

**REPORT ON
CONSUMPTION AND QUANTIFICATION
OF
MODERN DRUGS FOR HUMAN USE IN
NEPAL**

**Submitted to
Department of Drug Administration (DDA)
Bijulibazar, Kathmandu**

Submitted by

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Principal Investigator

1. BACKGROUND

In 1979, the importation of drugs was estimated to be worth Rs.114.6 millions and there were only about 400 medical shops. According to another study conducted in 1988 the importation of drug was Rs.385 million. Subsequent study in 1992 showed drugs consumption worth Rs.1532 million (sales value). At present there are about 11,000 drug retailers and wholesalers in the country. Though the pharmaceutical industries started in seventies, increase of industries began in the eighties. At present, there are about 35 pharmaceutical industries in operation in Nepal.

Quantification of drugs is normally appropriate for forecasting large scale procurement, estimating budget requirements, forecasting new programs, forecasting for assistance projects, estimating drug requirements in emergency relief situation.

Drugs are one of the important components in the delivery of health care. For effective drug management a proper selection, quantification, procurement, distribution and use are important.

2. OBJECTIVES

The general objective of the study was to estimate the national consumption of modern drugs as well as to identify and quantify some selected drugs. The specific objectives of this study were to:

- estimate the value of imported drugs
- estimate the value of local production
- estimate the value of drugs procured by MOH
- estimate the value of drugs procured by INGO's and NGO's.
- estimate the retail sale value of imported and local productions
- identify and quantify top fifteen selling drugs.

3. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Estimating the current national consumption of allopathic drugs has generated data which can serve a basis for planning an effective drug management as well as making self-reliant drug production through the national industries.

4. METHODOLOGY

The study covered fiscal year 2056/57 (1999/2000) and data was collected from following sources:

4.1. Data Source

- Private importers
- Central level hospital importing drugs (T.U.Teaching Hospital)
- UN Agencies / International Agencies/ NGOs/ INGOs
- Drug retailers
- Domestic drug manufacturing and repacking industries.
- Custom points
- Divisions of Department of Health Services including Logistic Management Division (LMD).
- Regional Medical Stores
- Regional and Zonal Hospitals.

4.2. Sampling

The tables I to IV show sampled custom points, drug manufacturers including repackaging industries, regional medical stores, and central, regional and zonal hospitals. The list of importers is Annexed (Annex I). Data were also collected from divisions of Department of Health Services including Logistic Management Division. Similarly, data were also collected from retailers.

Table I: Sampled Custom Points

1. Kakarvita	2. Biratnagar	3. Kunauli (Rajbiraj)
4. Madar (Siraha)	5. Janakpur	6. Kathmandu
7. Jaleswor	8. Birgunj	9. Krishnanagar
10. Tatopani	11. Bhairahawa	12. Nepalgunj
13. Dhangadi	14. Mahendranagar	

The data were collected from 14 custom points.

Table II: Domestic Drug Manufacturers and Repackaging Industries

<i>Name of manufacturer</i>	<i>Address</i>
1. Ace Laboratories Ltd	Simara, Birgunj
2. Amie laboratories Pvt. Ltd	Janakpur
3. Apex Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd	Birgunj
4. Arya Pharmalab Pvt. Ltd	Birgunj
5. Asian Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd	Bhairahawa
6. Birat Pharmalab Pvt. Ltd	Biratnagar
7. Chemidrug Industries	Kathmandu
8. CTL Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd	Bhaktapur
9. Curex Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd	Janagal, Kavre
10. Danium Laboratories Pvt. Ltd	Birgunj
11. Deurali-Janata Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd	Kathmandu
12. Everest Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd	Kathmandu
13. GD Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd	Birgunj
14. Hukam Pharmaceuticals (Including HMR products)	Bhaktapur
15. Lomus Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd	Kathmandu
16. Manoj Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd	Dharan
17. Milan Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd	Biratnagar
18. National Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.	Birgunj
19. Nepal Pharmaceuticals Lab Pvt. Ltd	Jitpur, Birgunj
20. Pearlchem Industries (Repacking)	Birgunj
21. Pharmaceutical Company of Nepal Pvt. Ltd	Kalaiya, Bara
22. Pharmaco Industries Pvt. Ltd	Kathmandu
23. Raj Chemical Works (Repacking) Pvt. Ltd	Damak, Jhapa
24. Redox Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd	Sanga, Kavre
25. Royal Drugs Limited	Kathmandu
26. Shiv Pharmaceuticals Lab Pvt. Ltd	Dharan
27. Shree Ram Pharmaceuticals (Repacking)	Birgunj
28. Siddhartha Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd	Bhairahawa
29. Simca Laboratories Pvt. Ltd	Bhaktapur
30. Time Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd	Nawalparasi

The data were collected from 31 domestic manufacturing and repacking industries.

Table III: Regional Medical Stores

Name	Address
Eastern Regional Medical Store	Biratnagar
Central Regional Medical Store	Hetauda
Western Regional Medical Store	Butwal
Mid-Western Regional Medical Store	Nepalgunj
Far-Western Regional Medical Store	Dhangadhi

The study included all five regional medical stores.

