



Pharmaceutical Sector Scan

Part of Component 1 of the MeTA Baseline Assessments
Part III - Data Sources and Comments

UGANDA

**WHO Harvard Collaborating Center in Pharmaceutical Policy
On behalf of
The Medicines Transparency Alliance**

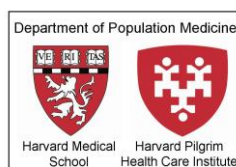


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1. Country Profile: Demographic and Socioeconomic Indicators

Possible sources: MOH, Ministry of Planning, National Bureau of Statistics, WHOSIS¹, WHO Global InfoBase², World Bank Annual Development Report³, WHO National Macroeconomics Report⁴

Document source of each item and year collected:

Item Number	Source, Location, & Year	Comments
Population, mortality, fertility		
1.1	Statistical Abstract, Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), 2009	UBOS 2009 projection. 31.657m according to WHO World Health Statistics 2010, 2008 figures.
1.2	World Health Statistics 2010, WHO, 2008	52.4% (Uganda Demographic and Health Survey, 2006)
1.3	World Health Statistics 2010, WHO, 2008	4.6% (Uganda Demographic and Health Survey, 2006)
1.4	Statistical Abstract, Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), 2009	UBOS Midyear projection. 13% (World Health Statistics 2010, WHO, 2008)
1.5	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey, 2006	Crude Birth Rate
1.6	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey, 2006	
1.7	World Health Statistics 2010, WHO, 2008	6.7 (Uganda Demographic and Health Survey, 2006)
Economic status		
1.8	Statistical Abstract 2009, Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), 2008	2,542,200/= (World Health Statistics 2010, WHO, 2008. Exchange rate 2,230/=)
1.9	Statistical Abstract, Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), 2008/2009	5.2% National Planning Authority, 2008
1.10	Statistical Abstract 2009, Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2006),	38% National Planning Authority, 2008 51.5% (World Health Statistics 2010, WHO, 2000-2007)
1.11	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey, 2006	Income data not collected in 2006 census
Education and literacy		
1.12	Statistical Abstract 2009, Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), 2006	74% (World Health Statistics 2010, WHO, 2000-2007)
1.13	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey, 2006	94% (World Health Statistics 2010, WHO, 2000-2009)
1.14	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey, 2006	97% (World Health Statistics 2010, WHO, 2000-2009)

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2. Country Profile: Mortality and Causes of Death

Possible sources: MOH, Ministry of Planning, National Bureau of Statistics, WHOSIS¹, WHO Global InfoBase², World Bank Annual Development Report³, WHO National Macroeconomics Report⁴, WHO National Health Accounts⁵

Document source of each item and year collected:

Item Number	Source, Location, & Year	Comments
<i>Life expectancy and mortality</i>		
2.1.	World Health Statistics 2010, WHO, 2008	50.4 (Uganda Demographic and Health Survey, UBOS, 2002)
2.2.	UDHS,UBOS, 2006	15-49 years. 436 (World Health Statistics 2010, WHO, 2008)
2.3.	UDHS,UBOS, 2006	
2.4.	World Health Statistics 2010, WHO, 2008	29 (UDHS,UBOS,2006)
2.5.	World Health Statistics 2010, WHO, 2008	75 (UDHS,UBOS,2006)
2.6.	World Health Statistics 2010, WHO, 2008	137 (UDHS,UBOS,2006)
2.7.	World Health Statistics 2010, WHO, 2004	
2.8.	Uganda Health Profile 2009, WHO, 2004	
2.9.	Uganda Health Profile 2009, WHO, 2004	
2.10.	World Health Statistics 2010, WHO, 2007	
2.11.	Uganda Health Profile 2009, WHO, 2004	27(10-55) Among HIV-negative people (World Health Statistics 2010, WHO, 2008)
<i>Causes of death among children <5 years</i>		
2.12.	World Health Statistics 2010, WHO, 2008	Neonatal Sepsis
2.13.	World Health Statistics 2010, WHO, 2008	
2.14.	World Health Statistics 2010, WHO, 2008	
2.15.	World Health Statistics 2010, WHO, 2008	
2.16.	World Health Statistics 2010,	

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Item Number	Source, Location, & Year	Comments
	WHO, 2008	
2.17.	World Health Statistics 2010, WHO, 2008	
2.18.	World Health Statistics 2010, WHO, 2008	Others does not include prematurity (7%), Birth asphyxia (7%), congenital abnormalities (2%) and Injuries (4%)- World Health Statistics 2010, WHO, 2008

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3. Country Profile: Health Care Expenditures

Possible sources: MOH, Ministry of Finances, Ministry of Planning, National Bureau of Statistics, WHOSIS¹, WHO Global InfoBase², World Bank Annual Development Report³, WHO National Macroeconomics Report⁴, WHO National Health Accounts⁵, WHO Global Burden of Disease and Risk Factors Data Base⁶, Demographic and Health Surveys⁷, World Bank Health and Nutrition Data Base⁸

Document source of each item and year collected:

Item Number(s)	Source, Location, & Year	Comments
Overall health expenditures		
3.1. →	<i>Annual Health Sector Performance Report, MOH, 2008/2009</i>	62,440/= (World Health Statistics 2010, WHO, 2007) Exchange rate 2,230/= @US\$
3.2.	World Health Statistics 2010, WHO, 2007	
3.3. →	World Health Statistics 2010, WHO, 2007	
Health expenditures by source		
3.4. →	World Health Statistics 2010, WHO, 2007	<i>At average exchange rate. 20 PPP Int.\$.</i> Exchange rate 2,230/= @US\$
3.5. →	World Health Statistics 2010, WHO, 2007	
3.6.	World Health Statistics 2010, WHO, 2007	
3.7. →	<i>Annual Health Sector Performance Report, MOH, 2008/2009</i>	
3.8.	World Health Statistics 2010, WHO, 2007	
3.9. →	World Health Statistics 2010, WHO, 2007	<i>Percentage of private expenditure on health.</i>
3.10.	World Health Statistics 2010, WHO, 2007	
3.11. →	<i>Canadian Medical Association Journal, 2009, 180(3)</i>	<i>News Article "Public Health Insurance in Uganda Still Only a Dream" by Rosebell Kagumire</i>

