Management of Cardiovascular Medicines at the Regional Diagnostic Treatment Centers of Mongolia

Dulmaa Lkhagvasuren[1], Enkhjargal Dorjbal[2*]

[1] Graduate School, Mongolian National University of Medical Sciences. PhD student; [2]School of Pharmacy, Mongolian National University of Medical Sciences. PhD, Professor

Background

Cardiovascular diseases(CVDs) are the great public health problem.Thus the management and rational use of cardiovascular medicinesshould attract a focused attention. We aimed to identify cardiovascular medicines needing strict management control, used at the three Regional Diagnostic Treatment centers.

Methodology

Inventory control techniques, ABC (Always, Better and Control), VEN (Vital, Essential and Non-essential) and ABC-VEN matrix analyses were used to identify the categories of cardiovascular medicines, included in the Essential Medicine List (EML) of Mongolia.

Results

Total65cardiovascular medicines were used at the 3Regional Diagnostic Treatment Centers namedOrkhon (23), Uvurkhangai(19) and Khovd (23)Regional Diagnostic Treatment Centers respectively in 2018. The ABC-VEN matrix analysis showed that the Category I contain 39.13%, 57.89% and 60.87% of total cardiovascular medicines and amounting for 81.42%, 86.33% and 78.56% of total expenditures at theOrkhon, Uvurkhangai and KhovdRegional Diagnostic Treatment Centers respectively.

Conclusions

Class A medicines, which consume the largest proportion of total expenditures need to be monitored with respect to their stock status and shelf life. Essential medicines account for the highest expenditure of total cardiovascular medicines at the Orkhon and Uvurkhangai Regional Diagnostic Treatment Centers. Those medicines should always be available along with vital medicines for the patient care. The regular and strict management control should be applied to Category I medicines, that revealed by this study. The ABC, VEN and ABC-VEN matrix analyses should be carried out routinely in order to manage medicines effectively and properly at the Regional Diagnostic Treatment Centers.

Keywords: ABC-VEN matrix analysis, management of medicines.

HIV/AIDS Prevention Among Adolescents – Results of the Educational Program

Mgr. Petra Macounová[1], Rastislav Maďar[2]

Faculty of Medicine, University of Ostrava

[1]PhD(s) The; [2]MUDr. PhD., MBA, FRCPS, Head of Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, Supervisor

Abstract

Background: HIV/AIDS is a serious global problem. In the Czech Republic, the number of HIV+ has almost tripled since 2008. In the global comparison of the rate of increase in the number of HIV+ in the years 2010 to 2018, the Czech Republic ranked 5th, which demonstrates the need to raise awareness about HIV prevention. Therefore, an interactive educational program „Playfully about STD's" was created and applied as part of an educational event by the Public Health Institute Ostrava in cooperation with students of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Ostrava. The aim of the poster is to present students' knowledge of HIV/AIDS and the effectiveness of education.

Methodology: In 2018 and 2019, 25 schools from Ostrava took part in the event and a total of 949 questionnaires were analyzed. The correct answers in the knowledge questionnaire were evaluated points (max. 24 points). Descriptive statistics were used to describe the results and a comparison of success was performed by a nonparametric Wilcoxon paired t test at a significance level of 5%. Stata version 14 was used to process the results.

Results: The average age of students was 14.7 years (range 13-19 years). Knowledge before the educational event reached on average 75% of correct answers, after education it increased to 89%. The improvement of knowledge occurred in 84% of students. More than half of the students did not know what HIV was before the program, there was an improvement of 36%. It may be alarming to find that 35% of students thought before education that hormonal contraception protected against HIV infection, and 40% of students thought that there was vaccination against HIV. Even with these questions, knowledge improved by 25% and 23%, respectively, after education. Education had the greatest effect in the 13-14 age group, where the results of the questionnaire improved by 16%, while in the 17-19 group they were already the best at the beginning of knowledge and thus no significant effect was observed (improvement by 8% on average).

Conclusion: A positive evaluation of education corresponds to an increase in knowledge about HIV/AIDS