Table IV: Sampled Central, Regional and Zonal Hospitals

Name of Hospital	District
Bir Hospital	Kathmandu
TU Teaching Hospital	Kathmandu
Kanti Children Hospital	Kathmandu
Maternity Hospital	Kathmandu
Bhaktapur Hospital	Bhaktapur
Teku Hospital	Kathmandu
Bharatpur Hospital	Chitwan
Mental Hospital	Kathmandu
Lumbini Zonal Hospital	Rupandehi
Seti Zonal Hospital	Kailali
Mahakali Zonal Hospital	Kanchanpur
Koshi Regional Hospital	Morang
Janakpur Zonal Hospital	Dhanusa
Sagarmatha Zonal Hospital	Saptari
Narayani Sub-Regional Hospital	Parsa

The sample included central, regional and zonal hospitals.

For sampling drug retailers, each of the five development regions of the country was stratified into three strata namely mountain, hill and terai districts. A district from

each stratum was randomly selected making 15 sampled districts. (Table V). In addition, custom point districts if not sampled were also included for sampling retailers. The custom point districts included **Jhapa, Dhanusa, Mahottari, Kathmandu, Sindhupalchowk, Parsa, Rupandehi, Kapilbastu, and Kanchanpur.**

Table V: Sampled Retailers by Strata, Custom Points and Potential Markets

Region	Mountain	Hill	Terai	Custom Points	Purposely Sampled	
Eastern	Taplejung		Dhankuta	Morang	Jhapa	
Central	Dolkha		Makawanpur	Chitwan	Dhanusa	Lalitpur
					Mahottari	Bhaktapur
					Kathmandu	
					Sindhupalchowk	
					Parsa	
Western	Mustang		Palpa	Nawalparasi	Rupandehi	Kaski
					Kapilbastu	
Mid-Western	Jumla		Surkhet	Banke		
Far-Western	Darchula		Baitadi	Kailali	Kanchanpur	

The sampled districts from Mountain region were: **Taplejung, Dolakha, Mustang, Jumla and Darchula**

The sampled districts from Hill region included: **Dhankuta, Makawanpur, Palpa, Surkhet and Baitadi**

The Sampled districts from Terai region included: **Morang, Chitwan, Nawalparasi, Banke and Kailali**

Moreover, retailers from **Lalitpur, Bhaktapur** and **Kaski** districts were also included.

Ten percent of drug retailers from each of the sampled districts were randomly selected making 1,008 retailers from sampled districts. This figure makes 10% of the total retailers population of the country (Table VI). The list of drug retailers from the Department of Drug Administration was used for sampling the drug retailers from the districts.

Table VI: Sampled Drug Retailers from Selected Districts

Districts		No of registered retailers	Sampled retailers
Baitadi		64	5
Banke	291	48	
Bhaktapur		147	17
Chitwan		308	59
Darchula		20	2
Dhankuta		43	15
Dolakha		36	12
Dhanusa		430	60
Jhapa		530	53
Jumla		15	7
Kailali		417	44
Kanchanpur		198	28
Kapilbastu		216	26
Kaski		335	38
Kathmandu		1399	149
Lalitpur		268	35
Mahottari		298	40
Makawanpur		126	20
Morang		500	92
Mustang		2	1
Nawalparasi		228	23
Palpa		98	20
Parsa		398	48
Rupandehi		523	72
Saptari		346	59
Sindhupalchowk		67	13
Surkhet		124	21
Taplejung		10	4
Total		7437	1008

4.3. Data Collection

The data were collected by using instruments (Annex II, III, IV, V, VI). The instruments were field-tested in Kathmandu involving the research assistants and supervisors. Prior to the field testing, the research team was oriented by the investigators. The research assistants were undergraduate students from health sciences. The supervisors were graduates from health sciences.

4.3.1 Data collection from domestic manufacturers included

- Quantity produced
- Quantity expired
- Quantity returned to manufacturer
- Quantity sold
- Selling price of each unit
- Stock from previous year 2055/56
- Closing balance
- Quantity of physician samples
- Quantity of free drugs or bonus
- Wholesale commission

4.3.2. Data collection from importers included

- Stock from previous year
- Import and total quantity sold
- Balance at the end of the fiscal year
- Average percentage of expiry drugs
- Total percent of free goods
- Top fifteen selling drugs
- Commission to the stockist.

4.3.3. Data collection from the custom points included

- Amount on the Custom Clearance Form (*Pragyapan Patra*)

4.3.4. Data collection from the Department of Health Services and hospitals included

- Total amount procured
- Total import value

4.3.5. UN agencies / International agencies / INGOs / NGOs included

- Total amount imported for their own use or supply to the government

4.3.6. Data collection from the drug retailers included

- Total sale
- Value of expired drugs
- Average daily sale in the summer
- Average daily sale in the winter

4.4. Data Analysis

The data from each unit were entered into Excel and analysed for the followings

4.4.1. Data from importers

- ◆ Total import value
- ◆ Total sales value
- ◆ Total Bonus/Free goods value
- ◆ Total Expiry
- ◆ Retail sales value

The price of the drug in retail value is calculated on the following basis. However, there may be some variation in practice.