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4. Country Profile: Health Personnel, Infrastructure, and Primary Health Care

Possible sources: MOH, Ministry of Finances, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Planning, National Bureau of Statistics, WHOSIS¹, WHO Global InfoBase², World Bank Annual Development Report³, WHO National Health Accounts⁵, WHO Global Burden of Disease and Risk Factors Data Base⁶, Demographic and Health Surveys⁷, World Bank Health and Nutrition Data Base⁸

Document source of each item and year collected:

Item Number(s)	Source, Location, & Year	Comments
Personnel		
4.1. ➡	World Health Statistics 2010, WHO, 2000-2009	
4.2.	World Health Statistics 2010, WHO, 2000-2009	
4.3. ➡	Pharmaceutical society of Uganda (PSU) Secretariat, 2010	371 Registered Pharmacists (2010)
4.4.	WHO Statistical Information System (WHOSIS), WHO, 2004-2005	600 Pharmacy Technicians (2005)
4.5.	World Health Statistics 2010, WHO, 2000-2009	
Facilities		
4.6.	Health facilities inventory, MOH, 2006	114 Hospitals
4.7.	World Health Statistics 2010, WHO, 2000-2009	
4.8. ➡	Pharmaceutical Situation Analysis, MOH, 2008	440 Licensed Pharmacies
Primary Health Care		
4.9.	Health facilities inventory, MOH, 2006	3,131 health units
4.10.	World Health Statistics 2010, WHO, 2008	
4.11.	World Health Statistics 2010, WHO, 2008	

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5. Medicines Policy and Regulatory Framework

Possible sources: National legislative proceedings, MOH, Medicines Regulatory Agency, WHO Level I Survey 2003⁹ and 2007, WHO Evaluation of Pharmaceutical Regulations¹⁰, WHO Good Governance for Medicines Project¹¹

Document source of each item and year collected:

Item Number(s)	Source, Location, & Year	Comments
Policy framework		
5.1.	Uganda National Health Policy, MOH, 1999	
a.	Uganda National Health Policy, MOH, 1999	
5.2. →	National Pharmaceutical Sector Strategic Plan II, MOH, 2009	
a.	National Pharmaceutical Sector Strategic Plan II, MOH, 2009	
b.		
5.3. →	National Pharmaceutical Sector Strategic Plan II, MOH, 2009	2009/10-2013/14, Draft
a.	National Pharmaceutical Sector Strategic Plan II, MOH, 2009	
Regulatory framework		
5.4. →	National Drug Policy and Authority Statute(NDPA), NDA, 1993	
5.5. →	NDPA, NDA, 1993	Section 35
5.6.	Mr. Moses Ogaa, Drug registration Department, NDA, 2010	
5.7. →	National Drug Authority, Kampala	
a.	Mr. Moses Ogaa, Drug registration Department, NDA, 2010	
5.8. →	Mr. Moses Ogaa, Drug registration Department, NDA, 2010	
5.9. →	NDA Humana Resource Manual, NDA, 2007	
5.10. →	Mr. Moses Ogaa, Drug registration Department, NDA, 2010	East African Community Joint Assessment of dossiers
5.11. →	Mr. Moses Ogaa, Drug registration Department, NDA, 2010	
a.	Mr. Moses Ogaa, Drug registration Department, NDA, 2010	

6. Medicines Market at Retail Price

In this section, “medicines market” refers to public, private, and not-for-profit markets.

Possible sources: National legislative proceedings, MOH, Medicines Regulatory Agency, Ministry of Trade, National Bureau of Statistics, Manufacturer associations, Importer or wholesaler records, WHO Level I Survey 2003⁹ and 2007, IMS country reports¹², WHO World Medicines Situation¹³

Document source of each item and year collected:

Item Number(s)	Source, Location, & Year	Comments
6.1. →	National Drug Register for May 2010, NDA, 2010	
6.2. →	National Drug Register for May 2010, NDA, 2010	List is by manufacturer, drug name, registration number, generic name, strength, dosage form, pack sizes, licence holder, country of manufacture and local technical representative
6.3.		Data not available
6.4. →		Data not available
6.5. →		Data not available
6.6. →		Data not available
6.7.		Data not available
6.8.		Data not available

7. Medicines Financing: Government Expenditures and Health Insurance

Possible sources: MOH, National or Social Health Insurance, WHO National Health Accounts⁵, WHO Level I Survey 2003⁹ and 2007, WHO World Medicines Situation¹³

Document source of each item and year collected:

Item Number(s)	Source, Location, & Year	Comments
Medicines expenditures		
7.1. ➡	National budget framework paper FY2009/10 – FY2013/14, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, 2009	
7.2. ➡	National budget framework paper FY2009/10 – FY2013/14, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, 2009	
7.3. ➡		
7.4. ➡	National Pharmaceutical Sector Strategic Plan II, MOH, 2009	Draft
7.5. ➡		
Health insurance		
7.6. ➡		
7.7. ➡		
7.8. ➡		
7.9. ➡		
7.10. ➡		
7.11. ➡		

