
TRANSITION OF ADDO PROGRAM

Pharmacy Council, Stakeholder's Meeting
September 17-19, 2012, Tanga

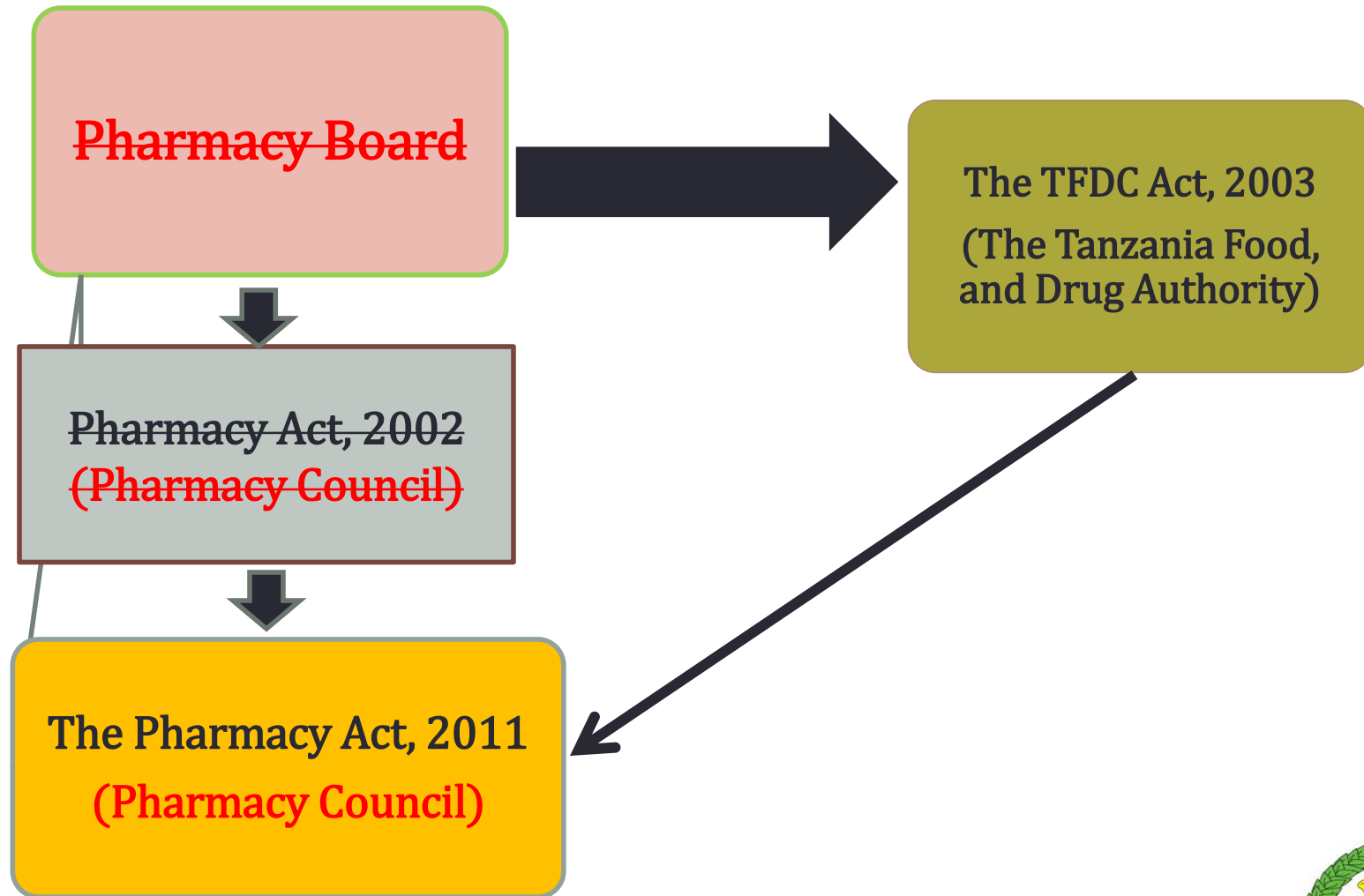


Overview of Pharmacy Council

- Established under the Pharmacy Act of 2002 from the Pharmacy Board. The Act establish the **PC** and provide for the **functions, management** of the Council; to provide for **regulation** and **control** of the **pharmacy profession** and **practice** and to provide for other related matters.
- Now it is under the new Pharmacy Act of 2011.
- The new Act demands that some activities related to pharmaceutical retailers shift from TFDA to PC:
 - Registration of premises and issuance of permit for business in medicines
 - ADDO program maintenance



