



Providing affordable healthcare in an NHI environment – Pharmacy Perspective

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HEALTHCARE IN SA
a new dimension

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Overview

- NHI VIEW AND REQUIREMENTS
- THE ESSENTIAL SUPPORT AND BUILDING BLOCKS
- IMPERICAL STUDY
- APPLICATION



Principle of NHI

- The right to health
- Social solidarity
- Universal coverage.



Funding of NHI

- Current sources of government health spending,
- Removal of tax subsidy for medical schemes and
- Mandatory or compulsory contribution by employer and employee which will be split equally.



Problems of Health Care System

- High burden of disease
- Shortage of human resources
- Poor management of health institutions
- Poor financial management
- Inadequate funding and
- Deteriorating infrastructure.



Problems of Public Health Sector

Public Sector

- incompetent managers running hospitals
- shortage of medicines at health facilities

Private Sector

- excessive administrative expenses
- inflated prices

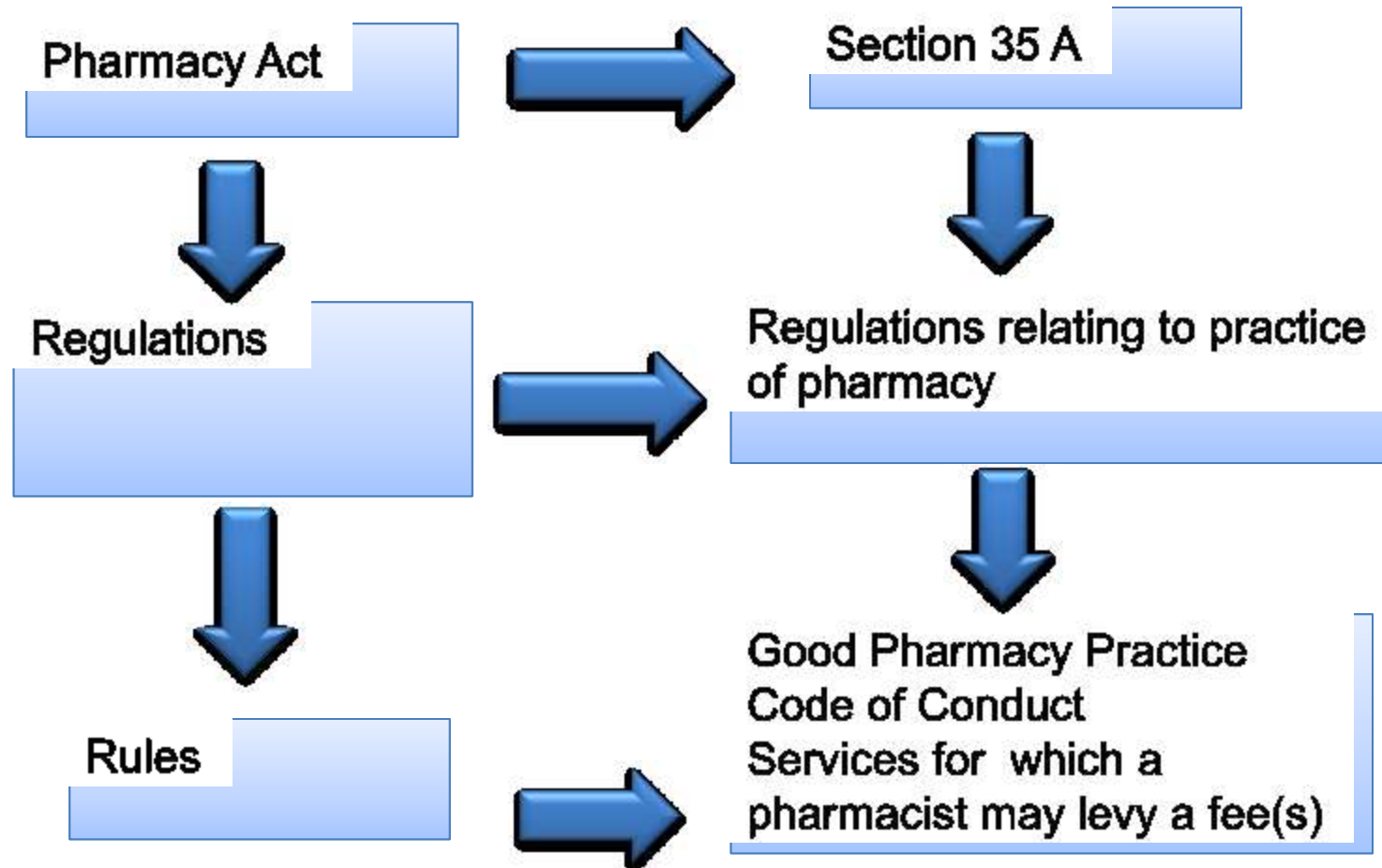


THE KEY FEATURES OF NHI

- Create a publicly administered and publicly funded National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF).
- Expand health coverage to all South Africans.
- Provide comprehensive coverage of health services.
- Publicly and privately delivered health care.
- Social Solidarity.
- Save enough on excessive administrative costs
- Control costs.