8. Medicines Financing: Public Programs Providing Free Medicines

Possible sources: MOH, National or Social Health Insurance, WHO National Health Accounts⁵, WHO Level I Survey 2003⁹ and 2007, WHO World Medicines Situation¹³

Document source of each item and year collected:

Item Number(s)	Source, Location, & Year	Comments
8.1. ➡	Ministry of Health, Pharmacy Division,2010	Drugs are obtained free of charge at all public health facilities except at the private wings of public referral hospitals
8.2. ➡	Ministry of Health, Pharmacy Division,2010	
a. ➡		
b. ➡	Ministry of Health, Pharmacy Division,2010	
c. ➡	Ministry of Health, Pharmacy Division,2010	
d. ➡	Ministry of Health, Pharmacy Division,2010	
8.3. ➡	Ministry of Health, Pharmacy Division,2010	
a. ➡		
b.	Ministry of Health, Pharmacy Division,2010	
c.	Ministry of Health, Pharmacy Division,2010	
d.	Ministry of Health, Pharmacy Division,2010	
e.	Ministry of Health, Pharmacy Division,2010	
8.4. ➡	Ministry of Health, Pharmacy Division,2010	
a. ➡		
b. ➡	Ministry of Health, Pharmacy Division,2010	

9. Medicines Financing: Patient Fees and Copayments

Possible sources: MOH, National or Social Health Insurance, WHO National Health Accounts⁵, WHO Level I Survey 2003⁹ and 2007, WHO World Medicines Situation¹³

Document source of each item and year collected:

Item Number(s)	Source, Location, & Year	Comments
9.1. ↕	Ministry of Health, Pharmacy Division,2010	
9.2. ↕	Ministry of Health, Pharmacy Division,2010	
9.3. ↕	Ministry of Health, Pharmacy Division,2010	
9.4. ↕	Ministry of Health, Pharmacy Division,2010	
9.5. ↕	Ministry of Health, Pharmacy Division,2010	
9.6. ↕	Ministry of Health, Pharmacy Division,2010	
a.	Ministry of Health, Pharmacy Division,2010	
9.7. ↕	Ministry of Health, Pharmacy Division,2010	
a.	Ministry of Health, Pharmacy Division,2010	

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10. Medicines Trade: Intellectual Property Laws

Possible sources: Ministry of Trade, National Patent Office, WTO¹⁴

Document source of each item and year collected:

Item Number(s)	Source, Location, & Year	Comments
10.1.	World Intellectual Property Organisation, www.wipo.int/treaties/en/summary.jsp . Accessed 27th May 2010	

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11. Medicines Trade: Registration

Possible sources: MOH, Medicines Regulatory Agency, WHO Level I Survey 2003⁹ and 2007, WHO Evaluation of Pharmaceutical Regulations¹⁰

Document source of each item and year collected:

Item Number(s)	Source, Location, & Year	Comments
11.1. →	Mr. Moses Oga, Drug Registration Department, NDA, 2010	
11.2. →	Mr. Moses Oga, Drug Registration Department, NDA, 2010	
11.3. →	Mr. Moses Oga, Drug Registration Department, NDA, 2010	
11.4.	Mr. Moses Oga, Drug Registration Department, NDA, 2010	
11.5. →	Mr. Moses Oga, Drug Registration Department, NDA, 2010	Available on NDA website
11.6.	Mr. Moses Oga, Drug Registration Department, NDA, 2010	Available on NDA website
11.7.	Mr. Moses Oga, Drug Registration Department, NDA, 2010	Available on NDA website
11.8. →	Mr. Moses Oga, Drug Registration Department, NDA, 2010	
11.9. →	Mr. Moses Oga, Drug Registration Department, NDA, 2010	
11.10. →	Mr. Moses Oga, Drug Registration Department, NDA, 2010	
11.11. →	Mr. Moses Oga, Drug Registration Department, NDA, 2010	
11.12.	Mr. Moses Oga, Drug Registration Department, NDA, 2010	
11.13.	Mr. Moses Oga, Drug Registration Department, NDA, 2010	

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12. Medicines Trade: Manufacturing

Possible sources: MOH, Medicines Regulatory Agency, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Trade, National Manufacturer Associations, Pharmacist Associations, International Manufacturer Associations¹⁵, WHO Level I Survey 2003⁹ and 2007

Document source of each item and year collected:

Item Number(s)	Source, Location, & Year	Comments
All manufacturers		
12.1. ➡	Drug Inspectorate Department, NDA, 2010	Available on request
12.2. ➡	Drug Inspectorate Department, NDA, 2010	Available on request
Domestic manufacturers		
12.3. ➡	NDPA ACT, NDA, 1993	
12.4.	Drug register, NDA, May 2010	
12.5. a.	Drug Inspectorate Department, NDA, 2010	
b.	Drug Inspectorate Department, NDA, 2010	
c.	Drug Inspectorate Department, NDA, 2010	
d.	Drug Inspectorate Department, NDA, 2010	
12.6.	Drug Inspectorate Department, NDA, 2010	Estimated
12.7.	Drug Inspectorate Department, NDA, 2010	No data available
Multinational manufacturers		
12.8. ➡	NDPA ACT, NDA, 1993	
12.9. ➡	NDPA ACT, NDA, 1993	
12.10.	Drug register, NDA, May 2010	
12.11.	Drug Inspectorate Department, NDA, 2010	Not applicable

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13. Medicines Trade: Quality Assurance

Possible sources: MOH, Medicines Regulatory Agency, WHO Level I Survey 2003⁹ and 2007, WHO Evaluation of Pharmaceutical Regulations¹⁰, Pharmaceutical Security Institute¹⁶

Document source of each item and year collected:

Item Number(s)	Source, Location, & Year	Comments
13.1. ↗	NDPA ACT, NDA, 1993	
13.2. ↗	NDPA ACT, NDA, 1993	
13.3. ↗	NDPA ACT, NDA, 1993	
13.4. ↗	NDPA ACT, NDA, 1993	
13.5. ↗	National Drug Quality Control Laboratory, NDA, 2009	
13.6. ↗	National Drug Quality Control Laboratory, NDA, 2009	
13.7. ↗	National Drug Quality Control Laboratory, NDA, 2009	List available on written request to the Executive Secretary, NDA. Approvals required.

