

# DISTRICT PRIORITY MEDICINES FORMULARY



FIVE YEARS COSTED FORECAST  
(2020 to 2025)

DISTRICT SWAT

Department of Health  
Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



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*This is a living document and will be updated on regular basis as and when required*



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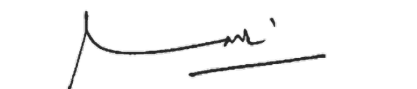
## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

With the technical support of United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Global Health Supply Chain Program, Procurement and Supply Management (GHSC-PSM) project, the Department of Health, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has developed a district-focused forecast for the District Priority Medicines list for the selected five districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

As per the mandate of USAID, GHSC-PSM project continues to lend its technical expertise to support forecasting and supply planning of health commodities to the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. This forecast is a result of a close coordination between Department of Health and GHSC-PSM project, hence proving to be a stepping stone towards the capacity building of the human resource of DoH-KP. In addition, it is aimed at the successful transition of all forecasting and supply planning activities to provincial and district governments which can lead towards the achievement of global supply planning benchmarks.

We would like to express our deepest appreciation to all the relevant public-sector stakeholders, development partners, experts and medical professionals for reviewing, contributing, guiding and supporting the forecast of the District Priority Medicines for the selected districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

We also wish to appreciate Dr. Muhammad Tariq, Country Director, USAID GHSC-PSM project, Pakistan for his leadership role and his dedicated team for their devoted efforts and support provided in the formulation of this report.



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## ACRONYMS

ANCS	Antenatal corticosteroids
ARI	Acute respiratory infection
BHS	Basic Health Services
CHX	Chlorhexidine
DHIS	District Health Information System
DoH	Department of Health
DPM	District Priority Medicines
ECP	Emergency contraceptive pill
EML	Essential Medicines List
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization
FIGO	Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics
GDP	Gross domestic product
GHSC-	Global Health Supply Chain Program – Procurement and Supply
PSM	Management
GOP	Government of Pakistan
HDI	Human Development Index
ICM	International Confederation of Midwives
IDs	Infectious diseases
IM	Intramuscular
IV	Intravenous
KPK	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
MMR	Maternal mortality rate
MNCH	Maternal, neonatal, and child health
MWRA	Married women of reproductive age
NCD	Non-Communicable Diseases
NGO	Non-governmental organization
ORS	Oral rehydration salts
PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
PDHS	Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey
PE/E	Preeclampsia and eclampsia
PHC	Primary health care center
PPH	Postpartum hemorrhage
PWD	Population Welfare Department
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VEML	Very Essential Medicines List
WHO	World Health Organization
WRA	Women of Reproductive Age



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Health care statistics and trends in Pakistan shows that the country continued to face extraordinary burden of both the communicable and non-communicable diseases and the concerned government authorities come up with almost little success in devising a strategy to safeguard population from the infectious diseases and their epidemics. Statistics reveal that the incidences of communicable diseases like tuberculosis, malaria, dengue fever, typhoid, viral hepatitis and a number of other infections caused by bacteria, viruses, fungi and parasites remained on the rise during last few years while a rising trend of non-communicable diseases particularly heart diseases, stroke, diabetes, hypertension and cancer was also recorded. Beyond lack of adequate basic health related services, unavailability of life saving products is also a predominant factor for morbidity and mortality due to infectious and non-infectious diseases. Absence of a structured mechanism for forecasting commodity needs leads to shortages and unavailability of priority products to the last mile.

Chemonics International Inc., through its Global Health Supply Chain Program-Procurement and Supply Management (GHSC-PSM) project, has been engaged extensively with the provincial government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) in finalizing and notification of a standardized procurement list of medicines for primary and secondary health care facilities. Based on this district priority medicines list, the first ever long term (five-year) scientific forecast for the districts of Charsadda, Lakki Marwat, Swat, Peshawar and Mohmand has been undertaken. This articulation was done after a series of consultations with relevant government functionaries and stakeholders. The forecast has different variations as different products require indigenous modelling given the scarcity of the data, considering demographics, DHIS reports and district specific logistics data.

Results from the latest Demographic and Health Survey of 2017-18 showed that Pakistan is still a long way from meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), goal 2 and 3, which relate to reducing the burden in child and maternal deaths, respectively. In this survey, the infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) in Pakistan was estimated at 62 and the percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel was 69.3 percent.<sup>1</sup> Immunization rates remain low, especially among rural populations.

To accelerate progress towards meeting the SDG goals, the DoH and partners have developed a number of strategic interventions, especially at the primary health care level. These interventions aim at increasing basic antenatal, newborn, and child care for the most vulnerable populations, with the goal of saving lives by 2025. The key to these interventions is to provide medicines and health commodities. In 2018, GHSC-PSM project conducted first ever indigenous forecasting exercise for the very essential Maternal Neonatal and Child Health (MNCH) commodities for the Departments of Health-Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab and Balochistan with funding estimates. These forecasting helped the concerned governments to improve the financing of the MNCH products with optimum availability of products at each service delivery point.

In 2009, the Government of Pakistan without any scientific modelling had 4-5 m dollars forecast of family planning (FP) products for the entire country. Similar forecasting helped the government to improve the financing of these FP products but had several limitations. The new forecasting approach is based on scientific modelling and takes into account demographics, as well morbidity data sets, which leads to a more robust and accurate forecast.

This new forecast exercise aims to guide the decision makers in setting up a national system for regular updates to the forecasts and introduce supply planning processes for District Priority Medicines. Furthermore, this activity will ensure adequate financing and optimize a data-driven procurement system, minimize stock outs and/or losses through expiry or by over stocking. With this forecasting, we anticipate that the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa will exponentially increase its financing for these priority products.

Using the logistics data acquired from the district store of DoH, Swat, the Chemonics International carried out

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<sup>1</sup> PDHS - 2017-18 Key indicator Report Aug 2018

a logistics or consumption-based forecast. This report includes the findings from the forecast, as well as the funding requirement analysis that can be used for advocacy with key stakeholders to increase the level of funding and eventual availability of commodities for Basic Health Services (BHS) including infectious diseases (IDs) in KP. The district priority commodities needed for a comprehensive Basic Health Services program were quantified by categories / commodity groups. These groups were parenteral, antibiotics, anesthetics, antidotes, antituberculosis, antidiabetic, hypertensive, dermatological commodities etc.

The funding requirements for the prioritized District Priority Medicines were estimated based on distribution data, DHIS reports, MCC list reviews and consultative meeting with provincial technical groups. The project designed a framework for indigenous modeling forecast of priority products and recommend a financing of approximately PKR 1,452 million for the District Priority Medicines, over the 2020-25 forecast period.

Moving forward, it is recommended that the results of this forecast and annual funding requirements should be used by the DoH and partners to source their funding. Concurrently, a supply plan that takes into account existing stock levels, as well as commodities that may already be on order needs to be developed to inform the procurement of these commodities. Lastly, a forum for all stakeholders needs to be created to meet regularly and chart a way forward toward creating Basic Health Services commodity security.

## INTRODUCTION

In September 2019, the Department of Health, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) notified a standardized procurement list of medicines for Primary and Secondary Health Care Facilities. This list contains 123 molecule containing products related to Basic Health Services and Infectious diseases. The accessibility and availability of these priority medicines at district level, across the primary and secondary health care facilities, will be pivotal to the provision of basic health services including prevention and management of infectious diseases.

The DoH KP requested the GHSC-PSM project, Pakistan, implemented by Chemonics International Inc., to address supply chain management issues related to provision of basic health services including control and management of infectious diseases, helping the Government of KP and other key provincial and district stakeholders to improve the security of district priority medicines in the province, strengthen the distribution and management information systems in place, and build local capacity to strengthen the health systems. As part of this effort, GHSC-PSM project has been working with relevant DoH, KP to improve forecasting and supply planning of district priority medicines.

Furthering the effort, the GHSC-PSM is providing technical assistance to the health department, KP in developing a five-year district level costed forecast of approved medicine lists for the districts of Charsadda, Lakki Marwat, Swat, Peshawar and Mohmand. This multi-year scientific quantification and financing needs of each district is expected to improve public sector financing. The scientific forecasting and costing of district priority medicines was carried out in close coordination with DoH KP and the health authorities of prioritized districts. The forecast modeling exercise for the priority medicines focused on developing institutional and district level FASP capacity; strengthening provincial and district supply chains; and improving data quality and availability. One of the supply chain areas for these priority medicines that was identified as particularly weak was forecasting and supply planning. For several of these medicines, the data required to estimate need accurately are unavailable and forecasts are based on unsubstantiated assumptions and often on data from past procurements and distribution and/or issuance information.

## BACKGROUND

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is located in the northwestern region of Pakistan. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is Pakistan's smallest province by area with a land mass of 101,741 km<sup>2</sup>, with an estimated population of 30,523,371 as of 2017. Among those, an estimated 83.1% live in rural areas. The population growth rate is 2.89% per annum (PBS) while it accounts for 10% of Pakistan's GDP.

According to 2017 Population Census of Pakistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has the third highest share of 17.69 percent in population pie and its share has increased as compared to 1998. The share of urban population in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 2017 remained almost unchanged as compared to 1998 i.e. 83.2%. (PBS)

According to PDHS 2017-18, in the 5-year period preceding the survey, neonatal mortality was 42 deaths per 1,000 live births, infant mortality was 62 deaths per 1,000 live births, and under-5 mortality was 74 deaths per 1,000 live births. These rates imply that nearly one in 16 children die before reaching their first birthday and one in 14 die before reaching their fifth birthday.

PDHS 2017-18 reflects that Pakistan has shown improvement on infant and child mortality rates. Under-5 mortality has declined from 112 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990-91 to 74 deaths in 2017-18 -- a 34% decrease over the last 3 decades. Infant mortality declined from 86 to 62 deaths per 1,000 live births. The neonatal mortality that stagnated at roughly 55 deaths per 1,000 live births for a decade has declined to 42 deaths per 1,000 live births in the most recent 5-year period.

Childhood mortality rates are higher in rural areas than in urban areas by 10 deaths per 1,000 live births. Neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates are 45, 68, and 83 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively, in rural areas, as compared with 37, 50, and 56 deaths per 1,000 live births in urban areas. (PDHS 2017-18) Deaths of newborns are mainly due to prematurity, asphyxia, and infections. Most of these deaths could have been prevented if newborns had adequate access to resuscitation devices, appropriate umbilical cord care, and timely treatment for sepsis. Substantial presence of acute respiratory infections and diarrhea also contribute to the elevated mortality rates for children.

The current estimated maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is 178 per 100,000 live births (WHO 2015), one of the highest rates in the world. One of the many factors that contribute to maternal mortality is the inadequate use of health services. 2017-18 Demographic Survey data show that in Pakistan, 66% of the births in the 5 years preceding the survey were delivered in a health facility. Forty-four percent of deliveries took place in private facilities, and only 22% took place in government facilities. There has been great improvement over time in the percentage of deliveries at health facilities; institutional deliveries increased from 13% to 66% between 1990-91 and 2017-18. In the last 5 years, the proportion has increased by 18 percentage points from 48% to 66%. Most of the women die at the time of the birth because of postpartum hemorrhage, eclampsia and other indirect obstetric causes.

As the challenges cited above have demonstrated, strengthening the planning, procurement, and information management of MNCH life-saving commodities is critical to the survival and quality of care for millions of women and children in Pakistan. The country has made commendable progress in the prevention and control of pneumonia and diarrhea-related complications despite many challenges and now must strive to build on that progress and reinvigorate efforts to address other causes of maternal and child mortality. To this end, it is essential that life-saving commodities be available when and where they are needed.

Pakistan is faced with a huge quadruple disease burden.<sup>34</sup> Infectious diseases are rampant and diseases such as tuberculosis and malaria, among others, are a major public health challenge for all stakeholders, including policymakers and healthcare providers.<sup>35</sup> Noncommunicable diseases are increasing rapidly due to unhealthy lifestyle, rapid urbanization, and breakup of the traditional joint-family system that puts additional pressure on individuals. Diabetes, hypertension, coronary artery disease, and malignancies are on the rise.<sup>36</sup> Mental health

is compromised and mental diseases are on the rise.<sup>37</sup> With the rapid advances in transportation, road traffic accidents are contributing substantially to overall disease burden.<sup>38</sup> Pakistan is currently facing the double burden of communicable (38%) and non-communicable diseases (49%) according to WHO NCD Country Profiles 2014. About 50% of all deaths are attributed to NCD's. The WHO country profile (2014) shows that in Pakistan 25.3% individuals had high BP, 19% had CVD diseases, 3% had diabetes, 6% had chronic respiratory diseases, 8% had cancers, 23% were tobacco smokers and 0.1% were alcohol consumers.

Forecasting and supply planning (FASP) is the foundation for all other functions further down the supply chain as over estimation or underestimation of commodities can have serious implications on health delivery systems. It is a highly scientific and complex process, wherein numerous factors must be considered including demographics, morbidity rates, service data sets, and logistics data and requires a specialized skill set. Currently, FASP for a complete range of District Priority Medicines (DPMs) as per approved medicines list for health department is being undertaken with technical assistance from the GHSC-PSM project on the basis of logistics, demographic and morbidity indicators and enhancement in service delivery. Availability of qualified and experienced human resources, structures, and tools remains a challenge for improved accuracy and timeliness of forecasting and supply planning for all medicines and supplies. Due to gaps identified in FASP projections, serious anomalies persist in district demand. Health department realize the need for having a structured mechanism for accurate FASP with dedicated trained staff as part of the Integrated Supply Chain Management and Coordination Cell at DoH.

Three data sets: logistics, services, and morbidity will be considered for forecasting and quantification of priority commodities depending upon availability of data and its quality. Knowledge and information of health departments' programmatic strategies will be important for accurate forecast and quantification of district priority commodities. This needs to be ensured through document review and consultations with key stakeholders and / or focal points within the department. A forecasting exercise for DPMs List will be done for five years and reviewed annually for adjustments, as per recommended model (Figure 1).

### **Current landscape:**

Forecasting and supply planning (FASP) is the foundation for all other functions further down the supply chain as over estimation or underestimation of commodities can have serious implications on health delivery systems. It is a highly scientific and complex process, wherein numerous factors must be considered including demographics, morbidity rates, service data sets, and logistics data and requires a specialized skill set. Currently, FASP for a complete range of DPMs as per the approved Medicines List for district level service delivery is being undertaken with technical assistance from the GHSC-PSM project on the basis of logistics, demographic and morbidity indicators and enhancement in service delivery. Availability of qualified and experienced human resources, structures, and tools remains a challenge for improved accuracy and timeliness of forecasting and supply planning for all medicines and supplies. Due to gaps identified in FASP projections, serious anomalies persist in district demand. Health department realize the need for having a structured mechanism for accurate FASP with dedicated trained staff as part of the Integrated Supply Chain Management and Coordination Cell at DoH.

## FASP Roadmap

The objective of this roadmap is to establish a fully functional and structured FASP mechanism at district level that systematically determines district specific priority medicines requirements, estimates their financial costs, and coordinates fulfillment of projected needs to support the continuous availability of commodities.

### Priority areas for improvement

- Reliable and quality data sets (demographic, disease prevalence/morbidity, and logistics) for accurate forecasting
- Dedicated resources (financial & trained HR) for FASP

- Institutionalization of FASP through capacity building of the district departments on accurate and timely forecasting and quantification of DPMs and identification of champions to form technical working groups under the ISCM&CC. As FP supply chain has higher maturity than district priority medicines with respect to procurement planning and monitoring functions, it is expected that, modelling FASP for DPMs supply chain will help in attaining departmental capacity within 2-3 years.
- Three data sets: logistics, services, and morbidity will be considered for forecasting and quantification of district commodities depending upon availability of data and its quality. Knowledge and information of health departments' programmatic strategies will be important for accurate forecast and quantification of district commodities. This needs to be ensured through document review and consultations with key stakeholders and / or focal points within the district health department.
- A forecasting exercise for DPMs will be done for five years and reviewed annually for adjustments, as per recommended model (Figure 1).

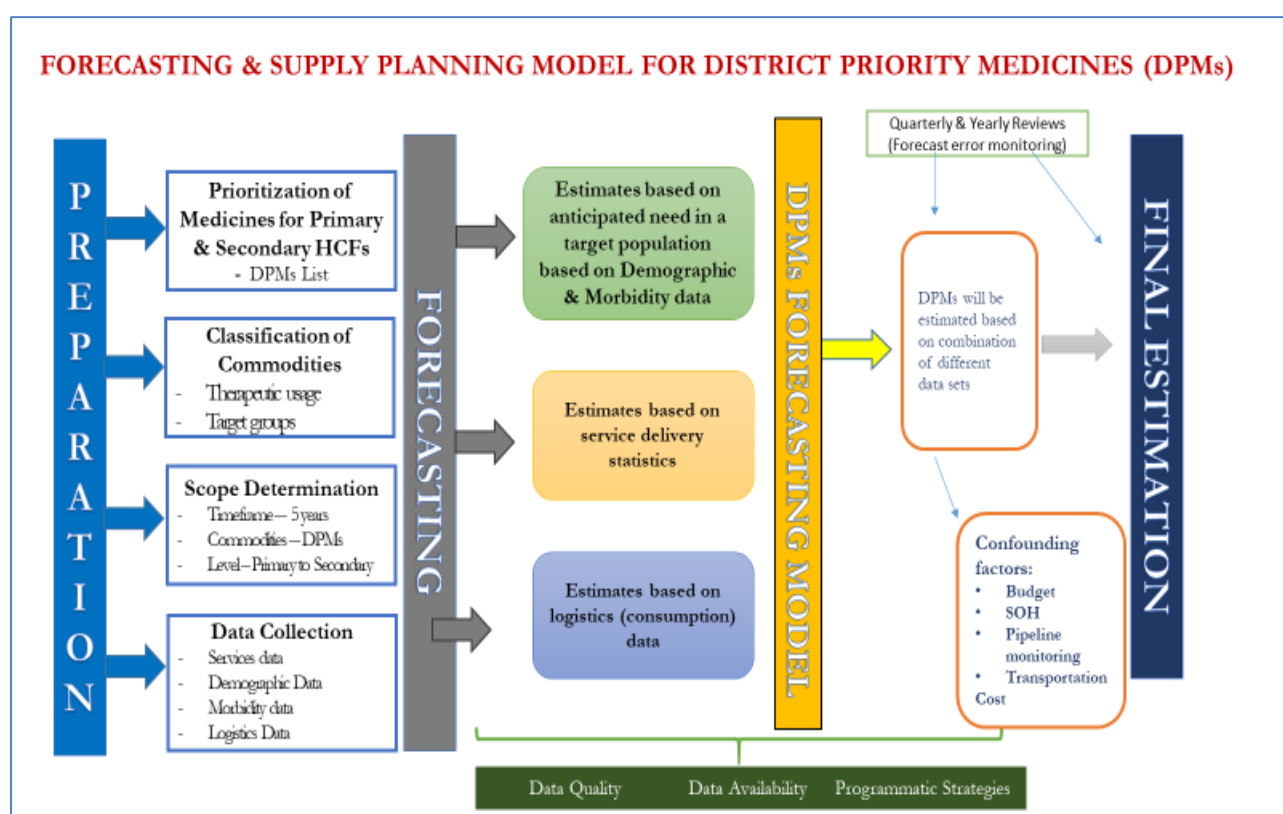


Figure 1: FASP Model for District Priority Medicines



## **Implementation plan:**

The district health and population welfare departments of the Provincial Governments will carry out following activities to achieve articulated objectives.

- **Formation of Forecasting & Quantification Technical Working Group (TWG) at District Level**  
Both health and population welfare departments will establish and notify a forecasting and quantification TWG at the district level. The TWG will systematically determine district commodities requirements, estimate their financial costs, and coordinate fulfillment of projected needs to support the continuous availability of commodities. The TWG will also analyze quantification figures related to priority commodities security issues and improve district capacity to perform this task independently. Improved inter-departmental coordination will facilitate consensus building on scope and assumptions for forecasting and quantification. It will also minimize duplication of efforts and wastage of resources.
- **Create Professionalized and Trained Human Resources at the District Level**  
At the provincial level, the capacity of the Procurement and FASP unit of the ISCM&CC will be trained in forecasting and quantification of DPMs. Pre-and in-service training courses will be organized / arranged that will contribute and ultimately lead to building of institutional capacity on forecasting and quantification at the district level, within the provincial government.
- **Automation of Forecasting and Quantification Function into Integrated Web-based MIS**  
To reduce the likelihood of computational inaccuracies, forecasting and supply planning functions will be automated incrementally and made part of the integrated supply chain management information system. The province will design an EML forecasting and supply planning module in the web-based integrated MIS and will train users on the module. Thus, forecasting and supply planning will be graduated from manual to automated computation. The automation will help in timely and accurate forecasting and supply planning, which will, in turn, assist in procurement and commodity security.

## RATIONALE FOR UNDERTAKING THIS EXERCISE

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Department of Health (DoH) procures medicines and other commodities through Medicines Coordination Cell (MCC), a provincial level procurement body, for primary and secondary healthcare facilities using rate contract mechanism. Districts have the provision to procure medicines as per approved MCC list through local purchase from approved firms.

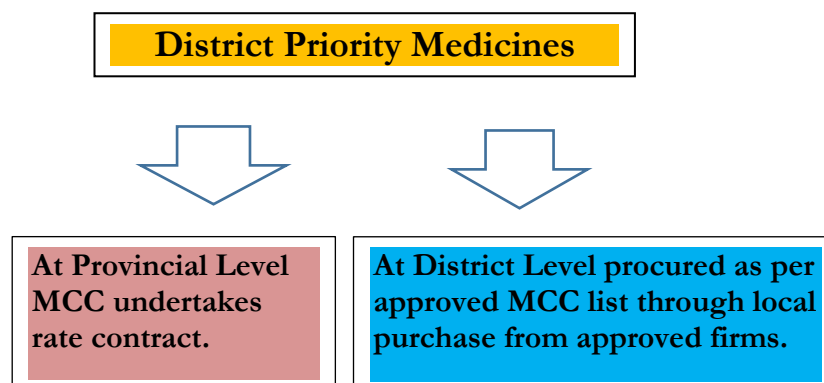


Figure 2: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa district commodities procurement

Although districts are generating demand / indent / requisition for district commodities but the data is not utilized for forecasting purposes. This is mainly due to two reasons; 1) non-existence of formal forecasting and quantification mechanism and 2) quota/target-based procurement. Most of the healthcare centres in KP lack sufficient stocks of priority medicines owing to the untimely release and inadequate allocation of funds. Around 760 Basic Health Units (BHUs) and 96 Rural Health Centers (RHCs) across the province offer healthcare services to the people. However, stocks of priority medicine continue to lag at 60 per cent.<sup>2</sup>

The provincial government had sought to improve service delivery in primary health care facilities, allocating additional resources and developing a robust independent monitoring system to take immediate remedial actions. To ensure adequate stocks of medicines in primary health care facilities, the health department took a number of steps such as negotiating a central contracting rate for medicines periodically, a move which proved to be cost effective. Moreover, the health department hired logistics officers in each district to manage affairs at the district level and to ensure that the procurement process is completed in time. However, even if the government allocates sufficient budget, the untimely release of these funds could still hamper the utilization of the budget to purchase medicines for facilities. If the district government releases the medicine budget timely as a single tranche to district health department, districts can then place orders on time and ensure the timely utilization of the medicine budget. Meanwhile, health experts have stated that since all 1,600 health facilities across the province had sufficient doctors, nurses, paramedics and technicians, medicines in sufficient quantity should be supplied to these centres on a priority basis.

