Region

- Sub-Saharan Africa [1]
- Fragile States [2]

Highlights

- Strengthening the Ugandan supply chain system through stronger policies, strategies, and implementation capacity, resulting in increased access to essential medicines. This involved helping to revise the National Medicines Policy and redesigning the community-level medicines supply chain system for reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health commodities.

- Combining medicines management training with sustained, supportive supervision for both pharmacy managers and health facility workers. Medicine availability, appropriate use, and prescribing increased significantly.

- Pioneering a model to accredit and regulate nearly 1,000 private drug shops in 13 districts, dramatically improving access to affordable, quality medicines and services, including malaria prevention and treatment, family planning, and HIV and AIDS information.

- Increasing TB case detection and treatment success rates in 49 districts and in Kampala to meet national targets for reducing the burden of TB and multidrug-resistant TB and for integrating TB and HIV services. The work produced a significant increase in the number of TB cases detected in Kampala, from 8,344 to 43,801 over five years.

- Implementing QuanTB, an electronic system that tracks TB medicine stock, warns of impending stock-outs and wastages, and helps pharmaceutical managers plan shipments accordingly.

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- Increasing the number of health facilities offering integrated HIV and TB services by 83% over six years, to more than 150 facilities. More than 2 million people have been tested for HIV, and more than 17,000 HIV-infected pregnant women received antiretrovirals to reduce the risk for mother-to-child-transmission. The TB treatment success rate at these facilities has increased from 50% to 87%.

Source URL: http://www.msh.org/our-work/country/uganda

Links
[1] http://www.msh.org/regions/sub-saharan-africa
[2] http://www.msh.org/regions/fragile-states