

Innovative Ways of Delivery of Medicine

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Chairperson Practice Committee

PHARMACY

SHAPING THE FUTURE



An Overview

- Current system
- Guiding principles for new models
- Alternative models of delivery of medicines
- New minimum standards – BN49
- Extended pharmaceutical services
- Future delivery models



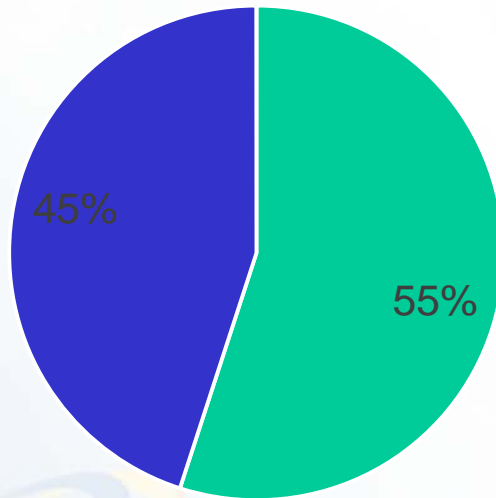
Bill of Rights – Section 27

Health Care

- (1) Everyone has the right to have access to:—
 - (a) health care services, including reproductive health care;
- (2) The state must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to achieve the progressive realisation of each of these rights.
- (3) No one may be refused emergency medical treatment.

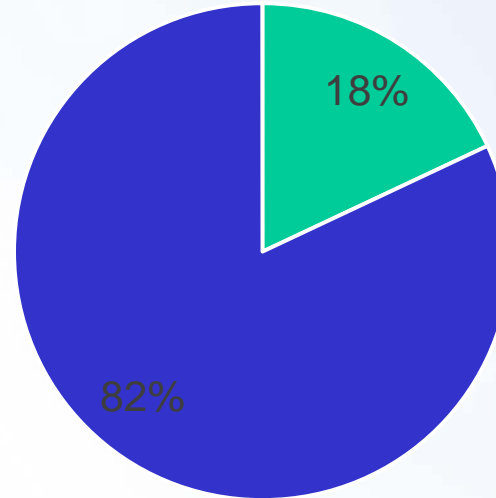
Dual Health Care System and the Inequities within that system

2014 Healthcare spend



■ Private sector ■ Public sector

2014 Population coverage



■ Private sector ■ Public sector

Current Situation in State Facilities



Public & Private Pharmacy Statistics

Facilities by category	2013	2014	2015	2016
Community	3 041	3 003	3082	3182
Consultant	13	12	11	11
Institutional Private Institutional	255	266	274	286
Institutional Public Institutional	639	639	646	650
Manufacturing	248	251	256	268
Wholesale Pharmacy	249	228	228	228
Total	4 445	4 399	4497	4625

Active Pharmacies as per Council register per category

National Health Insurance

As we move towards equitable health care for all...

- NDoH could leverage capacity by utilising the existing expertise and infra-structure of the private sector
- The full potential of the pharmacist could be realised with the appropriate use of pharmacist support personnel
- Technology and innovation could create economies of skill

THIS WILL NOT BE NOT BUSINESS AS USUAL!

Key Principles & Considerations

- Patient safety
- Privacy & confidentiality
- Professional independence
- Right to choice
- Ethical conduct
- Counselling
- Access
- Accountability
- Control
- Cost effectiveness
- Scalability
- Sustainability



