# UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

# MONITORING CURRENT MEDICATION ORDERING TREND AND COST AT CLINICAL TRAINING CENTRE (CTC)

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The hospital pharmacy store (HPS) is one of the important departments in a hospital setting and it plays a crucial role for supplying medications, surgical and medical products. A strategic planning for logistic storage of medicine and workspace are required to provide efficient and effective services. Medications purchasing contributes significantly to health care budget of developing countries like Malaysia. The study has been conducted at Clinical Training Centre (CTC). A total of 174 medicines has been purchase for the usage in CTC for year 2015. From this number, 91 medications were purchased once while 83 medicines were purchased twice. 12 medications three times, 4 medicines has been purchase four times, and only 1 medicine is purchased five times throughout year 2015. 25 medications have price range between RM100.00-RM199.99 while 7 medications have price more than RM200.00. Improper management of medication can lead to increase in medication cost thus consume high subsidy of the healthcare centre. Besides, it also leads to shortage of the medication. A proper management of medication in CTC can solved this problem.

#### CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Introduction

The hospital pharmacy store (HPS) is one of the important departments in a hospital setting. Hospital Pharmacy Store (HPS) plays a crucial role in Ministry of Health (MOH) supply chain for medications, surgical and medical inventories. A strategic planning for logistic storage of medicine and workspace are required to provide efficient and effective sevices. The flow of the HPS in Malaysia also shall meet certain guideline such as Good Storage Practice (GSP), 'Tatacara Pengurusan Stor' (TPS) and other reliable guidelines from MOH and authorities requirements (Ministry of Health, 2014). Medications should be manufactured, packaged, distributed, stored, prepared, administered and disposed by following the guidelines throughout the suuply chain (Romero, A., 2013). Medications purchasing contributes significantly to health care budget of developing countries which the drug expenditures may amount to 50%-90% of the non-personnel costs (Guire, 2015). Medicines price in Malaysia are reported to increase faster than the prices in other developing countries and also higher compared to the international prices. This indicate that there are high medical cost in Malaysia (Babar, Ibrahim, Singh, Bukahri, & Creese, 2007).