



National policies relevant to use of RDTs

By Dickson Majige Acting Registrar Private Health
Laboratory Board - Tanzania

To be presented at Malaria rapid diagnostic tests &
fever management in Africa meeting in Entebbe
Uganda 20-21 October 2015

What have been done



- There is an Act for Health Laboratory Practitioners which allow Health professionals to test for any Rapid test after been trained and tested for competence and certified.
- Malaria Diagnosis and treatment guidelines were developed which describe the use of MRDT on diagnosis of malaria parasites.
- Manual and training materials were developed in the country

What have been done cont:



- Laboratory personnel Trained on using MRDT
- Low level laboratories are using MRDT for testing malaria
- Pilot study were conducted in 2 districts in morogoro region in Accredited Drug Dispensing Outlet (ADDO)
- Country had registered several numbers of MRDT through PHLB which can be used to test within Tanzania

What have been done cont:



- Drug dispersers were trained, testing and documenting results
- Most of clients with fever were tested
- Reduced number of dispensing anti malaria to client with fever

Challenges



- Dispensers were trained for only two days which was not enough to cover all issues of Testing, Quality Assurance, segregation and disposal of waste and ethics including confidentiality
- Documentation of results differ from facility to facility for dispensers this happened because the time for training was short to reduce this time of training should be increased to cover the above mentioned points

What should be done next



- Training of laboratory personnel from private laboratories where Developing partner is implementing to all Regions up to June 2016
- Dispensers should be trained on Quality Assurance, segregation and disposal of waste and ethics including confidentiality to feel the knowledge gaps.



**ASANTENI SANA KWA
KUNISIKILIZA**