14. Medicines Trade: Price Control and Transparency

Possible sources: MOH, Medicines Regulatory Agency, Wholesalers, Retailers, Health Insurance Agencies, IMS¹², WHO Level I Survey 2003⁹ and 2007, WHO Evaluation of Pharmaceutical Regulations¹⁰, WHO/HAI Surveys¹⁷

Document source of each item and year collected:

Item Number(s)	Source, Location, & Year	Comments
Legal or regulatory provisions for medicines price control		
14.1. ➡ a.	Pharmaceutical Situation Assessment-Level II, MOH, 2008	Uganda does not have a policy to regulate medicine prices
b.	Pharmaceutical Situation Assessment-Level II, MOH, 2008	
c.	Pharmaceutical Situation Assessment-Level II, MOH, 2008	
d.	Chairman, Uganda Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, 2010	
e.	Chairman, Uganda Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, 2010	
f.	Chairman, Uganda Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, 2010	
14.2.		
Medicines price transparency		
14.3. ➡	Pharmaceutical Situation Assessment-Level II, MOH, 2008	MOH, WHO, HAI Collaborate to collect data on prices since 2006 (Medicine Price Monitor, META Secretariat, Jul-Sep 2009)
14.4. ➡	Pharmaceutical Situation Assessment-Level II, MOH, 2008	
14.5. ➡	Pharmaceutical Situation Assessment-Level II, MOH, 2008	Prices of selected medicines in Private and Mission facilities available "Medicine Price Monitor, META Secretariat, Jul-Sep 2009"

15. Medicines Trade: Price Comparison in the Private-for-Profit Sector

Possible sources: MOH, Medicines Regulatory Agency, Wholesalers, Retailers, Health Insurance Agencies, IMS¹², WHO Level I Survey 2003⁹ and 2007, WHO Evaluation of Pharmaceutical Regulations¹⁰, WHO/HAI Surveys¹⁷

Document source of each item and year collected:

Item Number(s)	Source, Location, & Year	Comments
Medicines price comparison in the private for-profit sector (i.e. retail pharmacies)		
15.1. a.	Pharmaceutical Situation Assessment-Level II, MOH, 2008	Data for 1 brand
b.	Pharmaceutical Situation Assessment-Level II, MOH, 2008	Data for 28 medicines
15.2.	No data	
15.3.	No data	
15.4.	No data	
15.5.		

Pharmaceutical Sector Scan – Data Sources and Comments

16. Medicines Trade: Consumer Prices of Medicines on HAI Global Core List

Possible sources: WHO/HAI Survey¹⁷

Document source of each item and year collected:

Item Number(s)	Source, Location, & Year	Comments
Medicine, Strength, Formulation		
16.1.	National Medical Stores (NMS), 2010, Medicine Price Monitor, MeTA, 2009	
16.2.	National Medical Stores (NMS), 2010, Medicine Price Monitor, MeTA, 2009	
16.3.	National Medical Stores (NMS), Private Pharmacy in Kampala, 2010	
16.4.	National Medical Stores (NMS), Private Pharmacy in Kampala, 2010	
16.5.	National Medical Stores (NMS), Private Pharmacy in Kampala, 2010	
16.6.	National Medical Stores (NMS), 2010, Medicine Price Monitor, MeTA, 2009	
16.7.	National Medical Stores (NMS), 2010, Medicine Price Monitor, MeTA, 2009	
16.8.	National Medical Stores (NMS), 2010, Medicine Price Monitor, MeTA, 2009	
16.9.	National Medical Stores (NMS), 2010, Medicine Price Monitor, MeTA, 2009	250mg Cap/tab
16.10.	National Medical Stores (NMS), 2010, Medicine Price Monitor, MeTA, 2009	
16.11.	National Medical Stores (NMS), 2010, Medicine Price Monitor, MeTA, 2009	
16.12.	National Medical Stores (NMS), 2010, Medicine Price Monitor, MeTA, 2009	
16.13.	National Medical Stores (NMS), Private Pharmacy in Kampala, 2010	
16.14.	National Medical Stores (NMS), 2010, Medicine Price Monitor, MeTA, 2009	

17. Medicines Trade: Promotion and Advertising - Legal and Regulatory Provisions

Possible sources: MOH, Medicines Regulatory Agency, National Manufacturer Associations, Consumer Associations, NGOs, Public Procurement Agencies, International Manufacturer Associations¹⁵, WHO/HAI¹⁷

Document source of each item and year collected:

Item Number(s)	Source, Location, & Year	Comments
17.1. ➡	NDPA ACT, 1993	Section 33. Needs review to include all medicines. Currently limited to Schedule 5
17.2. ➡	Drug Information Department, NDA, 2010	Guidelines for approval developed under Section 33 of the ACT.
17.3. ➡	Drug Information Department, NDA, 2010	
17.4. ➡	Guidelines for advertising and promotion of human and veterinary medicines, NDA, 2009	To be gazzetted
17.5. ➡	Drug Information Department, NDA, 2010	Ad hoc Committee used with input from various departments. Membership not regularized
a.	Drug Information Department, NDA, 2010	Procedures are in form of SOPs, not public
b.		
c.		
17.6. ➡	Drug Information Department, NDA, 2010	
17.7. ➡	Drug Information Department, NDA, 2010	Verbal complaints received during workshops but not documented
17.8. ➡	Drug Information Department, NDA, 2010	Not tracked