Overview of PC



Composition of the Council

Chairman

*Appointed from amongst registered pharmacists
from private sector*

Representative
Pharmaceutical
Society

Chief Pharmacist
the MOHSW

Representative
Attorney General

Principal from
Pharmacy
Higher Learning

Representative
Pharmaceutical
Technician
Association

One person from
the public



Functions of PC (1)

The Council shall be the sole authority for:

Advise the Minister on matters related to pharmacy practice

Registering, enrolling, and listing of Pharmacists, Pharmaceutical Technicians and Pharmaceutical Assistants respectively

Uphold and safeguard the acceptable standards of pharmacy practice in both public and private sectors

Safeguard and promote the provision of pharmaceutical services with norms and values, in compliance with both public and private sectors



Functions of PC (2)

Develop, maintain and control acceptable standards

- in pharmaceutical education, training and continuing professional development
- Of professional conduct for persons to be registered

Maintain and enhance the dignity of the pharmacy profession and the integrity of a person practicing the profession

Regulate standards and practices of pharmacy profession

Enquire into any query relating to a pharmacy practice raised by a public

Promote interest in, and advancement of the pharmacy profession



Functions of PC (3)

Evaluate academic and practical qualifications for Pharmacists, Pharmaceutical Technicians and Assistants for the purpose of registrations in collaboration to TCU and NACTE

Prescribe the scope of practice of the persons registered, enrolled and enlisted under the Act

Regulate activities of Pharmacists, Pharmaceutical Technicians and Pharmaceutical Assistants

Ensure that the training in pharmacy at any institutions in Tanzania guarantees the necessary knowledge and skills needed for the efficient pharmacy practice

Promote rational use of medicines



PC Regulatory Mandate/Powers (1)

1. Appoint any office or inspector perform any duty or Act on behalf of the Council
2. Prescribe and determine powers and duties of officers and inspectors appointed.
3. Remove any name from the Register, Roll or List
4. Delegate any of its powers to any officer , inspector or organization
5. Require any person registered, enrolled or enlisted under the act or involved in pharmacy practice or offering pharmaceutical education or training to furnish the Council with the information it requires



PC Regulatory Mandates/Powers (1)

6. Inquire into any matter, complaint, charge or allegation of improper or disgraceful conduct against any person registered enrolled enlisted or any other person or premises registered under this act which is brought to the attention of Council
7. Approval of institution and curriculum for the training of Pharmacy Education



Transition Phase

The Pharmacy Act, 2011 demand some activities have to shift from TFDA to PC:

- - Registration of premises and issuance of permit for business in medicines (Section 34, 37(d) and 40)
- - ADDO program

PC and TFDA established steering committee.

-Hand-over process

With SDSI support PC hired ADDO Program staff to facilitate the establishment of the ADDO Program unit in PC, and effective program transition from TFDA.

The task for PC is to maintain and sustain ADDO program



What has been done

- Development of working documents, e.g. ADDO regulations and guidelines
- Supervisions (Training institution, Public and private Health Facilities, etc.)
- Development of curriculum for NTA 4 to build up carrier path for ADDO dispensers
- Certification of ADDO dispensers



What has been done (2)

- Coordination of the ADDO training in collaboration with the Municipals/District Council for program maintenance.
- Coordination of the roll-out of the ADDO shops in the remaining regions i.e. Kilimanjaro, Arusha and Mwanza, in collaboration with TFDA.
- Preparation of a comprehensive database of the ADDO shops, ADDO Dispensers and Owners, in collaboration with TFDA and MSH.



Challenges

- Continued existence of DLDBs in places where ADDOs are accredited
- Existence of DLDBs in urban settings where Pharmacies also exist (Dar es salaam experience)
- Substantial number of ADDOs requiring accreditation certificates and other operating documents (backlog)
- Lack of comprehensive database for all pharmaceutical outlets
- Lack of training for PC appointed inspectors to oversee operations of pharmaceutical outlets
- Attrition rate of ADDO dispensers
- Unavailability of qualified candidates for ADDO Dispensers' training



Still, there is more to be done!



