

The African Pharmacist

Le Pharmacien Africain



A NEWSLETTER OF THE AFRICAN PHARMACEUTICAL FORUM (APF)
UN BULLETIN DU FORUM PHARMACEUTIQUE AFRICAIN (APF)

VOL. NO. 3



Highlights:

- The Malaria Vaccine: New Hope for the Continent
- Update on Ebola
- Pharmacists without Borders



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THE AFRICAN PHARMACIST

A news letter of the African Pharmaceutical Forum (APF)

THE AFRICAN PHARMACEUTICAL FORUM (APF);

APF is the F1P forum of National Pharmaceutical organizations in cooperation with the World Health Organization (WHO) African Regional Office.

APF has as its mission to increase partnership dialogue, understanding and activity in different world regions, enabling pharmacy profession to have a greater impact on improving pharmacy services and health by focusing on distinct local or regional needs.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

FIP commissioned the document "Vision 2020" in 2014. "Vision 2020" was previously commissioned by the Community Pharmacy Section (CPS) with the aim of encouraging discussion of pertinent elements on the future practice in community pharmacy. The issues raised are not limited to community pharmacy only, but affect all pharmacists in various areas of practice – Industrial, Hospital, Education, and Legislation. We should keep the dialogue open and use the Forum as a platform for more constructive dialogue. A preliminary video was commissioned in 2013, which was then followed by the main video, which was showcased at the FIP Congress 2014 in Bangkok, Thailand. (Vision 2020 – A Conversation is available on www.fip.org)

Leaders in pharmacy were invited to express their thoughts on the various aspects of the "Vision". These are:
Information and Communication Technology

- Information and Communication Technology
- Financial viability and Sustainability
- Financial viability and Sustainability
- Education and Continuing Professional Development
- Communications, Relationships and Collaborations
- Human Resources
- Infrastructure and Premises
- Ethics and Values
- Role of Pharmacy Organisations
- Legislative Framework and Regulation

It has been a year since we last met as "The African Pharmacist" during the FIP Congress 2014, in Bangkok. We met, we talked and we left. I believe the practice of pharmacy falls within this framework over that past twelve months. I would like to call upon all pharmacists to do their part in the development of Pharmacy in each country. The profession is a stage, and every pharmacist has a role to play in ensuring growth and development of pharmacy. We would like to hear what is happening in your countries on matters related to pharmacy education and human resources development, pharmacy practice and ethics, and pharmacy legislation.
"Keep on stirring. Long live Pharmacy."



Jocelyn M. Chaibva

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Let me, on behalf of the Executive Committee of African Pharmaceutical Forum (APF) welcome delegates from the African Continent to this year's International Pharmaceutical Federation (FIP) Conference and in particular to our Annual General Meeting (AGM) taking place in the beautiful city of Dusseldorf - a city known for trade and commerce in Germany.

Feedback from National Associations as requested by the Regional Secretariat has not improved. I am however grateful to those who responded to our enquires and note that we value your contributions greatly. Meeting our financial obligations is critical if the Secretariat must operate at its optimal level. I use this medium to appeal for the support and cooperation of all.

The theme of this year's FIP Congress is "Better Practice: Science Based, Evidence Driven". This is one topic in my opinion that deserves the serious attention of Pharmacists and regulatory authorities. It compels us to use our knowledge and skills that is evidence driven to serve and improve on patient care.

I am glad to note the increased participation of delegates from our continent in scientific/poster presentations. Congratulation to four African Pharmacists from Tanzania and Nigeria that benefited from the 2014 Pharmabridge Programme in different parts of the world. I hope they will bring their experiences to bear in their places of work.



I note with satisfaction the recent initiative of FIP Bureau, under the able leadership of the new FIP President, Dr Carmen Peña, in appointing Ms Isabelle Adenot as the Official Liaison Officer for the African Pharmaceutical Forum. This is a good step in the right direction especially for an evolving Forum that has "pockets" of very active sub-regional groups that is weakening the growth of the Forum. I believe this appointment will also assist us to key into WHO/FIP issues related to policy development and professional programmes.

Our focus article in this edition is on the new malaria vaccine called "Mosquirix". This is indeed a great hope for the continent in combating malaria, one of the killer diseases of our people. While we await the final WHO clearance and approval of "Mosquirix", I wish on behalf of African Pharmacists to appreciate GlaxoSmithKline and the global partners for this discovery. Let us embrace the new product and take on the shared responsibility when the time comes.

As an evolving and progressive Forum, we indeed have every course for cheer as we make inroads developmentally. The Secretariat and Executive Committee is proud to announce the effective launch and hosting of the official website of the forum <http://www.africanpharmaforum.org/> on the 25th of March 2015. We are eternally grateful for the kind and generous gesture of Pfizer Global Pharmaceuticals for wholly sponsoring this project. I call on us all to transmit this good news to our members back home as the Exco will be most glad to take on members' feedback towards making improvements.

We recognize the immense work that still needs to be done at the level of vigilance, surveillance, monitoring and control of endemic and emerging diseases. While we congratulate ourselves and the concerted efforts of various government and WHO/FIP for the dogged fight in controlling the Ebola Virus pandemic that ravaged parts of Africa last year, we and all health authorities must heighten alert and vigilance following the recent reported new cases of Ebola in West Africa. The populace must be mobilized to sustain a high level of hygiene, our borders must be well manned and proper screening conducted, isolation centers put on alert amongst other precautionary measures.

I must not fail to appreciate the efforts of the Editorial Team that has worked tirelessly to put this edition together. Same goes to all our sponsors and partners.

Engage, enjoy and have a delightful conference that places all on the mode for self-improvement.

Thank you.

SIR. ANTHONY AKHIMIEN

APF PRESIDENT

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PHARMACISTS WITHOUT BOARDERS: REGIONAL COOPERATION ENGAGEMENT BY LEADERS OF PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETIES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

BACKGROUND

It is a well-known fact that cross-pollination produces better fruit or seed. In the same vein, it is also known that better outcomes are realised when people share ideas and other resources. It was with this in mind, that Presidents of Pharmaceutical Societies/Associations in Southern Africa held an inaugural meeting in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe in 2012, followed by another meeting in Pretoria, South Africa in 2013. From these two meetings, they resolved to support each other in matters related to professional development as enshrined in their Constitutions. The group was named Pharmaceutical Society Leadership Forum (PSLF). The member countries are Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Mauritius, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. As part of the regional cooperation, Presidents of the different associations invite member associations to be guests at Annual General Meetings and Conferences. Pharmacist delegates have crossed borders to attend the meetings. I will start with activities in Zimbabwe, my home country.

ZIMBABWE:

Pharmacists Council of Zimbabwe hosted a meeting in Victoria Falls in March 2015. It was attended by pharmacists, pharmacy technicians, optometrists and opticians, and hearing aid specialists. These are the professional groups are registered by the Pharmacist Council of Zimbabwe in order to practice their profession or calling in Zimbabwe. The theme of the conference was “Exploring New Horizons: Connecting the dots for a Post 2015 Vision”. High profile guest speakers from South Africa, Zambia and the local scene made presentations on the following five commissions, which are in line with “Vision 2020” as per FIP CPS (Community Pharmacy Section) document. The five commissions are:

- Education and training
- Practice and Ethical Issues
- Human resources for Health

- Regulatory, Leadership and Corporate Governance
- Role of Healthcare Professionals in improving Health Outcomes.

The discussions in the different commissions culminated in recommendations that would provide a vision and direction to PCZ over the next five years. **Pharmaceutical Society of Zimbabwe** organised the Annual Joint Congress in collaboration with the College of Primary Care Physicians, where topics of mutual interest were discussed. This platform helps to build bridges between pharmacists and medical practitioners in improving quality of care for our patients. In the continued spirit of professional collaboration and growth, PSZ organised two other joint symposia with Zimbabwe Medical Association and The Cancer Association of Zimbabwe. The topics of mutual interest covered were:

- Antimicrobial Resistance (Resistance to HIV drugs, Resistance to TB drug with special reference to MDR TB and roped in people from laboratory science, and from Animal Health Industry.
- Palliative Care in Cancer: special focus was pain management

Zimbabwe Students Pharmacy Association (ZPSA) is an affiliate PSZ, and ZPSA gets both moral and financial support from PSZ. The two Associations participate in the pharmacy week celebration and in the celebration of World Pharmacists Day, which have become annual events on the pharmacists' calendar. ZPSA hosted the 3rd IPSF African Pharmaceutical Symposium in June 2014 under the theme “*Integrating Emerging Technologies in Pharmacy for the Improvement of Public Health.*” They then won the bid to host **the IPSF World Congress in 2016**. We thus extend an invitation to students from member countries to come and be counted with other young pharmacy students. We also extend an invitation to non-members to join IPSF and be



part of the creation and the moulding of pharmacy into the future.

ZAMBIA:

The Annual Conference/Symposium and General Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Zambia held in Ndola, in the Copperbelt Region in June 2015 was a great success. The President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Zambia is Mr Liyoka Liyoka. The meeting was well attended by both pharmacists and pharmacy technicians, even though the numbers were below expectation. The theme of the conference was ***“The changing role of Pharmacist in Public Health”*** The conference was preceded by pharmacy week celebrations earlier in the week, in the capital, Lusaka. I participated in the deliberations as a visiting delegate from Zimbabwe. I was impressed with the quality of presentations, which highlighted the importance of evidence-based practice in public health. Some of the presentations demonstrated practice-based improvements in quality of patient care, which had occurred due to involvement of pharmacists in areas of pharmacy practice, especially in hospital setting. One of the topics covered was about the role of pharmacists in palliative care and pain management in cancer patients. The other topic which was also covered was “Antimicrobial resistance, focusing on drug-resistant TB, with special focus on MDR TB in its various forms”. A presentation by Dr L Matowe, a consultant who runs an organisation called Pharmaceutical Systems Africa, made a call for ***“the profession to rise and be seen”, under the topic “Enhancing the role of the pharmacist in public health”***. It was a motivational call for pharmacists to rise and be counted as members of the healthcare team.

BOTSWANA:

The former Vice president of PSZ (Zimbabwe) Mr S Mpofu was the an invited delegate at the Pharmacists conference hosted by the Pharmaceutical Society of Botswana, under the presidency of Mr Bathusi Kgosietsile. The theme of the conference was “Empowering Pharmacists for the Future”. This highlights how seriously pharmacists in the region view their changing roles. The main focus was on pharmaceutical care and what pharmacists should do to empower themselves adequately in order to rise up to the challenge of evolving pharmacy practice. The topics covered included, but not limited to, the

following:

- Antimicrobial Resistance: How pharmacists can combat it, and contribute to rational use of antimicrobials
- Pharmacists role in Public Health
- Nano-medicines and what pharmacists need to know
- Pharmacists for tomorrow pipeline: problems and challenges

Case presentation of pharmaceutical care to hypertensive outpatients at Mahalapye District Hospital – A process improvement project.

SOUTH AFRICA:

At the time of writing this report, I am reliably informed that the Immediate Past President of PSZ Mr DD Moyo will be attending the forthcoming Conference of Community Pharmacist in South Africa. He is scheduled to present a paper on community pharmacy practice in Africa. This is part of the collaborative work envisaged by PSLF (Pharmaceutical Society Leadership Forum).

