

Sustainable Drug Seller Initiatives Partners



Evaluation of Peer Supportive Supervision Activity

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NATIONAL DRUG AUTHORITY



Objective

- To conduct baseline and endline assessments in Mityana (intervention) and Kyenjojo (control) districts to determine whether the ADS peer supportive supervision strategy improves the quality of ADS services.



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Methodology

- ADS surveys by teams of data collectors

| District | Baseline (October 2013) Number of shops visited | Endline (August 2014) Number of shops visited after |
|-----------|--|--|
| Mityana | 60 | 61 |
| Kyenjonjo | 26 | 60 |
| Total | 86 | 121 |

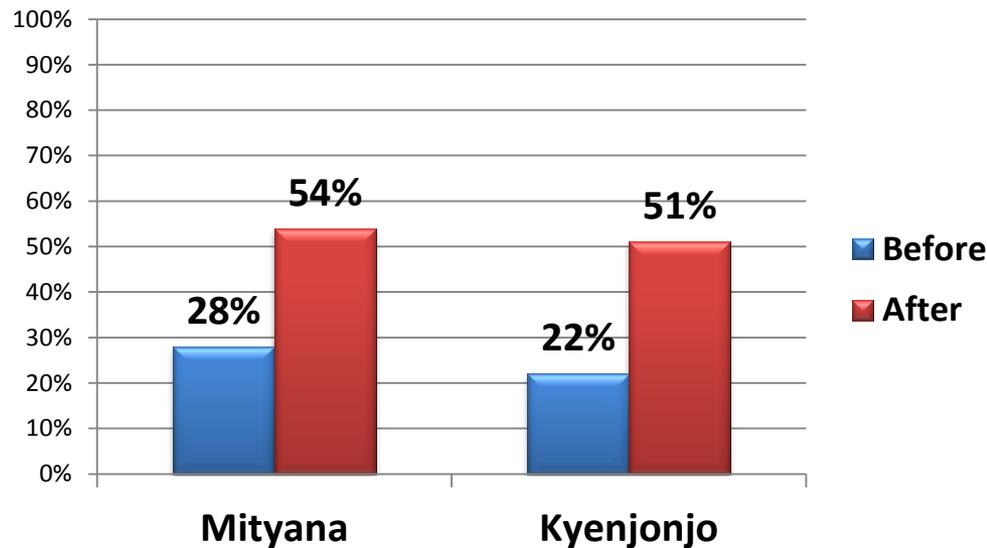
- Survey components:
 - Product availability (of key tracer medicines)
 - Infrastructural and vicinity cleanliness
 - Case management practices (URTI, diarrhea, malaria in children)
 - Storage and inventory practices



Findings (1)

- ADS in Mityana and Kyenjojo appear to have improved their practice following the introduction of peer supportive supervision, with the exception of the management of diarrhea, where improvements were greater in Mityana.

Percentages of suspected malaria cases tested with RDTs



Findings (2)

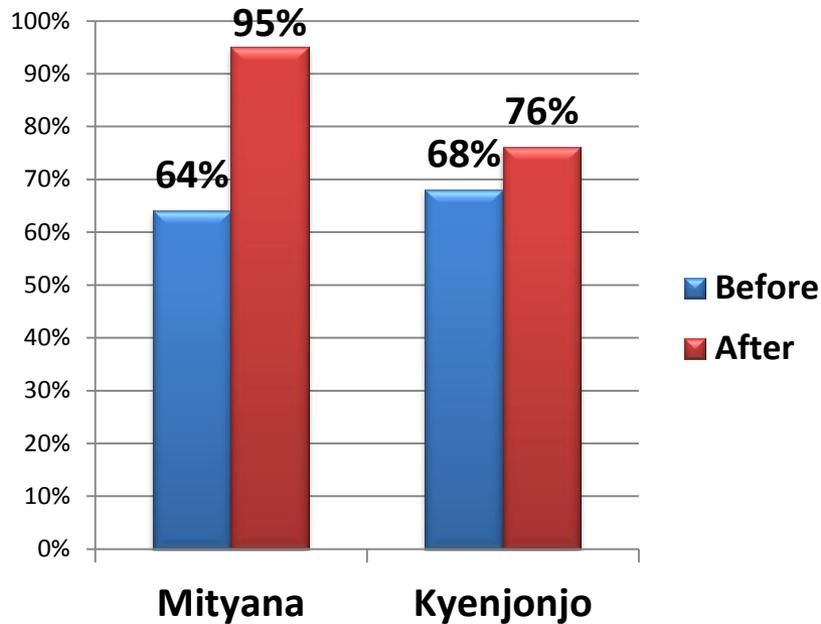
Recognition of Danger Signs among ADS Sellers

