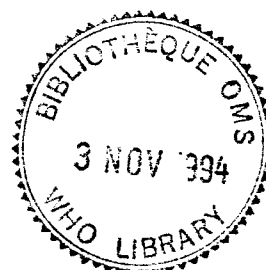




WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION  
ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTE

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# SELECTED ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON ESSENTIAL DRUGS



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# Selected Annotated Bibliography on Essential Drugs

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## Offices of the World Health Organization

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2.

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Philippines

The pharmaceutical sector is increasingly complex. While the number of drugs available on the global market increases, funds to purchase drugs are diminishing in many countries. There is also considerable evidence that drugs are not being used rationally. Governments, prescribers and consumers may have to make difficult decisions about what they can afford, what represents value for money, what meets real health needs and how the rational use of drugs can be promoted. The essential drugs concept, embodied in the WHO Model List of Essential Drugs, and the analytical instruments, operational reports and practical guidelines developed by WHO and others, are intended precisely to assist such decision making, and to contribute towards the appropriate use of drugs.

Information is a vital element. Information on strategies and policies in different parts of the world; on pitfalls and constraints; and on available practical tools, is invaluable to countries, organizations and individuals developing rational drug policies and programmes.

This third edition of the annotated bibliography provides an updated entry point to the literature. It directs the reader to key reports, articles and books related to essential drugs and national drug policy. The bibliography is not exhaustive. Some publications were excluded because of space and time constraints, and because of their limited circulation and accessibility. In addition, most of the material is from English language sources only.

The publications are organized in alphabetical order by author/corporate author. Each is placed, according to its main focus, into one of thirteen sections: assurance of quality; audiovisuals; drug information; economics and finance; health aspects; human resources and training; monitoring and evaluation; periodicals; pharmaceutical industry; policy and regulation; selection; supply and use. Keywords highlight specific subject areas and countries that are covered in each publication. A list of keywords relating to each section follows this introduction. The material is indexed by author, corporate author, subject area and country.

Most of the WHO publications should be available in national libraries. In case of difficulty it is suggested that the libraries of the WHO Regional Offices (see page 2) be approached for assistance.

WHO depository and reference libraries in each country (addresses available from WHO Headquarters) hold copies of all WHO publications. WHO publications may also be purchased from the WHO sales agents (listed overleaf) or the Distribution and Sales Office in WHO Headquarters. Please note that WHO documents (unlike WHO publications) are not for sale and can only be obtained from the headquarter's programme or regional office indicated in each bibliographic reference.

Users' comments on the bibliography, as well as suggestions for inclusion or deletion of material, are most welcome. These should be sent to:

**Action Programme on Essential Drugs  
World Health Organization  
1211 Geneva 27  
Switzerland**

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4.

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- ICELAND:** Bókabúo Máls and Menningar, Box 392, IS-101 Reykjavik
- INDIA:** WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia, World Health House, Indraprastha Estate, Mahatma Gandhi Road, New Delhi 110002
- IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF):** Iran University Press, 85 Park Avenue, P.O. Box 54/551, Teheran
- IRELAND:** TDC Publishers, 12 North Frederick Street, Dublin 1
- ISRAEL:** Yozmot, Ltd., P.O. Box 56055, Tel Aviv 61560
- ITALY:** Edizioni Minerva Medica, Corso Bramante 83-85, 10126 Turin; Via Lamarmora 3, 20100 Milan; Via Spallanzani 9, 00161 Rome
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- KUWAIT:** The Kuwait Bookshops Co. Ltd., Thunayan Al-Ghanem Bldg, P.O. Box 2942, Kuwait
- LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC:** The WHO Representative, P.O. Box 343, Vientiane
- LUXEMBOURG:** ABO Service Centre SA, librairie, 49 bd Royal, 2449 Luxembourg
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- MOROCCO:** Editions La Porte, 281 avenue Mohammed V, Rabat
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- PHILIPPINES:** World Health Organization, Regional Office for the Western Pacific, P.O. Box 2932, Manila; International Book Center, 5th Floor, Filipinas Life Building, Ayala Avenue, Makati, Metro Manila
- PORTUGAL:** Livraria Rodrigues, 186 Rua da Ouro, Lisbon 2
- RUSSIA:** Russian editions within Russia: Komsomolskij prospekt 18, Medicinskaja Kniga, Moscow; Russian editions outside Russia: Kuzneckij most 18, Mezdunarodnaja Kniga, Moscow G-200
- RWANDA:** BUFMAR ASBL, Bureau des Formations médicales agréées du Rwanda, B.P. 803, Kigali
- SAUDI ARABIA:** World of Knowledge for Publishing and Distribution, P.O. Box 576, Jeddah
- SINGAPORE:** The WHO Representative, 144 Moulmein Road, Singapore 1130; Newton P.O. Box 31, Singapore 9122. Select Books, 03-15 Tanglin Shopping Center, 19 Tanglin Road Singapore 1024
- SPAIN:** Comercial Atheneum S.A., Consejo de Ciento 130-136, 08015 Barcelona; General Moscardó 29, Madrid 20. Librería Díaz de Santos, Calle Maldonado 6, PO. Box 6050, 28006 Madrid; Balmes 417 y 419, 08022 Barcelona
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- SWITZERLAND:** Medizinischer Verlag Hans Huber, Länggassstrasse 76, 3012 Bern 9
- UNITED KINGDOM:** HMSO Books, Publications Centre, 51 Nine Elms Lane, London SW8 5DR (mail and telephone orders only). Telephone orders: 071 873 9090. General inquiries: 071 873 0011. Telex: 297138. Fax(gp3): 01 873 8463.
- UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:** Books (not subscriptions): WHO Publications Center USA, 49 Sheridan Ave., Albany, NY 12210. Subscriptions: WHO, Distribution and Sales, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland. Publications also available from the United Nations Bookshop, NY, NY 10017 (retail only)
- VENEZUELA:** Librería Médica Paris, Apartado 60.681, Caracas 106
- YUGOSLAVIA:** Jugoslovenska Knjiga, Terazije 27/II, 11000 Belgrade