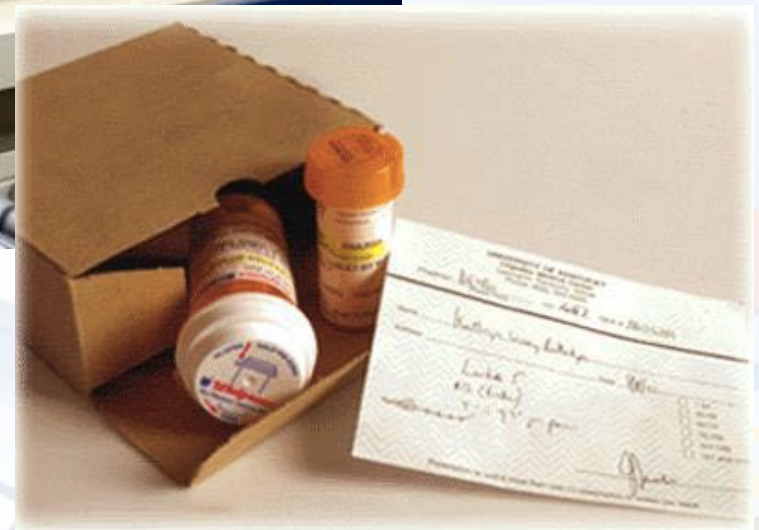
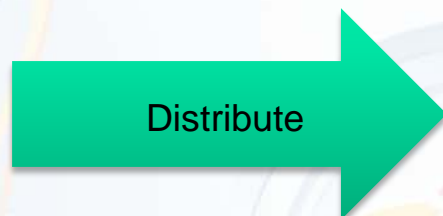
Alternative Models of Delivery of Medication to Patients

- CCMDD – Centralised Chronic Medicines Dispensing & Distribution Programme
- PuPs – Prescription Pick-up Points
- PLDPs – Pharmacy Linked Distribution Points
- Public Private Collaboration – Project Pay
- ColaLife

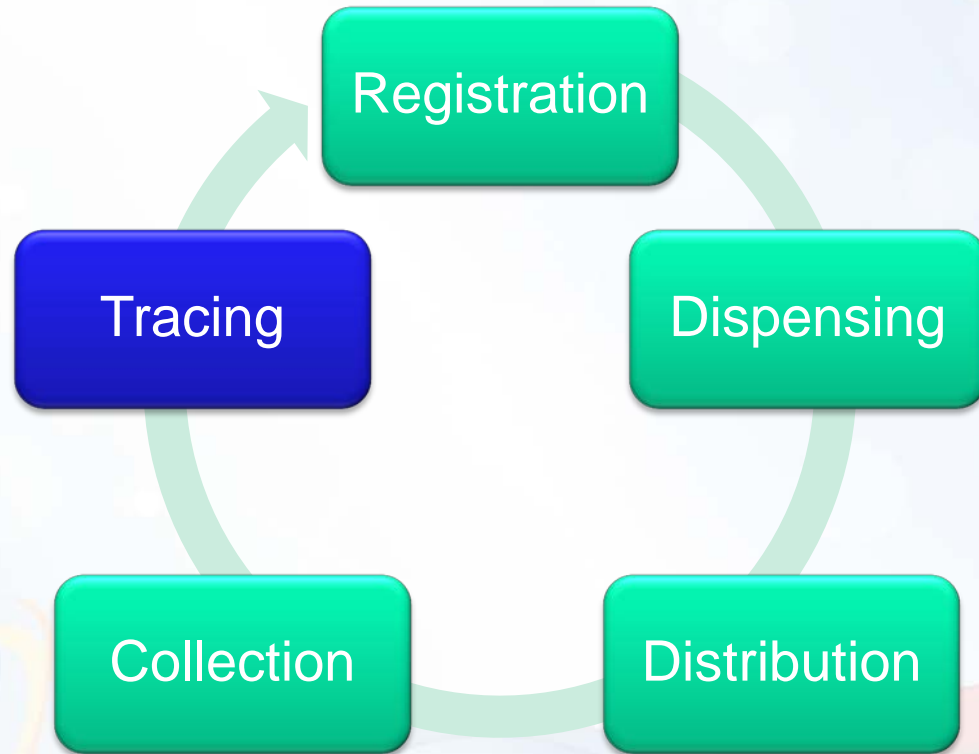
Centralised Chronic Medicines Dispensing and Distribution