CONCLUSION

After all is said and done it is important to note that pharmacists in the region are striving for excellence in practice. There are political borders, but pharmacy practice is an “international profession, what I call “pharmacy without borders”. All pharmaceutical associations are working towards improvement of pharmaceutical care and pharmacy services in the region. The concerns which were raised about antimicrobial resistance is in line with FIP and WHO policies. Collaboration with animal health organisations has been recognised as part of the solution. We thrive for what we call “pharmacy practice without borders”. The level of cooperation also extends to the registration of quality medicines, under the code name ZaZiBoNa, whereby medicine regulatory authorities participate in joint programmes to hasten and coordinate registration of medicinal products. The countries who are in this collaborative program are Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Namibia. It is believed that this will promote access to safe, efficacious, quality medicines.



HOSPITAL PHARMACY:

ZAMBIAN PERSPECTIVE



1. PHARMACISTS GO 24/7 IN ZAMBIAN HOSPITALS:

There is now increased demand for hospital pharmacists to be available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and 52 weeks a year. In developed countries such as the USA and the UK, many pharmacies in public and private hospitals are operating 24/7. It is anticipated that this results in improved quality of pharmacy services for hospital patients. Hospital patients would therefore receive safe and efficacious medicines, which are of good quality whenever they are needed.

In order to meet this growing demand for 24/7 availability of pharmacists in hospitals, Zambian pharmacist and their managers are responding by having extended hours of service, beyond the traditional opening hours (08:00 to 16:30 hours). As of June 2015, three public hospitals have embarked on the implementation of “24/7 pharmacist availability programs”. The hospitals are Kitwe Central Hospital, Levy Mwanawasa General Hospital and University Teaching Hospital (UTH) in Lusaka. At UTH, the extension of hours of services is being implemented in phases, to allow for smooth transition. As of, June 2015, pharmacy hours had been extended to 18:00hrs daily, seven day a week. Traditionally, pharmacists had always been available on stand-by, especially in case of an emergency.

Details about the benefits of hospital-based “24/7 pharmacy services” and the extension pharmacy operating hours at Kitwe Central, Levy Mwanawasa General Hospital and UTH will be featured in upcoming issues of The Hospital Pharmacist Newsletter.

(P.S: It would be interesting to share the benefits of the move and make recommendations about this move. Other institutions can learn from this experience in resource-limited countries).

2. LIFE OF A CLINICAL PHARMACIST AT UNIVERSITY TEACHING HOSPITAL, ZAMBIA

By Webrod Mufwambi, Clinical Pharmacist

The practice of pharmacy has undergone a paradigm shift from product-orientated care to a patient-focused

approach. In Zambia, the University Teaching Hospital has been a pioneer in the introduction of clinical pharmacy practice. Pharmacist, who were attached to University Teaching Hospital for their internship were part of the team that participated in the pilot project of opening satellite pharmacies in the hospital.

Historically, the practice of hospital pharmacy at UTH was product-oriented and pharmacy services were centralized. Dispensing of medicines for in-patients was done in the main pharmacy. Nursing staff would then have to go to the main pharmacy to collect the medicines. The role of the hospital pharmacist did not involve direct interaction with the patient or other healthcare professionals on the wards. This has now changed with the introduction of satellite pharmacies in various departments, such as surgery, internal medicine and oncology, obstetrics and gynaecology, neonatal and pediatric units. Pharmacy services have moved closer to the patient service centres.

Clinical pharmacy practice at UTH has continued to evolve. Pharmacists are now part of the healthcare team. The roles of pharmacist include assessment of the patient, evaluation of medication therapy, development and implementation of a plan of care, and medication monitoring. Successful outcomes have been noted in many cases where pharmacists have provided such services. The services provided by pharmacists include provision of unit dosing systems in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit and Haemato-Oncology Unit in the Department of Pediatrics and Child Health. Medications are prepared by the pharmacist and supplied on a named patient basis. This has helped reduce medication errors because stringent quality control measures are in place. This has also allowed the nursing staff to concentrate on nursing care services. Overall patient care has improved.

Another area of clinical pharmacist involvement is in the Department of Internal Medicine, where pharmacists are providing services to cancer patients who are on chemotherapy. The patients are referred to



the pharmacist for each cycle of chemotherapy. The cytotoxic drugs are prepared by the pharmacist on a named patient basis using aseptic technique, under controlled conditions in the laminar flow cabinet. The pharmacist works in collaboration with other members of healthcare team to ensure that safe and high quality healthcare is provided to patients.

In order to ensure that high quality of service is given to patients, education plays an important role in the life of a pharmacist. The University of Zambia is thus involved in the training of pharmacists at undergraduate and post-graduate levels. The first group of Masters in Clinical Pharmacy students graduated from the University. Support from other departments in the hospital is greatly appreciated for successful implementation of clinical pharmacy practice at UTH.

3. PROFILE OF A CLINICAL PHARMACIST -MRS MARTHA M “CHAPMAN” CHAPEMA

We would like to pay tribute to the woman who has put a lot of work in promoting pharmacy practice in Zambia. Her name is Mrs Martha Mirriam Chapema, fondly known by colleagues as “Chapman”. Mrs Chapema is now retired. She had been at the helm of the University Teaching Hospital of Zambia (UTH) – Pharmacy Department for about fifteen (15) years. She has mentored many young pharmacists who have passed

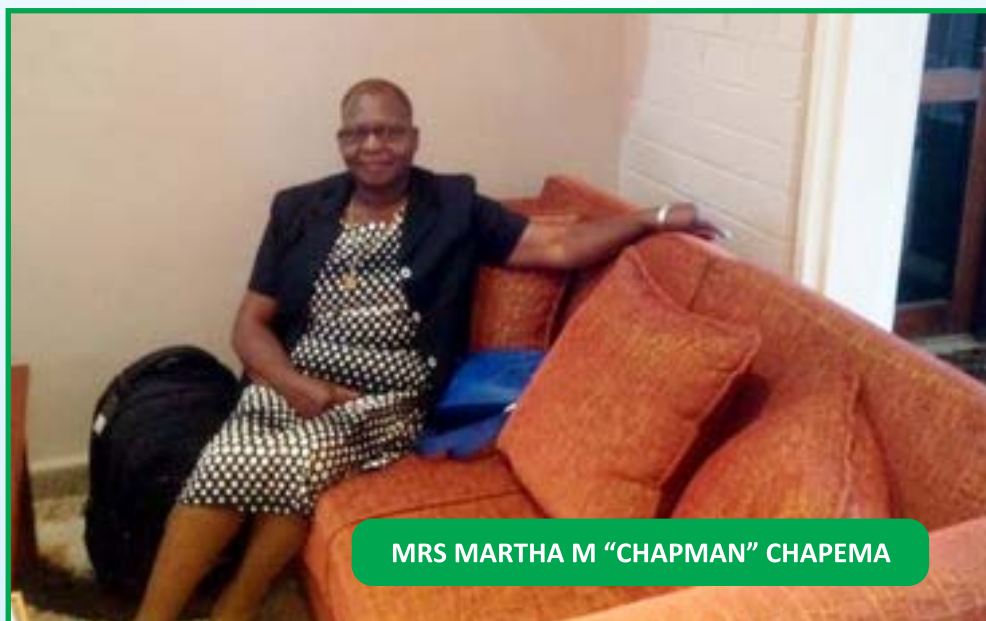
through UTH. In the African sense, she has been like a mother to many such

“The sky is the limit,” was Chapman's motto as she mentored young pharmacists. This is reflected in her work in the transformation of hospital pharmacy practice at UTH. She was instrumental in taking pharmacy to the patients and wards instead of waiting for patients and other healthcare professionals “to look for the pharmacy”. The evolution of hospital pharmacy practice at UTH was her brainchild.

“But who is this “Chapman” and what makes her tick?” Well, “Chapman” studied pharmacy at undergraduate level in USSR (Soviet Union) in the early seventies. She has broad experience in hospital pharmacy, dating back to the late seventies, when she was appointed as pharmacist/hospital secretary at Ndola Central hospital. She has held several positions of responsibilities in the pharmaceutical industry, including managing a retail pharmacy. Her last appointment was that of chief pharmacist at UTH, until she retired in 2014

On the non-pharmaceutical scene, she participates in voluntary and charity work, through her Roman Catholic Church network and Kapila Lions Club. “The sky is the limit” she says is with a big smile.

(Extract from Hospital Pharmacists Newsletter Issue #1, June March 2015. Produced by HOPAZ (Hospital Pharmacists Association of Zambia)





THE MALARIA VACCINE – NEW HOPE FOR THE CONTINENT

Mosquirix™, otherwise known as the RTS,S vaccine, is the world's first malaria vaccine developed by GlaxoSmithKline. GlaxoSmithKline embarked on this project (about three decades ago) as a non-profit initiative, with most of its funding coming from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation; a major contributor to malaria eradication in Africa. Mosquirix is the malaria vaccine candidate that is most advanced in development globally and is the first against a parasitic infection in humans. Mosquirix is intended for use in areas where malaria is regularly found, for the active immunisation of children aged 6 weeks to 17 months against malaria caused by the Plasmodium falciparum parasite, and against hepatitis B. It will not be licensed for travellers. The vaccine works by triggering the immune system to defend against the first stages of infection by the Plasmodium falciparum parasite after it enters the bloodstream following a mosquito bite.

The early development of Mosquirix™, beginning in the 1980s, was undertaken by GSK in close collaboration with the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research. Between mid-2009 and early 2014, MVI, GSK, and leading research centers in Africa conducted a Phase 3 efficacy and safety trial of RTS,S that involved 15,459 infants and young children at 11 sites in seven countries (Burkina Faso, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, and Tanzania). (See Mosquirix Timeline chart).

Final results from the Phase 3 efficacy trial of RTS,S, published in The Lancet, showed that the vaccine candidate helped protect children and infants from clinical malaria for at least three years after first vaccination. As at October 2013, the Malaria vaccine, is said to have reduced the amount of cases amongst young children by about 50 percent and among infants by about 25 percent, following the conclusion of an 18-month clinical trial.

In a bid to expand the novel vaccine program to accommodate a larger group and guarantee a sustained availability for the general public, in July 2014

GlaxoSmithKline submitted an application for a marketing license with the European Medicines Agency (EMA) (Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP)) under a regulatory procedure (Article 58) that allows the CHMP of the EMA to assess the quality, safety and efficacy of a medicine or vaccine and its benefit-risk balance, although it will not be marketed in the European Union. The CHMP gives scientific opinions, in cooperation with the World Health Organization (WHO), on medicinal products for human use that are intended exclusively for markets outside of the European Union (EU). Thus the EMA can help facilitate access to new medicines for people living outside the EU. As in all Article 58 procedures, the CHMP worked closely with other experts, including the WHO and regulatory authorities from the relevant countries. In its assessment, the CHMP applied the same rigorous standards as for medicines to be marketed within the EU. At the end of the process, the Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP) of the European Medicines Agency (EMA) adopted a positive scientific opinion for Mosquirix. The CHMP highlighted in its opinion that Mosquirix is for use in line with official recommendations that take into account the risk of Plasmodium falciparum malaria in different geographical areas and available malaria control interventions. Thus Mosquirix has cleared one of the final hurdles prior to being approved for use in Africa. This represents a 'green light' for the Mosquirix jab even though the vaccine is not nearly as effective as scientists would have hoped.