### Organizations

ACHAN	Asian Community Health Action Network
AHRTAG	Appropriate Health Resources and Technologies Action Group
APHA	American Public Health Association
CADE	Coalition Against Dangerous Exports
CAP	Consumers' Association of Penang
CHAI	Catholic Hospital Association of India
CIOMS	Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences
CMC	Christian Medical Commission
EUR.PAR.	European Parliament
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
HAI	Health Action International
HTD	Health Technology Directions
IFPMA	International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations
IOCU	International Organization of Consumers Unions
IRM	Institute for Research and Information on Multinationals
JIPMAR	Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research
NCIH	National Council for International Health
NISTADS	National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies
OHE	Office of Health Economics
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PMA	Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association
THIS	Tower Hamlets International Solidarity
UNAPDI	United Nations Asian and Pacific Development Institute
UNCTAD	United Nations Centre on Trade and Development
UNCTC	United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
VHAI	Voluntary Health Association of India
WHO	World Health Organization

### Countries/regions

C. America	Central America
N. America	North America
R. Korea	Republic of Korea
S. America	South America
UK	United Kingdom
USA	United States of America

## List of Abbreviations

6.

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### Languages

Ara	Arabic
Chin	Chinese
Eng	English
Far	Farsi
Fre	French
Ger	German
Por	Portuguese
Rus	Russian
Spa	Spanish

### Other

Conf.	Conference
GMP	Good Manufacturing Practices
nd	Not dated
ns	Not specified

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**Assurance of Quality**

GMP  
Quality control  
Reference standards  
Stability  
WHO certification

**Drug Information**

Labelling information  
Patient information  
Prescriber information  
Therapeutic guidelines

**Economics and Finance**

Cost analysis  
Financial needs  
Financing  
Price monitoring

**Health Aspects**

Primary health care

**Human Resources and Training**

Human resources  
Training methodologies  
Training programmes

**Monitoring and Evaluation**

Evaluation

**Pharmaceutical Industry**

Marketing  
Research and development  
Retailers  
Trade

**Policy and Regulation**

Drug evaluation and surveillance  
Legislation  
National drug policy  
Registration  
Regulations

**Selection**

Clinical pharmacology  
Drug selection committees  
Essential drugs list  
Generics  
Hospital formularies  
Hospital drug committees  
National formularies  
Quantification  
Selection

**Supply**

Computers  
Distribution  
Inventories  
Kits  
Local production  
Procurement  
Storage  
Supply  
Supply management

**Use**

Antibiotics  
Compliance  
Consumer beliefs  
Consumer organizations  
Consumption  
Drug use research  
Monitoring of use  
Prescribing pattern  
Self medication  
Traditional medicine  
Use



# **Assurance of Quality**



- 1 Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences. Safety requirements for the first use of new drugs and diagnostic agents in man. Geneva : CIOMS, 1983. 61p.

**KEYWORDS:** Quality control, reference standards, clinical pharmacology

**LANGUAGE:** Eng

**ADDRESS :** CIOMS, c/o Distribution and Sales, WHO, 1211 Geneva 27. Switzerland.

**ABSTRACT:** A series of recommendations for assuring the safety of new drugs and diagnostic agents. Emphasis is placed on the safety issues that should be considered in early clinical trials of drugs. Safety requirements are given for the preclinical stages of drug testing and for subsequent evaluation to the point where potential therapeutic activity is demonstrated.

- 2 World Health Organization. Accelerated stability studies of widely used pharmaceutical substances under simulated tropical conditions. Geneva : WHO, 1986. 119p. [WHO/PHARM/86.529]. Unpublished

**KEYWORDS:** Stability, clinical pharmacology, reference standards

**LANGUAGE:** Eng

**ADDRESS :** Pharmaceuticals, WHO, 1211 Geneva 27. Switzerland.

**ABSTRACT:** This document provides a systematic survey of the stability of many widely used pharmaceutical substances. It includes an index of degradable substances and of substances resistant to degradation. It also includes stability experiments on degradable substances - simplified tests to detect or exclude gross degradation.

- 3 World Health Organization. The international pharmacopoeia : general methods of analysis. Vol. 1. Geneva : WHO, 1979. 223p.

**KEYWORDS:** Quality control, reference standards

**LANGUAGE:** Eng Fre Spa

**ADDRESS :** Distribution and Sales, WHO, 1211 Geneva 27. Switzerland.

**ABSTRACT:** Describes methods and procedures of importance in the quality control of pharmaceutical substances and dosage forms. The 42 different methods presented have been extensively revised to make use of new analytical tools. Procedures also consider various technical and economic constraints found in the third world.

## Assurance of Quality

10.

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- 4 World Health Organization. The international pharmacopoeia : quality specifications. Vol. 2. Geneva : WHO, 1981. 342p.

**KEYWORDS:** Quality control, reference standards, essential drugs list

**LANGUAGE:** Eng Fre Spa

**ADDRESS :** Distribution and Sales, WHO, 1211 Geneva 27. Switzerland.

**ABSTRACT:** Contains quality specifications for 126 individual pharmaceutical substances included in WHO's Model List of Essential Drugs. The specifications have proved especially useful as references for national authorities attempting to assure the quality of pharmaceuticals used in their health systems, particularly in developing countries.