2 parts:
Dispensing
&
Collection



CCMDD Programme Cycle



CCMDD Programme

- **Registration**
 - Patient enrollment and consent
 - Dispense 1st issue of repeat
 - Prescription authorization
- **Dispensing**
 - Prescription capture
 - Dispense subsequent months
- **Distribution**
 - Distribute to Pick-up Point
 - Send SMS to patient
- **Collection**
 - Receipt and management of parcels
 - Identify patient and issue
 - Notify facility if uncollected
 - Return uncollected parcels
- **Tracing**
 - Defaulter tracing
 - Provide feedback to facility

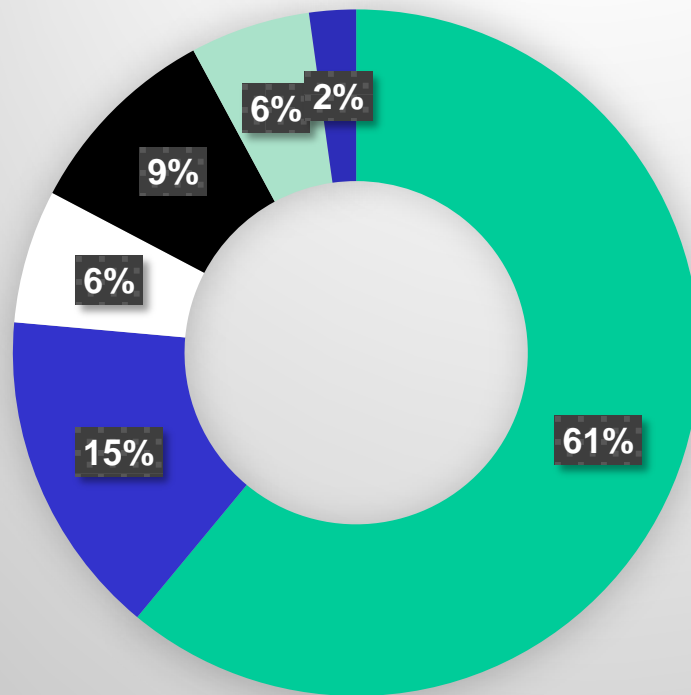


Prescription Pick-up Points



Current CCMDD PuPs

Prescription Pick-up Points



- Pharmacies
- GPs
- Private Clinic
- Logistics
- NGOs
- OHCs

Pharmacy Linked Distribution Points

- Regulation 12; allows for a Pharmacist's Assistant Post Basic to “work” at a PHC or other facility as approved by SAPC under indirect supervision of a pharmacist
- Could PSP hand-over pre-packed/pre-dispensed medicine to stable patients at a convenient pick up point?



Project Pay Collaboration

- Dispense medicines to state patients through private facilities in a controlled environment
- Pharmacy dispenses to state patient using own stock
- Manufacturer reimburses cost between state/tender price of medicine and private/SEP to the retailer
- State pays pharmacy dispensing portion
- An integrated real-time IT solution allocates costs, tracks patients and facilitates stock control

Colalife model – turning profits into healthy babies

- Medicine moves with the Coca-Cola and transport costs become negligible – moving cokes means moving air – the ColaLife packaging replaces the air



Board Notice 49

- Internet Pharmacy
- Remote Automated Dispensing Units
- Mobile Pharmaceutical Services
- Collection and Delivery of medicines



Internet Pharmacy



Applies to websites, Apps and any other multimedia platforms where medicines may be sold

Remote Automated Dispensing Unit RADU



RADU



Mobile Pharmaceutical Services



The Phelophepa Train Train of Hope

- Utilizes SA's rail infrastructure
- Provides simple, one-stop service for its patients
- Delivers primary health care, education and outreach programs including: HIV/AIDS education
- Trains community volunteers in basic healthcare
- Screens & educates local schoolchildren



Extended Services – global trend

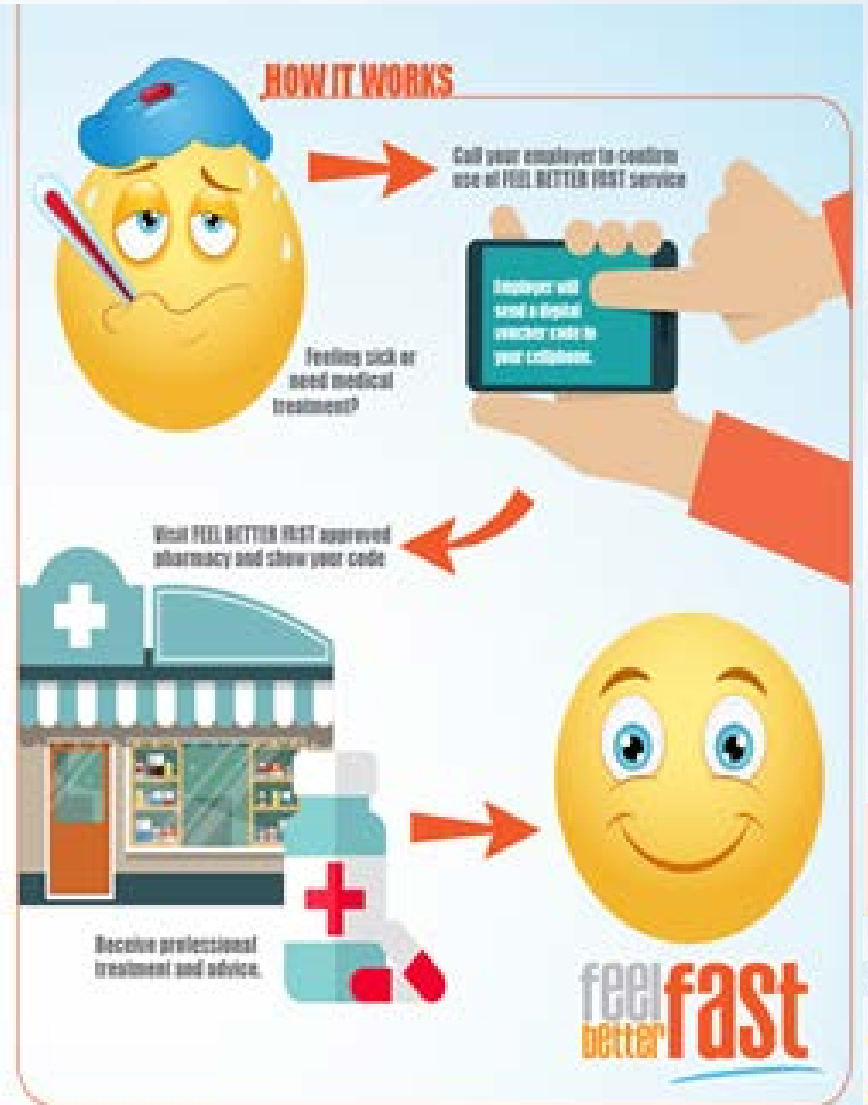
Patient centric models of care – more than dispensing

- Minor Ailments Service
- Medicine Utilisation Reviews
- New Medicine Service
- Transition Of Care – out of, or into hospital
- Clinic Services
- Smoking Cessation
- PCDT
- Immunisation
- NCD – Point of Care & Chronic Medicine Management

Minor Ailments Service

Pharmacist treats minor ailments according to the latest Standard Treatment Guidelines using the Essential Medicines List within his Scope of Practice.

Payment could be from State Or Employer Groups



The Future...

- Drones
- 3D printers



Drones delivering medicines



3D-Printed Medicines

- First 3D-printed drug to receives FDA approval
- Aprexia Pharmaceuticals produces 3D-printed Spritam (levetiracetam) tablets
- The company is also working on at least three other 3D-printed drugs that it expects to eventually bring to market.
- The new process, called ZipDose, stitches together multiple layers of powdered medication using an aqueous fluid to produce a porous, water-soluble matrix that rapidly disintegrates with a sip of liquid.

Thank you

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