18. Medicines Trade: Promotion and Advertising - Code of Conduct and Spending

Possible sources: MOH, Medicines Regulatory Agency, National Manufacturer Associations, consumer Associations, NGOs, Public Procurement Agencies, International Manufacturer Associations¹⁵, WHO/HAI¹⁷

Document source of each item and year collected:

Item Number(s)	Source, Location, & Year	Comments
Code of conduct		
18.1. →	President, Uganda Medical Association, 2010	Dr. Margaret Mungerera
18.2. →	Drug Information Department, NDA, 2010	Guidelines exist but not a national code of conduct
a.		
b.		
c.		
d.		
Promotion and Advertising Spending		
18.3. →	Chairman Uganda Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, 2010	Reported as part of sales and marketing budget

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19. Medicines Supply System: Selection

Possible sources: MOH, Health Insurance Agencies, WHO Level I Survey 2003⁹ and 2007

Document source of each item and year collected:

Item Number(s)	Source, Location, & Year	Comments
19.1. ➡	Uganda Clinical Guidelines, MOH, 2003	
a.	Uganda Clinical Guidelines, MOH, 2003	
b.	Uganda Clinical Guidelines, MOH, 2003	
19.2. ➡	Essential Medicines List of Uganda, MOH, 2007	
a.	Pharmaceutical Situation Assessment – Level II, MOH, 2008	
b.	Essential Medicines List of Uganda, MOH, 2007	
c.	Pharmaceutical Situation Assessment – Level II, MOH, 2008	
d.	Essential Medicines List of Uganda, MOH, 2007	
e.	Essential Medicines List of Uganda, MOH, 2007	
f.	Essential Medicines List of Uganda, MOH, 2007	
g.	Pharmaceutical Division, MOH, 2010	
19.3. ➡	Essential Medicines List of Uganda, MOH, 2007	
19.4. ➡	Pharmaceutical Division, MOH, 2010	
a.		
b.		

20. Medicines Supply System: Procurement in the Public Sector

Possible sources: MOH, Government Procurement Agency, Public Hospitals and Dispensaries, WHO Level I Survey 2003⁹ and 2007, WHO/HAI Surveys¹⁷, IMS¹²

Document source of each item and year collected:

Item Number(s)	Source, Location, & Year	Comments
20.1. →	National Medical Stores, Procurement Department, 2010	
20.2.	National Medical Stores, Procurement Department, 2010	
20.3. →	National Medical Stores, Procurement Department, 2010	
a.	National Medical Stores, Procurement Department, 2010	
b.	National Medical Stores, Procurement Department, 2010	
c.	National Medical Stores, Procurement Department, 2010	
20.4. a.	National Medical Stores, Procurement Department, 2010	
b.	National Medical Stores, Procurement Department, 2010	
c.	National Medical Stores, Procurement Department, 2010	
20.5. →	National Medical Stores, Procurement Department, 2010	
20.6. →	National Medical Stores, Procurement Department, 2010	
20.7. →	National Medical Stores, Procurement Department, 2010	
20.8. →	National Medical Stores, Procurement Department, 2010	
20.9. a.	National Medical Stores, Procurement Department, 2010	
b.	National Medical Stores, Procurement Department, 2010	

21. Medicines Supply System: Procurement Price of Medicines (HAI Global List) 

Possible source: WHO/HAI Surveys¹⁷

Document source of each item and year collected:

Item Number(s)	Source, Location, & Year	Comments
Medicine, Strength, Formulation		
21.1. Salbutamol 0.1mg/dose Inhaler	National Medical Stores, Procurement Department, 2010	
21.2. Glibenclamide 5 mg Cap/tab	National Medical Stores, Procurement Department, 2010	
21.3. Atenolol 50 mg Cap/tab	National Medical Stores, Procurement Department, 2010	
21.4. Captopril 25 mg Cap/tab	National Medical Stores, Procurement Department, 2010	
21.5. Simvastatin 20 mg Cap/tab		Not procured by NMS
21.6. Amitriptyline 25 mg Cap/tab	National Medical Stores, Procurement Department, 2010	
21.7. Ciprofloxacin 500 mg Cap/tab	National Medical Stores, Procurement Department, 2010	
21.8. Co-trimoxazole 8 + 40 mg/ml Susp.	National Medical Stores, Procurement Department, 2010	
21.9. Amoxicillin 500 mg Cap/tab	National Medical Stores, Procurement Department, 2010	
21.10. Ceftriaxone 1 g/ vial Injection	National Medical Stores, Procurement Department, 2010	
21.11. Diazepam 5 mg Cap/tab	National Medical Stores, Procurement Department, 2010	
21.12. Diclofenac 50 mg Cap/tab	National Medical Stores, Procurement Department, 2010	
21.13. Paracetamol 24 mg/ml Susp.	National Medical Stores, Procurement Department, 2010	
21.14. Omeprazole 20 mg Cap/tab	National Medical Stores, Procurement Department, 2010	

22. Medicines Supply System: Distribution

Possible sources: MOH, Ministry of Trade, Pharmacists Associations, WHO Level I Survey 2003⁹ and 2007, WHO mapping medicines supply and distribution project (ongoing), MeTA mapping

Document source of each item and year collected:

