

Abstract

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

Humans everywhere and everyday are attached to common products affecting their health these are pharmaceutical products. People are unaware of how these products are reserved and kept healthy and properly used for patients. Pharmaceutical products are counted as the most sensitive products, they require specific temperature storage, and they can be damaged and became useless not only to the expiration date but to wrong handling and storage. Distribution channels and pharmacies should differentiate between the handling and 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, and 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 and supply medicinal products for human use. This often means moving temperature-sensitive and perishable items in a timely and controlled environment. While in transit, such sensitive "cold-chain" materials, which may include vaccines, insulins and blood products, need at least a thermometer placed within the load that measures maximum and 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 and 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 and paramedical is vital to ensure their quality, safety and efficacy. Successful storekeeping is the ability to maintain the received drugs in the same quantity and quality until they are issued and 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 and container-closure system, may be used to support tentative expiration dates. Before shipping, the manufacturer must store the product under appropriate temperature, humidity, and light conditions.