

SAYS

Newsletter

An Eye on the Future

The Official Newsletter of the Sudanese Academy of Young Scientists

Issue 12, December 2009



In this issue

- SAYS New Council, December 2009 – May 2011
- Drug supplement
- COP15

Editorial office

Editor-in-chief

Husam Eldin E. Abugabr

University of Shendi



Associate Editors

Hisham Yousif Hassan

University of Khartoum

Rihab Akasha Mohamed

Khartoum College of Medical Sciences

Sheima Hassan Abdulla

Ahfad University for Women

Review Editors

Hiba Salah-Eldin Mohamed

University of Khartoum

Hind Abushama

University of Khartoum

Abu-Bakr Abu-Median

Institute for Animal Health, UK

Senior Advisory Editor

Suad Mohammed Sulaiman

Nile College

SAYS Newsletter is an electronic publication that contains reviews, reports, abstracts and brief communications. The Newsletter is intended to encourage young scientists to publish in basic and applied sciences and humanities.

Every effort is made to ensure that no inaccurate or misleading opinions or statements appear in the Newsletter. Opinions expressed in articles, correspondence or advertisements do not necessarily reflect the view of the Newsletter.

Manuscripts and advertising inquiries should be addressed to the Editor-in-Chief at: saysnewsletter@gmail.com



Greetings everyone,

And congratulations to all that the second General Assembly of the Academy was held this month, the meeting was successful, and the new council was elected according to the constitution. They were really hard days; with a lot of duties and commitments; but they all paid the dues till end.

This time, the elected council is more diverse than the previous; fresh and new entities, that enriches SAYS environment with innovative perspectives.

What makes me proud that within SAYS the experience of rediscovering self abilities, the upwards launching of self confidence.

On the other hand, we have launched SAYS facebook site, which will surely enrich the communication element, for more, search for SAYS group on FB, and join the family.

On the international horizons, the COP15 is covering the whole media, I invite you to go to official website, and write a comment to the world leadership. We have to raise our voices, for the future that is ambiguous as many claim.. but at the end, we do live in one home.. Earth.

At the end, I would like to pass my regards to all my colleagues, in SAYS, this small step in the eyes of many.. is the step of stability, dependability, steadiness and continuity for the Academy; here on behalf of SAYS, I pass our deepest gratitude to SNAS, and Nile College for the infinitive support and hospitality.

Wish you all the best

Husam Eldin E. Abugabr

Editor-in-Chief



List of contents

| | |
|---|-----|
| Drug Supply System Management in Public & Private Health Facilities Sudan..... | 216 |
| SAYS news..... | 222 |
| COP15..... | 224 |



Drug Supply System Management in Public & Private Health Facilities Sudan

In the last years, medicines supply system played an important role in the general policies and plans of pharmaceutical sector in Sudan. Accordingly, there is a continuous need to increase the efficacy of the supply system because there are never enough resources for everything, choices have to be made about the best ways to save or make use of the available resources (Money – Time – Human work) in most efficient ways.

Drug Supply Management in Sudan seems to be a complicated system considering certain issues in its structure, but still there are opportunities towards great improvement in the practices and procedures that could be achieved in each part of the system at different levels. Surely, there is a need to increase the incorporation of the private sector into the public pharmaceutical system at different levels of the supply chain to ensure the achievement of the best quality services.

The degree of decentralization and number of levels in the supply system indicate some degree in the simplicity and flow of the pivotal operations and how much the output services satisfy both the service providers and the end user. This paper will focus only on the system in public health facilities.

In recent years, medicines supply system played an important role in the

general policies and plans of pharmaceutical sector in Sudan, and there is continuous need to increase the efficacy of the supply system because there are never enough resources to everything. Therefore, choices have to be made about best ways to save or make use of the available resources (Money – Time – Human work) in most efficient ways.

Supply system in Sudan includes many organizations with different strategies and goals such as public sector organizations (Central Medical Supplies CMS + Khartoum Revolving Drug Fund RDFkr), private sector (Whole sellers+ Local manufacturers) and also Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) sector. The three sectors represent the key players in Sudan medicines supply flow today.

