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## FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL SUSTAINABILITY

### Mining for solutions: Research to engage southern african miners, ex-miners, managers and policymakers, clinicians and communities on tuberculosis to improve health care delivery

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**Background:** The mining population in southern Africa has one of the highest rates of tuberculosis (TB) in the world. Previous efforts to address the disease burden have focused on delivery of diagnostic, treatment, and monitoring services. Less understood are the socioeconomic contexts in which these interventions are delivered and understandings of how such interventions are experienced by miners, ex-miners, and their families and communities. We conducted applied ethnographic study to explore what it means to live with—and disproportionately suffer from—TB and related illnesses.

**Methods:** Our interdisciplinary, multicultural research team applied a community-based participatory research framework, partnering with local, national, and regional groups to conduct ethnography with miners, ex-miners, family and community members, clinicians, managers and policymakers in Gauteng and Eastern Cape provinces in South Africa. We recruited participants through snowball and convenience sampling. Participant observation supplemented formal and informal interviews and focus groups; audio-recordings and field notes were qualitatively assessed.

**Findings:** Ethnographic interviews with 30 miners and ex-miners, 13 family and community members, 14 clinicians, and 47 managers and policymakers were completed. Four salient themes emerged. (1) Fragmentation in administration and delivery of care manifested through poor communication within and across stakeholders that led to interruptions and lack of trust in care received. (2) Work in the mines was seen as a competing economic and social force, one that supports yet divides families and communities. (3) Common experiences of invisibility left individuals, communities, and health workers feeling isolated and disempowered. (4) Tuberculosis was widely misunderstood, contributing to stigma and reduced agency.

**Interpretation:** More holistic approaches developed through partnerships to mitigate the effects of TB in the mining sector in southern Africa are urgently needed. Engaging miners and ex-miners to co-develop new models of TB care delivery based on their experiences and preferences could be a game-changer to address the unacceptable TB burden in this vulnerable population.

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**Abstract #:** 1.001\_FOS

### Improving the availability and accessibility of emergency drugs and equipment in the Emergency department of Tikur Anbessa specialized hospital in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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**Project Purpose:** Emergency medicine and nursing are emerging specialties in Ethiopia. Resources remain limited and staff training and education is dependent on the availability of limited in-country experts. Tikur Anbessa hospital has a newly established emergency department that treats 18000 patients per year. It was noted that resuscitation efforts were often hampered by lack of supplies and medications. However objective of this project is to improve the availability and accessibility of drugs and resuscitation equipment from baseline 45% to 90% within six month period at Tikur Anbessa Specialized hospital's emergency department.

**Methods:** Before this project was implemented, baseline assessments and a root cause analysis were conducted using an Ishikawa cause and effect diagram in order to identify the factors that affected the availability and accessibility of drugs and resuscitation equipment in the ED.

**Outcome & Evaluation:** Since 2012 there have been significant improvement regarding the availability and accessibility of emergency drugs and resuscitation equipment after interventions were implemented. Some of the interventions identified included; Collaborate with the different stakeholder (hospital leadership and pharmacy directorate) to increase the supply of emergency drugs and equipment, Prepare standard lists of emergency drugs and equipment, Offer ongoing training for staff nurses on proper utilization, storage and restock of emergency drugs and equipment, Establish system for notification of newly arrived and nearly finish emergency drugs and equipment, Forecast consumption rate of emergency drugs and equipment to make the availability sustainable, Prepare basic needs of emergency drugs and equipment of each station (triage, resuscitation room, and procedure room, medical and surgical ward, Establish committee that work on sustainable supply, availability and accessibility of emergency drugs, equipment and supplies in collaboration with responsible stakeholders, Prepare a check list that help to assess the presences of the drugs/ equipment as per the standard.

**Going Forward:** The way forward is to work towards 100% compliance with availability and accessibility of emergency drugs and equipment by 100 %.

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### Macroeconomic factors underlying essential cancer medication availability among low- and middle-income countries

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**Background:** While the World Health Organization (WHO) lists several cancer medications on its recent 2015 update to the Essential