Item Number(s)	Source, Location, & Year	Comments
All Distributors		
22.1. →		Data not available
22.2. →		Data not available
Central Medical Store		
22.3.	National Medical Stores, Stores Department, 2010	
22.4.	National Medical Stores, Stores Department, 2010	
22.5. →	National Medical Stores, Stores Department, 2010	
22.6.	National Medical Stores, Stores Department, 2010	
22.7.	National Medical Stores, Stores Department, 2010	
22.8. →		
Wholesale market characteristics		
22.9. →	NDPA ACT, NDA, 1993	
22.10. →	NDA, LICENSED PHARMACIES, 2010	
22.11. →	NDA, LICENSED PHARMACIES, 2010	
22.12.	NDA, LICENSED PHARMACIES, 2010	Includes 74 wholesale only and 116 wholesale/retail
22.13.	NDA, LICENSED PHARMACIES, 2010	

Pharmaceutical Sector Scan – Data Sources and Comments

23. Medicines Access

Possible sources: MOH, Medicines Regulatory Agency, WHO Level II Survey, WHO Medicines Survey (ongoing), INRUD Indicators¹⁸, World Health Survey¹⁹, International Household Survey Network

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Document source of each item and year collected:

Item Number(s)	Source, Location, & Year	Comments
Geographic access		
23.1. →	Access to and use of medicines by households in Uganda, MOH, 2008	Data is for a public primary health care centre. 8% for any health care facility. 72% for public hospital
23.2. →	Access to and use of medicines by households in Uganda, MOH, 2008	Data is for source of medicine for acute illness. 36% medicines found at home come from public health facility
Affordability of medicines		
23.3. →	Medicine Price Monitor, META Secretariat, 2009	Private sector
23.4. →	Pharmaceutical situation Assessment, MOH, 2008	Lowest generic private sector
23.5. →	Pharmaceutical Situation Assessment, MOH, 2008	30 units
23.6. →	Access to and use of medicines by households in Uganda, MOH, 2008	
Availability of medicines		
23.7. →	Pharmaceutical Situation Assessment, MOH, 2008	Value is for public facilities. 57.5% Mission sector, 56.3% in private drug outlets. 20% Public, 80% private (WHO World health Statistics, 2010, 2001-2008)
23.8. →	Pharmaceutical Situation Assessment, MOH, 2008	Public health facilities
Equity in access		
23.9. →	Access to and use of medicines by households in Uganda, MOH, 2008	Households who disclosed the actual amount of total expenditures regardless of economic status
23.10. →	Access to and use of medicines by households in Uganda, MOH, 2008	Regardless of economic status
23.11. →	Access to and use of medicines by households in Uganda, MOH, 2008	

Pharmaceutical Sector Scan – Data Sources and Comments

24. Medicines Use: National Structures

Possible sources: MOH, Professional organizations, NGOs, WHO Level II Survey, WHO Level I Survey 2003⁹ and 2007, INRUD indicators¹⁸

Document source of each item and year collected:

Item Number(s)	Source, Location, & Year	Comments
24.1. ↗		
24.2. ↗		
24.3. ↗		
24.4. ↗		
24.5.		
INRUD facility indicators		
24.6. ↗	Pharmaceutical situation Assessment, MOH, 2008	Public health facilities
24.7. ↗	Pharmaceutical situation Assessment, MOH, 2008	Public health facilities

Pharmaceutical Sector Scan – Data Sources and Comments

25. Medicines Use: Prescribing

Possible sources: MOH, Professional organizations, NGOs, WHO Level I Survey 2003⁹ and 2007, WHO Level II Survey, INRUD indicators¹⁸, WHO Level II survey

Document source of each item and year collected:

Item Number(s)	Source, Location, & Year	Comments
25.1. →	President, Uganda Medical Association, 2010	
25.2. →	President, Uganda Medical Association, 2010	
25.3. →	President, Uganda Medical Association, 2010	
25.4. a.	National Drug Policy and Authority Act, NDA, 1993	Section 12
b.	National Drug Policy and Authority Act, NDA, 1993	Section 12
c.		
25.5. a.	Pharmacy Division, MOH	
b.	Pharmacy Division, MOH	
c.	Pharmacy Division, MOH	
INRUD prescribing indicators		
25.6. →	Pharmaceutical situation Assessment, MOH, 2008	Public health facilities
25.7. →	Pharmaceutical situation Assessment, MOH, 2008	Public health facilities
25.8. →	Pharmaceutical situation Assessment, MOH, 2008	Public health facilities
25.9. →	Pharmaceutical situation Assessment, MOH, 2008	Public health facilities
25.10. →	Pharmaceutical situation Assessment, MOH, 2008	Public health facilities
25.11.		Data not available
Disease-specific prescribing indicators		
25.12.	Pharmaceutical situation Assessment, MOH, 2008	Public health facilities
25.13.	Pharmaceutical situation Assessment, MOH, 2008	Public health facilities

Pharmaceutical Sector Scan – Data Sources and Comments

26. Medicines Use: Dispensing

Possible sources: MOH, Professional organizations, NGOs, WHO Level II Survey, WHO Level I Survey 2003⁹ and 2007, INRUD indicators¹⁸, WHO Level II survey

Document source of each item and year collected:

Item Number(s)	Source, Location, & Year	Comments
26.1. →	Pharmacy and Drugs Act, PSU, 1971	
26.2. →	Medical and Dental Practitioners Act	
26.3. →	Secretary, Pharmaceutical Society of Uganda, 2010	Part of the by-laws
26.4. a.	Pharmaceutical Situation analysis, MOH, 2008	Uganda has no policy on substitution of generics
b.	Pharmaceutical Situation analysis, MOH, 2008	Uganda has no policy on substitution of generics
26.5. →	National Drug Policy and Authority Act, NDA, 1993	
26.6. →	National Drug Policy and Authority Act, NDA, 1993	
26.7. →	National Drug Policy and Authority Act, NDA, 1993	
INRUD dispensing indicators		
26.8.		Data not available
26.9. →	Pharmaceutical situation Assessment, MOH, 2008	
26.10. →	Pharmaceutical situation Assessment, MOH, 2008	
26.11. →	Pharmaceutical situation Assessment, MOH, 2008	

