# ACTwatch Lite antimalarial audits - Quick References

Print and laminated this document to keep as a quick reference throughout data collection. Review and update to ensure quick references align with the specific study protocol.

* Review package information carefully! Enter data **exactly as seen** on the packaging. If searching a product, double check all information is the same!
* If product not found in form, take photos + alert supervisor.
* **Stockouts:** If the product has been out of stock AT ANY TIME (even 1 day) in the 3 months before the survey, this should be “yes.”
* **Price:** Make sure you capture the price per PACK TYPE e.g. per bottle, per blister, etc.
* **Quantity sold in the last 7 days**: Also match to PACK TYPE. Where possible, validate quantity sold information reported with sales records.

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| Field | Description |
| Dosage form | There are 8 potential dosage forms (plus “other specify”) in the antimalarial audit. These are tablets, suppositories, granules, syrups, suspensions, liquid injections, powder injections, and drops. The correct choice of dosage form is essential as it affects later response options in the form. |
| Brand name | This is the name used to market the product, and often has ™ or ® next to it. Other information, such as age groups, children’s weight, “pediatric”, “dispersible”, “DS”, etc. should also be captured. |
| Manufacturer | This is the manufacturing company that holds the license to make the product. If more than one company is listed on the packaging, this is often in the format: “Manufactured by X company for/ on behalf of Y company.” Y company is the manufacturer to include in the audit. Sometimes there is a third company listed, for example: “marketed by Z company” – ignore Z company. |
| Country of manufacture | This is the country where the product was physically made, not the country where the license holder is based. |
| Active ingredients | There may be 1, 2 or 3 active ingredients. These are the actual antimalarial chemical names and are always listed on the packaging. Examples of active ingredients found in malaria drugs include artesunate, artemether, lumefantrine, chloroquine, sulfadoxine pyrimethamine, etc. |
| Strengths | There should be one strength for every active ingredient. If the product is a tablet, suppository, granule or powder, the strength is just given in mg (milligrams). If the product is a type of liquid, the strength is given in mg/ml (milligrams per milliliter). Where strengths are given for an active ingredient with a salt (see below), always write the BASE STRENGTH. |
| Salts | Some products list their active ingredients with a salt. Salts include: hydrochloride, dihydrochloride, sulphate, phosphate, biphosphate, etc. These should be noted where they occur. If the product has a salt, double check the strength information and record the BASE STRENGTH. |
| Fixed dose combination (FDC) | Antimalarial drugs in tablet form with more than one active ingredient most commonly have the active ingredients combined together in the same tablet – these are called FDCs. Sometimes the different drugs are co-packaged so there are 2 or more different types of tablets in the same pack. These tablets might be different colors, shapes, or sizes. These are non-FDC drugs. If in doubt, ask a supervisor. |
| Pack type | Antimalarials can be packaged in different ways. Tablets and suppositories are packaged most commonly in “individual packets” (a small box, containing 1 or more blister strips). Sometimes they are sold without a packet – either as a blister strip, or as loose tablets out of a bigger pot. Granules are usually sold in individual packets (a small box containing several sachets), but they can also be sold as individual sachets. Suspensions, syrups and drops are sold in bottles. Suspensions are often dry powder, in a bottle that the customer then adds water to. This is still a bottle. Injectables are sold in ampoules (for liquid injections) or vials (for powder injections). |
| Pack size | This measures the size of the product, and it depends on the pack type, as follows: Loose tablets and sachets have pack size 1Pack size of blister strips and individual packets = number of tablets/suppositories/sachets they contain. Liquids in a bottle (syrups and drops) or ampoule (liquid injection): pack size is number of ml per bottle/ampoule. Powders in a bottle (suspensions) or powder injections: pack size is mg per bottle/vial |