- 5 World Health Organization. Specifications for pharmaceutical preparations : twenty-seventh report of the WHO Expert Committee. Geneva : WHO, 1980. 54p. [Technical Report Series; no.645]

**KEYWORDS:** Quality control, reference standards

**LANGUAGE:** Eng Fre Spa

**ADDRESS :** Distribution and Sales, WHO, 1211 Geneva 27. Switzerland.

**ABSTRACT:** Presents the various elements necessary for quality assurance in pharmaceutical supply systems. Includes recommendations on tests used for the quality control of solid oral dosage forms, such as tablets and capsules.

- 6 World Health Organization. Specifications for pharmaceutical substances : twenty-eighth report of the WHO Expert Committee. Geneva : WHO, 1982. 33p. [Technical Report Series; no.681]

**KEYWORDS:** Quality control, reference standards

**LANGUAGE:** Eng Fre Spa

**ADDRESS :** Distribution and Sales, WHO, 1211 Geneva 27. Switzerland.

**ABSTRACT:** Provides guidelines for the development of quality control facilities, including information on : the establishment, maintenance, and distribution of chemical reference substances; and techniques used in developing basic tests for quality control. Also includes a discussion of the functions and characteristics of the International Pharmacopoeia.

- 7 World Health Organization. Specifications for pharmaceutical preparations : twenty-ninth report of the WHO Expert Committee. Geneva : WHO, 1984. 54p. [Technical Report Series; no.704]

**KEYWORDS:** Quality control, WHO certification, training programmes

**LANGUAGE:** Eng Fre Spa

**ADDRESS :** Distribution and Sales, WHO, 1211 Geneva 27. Switzerland.

**ABSTRACT:** Presents advice and recommendations for improving the quality control of drugs. The report provides information on : WHO certification schemes; design, staffing, and equipment for a first-stage laboratory for drug surveillance; functions, premises, staffing, equipment, and instruments for a medium-sized drug control laboratory; and training programmes in drug analysis.

- 8 World Health Organization. Specifications for pharmaceutical preparations : thirtieth report of the WHO Expert Committee. Geneva : WHO, 1987. 52p. [Technical Report Series; no.748]

**KEYWORDS:** Quality control, training programmes

**LANGUAGE:** Eng Fre Spa

**ADDRESS :** Distribution and Sales, WHO, 1211 Geneva 27. Switzerland.

**ABSTRACT:** Discusses the use of infrared reference spectra versus chemical reference substances. Provides guidance on : good laboratory practices in government drug control laboratories; and training programmes in drug analysis.

- 9 World Health Organization. Basic tests for pharmaceutical substances. Geneva : WHO, 1986. 210p.

**KEYWORDS:** Quality control, reference standards

**LANGUAGE:** Eng Fre Spa

**ADDRESS :** Distribution and Sales, WHO, 1211 Geneva 27. Switzerland.

**ABSTRACT:** Presents simplified tests for verifying the identity of pharmaceutical substances and detecting gross degradation. The 321 substances covered represent the majority of drug substances contained in the WHO Model List of Essential Drugs as well as a number of other widely used drug substances.

## Assurance of Quality

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- 10 World Health Organization. Specifications for pharmaceutical preparations : thirty-first report of the WHO Expert Committee. Geneva : WHO, 1990. 79p. [Technical Report Series; no.790]

**KEYWORDS:** GMP, quality control, reference standards, WHO certification

**LANGUAGE:** Eng Fre Spa

**ADDRESS :** Distribution and Sales, WHO, 1211 Geneva 27. Switzerland.

**ABSTRACT:** Considers questions concerning the quality assurance of pharmaceuticals and specifications for drug substances and dosage forms. Technical issues discussed include drug stability and sampling procedures, the problems created by counterfeit and substandard preparations, and corresponding need for appropriate preventive measures in both importing and exporting countries. Other topics include the further development of the International Pharmacopoeia, the establishment of international chemical reference substances, and developments in the WHO Certification Scheme on the Quality of Pharmaceutical Products moving in International Commerce. Annexed to the report is a document outlining guiding principles for small national drug regulatory authorities.

- 11 World Health Organization. The international pharmacopoeia : quality specifications. Vol. 3. Geneva : WHO, 1988. 407p.

**KEYWORDS:** Quality control, GMP

**LANGUAGE:** Eng Fre Spa

**ADDRESS :** Distribution and Sales, WHO, 1211 Geneva 27. Switzerland.

**ABSTRACT:** Presents quality specifications for 157 widely used pharmaceutical substances. Since the International Pharmacopoeia aims primarily at meeting the needs of developing countries, the monographs are based on sound, simplified and classical chemical methods appropriate for use in small and medium-sized laboratories. Each monograph gives clear and concise information on nomenclature, formulas, chemical names, description, solubility data, storage conditions, category, identity tests, purity requirements and assays. The volume also includes a list of reagents, test solutions and volumetric solutions, followed by expanded information on some general methods and amendments to the previous volumes.