27. Medicines Use: Pharmaco-vigilance

Possible sources: MOH, Medicines Regulatory Agency, WHO Level I Survey 2003⁹ and 2007, WHO Evaluation of Pharmaceutical Regulations¹⁰, Uppsala WHO Collaborating Center²¹

Document source of each item and year collected:

Item Number(s)	Source, Location, & Year	Comments
27.1.	Drug Information Department, NDA, 2010	Not specified in the law
27.2.	Drug Information Department, NDA, 2010	
27.3.	Drug Information Department, NDA, 2010	

Possible National Sources of Key Data

1. Government Procurement Agency
2. Manufacturer Associations
3. Medicines Regulatory Agency
4. Ministry of Finances
5. Ministry of Health
6. Ministry of Labor
7. Ministry of Planning
8. Ministry of Trade
9. Mission Hospitals
10. National Bureau of Statistics
11. National or Social Health Insurance Agency
12. Non-Governmental Organizations
13. Private Health Insurers
14. Professional Organizations: physicians, pharmacists, nurses
15. Public Hospitals and Dispensaries

Possible International Sources of Key Data

¹ WHO Statistical Information System (WHOSIS)

<http://www.who.int/whosis/en/index.html>

Provides recent and comprehensive health data on all of the 193 WHO Member States. The data, selected on the basis of quality and availability, relevance to global health, and comparability across member nations, cover over 50 core health indicators, which are organized into six major areas: mortality and burden of disease, health service coverage, risk factors, health system inputs, differentials in health outcome and coverage, as well as basic socio-demographic statistics. These are published in the World Health Statistics that is released in May of each year.

Data exist for all seven MeTA pilot countries.

² WHO Global InfoBase

<http://www.who.int/infobase/report.aspx>

The WHO Global InfoBase is a data warehouse that collects stores and displays information on chronic diseases and their risk factors for all WHO member states.

Data exist for all MeTA pilot countries.

³ World Bank Development Report

http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTWDR2009/Resources/4231006-1225840759068/WDR09_22_SWDIweb.pdf

The World Bank development report 2009 provides recent values for most country profile indicators.

⁴ National Macroeconomics and Health Report

<http://www.who.int/macrohealth/en/>

National Macroeconomic and Health Reports provide data on health status, health systems, health care financing, and an analysis of costs of health care and investment plan.

A 2005 Report of the Ghana Macroeconomics and Health Initiative exists.

⁵ WHO National Health Accounts

<http://www.who.int/nha/en/>

National Health Accounts (NHA) provides evidence to monitor trends in health spending for all sectors, public and private, different health care activities, providers, diseases, population groups and regions in a country, intended to help in developing national strategies for effective health financing and in raising additional funds for health. Information can be used to make financial projections of a country's health system requirements and compare their own experiences with the past or with those of other countries.

Data until 2005 (last revision in 2007) exist for all MeTA pilot countries. However some data may be much older. That is why it is important to document the date of data collection for each data point included in the sector scan.

⁶ WHO Global Burden of Disease and Risk Factors database

<http://www.who.int/healthinfo/bod/en/index.html>

Statistical estimates of mortality and burden of disease (DALYs) by cause for the world, regions and WHO Member States. Estimates of Healthy Life Expectancy (HALE) and Life Expectancy for WHO Member States; latest documentation, methods, results and projections for the Global Burden of Disease; manuals, resources and software for carrying out national burden of disease studies.

⁷ Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

<http://www.measuredhs.com/aboutsurveys/start.cfm>

DHS supports a range of data collection options tailored to fit specific monitoring and evaluation needs of host countries.

Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

Provide data for a wide range of monitoring and impact evaluation indicators in the areas of population, health, and nutrition.

AIDS Indicator Surveys (AIS)

Provide countries with a standardized tool to obtain indicators for the effective monitoring of national HIV/AIDS programs.

Service Provision Assessment (SPA) Surveys

Provides information about the characteristics of health and family planning services available in a country.

Key Indicators Survey (KIS)

Provides monitoring and evaluation data for population and health activities in small areas—regions, districts, catchment areas—that may be targeted by an individual project, although they can be used in nationally representative surveys as well.

Other Quantitative Surveys

Includes biomarker collection, geographic data collection, and benchmarking surveys.

Qualitative Research

Provides informed answers to questions that lie outside the purview of standard quantitative approaches.

Data for many of these surveys exist for MeTA countries. Details can be found at:

<http://www.measuredhs.com/aboutsurveys/search/>.

⁸ World Bank Health and Nutrition Data Base (HNPStats)

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTHEALTHNUTRITIONANDPOPULATION/EXTDATASTATISTICSHNP/EXTHNPSTATS/0,,menuPK:3237172~pagePK:64168427~piPK:64168435~theSitePK:3237118,00.html>

The World Bank's comprehensive database of Health, Nutrition and Population (HNP) statistics makes a variety of national and international data sources available in one location, compiles World Bank data on health, nutrition and population, adopts an analysis-friendly format that enables flexible access and custom-tailored reports, and provides links to a large number of websites of international agencies and country statistical offices.

Data exist for all MeTA pilot countries.