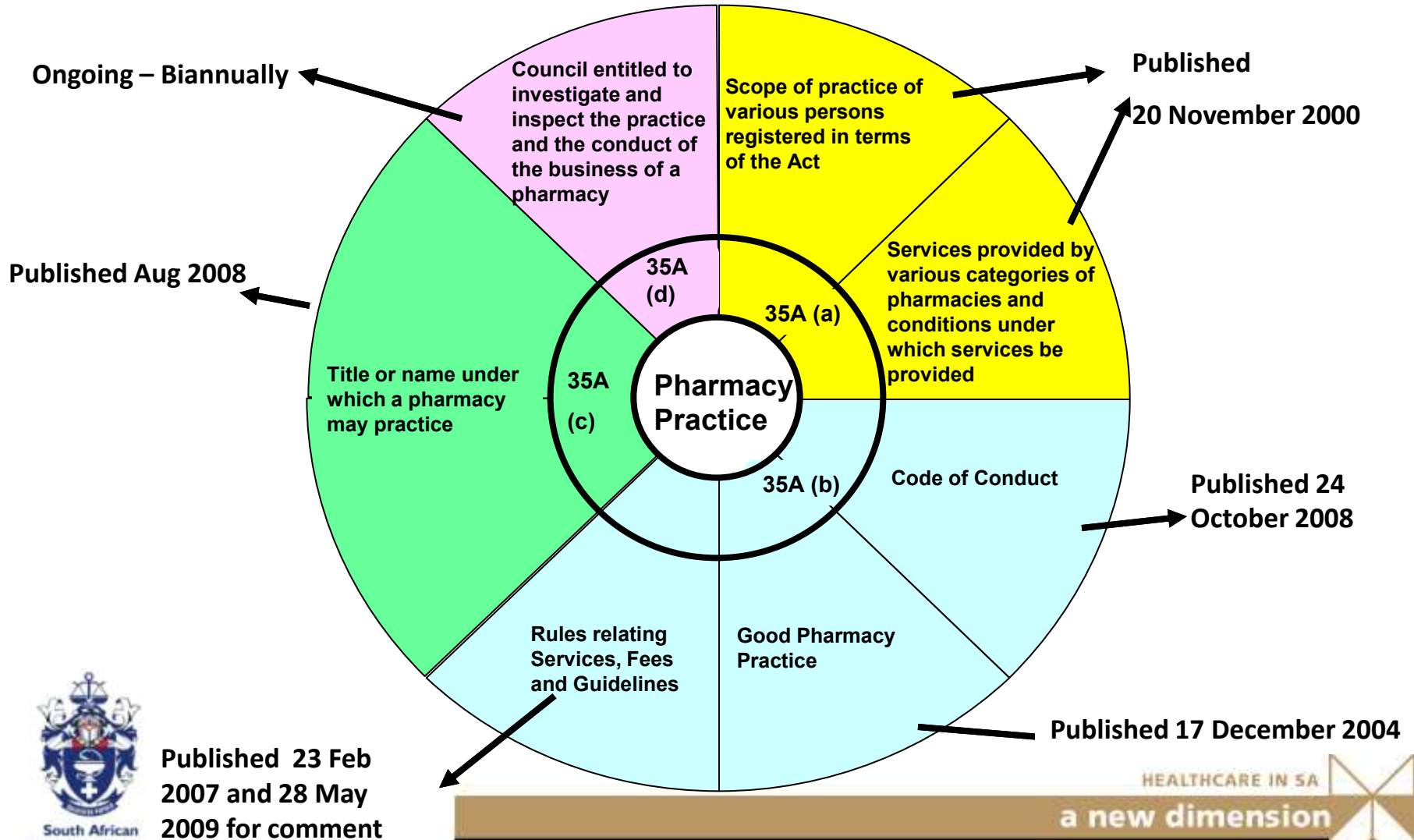


Pharmacy Legislative Framework



Section 35a of the Pharmacy Act, 1974

CONTROL OF PHARMACY PRACTICE



SECTION 35(A)- Control on practice of pharmacy

- SAPC prescribes scope of practice (**persons**)
- SAPC prescribes services (**what?**) which may be provided by various categories (**pharmacies**)
- SAPC makes rules as to:
 - The Code of Conduct (**the Behavior**)
 - Good Pharmacy Practice (**the Culture**)
 - Services for which a pharmacist may levy a fee and guidelines for levying such fees (**what exactly?**)
- SAPC approves the titles or name under which a pharmacy may be conducted (**Naming**).
- SAPC can conduct investigations and inspect the practice and the conduct of the business of pharmacy. (**quality**)



Progress Report with regard to publication of Rules

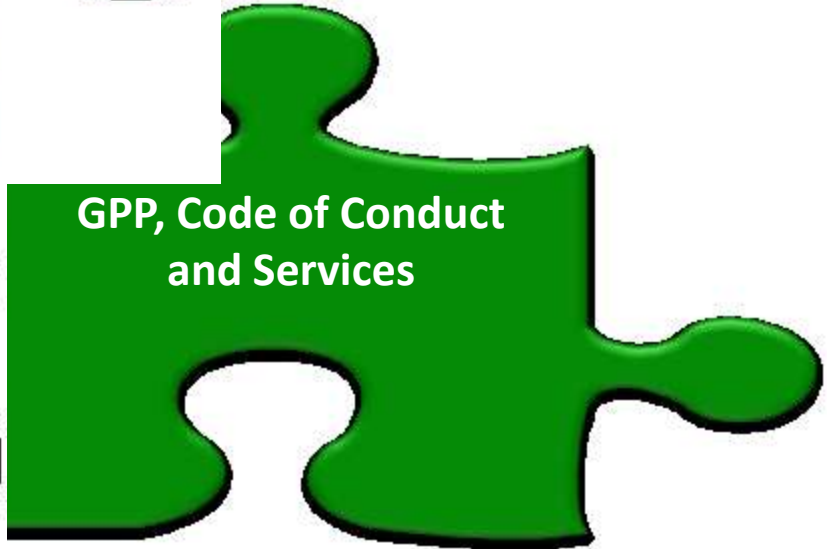
- **Good Pharmacy Practice Standards** – published on 17 December 2004 and additional standards added in December 2005
- **Code of Conduct** – published on 24 October 2008
- **Services for which a pharmacist may levy a fee and guidelines for levying such a fee or fees** - published on 23 February 2007 and May 2009



Community and Institutional Pharmacy

- Pharmaceutical Care
- Compounding, manipulation or preparation of any medicine or scheduled substances
- Repackaging
- Promotion of health
 - immunisation
 - Mother and childcare
 - Pregnancy test
 - Blood pressure monitoring
 - Blood glucose monitoring