Five percent is added to the bill amount as custom duty and custom clearing expenses. To this figure 6% is added as importers commission. The wholesaler adds 8% to sell to the retailer. Retailer adds 16% to this figure to make retail price.

4.4.2. Data from domestic industries

- ◆ Total production value
- ◆ Total sales value
- ◆ Bonus / deals value
- ◆ Total expired drugs value
- ◆ Retail sales value

To calculate the retail sales value the following factors were used

- ◆ 10% wholesale commission, and
- ◆ 16% retail commission

4.4.3. Data from customs

- ◆ Total import value including free goods & physicians samples
- ◆ Retail sales value

To calculate the retail sales value, the same factors as for calculating from importer were used.

4.4.4. Data from Government Institutions (hospitals and regional medical stores)

- ◆ Total procured value

4.4.5. UN agencies / International agencies / INGOs / NGOs included

- ◆ Total import value

4.4.6. Data from drug retailers

- ◆ ***Total sales value***

The sales from retailers were divided into winter & summer sales. The winter and summer period for three strata were defined as follows:

- a. **Mountain** : Ten months winter and two months summer
- b. **Hill**: Eight months winter and four months summer
- c. **Terai**: Six months summer and six months winter

The total sale value of retailers in each stratum was obtained by extrapolating average winter and summer sales with the total number of retail outlets.

4.4.7. Top fifteen selling drugs

The following data was used to find out the top 15 selling drugs

- Data on sale of top 15 imported drugs by quantity and price.
- Data on sale of top selling 15 drugs of domestic companies by quantity and price.

5. RESULTS

The followings are the results.

Table VII: Domestic Manufacturing and Repackaging Industries (2056/57)

	Value in Millions	% of Production
Production	1079.4	-
Sales	1032.6	95.7
Bonus/Deals*	141.7	13.1
Physician Samples/Free Goods**	49.5	4.6
Expiry***	12.8	1.2

* Value based on 26 industries

** Value based on 27 industries

*** Value based on 19 industries

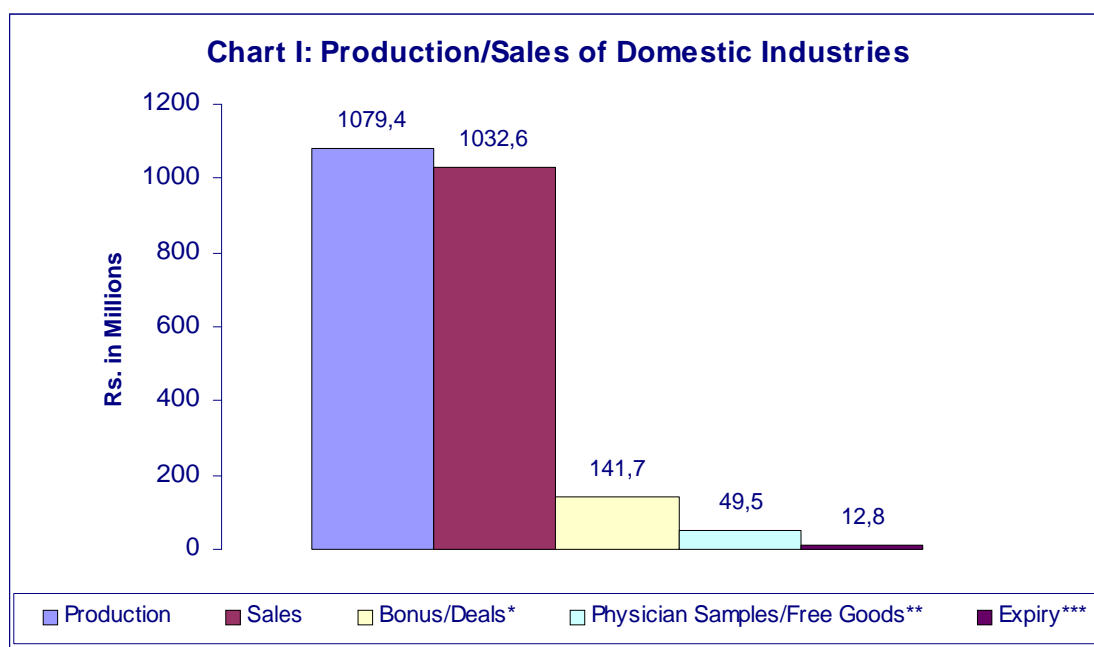


Table VII shows that drugs worth 1 billion 79 million was produced and 1 billion 32 million was sold. The figure shows that 4.6% of production was used as free samples. Similarly, 13% of the total production was spent by domestic industries as bonus or deals. The value of expired drugs was 1.2% of total production.

Table VIII: Drugs Import and Sales (2056/57)

	Value in Millions (Rs.)	% of Import
Private Importers		
Import Value	2243.1	-
Sales Value	2173.9	96.9
Bonus Value	93.3	4.3
Expiry Value	8.2	0.4
Other Agencies		
HMG*	1194.6	-
Other Agencies**	58.5	-

**Including amount imported by UN and International agencies for the government*

*** INGO's, NGO's etc.*

Table VIII shows that drugs worth 2 billion and 243 million was imported into Nepal through importers. Of the total imported drugs, 2 billion and 173 million worth drugs were sold during the fiscal year. The figure shows that 0.4% of total import was expired. Similarly, the total bonus was 4.3 % of total sales.