- 12 World Health Organization. Stability of injectable oxytocics in tropical climates : results of field surveys and simulation studies on ergometrine, methylergometrine and oxytocin. Geneva : WHO, 1993. 42p. [DAP Research Series; no.8] [WHO/DAP/93.6]. Unpublished
- KEYWORDS:** Stability, drug use research, storage, quality control, procurement.
- LANGUAGE:** Eng
- ADDRESS :** Action Programme on Essential Drugs and Vaccines, WHO, 1211 Geneva 27. Switzerland.
- ABSTRACT:** This reports on the findings of field surveys and simulation studies on ergometrine, methylergometrine and oxytocin, which are used in the treatment and prevention of excessive uterine bleeding after childbirth. Previous research had indicated problems with their stability under tropical conditions. This study showed that the stability of oxytocin is better than that of the two other drugs, mainly because it is not so sensitive to exposure to light. A series of recommendations are made on the procurement, storage and quality control of all the drugs studied.
- 13 World Health Organization. WHO certification scheme on the quality of pharmaceutical products moving in international commerce : guidelines for use. WHO Drug Information 1989 ; 3 [3] : 109-115
- KEYWORDS:** WHO certification, GMP, quality control, reference standards
- LANGUAGE:** Eng Fre
- ADDRESS :**
- ABSTRACT:** Recognizing the need to establish norms for good manufacturing practices (GMP), the WHO Certification Scheme on the Quality of Pharmaceutical Products moving in International Commerce was introduced in 1969 and has since been extensively amended and expanded. The Scheme is an administrative instrument through which participating Member States attest that products are authorised, and that the production plant conforms to WHO's recommendations for GMP. This article describes eligibility for participation in the Scheme, the scope and format of the certificate, the methods for requesting and issuing a certificate and how to notify and investigate quality defects.

## Assurance of Quality

14.

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- 14 World Health Organization. Basic tests for pharmaceutical substances. Geneva : WHO, 1991. 128p.
- KEYWORDS:** Quality control, reference standards  
**LANGUAGE:** Eng Fre Spa  
**ADDRESS :** Distribution and Sales, WHO, 1211 Geneva 27. Switzerland.  
**ABSTRACT:** This manual, which is complementary to WHO's 1986 publication, Basic Tests For Pharmaceutical Substances, describes simple and readily applicable tests for verifying the identity of 150 pharmaceutical dosage forms in common use. The methods described use a limited number of easily available reagents and equipment. They do not require a fully equipped laboratory or qualified pharmacist, but should be performed by those with some understanding of analytical chemistry.
- 15 World Health Organization. WHO expert committee on specifications for pharmaceutical preparations : thirty-second report. Geneva : WHO, 1992. 134p. [Technical Report Series; no.823]
- KEYWORDS:** GMP, quality control, reference standards, stability, WHO certification, training programmes  
**LANGUAGE:** Eng Fre Spa  
**ADDRESS :** Distribution and Sales, WHO, 1211 Geneva 27. Switzerland.  
**ABSTRACT:** An extensive set of guidelines for drug regulatory authorities, to enable them to implement a rigorous and comprehensive system for quality control of pharmaceutical products. It includes updated requirements for good manufacturing practice and plant inspection procedures. Among other topics covered are staff training, the stability of dosage forms and the quality of products prepared by recombinant DNA technology.
- 16 World Health Organization. Counterfeit drugs : report of a joint WHO/IFPMA workshop. Geneva, 1-3 April 1992. Geneva : WHO, 1992. 24p. [WHO/DMP/CFD/92]. Unpublished
- KEYWORDS:** Legislation, quality control, registration  
**LANGUAGE:** Eng  
**ADDRESS :** Division of Drug Management and Policies, WHO, 1211 Geneva 27. Switzerland.  
**ABSTRACT:** Counterfeiting of pharmaceutical products is a serious criminal offence which endangers human health and yet it occurs worldwide. The basic objective of this meeting was to explore the potential for increased collaboration between all groups concerned with the issue and to share information. The workshop made recommendations on tackling this problem at international and national levels.

- 17 World Health Organization and UNICEF. WHO/UNICEF study on the stability of drugs during international transport. Geneva : WHO, 1991. 68p. [WHO/DAP/91.1]. Unpublished

**KEYWORDS:** Stability, quality control

**LANGUAGE:** Eng

**ADDRESS :** Action Programme on Essential Drugs and Vaccines, WHO, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

**ABSTRACT:** A study of 3 shipments of 11 essential drugs, sent from Copenhagen to Nigeria, Uganda (overland from Mombasa) and Thailand. Temperature and humidity within the test kits was monitored every 3 hours, and the potency and quality of the drugs were measured before and after shipment. This report includes a detailed description of the materials and methods used, the full results of the quality analysis of the drugs, a reference list and bibliography.

- 18 Abu Reid I O. et al. Stability of drugs in the tropics : a study in Sudan. International Pharmacy Journal 1990 ; 4 [1] : 6-10

**KEYWORDS:** Storage, distribution  
Sudan

**LANGUAGE:** Eng

**ADDRESS :**

**ABSTRACT:** An investigation into the effect of transportation, storage and distribution conditions in Sudan upon the stability of certain pharmaceutical products. Tests on active content and degradation products and on changes in physical or chemical properties were done at different points of the journey. The results showed that there was a significant decrease in the content of active substances in some of the pharmaceuticals, especially the liquid preparations, while capsules were relatively more stable. The products investigated were lignocaine and adrenaline injection, suxamethonium chloride injection, ergometrine maleate injection, ampicillin capsules, tetracycline capsules and procaine penicillin injection.

- 19 Anonymous. GMP "should apply to all". The Pharmaceutical Journal 1987 Apr ; 434-435

**KEYWORDS:** GMP, quality control

**LANGUAGE:** Eng

**ADDRESS :**

**ABSTRACT:** A report of the Commonwealth Pharmaceutical Association conference emphasising the need for good manufacturing practices [GMP] and quality assurance in both developing and developed countries. Apart from having an authority responsible for quality control and GMP, each country should establish a quality control facility appropriate to its needs. For imported medicines, a simple test to check whether a product contains the right active ingredient and in roughly the right amount needs to be developed.