Earlier this year, final results of the clinical trial carried out in the seven African countries involved in the study yielded mixed results. The best protection was among children aged five to 17 months who received three doses of the vaccine a month apart, plus a booster dose at 20 months. In this group, cases of severe malaria were cut by a third over four years. But the effectiveness of the vaccine waned over time, making the booster shot essential. Without a booster the vaccine did not cut the rate of severe malaria sufficiently over the trial period. Disappointingly, the jab did not prove very effective in protecting young



babies from severe malaria. The next step for the vaccine is further review by WHO, which has indicated that a policy recommendation is possible by the end of this year. WHO will formulate this policy recommendation on use of the vaccine in national immunisation programs once approved by national regulatory authorities in the sub-Saharan African countries. Apart from the need for booster doses, other issues to be considered in making the recommendation include:

- ü Administration has to start later than the other childhood vaccines which are given at six, 10 and 14 weeks after birth thus requiring logistic arrangements and additional cost outside the childhood vaccine schedule.
- ü Children MUST receive all four doses of the vaccine in order to benefit

But even a partially effective malaria vaccine could have a role to play in countries with very high rates of disease. Malaria is a disease caused by parasites known as plasmodia, which are transmitted to people through the bites of infected mosquitoes. While five different types of plasmodia parasites cause malaria, *Plasmodium falciparum* is recognised as the most serious cause of malaria death and disease. If left untreated, malaria can quickly become life-threatening. Key malaria control interventions include prompt and effective treatment with artemisinin-based combination therapies, use of insecticide-treated bed nets, and indoor residual spraying with insecticide to control the mosquitoes.

According to WHO, in 2013 627,000 deaths from malaria were reported globally, of which 562,000 (~90%) occurred in the African region mostly among children under the age of 5 years (82%). Dr Ripley Ballou, head of research at GSK vaccines, said: "This is a hugely significant moment. I've been working on this vaccine for 30 years and this is a dream come true." Steve Davis, president and CEO of PATH, said: "Today (the day CHMP announced its scientific opinion) marks a significant scientific milestone for the long-standing partnership to develop a vaccine, yet several more steps remain before a malaria vaccine might reach the young children in Africa who most need protection against this deadly human parasite."

Prof Adrian Hill of the Jenner Institute, Oxford, said he was pleased and encouraged by the EMA's decision but added that the vaccine was not a "magic bullet". He said: "A bed net is more effective than this vaccine, but nonetheless it is a very significant scientific

achievement." I see it as a building block towards much more effective malaria vaccines in years to come."

The company has not revealed the price of the vaccine, but has pledged not to make a profit from it.

THE EVIDENCE

The main evidence derives from a large clinical trial conducted in seven African countries (Burkina Faso, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique and Tanzania). Data from this trial showed that Mosquirix provides modest protection against *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria in children in the 12 months following vaccination. The vaccine was effective at preventing a first or only clinical malaria episode in 56% of children aged between 5-17 months and in 31% of children aged 6-12 weeks. The efficacy of the vaccine decreased after one year. The safety profile of the vaccine was considered acceptable.

Final results from the large-scale Phase III trial of Mosquirix, including the impact of a booster dose, published in *The Lancet*, show that the vaccine candidate helped protect children and infants from clinical malaria for at least three years after first vaccination. The latest results demonstrated that vaccination with the malaria vaccine, followed by a booster dose administered 18 months after the primary schedule, reduced the number of cases of clinical malaria in children (aged 5-17 months at first vaccination) by 36% to the end of the study (over an average follow-up of 48 months across trial sites) and in infants (aged 6-12 weeks at first vaccination) by 26% to the end of the study (over an average follow-up of 38 months across trial sites). Efficacy decreased over time in both age groups. Without the booster dose, the 3-dose primary schedule reduced clinical malaria cases by 28% in children and 18% in infants to the study end. The efficacy of Mosquirix was evaluated in the context of existing malaria control measures, such as insecticide treated bed nets, which were used by approximately 80% of the children and infants in the trial. For children in the 5-17 month age category who received a booster dose 18 months after the primary schedule, an average of 1,774 cases of clinical malaria were prevented for every 1,000 children vaccinated across the trial sites, over an average of 48 months of follow-up. For infants aged 6-12 weeks at first vaccination with Mosquirix, who received a booster dose, 983 cases of clinical malaria, on average, were prevented for every 1,000 infants vaccinated across trial sites over an average of 38 months of follow-up.



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THE EVIDENCE

The main evidence derives from a large clinical trial conducted in seven African countries (Burkina Faso, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique and Tanzania). Data from this trial showed that Mosquirix provides modest protection against Plasmodium falciparum malaria in children in the 12 months following vaccination. The vaccine was effective at preventing a first or only clinical malaria episode in 56% of children aged between 5-17 months and in 31% of children aged 6-12 weeks. The efficacy of the vaccine decreased after one year. The safety profile of the vaccine was considered acceptable.

Final results from the large-scale Phase III trial of Mosquirix, including the impact of a booster dose, published in The Lancet, show that the vaccine candidate helped protect children and infants from clinical malaria for at least three years after first vaccination. The latest results demonstrated that vaccination with the malaria vaccine, followed by a booster dose administered 18 months after the primary schedule, reduced the number of cases of clinical malaria in children (aged 5-17 months at first vaccination) by 36% to the end of the study (over an average follow-up of 48 months across trial sites) and in infants (aged 6-12 weeks at first vaccination) by 26% to the end of the study (over an average follow-up of 38 months across trial sites). Efficacy decreased over time in both age groups. Without the booster dose, the 3-dose primary schedule reduced clinical malaria cases by 28% in children and 18% in infants to the study end. The efficacy of Mosquirix was evaluated in the context of existing malaria control measures, such as insecticide treated bed nets, which were used by approximately 80% of the children and infants in the trial. For children in the 5-17 month age category who received a booster dose 18 months after the primary schedule, an average of 1,774 cases of clinical malaria were prevented for every 1,000 children vaccinated across the trial sites, over an average of 48 months of follow-up. For infants aged 6-12 weeks at first vaccination with Mosquirix, who received a booster dose, 983 cases of clinical malaria, on average, were prevented for every 1,000

infants vaccinated across trial sites over an average of 38 months of follow-up. More cases were averted in areas of higher malaria transmission. In the absence of a booster dose, 1,363 cases of clinical malaria were prevented, on average, for every 1,000 children aged 5-17 months at first vaccination and 558 cases for every 1,000 infants aged 6-12 weeks at first vaccination to the end of the study. Based on the results of the trial the CHMP concluded that despite its limited efficacy, the benefits of Mosquirix outweigh the risks in both age groups studied. The CHMP considered that the benefits of vaccination may be particularly important among children in high-transmission areas in which mortality is very high. Because the studies showed that Mosquirix does not offer complete protection, and the protection it provides decreases in the longer term, it is important that established protective measures, for example insecticide-treated bed nets, continue to be used in addition to the vaccine. The CHMP also agreed a follow-up programme with the company to ensure that the safety and effectiveness of Mosquirix is continuously monitored as described in the risk management plan.

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MOSQUIRIX TIMELINE

RTS,S MALARIA VACCINE CANDIDATE TIMELINE 1984-2015+ Clinical Development and Regulatory Process

The RTS,S malaria vaccine candidate is the most advanced in development globally. Over the past decade, studies of RTS,S have indicated that it may help protect young children and infants in malaria-endemic areas against infection and clinical disease caused by *Plasmodium falciparum*, the most deadly species of the malaria parasite.

1984-1997

EARLY DEVELOPMENT of RTS,S (GSK and the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research)

1998

Proof of concept demonstrated in **ADULTS**

2001

MV/GSK **PARTNERSHIP** begins

2004

Proof of concept demonstrated in **CHILDREN 1-4** years of age

2007

Proof of concept demonstrated in **INFANTS**

2008

CO-ADMINISTRATION with standard **CHILDHOOD VACCINES** demonstrated

2009

PHASE 3 efficacy and safety trial launched at **11 SITES** in **SEVEN AFRICAN COUNTRIES**:

- Burkina Faso
- Ghana
- Malawi
- Tanzania
- Gabon
- Kenya
- Mozambique

2011

Enrollment of **PHASE 3** efficacy trial completed with a total of **15,459** CONFIRMED PARTICIPANTS

PHASE 3 results for one year of follow-up in **5 to 17** MONTH-OLDS published

2012

PHASE 3 results for one year of follow-up in **6 to 12** WEEK-OLDS published

2014

FINAL RESULTS of **PHASE 3** trial, including efficacy over at least **3 years** of follow-up, submitted to the European Medicines Agency and the World Health Organization

2015 +

POLICY AND REGULATORY PROCESS*

- Final results of **PHASE 3** published
- PHASE 4** program initiated
- Scientific opinion from the European Medicines Agency on RTS,S quality, safety, and efficacy
- World Health Organization (WHO) policy recommendation
- WHO prequalification
- Applications by African countries to National Regulatory Authorities

* Positive outcomes throughout the policy and regulatory process, as well as the availability of the necessary financing, are a prerequisite for the introduction of RTS,S through African national immunization programs.



UPDATE ON EBOLA

As I was stepping into my living room, my son who was watching the national news on television, said "mum, Ebola is back!" I asked, "where?" In Liberia, he answered. Really, I exclaimed! Ebola, a rare and deadly disease, was first detected in Guinea in December 2013. Various countries including Sierra Leone, Liberia, Nigeria, Mali, Congo, and the USA were plagued by the virus via cross-border transmission. Governments and peoples of different countries put up a spirited fight against the virus but within a short space of time, numerous people were dead or sick from the infection. From December 2013 to May 2015, when Liberia was declared Ebola free, the death toll was put at 11,298 out of 15,207 confirmed cases.

This has been not so with Sierra Leone and Guinea; still reporting cases. (NOT SURE WHAT WE WERE TALKING ABOUT HERE AGAIN

Liberia which suffered the worst and more than 4700 deaths, was declared Ebola free by the World Health Organization (WHO) on May 9, 2015, forty-two days after the last confirmed case in the country. The Liberia declaration was received with much joy though the celebration was short-lived as six new cases have been recently reported.

The first of the new cases was confirmed on June 29, 2015 by WHO and two of the affected persons are already dead including a 17 year old boy. The fresh reports of Ebola has awakened the country's health workers to do more to contain the disease and prevent a full blown epidemic like the one recently overcame. Government health officials in Liberia have been ramping up responses in Monrovia, tracking people exposed to the index patients and 16 persons are now quarantined.

Findings from the investigation of the strain of the virus isolated from the 17 year old boy showed that the virus is not genetically similar to those in Sierra Leone and Guinea suggesting that the new infections are not the result of cross - border contamination. Instead, the

strain is similar to the one that circulated in the country last year according to WHO. Stuart Nichole, a scientist and Head of the Viral Special Pathogens branch of the US Centre for Disease Control and Prevention, said the virus is harboured in the male testes in survivors and can stay there for 80 days undetected by the body's policing system. Thus these fresh infections could be due to sexual transmission of the virus from the testes of a survivor to his sexual contacts.

It is heartening to note that there is good news at the end of the Ebola tunnel with the world standing on the verge of the release of an effective Ebola vaccine. The trial design was developed by a group of experts from Canada, France, Guinea, Norway, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, and WHO. The group included Professor Donald A. Henderson of John Hopkins University, who led the WHO smallpox eradication effort by using the ring vaccination strategy. While the vaccine up to now shows 100% efficacy in individuals, more conclusive evidence is needed on its capacity to protect populations through what is called "herd immunity". To that end, the Guinean national regulatory authority and ethics review committee have approved continuation of the trial.

