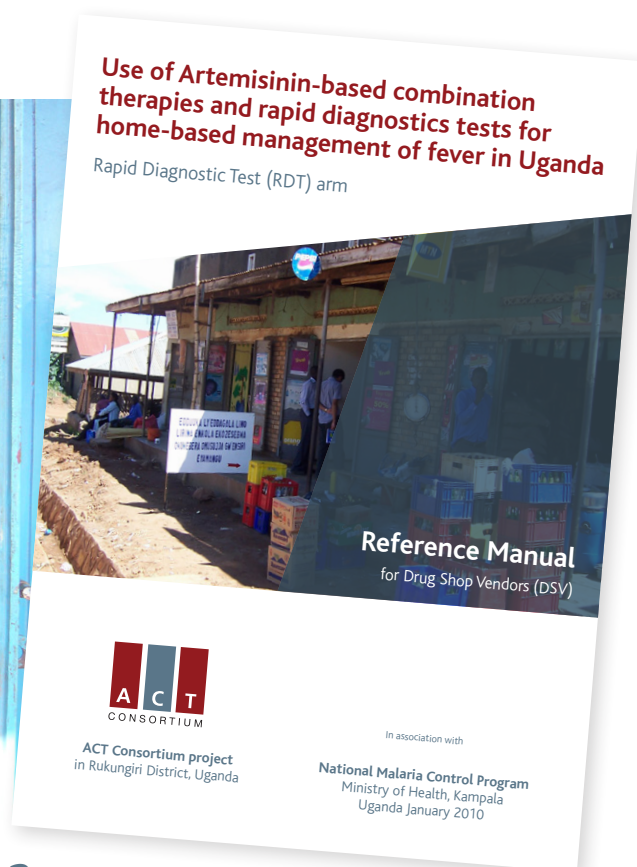


Resource 3: drug shop vendor training manual and job aids

(from study in Uganda)



www.actconsortium.org/StarterKitResource3

What are the drug shop vendor training manual and job aids?

The training manual and job aids were developed as a resource to train drug shop vendors on malaria diagnosis using rapid diagnostic tests (RDT) and fever case management. It guides vendors on the use of RDTs, prescription of ACTs, treatment with rectal artesunate before referral, and when to refer.

The manual was used during the ACT Consortium RDT trial amongst registered drug shops in Uganda. We also provided drug shop vendors with a set of laminated job aids and forms to record treatment and refer patients.

Who is the target audience?

Trainers and drug shop vendors working in the private sector.

What does this resource consist of?

One training manual, four job aids and a reporting form pack.

What language is this resource available in?

English, French and Portuguese.

What approach has this resource taken?

Introducing RDTs in drug shops may seem simple, but our experience showed this to be a complex process requiring multiple interventions and evaluation components, using epidemiological, social science and health economics methodologies.

The training follows adult learning principles and uses small group interactive training, which includes playing roles to simulate communication with the patient/caregiver and reaching treatment decisions.

The training workshops were followed by a period of close supervision with site visits to support vendors during the first two months of training. There were community sensitisation activities to promote awareness that not all fevers are malaria, and the importance of diagnostic testing prior to malaria treatment.

The main challenges in designing this trial were maintaining a balance between a robust intervention to support behaviour change and introducing practices that would be sustainable in a real-life situation in tropical Africa.

Where has this resource been used?

Mukono District, Uganda

Was the development of this resource based on formative research?

Yes. We interviewed nine drug shop workers, five health workers and four district health officials, and carried out 10 focus group discussions with a total of 75 community members to investigate the role of drug shops and the potential for implementing RDTs there. The development of the manual was also based on prior training materials on RDTs.

You can read more about the research that informed the development of this resource here:

- Chandler CIR, Hall-Clifford R, Asaph T, Pascal M, Clarke S, Mbonye AK. **Introducing malaria rapid diagnostic tests at registered drug shops in Uganda: Limitations of diagnostic testing in the reality of diagnosis.** Social Science & Medicine. 2011 3//;72(6):937-44.
- Mbonye A, Magnussen P, Chandler C, Hansen K, Lal S, Cundill B, et al. **Introducing rapid diagnostic tests for malaria into drug shops in Uganda: design and implementation of a cluster randomized trial.** Trials. 2014;15(1):303.

Has this resource been evaluated?

Yes. The training intervention was evaluated in a cluster-randomised trial in 59 registered drug shops in Uganda.

You can read more about the findings from this evaluation at:

- Hutchinson E, Chandler C, Clarke S, Lal S, Magnussen P, Kayendeke M, et al. **'It puts life in us and we feel big': shifts in the local health care system during the introduction of rapid diagnostic tests for malaria into drug shops in Uganda.** Critical Public Health. 2014:1-15.
- Mbonye AK, Magnussen P, Lal S, Hansen KS, Cundill B, Chandler C, et al. **A Cluster Randomised Trial Introducing Rapid Diagnostic Tests into Registered Drug Shops in Uganda: Impact on Appropriate Treatment of Malaria.** PLoS One. 2015;10(7):e0129545.

Can this resource be used in other contexts?

This resource has the potential to be used in different contexts. The use of its content for all non-commercial education, training and information purposes is encouraged, including translation, quotation and reproduction, in any medium*.

We suggest that before this resource is used or adapted in any way, formative research is done to understand the local context. This is important because the nature of malaria diagnosis and treatment practices, as well as the knowledge and perceptions of health workers and community members, varies from place to place, and could change over time.

Based on the formative research, the resource may be adapted, tailored or changed in order to fit the intended audience and the specific context in which it will be used.

We suggest the resource is then piloted with its target audience in order to improve it before it is implemented. This will help to maximise the likelihood that the resources have the desired effects.

Once in place, we suggest you evaluate this resource in order to understand its potential impact and effects.

You should also share the results as widely as possible in order to help guide and inform other communicators wishing to use the resource.

How should this resource be acknowledged?

Mbonye AK, Ndyomugenyi R, Clarke SE, Chandler C, Magnussen P, Hansen KS, Lynch C. Uganda Ministry of Health & ACT Consortium. Use of artemisinin-based combination therapies and rapid diagnostic tests for home-based management of fever in Uganda: A reference manual for training drug shop vendors.

Available at www.actconsortium.org/RDTdrugshopmanuals

Who should be contacted to request permission to make adaptations to this resource?

Sian Clarke, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine: sian.clarke@lshtm.ac.uk



Drug shop vendor in Uganda performs rapid diagnostic test

*How should this resource be used?

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Where can I find more information?

You can find more information about this study, including training materials, publications, videos and press releases at:

www.actconsortium.org/RDTdrugshops