## Assurance of Quality

16.

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- 20 Anonymous. GMP and quality control in developing countries. The Pharmaceutical Journal 1987 Apr ; 436-438

**KEYWORDS:** National drug policy, GMP, quality control

**LANGUAGE:** Eng

**ADDRESS :**

**ABSTRACT:** Prevailing problems in relation to quality assurance and good manufacturing practice [GMP] in developing countries were considered at the Commonwealth Pharmaceutical Association conference, and the general feeling was that there should be a national commitment to ensure that quality essential pharmaceutical products are available to the population. The article gives the guidelines for quality assurance and GMP proposed at the conference.

- 21 Binka J Y, Wieniawski W. Quality control : think small. World Health 1985 Dec ; 10-13

**KEYWORDS:** WHO certification, stability, GMP, registration, legislation, regulations

**LANGUAGE:** Ara Eng Fre Ger Rus Spa Por Far

**ADDRESS :** World Health, WHO, 1211 Geneva 27. Switzerland.

**ABSTRACT:** Developing countries purchasing drugs on international tender may well be supplied with poor-quality drugs, especially if they have limited quality control facilities. A comprehensive quality control surveillance can eliminate most of these problems. Even a small quality control laboratory can prevent potentially serious accidents by detecting poor quality, mislabelling or deterioration of drug products.

- 22 Bos C E. Tropical tablets : tablet formulation for use in tropical countries. Groningen : The Science Shop for Medicine, University of Groningen, 1990. 53p.

**KEYWORDS:** Stability, storage, clinical pharmacology, quality control, GMP, local production

**LANGUAGE:** Eng

**ADDRESS :** The Science Shop for Medicine, University of Groningen, Antonius Deusinglaan 2, 9713 AW Groningen. The Netherlands.

**ABSTRACT:** Presents the practical aspects of a study aimed at developing tablet formulations based on native excipients and suitable for use in the tropics. The book provides an introduction to the influence of tropical climates on the chemical, physical and microbiological stability of tablets. It then gives standard tablet formulations suitable for use in such areas, and finally describes the materials and methods used in the study.

- 23 Grimm W. Storage conditions for stability testing. Long term testing and stress tests (Part 2). Drugs Made in Germany 1986 ; 29 [1] : 39-47

**KEYWORDS:** Storage, stability, quality control

**LANGUAGE:** Eng

**ADDRESS :**

**ABSTRACT:** Provides storage conditions for four climatic zones, temperate, subtropical, hot and dry and hot and humid, using average values for temperature and partial pressure of water vapour.

- 24 Longland P W, Rowbotham P C. Stability at room temperature of medicines normally recommended for cold storage The Pharmaceutical Journal 1987 Jan ; 147-151

**KEYWORDS:** Reference standards, stability, storage

UK

**LANGUAGE:** Eng

**ADDRESS :**

**ABSTRACT:** Considers the need for detailed information pertaining to the stability of medicines that need to be refrigerated. It also provides manufacturers' recommendations for over 200 products. The authors point out the variance in information obtained from the manufacturers and other sources and thereby highlight the need for standardisation of such data.

- 25 Schuppan D, Dayan A D, Charlesworth F A. [eds]. The contribution of acute toxicity testing to the evaluation of pharmaceuticals. IFPMA International Symposium [1st : 1984 :Geneva]. Proceedings. Berlin : Springer-Verlag, 1986. 104p.

**KEYWORDS:** Clinical pharmacology, reference standards

Japan, USA

**LANGUAGE:** Eng

**ADDRESS :**

**ABSTRACT:** Less reliance is now placed on the LD50 determination, originally designed in 1927 as a measure of acute toxicity and lethality for the standardisation and comparison of certain highly active, naturally occurring substances. The book describes current practices for assessing acute toxicity of new chemical entities. The aim is to find out, if, where, and by what means the formal "LD50 test" can be modified or even replaced by other less stereotyped and more intelligent methods, using fewer animals and/or different end points.

## Assurance of Quality

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- 26 Sharp J R. et al. Guide to good pharmaceutical manufacturing practice 1983. London : Department of Health & Social Security, 1983. 110p.

**KEYWORDS:** Training methodologies, GMP, quality control, human resources, local production  
UK

**LANGUAGE:** Eng

**ADDRESS :** Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB. UK.

**ABSTRACT:** Recommends steps which should be taken by manufacturers of medicinal products in order to ensure that their products are of the nature and quality intended. It is particularly concerned with those aspects of quality, safety and efficacy which may be affected by manufacturing processes carried out on any scale, and sets out principles applicable to such processes. Also includes: a glossary of terms, and a select bibliography on UK Acts and Regulations, European Community directives and other publications.

- 27 Smallembroek H. Stability of drugs in the tropics. 1983 Jan. 22p. Unpublished

**KEYWORDS:** Stability, legislation, regulations

**LANGUAGE:** Dutch Eng

**ADDRESS :** H. Smallembroek, Wetenschapswinkel, State University Groningen, Ant. Densinglaan 2, 9713 AW Groningen. The Netherlands.

**ABSTRACT:** A literature review on the stability of drugs in the tropics covering: the significance of guidelines and laws concerning drugs in daily practice; stability and climate; importance of adequate packaging; the influence of formulations on the stability of active ingredients and dosage forms; stability tests and criteria for evaluating stability; decomposition processes of solid drugs and antibiotics.

- 28 Traisnel M, Delacourte A, Amoussou J, Guyot J C. Training in pharmaceutical technology - master-formula for the good manufacturing practices of a low cost tablet formulation. Lille, France : Université de Lille, 1983. 177p.

**KEYWORDS:** GMP, quality control, training programmes, local production

**LANGUAGE:** Eng Fre

**ADDRESS :** Laboratoire de Pharmacotechnie Industrielle, Faculté de Pharmacie, Université de Lille II, 59045 Lille. France.

**ABSTRACT:** Proposes guidelines and recommendations for the tableting in solid dosage forms of essential drugs. Also presents the standard equipment required for a manufacturing laboratory.

- 29 Traisnel M, Delacourte A, Nouvel Laurent C, Gayot A, Amoussou J.  
Master formulae : essential drugs tablets. Lille, France :  
Université de Lille, 1988. 105p.

**KEYWORDS:** Quality control, training programmes, stability, storage,  
local production

**LANGUAGE:** Eng Fre

**ADDRESS :** Laboratoire de Pharmacotechnie Industrielle, Faculté de  
Pharmacie, Université de Lille II, 59045, Lille. France.

**ABSTRACT:** Contains master formulae for 12 essential drugs, each  
with information about physical and chemical properties, stability,  
storage and dosage.



# **Audiovisuals**



- 30 Australian Broadcasting Corporation. One country's poison - Bangladesh. Sydney : Australian Broadcasting Corporation, 1984.
- KEYWORDS:** National drug policy, marketing, local production, use Bangladesh
- LANGUAGE:** Eng
- ADDRESS :** Australian Broadcasting Corporation, Broadcom House, 150 Williams Street, Sydney 2000. Australia.
- ABSTRACT:** An Australian television documentary which gives a comprehensive account of the pharmaceutical situation in Bangladesh. Contains case histories of victims of misused dangerous drugs marketed in Bangladesh, although banned or sold with different product information in the country of origin. Describes the development of the 1982 drug policy and the evolution of local drug manufacturing. The video film lasts 55 minutes.
- 31 Bangladesh. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Essential drugs programme in Bangladesh. Dhaka : MOH, nd.
- KEYWORDS:** Primary health care Bangladesh
- LANGUAGE:** Eng
- ADDRESS :** The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Dhaka. Bangladesh.
- ABSTRACT:** Describes the background to and implementation of the Essential Drugs Programme, presenting viewpoints of a cross section of health workers and policy makers. Examines the change in production patterns, the PHC formulary, development of infrastructure, training, distribution systems, standard treatment patterns, household health books and recording of morbidity.
- 32 Belbo Films. Healthy business. Netherlands : Belbo Films, 1981.
- KEYWORDS:** Marketing Philippines
- LANGUAGE:** Eng
- ADDRESS :** OXFAM, 274 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7DZ. UK.
- ABSTRACT:** Focusses on the marketing tactics used by the multinational drug companies in the Philippines.

## Audiovisuals

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- 33 Bolivia. Ministerio de Previsión Social y Salud Pública, Organización Panamericana de la Salud, Organización Mundial de la Salud. Programa Nacional de Medicamentos Esenciales : Programas de Radio. Bolivia : MOH, nd.

**KEYWORDS:** Patient information, consumer beliefs, national drug policy, generics.

Bolivia

**LANGUAGE:** Spa

**ADDRESS :** Ministerio de Previsión Social y Salud Pública, La Paz. Bolivia.

**ABSTRACT:** Notes for a series of 22 radio programmes entitled Drugs for All Health for All. Topics include the value of essential drugs, self-medication, antibiotic use, injections, drug information, traditional medicine, antidiarrhoeals, disease prevention and the rational use of medicines.

- 34 Cambridge Health Authority. Safe use of medicines. Cambridge : Cambridge Health Authority, 1992.

**KEYWORDS:** Use, training programmes

**LANGUAGE:** Eng

**ADDRESS :** Cambridge Health Promotion and Aids Services, The Shed, Addenbrookes Hospital, Hills Road, Cambridge, CB2 2QQ. UK.

**ABSTRACT:** This video presents the essential principles underlying the safe use of all types of medicine, and the safety messages in the commentary are reinforced using cartoons and clear demonstrations. Although primarily intended for use by pharmacists training residential care staff in Britain, the video would also be useful for trainers with a wider audience, as it aims to stimulate discussions on general issues concerning medication. A set of teaching notes is included.

- 35 DANICOM. Essential drugs for all - Zimbabwe. Frederiksberg : DANICOM, 1988.

**KEYWORDS:** Training programmes, generics, storage, selection, national drug policy

Zimbabwe

**LANGUAGE:** Eng

**ADDRESS :** DANICOM, Radiohuset, DK-1999 Frederiksberg C. Denmark.

**ABSTRACT:** A description of ZEDAP, a combined Zimbabwe Government WHO/Danida Essential Drugs Programme. Looks at the importance of generics for essential drugs, efficient drug storage, training, and the fears of the local pharmaceutical industry when the Programme was first instituted. The video lasts 32 minutes.

- 36 Lesotho. Ministry of Health. Drug supply with social responsibility: the Lesotho experience. Maseru : MOH, nd.

**KEYWORDS:** National formularies, generics, primary health care, financing  
Lesotho

**LANGUAGE:** Eng

**ADDRESS :** Ministry of Health, P.O. Box 514, Maseru. Lesotho.

**ABSTRACT:** Describes the adoption in 1980 by Lesotho of a national formulary based on a model list of drugs and the development of production capacity for generic drugs. Technical manufacturing processes, marketing, finance, and administration of the local drug industry are covered in detail.

- 37 Meditel Productions Ltd. To kill or cure? London : Meditel Productions Ltd., 1983.

**KEYWORDS:** Legislation, regulations

**LANGUAGE:** Eng

**ADDRESS :** Channel Four television, P.O. Box 4000, London W3 EXJ. UK.

**ABSTRACT:** Looks at a number of drugs, the patients who take them and the manufacturers. The film takes a critical view of the monitoring schemes designed to protect the public and examines the difficulties facing victims in obtaining compensation.

- 38 Multi Media Expressions. Health for all, drugs for all. Bombay : Multi Media Expressions, 1986.

**KEYWORDS:** Trade, marketing, supply  
India

**LANGUAGE:** Eng

**ADDRESS :** Multi Media Expressions, Bombay. India.

**ABSTRACT:** A rebuttal by the Indian Pharmaceutical Industry of criticisms of non-availability of essential drugs, high prices, and marketing of harmful and/or irrationally combined products. It argues the benefits resulting from modern pharmaceuticals and the multinational system.

- 39 OXFAM. The great health robbery. Oxford : OXFAM, 1980.

**KEYWORDS:** Marketing

Yemen

**LANGUAGE:** Eng

**ADDRESS :** OXFAM, Public Affairs Unit, 274 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7DZ. UK.

**ABSTRACT:** The 16 mm colour film concerns the promotion of baby foods and pharmaceutical products in the Yemen Arab Republic. It lasts 22 minutes. This examination of pharmaceutical marketing is also available as an Oxfam publication.

## Audiovisuals

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- 40 OXFAM. Hard to swallow. Oxford : OXFAM, 1984.

**KEYWORDS:** Marketing, self medication, distribution

**LANGUAGE:** Eng Fre

**ADDRESS :** OXFAM, 274 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7DZ. UK.

**ABSTRACT:** Shows problems relating to the availability, distribution and the use of drugs in the third world. A colour video film lasting 28 minutes.

- 41 Peru. Ministry of Health. Peru's national programme on essential drugs. Lima : MOH, nd.

**KEYWORDS:** Essential drugs list, primary health care, use, national formularies

Peru

**LANGUAGE:** Eng Spa

**ADDRESS :** Ministerio de Salud, Avda Salaverry, Lima. Perú.

**ABSTRACT:** A video of a slides series with commentary, it reviews the early Peruvian medical system and its development. Describes the pioneer 1960 social medicines programme, a forerunner to the eventual development of the essential drugs concept. Examines in detail the essential drugs formulary for three different levels of health care, and describes the Peruvian loose-leafed vade mecum.

- 42 Robert Richter Productions. Pesticides and pills : for export only. New York : Robert Richter Productions, 1981.

**KEYWORDS:** Marketing

USA

**LANGUAGE:** Eng

**ADDRESS :** Robert Richter Productions, 330W 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036. USA.

**ABSTRACT:** Looks at the double standards in the export of pesticides and pharmaceuticals which have been banned in the US and other developed countries to the third world. A 16 mm colour film lasting 57 mins.

- 43 Teaching Aids at Low Cost. Essential drugs. St. Albans : TALC, 1988.

**KEYWORDS:** Use, training programmes

**LANGUAGE:** Eng

**ADDRESS :** Action Programme on Essential Drugs and Vaccines, WHO, 1211 Geneva 27. Switzerland.

**ABSTRACT:** The set of 24 slides shows different ways in which drugs are misused. It describes how drug usage could be improved, for greater safety and economy. Intended as a teaching aid for nurses, pharmacists, and auxiliary health workers who control or dispense drugs, it should also be useful to health educators and to medical students.

- 44 The Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry. Medicines and the developing nations. London : The Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry, nd.
- KEYWORDS:** Primary health care, financing, marketing  
**LANGUAGE:** Eng  
**ADDRESS :** The Associaton of the British Pharmaceutical Industry, 12 Whitehall, London SW1A 2DY. UK.  
**ABSTRACT:** Puts the pharmaceutical industry case for its actions in and contribution to the drug needs of the developing world. Refutes allegations of excessive profits and high prices, and claims that real problems lie in the developing countries' lack of buying expertise, poor distribution and storage facilities, red-tape, non-payment of import bills, and spending on defence rather than on drugs.
- 45 The Blackwell Corporation. American interests show. Reston VA : The Blackwell Corporation, 1985.
- KEYWORDS:** Regulations, marketing  
 USA  
**LANGUAGE:** Eng  
**ADDRESS :** The Blackwell Corporation, 11730 Bowman Green Drive, Reston VA 22090. USA.  
**ABSTRACT:** Discusses the self-policing capacity of the pharmaceutical industry, the pressure for a marketing code, and its consequences. Reviews pharmaceutical industry activities in developing countries and allegations of malpractice, and describes the role of WHO and its essential drugs programme. Includes interviews with representatives of WHO, consumers, and the pharmaceutical industry.
- 46 The Royal Australian College of General Practitioners. Prescribing rationally not fashionably. Victoria : The Royal Australian College of General Practitioners, 1993.
- KEYWORDS:** Prescriber information, marketing  
**LANGUAGE:** Eng  
**ADDRESS :** The Royal Australian College of General Practitioners, Family Medicine Programme, 70 Jolimont Street, Jolimont, Victoria. Australia 3002.  
**ABSTRACT:** A training video for doctors and medical students on the role of drug representatives in continuing medical education, and how doctors can make the best use of their visits. The video uses role play to highlight the potential conflict between the sales and educative roles of drug industry representatives. It demonstrates interview techniques that doctors can adopt to manage these meetings more effectively.

## Audiovisuals

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- 47 Victorian Medical Postgraduate Foundation Inc. Proceed with caution. Victoria : VMPFI, 1985.

**KEYWORDS:** Generics, use, prescribing pattern

Australia

**LANGUAGE:** Eng

**ADDRESS :** VMPFI, "Trawalla", 22 Laxelles Avenue, Toorak, Victoria 3142. Australia

**ABSTRACT:** A humorous account of the attempts of the pharmaceutical industry to sell antibiotics and the misuse of this drug, particularly as prophylaxis for surgery. The video lasts 15 minutes.

- 48 World Health Organization. Action Programme on Essential Drugs. Geneva : WHO, 1988.

**KEYWORDS:** Training programmes, selection, supply, regulations, financial needs, use, evaluation, national drug policy

Sri Lanka, Kenya, Bangladesh

**LANGUAGE:** Eng Fre

**ADDRESS :** Action Programme on Essential Drugs and Vaccines, WHO, 1211 Geneva 27. Switzerland.

**ABSTRACT:** A video film and slide series (with commentary) which examine the work of the WHO Action Programme on Essential Drugs: selection; supply; training; regulation; financial resources; monitoring and evaluation; and promotion and information. Emphasises the importance of selection of essential drugs to meet a country's health needs, and uses examples from Sri Lanka, Kenya and Bangladesh. The video lasts 17 minutes.

- 49 World Health Organization. Herbal medicine : fact or fiction. Geneva : WHO, 1989.

**KEYWORDS:** Traditional medicine, local production, consumer beliefs, use

**LANGUAGE:** Eng

**ADDRESS :** Distribution and Sales, WHO, 1211 Geneva. Switzerland.

**ABSTRACT:** For thousands of years people have made use of plants to cure diseases and this film focusses on herbal medicine in a number of different cultures, including Mexico, Egypt, Vietnam, India and China. It explains how much modern medicine can still learn from herbal treatments, which used appropriately in primary health care can make a major contribution towards reducing expenditure on pharmaceuticals in developing countries.

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50 World Health Organization. Dawn. Geneva : WHO, 1991.

**KEYWORDS:** Use, primary health care, patient information

**LANGUAGE:** Eng Fre

**ADDRESS :** Distribution and Sales, WHO, 1211 Geneva 27. Switzerland.

**ABSTRACT:** This film is intended to increase the awareness of decision makers, public health managers, health workers and the public, of the effectiveness of multi-drug therapy (MDT) in the control and treatment of leprosy. It highlights the fact that family and community support is essential for motivating patients to seek early treatment, and that infrastructure, community education and health personnel training must be developed to facilitate this.

51 World Health Organization. Immunize and protect your child. Geneva : WHO, 1977.

**KEYWORDS:** Patient information, consumer beliefs, use

**LANGUAGE:** Eng

**ADDRESS :** Distribution and Sales, WHO, 1211 Geneva 27. Switzerland.

**ABSTRACT:** An animated cartoon to promote immunization. The main purpose of this film is to motivate mothers in developing countries to bring their infants to local health centres for a series of vaccinations. The film attempts to accomplish this objective without the use of words, whether spoken or written. In this way it is hoped that the film can be used without regard to linguistic or cultural boundaries.

52 World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe. Good morning Mrs. Dealer. Copenhagen : EURO, 1988.

**KEYWORDS:** Use, marketing, retailers, prescriber information

**LANGUAGE:** Eng

**ADDRESS :** WHO Regional Office for Europe, Scherfigvej 8, 2100 Copenhagen  $\phi$ . Denmark.

**ABSTRACT:** Illustrates sales techniques frequently used by the pharmaceutical industry and the physician's attempts to rationalize the discussion and his subsequent action. Primarily a "trigger" film produced by WHO/EURO, it is intended to elucidate discussion and not unequivocally present the answers. It is accompanied by a text for use in teaching. The video film lasts 16 minutes.

## Audiovisuals

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- 53 World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe. What would you do for Inger? Copenhagen : WHO, 1985.

**KEYWORDS:** Prescribing pattern, use, prescriber information, patient information

**LANGUAGE:** Eng

**ADDRESS :** WHO, Regional Office for Europe, 8, Scherfigsvej, DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø. Denmark.

**ABSTRACT:** A narrative about an elderly Danish woman who takes 12 different drugs daily for complaints ranging from digestive problems to sleeping disorders. This WHO/EURO production uses the example of Inger to show the reality of overprescribing and to raise questions about how such a situation comes about.

- 54 Lindwer W. The pill jungle. Hilversum : Radio Nederland Television/WHO, 1985.

**KEYWORDS:** National drug policy, traditional medicine, use, marketing, hospital formularies, essential drugs list Thailand, Kenya, Netherlands

**LANGUAGE:** Eng

**ADDRESS :** Radio Nederland Wereldomroep, Hilversum. The Netherlands.

**ABSTRACT:** A critical presentation of current pharmaceutical industry practice and policies throughout the world. Examines the development of modern pharmacy from its historical roots and the role which traditional medicine still plays in many countries. Details problems resulting from irrational drug use in Thailand, and describes the Kenyan national pharmaceutical policy. Reviews results of a successful Dutch hospital experiment which used a restricted formulary of 200 drugs. Describes the WHO essential drugs list and consequences. The video film lasts 39 minutes.