| Danger Sign | % who recognized sign as danger sign | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Mityana before (N=60) | Mityana after (N=61) | Kyenjonjo before (N=26) | Kyenjonjo after (N=60) |
| Blood in stool | 73% | 92% | 65% | 90% |
| Convulsions | 80% | 95% | 69% | 87% |
| Not able to eat or drink | 71% | 95% | 54% | 92% |
| Presence of edema | 63% | 100% | 54% | 92% |
| Vomiting everything | 70% | 95% | 62% | 93% |
| Chest in-drawing | 65% | 98% | 73% | 93% |
| Very sleepy or unconscious | 63% | 100% | 65% | 93% |

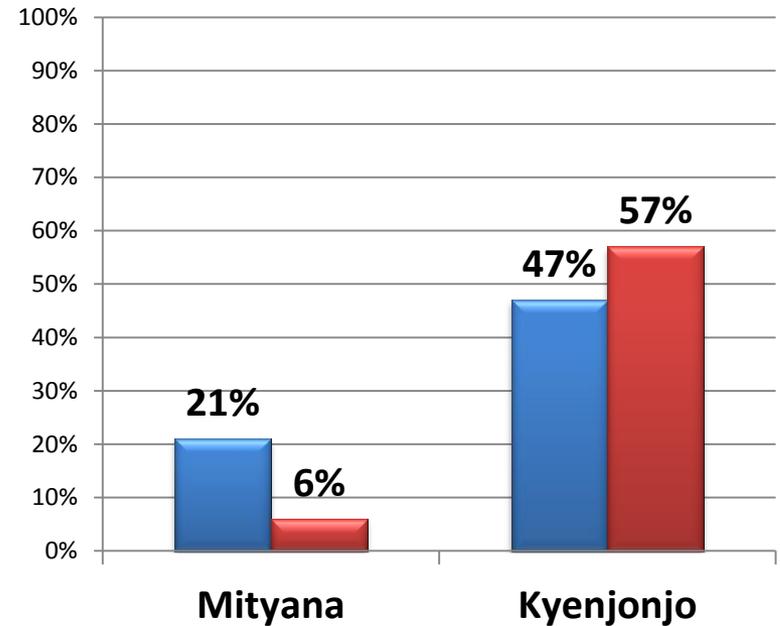


Findings (3)

Percentage of diarrhea cases that received ORS + zinc



Percentage of diarrhea cases that received given antibiotics



Discussion

- Given that improvements were generally seen in both Mityana and Kyenjojo, it not possible to conclude that supportive supervision was the cause of the improved or sustained performance.
- The observed improvements could have resulted from:
 - Natural maturation process of the ADS program
 - ADS accreditation activities were still taking place in the district
 - Other supportive ADS components such as inspections
 - Simultaneous partner trainings offered (e.g. SHOPS/CHAI diarrhea training)
- Supportive supervision has the potential to ensure that owners, sellers, district leadership, and the community would continue to focus on the success and sustainability of the program
 - However, further evidence is needed to confirm effectiveness of peer supervision strategy



Recommendations

- A longer implementation period of the strategy would allow the program to evaluate more conclusively whether supportive supervision adds value to the ADS program
- Adding a qualitative component to the evaluation would have helped establish reasons why performance improved in each district