⁹ WHO Level I Pharmaceutical Assessment

http://www.who.int/medicines/areas/technical_cooperation/supply_management/AssessMoni/en/index.html

To monitor the progress and consequently improve the global medicines situation, WHO/TCM has developed a system of indicators that measures key aspects of a country's pharmaceutical situation. A standard methodology allows over time progress monitoring as well as comparisons across facilities, districts and countries. The process of pharmaceutical monitoring and assessment uses a hierarchical approach with three groups of indicators: Level I, Level II and Level III. Standardized key informant questionnaires (Level I) assess the structures and processes related to medicines in a country legislation and regulations; quality control of medicines; essential medicines lists; supply systems; financing; production; rational use; and protection of intellectual property rights. Level II facility and household surveys medicines assess, product quality, and rational use (see MeTA Assessment Component E). Level III tools measure specific components of the pharmaceutical sector, health system, or national medicines policy in more depth. Examples include the WHO/HAI medicines price surveys (see MeTA Assessment Component E).

Level I data from 1999 and 2003 exist for all seven MeTA pilot countries.

All Level I data revised in 2007 are available upon request

¹⁰ **WHO Multi-Country Study on Effective Drug Regulation**

<http://www.who.int/medicinedocs/en/d/Js2300e/#Js2300e.17>.

The aim of this 10-country study was to assess drug regulation performance in selected countries using a standardized study guide, and to document the results so that other countries may learn from them.

The standardized study guide assesses drug regulation in general and specific drug regulatory functions (licensing, inspection and surveillance, product assessment and registration, adverse drug reaction monitoring, clinical trials, control of drug promotion and advertising, drug quality control laboratory).

Uganda is a MeTA pilot country included in the 2002 report

Data until 2005 (last revision in 2007) exist for all MeTA pilot countries. However some data may be much older. That is why it is important to document the date of data collection for each data point included in the sector scan.

¹¹ **WHO Ethical Infrastructure for Good Governance**

<http://www.who.int/medicines/areas/policy/goodgovernance/home/en/>

Guided by WHO's Medicines Strategy 2004-2007 and launched in late 2004, the Good Governance for Medicines programme's goal is to raise awareness of abuse in the public pharmaceutical sector and to promote good governance. Participating countries complete a standardized Good Governance Assessment Tool on the level of transparency and vulnerability to corruption in the public pharmaceutical sector. The Assessment Tool evaluates medicines registration, control of medicines promotion, inspections of establishments, selection of essential medicines, procurement, and distribution.

Data exist for the following MeTA pilot countries: Ghana, Jordan, Philippines, Zambia

¹² **IMS Pharmaceutical Market Assessment Data**

<http://www.imshealth.com/portal/site/imshealth>

IMS agreed to share data on request

Data exist in Peru and the Philippines, and possible other MeTA pilot countries.

¹³ **WHO World Medicines Situation (WMS)**

<http://www.who.int/medicinedocs/index.fcgi?sid=zNnGhaRZ9ee80ca600000000476162bf&a=d&c=medicinedocs&d=Js6160e>

The statistical Annex to the 2004 WMS contains country-level data on production, trade, sales, expenditures (1995 and 2000), and data from the 1999 world drug survey.

Data exist for all MeTA pilot countries

Data will be updated in 2009

¹⁴ **World Trade Organization**

http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/tif_e/org6_e.htm

¹⁵ **International Manufacturer Associations**

<http://www.ifpma.org/aboutus>

¹⁶ **Pharmaceutical Security Institute**

<http://www.psi-inc.org/index.cfm>

¹⁷ **WHO/HAI Medicine Price Surveys**

<http://www.haiweb.org/medicineprices/>

In May 2003 Health Action International (HAI) and the World Health Organization (Department of Medicine Policy and Standards) published a working draft of a manual to collect and analyse the prices people pay for a selection of important medicines across sectors and regions in a country, as well as medicine availability, treatment affordability and all price components in the supply chain (taxes, mark-ups etc.). The results of over 50 surveys are currently available in the web-based database, along with survey reports and other information.

WHO/HAI surveys were conducted in the following MeTA pilot countries: Ghana (May 2002, October 2004), Jordan (May 2004), Kyrgyzstan (February 2005), Peru (May 2002, September 2005), Philippines (June 2002, February 2005), and Uganda (April 2004).

Reports for the pricing surveys conducted in African countries can be found at:

http://www.afro.who.int/edp/publications/afro_essential_medicine_price_indicator_2007.pdf

In addition to price surveys, WHO/HAI provides information about promotion of medicines at:

<http://www.drugpromo.info>

¹⁸ **INRUD**

The International Network for Rational Use of Drugs (INRUD) was established in 1989 to design, test, and disseminate effective strategies to improve the way drugs are prescribed, dispensed, and used, with a particular emphasis on resource poor countries.

<http://www.inrud.org/>

¹⁹ **WHO World Health Survey (WHS)**

<http://www.who.int/healthinfo/survey/en/>

The WHS was conducted in 70 countries in 2002. In 52 countries, household expenditures for health care including medicines, and individual respondents' need for and access to care were assessed.

Surveys with household expenditures information exist for the following MeTA pilot countries: Ghana, Philippines and Zambia (Zambia data to be verified).

²⁰ **International Household Survey Network (IHSN)**

<http://surveynetwork.org/home/>

The IHSN is a partnership of international organizations seeking to improve the availability, quality and use of survey data in developing countries. This informal network was established as a recommendation of the Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics. The Central Survey Catalogue allows searching for surveys conducted in countries by type of survey and country.

Income and expenditure surveys are available in all MeTA pilot countries except Ghana.

²¹ **Uppsala WHO Collaborating Centre**

<http://www.who-umc.org>