

# Abstract

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## **INVESTIGATING THE STORAGE PRACTICES OF PHARMACIES IN ALEXANDRIA: PROPOSED SOLUTIONS FOR THE PHARMACEUTICAL SUPPLY CHAINS.**

Humans everywhere everyday are attached to common products affecting their health these are pharmaceutical products. People are unaware of how these products are reserved, kept healthy, properly used for patients. Pharmaceutical products are counted as the most sensitive products, they require specific temperature storage, they can be damaged, became useless not only to the expiration date but to wrong handling, storage. Distribution channels, pharmacies should differentiate between the handling, storage of these products than any other materials, as a result of wrong storage, quality is heavily affected. The storage should be considered during transportation, warehousing, in stores as well, also containers should be reliable to carry these products during transportation in order to make sure the product will reach its destination safely. Pharmaceutical manufacturers are bound to strict regulatory guidelines that define how they produce, package, supply medicinal products for human use. This often means moving temperature-sensitive, perishable items in a timely, controlled environment. While in transit, such sensitive "cold-chain" materials, which may include vaccines, insulins, blood products, need at least a thermometer placed within the load that measures maximum, minimum temperatures. They also may require a precise electronic control to maintain the appropriate climate. Timeliness is also critical. That's because clinical test substances sensitive medicines may lose some active ingredients if they're not delivered on time, meaning transport measures must be carefully planned, executed in a just-in-time (JIT) technique. In addition, a JIT distribution model helps increase the efficiency of supply chains by reducing stock levels by storing inventory at a customer's warehouse near-site facility. Maintaining proper storage conditions for pharmaceutical products, paramedical is vital to ensure their quality, safety, efficacy. Successful storekeeping is the ability to maintain the received drugs in the same quantity, quality until they are issued, to minimize stock holding costs while maintaining acceptable service level. Drug products are to be tested in the same container-closure system in which the drug is marketed and, if full shelf life data are not available, accelerated studies combined with stability information of the components, including finished drug product, container-closure system, may be used to support tentative expiration dates. Before shipping, the manufacturer must store the product under appropriate temperature, humidity, light conditions.