The decentralization issue has grown widely in Sudan, so the system of



medicines procurement - supply and distribution had to be re-arranged in past years in a way that ensures the availability of required medicines in sufficient quantities, good quality and at the time they are needed with lowest possible cost.

The evaluation of procurement system (Structure-Methods - Procedures & Financing...etc) is important because it reflects the strategies that are used by different supply organizations in the country and it will determine facts about whether these strategists serve the goals and objective of those organizations. The regulations of financing system in the country directly affect the efficacy of the procurement- distribution system relationship in both public and private sectors as access to adequate funds and budgets is difficult and also the payment mechanisms affect the suppliers' performance and of course the stability and durability of regular supply.

The analysis of all supply procedures, which include (selection of medicines - quantification -process - ordering - payment - receiving medicines in time wards, is important so as to determine the time consuming

processes and how to decrease these efforts and money towards effective system.

The evaluation of distribution system should consider the capability and the capacity of the current system to cover the large geographical areas of the country (reaching remote areas) and its ability to fit and comply with the federal governmental system and to what extent it considers the differences between national/ regional/ district levels of distribution needs. The distribution cost is highly affected by the map of demand and consumption in the country. The existence of high consumption rate of medicines in some areas like Gadarif and Blue Nile states during summer and falling seasons greatly increases the cost of delivery. When this is combined with cost of delivery to the lower levels (health facilities) in such areas and similar areas, a dramatic increase in the cost would result.

To assess medicines supply management system in the public and private health facilities in Sudan concerning the supply chain and the major affecting factors on the system, this study was established to evaluate the



management of medicines supply chain at the health facilities level as the end point in the system; to evaluate the implementation gap of the best practice in medicines procurement processes in the public sector in Sudan in comparison with the private sector; to evaluate the distribution practices throughout the distribution channels in the public and private sectors; and to identify the main problems that affect the efficacy of the supply chain in the public and private sectors and how to overcome them in the most cost effective interventions.

The study was basically designed as descriptive method in mixed qualitative and quantitative manner to study the process of procurement, supply and distribution in supply system management. The evaluation of practice is compared against WHO standard practices in the area of drugs supply. The study was accomplished in four states, namely, Khartoum state, Northern state, Blue Nile state and Red Sea state.

The overall selection of the sampling protocol is according to the standard study protocol based on WHO, Essential medicines and Drug Action Programme that recommend this

approach of sampling technique to get simple comparative results. The study concerned 42 Different types of public health facilities using specific stratifying approach as public sector and 42 Retail private pharmacies (closest pharmacy to each public facility) as private sector.

The formulation, activation and follow up of drug and therapeutics committees (DTC) is very poor in the public sector, which directly affects the performance of the major process in the system and leads to wrong decision-making regarding the supply of appropriate medicines needed, in appropriate quantities, safe and cost effective.

Most of public health facilities (unlike private facilities) have limited decision-making authority regarding their selection of medicines (add/remove items, specifications, suppliers and even sometimes the quantities).

Management of drug supply needs qualified personnel at different levels and even though we haven't had any data about the training plans in the area of drug supply for employees at RDF in states and their employees at health facilities in states. There are good

opportunities to achieve some degree of improvement through regular training programmes for new staff and regular refreshing training to the old staff. The workload at health facilities, especially health centers, needs to be considered in all future plans to increase the efficiency of the system as results show the load is greater than that at hospitals.

Management in Public Health Facilities:

| Manager | Hospitals | Health Centers |
|-------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Pharmacist | 61% | 0% |
| Pharmacy Assistant | 22% | 36% |
| Medical Others | 17% | 56% |
| Assistant Practitioners | 0% | 8% |

The weak planning approach in managing the system at health facilities level, lead to loss or decreased use of the available resources (man, money and months). Instead, these resources were wasted in procuring non-priority medicines or even non-needed medicines to health facilities without good setup to deal or manage any problems at their level. Most of priority activities limited

to operational aspects rather than technical issues.

Absence of the national EDL at health facilities according to study on the access to essential medicines stated that less than 10% of the health facilities have a copy of the list. Although it is the list of 1997 (the updated one 2006 is under printing), the essential drugs concept has not been fully implemented. 77% of health facilities have open list of items and we need to evaluate the adherence to these lists to EDL. Medicines in public facilities usually requested by generic names and this encourages opportunity that supports the implementation of generic policy.

We noticed that the information regarding the finance part of the system is very little and there is a need towards deeply investigating the facts about payment and money collection policy. The policy at health facilities level (76%), in general, does not allocate a separate budget against the medicines purchased out of the health facilities budget and this clearly affects the performance and the availability of fund whenever needed especially at health



facilities not covered by the RDF system.

Of course, the supply system in the public sector is shaped with certain boundaries and processes according to government policies, still the system in the selection of suppliers at CMS (as major supplier for public sector) should be combined with a lower level (health facilities) feedback in terms of products quality, adverse drug reactions and patients acceptability for products then pooled with information about suppliers performance in tenders and quality control. These will significantly improve the services quality in the public sector. 35% of the hospitals consider private companies as a secondary source of medicines instead of that not found in the CMS through the RDF.

Although many organizations (especially health facilities) adopt the bulk quantities approach to decrease the workload gathered by small quantities/multi-orders approach, it is still valid due to facts generated. Unless there is sufficient training on quantification methods for the pharmacy managers in the public sector, this approach cannot be efficiently

implemented as 39% of health facilities did not order until stock became below 25% of their regular need.

From the findings, there are great loads on the major warehouses at CMS and states RDF in the first week each month. When this fact combined with capacity of these warehouses in human resources and logistics to provide their services efficiently, we could realize the limitations that lead to reduced service quality and clients satisfaction by the services. The ordering and reordering system (35% of facilities order emergency orders more than 3 times/year) cannot be separated from the whole system because it is considered as a time- Although this study did not go in-depth to evaluate the practices and management of storage in the health facilities, the primary data on the situation could still help to determine the priorities for an in-depth evaluation. For general standards evaluation, most of health facilities (over 60%) attain minimum requirements. Directorate general of Pharmacy plans to conduct study to assess the current storage practices throughout the medicines



distribution channels at all levels in the current year.

The inventory control, check and monitoring in health facilities till this moment are non- evidence based processes and depend only on the experience of the staff to perform. The situation in the health centers is questionable as their pharmacies are commonly managed by non-professional staff. The system in most of the facilities surveyed was either First Expired First Out system (71%) or First in First out system (18%). In 35% of the hospitals stock cards used to manage the stock, while in 86% of the health centers logbooks or notes were used for their record system.

The incorporation of the private sector into the supply system is very important especially in the area of distribution and transportation to states level and the results revealed that the share between the public/private services in delivering medicines to public sector is 70% for the public sector and 30% for the private sector. This partnership was very successful in some developed and even developing countries characterized by the large geographical area and roads

problems in addition to the limited capacity of the public sector to perform this critical process efficiently. On the other side, the capacity of the private sector to perform this job is very important since there are no private companies to provide these services in Sudan.

In recent years, more discussion was raised about the capacity of the system to deliver medicines to health facilities and the effect of this on the sustainability of the supply. As we discussed earlier, the delivery time may be longer than expected due to poor road conditions (particularly in the rainy season), poor condition of delivery vehicles, increased workload at the issuing stores and increased consumption rate of drugs. In general, however, we can say that greater part of orders for the all health facilities through the surveyed states will be received in 10 days (in maximum on average) according to the findings.

Amjad Mohammed Idries

Federal Ministry of Health, Khartoum

E-mail: amjadwedaa@gmail.com



SAYS News

On Saturday 12th of December 2009, the Second General Assembly was held at the Nile College, to elect a new council 09-11 of SAYS. At the beginning of the General Assembly, the president Mr. Abdelbadea A.M. Elhassan addressed SAYS biennial report of the previous two years, followed by the Treasurer Mr. Tarig AlShaib, who addressed the budget report of 2007-2009. After the discussion of the previous activities and budget, the president stated the end of the Council 2007-2009, and the election of a new Council (2009-2011) at the end of the General Assembly. The new Council 2009-2011 consists of 10 members of SAYS.

On Saturday 19th of December 2009 the first meeting of the new Council was accomplished at Ahfad University for Women. The new Council 2009-2011 consists of:

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Rehab Omer. A. Yassin | President | Ahfad University for Women |
| Husam Eldin E. Abugabr | Vice President | University of Shendi |
| Hisham Yousif Hassan | Secretary General | University of Khartoum |
| Abdelbadea A. M. Elhassan. | Treasurer | University of Khartoum |
| Muzamil Mahdi Abdel Hamid | Secretary of Academic Affairs | University of Khartoum |
| Howeida Abdullah Mustafa | Deputy Secretary of Academic Affairs | Ahfad University for Women |
| Mohamed Mohieldien A. Elfaki | Secretary of Public Affairs | University of Khartoum |
| Nazik Elfadil Abddullah | Deputy Secretary of Public Affairs | University of Khartoum |
| Sahar Mubarak Bakhiet | Membership Affairs | University of Khartoum |
| Mohamed Abdalla | Membership Affairs | Central Laboratory, Khartoum |





SAYS Council 2009-2011



Front row, from left to right:

Sahar M. Bakhiet, Howeida A. Mustafa, Rehab O.A. Yassin

Back row, from left to right:

Hisham Y. Hassan, Mohamed Mohieldin, Mohamed Abdalla, Abdelbadea A. M.

Elhassan, Nazik E. Abdallah, Mozamil M. Abdel Hamid, Husam Eldin E. Abugabr

SAYS on Facebook

SAYS has launched its Facebook group to strengthen the connections between SAYS members and also to encourage others to join us. We encourage all young scientists to share their thoughts and enrich our young scientist environment. For more details, search for SAYS group on facebook.. and JOIN US!



[Message All Members](#)

[Edit Group Settings](#)

[Edit Members](#)

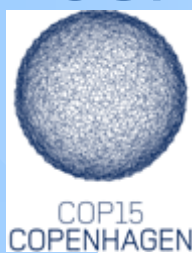
[Invite People to Join](#)

[Create Group Event](#)

[Leave Group](#)



COP15



UNITED NATIONS
CLIMATE CHANGE
CONFERENCE
DEC 7-DEC 18
2009

119 heads of state and government represent countries
20 largest economies
89 percent of the world's GDP
82 percent of the world's population
86 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions.
Top 15 greenhouse gas emitters in the world.



"We can't do anything without you, the parties. YOU must compromise, YOU must commit. YOU must deliver – NOW. Not only because of the climate. There is even more at stake. This is also about the world's confidence in their global leaders' will and ability to cope with the challenges of our time."

Connie Hedegaard

1COP15 President





SAYS + U =  Δ

SAYS + U ≠ 0

SAYS + U ≥ LIFE



About SAYS

The Sudanese Academy of Young Scientists (SAYS) is a non-governmental organization. It has been officially registered at the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs under the umbrella of the Sudanese National Academy of Sciences (SNAS).

On the 15th of January 2007, the inaugural meeting of the Sudanese Academy of Young Scientists (SAYS) was held in the Institute of Endemic Diseases, University of Khartoum, and the proposal for establishing the Academy was discussed and approved.

The objectives of SAYS are:

- Promote research and uphold the cause of science in its basic and applied forms.
- Help in the dissemination of science and research results through publishing and assisting in publishing periodicals, and through organization of scientific meetings.
- Raise community awareness about the importance of science and technology in sustainable social, economic and environmental development.
- Collaborate with similar regional and global organizations.
- Raise funds and accept endowments for the purpose of fulfilling its objectives.
- Help in capacity building of scientific institutions in the country.
- Award grants, scholarships, prizes and medals in the field of research for young scientists.

Membership Criteria:

There are three types of membership; Full Membership, Partial Membership and Honorary Membership.

Full Membership: The member should be below 40 yrs and has at least a master degree in basic or applied sciences.

Partial Membership: The member should be at least a B. Sc. holder in basic or applied sciences and not more than 30 yrs old.

Honorary Membership: The member should have a university degree in basic or applied sciences and over 40 yrs.



INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

Articles should be sent to the Editor-in-chief at saysnewsletter@gmail.com

1. Articles should be original and **NOT** submitted for publication elsewhere.
2. One complete electronic or hard copy of each article, including illustrations, should be provided on A4 paper, typed in 1.5 spacing, with 2.5 cm margins.
3. Tables should be used to present large amounts of numerical data and when they simplify the text: they should not duplicate the text. Each table should be typed on a separate sheet in double spacing, without ledger lines, together with its identifying Roman numeral and a short title.
4. The quality of illustrations in the Journal is dependent on the quality of the photographs, images and figures provided. Every effort should be made to ensure that these are the best available.
5. Articles submitted for publication will be evaluated by the Editorial Board.
6. Rejected manuscripts and illustrations will not be returned unless a specific request to do so is made at the time of submission.

SAYS newsletter

Tel: +249911746335

Khartoum, Sudan

Email: saysnewsletter@gmail.com

Website: <http://says.9f.com>


[Message All Members](#)
[Edit Group Settings](#)
[Edit Members](#)
[Invite People to Join](#)
[Create Group Event](#)
[Leave Group](#)

Information

Category:
Organizations - Professional
Organizations

Description:

Links

3 of 4 links

[See All](#)

Fully-funded PhD Studentships in Bionanoscience – University College Dublin : Scholarship Positions
3:04am Nov 6

Graduate, Predoctoral, Postdoctoral and Senior Fellowships: Smithsonian Institution Fellowships 2010
3:03am Nov 6

Die Junge Akademie
2:29pm Nov 2

Report Group

[Share](#) [+](#)

SAYS

[Wall](#)
[Info](#)
[Discussions](#)
[+](#)

Attach:

[Share](#)

[Options](#)



Husam Abugabr

SAYS constitution

الفصل السوداني الأكاديمية السودانية للعلماء الشباب Sudanese Academy of Young Scientists (SAYS) الفصل الأول التعريفات والاختصاصات 1-1- التعريفات الاسم: الأكاديمية السودانية للعلماء الشباب هي منظمة غير حكومية تتبع للأكاديمية السودانية الوطنية للعلوم

[See More](#)

Yesterday at 3:20pm · [Participate](#)



Husam Abugabr

Dear SAYS members, the 2nd meeting of SAYS General Assembly to be held on Saturday 12/12/2009, at 3.30pm, Nile College, Omdurman. for any further information you may need to check your email if you are a SAYS member

Tue at 2:40pm · [Comment](#) · [Like](#) · [Report](#)



Mohanad Ali

Dear Admins, great thanks for creating the SAYS group of which it will be great opportunity to share ideas and updating members about the recent news.

I'm asking if it is possible to post the objectives, old and recent activities, old and new versions of SAYS newsletter, membership criteria and the recommendations of SAYS a...

[See More](#)

November 24 at 6:08pm · [Comment](#) · [Like](#) · [Report](#)

Tyseer Omer likes this.



Husam Abugabr dear mohanad thanx for the good ideas, and actually.. YES.. we will publish them on facebook.. but now we are concentrating on the coming general assembly.. so we will pass this to the next council.. thanx

December 4 at 9:02pm · [Delete](#)



Dina Mustafa Fagir Hi Husam, How are you???? Thank you for the sending this information Please keep us up dated and if it is possible can you send us a copy about the meeting. I am in South Africa (Pretoria).... so I can not attend the meeting.....But I wish you all the luck.....

Wed at 5:08pm · [Delete](#)



Hisham Yousif Hassan Publicity of Global Young Scientists Academy Workshop

Workshop Global Young Scientists Academy (GYSA)

A World-wide Organization Committed to Improving Scientific Research and the Experience of Young Scientists in the 21st Century.
Workshop: February, 14-16, 2010, Berlin, Germany Founding National Young Academies...

[See More](#)

Die Junge Akademie

www.diejungeakademie.de

November 2 at 2:29pm · [Comment](#) · [Like](#) · [Share](#) · [Report](#)

Tyseer Omer likes this.



Husam Abugabr From COPENHAGEN to HOPENHAGEN.... United Nations Climate Change Conference... Dec 7 – 18/2009



Home - COP15 United Nations Climate Change Conference Copenhagen 2009

en.cop15.dk



Tyseer Omer Nice to see SAYS on facebook, this is rather a significant shift taking advantage of ICT's facilities. And please Admin, would it be possible to publish SAYS Newsletters on this page of the group?

October 29 at 12:47am · [Comment](#) · [Like](#) · [Report](#)

Sudanese Academy of Young Scientists