The Department of Health, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has documented the limited capacity within its structure to conduct the forecast for health commodities. This lack of capacity has compelled the provincial and district health department to rely on the use of past distribution data and estimates of patient flows at facilities to calculate the need for commodities at primary and secondary health care facilities. The respective officials develop medicine requirements that are not scientifically appropriate to meet the current needs, thus making it difficult to maintain appropriate inventory to meet the needs of patients and clients in the district. This current practice sometimes yields stock imbalances, stock-outs of some important medicines, and a preponderance of emergency orders, which in the end have been threatening the integrity of the health service delivery. However, with the technical Assistance of GHSC-PSM project, the district department of health has established mechanism to undertake the forecasting exercise of DPMs. This approach helps to improve the forecasting and supply planning functions.

<sup>2</sup> <https://tribune.com.pk/email/1430834/k-p-health-centres-lack-sufficient-medicine-stocks>

The need for a comprehensive, harmonized and coordinated forecasting exercise (first of its kind) in the DoH is heightened by a number of factors including:

- The lack of a formalized district coordinated system mechanism for forecasting and supply planning of district priority commodities.
- The need to identify the current funding gap for the needed commodities to ensure efficient allocation of financial resources by the DoH, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

This activity is aimed at developing a long term (five-year) district forecasting collaboration with the district health authority, which will better inform procurement decisions for the priority commodities. The exercise will also help DoH to populate a framework for computing the requirements for the DPMs during the plan period and be able to take future procurement actions. Basically, the goal of this forecasting exercise is to optimize a data-driven procurement system and minimize losses through expiry by over stocking. The report will essentially guide the decision makers in setting up a district system for regular updates of the forecasts and introduce supply planning process for district commodities.

## GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

### Goal

Determine the district needs for prioritized District Medicines.

### Objectives

1. Prepare the district forecast for the district priority medicines for the period 2020-25
2. Discuss data sources and data gaps to support regular forecasting and supply planning, and ways to address those gaps
3. Develop recommendations for institutionalization of a formal forecasting and pipeline monitoring system within Department of Health, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa which is capable of conducting updates on the forecast and supply plan

## METHODOLOGY

The GHSC-PSM project worked in close coordination with the Department of Health, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to develop the forecast. Initially, the scope, purpose and period of the forecast was defined. Afterwards, GHSC-PSM project collected and reviewed existing documents to define assumptions and make adjustments based on recent logistics data. GHSC-PSM project then developed the algorithms of the forecasting process for each commodity. Furthermore, they were reviewed by key stakeholders. The steps of the process are detailed below.

### Scope:

The forecast was meant to cover the notified priority commodities for primary and secondary health care facilities (**Annex 1**) prioritized by the Department of Health, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the estimated requirements of these commodities for health services provided at public health facilities in the district. The estimates included requirements for district and sub-district levels of health care system. The agreed upon timeframe is 2020-21—2024-25. However, through discussions with the department and programs and upon review of existing data, forecasting was done for priority commodities.

### Forecasting Options

Estimates of commodity needs for multi-year planning are based on logistics data and linked to defined Provincial Health strategies and plans. Three methods of estimating commodity needs are commonly used:

- Estimates based on anticipated need in a target population based on demographic and morbidity data (more appropriate at the national and provincial levels);
- Estimates based on previous consumption of a commodity (more appropriate at the provincial and district level);
- Estimates based on the service delivery statistics (more appropriate at the service delivery level).

Whichever method is used, the accuracy of the estimate depends on the availability and quality of data used, as well as the forecasting team's knowledge of the specific conditions of the program. Due to the absence of reliable morbidity and services data for the commodities mentioned in Annex 1, logistic method is used for this forecasting.

Four basic sets of data are required for forecasting the commodity requirements:

1. Medicine lists with packaging and price data
2. Budgets in operational plans/procurement plans
3. Logistics data from District Stock Register
4. District Priority Medicines Formulary List.

The basic formula used in the logistics method is:

AMC	=	Opening Balance	+	Quantity Received	-	Closing Balance	÷	Six Month Period
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In order to calculate Average Monthly Consumption (AMC) of a medicine, the first element in the formula requires quantities available in store on the first day (opening balance) of the six months period, followed by quantity received during this period. The third element is the quantities available on last day (closing balance) of six-month period. The sum of first two will be subtracted from the third element or vice versa. The outcome will be divided by six to get the average monthly consumption.

## Data Collection and Document Review

As part of the forecasting exercise, we considered factors such as the estimated current need and provincial program strategies. This forecast is based on various assumptions regarding district commodity needs. The process included a review of provincial policy and technical documents; we familiarized ourselves with the stock registers data, recommended treatment guidelines and previous activities that could impact the forecasting. In addition, we reviewed policy documents to assess information provided on other major policy decisions that may affect the health department. Several of these documents are listed in bibliography and some are listed below, as well:

- Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (2012-13)
- Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (2017-18)
- Minimum Health Service Delivery Package for Primary & Secondary Health Facilities
- MCC List 2019-20.

## Data Analysis

We used basic Excel to forecast the requirements for the district priority commodities. The AMC for respective commodities was determined which will help to analyze, plan, and advocate for improved programming. Excel facilitates the process of determining the quantities of medicines that are required for any health program. For each medicine, we used opening balance, receipts and closing balance obtained from relevant stock registers to determine the estimated quantities required for one year. We then entered information on all medicines and added the total requirement and costs by the categories. The specific forecasting methodology, key assumptions, and forecasting results for each commodity category are included in the corresponding subsections presented in the quantification results.

## Essential Medicines List and District Priority Formulary of Medicines

Essential medicines are those that are deemed to satisfy the health care needs of the majority of the population and that should be available in the appropriate dosage forms and strengths at all times. The rationale for selecting a limited number of essential medicines is that it may lead to better supply, more rational use, and lower costs. Because selection of medicines has a considerable impact on quality of care and cost of treatment, it is one of the most cost-effective areas for intervention.

A list of essential medicines may be selected for use in one or more level of health facilities or for the public sector as a whole. In the latter case, the list usually indicates the level of the health care system where each medicine may be used. It can also be considered a supply list. A formulary system is part of the medicine selection process. The system includes a formulary list, which is ideally based on an essential medicines list.

A formulary list (Annex-1) is a list of pharmaceutical products approved for use in a specific health care setting. It may be a national formulary list, a provincial list, a hospital list, or a list indicating products for use and availability at primary and secondary level care health facilities of a district. In the public sector, the formulary list is synonymous with essential medicines list. Annex-II is a list of pharmaceutical products whose forecast could not be undertaken due to non-availability of required data due to various reasons. The list will be reviewed by district health authorities for finalization during consultative meeting.

## Steps Used in Forecasting

The following steps were used to forecast the need for each commodity:

1. Opening balance or quantity on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2019
2. Quantity Received during the period July to December, 2019

3. Closing balance or quantity on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019
4. Expected projected changes in consumption (potential losses or scale-up in use)

### **Consultative Meeting with Stakeholders**

After completing the draft forecast, we will conduct consultative technical sessions with the district health representatives. The objectives of the consultative meeting will be to:

- Present and jointly review draft forecast.
- Review and validate the available data and methodologies.
- Discuss data sources and data gaps to support regular forecasting and supply planning, and ways to address gaps.
- Reach consensus and agree upon assumptions, data, methodologies, and current forecasting findings.

## SECTION-I

### FORECAST RESULT FOR MEDICINES WITH DATA

#### Forecasted Need for Anaesthetics

The District Priority Formulary of Medicines is derived from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Essential Medicines List (EML), MCC formulary and Minimum Health Services Delivery Package (MHSDP) for Primary and Secondary Health Care facilities. The formulary contains two general anaesthetics and three local anaesthetics drugs under the anesthetic's category, as shown in table below;

#	Generic Drug Name	Form	Strength	Category
1	Isoflurane	inhalation		Anaesthetics General
2	Propofol	Injection	10 mg / ml in 20 ml	Anaesthetics General
3	Bupivacaine (hydrochloride)	Injection	0.50%	Anaesthetics Local
4	Lignocaine (hydrochloride)	injection	2% in 10ml	Anaesthetics Local
		topical gel	2% w/w	Anaesthetics Local

General anaesthetics are generally meant for secondary level health care facilities including DHQ and THQ hospitals and certain Rural Health Centres, where surgical services are offered. Local anesthetics are provided and used at all primary and secondary level health care facilities.

The following input data is used to estimate the yearly requirements of anesthetics for the forecasting period 2020-2025. The forecast will provide the base for procurement and distribution of medicines to the primary and secondary health care facilities in the district.

#### District Store Data Needed to Forecast Anaesthetics

- Opening balance or quantity on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2019
- Quantity Received during the period July to December, 2019
- Closing balance or quantity on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019
- Expected projected changes in consumption (potential losses or scale-up in use)

The methodology used for calculation of requirement of anaesthetics is based on Monthly Consumption.

To calculate the Average Monthly Consumption (AMC), following formula is used;

- i) add the quantity of drugs in stock at the beginning of a period (for example, six months)
- ii) to the quantity of drugs received during that same period, and
- iii) then subtract the quantity of drugs remaining at the end of the period.
- iv) it will give total quantity of drugs consumed over a six-month period
- v) calculate Average Monthly Consumption by dividing the total quantity by the six-month period
- vi) rounded off the AMC to the nearest value



AMC	=	Opening Balance	+	Quantity Received	-	Closing Balance	÷	Six Month Period
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Using the above methodology and formula, the estimated yearly requirements of anaesthetics is calculated and reflected in table below:

**Table 1. Forecasted Yearly Estimations**

#	Generic Drug Name	Unit	AMC	Forecasted Yearly Requirements				
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Isoflurane	injection	15	198	218	240	264	290
2	Propofol	injection	755	9,966	10,963	12,059	13,265	14,591
3	Bupivacaine (hydrochloride)	injection	174	2,298	2,528	2,780	3,059	3,364
4	Lignocaine (hydrochloride)	injection	1,063	14,036	15,440	16,984	18,682	20,550
		topical gel	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0

The associated summary outputs for anaesthetics are shown in Table 1. By applying the different attributes and assumptions the year-wise forecasted numbers for the period 2020-25 are estimated against each drug that needs to be procured for primary and secondary health care facilities of the district.

## Forecasted Need for Muscle Relaxants

The District Priority Formulary of Medicines is derived from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Essential Medicines List (EML), MCC formulary and Minimum Health Services Delivery Package (MHSDP) for Primary and Secondary Health Care facilities. The formulary contains three drugs under the muscle relaxants category, as shown in table below;

#	Generic Drug Name	Form	Strength	Category
1	Atracurium (besylate)	injection	30 mg/ml in 3ml; 5ml	Muscle Relaxants
2	Glycopyrrolate	injection	0.2mg /ml in 1ml (for anesthesia only)	Muscle Relaxants
3	Neostigmine (metilsulphate)	injection	2.5 mg in 1ml	Muscle Relaxants

Muscle relaxants are generally meant for both secondary and primary level health care facilities including DHQ, THQ hospitals, Rural Health Centres and Basic Health Units.

The following input data is used to estimate the yearly requirements of muscle relaxants for the forecasting period 2020-2025. The forecast will provide the base for procurement and distribution of medicines to the primary and secondary health care facilities in the district.

### District Store Data Needed to Forecast Muscle Relaxants

- Opening balance or quantity on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2019
- Quantity Received during the period July to December, 2019
- Closing balance or quantity on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019
- Expected projected changes in consumption (potential losses or scale-up in use)

The methodology used for calculation of requirement of muscle relaxants is based on Monthly Consumption.

To calculate the Average Monthly Consumption (AMC), following formula is used;

- add the quantity of drugs in stock at the beginning of a period (for example, six months)
- to the quantity of drugs received during that same period, and
- then subtract the quantity of drugs remaining at the end of the period.
- it will give total quantity of drugs consumed over a six-month period
- calculate Average Monthly Consumption by dividing the total quantity by the six-month period
- rounded off the AMC to the nearest value

AMC	=	Opening Balance	+	Quantity Received	-	Closing Balance	÷	Six Month Period
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Using the above methodology and formula, the estimated yearly requirements of muscle relaxants is calculated and reflected in table below:

**Table 2. Forecasted Yearly Estimations**

#	Generic Drug Name	Unit	AMC	Forecasted Yearly Requirements				
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Atracurium (besylate)	injection	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0
2	Glycopyrrolate	injection	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0
3	Neostigmine (metilsulphate)	injection	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0

The associated summary outputs for muscle relaxants are shown in Table 2. By applying the different attributes and assumptions, the year-wise forecasted numbers for the period 2020-25 are estimated against each drug that needs to be procured for primary and secondary health care facilities of the district.

## Forecasted Need for Analgesics / Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Medicines

The District Priority Formulary of Medicines is derived from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Essential Medicines List (EML), MCC formulary and Minimum Health Services Delivery Package (MHSDP) for Primary and Secondary Health Care facilities. The formulary contains three drugs under the analgesics / non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicines category, as shown in table below;

#	Generic Drug Name	Form	Strength	Category
1	Tramadol	Injection	50 mg / ml	Analgesics Opioid & Centrally Acting
2	Acetylsalicylic acid	dispersible tablets	300 mg	Analgesics / Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Medicines
		dispersible tablets	75mg	Analgesics / Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Medicines
3	Diclofenac (sodium)	tablets	50 mg	Analgesics / Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Medicines
		ampoule	75 mg in 3ml	Analgesics / Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Medicines
4	Paracetamol	tablets	500 mg	Analgesics / Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Medicines
		syrup	120 mg / 5ml	Analgesics / Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Medicines
		suppository	100 mg	Analgesics / Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Medicines
		Infusion	10mg/ml	Analgesics / Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Medicines

Analgesics / non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicines are generally meant for both secondary and primary level health care facilities including DHQ, THQ hospitals, Rural Health Centres and Basic Health Units.

The following input data is used to estimate the yearly requirements of analgesics / non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicines for the forecasting period 2020-2025. The forecast will provide the base for procurement and distribution of medicines to the primary and secondary health care facilities in the district.

### District Store Data Needed to Forecast Analgesics / Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Medicines

- Opening balance or quantity on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2019
- Quantity Received during the period July to December, 2019
- Closing balance or quantity on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019

The methodology used for calculation of requirement of analgesics / non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicines is based on Monthly Consumption.

To calculate the Average Monthly Consumption (AMC), following formula is used;

- add the quantity of drugs in stock at the beginning of a period (for example, six months)
- to the quantity of drugs received during that same period, and
- then subtract the quantity of drugs remaining at the end of the period.

- iv) it will give total quantity of drugs consumed over a six-month period
- v) calculate Average Monthly Consumption by dividing the total quantity by the six-month period
- vi) rounded off the AMC to the nearest value

AMC	=	Opening Balance	+	Quantity Received	-	Closing Balance	÷	Six Month Period
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Using the above methodology and formula, the estimated yearly requirements of analgesics / non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicines is calculated and reflected in table below:

**Table 3. Forecasted Yearly Estimations**

#	Generic Drug Name	Unit	AMC	Forecasted Yearly Requirements				
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Tramadol	Injection 50 mg / ml	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0
2	Acetylsalicylic acid	dispersible tablets 300mg	9,000	118,800	130,680	143,748	158,123	173,935
		dispersible tablets 75 mg	6,667	88,000	96,800	106,480	117,128	128,841
3	Diclofenac (sodium)	Tablets	26,783	353,540	388,894	427,783	470,562	517,618
		Ampoule	12,967	171,160	188,276	207,104	227,814	250,595
4	Paracetamol	Tablets	64,183	847,220	931,942	1,025,136	1,127,650	1,240,415
		Syrup	8,938	117,986	129,785	142,763	157,039	172,743
		suppository	183	2,420	2,662	2,928	3,221	3,543
		Infusion	250	3,300	3,630	3,993	4,392	4,832

The associated summary outputs for analgesics / non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicines are shown in Table 3. By applying the different attributes and assumptions, the year-wise forecasted numbers for the period 2020-25 are estimated against each drug that needs to be procured for primary and secondary health care facilities of the district.

## Forecasted Need of Antiallergics and Medicines Used in Anaphylaxis

The District Priority Formulary of Medicines is derived from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Essential Medicines List (EML), MCC formulary and Minimum Health Services Delivery Package (MHSDP) for Primary and Secondary Health Care facilities. The formulary contains four drugs under the category of Antiallergics and Medicines used in Anaphylaxis, as shown in table below;

#	Generic Drug Name	Form	Strength	Category
1	Chlorpheniramine (hydrogen maleate)	injection	22.7mg	Antiallergics and Medicines Used in Anaphylaxis
2	Dexamethasone (disodium phosphate)	injection	4 mg / ml	Antiallergics and Medicines Used in Anaphylaxis
3	Epinephrine (adrenaline)	ampoule	1 mg /ml	Antiallergics and Medicines Used in Anaphylaxis
4	Hydrocortisone (sodium succinate)	injection	100 mg	Antiallergics and Medicines Used in Anaphylaxis
		injection	250 mg	Antiallergics and Medicines Used in Anaphylaxis

Antiallergics and Medicines used in Anaphylaxis are generally meant for both secondary and primary level health care facilities including DHQ, THQ hospitals, Rural Health Centres and Basic Health Units.

The following input data is used to estimate the yearly requirements of Antiallergics and Medicines used in Anaphylaxis for the forecasting period 2020-2025. The forecast will provide the base for procurement and distribution of medicines to the primary and secondary health care facilities in the district.

### District Store Data Needed to Forecast Antiallergics and Medicines used in Anaphylaxis

- Opening balance or quantity on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2019
- Quantity Received during the period July to December, 2019
- Closing balance or quantity on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019
- Expected projected changes in consumption (potential losses or scale-up in use)

The methodology used for calculation of requirement of Antiallergics and Medicines used in Anaphylaxis is based on Monthly Consumption.

To calculate the Average Monthly Consumption (AMC), following formula is used;

- add the quantity of drugs in stock at the beginning of a period (for example, six months)
- to the quantity of drugs received during that same period, and
- then subtract the quantity of drugs remaining at the end of the period.
- it will give total quantity of drugs consumed over a six-month period
- calculate Average Monthly Consumption by dividing the total quantity by the six-month period
- rounded off the AMC to the nearest value

AMC	=	Opening Balance	+	Quantity Received	-	Closing Balance	÷	Six Month Period
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Using the above methodology and formula, the estimated yearly requirements of Antiallergics and Medicines used in Anaphylaxis is calculated and reflected in table 4 below:

**Table 4. Forecasted Yearly Estimations**

#	Generic Drug Name	Unit	AMC	Forecasted Yearly Requirements				
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Chlorpheniramine (hydrogen maleate)	injection	3,000	39,600	43,560	47,916	52,708	57,978
2	Dexamethasone (disodium phosphate)	injection	1,313	17,325	19,058	20,963	23,060	25,366
3	Epinephrine (adrenaline)	ampoule	265	3,494	3,843	4,227	4,650	5,115
4	Hydrocortisone (sodium succinate)	Injection 100 mg	2,470	32,604	35,864	39,451	43,396	47,736
		Injection 250 mg	1,592	21,019	23,121	25,433	27,976	30,774

The associated summary outputs for Antiallergics and Medicines used in Anaphylaxis are shown in Table 4. By applying the different attributes and assumptions, the year-wise forecasted numbers for the period 2020-25 are estimated against each drug that needs to be procured for primary and secondary health care facilities of the district.

## Forecasted Need for Antidotes and Other Substances Used in Poisoning

The District Priority Formulary of Medicines is derived from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Essential Medicines List (EML), MCC formulary and Minimum Health Services Delivery Package (MHSDP) for Primary and Secondary Health Care facilities. The formulary contains three drugs under the category of Antidotes and Other Substances used in Poisoning, as shown in table below;

#	Generic Drug Name	Form	Strength	Category
1	Atropine (sulphate)	ampoule	1 mg in 1ml	Antidotes and Other Substances Used in Poisoning
2	Charcoal activated	powder		Antidotes and Other Substances Used in Poisoning
3	Naloxone (hydrochloride)	ampoule	400 mcg in 1ml	Antidotes and Other Substances Used in Poisoning

Antidotes and Other Substances used in Poisoning are generally meant for both secondary and primary level health care facilities including DHQ, THQ hospitals, Rural Health Centres and Basic Health Units.

The following input data is used to estimate the yearly requirements of Antidotes and Other Substances used in Poisoning for the forecasting period 2020-2025. The forecast will provide the base for procurement and distribution of medicines to the primary and secondary health care facilities in the district.

### District Store Data Needed to Forecast Antidotes and Other Substances Used in Poisoning

- Opening balance or quantity on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2019
- Quantity Received during the period July to December, 2019
- Closing balance or quantity on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019
- Expected projected changes in consumption (potential losses or scale-up in use)

The methodology used for calculation of requirement of Antidotes and Other Substances used in Poisoning is based on Monthly Consumption.

To calculate the Average Monthly Consumption (AMC), following formula is used;

- add the quantity of drugs in stock at the beginning of a period (for example, six months)
- to the quantity of drugs received during that same period, and
- then subtract the quantity of drugs remaining at the end of the period.
- it will give total quantity of drugs consumed over a six-month period
- calculate Average Monthly Consumption by dividing the total quantity by the six-month period
- rounded off the AMC to the nearest value

AMC	=	Opening Balance	+	Quantity Received	-	Closing Balance	÷	Six Month Period
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Using the above methodology and formula, the estimated yearly requirements of Antidotes and Other Substances used in Poisoning is calculated and reflected in table below:



**Table 5. Forecasted Yearly Estimations**

#	Generic Drug Name	Unit	AMC	Forecasted Yearly Requirements				
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Atropine (sulphate)	Ampoule	2,000	26,400	29,040	31,944	35,138	38,652
2	Charcoal activated	powder	15	198	218	240	264	290
3	Naloxone (hydrochloride)	ampoule	83	1,100	1,210	1,331	1,464	1,611

The associated summary outputs for Antidotes and Other Substances used in Poisoning are shown in Table 5. By applying the different attributes and assumptions, the year-wise forecasted numbers for the period 2020-25 are estimated against each drug that needs to be procured for primary and secondary health care facilities of the district.

