## Session 4 Quiz: Inventory Management

1. Ensuring ARV availability in the private sector will require adjustments to the supply chain. *(Indicate True or False)*
	1. True
	2. False
2. Some of the factors that influence the quantity of drugs needed over a specified period of time include: *(Select one.)*
	1. Population served by the health facility
	2. Typical time lag between placing and receiving the order
	3. Monthly rate of drug consumption
	4. Projections for the number of new clients to be enrolled during a specified period
	5. All of the above
3. When receiving a new stock of medicines from a trusted supplier, it is not necessary to inspect it. *(Indicate True or False)*
	1. True
	2. False
4. The product with the earliest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ should be placed in the front row of the shelf.
*(Select one to fill in the blank.)*
	1. Manufacture date
	2. Expiry date
5. The stock card should be updated: *(Select one.)*
	1. When the drug is received and issued
	2. Only when the drug is received
	3. Only when the drug is issued

## Session 4 Answer Key: Inventory Management

1. Ensuring ARV availability in the private sector will require adjustments to the supply chain. *(Indicate True or False)*

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| **True.** ARVs from the public health system have not previously been available in the private sector entities such as private clinics and pharmacies. This means that the current supply chain does not include these private facilities. To ensure that ARVs are continuously available for clients devolved to the private sector and to prevent stock outs, supply systems must be designed and private pharmacies must added or incorporated into the existing ARV supply chain.  |

1. Some of the factors that influence the quantity of drugs needed over a specified period of time include: *(Select one.)*
	1. Population served by the health facility
	2. Typical time lag between placing and receiving the order
	3. Monthly rate of drug consumption
	4. Projections for the number of new clients to be enrolled during a specified period
	5. **All of the above**

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| Several factors determine the quantity of the drugs needed at a health facility. These include the local disease patterns (sometimes with seasonal variations), population served, consumption patterns (especially for chronic diseases [e.g., HIV, tuberculosis] and endemic diseases [e.g., malaria]. It is also important to consider the projected number of new clients who may require these medicines in the upcoming planning period in order to account for their needs. This is an important consideration when planning for ART programs. |

1. When receiving a new stock of medicines from a trusted supplier, it is not necessary to inspect it. *(Indicate True or False)*

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| **False.** It is always important to inspect the products at the time of delivery as part of the accountability process and as a quality assurance measure. Some of important aspects to check include whether the delivered products are those that were ordered, the expiry dates, any damage to the packaging or the products, and any overt physical evidence of poor quality of the product. It is important to remember that records should be kept for every delivery. |

1. The product with the earliest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ should be placed in the front row of the shelf.
*(Select one to fill in the blank.)*
	1. Manufacture date
	2. **Expiry date**

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| To prevent the loss of medicines through expiry, it is important to use the drugs with closer expiry dates first. To facilitate this, medicines should always be arranged in a way that encourages dispensing products with the shorter expiry dates first using the first expiry, first out (FEFO) principle. If two batches have the same expiry date, the product delivered earlier should be placed at the front of the shelf to facilitate using it first. This is the First-in, First-Out (FIFO) principle. |

1. The stock card should be updated: *(Select one.)*
	1. **When the drug is received and issued**
	2. Only when the drug is received
	3. Only when the drug is issued

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| Stock cards are key documents for managing the inventory of medicines. They form the basis for when to order new stocks of medicines and provide evidence of the transaction. Each product should have its own stock card and be updated as soon as the products are received or issued. |