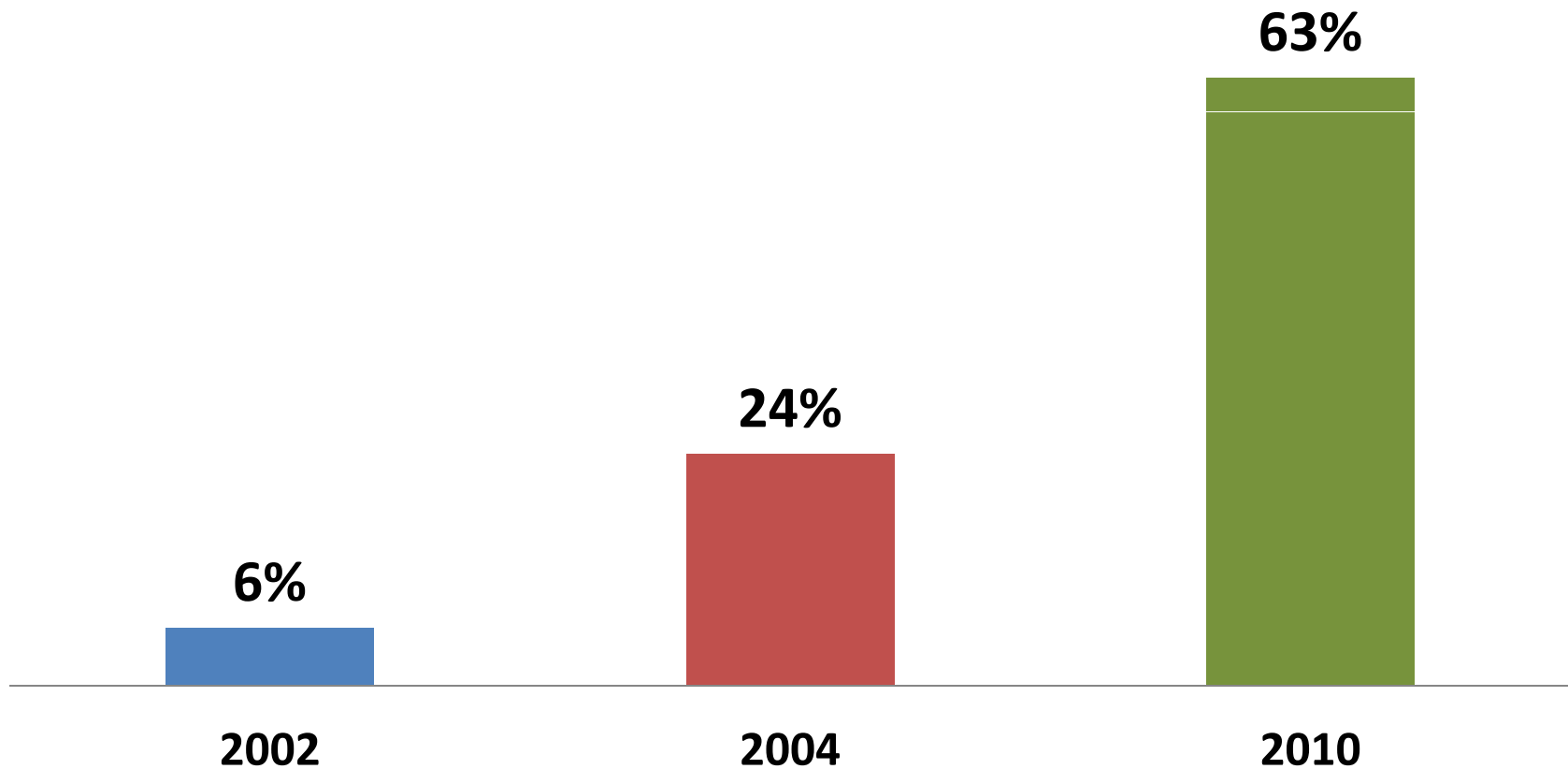


Cotrimoxazole 480mg tabs



## Results: Quality of Service (1)

**Percent of Drug Outlets Dispensing Malaria Treatment  
According to Standard Treatment Guidelines**



## Results: Quality of Service (2)

### Dispensing Services in Ruvuma–Malaria

**Did the drug seller—**

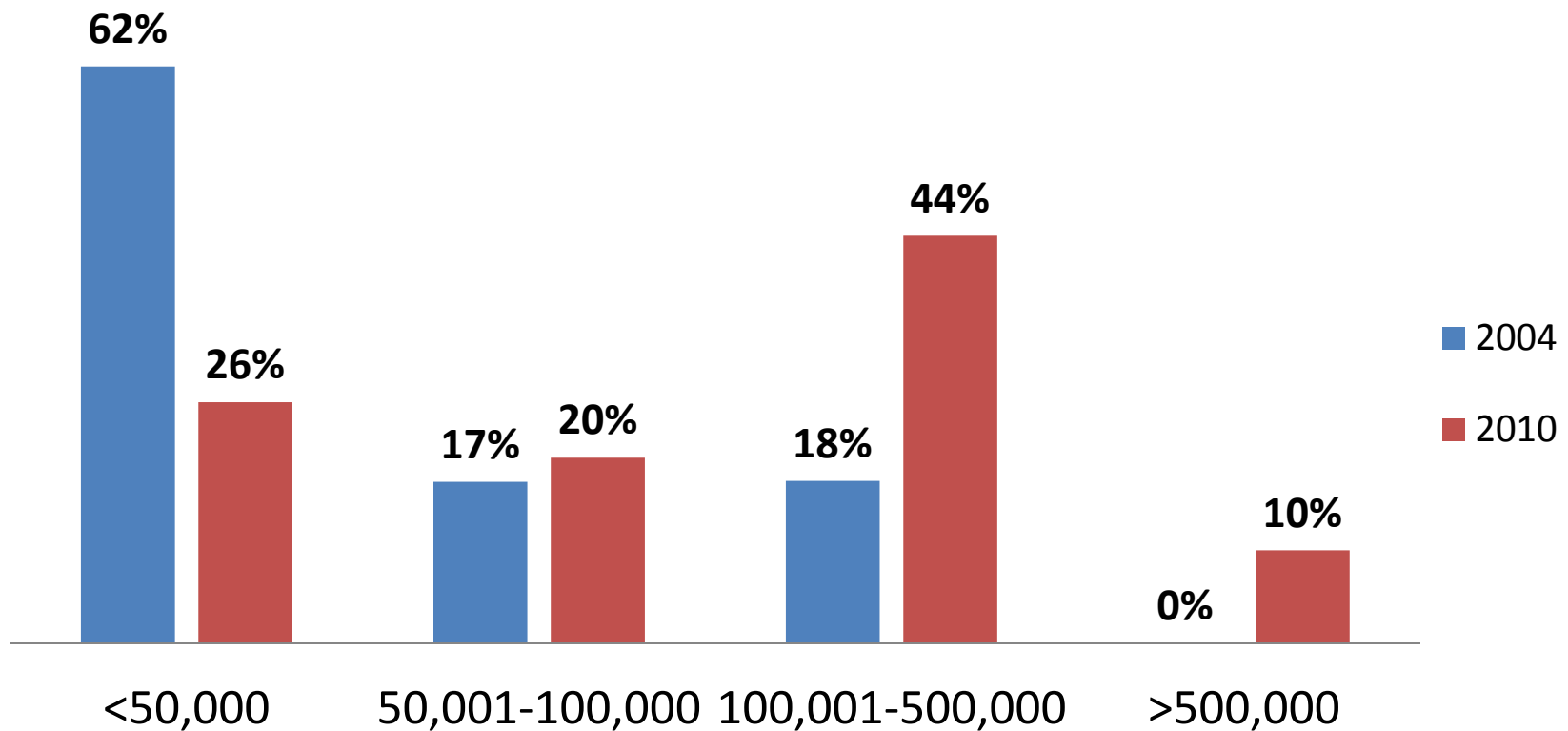
	<b>2004 (%)</b>	<b>2010 (%)</b>
Ask about symptoms?	48	53
Ask about other medicines the child took?	54	43
Give instructions on how to take the medicine?	60	77
Recommend referral to a doctor or clinic?	52	27

## Other Measures of Sustainability in Ruvuma

- TFDA had approved all 2010 assessed medicines in the ADDOs compared to 98% (2004) and 74% (2002)
- 83% (176/ 210) of ADDOs that opened in 2004 are still in operation; 17% closed due to loss of qualified dispensers
- 262 additional dispensers paid and participated in training to increase the number of dispensers in the region
- As a result, the number of ADDOs has increased from 210 to 239
- 209 ADDOs countrywide (24 in Ruvuma) are now accredited by National Health Insurance Fund to provide services to their rural clients



## Owner Reported Monthly Net Profit (TZS) in Ruvuma





# Challenges, Policy Implication

## Challenges

- ADDOs do not have sufficient capital to help maintain adequate stock levels
- Gaps observed in the management of certain conditions, like diarrhea
- Minimal consumer education and advocacy
- Need for continued collaboration with different health programs

## Policy Implications

- Regulators recognize the value of services provided by private drug outlets
- Regulations and guidelines for ADDOs improve service quality
- Public health programs realize the potential in using drug outlets to reach more people in the community



# Areas for Future Research

- Role of health insurance schemes and ADDO providers associations on sustainability of business and quality of products and services
- Contribution of consumer advocacy and education to program sustainability and service quality