## Forecasted Need for Anticonvulsant / Antiepileptic Medicines

The District Priority Formulary of Medicines is derived from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Essential Medicines List (EML), MCC formulary and Minimum Health Services Delivery Package (MHSDP) for Primary and Secondary Health Care facilities. The formulary contains one drug under the category of Anticonvulsant / Antiepileptic Medicines, as shown in table below;

#	Generic Drug Name	Form	Strength	Category
1	Carbamazepine	tablets	200 mg	Anticonvulsant / Antiepileptic Medicines
		syrup	100mg / 5ml	Anticonvulsant / Antiepileptic Medicines
2	Magnesium Sulphate ( <i>For eclampsia only</i> )	injection	500mg /ml	Anticonvulsant / Antiepileptic Medicines

Anticonvulsant / Antiepileptic Medicines are generally meant for both secondary and primary level health care facilities including DHQ, THQ hospitals, Rural Health Centres and Basic Health Units.

The following input data is used to estimate the yearly requirements of Anticonvulsant / Antiepileptic Medicines for the forecasting period 2020-2025. The forecast will provide the base for procurement and distribution of medicines to the primary and secondary health care facilities in the district.

### District Store Data Needed to Forecast Anticonvulsant / Antiepileptic Medicines

- Opening balance or quantity on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2019
- Quantity Received during the period July to December, 2019
- Closing balance or quantity on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019
- Expected projected changes in consumption (potential losses or scale-up in use)

The methodology used for calculation of requirement of Anticonvulsant / Antiepileptic Medicines is based on Monthly Consumption.

To calculate the Average Monthly Consumption (AMC), following formula is used;

- add the quantity of drugs in stock at the beginning of a period (for example, six months)
- to the quantity of drugs received during that same period, and
- then subtract the quantity of drugs remaining at the end of the period.
- it will give total quantity of drugs consumed over a six-month period
- calculate Average Monthly Consumption by dividing the total quantity by the six-month period
- rounded off the AMC to the nearest value

AMC	=	Opening Balance	+	Quantity Received	-	Closing Balance	÷	Six Month Period
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Using the above methodology and formula, the estimated yearly requirements of Anticonvulsant / Antiepileptic Medicines is calculated and reflected in table 6 below:

**Table 6. Forecasted Yearly Estimations**

#	Generic Drug Name	Unit	AMC	Forecasted Yearly Requirements				
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Carbamazepine	Tablets	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0
		syrup	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0
2	Magnesium Sulphate (For eclampsia only)	injection	297	3,916	4,308	4,738	5,212	5,733

The associated summary outputs for Anticonvulsant / Antiepileptic Medicines are shown in Table 6. By applying the different attributes and assumptions, the year-wise forecasted numbers for the period 2020-25 are estimated against each drug that needs to be procured for primary and secondary health care facilities of the district.

## Forecasted Need for Antibiotics/Antimicrobials

The District Priority Formulary of Medicines is derived from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Essential Medicines List (EML), MCC formulary and Minimum Health Services Delivery Package (MHSDP) for Primary and Secondary Health Care facilities. The formulary contains eight drugs under the category of Antibiotics/Antimicrobials, which have been further classified into - Key Access and Watch Group Antibiotics, as shown in the table below;

#	Generic Drug Name	Form	Strength	Category
1	Amoxicillin + Clavulanic acid	Tablets	625 mg	Antibiotics/Antimicrobials - Key Access Antibiotics
		Syrup	125 mg amoxicillin + 312.5 mg clavulanic acid /5 ml	Antibiotics/Antimicrobials - Key Access Antibiotics
		Tablets	1 Gm	Antibiotics/Antimicrobials - Key Access Antibiotics
2	Doxycycline	Capsule	100 mg	Antibiotics/Antimicrobials - Key Access Antibiotics
3	Metronidazole	Tablets	400 mg	Antibiotics/Antimicrobials - Key Access Antibiotics
		Injection	500 mg in 100-ml	Antibiotics/Antimicrobials - Key Access Antibiotics
		Syrup	200 mg / 5ml ( <i>benzoate</i> )	Antibiotics/Antimicrobials - Key Access Antibiotics
4	Azithromycin	Capsule	250 mg	Antibiotics/Antimicrobials - Watch Group Antibiotics
		Suspension	125mg / 5ml in 22.5ml	Antibiotics/Antimicrobials - Watch Group Antibiotics
5	Cefixime (trihydrate)	Capsule	400 mg	Antibiotics/Antimicrobials - Watch Group Antibiotics
		suspension	200mg /5ml	Antibiotics/Antimicrobials - Watch Group Antibiotics
6	Ceftriaxone (sodium)	powder for injection	500 mg, 1gm	Antibiotics/Antimicrobials - Watch Group Antibiotics
7	Cefoperazone + Salbactam	injection	1gm	Antibiotics/Antimicrobials - Watch Group Antibiotics
8	Ciprofloxacin	tablet	500mg	Antibiotics/Antimicrobials - Watch Group Antibiotics
		syrup	100mg/5ml	Antibiotics/Antimicrobials - Watch Group Antibiotics
		infusion	200mg/100ml	Antibiotics/Antimicrobials - Watch Group Antibiotics

Antibiotics/Antimicrobials are generally meant for both secondary and primary level health care facilities including DHQ, THQ hospitals, Rural Health Centres and Basic Health Units.

The following input data is used to estimate the yearly requirements of Antibiotics/Antimicrobials for the forecasting period 2020-2025. The forecast will provide the base for procurement and distribution of medicines to the primary and secondary health care facilities in the district.

### District Store Data Needed to Forecast Antibiotics / Antimicrobials

- Opening balance or quantity on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2019
- Quantity Received during the period July to December, 2019
- Closing balance or quantity on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019
- Expected projected changes in consumption (potential losses or scale-up in use)

The methodology used for calculation of requirement of Antibiotics/Antimicrobials is based on Monthly Consumption.

To calculate the Average Monthly Consumption (AMC), following formula is used;

- i) add the quantity of drugs in stock at the beginning of a period (for example, six months)
- ii) to the quantity of drugs received during that same period, and
- iii) then subtract the quantity of drugs remaining at the end of the period.
- iv) it will give total quantity of drugs consumed over a six-month period
- v) calculate Average Monthly Consumption by dividing the total quantity by the six-month period
- vi) rounded off the AMC to the nearest value

AMC	=	Opening Balance	+	Quantity Received	-	Closing Balance	÷	Six Month Period
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Using the above methodology and formula, the estimated yearly requirements of Antibiotics/Antimicrobials is calculated and reflected in table below:

**Table 7. Forecasted Yearly Estimations**

#	Generic Drug Name	Unit	AMC	Forecasted Yearly Requirements				
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Amoxicillin + Clavulanic acid	Tablets	8,667	114,400	125,840	138,424	152,266	167,493
		Syrup	833	11,000	12,100	13,310	14,641	16,105
		Tablets	1,045	13,798	15,178	16,696	18,366	20,202
2	Doxycycline	Capsule	29,250	386,100	424,710	467,181	513,899	565,289
3	Metronidazole	Tablets	64,000	844,800	929,280	1,022,208	1,124,429	1,236,872
		Injection	1,460	19,272	21,199	23,319	25,651	28,216
		Syrup	10,405	137,346	151,081	166,189	182,808	201,088
4	Azithromycin	Capsule	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0
		Suspension	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0

5	Cefixime (trihydrate)	Capsule	1,667	22,000	24,200	26,620	29,282	32,210
		suspension	6,852	90,446	99,491	109,440	120,384	132,423
6	Ceftriaxone (sodium)	powder for injection	2,000	26,400	29,040	31,944	35,138	38,652
7	Cefoperazone + Salbactam	injection	2,104	27,777	30,555	33,610	36,971	40,669
8	Ciprofloxacin	tablet	7,383	97,460	107,206	117,927	129,719	142,691
		syrup	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0
		infusion	2,512	33,154	36,469	40,116	44,128	48,541

The associated summary outputs for Antibiotics/Antimicrobials are shown in Table 7. By applying the different attributes and assumptions, the year-wise forecasted numbers for the period 2020-25 are estimated against each drug that needs to be procured for primary and secondary health care facilities of the district.

## Forecasted Need for Anthelmintic Medicines

The District Priority Formulary of Medicines is derived from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Essential Medicines List (EML), MCC formulary and Minimum Health Services Delivery Package (MHSDP) for Primary and Secondary Health Care facilities. The formulary contains one drug under the category of Anthelmintic Medicines, as shown in table below;

#	Generic Drug Name	Form	Strength	Category
1	Mebendazole	syrup	100mg / 5ml	Anthelmintic Medicines
		tablets	500 mg ( <i>with caution only for adults</i> )	Anthelmintic Medicines

Anthelmintic Medicines are generally meant for both secondary and primary level health care facilities including DHQ, THQ hospitals, Rural Health Centres and Basic Health Units.

The following input data is used to estimate the yearly requirements of Anthelmintic Medicines for the forecasting period 2020-2025. The forecast will provide the base for procurement and distribution of medicines to the primary and secondary health care facilities in the district.

### District Store Data Needed to Forecast Anthelmintic Medicines

- Opening balance or quantity on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2019
- Quantity Received during the period July to December, 2019
- Closing balance or quantity on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019
- Expected projected changes in consumption (potential losses or scale-up in use)

The methodology used for calculation of requirement of Anthelmintic Medicines is based on Monthly Consumption.

To calculate the Average Monthly Consumption (AMC), following formula is used;

- add the quantity of drugs in stock at the beginning of a period (for example, six months)
- to the quantity of drugs received during that same period, and
- then subtract the quantity of drugs remaining at the end of the period.
- it will give total quantity of drugs consumed over a six-month period
- calculate Average Monthly Consumption by dividing the total quantity by the six-month period
- rounded off the AMC to the nearest value

AMC	=	Opening Balance	+	Quantity Received	-	Closing Balance	÷	Six Month Period
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Using the above methodology and formula, the estimated yearly requirements of Anthelmintic Medicines is calculated and reflected in table below:

**Table 8. Forecasted Yearly Estimations**

#	Generic Drug Name	Unit	AMC	Forecasted Yearly Requirements				
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Mebendazole	syrup	1,733	22,880	25,168	27,685	30,453	33,499
		tablets	8,333	110,000	121,000	133,100	146,410	161,051

The associated summary outputs for Anthelmintic Medicines are shown in Table 8. By applying the different attributes and assumptions, the year-wise forecasted numbers for the period 2020-25 are estimated against each drug that needs to be procured for primary and secondary health care facilities of the district.



## Forecasted Need for Anti-Fungal Medicines

The District Priority Formulary of Medicines is derived from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Essential Medicines List (EML), MCC formulary and Minimum Health Services Delivery Package (MHSDP) for Primary and Secondary Health Care facilities. The formulary contains three drugs under the category of Anti-Fungal Medicines, as shown in table below;

#	Generic Drug Name	Form	Strength	Category
1	Clotrimazole	vaginal cream	10% w/v	Anti-Fungal
		vaginal tablet	500 mg	Anti-Fungal
2	Fluconazole	capsule	150mg	Anti-Fungal
3	Nystatin	drops	100,000 IU/ml	Anti-Fungal

Anti-Fungal Medicines are generally meant for both secondary and primary level health care facilities including DHQ, THQ hospitals, Rural Health Centres and Basic Health Units.

The following input data is used to estimate the yearly requirements of Anti-Fungal Medicines for the forecasting period 2020-2025. The forecast will provide the base for procurement and distribution of medicines to the primary and secondary health care facilities in the district.

### District Store Data Needed to Forecast Anti-Fungal Medicines

- Opening balance or quantity on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2019
- Quantity Received during the period July to December, 2019
- Closing balance or quantity on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019
- Expected projected changes in consumption (potential losses or scale-up in use)

The methodology used for calculation of requirement of Anti-Fungal Medicines is based on Monthly Consumption.

To calculate the Average Monthly Consumption (AMC), following formula is used;

- add the quantity of drugs in stock at the beginning of a period (for example, six months)
- to the quantity of drugs received during that same period, and
- then subtract the quantity of drugs remaining at the end of the period.
- it will give total quantity of drugs consumed over a six-month period
- calculate Average Monthly Consumption by dividing the total quantity by the six-month period
- rounded off the AMC to the nearest value

AMC	=	Opening Balance	+	Quantity Received	-	Closing Balance	÷	Six Month Period
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Using the above methodology and formula, the estimated yearly requirements of Anti-Fungal Medicines is calculated and reflected in table below:

**Table 9. Forecasted Yearly Estimations**

#	Generic Drug Name	Unit	AMC	Forecasted Yearly Requirements				
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Clotrimazole	vaginal cream	833	11,000	12,100	13,310	14,641	16,105
		vaginal tablet	1,667	22,000	24,200	26,620	29,282	32,210
2	Fluconazole	capsule	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0
3	Nystatin	drops	140	1,848	2,033	2,236	2,460	2,706

The associated summary outputs for Anti-Fungal Medicines are shown in Table 9. By applying the different attributes and assumptions, the year-wise forecasted numbers for the period 2020-25 are estimated against each drug that needs to be procured for primary and secondary health care facilities of the district.

## Forecasted Need for Anti-Tuberculosis Medicines - First line medicines

The District Priority Formulary of Medicines is derived from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Essential Medicines List (EML), MCC formulary and Minimum Health Services Delivery Package (MHSDP) for Primary and Secondary Health Care facilities. The formulary contains eight drugs under the category of Anti-Tuberculosis Medicines - First line medicines, as shown in the table below;

#	Generic Drug Name	Form	Strength	Category
1	Ethambutol	tablets	100 mg	Anti-Tuberculosis Medicines - First line medicines
		tablets	400 mg	Anti-Tuberculosis Medicines - First line medicines
2	Isoniazid	tablets	100 mg	Anti-Tuberculosis Medicines - First line medicines
		tablets	300mg	Anti-Tuberculosis Medicines - First line medicines
3	Streptomycin	injection	1 gm	Anti-Tuberculosis Medicines - First line medicines
4	Rifampicin + isoniazid (RH)	tablets	150mg + 75mg	Anti-Tuberculosis Medicines - First line medicines
		tablets dispersible	75mg + 50mg	Anti-Tuberculosis Medicines - First line medicines
5	Rifampicin + isoniazid + pyrazinamide + ethambutol (RHZE)	tablets	150mg + 75mg + 400mg + 275 mg	Anti-Tuberculosis Medicines - First line medicines
6	Rifampicin + isoniazid + ethambutol (RHE)	tablets	150 mg + 75 mg + 275 mg	Anti-Tuberculosis Medicines - First line medicines
7	Isoniazid + ethambutol	tablets	150 mg + 400 mg Strip/blister	Anti-Tuberculosis Medicines - First line medicines

Anti-Tuberculosis Medicines are generally meant for both secondary and primary level health care facilities including DHQ, THQ hospitals, Rural Health Centres and Basic Health Units.

The following input data is used to estimate the yearly requirements of Anti-Tuberculosis Medicines - First line medicines for the forecasting period 2020-2025. The forecast will provide the base for procurement and distribution of medicines to the primary and secondary health care facilities in the district.

### District Store Data Needed to Forecast Anti-Tuberculosis Medicines - First line medicines

- Opening balance or quantity on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2019
- Quantity Received during the period July to December, 2019
- Closing balance or quantity on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019
- Expected projected changes in consumption (potential losses or scale-up in use)

The methodology used for calculation of requirement of Anti-Tuberculosis Medicines - First line medicines is based on Monthly Consumption.

To calculate the Average Monthly Consumption (AMC), following formula is used;

- add the quantity of drugs in stock at the beginning of a period (for example, six months)
- to the quantity of drugs received during that same period, and

- iii) then subtract the quantity of drugs remaining at the end of the period.
- iv) it will give total quantity of drugs consumed over a six-month period
- v) calculate Average Monthly Consumption by dividing the total quantity by the six-month period
- vi) rounded off the AMC to the nearest value

AMC	=	Opening Balance	+	Quantity Received	-	Closing Balance	÷	Six Month Period
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Using the above methodology and formula, the estimated yearly requirements of Anti-Tuberculosis Medicines - First line medicines is calculated and reflected in table below:

**Table 10. Forecasted Yearly Estimations**

#	Generic Drug Name	Unit	AMC	Forecasted Yearly Requirements				
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Ethambutol	tablets	10,559	139,374	153,312	168,643	185,507	204,058
		tablets	267	3,522	3,874	4,262	4,688	5,157
2	Isoniazid	tablets	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0
		tablets	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0
3	Streptomycin	injection	10	132	145	160	176	193
4	Rifampicin + isoniazid (RH)	tablets	49,762	656,858	722,544	794,799	874,279	961,706
		tablets dispersible	19,342	255,319	280,851	308,936	339,829	373,812
5	Rifampicin + isoniazid + pyrazinamide + ethambutol (RHZE)	tablets	21,552	284,491	312,940	344,234	378,657	416,523
6	Rifampicin + isoniazid + ethambutol (RHE)	tablets	1,146	15,127	16,640	18,304	20,134	22,148
7	Isoniazid + ethambutol	tablets	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0

The associated summary outputs for Anti-Tuberculosis Medicines are shown in Table 10. By applying the different attributes and assumptions, the year-wise forecasted numbers for the period 2020-25 are estimated against each drug that needs to be procured for primary and secondary health care facilities of the district.

## Forecasted Need for Anti-Leishmaniasis Medicines

The District Priority Formulary of Medicines is derived from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Essential Medicines List (EML), MCC formulary and Minimum Health Services Delivery Package (MHSDP) for Primary and Secondary Health Care facilities. The formulary contains one drug under the category of Anti-Leishmaniasis Medicines, as shown in table below;

#	Generic Drug Name	Form	Strength	Category
1	Meglumine antimonite, and sodium stibogluconate	injection	333 mg	Anti-Leishmaniasis Medicines

Anti-Leishmaniasis Medicines are generally meant for both secondary and primary level health care facilities including DHQ, THQ hospitals, Rural Health Centres and Basic Health Units.

The following input data is used to estimate the yearly requirements of Anti-Leishmaniasis Medicines for the forecasting period 2020-2025. The forecast will provide the base for procurement and distribution of medicines to the primary and secondary health care facilities in the district.

### District Store Data Needed to Forecast Anti-Leishmaniasis Medicines

- Opening balance or quantity on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2019
- Quantity Received during the period July to December, 2019
- Closing balance or quantity on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019
- Expected projected changes in consumption (potential losses or scale-up in use)

The methodology used for calculation of requirement of Anti-Leishmaniasis Medicines is based on Monthly Consumption.

To calculate the Average Monthly Consumption (AMC), following formula is used;

- add the quantity of drugs in stock at the beginning of a period (for example, six months)
- to the quantity of drugs received during that same period, and
- then subtract the quantity of drugs remaining at the end of the period.
- it will give total quantity of drugs consumed over a six-month period
- calculate Average Monthly Consumption by dividing the total quantity by the six-month period
- rounded off the AMC to the nearest value

AMC	=	Opening Balance	+	Quantity Received	-	Closing Balance	÷	Six Month Period
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Using the above methodology and formula, the estimated yearly requirements of Anti-Leishmaniasis Medicines is calculated and reflected in table below:

**Table 11. Forecasted Yearly Estimations**

#	Generic Drug Name	Unit	AMC	Forecasted Yearly Requirements				
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Meglumine antimonite, and sodium stibogluconate	injection	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0

The associated summary outputs for Anti-Leishmaniasis Medicines are shown in Table 11. By applying the different attributes and assumptions, the year-wise forecasted numbers for the period 2020-25 are estimated against each drug that needs to be procured for primary and secondary health care facilities of the district.

## Forecasted Need for Anti-Diabetic Medicines

The District Priority Formulary of Medicines is derived from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Essential Medicines List (EML), MCC formulary and Minimum Health Services Delivery Package (MHSDP) for Primary and Secondary Health Care facilities. The formulary contains four drugs under the category of Anti-Diabetic Medicines, as shown in the table below;

#	Generic Drug Name	Form	Strength	Category
1	Glimepiride	tablets	3mg	Anti-Diabetic Medicines
2	Sitagliptin + metformin	tablets	50 / 500mg	Anti-Diabetic Medicines
3	Insulin Regular	injection	100 IU / ml	Anti-Diabetic Medicines
4	Insulin Comp.	injection	30 + 70 % w/v	Anti-Diabetic Medicines
5	Metformin (hydrochloride)	tablets	500 mg	Anti-Diabetic Medicines

Anti-Diabetic Medicines are generally meant for both secondary and primary level health care facilities including DHQ, THQ hospitals, Rural Health Centres and Basic Health Units.

The following input data is used to estimate the yearly requirements of Anti-Diabetic Medicines for the forecasting period 2020-2025. The forecast will provide the base for procurement and distribution of medicines to the primary and secondary health care facilities in the district.

### District Store Data Needed to Forecast Anti-Diabetic Medicines

- Opening balance or quantity on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2019
- Quantity Received during the period July to December, 2019
- Closing balance or quantity on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019
- Expected projected changes in consumption (potential losses or scale-up in use)

The methodology used for calculation of requirement of Anti-Diabetic Medicines is based on Monthly Consumption.

To calculate the Average Monthly Consumption (AMC), following formula is used;

- add the quantity of drugs in stock at the beginning of a period (for example, six months)
- to the quantity of drugs received during that same period, and
- then subtract the quantity of drugs remaining at the end of the period.
- it will give total quantity of drugs consumed over a six-month period
- calculate Average Monthly Consumption by dividing the total quantity by the six-month period
- rounded off the AMC to the nearest value

AMC	=	Opening Balance	+	Quantity Received	-	Closing Balance	÷	Six Month Period
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Using the above methodology and formula, the estimated yearly requirements of Anti-Diabetic Medicines is calculated and reflected in table below:

**Table 12. Forecasted Yearly Estimations**

#	Generic Drug Name	Unit	AMC	Forecasted Yearly Requirements				
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Glimepiride	tablets	26,667	352,000	387,200	425,920	468,512	515,363
2	Sitagliptin + metformin	tablets	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0
3	Insulin Regular	Injection 100 IU / ml	2	22	24	27	29	32
4	Insulin Comp.	Injection 30 + 70 % w/v	26	343	378	415	457	502
5	Metformin (hydrochloride)	tablets	8,333	110,000	121,000	133,100	146,410	161,051

The associated summary outputs for Anti-Diabetic Medicines are shown in Table 12. By applying the different attributes and assumptions, the year-wise forecasted numbers for the period 2020-25 are estimated against each drug that needs to be procured for primary and secondary health care facilities of the district.



## Forecasted Need for Anti-Malarial Medicines

The District Priority Formulary of Medicines is derived from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Essential Medicines List (EML), MCC formulary and Minimum Health Services Delivery Package (MHSDP) for Primary and Secondary Health Care facilities. The formulary contains five drugs under the category of Anti-Malarial Medicines, as shown in the table below;

#	Generic Drug Name	Form	Strength	Category
1	Artesunate (management of severe malaria)	ampoule	60 mg/ml in 1-ml	Anti-Malarial Medicines
2	Chloroquine (phosphate or sulphate)	Syrup: tablet	50mg/5ml:150mg	Anti-Malarial Medicines
3	Artesunate and lumefantrine	tablet	80mg + 480mg	Anti-Malarial Medicines
4	Primaquine (diphosphate) ( <i>For Vivax</i> )	tablets	7.5 mg	Anti-Malarial Medicines
		tablets	15 mg	Anti-Malarial Medicines
5	Quinine	tablet	300 mg	Anti-Malarial Medicines

Anti-Malarial Medicines are generally meant for both secondary and primary level health care facilities including DHQ, THQ hospitals, Rural Health Centres and Basic Health Units.

The following input data is used to estimate the yearly requirements of Anti-Malarial Medicines for the forecasting period 2020-2025. The forecast will provide the base for procurement and distribution of medicines to the primary and secondary health care facilities in the district.

### District Store Data Needed to Forecast Anti-Malarial Medicines

- Opening balance or quantity on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2019
- Quantity Received during the period July to December, 2019
- Closing balance or quantity on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019
- Expected projected changes in consumption (potential losses or scale-up in use)

The methodology used for calculation of requirement of Anti-Malarial Medicines is based on Monthly Consumption.

To calculate the Average Monthly Consumption (AMC), following formula is used;

- add the quantity of drugs in stock at the beginning of a period (for example, six months)
- to the quantity of drugs received during that same period, and
- then subtract the quantity of drugs remaining at the end of the period.
- it will give total quantity of drugs consumed over a six-month period
- calculate Average Monthly Consumption by dividing the total quantity by the six-month period
- rounded off the AMC to the nearest value

AMC	=	Opening Balance	+	Quantity Received	-	Closing Balance	÷	Six Month Period
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Using the above methodology and formula, the estimated yearly requirements of Anti-Malarial Medicines is calculated and reflected in table below:

**Table 13. Forecasted Yearly Estimations**

#	Generic Drug Name	Unit	AMC	Forecasted Yearly Requirements				
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Artesunate (management of severe malaria)	ampoule	13	176	194	213	234	258
2	Chloroquine (phosphate or sulphate)	Syrup: tablet 50mg/5ml:150mg	2,550	33,660	37,026	40,729	44,801	49,282
3	Artemether + Lumefantrine	tablet	608	8,026	8,828	9,711	10,682	11,750
4	Primaquine (diphosphate) (For Vivax)	Tablet 7.5 mg	8,467	111,760	122,936	135,230	148,753	163,628
		Tablet 15 mg	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0
5	Quinine	Tablet 300 mg	150	1,980	2,178	2,396	2,635	2,899

The associated summary outputs for Anti-Malarial Medicines are shown in Table 13. By applying the different attributes and assumptions, the year-wise forecasted numbers for the period 2020-25 are estimated against each drug that needs to be procured for primary and secondary health care facilities of the district.

## Forecasted Need for Medicines Acting on Gastrointestinal Tract

The District Priority Formulary of Medicines is derived from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Essential Medicines List (EML), MCC formulary and Minimum Health Services Delivery Package (MHSDP) for Primary and Secondary Health Care facilities. The formulary contains nine drugs under the category of Medicines Acting on Gastrointestinal Tract, as shown in the table below;

#	Generic Drug Name	Form	Strength	Category
1	Aluminium hydroxide + magnesium trisilicate	tablets	250mg +500mg	Medicines Acting on Gastrointestinal Tract
2	Dimenhydrinate	injection	40mg	Medicines Acting on Gastrointestinal Tract
		suspension	12.5mg/4ml: 60ml	Medicines Acting on Gastrointestinal Tract
3	Drotaverine	tablets	40 mg	Medicines Acting on Gastrointestinal Tract
4	Metoclopramide	injection	10mg	Medicines Acting on Gastrointestinal Tract
5	Omeprazole	tablets	20mg	Medicines Acting on Gastrointestinal Tract
		injection	40mg	Medicines Acting on Gastrointestinal Tract
6	ORS (low osmolality) Recommended in combination with Zinc Sulphate 20 mg dispersible tablet in case of acute diarrhea	sachet	dry mixture (low osmolality formula) in sachet for 1 liter of solution each sachet contains glucose anhydrous 13.5gm B.P. trisodium citrate dihydrate 2.9 gm B.P. potassium chloride 1.5gm B.P., sodium chloride 2.6 gm B.P.	Medicines Acting on Gastrointestinal Tract
7	Ranitidine	injection	25 mg / ml in 2ml	Medicines Acting on Gastrointestinal Tract
8	Glycerine	suppository		Medicines Acting on Gastrointestinal Tract
9	Enema	Small and larger		Medicines Acting on Gastrointestinal Tract

Medicines Acting on Gastrointestinal Tract are generally meant for both secondary and primary level health care facilities including DHQ, THQ hospitals, Rural Health Centres and Basic Health Units.

The following input data is used to estimate the yearly requirements of Medicines Acting on Gastrointestinal Tract for the forecasting period 2020-2025. The forecast will provide the base for procurement and distribution of medicines to the primary and secondary health care facilities in the district.

### District Store Data Needed to Forecast Medicines Acting on Gastrointestinal Tract

- Opening balance or quantity on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2019
- Quantity Received during the period July to December, 2019
- Closing balance or quantity on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019
- Expected projected changes in consumption (potential losses or scale-up in use)

The methodology used for calculation of requirement of Medicines Acting on Gastrointestinal Tract is based on Monthly Consumption.

To calculate the Average Monthly Consumption (AMC), following formula is used;

- i) add the quantity of drugs in stock at the beginning of a period (for example, six months)
- ii) to the quantity of drugs received during that same period, and
- iii) then subtract the quantity of drugs remaining at the end of the period.
- iv) it will give total quantity of drugs consumed over a six-month period
- v) calculate Average Monthly Consumption by dividing the total quantity by the six-month period
- vi) rounded off the AMC to the nearest value

AMC	=	Opening Balance	+	Quantity Received	-	Closing Balance	÷	Six Month Period
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Using the above methodology and formula, the estimated yearly requirements of Medicines Acting on Gastrointestinal Tract is calculated and reflected in table below:

**Table 14. Forecasted Yearly Estimations**

#	Generic Drug Name	Unit	AMC	Forecasted Yearly Requirements				
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Aluminium hydroxide + magnesium trisilicate	tablets	3,319	43,806	48,187	53,006	58,306	64,137
2	Dimenhydrinate	injection	2,246	29,645	32,610	35,870	39,457	43,403
		suspension	1,292	17,050	18,755	20,631	22,694	24,963
3	Drotaverine	tablets	22,417	295,900	325,490	358,039	393,843	433,227
4	Metoclopramide	injection	3,520	46,464	51,110	56,221	61,844	68,028
5	Omeprazole	tablets	10,000	132,000	145,200	159,720	175,692	193,261
		injection	727	9,601	10,561	11,617	12,779	14,057
6	ORS (low osmolarity) Recommended in combination with Zinc Sulphate 20 mg dispersible tablet in case of acute diarrhea	sachet	4,207	55,528	61,081	67,189	73,908	81,299
7	Ranitidine	injection	4,217	55,660	61,226	67,349	74,083	81,492
8	Glycerine	suppository	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0
9	Enema	Small and larger	333	4,400	4,840	5,324	5,856	6,442

The associated summary outputs for Medicines Acting on Gastrointestinal Tract are shown in Table 14. By applying the different attributes and assumptions, the year-wise forecasted numbers for the period 2020-25 are estimated against each drug that needs to be procured for primary and secondary health care facilities of the district.

## Forecasted Need for Antiviral Medicines

The District Priority Formulary of Medicines is derived from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Essential Medicines List (EML), MCC formulary and Minimum Health Services Delivery Package (MHSDP) for Primary and Secondary Health Care facilities. The formulary contains single drug under the category of Antiviral Medicines, as shown in the table below;

#	Generic Drug Name	Form	Strength	Category
1	Acyclovir	tablets	400mg	Antiviral Medicines
		injection	250mg	Antiviral Medicines

Antiviral Medicines are generally meant for both secondary and primary level health care facilities including DHQ, THQ hospitals, Rural Health Centres and Basic Health Units.

The following input data is used to estimate the yearly requirements of Antiviral Medicines for the forecasting period 2020-2025. The forecast will provide the base for procurement and distribution of medicines to the primary and secondary health care facilities in the district.

### District Store Data Needed to Antiviral Medicines

- Opening balance or quantity on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2019
- Quantity Received during the period July to December, 2019
- Closing balance or quantity on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019
- Expected projected changes in consumption (potential losses or scale-up in use)

The methodology used for calculation of requirement of Antiviral Medicines is based on Monthly Consumption.

To calculate the Average Monthly Consumption (AMC), following formula is used;

- add the quantity of drugs in stock at the beginning of a period (for example, six months)
- to the quantity of drugs received during that same period, and
- then subtract the quantity of drugs remaining at the end of the period.
- it will give total quantity of drugs consumed over a six-month period
- calculate Average Monthly Consumption by dividing the total quantity by the six-month period
- rounded off the AMC to the nearest value

AMC	=	Opening Balance	+	Quantity Received	-	Closing Balance	÷	Six Month Period
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Using the above methodology and formula, the estimated yearly requirements of Antiviral Medicines is calculated and reflected in table below:

**Table 15. Forecasted Yearly Estimations**

#	Generic Drug Name	Unit	AMC	Forecasted Yearly Requirements				
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Acyclovir	tablets	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0
		injection	88	1,166	1,283	1,411	1,552	1,707

The associated summary outputs for Antiviral Medicines are shown in Table 15. By applying the different attributes and assumptions, the year-wise forecasted numbers for the period 2020-25 are estimated against each drug that needs to be procured for primary and secondary health care facilities of the district.

## Forecasted Need for Cardiovascular Medicines

The District Priority Formulary of Medicines is derived from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Essential Medicines List (EML), MCC formulary and Minimum Health Services Delivery Package (MHSDP) for Primary and Secondary Health Care facilities. The formulary contains eleven drugs under the category of Cardiovascular Medicines, as shown in the table below;

#	Generic Drug Name	Form	Strength	Category
1	Amlodipine (besylate)	tablets	5 mg	Cardiovascular Medicines
2	Bisoprolol	tablets	5 mg	Cardiovascular Medicines
3	Dobutamine (hydrochloride)	injection	200mg	Cardiovascular Medicines
4	Glyceryl trinitrate hydralazine (hydrochloride)	sublingual	500 mcg	Cardiovascular Medicines
5	Isosorbide dinitrate	tablets	10mg	Cardiovascular Medicines
6	Valsartan + Hydrochlorthiazide	tablets	80mg + 12.5 mg	Cardiovascular Medicines
7	Propranolol	tablets	10mg	Cardiovascular Medicines
8	Amiodarone	injection	200 mg	Cardiovascular Medicines
9	Streptokinase	powder for injection	1.5 million IU	Cardiovascular Medicines
10	Rosuvastatin	tablets	10mg, 20mg,	Cardiovascular Medicines
11	Methyldopa	tablets	5 mg	Cardiovascular Medicines

Cardiovascular Medicines are generally meant for both secondary and primary level health care facilities including DHQ, THQ hospitals, Rural Health Centres and Basic Health Units.

The following input data is used to estimate the yearly requirements of Cardiovascular Medicines for the forecasting period 2020-2025. The forecast will provide the base for procurement and distribution of medicines to the primary and secondary health care facilities in the district.

### District Store Data Needed to Cardiovascular Medicines

- Opening balance or quantity on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2019
- Quantity Received during the period July to December, 2019
- Closing balance or quantity on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019
- Expected projected changes in consumption (potential losses or scale-up in use)

The methodology used for calculation of requirement of Cardiovascular Medicines is based on Monthly Consumption.

To calculate the Average Monthly Consumption (AMC), following formula is used;

- i) add the quantity of drugs in stock at the beginning of a period (for example, six months)



- ii) to the quantity of drugs received during that same period, and
- iii) then subtract the quantity of drugs remaining at the end of the period.
- iv) it will give total quantity of drugs consumed over a six-month period
- v) calculate Average Monthly Consumption by dividing the total quantity by the six-month period
- vi) rounded off the AMC to the nearest value

AMC	=	Opening Balance	+	Quantity Received	-	Closing Balance	÷	Six Month Period
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Using the above methodology and formula, the estimated yearly requirements of Cardiovascular Medicines is calculated and reflected in table below:

**Table 16. Forecasted Yearly Estimations**

#	Generic Drug Name	Unit	AMC	Forecasted Yearly Requirements				
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Amlodipine (besylate)	tablets	31,533	416,240	457,864	503,650	554,015	609,417
2	Bisoprolol	tablets	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0
3	Dobutamine (hydrochloride)	injection	20,367	268,840	295,724	325,296	357,826	393,609
4	Glyceril trinitrate hydralazine (hydrochloride)	sublingual	72	946	1,041	1,145	1,259	1,385
5	Isosorbide dinitrate	Injection /tablets	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0
6	Valsartan + Hydrochlorthiazide	tablets	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0
7	Propranolol	tablets	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0
8	Amiodarone	injection	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0
9	Streptokinase	powder for injection	101	1,329	1,462	1,608	1,769	1,945
10	Rosuvastatin	tablets	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0
11	Methyldopa	tablets	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0

The associated summary outputs for Cardiovascular Medicines are shown in Table 16. By applying the different attributes and assumptions, the year-wise forecasted numbers for the period 2020-25 are estimated against each drug that needs to be procured for primary and secondary health care facilities of the district.

## Forecasted Need for Diuretic Medicines

The District Priority Formulary of Medicines is derived from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Essential Medicines List (EML), MCC formulary and Minimum Health Services Delivery Package (MHSDP) for Primary and Secondary Health Care facilities. The formulary contains two drugs under the category of Diuretic Medicines, as shown in the table below;

#	Generic Drug Name	Form	Strength	Category
1	Furosemide	injection	10 mg	Diuretic Medicines
2	Furosemide + spironolactone	tablet	40mg+100mg	Diuretic Medicines

Diuretic Medicines are generally meant for both secondary and primary level health care facilities including DHQ, THQ hospitals, Rural Health Centres and Basic Health Units.

The following input data is used to estimate the yearly requirements of Diuretic Medicines for the forecasting period 2020-2025. The forecast will provide the base for procurement and distribution of medicines to the primary and secondary health care facilities in the district.

### District Store Data Needed to Diuretic Medicines

- Opening balance or quantity on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2019
- Quantity Received during the period July to December, 2019
- Closing balance or quantity on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019
- Expected projected changes in consumption (potential losses or scale-up in use)

The methodology used for calculation of requirement of Diuretic Medicines is based on Monthly Consumption.

To calculate the Average Monthly Consumption (AMC), following formula is used;

- add the quantity of drugs in stock at the beginning of a period (for example, six months)
- to the quantity of drugs received during that same period, and
- then subtract the quantity of drugs remaining at the end of the period.
- it will give total quantity of drugs consumed over a six-month period
- calculate Average Monthly Consumption by dividing the total quantity by the six-month period
- rounded off the AMC to the nearest value

AMC	=	Opening Balance	+	Quantity Received	-	Closing Balance	÷	Six Month Period
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Using the above methodology and formula, the estimated yearly requirements of Diuretic Medicines is calculated and reflected in table below:

**Table 17. Forecasted Yearly Estimations**

#	Generic Drug Name	Unit	AMC	Forecasted Yearly Requirements				
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Furosemide	injection	4,183	55,220	60,742	66,816	73,498	80,848
2	Furosemide + spironolactone	tablet	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0

The associated summary outputs for Diuretic Medicines are shown in Table 17. By applying the different attributes and assumptions, the year-wise forecasted numbers for the period 2020-25 are estimated against each drug that needs to be procured for primary and secondary health care facilities of the district.

## Forecasted Need for Medicines Affecting Coagulation

The District Priority Formulary of Medicines is derived from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Essential Medicines List (EML), MCC formulary and Minimum Health Services Delivery Package (MHSDP) for Primary and Secondary Health Care facilities. The formulary contains three drugs under the category of Medicines affecting Coagulation, as shown in the table below;

#	Generic Drug Name	Form	Strength	Category
1	Heparin	injection	5000i.u	Medicines affecting Coagulation
2	Enoxaparin (low molecular weight heparin)	injection	40 mg	Medicines affecting Coagulation
		injection	60mg	Medicines affecting Coagulation
3	Tranexamic acid	injection	100 mg/ml in 5-ml	Medicines affecting Coagulation
		capsule	250 mg	Medicines affecting Coagulation

Medicines affecting Coagulation are generally meant for both secondary and primary level health care facilities including DHQ, THQ hospitals, Rural Health Centres and Basic Health Units.

The following input data is used to estimate the yearly requirements of Medicines affecting Coagulation for the forecasting period 2020-2025. The forecast will provide the base for procurement and distribution of medicines to the primary and secondary health care facilities in the district.

### District Store Data Needed to Medicines Affecting Coagulation

- Opening balance or quantity on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2019
- Quantity Received during the period July to December, 2019
- Closing balance or quantity on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019
- Expected projected changes in consumption (potential losses or scale-up in use)

The methodology used for calculation of requirement of Medicines affecting Coagulation is based on Monthly Consumption.

To calculate the Average Monthly Consumption (AMC), following formula is used;

- add the quantity of drugs in stock at the beginning of a period (for example, six months)
- to the quantity of drugs received during that same period, and
- then subtract the quantity of drugs remaining at the end of the period.
- it will give total quantity of drugs consumed over a six-month period
- calculate Average Monthly Consumption by dividing the total quantity by the six-month period
- rounded off the AMC to the nearest value

AMC	=	Opening Balance	+	Quantity Received	-	Closing Balance	÷	Six Month Period
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Using the above methodology and formula, the estimated yearly requirements of Medicines affecting Coagulation is calculated and reflected in table below:

**Table 18. Forecasted Yearly Estimations**

#	Generic Drug Name	Unit	AMC	Forecasted Yearly Requirements				
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Heparin	injection	17	220	242	266	293	322
2	Enoxaparin (low molecular weight heparin)	injection	25	330	363	399	439	483
		injection	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0
3	Tranexamic acid	injection	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0
		capsule	833	11,000	12,100	13,310	14,641	16,105

The associated summary outputs for Medicines affecting Coagulation are shown in Table 18. By applying the different attributes and assumptions, the year-wise forecasted numbers for the period 2020-25 are estimated against each drug that needs to be procured for primary and secondary health care facilities of the district.

## Forecasted Need for Oxytocic & Antioxytocic Medicines

The District Priority Formulary of Medicines is derived from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Essential Medicines List (EML), MCC formulary and Minimum Health Services Delivery Package (MHSDP) for Primary and Secondary Health Care facilities. The formulary contains one single drug under the category of Oxytocic & Antioxytocic Medicines, as shown in the table below;

#	Generic Drug Name	Form	Strength	Category
1	Oxytocin	injection	10 IU in 1-ml	Oxytocic & Antioxytocic Medicines

Oxytocic & Antioxytocic Medicines are generally meant for both secondary and primary level health care facilities including DHQ, THQ hospitals, Rural Health Centres and Basic Health Units.

The following input data is used to estimate the yearly requirements of Oxytocic & Antioxytocic Medicines for the forecasting period 2020-2025. The forecast will provide the base for procurement and distribution of medicines to the primary and secondary health care facilities in the district.

### District Store Data Needed to Oxytocic & Antioxytocic Medicines

- Opening balance or quantity on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2019
- Quantity Received during the period July to December, 2019
- Closing balance or quantity on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019
- Expected projected changes in consumption (potential losses or scale-up in use)

The methodology used for calculation of requirement of Oxytocic & Antioxytocic Medicines is based on Monthly Consumption.

To calculate the Average Monthly Consumption (AMC), following formula is used;

- add the quantity of drugs in stock at the beginning of a period (for example, six months)
- to the quantity of drugs received during that same period, and
- then subtract the quantity of drugs remaining at the end of the period.
- it will give total quantity of drugs consumed over a six-month period
- calculate Average Monthly Consumption by dividing the total quantity by the six-month period
- rounded off the AMC to the nearest value

AMC	=	Opening Balance	+	Quantity Received	-	Closing Balance	÷	Six Month Period
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Using the above methodology and formula, the estimated yearly requirements of Oxytocic & Antioxytocic Medicines is calculated and reflected in table below:

**Table 19. Forecasted Yearly Estimations**

#	Generic Drug Name	Unit	AMC	Forecasted Yearly Requirements				
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Oxytocin	injection	8,333	110,000	121,000	133,100	146,410	161,051

The associated summary outputs for Oxytocic & Antioxytocic Medicines are shown in Table 19. By applying the different attributes and assumptions, the year-wise forecasted numbers for the period 2020-25 are estimated against each drug that needs to be procured for primary and secondary health care facilities of the district.

## Forecasted Need for Medicines Acting on Respiratory Tract

The District Priority Formulary of Medicines is derived from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Essential Medicines List (EML), MCC formulary and Minimum Health Services Delivery Package (MHSDP) for Primary and Secondary Health Care facilities. The formulary contains four drugs under the category of Medicines Acting on Respiratory Tract, as shown in the table below;

#	Generic Drug Name	Form	Strength	Category
1	Acefyline	syrup		Medicines Acting on Respiratory Tract
2	Beclomethasone	inhaler	50 mcg/actu; 800mcg/2ml	Medicines Acting on Respiratory Tract
3	Salbutamol (sulphate) / albuterol	inhaler	100 micrograms	Medicines Acting on Respiratory Tract
		solution for nebulizer	5 mg /ml	Medicines Acting on Respiratory Tract
4	Prednisolone	tablet	5mg	Medicines Acting on Respiratory Tract

Medicines Acting on Respiratory Tract are generally meant for both secondary and primary level health care facilities including DHQ, THQ hospitals, Rural Health Centres and Basic Health Units.

The following input data is used to estimate the yearly requirements of Medicines Acting on Respiratory Tract for the forecasting period 2020-2025. The forecast will provide the base for procurement and distribution of medicines to the primary and secondary health care facilities in the district.

### District Store Data Needed to Medicines Acting on Respiratory Tract

- Opening balance or quantity on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2019
- Quantity Received during the period July to December, 2019
- Closing balance or quantity on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019
- Expected projected changes in consumption (potential losses or scale-up in use)

The methodology used for calculation of requirement of Medicines Acting on Respiratory Tract is based on Monthly Consumption.

To calculate the Average Monthly Consumption (AMC), following formula is used;

- add the quantity of drugs in stock at the beginning of a period (for example, six months)
- to the quantity of drugs received during that same period, and
- then subtract the quantity of drugs remaining at the end of the period.
- it will give total quantity of drugs consumed over a six-month period
- calculate Average Monthly Consumption by dividing the total quantity by the six-month period
- rounded off the AMC to the nearest value

AMC	=	Opening Balance	+	Quantity Received	-	Closing Balance	÷	Six Month Period
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Using the above methodology and formula, the estimated yearly requirements of Medicines Acting on Respiratory Tract is calculated and reflected in table below:

**Table 20. Forecasted Yearly Estimations**

#	Generic Drug Name	Unit	AMC	Forecasted Yearly Requirements				
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Acefyline	syrup	1,000	13,200	14,520	15,972	17,569	19,326
2	Beclomethasone	inhaler	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0
3	Salbutamol (sulphate) / albuterol	inhaler	351	4,631	5,094	5,604	6,164	6,780
		solution for nebulizer	254	3,357	3,693	4,062	4,468	4,915
4	Prednisolone	tablet	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0

The associated summary outputs for Medicines Acting on Respiratory Tract are shown in Table 20. By applying the different attributes and assumptions, the year-wise forecasted numbers for the period 2020-25 are estimated against each drug that needs to be procured for primary and secondary health care facilities of the district.

## Forecasted Need for Ophthalmic Medicines

The District Priority Formulary of Medicines is derived from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Essential Medicines List (EML), MCC formulary and Minimum Health Services Delivery Package (MHSDP) for Primary and Secondary Health Care facilities. The formulary contains six drugs under the category of Ophthalmic Medicines, as shown in the table below;

#	Generic Drug Name	Form	Strength	Category
1	Chloramphenicol	eye drops	1%	Ophthalmic Medicines
2	Pilocarpine (hydrochloride or nitrate)	eye drops	2%	Ophthalmic Medicines
3	Acyclovir	Eye ointment	3 % w/w 4.5gm	Ophthalmic Medicines
4	Neomycin + bacitracin	Eye ointment	5 mg + 500 IU	Ophthalmic Medicines
5	Tobramycin + dexamethasone	eye drops	0.3 % + 0.1% w/v	Ophthalmic Medicines
6	Timolol (hydrogen maleate)	eye drops	0.25 %; 0.5 %	Ophthalmic Medicines

Ophthalmic Medicines are generally meant for both secondary and primary level health care facilities including DHQ, THQ hospitals, Rural Health Centres and Basic Health Units.

The following input data is used to estimate the yearly requirements of Ophthalmic Medicines for the forecasting period 2020-2025. The forecast will provide the base for procurement and distribution of medicines to the primary and secondary health care facilities in the district.

### District Store Data Needed to Ophthalmic Medicines

- Opening balance or quantity on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2019
- Quantity Received during the period July to December, 2019
- Closing balance or quantity on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019
- Expected projected changes in consumption (potential losses or scale-up in use)

The methodology used for calculation of requirement of Ophthalmic Medicines is based on Monthly Consumption.

To calculate the Average Monthly Consumption (AMC), following formula is used;

- add the quantity of drugs in stock at the beginning of a period (for example, six months)
- to the quantity of drugs received during that same period, and
- then subtract the quantity of drugs remaining at the end of the period.
- it will give total quantity of drugs consumed over a six-month period
- calculate Average Monthly Consumption by dividing the total quantity by the six-month period
- rounded off the AMC to the nearest value

AMC	=	Opening Balance	+	Quantity Received	-	Closing Balance	÷	Six Month Period
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Using the above methodology and formula, the estimated yearly requirements of Ophthalmic Medicines is calculated and reflected in table below:

**Table 21. Forecasted Yearly Estimations**

#	Generic Drug Name	Unit	AMC	Forecasted Yearly Requirements				
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Chloramphenicol	eye drops	1,500	19,800	21,780	23,958	26,354	28,989
2	Pilocarpine (hydrochloride or nitrate)	eye drops	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0
3	Acyclovir	Eye ointment	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0
4	Neomycin + bacitracin	Eye ointment	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0
5	Tobramycin + dexamethasone	eye drops	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0
6	Timolol (hydrogen maleate)	eye drops	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0

The associated summary outputs for Ophthalmic Medicines are shown in Table 21. By applying the different attributes and assumptions, the year-wise forecasted numbers for the period 2020-25 are estimated against each drug that needs to be procured for primary and secondary health care facilities of the district.

## Forecasted Need of Medicines for Ear, Nose & Throat

The District Priority Formulary of Medicines is derived from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Essential Medicines List (EML), MCC formulary and Minimum Health Services Delivery Package (MHSDP) for Primary and Secondary Health Care facilities. The formulary contains four drugs under the category of Medicines for Ear, Nose & Throat, as shown in the table below;

#	Generic Drug Name	Form	Strength	Category
1	Betamethasone + neomycin	drops	0.1%; 7.5ml	Medicines for Ear, Nose & Throat
2	Boroglycerine ( <i>only for wax removing</i> )	ear drops	40%	Medicines for Ear, Nose & Throat
3	Polymyxin B sulphate + lignocaine	ear drops	each ml contains polymyxin B (sulphate) 10000 IU/ml, lignocaine:50mg/ml; 5ml	Medicines for Ear, Nose & Throat
4	Xylometazoline	nasal spray	0.05%	Medicines for Ear, Nose & Throat

Medicines for Ear, Nose & Throat are generally meant for both secondary and primary level health care facilities including DHQ, THQ hospitals, Rural Health Centres and Basic Health Units.

The following input data is used to estimate the yearly requirements of Medicines for Ear, Nose & Throat for the forecasting period 2020-2025. The forecast will provide the base for procurement and distribution of medicines to the primary and secondary health care facilities in the district.

### District Store Data Needed to Medicines for Ear, Nose & Throat

- Opening balance or quantity on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2019
- Quantity Received during the period July to December, 2019
- Closing balance or quantity on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019
- Expected projected changes in consumption (potential losses or scale-up in use)

The methodology used for calculation of requirement of Medicines for Ear, Nose & Throat is based on Monthly Consumption.

To calculate the Average Monthly Consumption (AMC), following formula is used;

- add the quantity of drugs in stock at the beginning of a period (for example, six months)
- to the quantity of drugs received during that same period, and
- then subtract the quantity of drugs remaining at the end of the period.
- it will give total quantity of drugs consumed over a six-month period
- calculate Average Monthly Consumption by dividing the total quantity by the six-month period
- rounded off the AMC to the nearest value

AMC	=	Opening Balance	+	Quantity Received	-	Closing Balance	÷	Six Month Period
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Using the above methodology and formula, the estimated yearly requirements of Medicines for Ear, Nose & Throat is calculated and reflected in table below:

**Table 22. Forecasted Yearly Estimations**

#	Generic Drug Name	Unit	AMC	Forecasted Yearly Requirements				
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Betamethasone + neomycin	drops	1,000	13,200	14,520	15,972	17,569	19,326
2	Boroglycerine ( <i>only for wax removing</i> )	ear drops	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0
3	Polymyxin B sulphate + lignocaine	ear drops	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0
4	Xylometazoline	nasal spray /drops	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0

The associated summary outputs for Medicines for Ear, Nose & Throat are shown in Table 22. By applying the different attributes and assumptions, the year-wise forecasted numbers for the period 2020-25 are estimated against each drug that needs to be procured for primary and secondary health care facilities of the district.

## Forecasted Need for I/V Infusions / Plasma Substitutes

The District Priority Formulary of Medicines is derived from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Essential Medicines List (EML), MCC formulary and Minimum Health Services Delivery Package (MHSDP) for Primary and Secondary Health Care facilities. The formulary contains nine drugs under the category of I/V Infusions / Plasma Substitutes, as shown in the table below;

#	Generic Drug Name	Form	Strength	Category
1	Dextrose + saline	infusion	5 % + 0.9 % w/v;	I/V Infusions / Plasma Substitutes
		infusion	5% +0.45%	I/V Infusions / Plasma Substitutes
		infusion	4.5%+0.18% (i/5th)	I/V Infusions / Plasma Substitutes
2	Glucose / dextrose	infusion	25% 20ml	I/V Infusions / Plasma Substitutes
3	Saline	infusion	0.9% 100ml	I/V Infusions / Plasma Substitutes
		infusion	0.9% 500ml	I/V Infusions / Plasma Substitutes
4	Mannitol	infusion	20 % w/v	I/V Infusions / Plasma Substitutes
5	Potassium chloride	solution	11.2 % in 20-ml ampoule	I/V Infusions / Plasma Substitutes
6	Ringer Lactate + dextrose	infusion	500ml	I/V Infusions / Plasma Substitutes
7	Sodium bicarbonate	injection	7.5 % isotonic	I/V Infusions / Plasma Substitutes
8	Water for injection	ampoule	5 ml, 10 ml	I/V Infusions / Plasma Substitutes
9	Haemaccel	solution	3%, 5%	I/V Infusions / Plasma Substitutes

I/V Infusions / Plasma Substitutes are generally meant for both secondary and primary level health care facilities including DHQ, THQ hospitals, Rural Health Centres and Basic Health Units.

The following input data is used to estimate the yearly requirements of I/V Infusions / Plasma Substitutes for the forecasting period 2020-2025. The forecast will provide the base for procurement and distribution of medicines to the primary and secondary health care facilities in the district.

### District Store Data Needed to I/V Infusions / Plasma Substitutes

- Opening balance or quantity on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2019
- Quantity Received during the period July to December, 2019
- Closing balance or quantity on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019
- Expected projected changes in consumption (potential losses or scale-up in use)

The methodology used for calculation of requirement of I/V Infusions / Plasma Substitutes is based on Monthly Consumption.

To calculate the Average Monthly Consumption (AMC), following formula is used;

- add the quantity of drugs in stock at the beginning of a period (for example, six months)
- to the quantity of drugs received during that same period, and

- iii) then subtract the quantity of drugs remaining at the end of the period.
- iv) it will give total quantity of drugs consumed over a six-month period
- v) calculate Average Monthly Consumption by dividing the total quantity by the six-month period
- vi) rounded off the AMC to the nearest value

AMC	=	Opening Balance	+	Quantity Received	-	Closing Balance	÷	Six Month Period
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Using the above methodology and formula, the estimated yearly requirements of I/V Infusions / Plasma Substitutes is calculated and reflected in table below:

**Table 23. Forecasted Yearly Estimations**

#	Generic Drug Name	Unit	AMC	Forecasted Yearly Requirements				
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Dextrose + saline	infusion	1,086	14,335	15,769	17,346	19,080	20,988
		infusion	833	11,000	12,100	13,310	14,641	16,105
		infusion	50	660	726	799	878	966
2	Glucose / dextrose	infusion	667	8,800	9,680	10,648	11,713	12,884
3	Saline	infusion	833	11,000	12,100	13,310	14,641	16,105
		infusion	649	8,569	9,426	10,368	11,405	12,546
4	Mannitol	infusion	10	132	145	160	176	193
5	Potassium chloride	Solution	33	440	484	532	586	644
6	Ringer Lactate + dextrose	infusion	183	2,409	2,650	2,915	3,206	3,527
7	Sodium bicarbonate	injection	2	22	24	27	29	32
8	Water for injection	ampoule	92,270	1,244,371	1,368,808	1,505,688	1,656,257	1,821,883
9	Haemacel	Solution	358	4,719	5,191	5,710	6,281	6,909

The associated summary outputs for I/V Infusions / Plasma Substitutes are shown in Table 23. By applying the different attributes and assumptions, the year-wise forecasted numbers for the period 2020-25 are estimated against each drug that needs to be procured for primary and secondary health care facilities of the district.

## Forecasted Need for Vitamins & Minerals

The District Priority Formulary of Medicines is derived from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Essential Medicines List (EML), MCC formulary and Minimum Health Services Delivery Package (MHSDP) for Primary and Secondary Health Care facilities. The formulary contains five drugs under the category of Vitamins & Minerals, as shown in the table below;

#	Generic Drug Name	Form	Strength	Category
1	B complex (B1, B6 and B12)	syrup	DRAP approved	Vitamins & Minerals
2	Ferrous salt (fumarate)	syrup	equivalent to 25 mg/ml iron	Vitamins & Minerals
		Tablet		Vitamins & Minerals
3	Folic acid	Tablets	5mg	Vitamins & Minerals
4	Pyridoxine (vitamin B6)	Tablets	50mg	Vitamins & Minerals
5	Zinc sulphate (for acute diarrhea with ORS)	dispersible tablets	20 mg	Vitamins & Minerals
		Syrup	20mg / 5ml; 60ml	Vitamins & Minerals

Vitamins & Minerals are generally meant for both secondary and primary level health care facilities including DHQ, THQ hospitals, Rural Health Centres and Basic Health Units.

The following input data is used to estimate the yearly requirements of Vitamins & Minerals for the forecasting period 2020-2025. The forecast will provide the base for procurement and distribution of medicines to the primary and secondary health care facilities in the district.

### District Store Data Needed to Vitamins & Minerals

- Opening balance or quantity on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2019
- Quantity Received during the period July to December, 2019
- Closing balance or quantity on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019
- Expected projected changes in consumption (potential losses or scale-up in use)

The methodology used for calculation of requirement of Vitamins & Minerals is based on Monthly Consumption.

To calculate the Average Monthly Consumption (AMC), following formula is used;

- add the quantity of drugs in stock at the beginning of a period (for example, six months)
- to the quantity of drugs received during that same period, and
- then subtract the quantity of drugs remaining at the end of the period.
- it will give total quantity of drugs consumed over a six-month period
- calculate Average Monthly Consumption by dividing the total quantity by the six-month period
- rounded off the AMC to the nearest value



AMC	=	Opening Balance	+	Quantity Received	-	Closing Balance	÷	Six Month Period
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Using the above methodology and formula, the estimated yearly requirements of Vitamins & Minerals is calculated and reflected in table below:

**Table 24. Forecasted Yearly Estimations**

#	Generic Drug Name	Unit	AMC	Forecasted Yearly Requirements				
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	B complex (B1, B6 and B12)	syrup	1,167	15,400	16,940	18,634	20,497	22,547
2	Ferrous salt (fumarate)	syrup	1,450	19,140	21,054	23,159	25,475	28,023
		tablet	16,667	220,000	242,000	266,200	292,820	322,102
3	Folic acid	tablets	28,833	380,600	418,660	460,526	506,579	557,236
4	Pyridoxine (vitamin B6)	tablets	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0
5	Zinc sulphate (for acute diarrhea with ORS)	dispersible tablets	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0
		syrup	2,040	26,928	29,621	32,583	35,841	39,425

The associated summary outputs for Vitamins & Minerals are shown in Table 24. By applying the different attributes and assumptions, the year-wise forecasted numbers for the period 2020-25 are estimated against each drug that needs to be procured for primary and secondary health care facilities of the district.

## Forecasted Need for Anxiolytics

The District Priority Formulary of Medicines is derived from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Essential Medicines List (EML), MCC formulary and Minimum Health Services Delivery Package (MHSDP) for Primary and Secondary Health Care facilities. The formulary contains two drugs under the category of Anxiolytics, as shown in the table below;

#	Generic Drug Name	Form	Strength	Category
1	Paroxetine	tablet	20 mg	Anxiolytics
2	Diazepam	tablets	5mg	Anxiolytics
		injection	10mg/ml in 2 ml ampoule	Anxiolytics

Anxiolytics are generally meant for both secondary and primary level health care facilities including DHQ, THQ hospitals, Rural Health Centres and Basic Health Units.

The following input data is used to estimate the yearly requirements of Anxiolytics for the forecasting period 2020-2025. The forecast will provide the base for procurement and distribution of medicines to the primary and secondary health care facilities in the district.

### District Store Data Needed to Anxiolytics

- Opening balance or quantity on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2019
- Quantity Received during the period July to December, 2019
- Closing balance or quantity on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019
- Expected projected changes in consumption (potential losses or scale-up in use)

The methodology used for calculation of requirement of Anxiolytics is based on Monthly Consumption.

To calculate the Average Monthly Consumption (AMC), following formula is used;

- add the quantity of drugs in stock at the beginning of a period (for example, six months)
- to the quantity of drugs received during that same period, and
- then subtract the quantity of drugs remaining at the end of the period.
- it will give total quantity of drugs consumed over a six-month period
- calculate Average Monthly Consumption by dividing the total quantity by the six-month period
- rounded off the AMC to the nearest value

AMC	=	Opening Balance	+	Quantity Received	-	Closing Balance	÷	Six Month Period
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Using the above methodology and formula, the estimated yearly requirements of Anxiolytics is calculated and reflected in table below:

**Table 25. Forecasted Yearly Estimations**

#	Generic Drug Name	Unit	AMC	Forecasted Yearly Requirements				
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Paroxetine	tablet	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0
2	Diazepam	Tablets	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0
		Injection	42	548	603	663	729	802

The associated summary outputs for Anxiolytics are shown in Table 25. By applying the different attributes and assumptions, the year-wise forecasted numbers for the period 2020-25 are estimated against each drug that needs to be procured for primary and secondary health care facilities of the district.

## Forecasted Need for Dermatological Medicines

The District Priority Formulary of Medicines is derived from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Essential Medicines List (EML), MCC formulary and Minimum Health Services Delivery Package (MHSDP) for Primary and Secondary Health Care facilities. The formulary contains five drugs under the category of Dermatological Medicines, as shown in the table below;

#	Generic Drug Name	Form	Strength	Category
1	Betamethasone + gentamicin	ointment	15gm	Dermatological Medicines
2	Clotrimazole	cream	1.00%	Dermatological Medicines
3	Permethrin	lotion	5%	Dermatological Medicines
4	Polymyxin B (sulphate)+ bacitracin zinc	ointment	10000 IU/g + 500 IU/g	Dermatological Medicines
5	Silver sulphadiazine	cream	1% in 50gm	Dermatological Medicines

Dermatological Medicines are generally meant for both secondary and primary level health care facilities including DHQ, THQ hospitals, Rural Health Centres and Basic Health Units.

The following input data is used to estimate the yearly requirements of Dermatological Medicines for the forecasting period 2020-2025. The forecast will provide the base for procurement and distribution of medicines to the primary and secondary health care facilities in the district.

### District Store Data Needed to Dermatological Medicines

- Opening balance or quantity on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2019
- Quantity Received during the period July to December, 2019
- Closing balance or quantity on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019
- Expected projected changes in consumption (potential losses or scale-up in use)

The methodology used for calculation of requirement of Dermatological Medicines is based on Monthly Consumption.

To calculate the Average Monthly Consumption (AMC), following formula is used;

- add the quantity of drugs in stock at the beginning of a period (for example, six months)
- to the quantity of drugs received during that same period, and
- then subtract the quantity of drugs remaining at the end of the period.
- it will give total quantity of drugs consumed over a six-month period
- calculate Average Monthly Consumption by dividing the total quantity by the six-month period
- rounded off the AMC to the nearest value

AMC	=	Opening Balance	+	Quantity Received	-	Closing Balance	÷	Six Month Period
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Using the above methodology and formula, the estimated yearly requirements of Dermatological Medicines is calculated and reflected in table below:

**Table 26. Forecasted Yearly Estimations**

#	Generic Drug Name	Unit	AMC	Forecasted Yearly Requirements				
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Betamethasone + gentamicin	ointment	792	10,450	11,495	12,645	13,909	15,300
2	Clotrimazole	cream	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0
3	Permethrin	lotion	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0
4	Polymyxin B (sulphate)+ bacitracin zinc	ointment	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0
5	Silver sulphadiazine	cream	887	11,704	12,874	14,162	15,578	17,136

The associated summary outputs for Dermatological Medicines are shown in Table 26. By applying the different attributes and assumptions, the year-wise forecasted numbers for the period 2020-25 are estimated against each drug that needs to be procured for primary and secondary health care facilities of the district.

## Forecasted Need for Medicines for Mental & Behavioral Disorders

The District Priority Formulary of Medicines is derived from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Essential Medicines List (EML), MCC formulary and Minimum Health Services Delivery Package (MHSDP) for Primary and Secondary Health Care facilities. The formulary contains single drug under the category of Medicines for Mental & Behavioral Disorders, as shown in the table below;

#	Generic Drug Name	Form	Strength	Category
1	Amitriptyline (hydrochloride)	tablets	25 mg	Medicines for Mental & Behavioral Disorders

Medicines for Mental & Behavioral Disorders are generally meant for both secondary and primary level health care facilities including DHQ, THQ hospitals, Rural Health Centres and Basic Health Units.

The following input data is used to estimate the yearly requirements of Medicines for Mental & Behavioral Disorders for the forecasting period 2020-2025. The forecast will provide the base for procurement and distribution of medicines to the primary and secondary health care facilities in the district.

### District Store Data Needed to Medicines for Mental & Behavioral Disorders

- Opening balance or quantity on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2019
- Quantity Received during the period July to December, 2019
- Closing balance or quantity on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019
- Expected projected changes in consumption (potential losses or scale-up in use)

The methodology used for calculation of requirement of Medicines for Mental & Behavioral Disorders is based on Monthly Consumption.

To calculate the Average Monthly Consumption (AMC), following formula is used;

- add the quantity of drugs in stock at the beginning of a period (for example, six months)
- to the quantity of drugs received during that same period, and
- then subtract the quantity of drugs remaining at the end of the period.
- it will give total quantity of drugs consumed over a six-month period
- calculate Average Monthly Consumption by dividing the total quantity by the six-month period
- rounded off the AMC to the nearest value

AMC	=	Opening Balance	+	Quantity Received	-	Closing Balance	÷	Six Month Period
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Using the above methodology and formula, the estimated yearly requirements of Medicines for Mental & Behavioral Disorders is calculated and reflected in table below:

**Table 27. Forecasted Yearly Estimations**

#	Generic Drug Name	Unit	AMC	Forecasted Yearly Requirements				
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Amitriptyline (hydrochloride)	tablets	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0

The associated summary outputs for Medicines for Mental & Behavioral Disorders are shown in Table 27. By applying the different attributes and assumptions, the year-wise forecasted numbers for the period 2020-25 are estimated against each drug that needs to be procured for primary and secondary health care facilities of the district.

## Forecasted Need for Contraceptives

The District Priority Formulary of Medicines is derived from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Essential Medicines List (EML), MCC formulary and Minimum Health Services Delivery Package (MHSDP) for Primary and Secondary Health Care facilities. The formulary contains two drugs under the category of Contraceptives, as shown in the table below;

#	Generic Drug Name	Form	Strength	Category
1	DMPA (medroxyprogesterone acetate)	injection	150 mg/ 1ml	Contraceptives
2	Ethinylloestradiol + norethisterone	CO pills	35 mcg + 1mg	Contraceptives

Contraceptives are generally meant for both secondary and primary level health care facilities including DHQ, THQ hospitals, Rural Health Centres and Basic Health Units.

The following input data is used to estimate the yearly requirements of Contraceptives for the forecasting period 2020-2025. The forecast will provide the base for procurement and distribution of medicines to the primary and secondary health care facilities in the district.

### District Store Data Needed to Contraceptives

- Opening balance or quantity on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2019
- Quantity Received during the period July to December, 2019
- Closing balance or quantity on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019
- Expected projected changes in consumption (potential losses or scale-up in use)

The methodology used for calculation of requirement of Contraceptives is based on Monthly Consumption.

To calculate the Average Monthly Consumption (AMC), following formula is used;

- add the quantity of drugs in stock at the beginning of a period (for example, six months)
- to the quantity of drugs received during that same period, and
- then subtract the quantity of drugs remaining at the end of the period.
- it will give total quantity of drugs consumed over a six-month period
- calculate Average Monthly Consumption by dividing the total quantity by the six-month period
- rounded off the AMC to the nearest value

AMC	=	Opening Balance	+	Quantity Received	-	Closing Balance	÷	Six Month Period
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Using the above methodology and formula, the estimated yearly requirements of Contraceptives is calculated and reflected in table below:



**Table 28. Forecasted Yearly Estimations**

#	Generic Drug Name	Unit	AMC	Forecasted Yearly Requirements				
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	DMPA (medroxyprogesterone acetate)	injection	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0
2	Ethinylestradiol + norethisterone	CO pills	4560	60,192	66,211	72,832	80,116	88,127

The associated summary outputs for Contraceptives are shown in Table 28. By applying the different attributes and assumptions, the year-wise forecasted numbers for the period 2020-25 are estimated against each drug that needs to be procured for primary and secondary health care facilities of the district.

## Forecasted Need for Vaccines & Sera

The District Priority Formulary of Medicines is derived from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Essential Medicines List (EML), MCC formulary and Minimum Health Services Delivery Package (MHSDP) for Primary and Secondary Health Care facilities. The formulary contains five drugs under the category of Vaccines & Sera, as shown in the table below;

#	Generic Drug Name	Form	Strength	Category
1	Anti-rabies vaccine (PVRV)	single dose vial	>2.5 IU	Vaccines & Sera
2	Anti-snake venom serum			Vaccines & Sera
3	Rabies immunoglobulin (human)	injection	150 IU/ml	Vaccines & Sera
4	Tetanus toxoid	injection		Vaccines & Sera
5	Anti-D (Rho) immunoglobulin	injection		Vaccines & Sera

Vaccines & Sera are generally meant for both secondary and primary level health care facilities including DHQ, THQ hospitals, Rural Health Centres and Basic Health Units.

The following input data is used to estimate the yearly requirements of Vaccines & Sera for the forecasting period 2020-2025. The forecast will provide the base for procurement and distribution of medicines to the primary and secondary health care facilities in the district.

### District Store Data Needed to Vaccines & Sera

- Opening balance or quantity on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2019
- Quantity Received during the period July to December, 2019
- Closing balance or quantity on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019
- Expected projected changes in consumption (potential losses or scale-up in use)

The methodology used for calculation of requirement of Vaccines & Sera is based on Monthly Consumption.

To calculate the Average Monthly Consumption (AMC), following formula is used;

- add the quantity of drugs in stock at the beginning of a period (for example, six months)
- to the quantity of drugs received during that same period, and
- then subtract the quantity of drugs remaining at the end of the period.
- it will give total quantity of drugs consumed over a six-month period
- calculate Average Monthly Consumption by dividing the total quantity by the six-month period
- rounded off the AMC to the nearest value

AMC	=	Opening Balance	+	Quantity Received	-	Closing Balance	÷	Six Month Period
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Using the above methodology and formula, the estimated yearly requirements of Vaccines & Sera is calculated and reflected in table below:

**Table 29. Forecasted Yearly Estimations**

#	Generic Drug Name	Unit	AMC	Forecasted Yearly Requirements				
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Anti-rabies vaccine (PVRV)	single dose vial	10	132	145	160	176	193
2	Anti-snake venom serum		5	66	73	80	88	97
3	Rabies immunoglobulin (human)	injection	260	3,436	3,780	4,158	4,574	5,031
4	Tetanus toxoid	injection	1,517	20,020	22,022	24,224	26,647	29,311
5	Anti-D (Rho) immunoglobulin	injection	53	702	772	849	934	1,028

The associated summary outputs for Vaccines & Sera are shown in Table 29. By applying the different attributes and assumptions, the year-wise forecasted numbers for the period 2020-25 are estimated against each drug that needs to be procured for primary and secondary health care facilities of the district.

## Forecasted Need for Antiseptics / Disinfectants

The District Priority Formulary of Medicines is derived from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Essential Medicines List (EML), MCC formulary and Minimum Health Services Delivery Package (MHSDP) for Primary and Secondary Health Care facilities. The formulary contains three drugs under the category of Antiseptics / Disinfectants, as shown in the table below;

#	Generic Drug Name	Form	Strength	Category
1	Chlorhexidine digluconate (7.1%)	gel	equivalent to 4 % chlorhexidine	Antiseptics / Disinfectants
2	Hydrogen peroxide	solution	6 % v/v	Antiseptics / Disinfectants
3	Povidone-iodine	solution	10 % w/v 60ml	Antiseptics / Disinfectants
		scrub	7.5 % w/v, 450ml	Antiseptics / Disinfectants

Antiseptics / Disinfectants are generally meant for both secondary and primary level health care facilities including DHQ, THQ hospitals, Rural Health Centres and Basic Health Units.

The following input data is used to estimate the yearly requirements of Antiseptics / Disinfectants for the forecasting period 2020-2025. The forecast will provide the base for procurement and distribution of medicines to the primary and secondary health care facilities in the district.

### District Store Data Needed to Antiseptics / Disinfectants

- Opening balance or quantity on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2019
- Quantity Received during the period July to December, 2019
- Closing balance or quantity on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019
- Expected projected changes in consumption (potential losses or scale-up in use)

The methodology used for calculation of requirement of Antiseptics / Disinfectants is based on Monthly Consumption.

To calculate the Average Monthly Consumption (AMC), following formula is used;

- add the quantity of drugs in stock at the beginning of a period (for example, six months)
- to the quantity of drugs received during that same period, and
- then subtract the quantity of drugs remaining at the end of the period.
- it will give total quantity of drugs consumed over a six-month period
- calculate Average Monthly Consumption by dividing the total quantity by the six-month period
- rounded off the AMC to the nearest value

AMC	=	Opening Balance	+	Quantity Received	-	Closing Balance	÷	Six Month Period
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Using the above methodology and formula, the estimated yearly requirements of Antiseptics / Disinfectants is calculated and reflected in table below:

**Table 30. Forecasted Yearly Estimations**

#	Generic Drug Name	Unit	AMC	Forecasted Yearly Requirements				
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Chlorhexidine digluconate (7.1%)	gel	Data N/A	0	0	0	0	0
2	Hydrogen peroxide	solution	167	2,200	2,420	2,662	2,928	3,221
3	Povidone-iodine	solution	104	1,377	1,515	1,666	1,833	2,016
		scrub	88	1,162	1,278	1,406	1,546	1,701

The associated summary outputs for Antiseptics / Disinfectants are shown in Table 30. By applying the different attributes and assumptions, the year-wise forecasted numbers for the period 2020-25 are estimated against each drug that needs to be procured for primary and secondary health care facilities of the district.

## SECTION-II

### FORECAST RESULT FOR MEDICINES WITH MISSING DATA

This section contains forecast results for those medicines (**see Annex -II**) whose logistics data was not available at district level due to one of the following possible reasons;

- Medicines were not procured by District Health Authority
- Not in demand from health care providers
- No consumption during the specified six-month period
- Classified as Local Purchase item
- Not in approved list of district procurement committee etc.

These medicines are generally meant for both secondary and primary level health care facilities including DHQ, THQ hospitals, Rural Health Centres and Basic Health Units. The list of these medicines and forecast results will be shared in consultative meeting and district health authorities will decide the way forward. If the DHA decides to include the medicine in the district priority medicines list of the district, the forecast estimation and cost of that particular medicine will be incorporated into the overall costed forecast of the district.

The following input data is used to estimate the yearly requirements of the medicines for the forecasting period 2020-2025. The forecast will provide the base for procurement and distribution of medicines to the primary and secondary health care facilities in the district.

#### DHIS Data Needed to Forecast Missing Data Medicines

- Average number of yearly cases / episodes of the health problem / priority disease.
- Standard or average treatment regimen for a case / episode of the health problem / priority disease.
- Expected projected changes in consumption (potential losses or scale-up in use)

The methodology used for calculation of total requirement of these medicines is based on the average number of cases / episodes of the priority disease and the standard or the average treatment regimen for a case / episode. The average number for the year 2020-21 is calculated based on the average of cases / episodes reported in District Health Information System (DHIS) during the year 2019.

The formula used for the calculation of total estimated requirements is as follows:

Total Requirement of Medicine	=	Yearly average number of cases / episodes of priority disease reported by primary & secondary healthcare facilities of DoH	X	Average dose of drug per case / episode
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Using the above methodology and formula, the estimated yearly requirements of missing data medicines is calculated and reflected in the table below:

**Table 32: Forecasted Yearly Estimations for Missing Data Medicines**

#	Medicine Category	Generic Drug Name	Unit	Forecasted Yearly Requirements				
				2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Anaesthetics Local	Lignocaine (hydrochloride)	topical gel	3,586	3,945	4,339	4,773	5,250
2	Muscle Relaxants	Atracurium (besylate)	injection	2,690	2,959	3,254	3,580	3,938
3	Muscle Relaxants	Glycopyrrolate	injection	1,793	1,972	2,170	2,387	2,625
4	Muscle Relaxants	Neostigmine (metilsulphate)	injection	2,152	2,367	2,604	2,864	3,150
5	Analgesics / Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Medicines	Tramadol	Injection 50 mg / ml	5,379	5,917	6,509	7,160	7,876
6	Anticonvulsant / Antiepileptic Medicines	Carbamazepine	Tablet	5,150	5,665	6,232	6,855	7,540
7		Carbamazepine	Syrup	3,090	3,399	3,739	4,113	4,524
8	Antibiotics / Antimicrobials Medicines	Azithromycin	Suspension	5,739	6,313	6,945	7,639	8,403
9		Azithromycin	Capsule	3,444	3,788	4,167	4,584	5,042
10		Ciprofloxacin	Syrup	6,887	7,576	8,334	9,167	10,084
11	Anti-Fungal Medicines	Fluconazole	capsule	3,910	4,301	4,732	5,205	5,725
12	Anti-Tuberculosis Medicines	Isoniazid	Tablets 100mg	14,650	16,115	17,726	19,499	21,449
13		Isoniazid	Tablets 300mg	3,662	4,029	4,432	4,875	5,362
14		Isoniazid + ethambutol	tablet	18,312	20,143	22,158	24,373	26,811
15	Anti-Leishmaniasis Medicines	Meglumine antimonite, and sodium stibogluconate	injection	801	881	969	1,066	1,173
16	Anti-Diabetic Medicines	Sitagliptin + metformin	tablets	11,750	12,925	14,218	15,640	17,204
17	Anti-Malarial Medicines	Primaquine (diphosphate)	15 mg tablet	7,477	8,225	9,048	9,952	10,948
18	Medicines Acting on Gastro intestinal Tract	Glycerine	suppository	5,976	6,573	7,231	7,954	8,749
19	Antiviral Medicines	Acyclovir	tablets	6,765	7,442	8,186	9,005	9,905
20	Cardiovascular Medicines	Bisoprolol	tablets	32,733	36,006	39,607	43,567	47,924

21	Cardiovascular Medicines	Isosorbide dinitrate	Tablet 10mg	45,826	50,408	55,449	60,994	67,094
22	Cardiovascular Medicines	Valsartan + Hydrochlorthiazide	tablets	29,459	32,405	35,646	39,211	43,132
23	Cardiovascular Medicines	Propranolol	tablets	13,275	14,602	16,063	17,669	19,436
24	Cardiovascular Medicines	Amiodarone	Injection	2,546	2,800	3,081	3,389	3,727
25	Cardiovascular Medicines	Rosuvastatin	tablets	32,733	36,006	39,607	43,567	47,924
26	Cardiovascular Medicines	Methyldopa	tablets	52,372	57,610	63,371	69,708	76,678
27	Diuretic Medicines	Furosemide + spironolactone	tablet	11,811	12,992	14,292	15,721	17,293
28	Medicines affecting Coagulation	Enoxaparin	60mg injection	1,424	1,567	1,723	1,896	2,085
29	Medicines affecting Coagulation	Tranexamic acid	injection	2,136	2,350	2,585	2,844	3,128
30	Medicines Acting on Respiratory Tract	Prednisolone	tablet	22,509	24,759	27,235	29,959	32,955
31	Medicines Acting on Respiratory Tract	Beclomethasone	inhaler	7,503	8,253	9,078	9,986	10,985
32	Ophthalmic Medicines	Pilocarpine (hydrochloride or nitrate)	eye drops	2,018	2,219	2,441	2,686	2,954
33	Ophthalmic Medicines	Acyclovir	Eye ointment	2,306	2,537	2,790	3,069	3,376
34	Ophthalmic Medicines	Neomycin + bacitracin	Eye ointment	1,441	1,585	1,744	1,918	2,110
35	Ophthalmic Medicines	Tobramycin + dexamethasone	eye drops	1,384	1,522	1,674	1,842	2,026
36	Ophthalmic Medicines	Timolol (hydrogen maleate)	eye drops	1,557	1,712	1,883	2,072	2,279
37	Medicines for Ear, Nose & Throat	Boroglycerine ( <i>only for wax removing</i> )	ear drops	4,069	4,476	4,924	5,416	5,958
38	Medicines for Ear, Nose & Throat	Polymyxin B sulphate + lignocaine	ear drops	3,662	4,029	4,432	4,875	5,362
39	Medicines for Ear, Nose & Throat	Xylometazoline	nasal spray /drops	4,476	4,924	5,416	5,958	6,554
40	Vitamins & Minerals	Pyridoxine (vitamin B6)	tablets	270,484	297,532	327,286	360,014	396,016



41	Vitamins & Minerals	Zinc sulphate (for acute diarrhea with ORS)	dispersible tablets	45,081	49,589	54,548	60,002	66,003
42	Anxiolytics	Paroxetine	Tablet	20,601	22,661	24,927	27,420	30,162
43	Anxiolytics	Diazepam	Tablet	25,751	28,326	31,159	34,275	37,702
44	Dermatological Medicines	Clotrimazole	cream	6,517	7,169	7,886	8,675	9,542
45	Dermatological Medicines	Permethrin	lotion	5,996	6,596	7,255	7,981	8,779
46	Dermatological Medicines	Polymyxin B (sulphate)+ bacitracin zinc	ointment	6,778	7,456	8,201	9,022	9,924
47	Medicines for Mental & Behavioral Disorders	Amitriptyline (hydrochloride)	tablets	54,936	60,430	66,473	73,120	80,432
48	Contraceptives	DMPA (medroxyprogesterone acetate)	injection	38,909	42,800	47,080	51,788	56,967
49	Antiseptics / Disinfectants	Chlorhexidine digluconate (7.1%)	gel	8,965	9,862	10,848	11,933	13,126

## Overall Funding Estimates for District Priority Medicines (2020-25)

Based on the results of the forecasted requirement of Priority Medicines for the primary and secondary health facilities of the district, financing needs have been estimated, as shown in the following tables and figures. The estimates are based on limited data available for the forecasting exercise and are shown by different commodity category. Estimation of required quantities and funding for medicines categories with no or hardly any data was not under taken, hence not reflected in this section.

Figure 4 below, shows the overall financing requirement for the priority commodities for the Department of Health, District Swat. The total five-year requirement is estimated as PKR.1,452,385,701. It includes funding requirement for TB drugs, although the district is supplied with TB medicines by the National TB Control Program through the Provincial TB Control Program. Of this requirement, ~ 42.9 percent is of Cardiovascular medicines, ~ 22.5 percent is for the Antibiotics / Antimicrobials medicines category, ~ 11.2 percent for Vaccines & Sera category, ~3.7 percent for Anti-Tuberculosis medicines, ~ 4.8 per cent for IV infusions and Plasma Expander category and ~ 2.5 percent for Analgesics / Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Medicines.

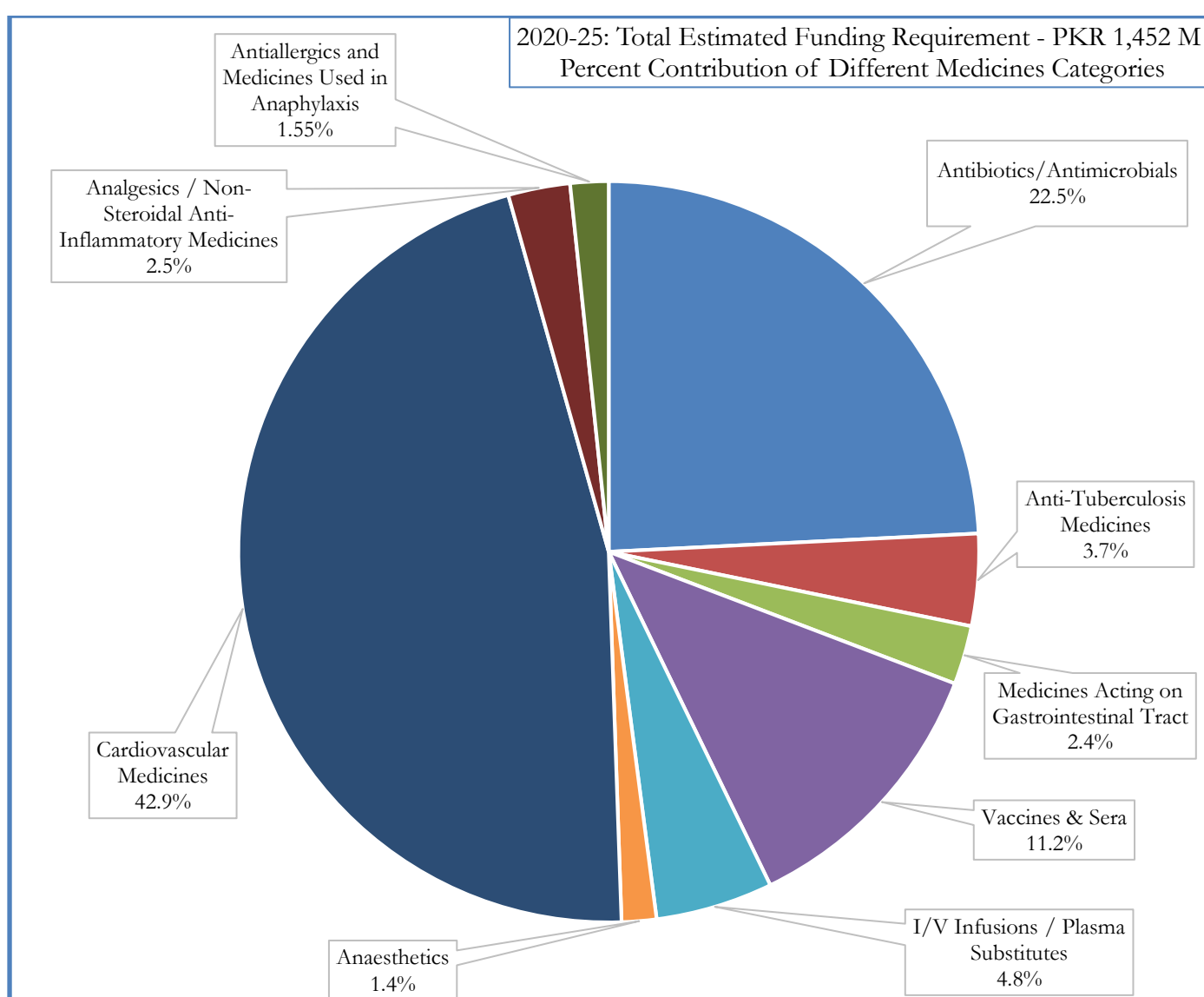


Figure 3: Overall Financing Requirement of Key District Priority Medicines for Department of Health, Swat.

## Year-wise Funding Requirement for Different Key Categories of District Priority Medicines

Table 31 shows the year wise financing requirement for the Department of Health, Swat. It reflects the year wise financing requirement for different key medicine categories and diseases / health conditions. Of this year wise requirement, Cardiovascular medicines, Vaccines and Sera, Antibiotics, Analgesics and NSAIDs, Anti-TB medicines categories have the maximum contribution over the years.

Yearly Funding Requirement for Key Medicine Categories (PKR)							
S. No	Medicine Category	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total
1	Antibiotics / Antimicrobials	53,535,680	58,889,248	64,778,173	71,255,991	78,381,590	326,840,683
2	Anti-Tuberculosis Medicines	8,863,519	9,749,871	10,724,858	11,797,344	12,977,078	54,112,670
3	Medicines Acting on Gastrointestinal Tract	5,671,826	6,239,008	6,862,909	7,549,200	8,304,120	34,627,063
4	Vaccines & Sera	26,587,000	29,245,700	32,170,270	35,387,297	38,926,027	162,316,294
5	Antiallergics and Medicines Used in Anaphylaxis	3,717,126	4,088,838	4,497,722	4,947,494	5,442,243	22,693,423
6	I/V Infusions / Plasma Substitutes	11,318,666	12,450,532	13,695,586	15,065,144	16,571,658	69,101,586
7	Anaesthetics	3,350,221	3,685,243	4,053,767	4,459,144	4,905,058	20,453,433
8	Cardiovascular Medicines	102,102,992	112,313,291	123,544,621	135,899,083	149,488,991	623,348,978
9	Analgesics / Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Medicines	5,977,444	6,575,188	7,232,707	7,955,978	8,751,576	36,492,893

Table 31: Year-wise Financing Requirement for Different Key Medicines Categories

## Year-wise Funding Requirement for Cardiovascular Medicines for the Department of Health, Swat

Figure 5 shows the year wise financing requirement for Cardiovascular category of priority medicines for the Department of Health, Swat. The accuracy of this year wise requirement, heavily depends over the reliability, completeness and quality of data quoted by the district store of the health department of Swat. Using more complete, accurate and reliable data, district health authorities can come up with more accurate estimation of quantities and funds requirements, through this quantification modeling exercise for priority medicines.

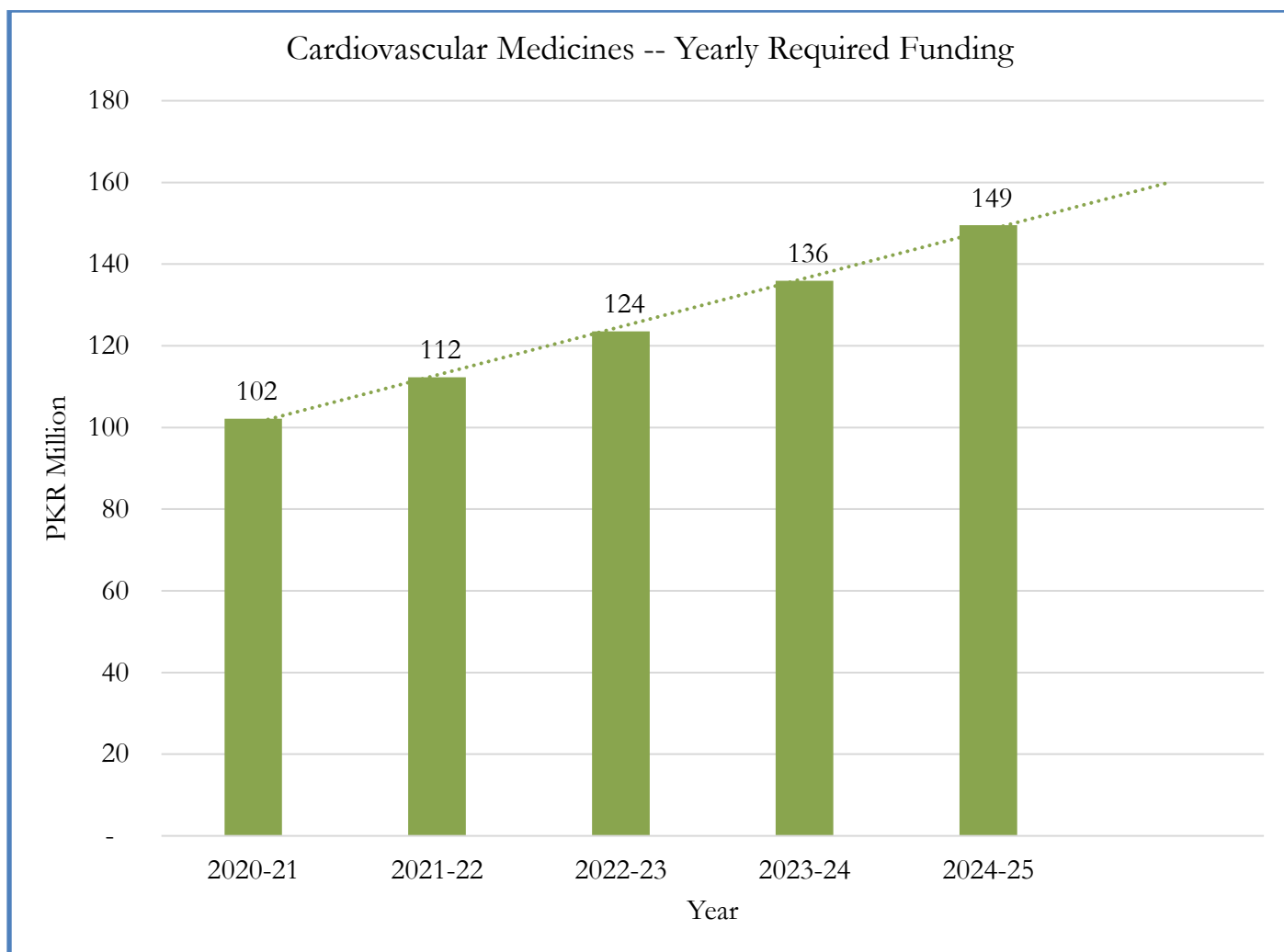


Figure 4: Year-wise Financing Requirement for Cardiovascular Priority Commodities.

## Year-wise Funding Requirement for Antibiotics / Antimicrobial Medicines for the Department of Health, Swat

Figure 6 shows the year wise financing requirement for Antibiotics / Antimicrobial category of priority medicines for the Department of Health, Swat. The accuracy of this year wise requirement, heavily depends over the reliability, completeness and quality of data quoted by the district store of the health department of Swat. Using more complete, accurate and reliable data, district health authorities can come up with more accurate estimation of quantities and funds requirements, through this quantification modeling exercise for priority medicines.

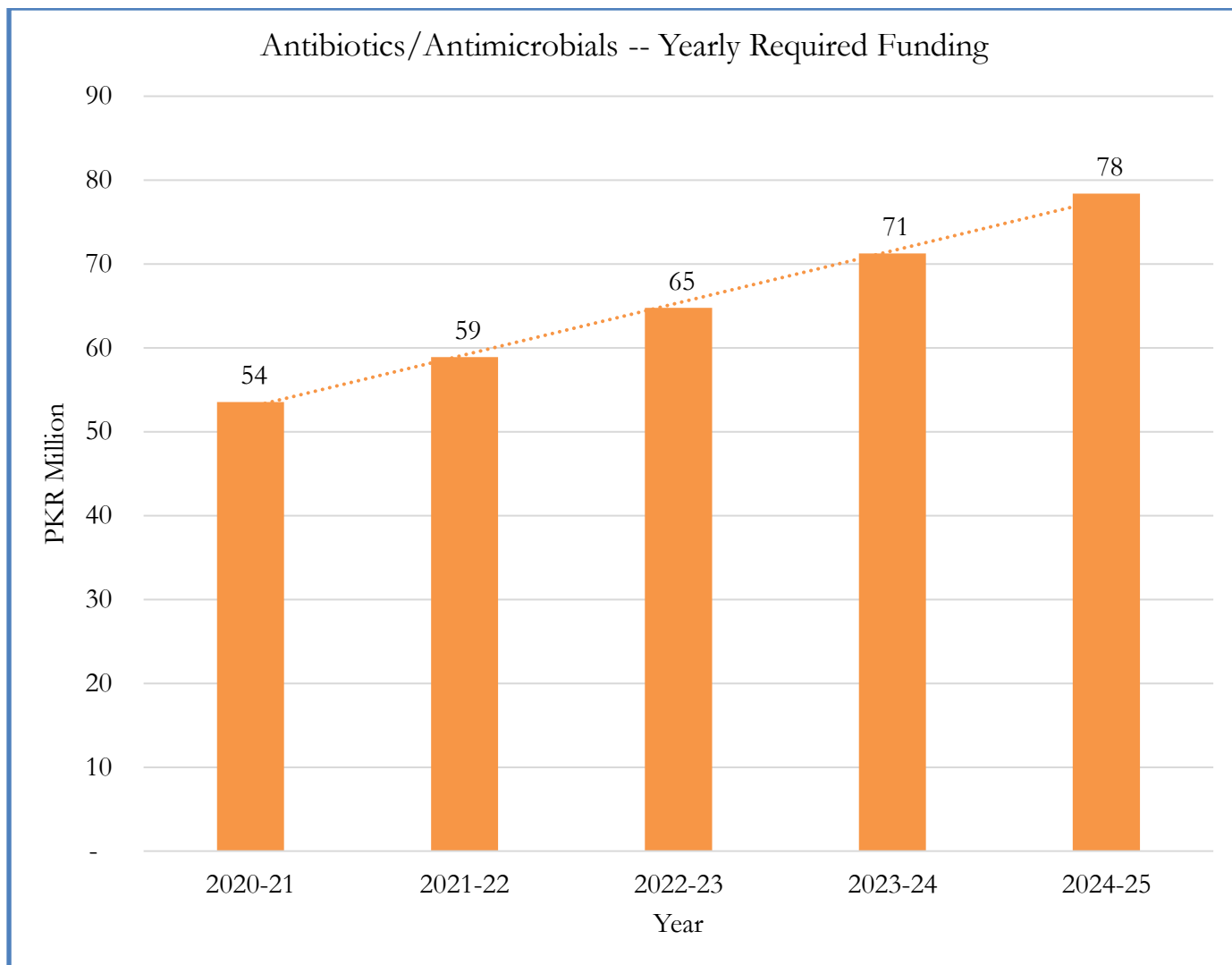


Figure 5: Year-wise Financing Requirement for Antibiotics / Antimicrobial Priority Commodities.

## Year-wise Funding Requirement for Anti-Tuberculosis Medicines for the Department of Health, Swat

Figure 7 shows the year wise financing requirement for Anti-Tuberculosis category of priority medicines for the Department of Health, Swat. The accuracy of this year wise requirement, heavily depends over the reliability, completeness and quality of data quoted by the district store of the health department of Swat. Using more complete, accurate and reliable data, district health authorities can come up with more accurate estimation of quantities and funds requirements, through this quantification modeling exercise for priority medicines.

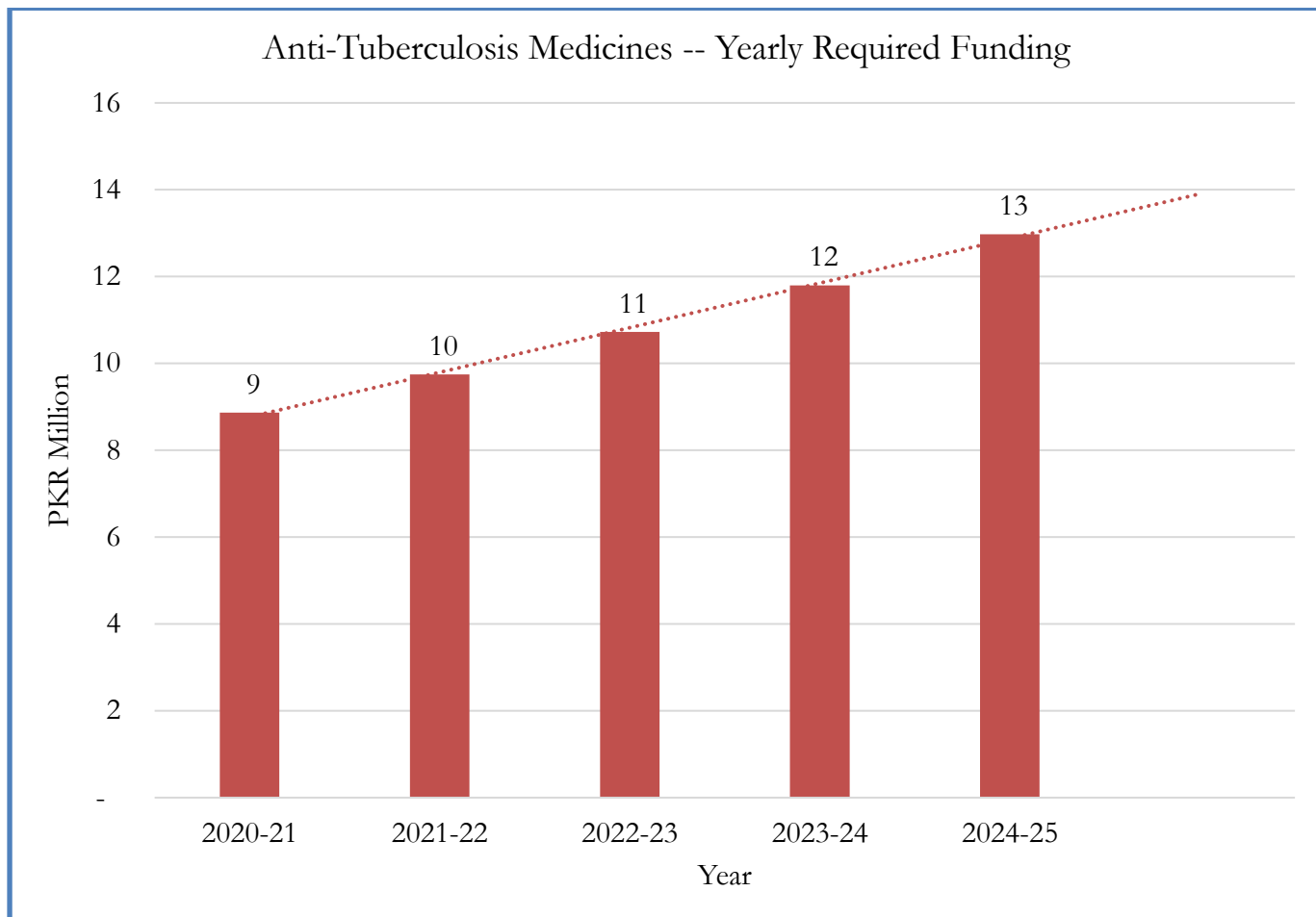


Figure 6: Year-wise Financing Requirement for Anti-Tuberculosis Commodities.

## Year-wise Funding Requirement for Vaccines & Sera for the Department of Health, Swat

Figure 8 shows the year wise financing requirement for Analgesics / Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Medicines category for the Department of Health, Swat. The accuracy of this year wise requirement, heavily depends over the reliability, completeness and quality of data quoted by the district store of the health department of Swat. Using more complete, accurate and reliable data, district health authorities can come up with more accurate estimation of quantities and funds requirements, through this quantification modeling exercise for priority medicines.

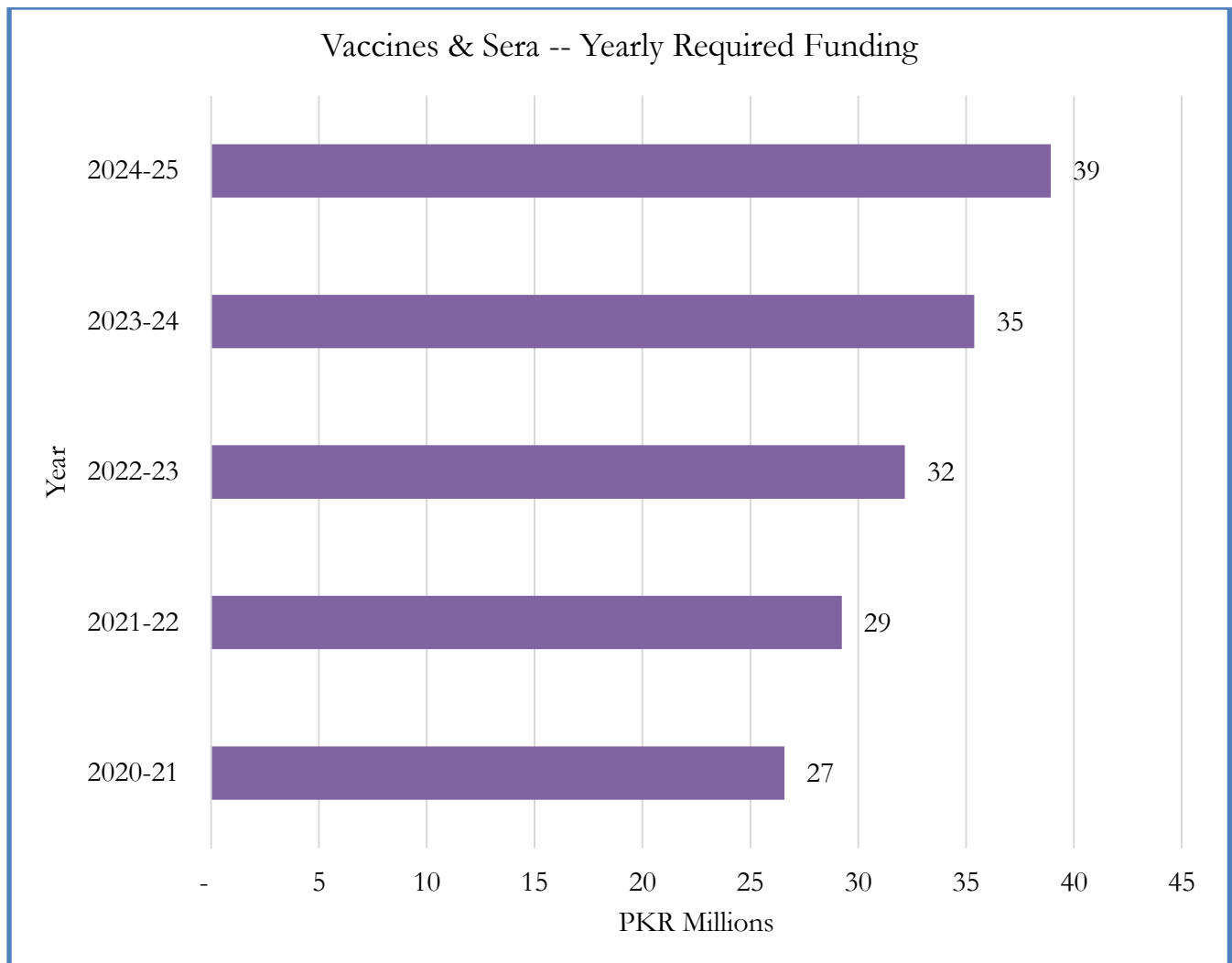


Figure 7: Year-wise Financing Requirement for Vaccines and Sera.

## Year-wise Funding Requirement for Analgesics / Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Medicines for the Department of Health, Swat

Figure 9 shows the year wise financing requirement for Analgesics / Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Medicines category for the Department of Health, Swat. The accuracy of this year wise requirement, heavily depends over the reliability, completeness and quality of data quoted by the district store of the health department of Swat. Using more complete, accurate and reliable data, district health authorities can come up with more accurate estimation of quantities and funds requirements, through this quantification modeling exercise for priority medicines.

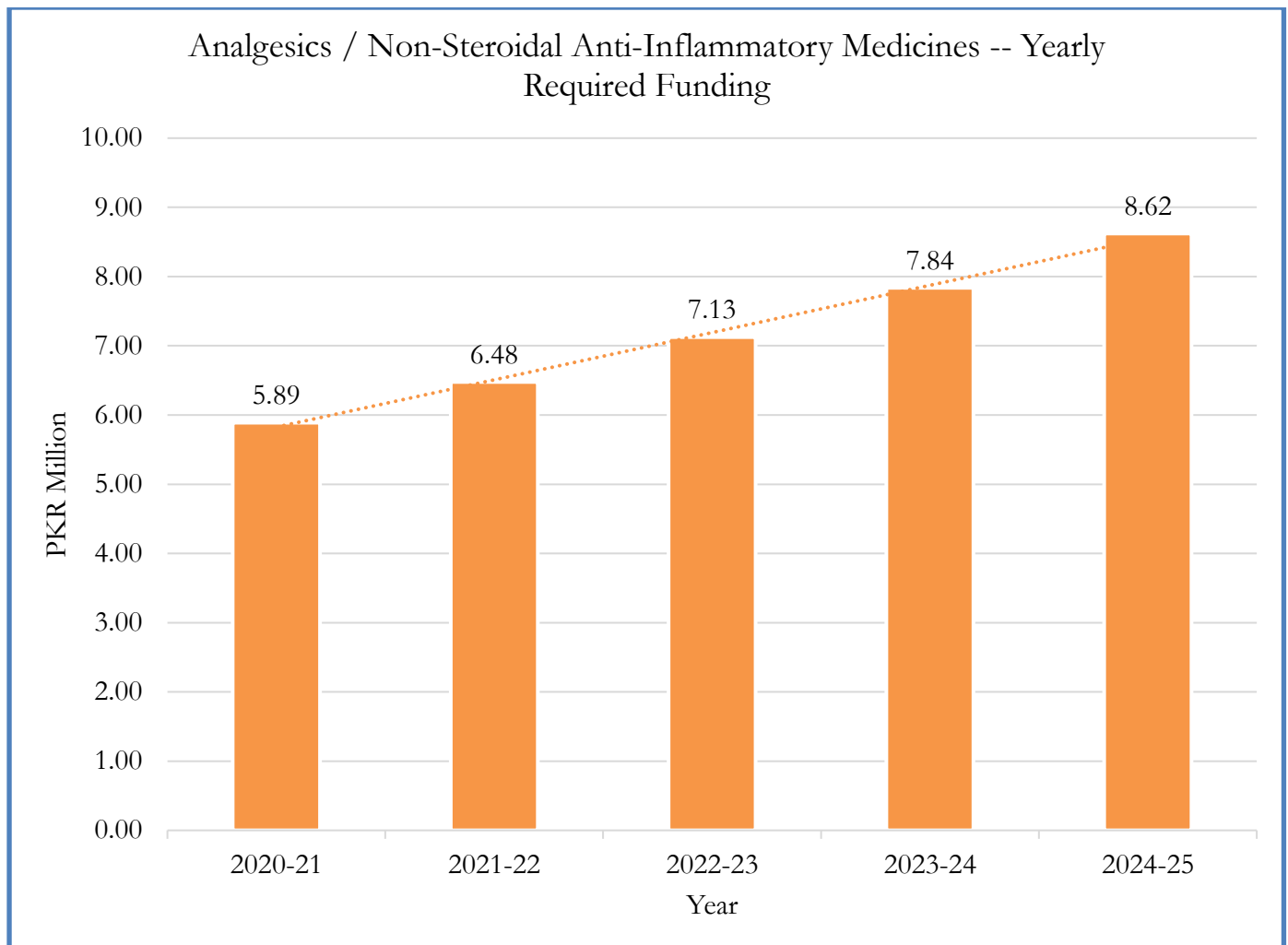


Figure 8: Year-wise Financing Requirement for Analgesics / Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Medicines.



## Adjust for Losses and Programmatic Changes

The proportion of patients likely to be treated with the priority medicines depends on service delivery policies, strategies and approaches of District Health Authority (DHA). For example, if the number of incidence or episodes of diarrhea is expected to change, these adjustments are made when estimating the number of episodes. For forecasting and budgetary purposes, we are adding a percentage for scale up and uncertainties in demand to avoid stock-outs. It is also important to stress that, in these forecasts, the primary and secondary health care facilities were considered, taking into account the existing strategies and priorities status (rate of scale up). When actual procurement of these commodities is being planned, DHA and DoH, KP will need to assess the status of implementation of formulary, and adjust the individual medicine requirement as per local requirement and relevance.

## Forecast Limitations

Producing accurate forecasts of these district priority commodities remains a challenge in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa because of unavailability of quality data including procurement, issuance / consumption and stock-on-hand data. Some of the other challenges or limitations faced in producing this forecast include the following:

- Obtaining information on the different treatment regimens was a challenge in carrying out the exercise since standardized provincial treatment protocols do not currently exist for most of the conditions.
- The lack of a coordinated/unified provincial rate contracting and district level procurement and supply system within DoH for specific district priority commodities still remains a challenge. For example, different districts have different requirements and preferences for priority drugs.
- Information on the number of days of stock-outs of products at the district and sub-district levels is not available.
- Information on the minimum and maximum stock levels at different levels of supply chain and buffer stock for different commodities is not available.
- Data for all priority medicines is not readily available thus, limiting the costing and estimation of required quantities for full range of priority medicines.
- Reliable or official unit cost for different commodities is not available for costing purposes.
- The accuracy of this exercise fully depends on the availability of updated records and data at district level.
- There is a need that each district health authority should take appropriate measures to ensure excellent record keeping and data visibility at district and sub-district level.
- Forecast is limited to medicines data availability and yearly funds requirement is also limited to these medicines.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Since there is no information and data on the actual consumption of Priority medicines, DoH, KP should develop a mechanism for collecting logistics data on a routine basis from the health facilities to enable expeditious determination of district requirements of Priority medicines.
- DoH should include these Priority commodities in their logistics reporting forms and take necessary steps to make the logistics data available in their existing MIS and ensure the ultimate availability of the necessary data in web-based Pakistan LMIS.
- The technical capacity of the District DoH staff for conceptualizing the forecasting methodology, assumptions data validation process, and for undertaking the overall forecasting and supply planning exercise, must be strengthened. Quantification can be institutionalized in District DoH by establishing a unit of relevant technical personnel across the entities that can sensitize and transfer skills to the lower levels.
- Coordination among the different service delivery stakeholders is essential before priority commodities are procured.
- District can consider disseminating the forecasting report to the drug manufacturers to inform them of the quantity of commodities needed for the whole year, so they too can plan accordingly.
- This forecasting exercise should be reviewed annually by the entities and adjusted to account for changes in the assumptions or data in accordance with strategic plans and new data.
- District Managers can use the forecasting algorithms for each commodity presented in this document for their local procurement planning using their own routine health information systems and data.
- Different level healthcare providers and managers should maintain an effective coordination mechanism during procurement planning, particularly for items procured at district level. This effort will minimize the over stocking and potential wastage of commodities.

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## ANNEX-I

### KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA DISTRICT PRIORITY MEDICINES LIST (FORMULARY)

#	Generic Drug Name	#	Form	Strength	Category
1	isoflurane	1	inhalation		Anaesthetics General
2	propofol	2	injection	10 mg / ml in 20 ml	Anaesthetics General
3	atracurium (besylate)	3	injection	30 mg/ml in 3ml; 5ml	Muscle Relaxants
4	glycopyrrolate	4	injection	0.2mg /ml in 1ml (for anesthesia only)	Muscle Relaxants
5	neostigmine (metilsulphate)	5	injection	2.5 mg in 1ml	Muscle Relaxants
6	bupivacaine (hydrochloride)	6	injection	0.50%	Anaesthetics Local
7	lignocaine (hydrochloride)	7	injection	2% in 10ml	Anaesthetics Local
		8	topical gel	2% w/w	Anaesthetics Local
8	tramadol	9	injection	50 mg / ml	Analgesics Opioid & Centrally Acting
9	acetylsalicylic acid	10	dispersible tablets	300 mg	Analgesics / Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Medicines
		11	dispersible tablets	75mg	Analgesics / Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Medicines
10	diclofenac (sodium)	12	tablets	50 mg	Analgesics / Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Medicines
		13	ampoule	75 mg in 3ml	Analgesics / Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Medicines
11	paracetamol	14	tablets	500 mg	Analgesics / Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Medicines
		15	syrup	120 mg / 5ml	Analgesics / Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Medicines
		16	suppository	100 mg	Analgesics / Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Medicines
		17	Infusion	10mg/ml	Analgesics / Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Medicines
12	chlorpheniramine (hydrogen maleate)	18	injection	22.7mg	Antiallergics and Medicines Used in Anaphylaxis
13	dexamethasone (disodium phosphate)	19	injection	4 mg / ml	Antiallergics and Medicines Used in Anaphylaxis
14	epinephrine (adrenaline)	20	ampoule	1 mg / ml	Antiallergics and Medicines Used in Anaphylaxis
15	hydrocortisone (sodium succinate)	21	injection	100 mg	Antiallergics and Medicines Used in Anaphylaxis
		22	injection	250 mg	Antiallergics and Medicines Used in Anaphylaxis
16	atropine (sulphate)	23	ampoule	1 mg in 1ml	Antidotes and Other Substances Used in Poisoning
17	charcoal activated	24	powder		Antidotes and Other Substances Used in Poisoning
18	naloxone (hydrochloride)	25	ampoule	400 mcg in 1ml	Antidotes and Other Substances Used in Poisoning
19	carbamazepine	26	tablets	200 mg	Anticonvulsant / Antiepileptic Medicines
		27	syrup	100mg / 5ml	Anticonvulsant / Antiepileptic Medicines
21	magnesium sulphate (For eclampsia only)	28	injection	500mg/ml, 10ml	Anticonvulsant / Antiepileptic Medicines
21	amoxicillin + clavulanic	29	tablets	625 mg	Antibiotics/Antimicrobials - Key

#	Generic Drug Name	#	Form	Strength	Category
	acid				Access Antibiotics
		30	syrup	125 mg amoxicillin + 312.5 mg clavulanic acid / 5 ml	Antibiotics/Antimicrobials - Key Access Antibiotics
		31	injection	1.2 Gm	Antibiotics/Antimicrobials - Key Access Antibiotics
22	doxycycline	32	capsule	100 mg	Antibiotics/Antimicrobials - Key Access Antibiotics
		33	tablets	400 mg	Antibiotics/Antimicrobials - Key Access Antibiotics
23	metronidazole	34	Injection	500 mg in 100-ml	Antibiotics/Antimicrobials - Key Access Antibiotics
		35	syrup	200 mg / 5ml ( <i>benzgate</i> )	Antibiotics/Antimicrobials - Key Access Antibiotics
		36	capsule	250 mg	Antibiotics/Antimicrobials - Watch Group Antibiotics
24	azithromycin	37	suspension	125mg / 5ml in 22.5ml	Antibiotics/Antimicrobials - Watch Group Antibiotics
		38	capsule	400 mg	Antibiotics/Antimicrobials - Watch Group Antibiotics
25	cefixime (trihydrate)	39	suspension	200mg / 5ml	Antibiotics/Antimicrobials - Watch Group Antibiotics
26	ceftriaxone (sodium)	40	powder for injection	500 mg, 1gm	Antibiotics/Antimicrobials - Watch Group Antibiotics
27	Cefoperazone + Salbactam	41	injection	1gm	Antibiotics/Antimicrobials - Watch Group Antibiotics
		42	tablet	250mg	Antibiotics/Antimicrobials - Watch Group Antibiotics
28	Ciprofloxacin	43	syrup	100mg/5ml	Antibiotics/Antimicrobials - Watch Group Antibiotics
		44	infusion	200mg/100ml	Antibiotics/Antimicrobials - Watch Group Antibiotics
		45	syrup	100mg/5ml	Anthelmintic Medicines
29	mebendazole	46	tablets	500 mg ( <i>with caution only for adults</i> )	Anthelmintic Medicines
		47	vaginal cream	10% w/v	Anti-Fungal Medicines
30	clotrimazole	48	vaginal tablet	500 mg	Anti-Fungal Medicines
31	fluconazole	49	capsule	150mg	Anti-Fungal Medicines
32	nystatin	50	drops	100,000 IU/ml	Anti-Fungal Medicines
		51	tablets	100 mg	Anti-Tuberculosis Medicines - First line medicines
33	ethambutol	52	tablets	400 mg	Anti-Tuberculosis Medicines - First line medicines
		53	tablets	100 mg	Anti-Tuberculosis Medicines - First line medicines
34	isoniazid	54	tablets	300mg	Anti-Tuberculosis Medicines - First line medicines
35	streptomycin	55	injection	1 gm	Anti-Tuberculosis Medicines - First line medicines
		56	tablets	150mg + 75mg	Anti-Tuberculosis Medicines - First line medicines
36	rifampicin + isoniazid (RH)	57	tablets dispersible	75mg + 50mg	Anti-Tuberculosis Medicines - First line medicines
37	rifampicin + isoniazid + pyrazinamide + ethambutol RHZE)	58	tablets	150mg+75mg+400mg+275 mg	Anti-Tuberculosis Medicines - First line medicines
38	rifampicin + isoniazid +	59	tablets	150 mg + 75 mg + 275 mg	Anti-Tuberculosis Medicines - First



#	Generic Drug Name	#	Form	Strength	Category
	ethambutol (RHE)				line medicines
39	isoniazide + ethambutol	60	tablets	150 mg + 400 mg Strip/blister	Anti-Tuberculosis Medicines - First line medicines
40	Meglumine antimonite, and sodium stibogluconate	61	injection	333 mg	Anti-Leishmaniasis Medicines
41	glimepiride	62	tablets	2mg	Anti-Diabetic Medicines
42	sitagliptin + metformin	63	tablets	50/500mg	Anti-Diabetic Medicines
43	insulin regular	64	injection	100 IU / ml	Anti-Diabetic Medicines
44	insulin comp	65	injection	30 + 70 % w/v	Anti-Diabetic Medicines
45	metformin (hydrochloride)	66	tablets	500 mg	Anti-Diabetic Medicines
46	artesunate ( <i>management of severe malaria</i> )	67	ampoule	60 mg/ml in 1-ml;	Anti-Malarial Medicines
47	chloroquine (phosphate or sulphate)	68	syrup	50mg/5ml	Anti-Malarial Medicines
48	artesunate and lumafantrine	69	tablet	80mg + 480mg	Anti-Malarial Medicines
49	primaquine (diphosphate) ( <i>For Vivax</i> )	70	tablets	7.5 mg	Anti-Malarial Medicines
		71	tablets	15 mg	Anti-Malarial Medicines
50	quinine	72	injection	300 mg	Anti-Malarial Medicines
51	aluminium hydroxide + magnesium trisilicate	73	tablets	250mg +500mg	Medicines Acting on Gastrointestinal Tract
52	dimenhydrinate	74	injection	40mg	Medicines Acting on Gastrointestinal Tract
		75	suspension	12.5mg/4ml: 60ml	Medicines Acting on Gastrointestinal Tract
53	drotaverine	76	tablets	40 mg	Medicines Acting on Gastrointestinal Tract
54	metoclopramide	77	injection	10mg	Medicines Acting on Gastrointestinal Tract
55	omeprazole	78	tablets	20mg	Medicines Acting on Gastrointestinal Tract
		79	injection	40mg	Medicines Acting on Gastrointestinal Tract
56	ORS (low osmolarity) Recommended in combination with Zinc Sulphate 20 mg dispersible tablet in case of acute diarrhea	80	sachet	dry mixture (low osmolarity formula) in sachet for 1 liter of solution ,each sachet contains glucose anhydrous 13.5gm B.P. , trisodium citrate dihydrate 2.9 gm B.P , potassium chloride1.5gm B.P. , sodium chloride 2.6gm B.P.	Medicines Acting on Gastrointestinal Tract
57	ranitidine	81	injection	25 mg / ml in 2ml	Medicines Acting on Gastrointestinal Tract
58	glycerine	82	suppository		Medicines Acting on Gastrointestinal Tract
59	enema	83	Small and larger		Medicines Acting on Gastrointestinal Tract
60	acyclovir	84	tablets	400mg	Antiviral Medicines
		85	injection	250mg	Antiviral Medicines
61	amlodipine (besylate)	86	tablets	5 mg	Cardiovascular Medicines
62	bisoprolol	87	tablets	5 mg	Cardiovascular Medicines
63	dobutamine (hydrochloride)	88	injection	200mg	Cardiovascular Medicines

#	Generic Drug Name	#	Form	Strength	Category
64	glyceryl trinitrate hydralazine (hydrochloride)	89	sublingual	500 mcg	Cardiovascular Medicines
65	isosorbide dinitrate	90	tablets	10mg	Cardiovascular Medicines
66	Valsartan + Hydrochlorthiazide	91	tablets	80mg + 12.5 mg	Cardiovascular Medicines
67	propranolol	92	tablets	10mg	Cardiovascular Medicines
68	amiodarone	93	injection	200 mg	Cardiovascular Medicines
69	streptokinase	94	powder for injection	1.5 million IU	Cardiovascular Medicines
70	rosuvastatin	95	tablets	10mg, 20mg,	Cardiovascular Medicines
71	Methyldopa	96	tablets	250mg	Cardiovascular Medicines
72	furosemide	97	injection	10 mg	Diuretics
73	furosemide + spironolactone	98	tablet	40mg+100mg	Diuretics
74	heparin	99	injection	5000i.u	Medicines affecting Coagulation
75	enoxaparin (low molecular weight heparin)	100	injection	40 mg	Medicines affecting Coagulation
		101	injection	60mg	Medicines affecting Coagulation
76	tranexamic acid	102	injection	100 mg/ml in 5-ml	Medicines affecting Coagulation
		103	capsule	250 mg	Medicines affecting Coagulation
77	oxytocin	104	injection	10 IU in 1-ml	Oxytocic & Antioxytocic Medicines
78	acefyline	105	syrup		Medicines Acting on Respiratory Tract
79	beclomethasone	106	inhaler	50 mcg/actu ; 800mcg/2ml	Medicines Acting on Respiratory Tract
80	salbutamol (sulphate) / albuterol	107	inhaler	100 micrograms	Medicines Acting on Respiratory Tract
		108	solution for nebulizer	5 mg /ml	Medicines Acting on Respiratory Tract
81	prednisolone	109	tablet	5mg	Medicines Acting on Respiratory Tract
82	chloramphenicol	110	eye drops	1%	Ophthalmic Medicines
83	pilocarpine (hydrochloride or nitrate)	111	eye drops	2%	Ophthalmic Medicines
84	acyclovir	112	Eye Oint	3 % w/w 4.5gm	Ophthalmic Medicines
85	neomycin + bacitracin	113	ointment	5 mg + 500 IU	Ophthalmic Medicines
86	tobramycin + dexamethasone	114	eye drops	0.3 % + 0.1% w/v	Ophthalmic Medicines
87	timolol (hydrogen maleate)	115	eye drops	0.25 %; 0.5 %	Ophthalmic Medicines
88	betamethasone + neomycin	116	drops	0.1%; 7.5ml	Medicines for Ear, Nose & Throat
89	boroglycerine ( <i>only for wax removing</i> )	117	ear drops	40%	Medicines for Ear, Nose & Throat
90	polymyxin B sulphate + lignocaine	118	ear drops	each ml contains polymyxin B (sulphate) 10000 IU/ml, lignocaine:50mg/ml; 5ml	Medicines for Ear, Nose & Throat
91	xylometazoline	119	nasal spray	0.05%	Medicines for Ear, Nose & Throat
92	dextrose + saline	120	infusion	5 % + 0.9 % w/v;	I/V Infusions / Plasma Substitutes
		121	infusion	5% +0.45%	I/V Infusions / Plasma Substitutes
		122	infusion	4.5%+0.18% (i/5th)	I/V Infusions / Plasma Substitutes
93	glucose / dextrose	123	infusion	25% 20ml	I/V Infusions / Plasma Substitutes
94	saline	124	infusion	0.9% 100ml	I/V Infusions / Plasma Substitutes
		125	infusion	0.9% 500ml	I/V Infusions / Plasma Substitutes
95	mannitol	126	infusion	20 % w/v	I/V Infusions / Plasma Substitutes
96	potassium chloride	127	solution	11.2 % in 20-ml ampoule	I/V Infusions / Plasma Substitutes
97	ringer Lactate + dextrose	128	infusion	500ml	I/V Infusions / Plasma Substitutes
98	sodium bicarbonate	129	injection	7.5 % isotonic	I/V Infusions / Plasma Substitutes



#	Generic Drug Name	#	Form	Strength	Category
99	water for injection	130	ampoule	5 ml, 10 ml	I/V Infusions / Plasma Substitutes
100	haemaccel	131	solution	3%, 5%	I/V Infusions / Plasma Substitutes
101	B complex (B1, B6 and B12)	132	syrup	DRAP approved	Vitamins & Minerals
102	ferrous salt (fumarate)	133	syrup	equivalent to 25 mg/ml iron	Vitamins & Minerals
		134	tablet		
103	folic acid	135	tablets	5mg	Vitamins & Minerals
104	pyridoxine (vitamin B6)	136	tablets	50mg	Vitamins & Minerals
105	zinc sulphate ( <i>for acute diarrhea with ORS</i> )	137	dispersible tablets	20 mg	Vitamins & Minerals
		138	syrup	20mg / 5ml; 60ml	Vitamins & Minerals
106	paroxetine	139	tablet	20 mg	Anxiolytics
107	diazepam	140	tablets	5mg	Anxiolytics
		141	injection	10mg/ml in 2 ml ampoule	Anxiolytics
108	betamethasone + gentamicin	142	ointment	15gm	Dermatological Medicines
109	clotrimazole	143	cream	1.00%	Dermatological Medicines
110	permethrin	144	lotion	5%	Dermatological Medicines
111	polymyxin B (sulphate)+ bacitracin zinc	145	ointment	10000 IU/g + 500 IU/g	Dermatological Medicines
112	silver sulphadiazine	146	cream	1% in 50gm	Dermatological Medicines
113	amitriptyline (hydrochloride)	147	tablets	25 mg	Medicines for Mental & Behavioral Disorders
114	DMPA (medroxyprogesterone acetate)	148	injection	150 mg/ 1ml	Contraceptives
115	ethinylestradiol + norethisterone	149	CO pills	35 mcg + 1mg	Contraceptives
116	anti-rabies vaccine (PVRV)	150	single dose vial	>2.5 IU	Vaccines & Sera
117	anti-snake venom serum	151			Vaccines & Sera
118	rabies immunoglobulin (human)	152	injection	150 IU/ml	Vaccines & Sera
119	tetanus toxoid	153	injection		Vaccines & Sera
120	anti-D (Rho) immunoglobulin	154	injection		Vaccines & Sera
121	chlorhexidine digluconate (7.1%)	155	gel	equivalent to 4 % chlorhexidine	Antiseptics / Disinfectants
122	hydrogen peroxide	156	solution	6 % v/v	Antiseptics / Disinfectants
123	povidone-iodine	157	solution	10 % w/v 60ml	Antiseptics / Disinfectants
		158	scrub	7.5 % w/v, 450ml	Antiseptics / Disinfectants

## ANNEX-II

### LIST OF DISTRICT PRIORITY MEDICINES WHOSE FORECAST COULD NOT BE UNDERTAKEN

#	Generic Drug Name	Form / Strength	Category	Reason / Cause
1	Tramadol	Injection 50 mg / ml	analgesics / non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medicines	District heath authority did not procured / no demand from health care providers / No consumption during six- month period / local purchase item hence not approved by district procurement committee etc.
2	Carbamazepine	Tablet / syrup	Anticonvulsant / Antiepileptic Medicines	
3	Azithromycin	Capsule / suspension	Antibiotics/Antimicrobials	
4	Fluconazole	capsule	Anti-fungal	
5	Isoniazid + ethambutol	Tablets 150+400 mg	Anti-TB Medicines	
6	Isoniazid	Tablet		
7	Meglumine antimonite, and sodium stibogluconate	injection	Anti-Leishmaniasis Medicines	
8	Sitagliptin + metformin	tablets	Anti-Diabetic Medicines	
9	Glycerine	suppository	Medicines Acting on Gastrointestinal Tract	
10	Isosorbide dinitrate	Injection /tablets	Cardiovascular Medicines	
11	Valsartan + Hydrochlorthiazide	tablets	Cardiovascular Medicines	
12	Propranolol	tablets	Cardiovascular Medicines	
13	Amiodarone	injection	Cardiovascular Medicines	
14	Methyldopa	tablets	Cardiovascular Medicines	
15	Bisoprolol	tablets	Cardiovascular Medicines	
16	Rosuvastatin	tablets	Cardiovascular Medicines	
17	Furosemide + spironolactone	tablet	Diuretic Medicines	
18	Enoxaparin	Injection	Medicines affecting Coagulation	
19	Tranexamic acid	capsule	Medicines affecting Coagulation	
20	Beclomethasone	inhaler	Medicines Acting on Respiratory Tract	
21	Prednisolone	tablet	Medicines Acting on Respiratory Tract	
22	Pilocarpine (hydrochloride or nitrate)	eye drops	Ophthalmic Medicines	
23	Acyclovir	Eye ointment	Ophthalmic Medicines	
24	Neomycin + bacitracin	Eye ointment	Ophthalmic Medicines	
25	Tobramycin + dexamethasone	eye drops	Ophthalmic Medicines	
26	Timolol (hydrogen maleate)	eye drops	Ophthalmic Medicines	
27	Boroglycerine ( <i>only for wax removing</i> )	ear drops	Medicines for Ear, Nose & Throat	
28	Polymyxin B sulphate + lignocaine	ear drops	Medicines for Ear, Nose & Throat	
29	Xylometazoline	nasal spray /drops	Medicines for Ear, Nose &	

#	Generic Drug Name	Form / Strength	Category	Reason / Cause
			Throat	District health authority did not procure / no demand from health care providers / No consumption during six-month period / local purchase item hence not approved by district procurement committee etc.
30	Pyridoxine (vitamin B6)	tablets	Vitamins & Minerals	
31	Zinc sulphate (for acute diarrhea with ORS)	dispersible tablets	Vitamins & Minerals	
32	Paroxetine	tablet	Anxiolytics	
33	Diazepam	tablet	Anxiolytics	
34	Clotrimazole	cream	Dermatological Medicines	
35	Permethrin	lotion	Dermatological Medicines	
36	Polymyxin B (sulphate)+ bacitracin zinc	ointment	Dermatological Medicines	
37	Amitriptyline (hydrochloride)	tablets	Medicines for Mental & Behavioral Disorders	
38	DMPA (medroxyprogesterone acetate)	injection	Contraceptives	
39	Chlorhexidine digluconate (7.1%)	gel	Antiseptics / Disinfectants	



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