

**A STUDY TO DETERMINE FACTORS INFLUENCING EFFECTIVE  
STORAGE OF PHARMACEUTICAL COMMODITIES IN HEALTH  
FACILITIES OF NANDI CENTRAL DISTRICT**

**Research project submitted in partial fulfillment for the award of  
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## ABSTRACT

Storage is a supply chain function of holding pharmaceutical commodities in prescribed conditions for a period of time which maintains their quality or condition and are available for distribution.

The purpose of the study was to determine factors influencing effective storage of pharmaceutical commodities in health facilities of Nandi Central district: To maximize shelf life and ensure products are readily available for distribution, effective storage procedures must be in place that ensures safe storage. All drugs have a shelf life, which is the length of time a product can be stored without affecting its usability, safety, purity, or potency.

The main areas of focus were: General Storage Conditions, the security conditions in and around the storage facilities, efficiency and effectiveness of storage practices and the frequency of facilitation to facilities. The strata were pharmaceutical technologists, procurement officers, clinical officers and nurses. In each stratum a simple random sampling method was used to identify the respondents. Survey method was used to conduct the research by use of questionnaires to collect primary data from pharmacists and procurement officers through interviews. Secondary data was obtained from published documents of the Ministry of Health. Data analysis was done by descriptive statistics which included frequencies, percentage charts, graphs and tables. They were used to represent the data. The study found out that the effective storage of medical commodities with respect to the first specific objective was poor as corroborated by 88.9% of respondents. The security in and around the storage facilities was found to be good as corroborated by 55.6% of respondents with respect to the second objective. Storage practices were found to be poor in most facilities as corroborated by 33.4% of respondents with respect to the third objective while 22.2% indicated that it was good, very good and fair especially in level 3 and four facilities. With respect to the fourth specific objective 100% of respondents clearly showed that facilitation to facilities in terms of Training, Staffing, Communication, Feedback, Reward and Funding was done occasionally. Staffing was discovered to be occasionally done compared to high number of clients visiting these facilities especially after the introduction of free health care. The findings of this study did recommend to the government to enhance facilitation and funding. Delays in the disbursement of funds should be avoided so as not to derail health programs.