The table VIII also shows, the value of drugs imported through government institutions including the drugs imported by UN and international agencies for the government supply. The total value of such import was one billion and 194 millions. The data does not include imports by diplomatic agencies (Embassies).

Similarly, the table also shows that drugs worth 58 million was imported by NGOs / INGOs into the country.

Table IX: Drugs Imported through Different Custom Points (2056/57)

Custom Points	Value In Millions	% of Total Import
Tribhuban International Airport	560.3	25.0
Private Importers	179.8	
Other Agencies*	380.5	
Bhairahawa	5.7	0.3
Biratnagar	26.8	1.2
Birgunj	1673.4	73.1
Dhangadi	0.0	0.0
Jaleswor	1.3	0.1
Janakpur	0.0	0.0
Kakarvitta	0.0	0.0
Krishnanagar	0.0	0.0
Kunauli	0.0	0.0
Mahendranagar	0.0	0.0
Nepalgunj	6.6	0.3
Siraha (Madar)	1.5	0.1
Tatopani	0.0	0.0
Total	2287.6	100.00

**Including amount imported by UN and International agencies for the government*

Chart II: Drugs Imported From Different Custom Points

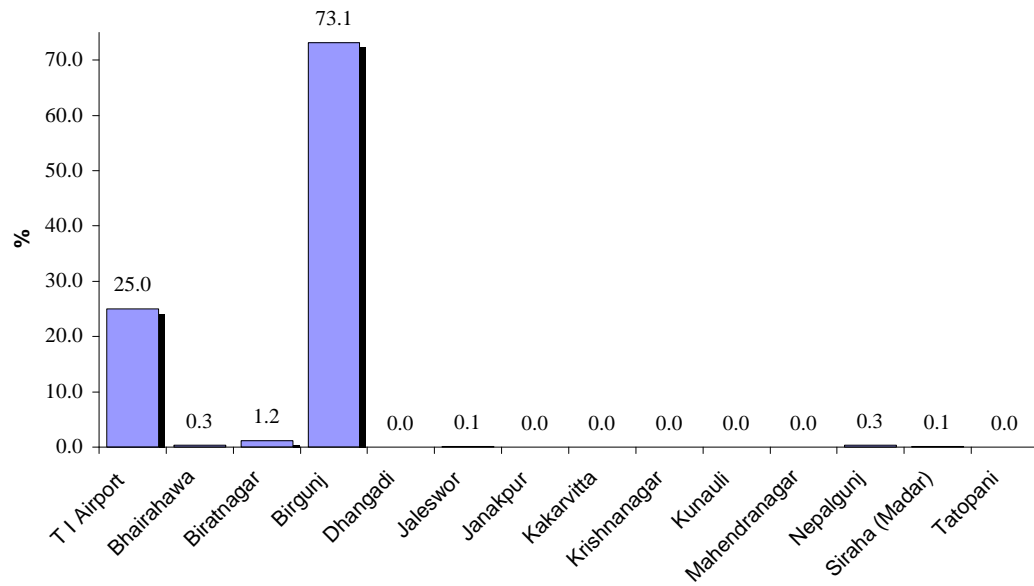


Table IX and the figure show the value of drugs imported through different custom points of the country. It shows that 73.2% of total import was through Birgunj custom followed by Trivuban International Airport custom. It also shows that drugs are not imported through many custom points. It does not include the value of drugs imported from diplomatic agencies (Embassies). The drugs imported from the diplomatic agencies could not be figured out.

Table X: Drug Consumption Pattern by Topographical & Development Regions Based on Retailers Data

Geographical Region	Development Region	Consumption Value in '000'	%
Mountain	Far-Western	12841	0,19
	Mid-Western	9322	0,14
	Western	33047	0,49
	Central	79046	1,16
	Eastern	6564	0,10
Hill	Far-Western	46295	0,68
	Mid-Western	255108	3,76
	Western	603700	8,89
	Central	2085984	30,72
	Eastern	71429	1,05
Terai	Far-Western	272343	4,01
	Mid-Western	547011	8,06
	Western	517089	7,61
	Central	1245877	18,35
	Eastern	1004776	14,80
Total		6790432	100,00

Table X shows the drug consumption pattern in the different topographical and development regions based on the data from drug retailers. The total consumption was Rs. 6 billion 79 millions. The highest consumption was shown to be 30.72% in central

development region including Kathmandu valley. The Kathmandu valley alone consumed 26.3%.

