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Evaluation of medicine distribution, regulatory privatisation, social welfare services and liberalisation

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The strategy of price liberalisation and privatisation had been implemented in Sudan over the last decade and had a positive result on government deficit. The investment law approved recently has good statements and rules on the above strategy particularly to pharmacy regulations. Under the pressure of the new privatisation policy, the government introduced radical changes in the pharmacy regulations to improve the effectiveness of the public pharmacy i.e., resources should be switched towards areas of need, reducing inequalities and promoting better health conditions. Medicines are financed either through cost sharing or full private. The role of the private services is significant. A review and reform of financing medicines in Sudan is given in this article. Also, it highlights the current drug supply system in the public sector, which is currently responsible for the Central Medical Supplies Public Corporation (CMS). In Sudan, the researchers did not identify any rigorous evaluations or quantitative studies about the impact of drug regulations on the quality of medicines and how to protect public health against counterfeit or low quality medicines, although it is practically possible. However, the regulations must be continually evaluated to ensure the public health and is protected against by marketing high quality medicines rather than commercial interests and the drug companies are held accountable for their conducts.

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