The vaccine

VSV-EBOV was developed by the Public Health Agency of Canada. The vaccine was licensed to NewLink Genetics, and on 24 November 2014, Merck & Co., Inc. and NewLink Genetics Corp. entered into an exclusive worldwide licensing agreement wherein Merck assumed responsibility to research, develop, manufacture, and distribute the investigational vaccine. Financial support was provided by the Canadian and US Governments, among others. According to the National Institutes of Health, the vaccine uses a genetically engineered version of vesicular stomatitis virus, an animal virus that primarily affects cattle, to carry an Ebola virus gene segment. Results from an interim analysis of the Guinea Phase III efficacy vaccine trial show that VSV-EBOV (Merck, Sharp & Dohme) is highly effective against



Ebola. The independent body of international experts - the Data and Safety Monitoring Board – that conducted the review, advised that the trial should continue. Preliminary results from analyses of these interim data are published today in the British journal The Lancet. A ring vaccination protocol was chosen for the trial, where some of the rings are vaccinated shortly after a case is detected, and other rings are vaccinated after a delay of 3 weeks. This is an alternative to using a placebo by providing a randomized control group for comparison but at the same time ensures that all contacts are vaccinated within the trial.

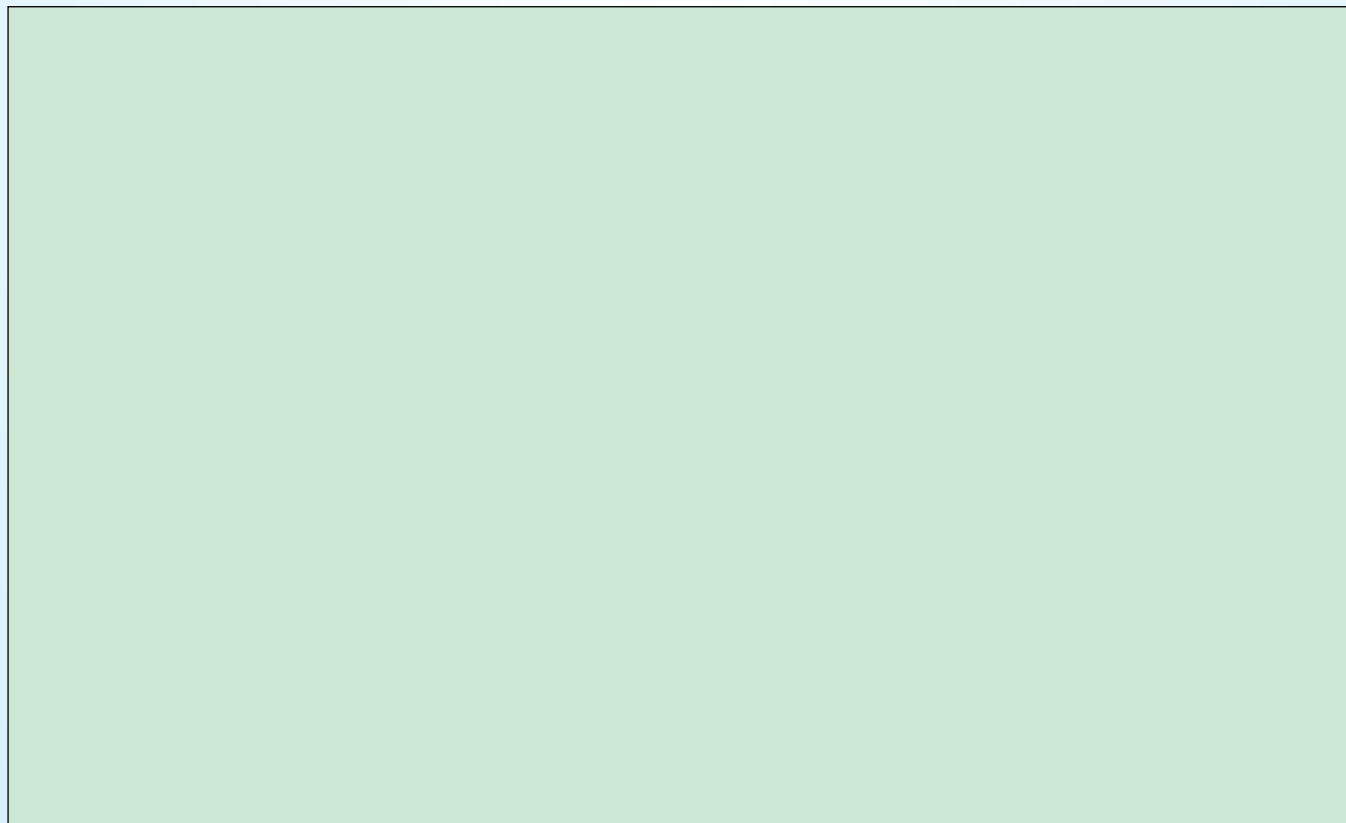
The partners

The Guinea Ebola vaccine trial is the coordinated effort of many international agencies. WHO is the regulatory sponsor of the study, which is implemented by the

Ministry of Health of Guinea, WHO, Médecins sans Frontiers' (MSF), EPICENTRE and the Norwegian Institute of Public Health.

The trial is funded by WHO, with support from the Wellcome Trust, the United Kingdom Department for International Development, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Norwegian Institute of Public Health through the Research Council of Norway, the Canadian Government through the Public Health Agency of Canada, Canadian Institutes of Health Research, International Development Research Centre and Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development and MSF.

The trial team includes experts from The University of Bern, the University of Florida, the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Public Health England, the European Mobile Laboratories among others.





27TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING & SCIENTIFIC SYMPOSIUM OF THE WEST AFRICAN POSTGRADUATE COLLEGE OF PHARMACISTS (WAPCP) HELD AT THE WELCOME CENTRE HOTEL LAGOS NIGERIA, 29TH JUNE – 2ND JULY, 2015

COMMUNIQUÉ

The West African Postgraduate College of Pharmacists (WAPCP) held her 27th Annual General Meeting and Scientific Symposium at the Welcome Centre Hotel Lagos, Nigeria, from 29th June – 2nd July, 2015. The theme of Conference was “Diseases of Public Health Importance in West Africa”, and the sub-themes were ‘Pharmaceutical Sector Response in the Management of Ebola Virus Disease’ and ‘Intra-pharmacy Collaboration in the Management of Public Health

The opening ceremony was chaired by Prince Julius Adelusi Adeluyi mni, FPCPharm. Barr Danladi Kifashi, CFR, Head of Service, Federal Republic of Nigeria represented by Dr (Mrs) Amina Bello Shamaki, mni, Director, Special Duties, declared the conference open. Other important dignitaries, included Mr L.N. Awute mni, Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Health, Nigeria, represented by Dr (Mrs) Vera Ogbechie, Director Food and Drugs Services, Federal Ministry of Health, Nigeria; Dr (Mrs) K. Omodele, Permanent Secretary, Lagos State Ministry of Health, represented by Dr E. Erinosh, Director, Disease Control; Dr Paul Orhii, Director General, NAFDAC, represented by Dr Monica Izamoje, Director, Registration and Regulation, NAFDAC; President of WACS, Prof Akinyinka Omigbodun, and Prof K.S. Gamaniel, Director General, National Institute for Pharmaceutical Research & Development, Nigeria. Delegates from member countries, viz. The Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone, attended the conference.

Dr (Mrs) Ogori Taylor, FPCPharm, WHO National Medicines Adviser (Nigeria), presented the Keynote Address. Conference sub-themes were presented by Rev T.T. Tyee, Sr (Liberia) and Mr Edward Amporful (Ghana). A total of 15 podium and 11 posters were presented.

Goodwill message was received from West African College of Surgeons (one of the Sister Colleges). Conference deliberated on the theme and sub-themes of the symposium and other contemporary health related issues and noted as follows:

The induction of 171 new Fellows of the West African Postgraduate College of Pharmacists into various specialties of pharmacy.

The growing incidence of emerging and re-emerging

diseases of public health interest and the burden on the populace in terms of morbidity, mortality and the attendant cost.

Antimicrobial resistance, due to irrational use of drugs, contributes to the re-emergence of many diseases. Consequently, pharmacists should continue to promote responsible use of antibiotics.

The commendable efforts of the governments of Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone in the control of the Ebola Virus Disease and recommended the need to strengthen the capacity of health work force to respond to health emergencies.

The need for intra- and inter-professional collaboration among healthcare workers towards improved service delivery.

The conference recommended:

The need to strike a balance between access and control of use of medicines, especially narcotics in palliative care. Decentralisation of procurement and distribution is an effective strategy to promote access. Communication and advocacy in emergencies should be targeted at identifiable community leaders.

The training curricula of Pharmacy in the region should include competencies required to deliver services appropriate to meet regional health challenges.

The conference then resolved:

To focus on operational research for the purpose of addressing contemporary healthcare related challenges.

To hold the 28th Annual General Meeting and Scientific Symposium and 58th Council meeting of WAPCP in Liberia in March 2016.

At the end of the AGM, the following were elected principal officers of the College for 2015/2017 biennium:



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- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Rev T T Tyee, Sr | - President (Liberia) |
| Mr Harrison K Abutiare | - 1 st Vice Present (Ghana) |
| Prof (Mrs) Cecilia I Igwilo | - 2 nd Vice President (Nigeria) |
| Prof Wilson O Erhun | - Secretary General (Nigeria) |
| Mrs Markieu Janneh Kaira | - Deputy Secretary General (The Gambia) |
| Major Thomas W Tucker | - Treasurer (Sierra Leone) |
| Dr Ibrahim Oreagba | - Editor-in-Chief (Nigeria) |

Conference expresses its profound appreciation to His Excellency President Muhammadu Buhari, GCFR, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, Federal Republic of Nigeria, and the good people of Nigeria for their warm reception and hospitality.

(Sgd)
Rev T T Tyee, Sr, FPCPharm
PRESIDENT, WAPCP

(Sgd)
Prof W O Erhun, FPCPharm
SECRETARY GENERAL, WAPCP



The African Pharmacist
Le Pharmacien Africain



DRF - MEGA PHARMACY HOUSE



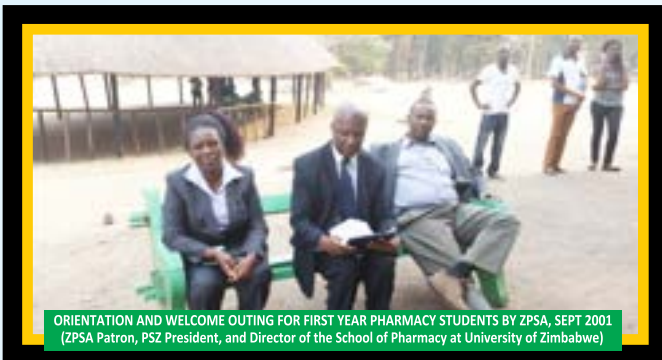
Photo Panorama



PHARMACISTS COUNCIL OF ZIMBABWE CONFERENCE, FEBRUARY 2015
 (Award winner for contribution to Community Pharmacy section)



IPSF COORDINATORS PRESENTATION AT IPSF Afro Symposium 2014



ORIENTATION AND WELCOME OUTING FOR FIRST YEAR PHARMACY STUDENTS BY ZPSA, SEPT 2001
 (ZPSA Patron, PSZ President, and Director of the School of Pharmacy at University of Zimbabwe)



REGIONAL COORDINATOR SHARE A FEW WORDS
 WITH PATRON OF ZPSA AT IPSF Afro Symposium 2014



PHARMACISTS COUNCIL OF ZIMBABWE CONFERENCE GUEST SPEAKERS
 (FROM ZAMBIA AND SOUTH AFRICA), FEB 2015



Pharm. (Prince) Julius Adelus-Adeluyi, OFR, MNI, FNAPharm, Pharm.
 Olumide Akitayo, FPSN, FPCPharm, FNAPharm, FNIM, PSN President With the
 Governor of Kwara State during a courtesy call.



Pharm. Olumide Akintayo, *FPSN, FPCPharm, FNAPharm, FNIM, PSN President*, Pharm. (Prince) Julius Adelusi-Adeluyi, *OFR, FNAPharm, FNAPharm, mni*, Prof. Rahman Ade Bello, *Vice Chancellor, UNILAG and Former Chairman of Pharmacists Council of Nigeria (PCN)*, Pharm. Bruno Nwankwo, *FPSN*.



Pharm. Olumide Akintayo, *FPSN, FPCPharm, FNAPharm, FNIM, PSN President* and Mr. Governor Dr. Olusegun Mimiko in a group photograph with delegates and some order dignitaries of state government officials at the 2015 Annual National Conference of ACPN.



Pharm. Olumide Akintayo, *FPSN, FPCPharm, FNAPharm, FNIM, PSN President*, Mr. Governor Dr. Olusegun Mimiko, *Governor of Ondo State* at the 2015 ACPN National Conference.



Former Chairman Pharmacists Council of Nigeria (PCN) Pharm. Bruno Nwankwo, *FPSN, Minister of Education, Malam Ibrahim Shekarau* and Pharm. Olumide Akintayo, *FPSN, FPCPharm, FNAPharm, FNIM, PSN President* during the Courtesy Call.



Pharm. Olumide Akintayo, *FPSN, FPCPharm, FNAPharm, FNIM, PSN President* and Mr. Governor Dr. Olusegun Mimiko in a group photograph with delegates and some order dignitaries of state government officials at the 2015 Annual National Conference of ACPN.



PSN delegation with Mr. **Danladi Irmiya Kifasi**, *OON, mni*, Head of the Civil Service of the Federation



Pharm. Olumide Akintayo, *FPSN, FPCPharm, FNAPharm, FNIM, PSN President*, Pharm. Azubike Okwor, *FPSN, FPCPharm, FNAPharm, FNIM*, Immediate Past President of PSN and Pharm. Ahmed Yakasai, *FPSN* making a presentation to Pharm. (Hon.) Jimi Agbaje, *FPSN, OON*, at a programme to support Pharmacist – Politicians in 2015



Former Governor Akpabio of Akwa Ibom State, admiring gifts presented to him by PSN President, Olumide Akintayo, *FPSN, FPCPharm, FNAPharm, FNIM*, at 87th Annual National Conference in Uyo, Akwa Ibom State.



UP-COMING EVENTS



88 ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE

OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NIGERIA

UNITY 2015

THEME: Advancing Pharmacy Through Strategic Workforce Development in practice settings

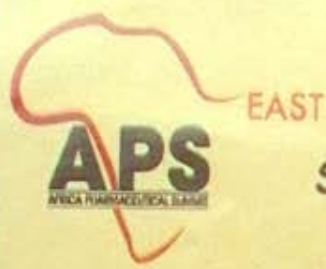
AS MEN OF HONOUR
WE JOIN HANDS

Date: Monday 9th - Saturday 14th November 2015
Venue: International Conference Centre, Abuja, Nigeria

Details Contact Website: www.psnnational.org | E-mail: psn1927@psnnational.org

3rd African Pharmaceutical Summit

24th - 25th February 2016
in Nairobi, Kenya



&
September in Lagos, Nigeria



For details contact
miles@pharmaafrica.com



BUENOS AIRES 2016
FIP WORLD CONGRESS
28 August - 1 September



76th FIP World Congress of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences 2016
Buenos Aires, Argentina 28 August - 1 September 2016



DU BUREAU DE L'ÉDITEUR

FIP a commandé le document (Vision 2020) en 2014. (Vision 2020) a déjà été commandé par la Section de pharmacie communautaire (CPS) dans le but d'encourager la discussion des éléments pertinents sur la pratique future de la pharmacie communautaire. Les questions soulevées ne sont pas limitées à la pharmacie communautaire seulement, mais affectent tous les pharmaciens dans divers domaines de pratique - industrielle, l'hôpital, l'éducation, et de la législation. Nous devons garder le dialogue ouvert et utiliser le Forum comme une plate-forme pour un dialogue plus constructif. Une vidéo préliminaire a été mise en service en 2013, qui a ensuite été suivie par la vidéo principale, qui a été présentée au congrès de la FIP 2014 Bangkok, Thaïlande. (Vision 2020 - Une Conversation est disponible sur www.fip.org) Leaders en pharmacie ont été invités à exprimer leurs pensées sur les différents aspects de la "Vision". Ceux-ci sont:

- Information et technologies de la communication
- Financial viabilité et la durabilité
- Education et de développement professionnel continu
- Communications, relations et collaborations



- Infrastructure et Locaux
- Human Ressources
- Ethics et valeurs
- Role des organisations pharmacie
- Legislative et le règlement Cadre

Il a été une année depuis notre dernière rencontre comme "Le pharmacien africain" pendant le congrès de la FIP 2014, à Bangkok. Nous nous sommes rencontrés, nous avons parlé et nous sommes partis. Je crois que la pratique de la pharmacie inscrit dans ce cadre sur tha douze derniers mois. Je voudrais demander à tous les pharmaciens de faire leur part dans la voie du développement de la pharmacie. La profession est une étape, et chaque pharmacien a un rôle à jouer pour assurer la croissance et le développement de la pharmacie. Nous aimerions entendre ce qui se passe dans vos pays sur les questions liées à l'éducation de la pharmacie et de développement des ressources humaines, de la pharmacie et de la pratique éthique et la législation de la pharmacie.
"Continuez à agitation. Longue pharmacie en direct."
"

Jocelyn M. Chaibva



VACCIN CONTRE LA MALARIA-NOUVEL ESPoir POUR LE CONTINENT

Pharm. Dr. (Mrs.) Arinola E. Joda, Lagos Nigeria

MosquirixTM, autrement connu comme le vaccin RTS, S, est premier vaccin contre le paludisme dans le monde développé par GlaxoSmithKline. GlaxoSmithKline a entrepris ce projet (il ya environ trois décennies) comme une initiative à but non lucratif, avec la plupart de son financement provenant de la Fondation Bill & Melinda Gates; un contributeur majeur à l'éradication du paludisme en Afrique. Mosquirix est le candidat vaccin contre le paludisme qui est le plus avancé dans le développement à l'échelle mondiale et est le premier contre une infection parasitaire chez les humains. Mosquirix est destiné à être utilisé dans les zones où le paludisme est régulièrement constaté, pour l'immunisation active des enfants âgés de 6 semaines à 17 mois contre le paludisme causé par le parasite Plasmodium falciparum, et contre l'hépatite B. Il ne sera pas autorisé pour les voyageurs. Le vaccin fonctionne en déclenchant le système immunitaire à se défendre contre les premiers stades de l'infection par le parasite Plasmodium falciparum après qu'il pénètre dans le sang suite à une piqûre de moustique. Le développement précoce de MosquirixTM, en commençant dans les années 1980, a été entrepris par GSK en étroite collaboration avec l'Institut Walter Reed Army de la recherche. Entre la mi-2009 et début 2014, MVI, GSK, et les principaux centres de recherche en Afrique ont mené une efficacité et l'innocuité étude de phase 3 de la RTS, S qui a impliqué 15.459 nourrissons et jeunes enfants sur 11 sites dans sept pays (Burkina Faso, Gabon, Ghana, le Kenya, le Malawi, le Mozambique et la Tanzanie). (Voir Mosquirix Timeline graphique). Les résultats définitifs de l'essai de la RTS, S, publiée dans The Lancet efficacité de phase 3, ont montré que le candidat vaccin a permis de protéger les enfants et les nourrissons de paludisme clinique pendant au moins trois ans après la première vaccination. Comme atOctober 2013, le vaccin contre le paludisme, est dit avoir réduit la quantité de cas parmi les jeunes enfants d'environ 50 pour cent et chez les nourrissons d'environ 25 pour cent, suite à la conclusion d'un essai clinique de 18 mois.

Dans le but d'élargir le roman programme de vaccination pour accueillir un grand groupe et garantir une disponibilité durable pour le grand public, en Juillet 2014 GlaxoSmithKline a présenté une demande pour une licence de commercialisation avec l'Agence européenne des médicaments (EMA) (comité des

médicaments à usage humain Utilisez (CHMP)) en vertu d'une procédure de réglementation (article 58) qui permet au CHMP de l'EMA pour évaluer la qualité, la sécurité et l'efficacité d'un médicament ou d'un vaccin et de son rapport bénéfice-risque, mais il ne sera pas commercialisé dans l'Union européenne. Le CHMP émet des avis scientifiques, en coopération avec l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé (OMS), sur les médicaments à usage humain qui sont destinés exclusivement aux marchés en dehors de l'Union européenne (UE). Ainsi, l'EMA peut aider à faciliter l'accès à de nouveaux médicaments pour les personnes vivant en dehors de l'UE. Comme dans toutes les procédures Article 58, le CHMP a travaillé en étroite collaboration avec d'autres experts, notamment l'OMS et les autorités réglementaires des pays concernés. Dans son évaluation, le CHMP a appliqué les mêmes normes rigoureuses que pour les médicaments à être commercialisés dans l'UE. À la fin du processus, le Comité des médicaments à usage humain (CHMP) de l'Agence européenne des médicaments (EMA) a adopté un avis scientifique positif pour Mosquirix. Le CHMP a souligné dans son avis que Mosquirix est pour une utilisation en ligne avec les recommandations officielles qui tiennent compte du risque de paludisme à Plasmodium falciparum dans des zones géographiques différentes et disponibles interventions de contrôle du paludisme. Ainsi Mosquirixhas effacé l'un des derniers obstacles avant d'être approuvé pour une utilisation en Afrique. Cela représente un « feu vert » pour le Mosquirix jab même si le vaccin est loin d'être aussi efficace que les scientifiques auraient espéré.