Chart III: Drugs Consumption by Development Regions

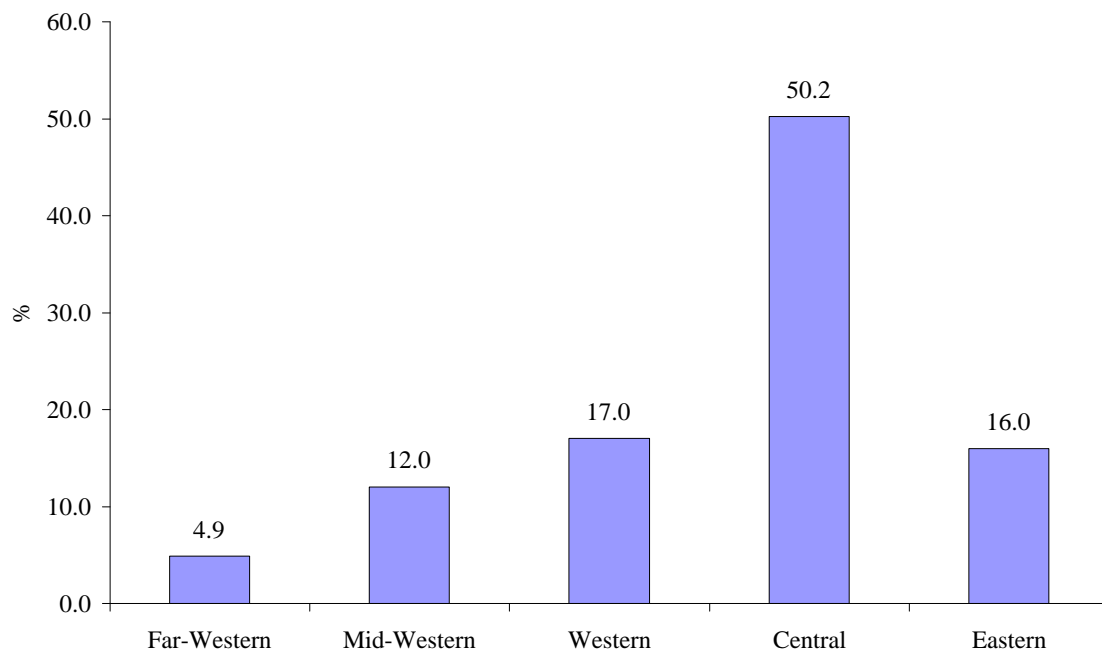


Chart IV: Drugs Consumption Pattern by Topographical Regions

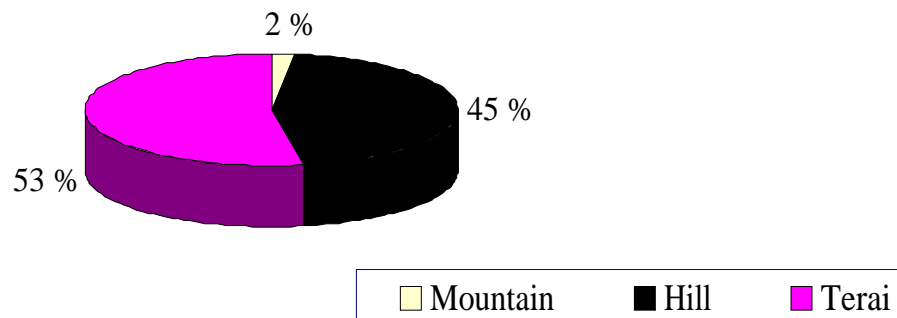


Table XI: Top 15 Selling Drugs from Domestic Drug Manufacturers

(Value & Quantity in '000')

	Name of Drug	Retail Value	Dosage Form	Quantity	% in Total
1	Amoxycillin	148497	tablet/capsule	18880	9.9
			Liquid	1185	
2	Vitamins	93302	tablet/capsule	22247	6.2
			Liquid	1655	
3	Cough Preparations	66596	Liquid	2646	4.4
4	Ciprofloxacin	54267	Tablet	7791	3.6
			Eye/ear drops	80	
5	Ibuprofen+Paracetamol	50507	Tablet	24570	3.4
			Liquid	220	
6	Ampicillin+Cloxacillin	48676	tablet/capsule	5180	3.2
			Liquid	212	
7	Iron Preparations	48483	tablet/capsule	15997	3.2
			Liquid	486	
8	ORS	43495	Powder	6357	2.9
9	Paracetamol	40212	Tablet	38846	2.7
			Liquid	1739	
10	Metronidazole	39907	Tablet	42095	2.7
			Liquid	542	
			Infusion	26	
11	Albendazole	36924	Tablet	4780	2.5
			Liquid	1519	
12	Cotrimoxazole	36408	Tablet	18585	2.4
			Liquid	485	
13	Metronidazole+Dimoxanide	33212	Tablet	5968	2.2
			Liquid	827	
14	Cold Preparations	31127	Tablet	16517	2.1
			Liquid	326	
15	Tetracycline	23110	tablet/capsule	9277	1.5
		794721			52.8

Table XI shows, top 15 selling drugs from the domestic manufacturers. Amoxycillin in its different dosage forms shared about 10% of the total domestic sales. It was followed by vitamins, cough preparations and ciprofloxacin.

On the other hand, top 15 selling drugs from the imports included vitamins, cephalosporins, cough preparations and ciprofloxacin (Table XII).