 - Blood cholesterol monitoring
 - HIV screening tests
 - Urine analysis





Services for which a pharmacist may levy a fee

History (2005 – 2009)

- In **2005** Council in collaboration with 8 Pharmacy Schools commissioned a research project regarding services for which a pharmacist may levy a fee(s)
- **November to December 2005** a pilot project was conducted
- **In 2007** Phase 1 of research project was conducted
- **In 2008** Phase 2 of research project was conducted
- **In April 2009** results of phase 2 project were released
- **In May 2009** Council published board notice : *Rules relating to services for which a pharmacist may levy a fee(s) and guidelines for levying such a fee or fees.*

Overall Results of Phase 1



Dispensing, Compounding, manipulation or preparation of any medicine or scheduled substances		Total number of services and percentages per category of pharmacy					
		Private Inst.		Community		Public Inst.	
Code	Description	n	%	n	%	n	%
0001	Dispensing of a prescription	157	99.37	1687	99.82	344	99.13
0028	Dispensing of an over-the-counter medicine	95	60.13	1669	98.75		
0002	Compounding of an extemporaneous item	116	73.42	1451	85.85	223	64.27
0003	Preparation of a sterile product	11	6.96			37	10.66
0004	Preparation of an intravenous admixture or parenteral solution	3	1.89			26	7.49
0005	Preparation of a TPN	1	0.63			7	2.02
0006	Preparation of a cytotoxic medicine for administration to a patient	17	10.76			27	7.78