Plus tôt cette année, les résultats définitifs de l'essai clinique réalisé dans les sept pays africains impliqués dans l'étude ont donné mixte résultats. La meilleure protection était parmi les enfants âgés de cinq à 17 mois qui ont reçu trois doses du vaccin un mois d'intervalle, suivi d'un rappel la dose à 20 mois. Dans ce groupe, les cas de paludisme grave ont été coupés par un troisième sur quatre ans. Mais l'efficacité du vaccin a décliné au fil du temps, rendant le vaccin de rappel essentiel. Sans un rappel du vaccin n'a pas réduit le taux du paludisme grave suffisamment au cours de la période d'essai. Il est décevant, le jab n'a pas prouvé très efficace pour protéger les jeunes bébés contre le paludisme grave. La prochaine étape pour le vaccin est un examen plus approfondi par l'OMS, qui a indiqué que une



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recommandation de politique est possible d'ici la fin de cette année. L'OMS va formuler cette recommandation de politique sur l'utilisation du vaccin dans les programmes nationaux de vaccination, une fois approuvés par les autorités réglementaires nationales dans le countries. Apart Afrique sub-saharienne de la nécessité de doses de rappel, d'autres questions à prendre en considération dans la recommandation comprennent:

administration doit commencer plus tard que les autres vaccins de l'enfance qui sont donnés à six, 10 et 14 semaines après la naissance nécessitant ainsi des arrangements logistiques et des frais supplémentaires en dehors du calendrier de vaccination infantile.

Les enfants doivent recevoir tous les quatre doses du vaccin afin de bénéficier. Mais même un vaccin antipaludique partiellement efficace pourrait avoir un rôle à jouer dans les pays avec des taux très élevés de maladie. Le paludisme est une maladie causée par des parasites appelés plasmodium, qui sont transmis à l'homme par les piqûres de moustiques infectés. Alors que cinq types de parasites Plasmodium différentes causent le paludisme, Plasmodium falciparum est reconnu comme la cause la plus grave de la mort de la malaria et de la maladie. Faute de traitement, le paludisme peut rapidement devenir mortelle. Les principales interventions de lutte antipaludique comprennent un traitement rapide et efficace avec les combinaisons thérapeutiques à base d'artémisinine, l'utilisation de moustiquaires imprégnées d'insecticide et la pulvérisation intradomiciliaire d'insecticide pour contrôler les moustiques.

Selon l'OMS, en 2013 627.000 décès dus au paludisme ont été signalés dans le monde, dont 562 000 (~ 90%) a eu lieu dans la région de l'Afrique principalement chez les enfants de moins de 5 ans (82%). Dr Ripley Ballou, directeur de recherche à des vaccins de GSK, a déclaré: "... Ceci est un moment extrêmement significatif que je travaille sur ce vaccin depuis 30 ans et cela est un rêve devenu réalité" Steve Davis, président et PDG de PATH, a déclaré: "Aujourd'hui (le jour CHMP a annoncé son avis scientifique) marque une étape scientifique importante pour le partenariat de longue date de développer un vaccin, mais plusieurs autres étapes restent devant un vaccin contre le paludisme pourrait atteindre les jeunes enfants en Afrique qui ont le plus besoin de protection contre ce parasite humain mortel." Prof Adrian Hill, de l'Institut Jenner, Oxford, a déclaré qu'il était heureux et encouragé par la décision de l'EMA, mais a ajouté que le vaccin était pas une "balle magique". Il a dit: "Un filet de lit est plus efficace que ce vaccin, mais néanmoins il est une réalisation scientifique très importante. "Je vois cela comme un bloc de construction vers des vaccins beaucoup plus

efficaces contre le paludisme dans les années à venir." La compagnie n'a pas révélé le prix du vaccin, mais a promis de ne pas faire un profit.

L'ÉVIDENCE

La preuve principale dérive d'un vaste essai clinique mené dans sept pays africains (Burkina Faso, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique et Tanzanie). Les données de cet essai ont montré que Mosquirix offre une protection modeste contre le paludisme à Plasmodium falciparum chez les enfants dans les 12 mois suivant la vaccination. Le vaccin était efficace à prévenir un premier épisode clinique ou seulement du paludisme dans 56% des enfants âgés de 5-17 mois et 31% des enfants âgés de 6-12 semaines. L'efficacité du vaccin a diminué après un an. Le profil d'innocuité du vaccin a été jugé acceptable. Les résultats définitifs de l'essai de phase III à grande échelle de Mosquirix, y compris l'impact d'une dose de rappel, publiée dans The Lancet, montrent que le vaccin candidate helped protect children et les nourrissons à partir malaria for clinique au moins trois years after première vaccination. Les derniers résultats ont démontré que la vaccination avec le vaccin contre le paludisme, suivie d'une dose de rappel administrée 18 mois après l'heure primaire, réduit le nombre de cas de paludisme clinique chez les enfants (âgés de 5-17 mois à la première vaccination) par 36% To the fin de l'étude 1 (sur un suivi moyen de 48 mois sur des sites d'essai) et chez les nourrissons (âgés de 6-12 semaines à la première vaccination) par 26% To the fin de l'étude (sur un suivi moyen de 38 mois sur des sites d'essai). Efficacité temps de decreased over dans les deux groupes d'âge. Sans la dose de rappel, le calendrier primaire 3-dose réduite cas cliniques de paludisme de 28% chez les enfants et 18% in infants à l'efficacité étude extrémité de Mosquirix a été évaluée dans le cadre des mesures de contrôle du paludisme existants, tels que les moustiquaires imprégnées d'insecticide, qui ont été utilisés par environ 80% des enfants et des nourrissons chez les enfants trial. For dans la catégorie 5-17 monthage qui a reçu a booster dose 18 mois après l'heure primaire, une moyenne de 1.774 cas de paludisme clinique ont été empêchés pour chaque 1000 les enfants vaccinés à travers les sites d'essais, sur une moyenne de 48 mois de suivi. Pour les nourrissons âgés de 6-12 semaines à la première vaccination avec Mosquirix, qui a reçu une dose de rappel, 983 cas de paludisme clinique, en moyenne, ont été empêchés pour 1000 nourrissons vaccinés à travers les sites d'essai sur une moyenne de 38 mois de suivi. Plus de cas ont été évités dans les zones de plus la transmission du paludisme. En l'absence d'une dose de rappel, 1.363 cas de paludisme clinique ont été empêchés, en moyenne, pour 1000 enfants âgés de 5-17 mois à la première



vaccination et 558 cas pour les nourrissons âgés de 6-12 every 1,000 semaines à la première vaccination à la fin de l'étude. Basé sur les résultats de l'essai le CHMP a conclu que, malgré son efficacité limitée, les avantages de Mosquirix emportent sur les risques dans les deux groupes d'âge étudiés. Le CHMP a estimé que les bénéfices de la vaccination peuvent être particulièrement importants chez les enfants dans les zones de forte transmission dans lequel la mortalité est très élevé. Parce que les études ont montré que Mosquirix ne propose pas une protection complète, et la protection qu'elle fournit diminue à plus long terme, il est important que a établi des mesures de protection, par exemple des moustiquaires imprégnées d'insecticide, continuer à être utilisé en plus du vaccin. Le CHMP a également convenu d'un programme de suivi avec l'entreprise pour assurer que la sécurité et l'efficacité de Mosquirix est surveillée en continu comme décrit dans le plan de gestion des risques.

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MOSQUIRIX CALENDRIER

RTS,S MALARIA VACCINE CANDIDATE
TIMELINE 1984-2015+
Clinical Development and Regulatory Process

The RTS,S malaria vaccine candidate is the most advanced in development globally. Over the past decade, studies of RTS,S have indicated that it may help protect young children and infants in malaria-endemic areas against infection and clinical disease caused by *Plasmodium falciparum*, the most deadly species of the malaria parasite.

1984-1997

EARLY DEVELOPMENT of RTS,S (IS39 and the Mosquirix) by the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research

1998

Proof of concept demonstrated in **ADULTS**

2001

WORLDWIDE **PARTNERSHIP** begins

2004

Proof of concept demonstrated in **CHILDREN 1-4** years of age

2007

Proof of concept demonstrated in **INFANTS**

2008

CO-ADMINISTRATION with standard **CHILDHOOD VACCINES** demonstrated

2009

PHASE 3 efficacy and safety trial launched at **11 SITES** in **SEVEN AFRICAN COUNTRIES**:

Burkina Faso	Gabon
Ghana	Kenya
Malawi	Mozambique
Tanzania	

2011

Enrollment of **PHASE 3** efficacy trial completed with a total of **15,459** participants

PHASE 3 results for one year of follow-up in **5 to 17** months published

2012

PHASE 3 results for one year of follow-up in **6 to 12** months published

2014

FINAL RESULTS of **PHASE 3** trial, including efficacy over at least **5 years** published, submitted by the European Medicines Agency and the World Health Organization

2015 +

POLICY AND REGULATORY PROCESS*

- Final results of **PHASE 3** published
- PHASE 4** program initiated
- Scientific opinion from the European Medicines Agency on RTS,S quality, safety, and efficacy
- World Health Organization (WHO) policy recommendation
- WHO prequalification
- Applications by African countries to National Regulatory Authorities

* Positive outcomes throughout the policy and regulatory process, as well as the availability of the necessary financing, are a prerequisite for the introduction of RTS,S through African national immunization programs.

27E ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE ANNUELLE & SYMPOSIUM SCIENTIFIQUE DE L'AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST
POSTDOCTORALE ORDRE DES PHARMACIENS (WAPCP) A TENU AU CENTRE D'ACCUEIL HÔTEL
LAGOS NIGERIA, LE 29 JUIN - 2 JUILLET 2015

COMMUNIQUÉ

Le troisième cycle Collège ouest-africain des pharmaciens (WAPCP) a tenu son assemblée 27th Annual Générale et Symposium Scientifique au Centre d'Accueil Hôtel Lagos, au Nigeria, du 29 Juin - 2 Juillet 2015. Le thème de la Conférence était «maladies d'importance de la santé publique en Afrique de l'Ouest», et les sous-thèmes étaient « Réponse du secteur pharmaceutique dans la gestion des Ebola virus de la maladie » et « intra-pharmacie collaboration dans la gestion des maladies de santé publique ».

La cérémonie d'ouverture a été présidée par le Prince Julius Adelus Adeluyi mni, FPCPharm, Barr Danladi Kifashi, CFR, chef de service, République fédérale du Nigeria représenté par le Dr (Mme) Amina Bello Shamaki, mni, Directeur, des tâches spéciales, a déclaré la conférence ouverte. Parmi les autres dignitaires importants, compris M. L.N. Awute mni, secrétaire permanent au ministère fédéral de la Santé, le Nigeria, représenté par le Dr (Mme) Vera Ogbechie, Directeur aliments et drogues Services, Ministère fédéral de la Santé, Nigéria; Dr (Mme) K. Omodele, Secrétaire permanent, l'État de Lagos Ministère de la Santé, représenté par le Dr E. Erinosh, Directeur, Contrôle des maladies; Dr Paul Orhii, directeur général de la NAFDAC, représenté par le Dr Monica Izamoje, directeur de l'inscription et le règlement, la NAFDAC; Président de WACS, Prof Akinyinka Omigbodun, et le Professeur KS Gamaniel, Directeur général, Institut national de la Pharmaceutical Research & Development, Nigeria. Les délégués des pays membres, à savoir. La Gambie, le Ghana, le Libéria, le Nigéria et la Sierra Leone, ont assisté à la conférence.

Dr (Mme) Ogori Taylor, FPCPharm, conseiller national des médicaments de l'OMS (Nigeria), a présenté le discours liminaire. Sous-thèmes de la Conférence ont été présentés par Rev TT Tyee, Sr (Libéria) et M. Edward Amporful (Ghana).