Table XII: Top Fifteen Selling Imported Drugs (Value & Quantity in '000')

SN	Name of Drug	Retail Value	Dosage Form	Quantity	% in Total
1	Vitamins	164718	tablet/capsule	35844	5.2
			Liquid	3468	
			Injection	2016	
2	Cephalosporins	134791	tablet/capsule	1434	4,3
			Liquid	604	
			Injection	649	
3	Cough Preparations	130379	Tablet	264	4,1
			Liquid	3388	
4	Ciprofloxacin	107258	Tablet	11219	3.9
			Injection	84	
			eye/ear drops	223	
			eye ointment	109	
5	Amoxycillin	96984	tablet/capsule	6688	3.6
			Liquid	1393	
			Injection	44	
6	Antacids	88092	Tablet	34052	3.2
			Liquid	1976	
7	Ampicillin+	77266	tablet/capsule	9117	2.5
	Cloxacillin		Liquid	23	
			Injection	778	
8	Omeprazole	40402	tablet/capsule	6676	1.3
9	Enzymes	38495	tablet/capsule	1851	1.2

			Liquid	623	
10	Calcium Preparations	37466	Tablet	6143	1.2
			Liquid	60	
11	Diclofenac	37038	Tablet	20063	1.2
			Ointment	143	
			Injection	564	
			Eye drops	22	
12	Ranitidine	32572	Tablet	16710	1.0
13	Cold Preparations	27212	Tablet	10472	1.0
	(for common cold)		Liquid	296	
14	Povidone Iodine	31067	Gargle	94	1.0
			Liquid	160	
			Ointment	259	
			veginal tablet	235	
			Scrub	2,4	
15	Cotrimoxazole	29374	Tablet	9120	0.9
			Liquid	1936	
Total		1124241			35.7

Table XIII: Market Share of Domestic and Imported Top Selling Drugs

S N	Name of Drug	Total Market*		Domestic		Import	
		Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
		Rs.'000'	Share	Rs. '000'	Share	Rs. 000'	Share
1	Amoxycillin	260998	4,42	148497	56,9	112501	43,1
2	Vitamins	258020	4,37	93302	36,2	164718	63,8
3	Cough Preparations	196975	3,33	66596	33,8	130379	66,2
4	Ciprofloxacin	178686	3,02	54267	30,4	124419	69,6
5	Cephalosporins	153788	2,60	18997	12,4	134791	87,6
6	Ampicillin+Cloxacillin	125942	2,13	48676	38,6	77266	61,4
7	Antacids	121632	2,06	19445	16,0	102187	84,0
8	Ibuprofen+Paracetamol	80483	1,36	50507	62,8	29976	37,2
9	Metronidazole	78136	1,32	39907	51,1	38229	48,9
11	Iron Preparations	77674	1,31	48483	62,4	29191	37,6
10	Cotrimoxazole	65782	1,11	36408	55,3	29374	44,7
12	Cold Preparations	62693	1,06	31127	49,6	31566	50,4
13	Enzymes	54794	0,93	16299	29,7	38495	70,3
14	Diclofenac	53594	0,91	16556	30,9	37038	69,1
15	ORS	46168	0,78	43495	94,2	2673	5,8
Total		1815365	30,73	732562		2547957	

* Retail sales value of importer (i.e.3149.9 millions) and retail sales value for domestic manufacturer (i.e.1504.0 millions)

Table XIII and chart shows different products and their market share (import & domestic) eg. amoxycillin shares 4.4% of the total market in the country. It is met by domestic manufacturer and import. The domestic manufacturer share bigger percentage than the imported drugs.

The table also shows share of other drugs in the total market. Vitamins and cough preparations share 4.4% and 3.3% respectively in the total market. They are mostly imported than produced locally.

