Availability, Access and Gaps for NCD Medicines

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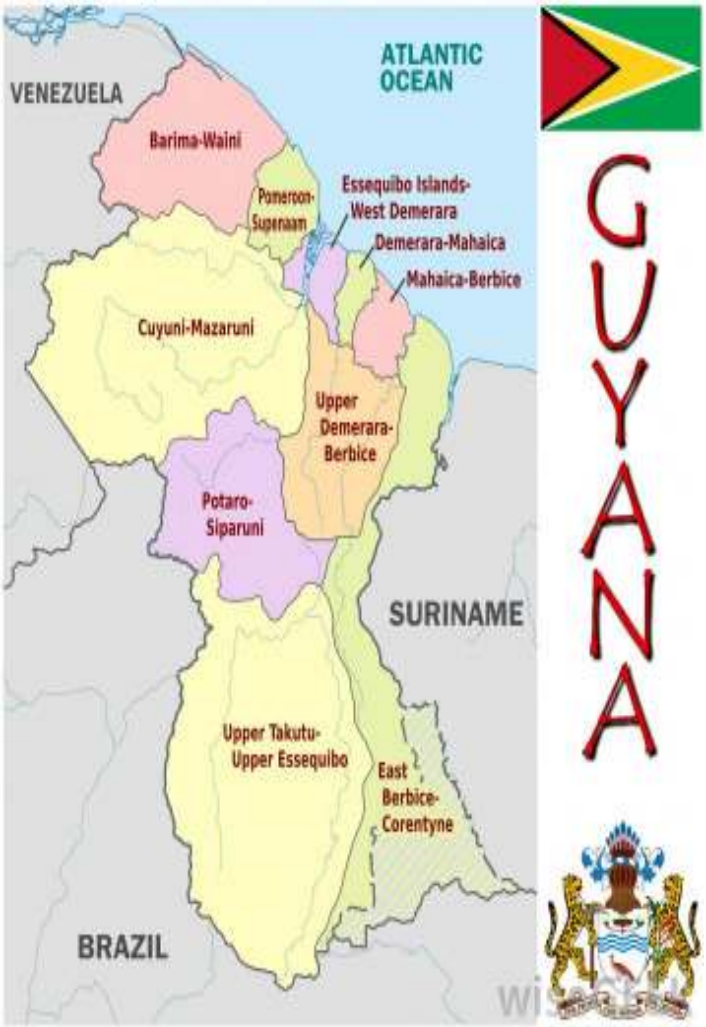
Introduction

- Population- 747,884 persons (Census 2012)
- Health care is free to all Guyanese in the public sector
- Health system is funded by national taxation



Health System Profile

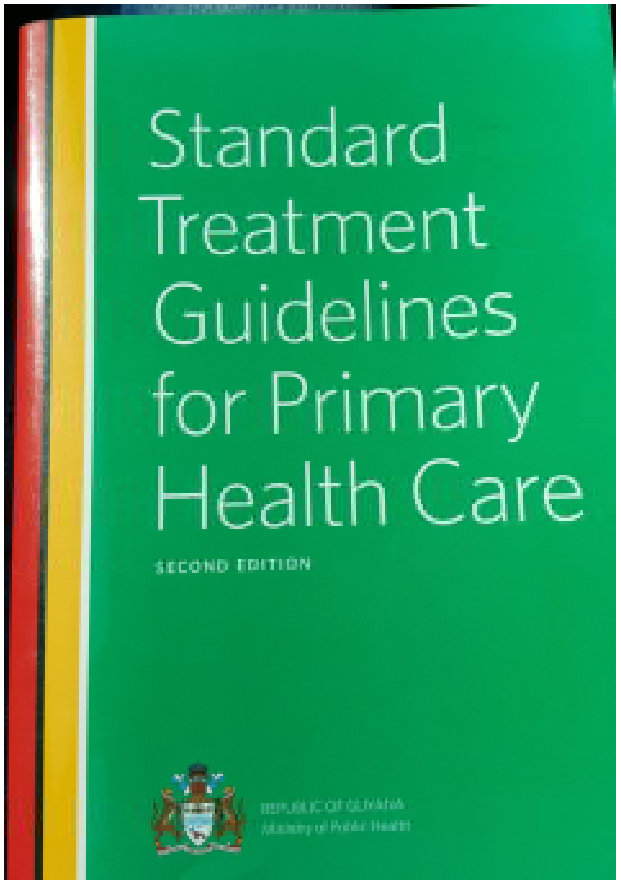
- Four of the top five leading causes of death are from NCDs (MOH, 2013)
- 67% of all deaths are from NCDs (WHO, 2014)
- Strategic plan was developed in 2013 and is currently being implemented

Health System Profile

- Healthcare is delivered through 5 tier system
- Decentralized to Regional Health Services Departments
- There is a disparity in provision of services between the coastland and hinterland regions

Health System Profile

- Guidelines
  - Standard Treatment guidelines for Primary Health Care (Levels 1-3)
  - Internally developed protocols used at district & regional hospitals & National Referral Centre



Information System

- Surveillance system is largely paper based at facility level and centrally digitalized
- Only provides information on incidence.
- Prevalence will determined by STEPS survey in 2017
- National registry for Cancer
- Facility level registers exist for diabetes and hypertension

Information System

- Logistics Management Information system is paper based
- Consumption data used to estimate quantities
- Stock distribution is based on request from the facility but is subject to verification
- Facilities do tend over-estimate
- Consumption of data done periodically by LMU

Forecasting Methodology

- Done regionally & aggregated centrally
- Done annually with little capacity
- Distribution issues create artificial shortages

Barriers to Continuous Access

- Low or non-adherence to STGs w/ no active guiding/ reference medicine body
- Unclear picture of disease burden
- Limited capacity of RHS departments to forecast needs
- Distribution issues create artificial shortages
- Limited fiscal space to purchase

Barriers to Continuous Access

- Generics are widely available
- limited capacity to test the quality of these medicines
- There is an increasing demand for specialized services

Procurement Practices

- Procurement is done centrally
- Suppliers are mostly local and regional and small in number
- Procurement is prolonged process

Summary of Barriers and Solutions

- Review of the EML
- Develop national guidelines for all tiers in the system
- Strengthen regional capacity for forecasting
- Strengthen information systems- eGoverance?
- Expand fiscal space and seek new opportunities to increase efficiency in the system
- Prioritize the needs