Un total de 15 podiums et 11 posters ont été présentés. Message d'écart d'acquisition a été reçu du Collège ouest-africain des chirurgiens (un des collègues sœur). Conférence a délibéré sur le thème et les sous-thèmes du symposium et d'autres questions liées à la santé contemporain et noté ce qui suit:

1. L'induction de 171 nouveaux Fellows de l'Afrique de l'Ouest Postgraduate Collège des pharmaciens dans diverses spécialités de la pharmacie.
2. L'incidence croissante des maladies émergentes et ré-émergentes d'intérêt de la santé publique et le fardeau sur la population en termes de morbidité, de mortalité et le coût standard.
3. La résistance aux antimicrobiens, en raison de l'usage

irrationnel des médicaments, contribue à la ré-émergence de nombreuses maladies. Par conséquent, les pharmaciens devraient continuer à promouvoir l'utilisation responsable des antibiotiques.

4. Les efforts louables des gouvernements du Libéria, le Nigeria et la Sierra Leone dans le contrôle du virus de la maladie d'Ebola et recommandé la nécessité de renforcer la capacité de la force de travail de la santé pour répondre aux urgences de santé.

5. La nécessité d'une collaboration intra et inter-professionnel chez les travailleurs de la santé vers une meilleure prestation de services. La conférence a recommandé:

1 La nécessité de trouver un équilibre entre l'accès et le contrôle de l'utilisation des médicaments, en particulier les stupéfiants en soins palliatifs. La décentralisation de la passation des marchés et la distribution est une stratégie efficace pour promouvoir l'accès.

2 Communication et de plaidoyer en cas d'urgence devraient être ciblées sur les dirigeants communautaires identifiables.

3 Le programme de formation de la pharmacie dans la région devrait inclure les compétences requises pour fournir des services appropriés pour relever les défis de santé régionaux.

La conférence a ensuite résolu:

- 1 de se concentrer sur la recherche opérationnelle dans le but de relever les défis de la santé liés contemporains.
- 2 Pour tenir la 28e réunion du Conseil assemblée générale annuelle et Symposium scientifique et 58e WAPCP au Libéria en Mars ici 2016.

À la fin de l'assemblée générale annuelle, l'Ont été élus principaux officiers de l'Ordre pour l'exercice biennal 2015/2017:



- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Rev TT Tyee, Sr | - | président (Libéria) |
| M. Harrison K Abutiata | - | 1er Vice Présent (Ghana) |
| Prof (Mme) Cecilia je Igwilo | - | 2e vice-président (Nigeria) |
| Prof Wilson O Erhun | - | Secrétaire Général (Nigeria) |
| Mme Markieu Jannah Kaira | - | Secrétaire général adjoint (Gambie) |
| Major Thomas W Tucker | - | T résorier (Sierra Leone) |
| Dr Ibrahim Oreagba | - | Rédacteur en chef (Nigeria) |

Conférence exprime sa profonde gratitude à Son Excellence le Président Muhammadu Buhari, GCFR, président et commandant en chef des forces armées, de la République fédérale du Nigeria, et les bonnes gens du Nigéria pour leur accueil chaleureux et l'hospitalité.

(Signé)

Rev TT Tyee, Sr, FPCPharm
PRESIDENT WAPCP,

(signé)

Prof WO Erhun, FPCPharm
SECRETARE GENERAL, WAPCP

La direction et le personnel

TEO PHARMACIE & MAGASINS

féliciter

le Comité exécutif et
membres entiers de l'APF

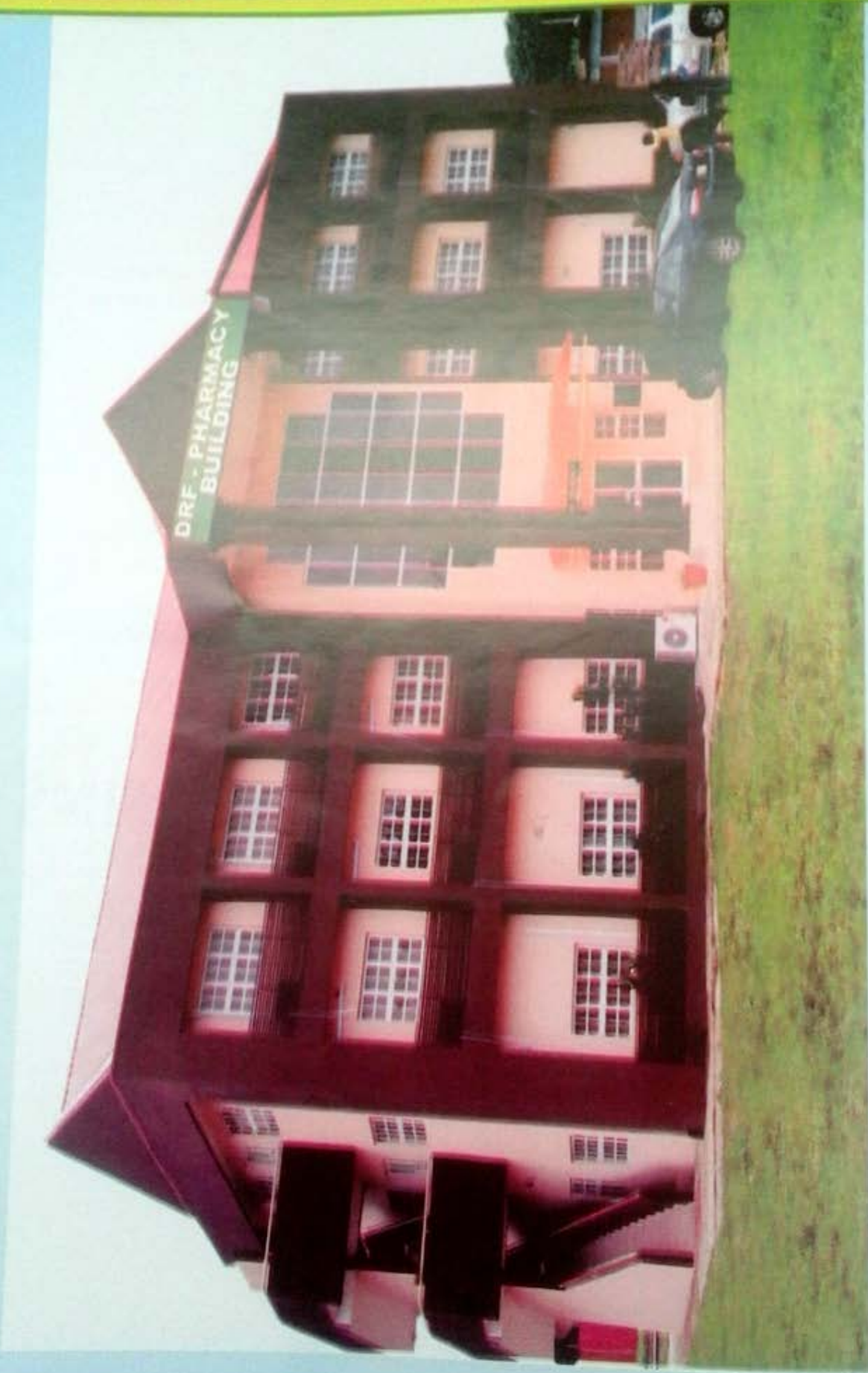
sur les pas de géant de la croissance et du progrès
étant enregistré par le forum

signé
gestion



The African Pharmacist

Le Pharmacien Africain



**PRODUIT D'UN FONDS RENOUEVELABLE DE MÉDICAMENT BIEN GÉRÉ (DRF)
@ ORTHOPEDIC HÔPITAL, IGBOBI, LAGOS - NIGERIA**



PHARMACIENS SANS FRONTIÈRES: L'ENGAGEMENT RÉGIONAL DE COOPÉRATION
PAR LES DIRIGEANTS DE PHARMACEUTIQUES SOCIÉTÉS EN AFRIQUE AUSTRALE

CONTEXTE

Il est un fait bien connu que la pollinisation croisée produit de meilleurs fruits ou des graines. Dans la même veine, il est également connu que de meilleurs résultats sont réalisés quand les gens de partager des idées et d'autres ressources. Il était dans cet esprit, que les présidents des sociétés pharmaceutiques / Associations en Afrique australe ont tenu une réunion inaugurale à Victoria Falls, au Zimbabwe en 2012, suivie d'une autre réunion à Pretoria, Afrique du Sud en 2013. A partir de ces deux réunions, ils ont décidé de soutenir l'autre dans les questions liées au développement professionnel tel qu'il est consacré dans leurs Constitutions. Le groupe a été nommé Leadership Forum Pharmaceutical Society (LFPS). Les pays membres sont le Botswana, la Namibie, l'Afrique du Sud, Maurice, la Tanzanie, la Zambie et le Zimbabwe. Dans le cadre de la coopération régionale, les Présidents des différentes associations invitent les associations membres à être invités aux assemblées générales annuelles et des conférences. Pharmacien délégués ont traversé les frontières pour assister aux réunions. Je vais commencer par les activités au Zimbabwe, mon pays d'origine.

ZIMBABWE:

Pharmaciens Conseil du Zimbabwe a organisé une réunion à Victoria Falls en Mars 2015. Il a été suivi par les pharmaciens, les techniciens en pharmacie, optométristes et les opticiens et les spécialistes de l'aide auditive. Ce sont les groupes professionnels sont enregistrés par le Conseil des pharmaciens du Zimbabwe afin d'exercer leur profession ou en appelant au Zimbabwe. Le thème de la conférence était "explorer de nouveaux horizons: Relier les points pour une vision post 2015". Des conférenciers invités de l'Afrique du Sud, la Zambie et la scène locale ont fait des exposés sur les cinq commissions suivantes, qui sont en ligne avec "Vision 2020" selon FIP CPS (Section pharmacie communautaire) document. Les cinq commissions sont: Education et de la formation Practice et des questions éthiques Human ressources pour la santé Regulatory, le leadership et la gouvernance d'entreprise Role des professionnels de la santé à améliorer les

résultats de santé.

Les discussions dans les différentes commissions ont abouti à des recommandations qui permettraient une vision et une direction à PCZ au cours des cinq prochaines années.

Pharmaceutical Society of Zimbabwe a organisé le congrès annuel conjoint en collaboration avec le Collège des médecins de soins primaires, où les sujets d'intérêt commun ont été abordés. Cette plate-forme permet de construire des ponts entre les pharmaciens et les médecins dans l'amélioration de la qualité des soins pour nos patients. Dans l'esprit de collaboration professionnelle continue et la croissance, ZSP a organisé deux autres colloques conjoints avec l'Association médicale du Zimbabwe et de l'Association du cancer du Zimbabwe. Les sujets d'intérêt commun ont été abordés:

la résistance aux antimicrobiens (résistance aux médicaments contre le VIH, la résistance aux antituberculeux avec une référence particulière à la tuberculose multirésistante et en cordée gens de science de laboratoire et d'Industrie de la santé animale.

Soins palliatifs en cancérologie: la gestion de la douleur d'attention particulière a été

Association Etudiants en Pharmacie Zimbabwe (ZPSA) est une ZSP d'affiliation, et ZPSA obtient à la fois un soutien moral et financier de ZSP. Les deux associations participent à la pharmacie célébration de la semaine et à la célébration de la Journée mondiale de pharmaciens, qui sont devenus des événements annuels sur le calendrier des pharmaciens. ZPSA accueilli le 3ème IPSF Colloque africain pharmaceutique en Juin 2014 aux le thème «Nouvelles technologies et en pharmacie pour l'amélioration de la santé publique." Ils ont ensuite gagné la candidature pour accueillir le Congrès mondial IPSF en 2016. Nous adressons donc une invitation aux étudiants des pays membres à venir et être comptés avec d'autres jeunes étudiants en pharmacie. Nous adressons également une invitation à des non-membres à se joindre à la FIEP et faire partie de la création et le moulage de la pharmacie dans le futur.

PHARMACIE HOSPITALIÈRE: PERSPECTIVE ZAMBIAN



1. PHARMACIENS GO 24/7 DANS LES HÔPITAUX ZAMBIENS:

Il ya maintenant une demande accrue pour les pharmaciens hospitaliers d'être disponible 24 heures par jour, 7 jours par semaine, et 52 semaines par an. Dans les pays développés comme les Etats-Unis et le Royaume-Uni, de nombreuses pharmacies dans les hôpitaux publics et privés fonctionnent 24/7. Il est prévu que cela se traduit par une meilleure qualité des services de pharmacie pour les patients hospitalisés. Les patients hospitalisés seraient donc recevoir des médicaments sûrs et efficaces, qui sont de bonne qualité quand ils sont nécessaires.

Afin de répondre à cette demande croissante pour une disponibilité 24/7 des pharmaciens dans les hôpitaux, pharmacien zambienne et leurs gestionnaires sont de répondre en ayant heures de service prolongées, au-delà des heures d'ouverture traditionnelles (08:00 à 16: 30 heures). En Juin 2015, trois hôpitaux publics se sont engagés dans la mise en œuvre de «24/7 programmes des disponibilités pharmacien". Les hôpitaux sont l'Hôpital central de Kitwe, Hôpital Levy Mwanawasa général et University Teaching Hospital (UTH) à Lusaka. Au CHU, l'extension des heures de services est mis en œuvre en plusieurs phases, afin de permettre une transition en douceur. Comme de, Juin 2015, les heures de pharmacie a été étendue à 18: 00hrs par jour, sept jours par semaine. Traditionnellement, les pharmaciens avaient toujours été disponible en stand-by, en particulier dans les cas d'urgence.

Détails sur les avantages de "24/7" services de pharmacie en milieu hospitalier et les heures de fonctionnement l'extension de pharmacie à Kitwe Centrale, l'hôpital général et Levy Mwanawasa UTH seront présentés dans les prochains numéros de La Lettre Pharmacien Hôpital.

(PS: Il serait intéressant de partager les avantages de la démarche et de faire des recommandations sur ce déménagement autres institutions peuvent apprendre de cette expérience dans les pays à ressources limitées.).

2. VIE D'UN PHARMACIEN clinique à l'Université CHU, ZAMBIE

Par Webrod Mufwambi, pharmacienne clinicienne
La pratique de la pharmacie a subi un changement de

paradigme des soins de produits orientés vers une approche centrée sur le patient. En Zambie, l'hôpital universitaire a été un pionnier dans l'introduction de la pratique de la pharmacie clinique. Pharmacien, qui étaient attachés à l'hôpital universitaire pour leur stage faisait partie de l'équipe qui a participé au projet pilote de l'ouverture de pharmacies satellites à l'hôpital. Historiquement, la pratique de la pharmacie hospitalière au CHU était axée sur les produits et services de pharmacie ont été centralisés. Distribution de médicaments pour les patients hospitalisés a été fait dans la pharmacie principale. Le personnel infirmier devra alors aller à la pharmacie principale de collecter les médicaments. Le rôle du pharmacien de l'hôpital n'a pas entraîné une interaction directe avec le patient ou d'autres professionnels de la santé dans les salles. Cela a changé avec l'introduction de pharmacies satellites dans divers départements, comme la chirurgie, la médecine interne et en oncologie, obstétrique et gynécologie, de pédiatrie néonatale et unités. Les services de pharmacie ont déplacé plus près des centres de services aux patients. Pratique de la pharmacie clinique au CHU a continué à évoluer. Les pharmaciens font maintenant partie de l'équipe de soins de santé. Les rôles du pharmacien comprennent l'évaluation du patient, l'évaluation de la thérapie médicamenteuse, le développement et la mise en œuvre d'un plan de soins, et la surveillance des médicaments. Les résultats positifs ont été constatés dans de nombreux cas où les pharmaciens ont fourni de tels services. Les services fournis par les pharmaciens comprennent la fourniture de systèmes de dosage unité de l'unité de soins intensifs néonatales et hématologie Unité au Département de pédiatrie et de santé infantile. Les médicaments sont préparés par le pharmacien et fournis sur une base patient désigné. Cela a contribué à réduire les erreurs de médication parce que les mesures de contrôle de la qualité strictes sont en place. Cela a également permis au personnel soignant de se concentrer sur les services de soins infirmiers. Prise en charge globale du patient est amélioré.

Un autre domaine de la participation du pharmacien clinicien est dans le Département de médecine interne, où les pharmaciens offrent des services aux patients atteints de cancer qui sont sur la chimiothérapie. Les patients sont dirigés vers le pharmacien pour chaque



cycle de chimiothérapie. Les médicaments cytotoxiques sont préparés par le pharmacien sur une base nominative utilisant une technique aseptique, dans des conditions contrôlées dans la hotte à flux laminaire. Le pharmacien travaille en collaboration avec d'autres membres de l'équipe de soins de santé pour veiller à ce que les soins de santé sûrs et de haute qualité est fourni aux patients. Afin d'assurer que la qualité de service est administré aux patients, l'éducation joue un rôle important dans la vie d'un pharmacien. L'Université de Zambie est donc impliqué dans la formation des pharmaciens au niveau de premier cycle et d'études supérieures. Le premier groupe de maîtrise en étudiants en pharmacie clinique diplômé de l'Université. Le soutien des autres départements de l'hôpital est très apprécié pour la mise en œuvre réussie de la pratique de la pharmacie clinique au CHU.

3. PROFIL DE un pharmacien clinicien -Mme MARTHA M "CHAPMAN" CHAPEMA

Nous tenons à rendre hommage à la femme qui a mis beaucoup de travail dans la promotion de la pratique de la pharmacie en Zambie. Son nom est Mme Martha Mirriam Chapema, affectueusement surnommé par ses collègues comme "Chapman". Mme Chapema est maintenant à la retraite. Elle avait été à la tête de l'hôpital universitaire de la Zambie (UTH) - Département de pharmacie pendant environ quinze (15) ans. Elle a été le mentor de nombreux jeunes pharmaciens qui ont transité par UTH. Dans le sens africain, elle a été comme une mère pour beaucoup de ces pharmaciens.

"Le ciel est la limite," était la devise de Chapman, comme elle le mentor de jeunes pharmaciens. Cela se reflète dans son travail dans la transformation de la pratique de la pharmacie hospitalière au CHU. Elle a joué un rôle dans la prise pharmacie pour les patients et les pupilles au lieu d'attendre pour les patients et les autres professionnels de la santé "à rechercher la pharmacie". L'évolution de la pratique de la pharmacie hospitalière au CHU était son idée originale. "Mais qui est ce Chapman et ce qui fait son cocher?" Eh bien, "Chapman" de la pharmacie étudié au niveau de premier cycle en URSS (Union soviétique) dans les années soixante-dix. Elle possède une vaste expérience en pharmacie hospitalière, datant de la fin des années soixante-dix, quand elle a été nommée secrétaire pharmacien / hôpital à l'hôpital central de Ndola. Elle a occupé plusieurs postes de responsabilités dans l'industrie pharmaceutique, y compris la gestion d'une pharmacie de détail. Son dernier rendez-vous était celui de pharmacien en chef au CHU, jusqu'à sa retraite en 2014. Sur la scène non-pharmaceutique, elle participe à un travail bénévole et de la charité, à travers son réseau Église catholique romaine et Kapila Lions Club. "Le ciel est la limite" dit-elle est avec un grand sourire. (Extrait de pharmaciens d'hôpitaux Bulletin Issue # 1, Juin Mars 2015. Produit par HOPAZ (Hospital Association des pharmaciens de la Zambie)

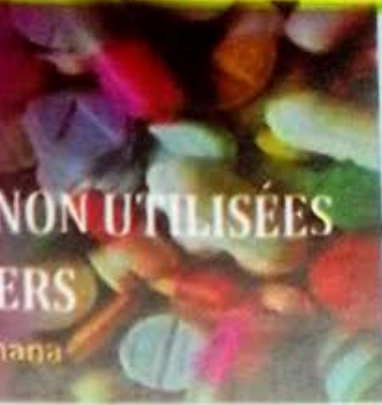


Mme MARTHA M "CHAPMAN" CHAPEMA



ÉLIMINATION DE PROGRAMME DOSES NON UTILISÉES - DANGERS DE GAUCHE-OVERS

De: Edward Amporful, Cocoa Clinic, Ghana



Cas 1:

Un garçon de quatre ans a été mis en Cocoa Clinic (Accra, Ghana) à l'hypothermie, la somnolence, l'hypotension, la confusion, vertiges, troubles de l'élocution, ataxie, une tachycardie, une dépression respiratoire et de la léthargie: symptômes compatibles avec une intoxication benzodiazépine. Une enquête ultérieure a révélé que l'enfant avait pris une grande quantité de Chlordiazepoxide, un médicament qui a été prescrit pour un parent pour la gestion du syndrome de sevrage d'alcool. Le rapport a depuis déplacé et avait cessé d'utiliser le médicament. L'incident presque fatal incité les gardiens du garçon pour récupérer tous les médicaments non désirés de leur domicile et de les retourner aux fournisseurs de soins de santé pour une élimination sécuritaire travers dump (élimination du Programme de médecine non désirée / non utilisé).

Cas 2:

Dans un autre incident une adolescente avait pris une surdose de médicaments non utilisés de son père dans une tentative de suicide. En conséquence son père a été contraint de retourner antihypertenseurs (aténolol) qui a été utilisé à la suite de l'enclenchement sur un régime antihypertenseur différente.

DISCUSSION: Pourquoi cette agitation autour des restes de la médecine?

Ce ne sont que deux exemples parmi de nombreux, où les médicaments restants étaient tombés dans les mauvaises mains, avec des résultats dévastateurs. Les

médicaments inutilisés posent aussi de graves dangers si elles sont utilisées pour traiter les maladies ou les conditions qui auraient récidivé. Les propriétaires les auraient gardé pendant une période prolongée de temps juste au cas où les conditions se reproduisent. Cela a été souligné au cours de la période de la campagne DUMP au Ghana, par lequel les travailleurs de la santé ont rencontré des médicaments contaminés (gouttes pour les yeux, les suspensions antibiotiques, crèmes pour la peau) provenant des réfrigérateurs de personnes et armoires de salle. Certains des médicaments inutilisés / non désirés reçus avaient expiré.

Il devrait être notre objectif en tant pharmaciens à éduquer les gens sur l'utilisation sécuritaire des médicaments ainsi que mettent en évidence les dangers de l'utilisation et l'élimination des médicaments non conforme. Nous devons dissuader nos patients de disposer de médicaments en les versant dans l'évier ou des systèmes de déchets domestiques. Restes inutilisés ou périmés médicaments devraient idéalement être retournés soit à une pharmacie ou un centre de soins de santé pour l'élimination de manière respectueuse de l'environnement. La campagne de vidage est bien soutenu par la Food and Drugs Administration (FDA), le Ghana.



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