Chart V: Market Share of Domestic and Imported Top Selling Drugs

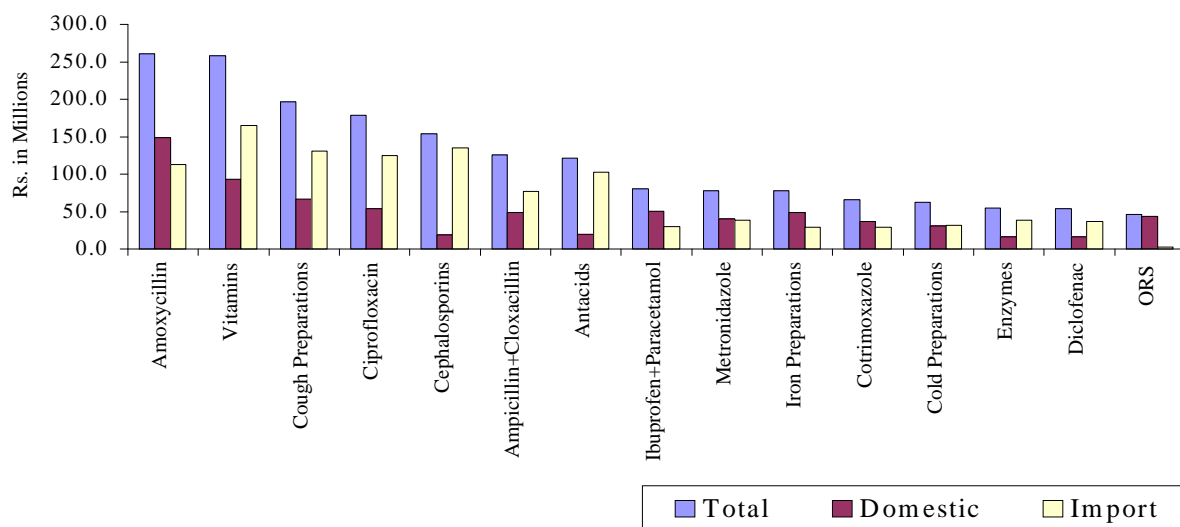


Table XIV: Procurement by UN, INGOs and NGOs

Source	Amount in Rs. Millions
Custom data	380.5
Data from importing/procuring agencies	1253.1

The table XIV shows procurement by UN, INGOs and NGOs. There is a great variation in data from two different sources. The data from custom is low because of unavailability of value of drugs in the custom clearance form (*Pragyapan Patra*).

Procurement of drug by Government Institutions

The total value of procured drugs was 94.7 millions

Table XV: Drug Consumption in Retail Values Calculated by Using Different Data Sources

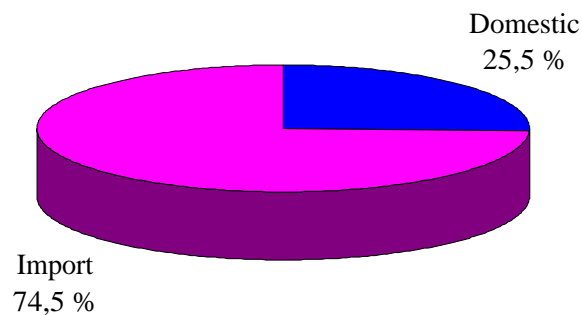
Source	Retail Value in Millions
Drug Importers & Domestic Industries	5907.0
<i>Private Drug Importers</i>	3149.9
<i>Domestic Industries</i>	1504.0
<i>Other Agencies</i>	1253.1
Custom Points and Domestic Industries	4543.8
<i>Private Drug Importers</i>	2659.3
<i>Other Agencies</i>	380.5
<i>Domestic Industries</i>	1504.0
Retailers	
<i>Net sale of allopathic drugs</i>	6790.4

Net sale of allopathic drugs from retailers is calculated by reducing the total sales value by 19.3%, which is the sales of non-drug items (PHON, 2001). The non-drug items include nutritional supplements, surgical items and cosmetics.

Table XV shows a big difference in data from three different sources. The value from retailers is very high whereas the value from custom points is lowest. The difference in value calculated from custom and importer is due to lack of value of drugs imported by UN and other agencies in *Pragyapan Patra*. However, these agencies provided the value

of drugs imported by them. If the difference of value of imported drugs by UN and other agencies (872.6 millions) is added in the value obtained from the custom, the value obtained (5416 millions) is closer to value from obtained from the combination of importer and domestic industries (5907 millions). The relative standard deviation on the data from custom, importer and retailers is $\pm 9.1\%$.

Chart VI: Market Share of Domestic and Imported Products

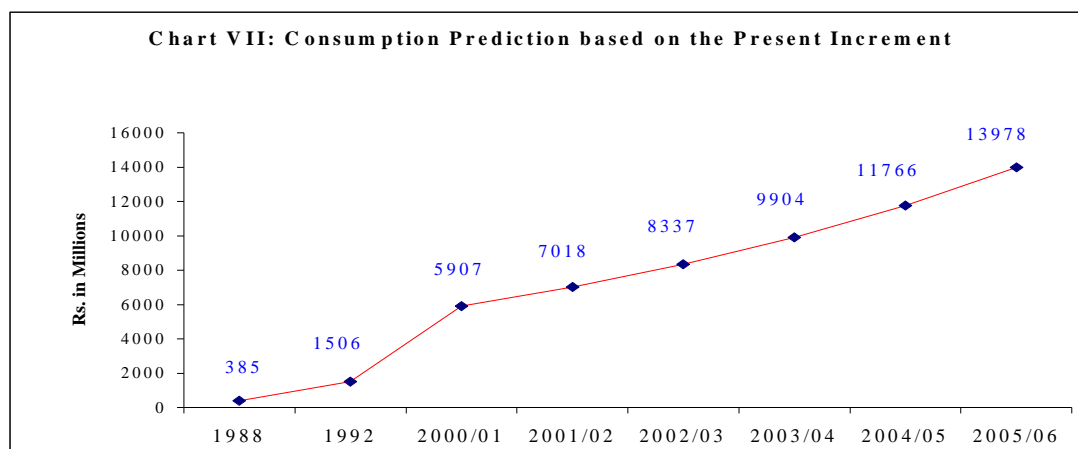


Annual Increment on Consumption

The annual increment from 1992 data is given in the table.