Overall Results of Phase 1



Clinical pharmacy		Total number of pharmacies responded					
		Private Ins		Community		Public	
Code	Description	n	%	n	%	n	%
0007	Consultation to establish pharmacokinetic dosing and therapeutic drug monitoring	40	25.32			133	38.32
0008	Provision of information concerning a particular patient's condition or medicine – No dispensing activity occurs	108	68.35	1613	95.44	262	75.50
0009	Provision of drug information to maximise drug efficacy and/or assist in problem solving for an individual patient in a ward environment – No dispensing activity occurs	114	72.15			241	69.45
0010	Primary care drug therapy	9	5.70	311	18.40		
0011	Provision of pharmaceutical care	50	31.65	967	57.21	210	60.52

Overall Results of Phase 1



Clinical pharmacy		Total number of pharmacies responded					
		Private Ins		Community		Public	
Description		n	%	n	%	n	%
0012	Measurement of blood glucose	9	5.70	1105	65.38		
0013	Measurement of blood cholesterol and/or triglycerides	9	5.70	891	52.72		
0014	Urine analysis	3	1.89	358	21.18		
0015	Measurement of blood pressure	12	7.59	1298	76.80		
0016	HIV and AIDS pre-test counselling	6	3.79	287	16.98	120	34.58
0017	HIV and AIDS testing and post-test counselling	7	4.43	265	15.68	123	35.44
0018	Performance of pregnancy test	5	3.16	494	29.23		
0019	Measurement of peak flow	2	1.26	245	14.49		
0020	Provision of counselling to a patient regarding reproductive health	15	9.49	920	54.44	149	42.94
0000	Dispensing of antiretroviral drugs					257	74.06



Overall Results of Phase 1



Clinical pharmacy		Total number of pharmacies responded					
		Private Ins		Community		Public	
Description		n	%	n	%	n	%
0021	Administration of an intra-muscular or subcutaneous injection	8	5.06	791	46.80		
0022	Administration of immunisation	8	5.06	659	38.99		
0023	Assistance to a patient with medical aid authorisation for chronic medicine	79	50.00	1585	93.79	43	12.39
0024	Provision of call-out services	125	79.11	732	43.31	198	57.06
0025	Delivery of medicine	34	21.52	1280	75.74	97	27.95
0026	Provision of services after hours	119	75.32	571	33.78	185	53.31



Overall Results of Phase 2

Code	Terminology	Price (VAT exclusive) (Rands)	Price (VAT inclusive) (Rands)
0001	Dispensing procedure (Total)	39.70	45.20
0001(a)	Dispensing procedure (Phase I)	11.80	13.50
0001(b)	Dispensing procedure (Phase II)	20.80	23.80
0001(c)	Dispensing procedure (Phase III)	8.97	10.20
0001(i)	Dispensing procedure (Total) (num items dispensed <=4)	36.00	41.00
0001(i)(a)	Dispensing procedure (Phase I) (num items dispensed <=4)	11.10	12.70
0001(i)(b)	Dispensing procedure (Phase II) (num items dispensed <=4)	18.50	21.10
0001(i)(c)	Dispensing procedure (Phase III) (num items dispensed <=4)	8.09	9.22

Overall Results of Phase 2

Code	Terminology	Price (VAT exclusive) (Rands)	Price (VAT inclusive) (Rands)
0001(ii)	Dispensing procedure (Total) (num items dispensed >4)	64.30	73.30
0001(ii)(a)	Dispensing procedure (Phase I) (num items dispensed >4)	16.80	19.20
0001(ii)(b)	Dispensing procedure (Phase II) (num items dispensed >4)	36.00	41.00
0001(ii)(c)	Dispensing procedure (Phase III) (num items dispensed >4)	12.20	13.90
0002	Compounding of an extemporaneous item for a specific patient. It refers to the compounding of any non-sterile pharmaceutical product prepared as a single item for a patient (a new product is manufactured) including the necessary documentation.	79.00	90.00

Overall Results of Phase 2

Code	Terminology	Price (VAT exclusive) (Rands)	Price (VAT inclusive) (Rands)
0003	Preparation of a sterile product including the preparation of the documentation, equipment, and the area for the preparation of sterile products.	146.30	166.80
0004	Preparation of an intravenous admixture or parenteral solution, including the preparation of the documentation, equipment, the area for the preparation of the sterile products and the quality control of the final product.	68.70	78.40
0005	Preparation of a total parenteral nutrition preparation (TPN), including the preparation of the documentation, equipment, the area for the preparation of the sterile products and the quality control of the final product	145.20	165.50
0006	Preparation of cancer chemotherapy for intravenous, intramuscular or intra-thecal administration, including the preparation of the documentation, equipment, the area for the preparation of the sterile products, the admixing and reconstitution thereof for dispensing in a large/small volume parenteral, or a syringe for a specific patient.	187.50	213.80

Overall Results of Phase 2

Code	Terminology	Price (VAT exclusive) (Rands)	Price (VAT inclusive) (Rands)
0007	Performance of a consultation to establish the pharmaco-kinetic dosing of a medicine and perform therapeutic drug monitoring. This includes the review of the data collected, the necessary calculations, review and the formulation of recommendations and the necessary consultation with the prescriber. This code does not include dispensing	45.20	51.60
0008	Provision of information concerning a particular patient's condition or medicine following evaluation by the pharmacist in a situation where no dispensing activity occurs.	31.60	36.00
0009	The application of pharmaceutical expertise to help maximise drug efficacy and minimise drug toxicity in individual patients by contributing to the care of the individual patient through the provision of drug information and assisting in problem solving in the ward environment for individual patients, where no dispensing activity occurs.	26.90	30.60



Overall Results of Phase 2

Code	Terminology	Price (VAT exclusive) (Rands)	Price (VAT inclusive) (Rands)
0010	PCDT: A face-to-face consultation with a patient where a pharmacist personally takes down a patient's history, performs an appropriate health examination including observations, and plans appropriate interventions/treatment, which may include referral to another health care professional, where the pharmacist is qualified and registered as a PCDT pharmacist.	91.20	104.00
0011	Pharmaceutical care: Reviewing of the patient's overall medication requirements, as requested by the patient or the patient's health care professional, to ensure the effective use of medicine in response to a diagnosis made by another health care professional in order to maximise therapeutic outcomes. It involves analysing the patient's medication record to assess the appropriateness and cost effectiveness of treatment to ensure rational drug use, and to identify possible interactions and adverse drug reactions. It also involves developing a plan of action in collaboration with other health care professionals and the patient. It may involve a consultation with the patient. Full records must be kept in accordance with the GPP standard. If the consultation is combined with the dispensing of a medicine, a dispensing fee can be charged	46.30	52.70

Overall Results of Phase 2

Code	Terminology	Price (VAT exclusive) (Rands)	Price (VAT inclusive) (Rands)
0012	Blood glucose	36.10	41.10
0013	Blood cholesterol and/or tri-glycerides	59.00	67.20
0014	Urine analysis	53.90	61.40
0015	Blood pressure monitoring	32.00	36.50
0016	HIV and AIDS pre-testing counseling	247.30	282.00
0017	HIV and AIDS testing and post-test counseling	176.20	200.90
0018	Pregnancy screening	57.40	65.40
0019	Peak flow measurement	28.80	32.80

Overall Results of Phase 2

Code	Terminology	Price (VAT exclusive) (Rands)	Price (VAT inclusive) (Rands)
0020	Reproductive health service	49.00	55.80
0021	Administration of an intra-muscular or sub-cutaneous injection.	35.00	39.90
0022	Administration of immunisation.	39.40	44.90
0027	Emergency post-coital contraception (EPC)	26.60	30.40
0028	Pharmacist Initiated Therapy (PIT)	25.30	28.80
0023	Chronic medicine authorisation assistance: A fee may be levied by a pharmacist where she/he needs to liaise with a medical scheme / PBM and or doctor to initiate or renew a chronic medicine authorisation or update a chronic medicine authorisation where there has been a dosage or other prescription change.	-	-

Overall Results of Phase 2

Code	Terminology	Price (VAT exclusive) (Rands)	Price (VAT inclusive) (Rands)
0024	Call-out: Where a pharmacist is called out from his/her pharmacy, or the pharmacy, in which he/she practices, or residence, a fee including the traveling time and costs, as well as time spent, may be charged. The traveling cost per kilometer must be based on SARS rate	-	-
0025	Delivery of medicine: Where it is necessary, at the request of a patient and by agreement with the patient, for the pharmacist to transport the medicine to the patient, the costs involved in that transportation can be charged back to the patient as a reimbursable expense. The traveling cost per kilometer must be based on the SARS rate	-	-
0026	After-hours service: where a pharmacist is required to deliver a service after normal operating hours, an after-hours fee may be charged. The recommended fee is one and a half times the normal fee.	-	-

Pharmacies statistics 2009

PROVINCE	Manufacturing Pharmacy	Wholesale Pharmacy
E-Cape	6	19
Free State	2	11
Gauteng	193	149
KwaZulu-Natal	11	37
Limpopo	0	7
Mpumalanga	2	2
N-Cape	0	1
North-West	4	1
W-Cape	28	47
TOTAL	246	274



Pharmacies statistics 2009

PROVINCE	Community Pharmacy	Public Institutional	Private Institutional
E-Cape	209	86	21
Free State	143	50	17
Gauteng	973	81	82
KwaZulu-Natal	477	94	34
Limpopo	134	51	9
Mpumalanga	172	34	13
N-Cape	54	42	4
North-West	174	60	18
W-Cape	453	136	36
TOTAL	2789	634	234

Pharmacists statistics 2009

PROVINCE	Pharmacists as at July 2009
E-Cape	978
Free State	479
Gauteng	4426
KwaZulu-Natal	1775
Limpopo	415
Mpumalanga	457
N-Cape	142
North-West	606
W-Cape	2048
Total for provinces	11 323
Outside South Africa	376
Total	11 702

Pharmacists statistics 2009

SECTOR	Pharmacists
Private	7414
Public	3299
Other	989
Total no of pharmacists	11 702

GENDER	Pharmacists
Male	4971
Female	6731
Total no of pharmacists	11 702



Pharmacists to population ratio as on 15 July 2009

Province	Population estimate	Percentage share of the total population	Ratio of pharmacist to inhabitants	Pharmacist per population WHO Std 1:2300
Eastern Cape	6,648,600	13.48	6,202	Non-Compliant
Free State	2,902,400	5.88	5,415	Non-Compliant
Gauteng	10,531,300	21.35	2,219	Compliant
KwaZulu-Natal	10,449,300	21.19	5,364	Non-Compliant
Limpopo	5,227,200	10.60	10,496	Non-Compliant
Mpumalanga	3,606,800	7.31	7,072	Non-Compliant
Northern Cape	1,147,600	2.33	7,263	Non-Compliant
North West	3,450,400	7.00	5,001	Non-Compliant
Western Cape	5,356,900	10.86	2,457	Compliant
Total	49,320,500	100.00	3,997	Non-Compliant

Role of a pharmacist in NHI

- Primary health care service
 - Screening tests
 - Monitoring tests
 - Immunisation
 - Family planning
 - Pharmaceutical care
 - Medicines use reviews
 - Public health education
 - Handling of minor ailments and/or self limiting ailments
 - Pharmacist initiated therapy



Role of pharmacists in NHI

Human Resource

- Three New Broad Category of Specialists for pharmacists
 - clinical pharmacist
 - public health pharmacist
 - industrial pharmacist
- Mid-level worker – pharmacy technician
- Retain Basic-level worker – pharmacist's assistant



Role of pharmacists

Success factor	Components	Intervention
Cost drivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilisation • Price • Type of medicines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generic Substitution • Rational Drug Use • Pharmaceutical Care
Available resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patient screening • Preventative care • Primary care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services for which a pharmacist may levy a fee
Patient education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General health • Disease specific • Medicine specific 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integral part of dispensing service
Compliance management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lifestyle factors • Chronic medication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face to face patient contact



Critical success factors for NHI

- Optimal management of cost drivers, which are not only related to price
- Optimal utilisation of available resources
- Optimal leveraging off every opportunity to educate patients
- Optimal management of compliance to especially chronic medication regimens



Conclusion

Life is about change, whether good or bad, and being able to adjust accordingly

Okechukwu Keke



health
Department: Health
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

The South African Pharmacy Council
Ensuring that pharmaceutical services in the country are the best to meet the health care needs of the people

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