Table XVI: Annual Increment on Consumption

Data source	FY2048/49	FY2056/57	Increment %
Customs	1508.0	4543.8	14.8
Importers	1506.0	5907.0	18.8
Retailers	1583.0	6790.4	19.5



RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.1. The drugs are imported from four custom points only. It can support National Drug Policy, 1995 in identifying definite custom points for importing drugs.
- 5.2. The top 15 drugs share 30% of the total market. The local manufacturing units should be encouraged to produce essential drugs from the 15 items and reduce their imports.
- 5.3. The non-essential drugs like vitamins, cough preparations, cold preparations and enzymes share about 10% of the total market. Intervention measures including regulatory should be undertaken to minimise their sales.
- 5.4. The antibiotics share about 15% of the total market. Ciprofloxacin and cephalosporins share about 6% of the market. It suggests for conducting study to assess their use and design interventions to improve their rational use.

6. CONCLUSION

The study shows the consumption of allopathic drugs in the fiscal year 2056/057 (1999/2000) has been Rs. 5907 millions. The annual increment of consumption has been 18.8%. Twenty six percent of the consumption is met by national industries.

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3. Quantification of Essential Drugs, RDL/DDA, 1988.
4. Sale of Non-drug Items From Drug Retail Shops, PHON, 2001.(unpublished)
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ANNEX I

List of Importers

Importer

- 1 **Alliance Enterprises**
- 2 Amarawati Internationals
- 3 Amit Drug House
- 4 Amrit Medico
- 5 Avisek Medical
- 6 Balajee Medicine Distributers
- 7 Banarjee & Brothers
- 8 Basundhara Pharma
- 9 Bel Pharmachem
- 10 Bhajuratna Pharma
- 11 BR Medical Suppliers
- 12 Bromed Pharmaceuticals
- 13 CE Pharma
- 14 Chaosati Pharma
- 15 Crystal pharma
- 16 Dipali Pharma
- 17 Drug Distributers
- 18 Drug Imporium
- 19 Elcomed Concern
- 20 Ethimed Concern
- 21 Exel Trading
- 22 Fairmed Concern
- 23 Farmanura
- 24 Formed
- 25 G Pharma Link

- 26 Gaurishanker Pharma
- 27 Gautam Medicine Distributers
- 28 Gomatim Pharmaceuticals
- 29 Govinda Pharmaceuticals
- 30 Gracure Medicine
- 31 Gunjeswori Pharmaceuticals
- 32 Gupta & Sons
- 33 Guras Trade Link
- 34 Hemant Emporium
- 35 Himgiri Medico
- 36 Hoechst Marrion & Roussel
- 37 Impact International
- 38 Instyle Trading
- 39 Jai Medico
- 40 Jai Shree Janata Dispensory
- 41 Kalpatru Traders
- 42 Kamala Medicine
- 43 Kanchan Medicine
- 44 Kayal Trading Concern
- 45 Liana Trade Link
- 46 Linkmed Pharma
- 47 Luna Trade Concern
- 48 Madhamabchal Medicine Distributers
- 49 Maheswori Distributers
- 50 Medicine Distributer
- 51 Medinura
- 52 Medisales
- 53 Medi Surg Impex

- 54 Meditron
- 56 Meditron International
- 57 MITC
- 58 Mrigendra Concern
- 59 Nepal Drug Distributers
- 60 New Loyal Medicine Distributers
- 61 New Narayani Drug House
- 62 Niraj Pharmaceuticals
- 63 Nishant Pharmacu\euticals
- 64 P Medicine Enterprises
- 65 Padam Shree Medicine Distributers
- 66 Pharmaceutical Enterprises
- 67 Pharmachem
- 68 Pharmaco Concern
- 69 Priya Trading
- 70 Purbanchal Medicine Distributers
- 71 Rainbow Trade Concern
- 72 RD Trading
- 73 Sajha Swastha Sewa
- 74 Sanu Commercial Enterprises
- 75 Sapana Enterprises
- 76 Shiv Shakti Medicine Distributers
- 77 Shivam Distributers
- 78 Shree Om Brothers
- 79 Srijana Pharmaceuticals
- 80 SS Overseas
- 81 Super Distributers
- 82 Suravi Pharma

- 83 Swostic Pharmaceuticals
 - 84 Tegasa
 - 85 Themjo Enterprises
 - 86 Tridev Pharma
 - 87 Trishul
 - 88 Ttam
 - 89 **Unique Trade Link**
 - 90 Vijeswori Pharmaceuticals
 - 91 Yeti Pharmachem
 - 92 Yetichem
 - 93 Zen Pharmaceuticals
-

Questionnaire for Retailers Interview

District: Municipality: Location:

1. What may be the number of retail shops in the district?

2. What is the average daily sale of your shop?

3. How much was the sale yesterday?

4. How is the business this year comparison to the last year? :

Increased

Decreased

5. What was average daily sale in the winter last year?:

6. What was average daily sale in the summer last year?

7. What was the lowest and highest sale per in the last year?

Lowest

Highest

8. What was the total sale last year?

9. In comparison to year before, what was the percentage increment last year?

10. How much was the amount of drugs expired or damaged in the last year?

11. What is the stock value of drug in your shop to-day?

Research Assistant:

Supervisor:

Date: