<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Study Design</th>
<th>Study Area</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Main Findings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacists' knowledge and practices on anti-malarial treatment in Kenya</td>
<td>Survey</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>Malaria: A situational analysis of experience in rural Nigeria.</td>
<td>Most respondents knew that the first line treatment of malaria is Chloroquine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factors that influence community demand for antibiotics</td>
<td>Mixed-methods</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>Factors that influence factors that influence community demand for antibiotics</td>
<td>Patent medicine vendors are relatively low.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge and compliance with guidelines for providing contraception</td>
<td>Cross-sectional</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>Contraceptive knowledge and compliance with guidelines for providing contraception</td>
<td>Condom promotion was poor, with almost no outlets offering condoms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investigation of the role of the pharmacist in the management of diarrhea in Nigeria</td>
<td>Quantiative</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Investigation of the role of the pharmacist in the management of diarrhea in Nigeria</td>
<td>Most respondents identified ORS as their first line treatment of diarrhea in rural Ghana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension is still a major health problem in Nigeria</td>
<td>Quantitative</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Hypertension is still a major health problem in Nigeria</td>
<td>The barriers that hinder proper counseling is attributed to the lack of knowledge on dosing.</td>
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<td>No.</td>
<td>First Name</td>
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Asmelash

The outcomes of measure were prescription refill and patient satisfaction with the service. In a rural setting, almost all the participants (99.3%) were satisfied with the service. Quantitative data showed thatAlmost all pharmacists often receive drug related queries and these were addressed either directly by the pharmacist or referred to a medical doctor. In Nigeria, many non-medical stakeholders were involved in the provision of medicines and healthcare services. In a study by Awodele and colleagues in 2015, before the training intervention for community health workers in registered drug shops, only 2.8% of children with respiratory illnesses were referred to a medical doctor. Over 90% of the children with dual or triple classification were correctly treated.

To determine community care-seeking patterns, childhood diseases at private sector drug shops were investigated. To determine the needs and resources of drug shops, studies on the place/role/function of the community pharmacist/drug vendor and medicine knowledge among medicine vendors were included. To investigate the Eritrean pharmacists' current views on extending prescribing rights to pharmacists in Nigeria, a split of opinion was noted. Many non-medical stakeholders were involved in the provision of medicines and healthcare services, including pharmacists and patient group discussions. Training has been revealed to play a significant role in improving compliance with PVG guideline by the respondents. A major strength of our model is its foundation on the community pharmacist. The majority of medical doctors are either partially or fully satisfied to spend their whole working life in a job like their current profession. 64% of the pharmacists are either partially or fully satisfied.

The present study demonstrated that self-medication practice and knowledge of the community is a major public health issue. Studies on the practices of PMVs are ready to practice PVG if they are properly trained. PMVs (92.5%). More than 87% had limited ability to spend the remaining part of their working life in a job like their current profession. Compliance with PVG protocols by drug sellers is likely compatible with increased professionalization of pharmacy, which is redefined and reoriented. Over 90% of the participants (99.3%) were satisfied with the service. Quantitative data showed that 79.7% patients reported better understanding of their illness after their consultation experiences, while 86% believe there is a need to build capacity of community pharmacists to improve patients' access to care and the utilisation of pharmacists' skills.

Limited availability of information resources was a major limiting factor. Many non-medical stakeholders were involved in the provision of medicines and healthcare services, including pharmacists and patient group discussions. Training has been revealed to play a significant role in improving compliance with PVG guideline by the respondents. A major strength of our model is its foundation on the community pharmacist. The majority of medical doctors are either partially or fully satisfied to spend their whole working life in a job like their current profession. 64% of the pharmacists are either partially or fully satisfied.

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Awosan, K. J., 62 (32 pharmacists and 30 druggists/Pharmacy technicians) completed the A review of the information-gathering process for the provision of Nigeria CPs, 9% presented ·

Studies on Prescription patterns & knowledge of the community

Most of them had tertiary education (80.7%)

Drug vendors performed poorly in being involved in all aspects of pharmacy practice-

1. Peer-reviewed articles

urban NCD / asthma urban in Nigeria; the irrational use of antimalarials in.

Resistance to antibiotics is now a serious threat to global health, Quantitative

Ethiopia Both

of emergency contraceptives. 55.0% of the participants were druggist with 5-9 years of experience.

Quantitative

Antibiotics

Quantitative

· Studies relating to community pharmacists or drug vendors as a Pharmacy staff

LMICs / developing (63.3%). Sub Saharan Africa

literature

To obtain information about the staff resources Profession mixed methods

Pharmacy in general

Aywak, D., et al. Quantitative

Both Simulated patient (66) visits combined with a qualitative study SSRR / FP

Competence in metered dose inhaler technique among community

Lot quality assurance sampling (LQAS) as a method to monitor and

1. Peer-reviewed articles

CPs All pharmacists scored highly on KW with academics scoring the highest and To assess the community pharmacists' interest of the causes, prevention, and Interventions to reduce the burden of disease and mortality in sub-

Assessment of counseling practice in medicine retail outlets in Mekelle Sub Saharan Africa

Service provision / case management dominated counseling were identified as question related to HS in general.

Simulated Minor ailments/SSRR and considered

Include

Include

Include

Raised about the potential for abuse of their position. Legitimate PMV contributions to primary health care.

PMVs or their intervention / case management who provide appropriate advice when handling drug retailers play in delivering basic healthcare services.

and attitude towards pharmacy practice-research. Community pharmacists showed high interest towards several...in this study bears a high risk of economic negative attitudes towards pharmaceutical care...and NCD/asthma urban in Nigeria; the irrational use of antimalarials in. There is urgent need to...technique was very poor.

Positive counseling was identified as a key behavior that needs attention. There was...increased their inadequate therapy when dispensing...be included. First, information patient...improved advice and did not have higher adherence than patients...with simulated patients. We identified...when dispensing...their use is ethical...A second role raised about the potential for abuse of their position. Legitimate PMV contributions to primary health care.

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PMVs or their intervention / case management who provide appropriate advice when handling drug retailers play in delivering basic healthcare services.
Buchner, D. L., Vendors from 92 drug shops successfully completed training and 50 actively participated.

5. Thesis

Sub Saharan Africa
Informal providers

Chace Dwyer, 92 drug shops in 58 villages were offered subsidized RDTs for sale.

Training attendance was significantly associated with adequate knowledge transfer.

· Studies relating to community pharmacists or drug vendors as a part of the health care system.

To assess the role of ADDOs in facilitating interventions, several studies have been conducted.

1. Peer-reviewed articles

Include


This market presents lots of advantages, rather economic than cultural and social.

To investigate the impact of PPMV training on the accessibility of essential medicines, several studies have been conducted.

1. Peer-reviewed articles

Include

1. Peer-reviewed articles

Include

1. Peer-reviewed articles

Malaria
Antibiotics

A cross-sectional study to identify the distribution and characteristics of Patent and Proprietary Medicine Vendors in Cameroon.

In preparation for a behaviour change campaign to encourage and improve access to essential medicines, several studies have been conducted.

1. Peer-reviewed articles

Include

1. Peer-reviewed articles

Knowledge required for screening and counseling clients was lower than that of community health workers.

Of 369 records of antimicrobial sales in 47 ADDOs, 83 vs. 51% related to malaria.

Antimicrobials are not readily available in the public sector, and the use of medicines by consumers in Tiko, Cameroon, is high.

Of 15 tracer antimicrobials, 63 and 60% of the 15 tracer antimicrobials were in stock in ADDOs and PHFs, respectively.

Overall, 63 and 60% of the 15 tracer antimicrobials were in stock in ADDOs and PHFs, respectively.

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Corroon, M.,

1. Grey literature
2. Pharmacists' density also in Nigeria

Private pharmacies &

Ghana licensed pharmacies

Uganda medicine outlets &

Other urban

Both

Dillip, A.

1. Peer-reviewed articles
Include Malaria case detection using rapid diagnostic test at the community level

- Relationships with other professionals
  - EADSI Uganda with only 59%

Uganda Celebrates the Launch of Accredited Drug Shops in Kibaale

To explore the attitudes of ADDO owners and rural Tanzania

1. Peer-reviewed articles

Quantitative

Dillip, A. et al

Tanzania. Many of the practitioners and

Qualitative

Sub Saharan Africa

Pharmacy in general

ADDOs

1. Peer-reviewed articles

· Studies on Prescription patterns & knowledge of the community
· Studies on the place/role/function of the community pharmacist/ drug seller/patent drug dealers
· Studies on the place/role/function of the pharmacy

· Studies on the place/role/function of the pharmacy

2016

Collaboration to improve prompt access to maternal and child care? A Qualitative Study.

Ethiopia

Informal markets for medicine: a critical review of research.

Intervention / HSS

KAP

· Studies on Prescription patterns & knowledge of the community

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· Studies on the place/role/function of the community pharmacist/ drug seller/patent drug dealers
· Studies on the place/role/function of the pharmacy

· Studies on the place/role/function of the pharmacy

Community members.

importance in Ethiopia on the prevention and treatment of antibiotic-resistant infections.

intervention in Uganda is to increase access to quality essential medicines and improve after ADDO interventions.

knowledge of case management and relationships among the three levels of care, more timely access to care, increased numbers of patients/customers, and improved access to the essential medicines that are critical to managing these problems.

primary issue that threatens the sustainability of the intervention is that pharmacy auxiliaries are more knowledgeable about the purpose, contra-indications, and types of ECs.

focused on low level providers of health care products in ways that reach patients, nine community pharmacists, and six cardiologists, and to progress toward accreditation. Other more specific results in terms of number of pharmaceutical service delivery.

implemented in the Bwindi and Kigezi regions of Uganda.

In both countries, the majority of injectable injectors are obtained their method from public facilities

A steady decline in number of pharmacists requesting a "letter of good professional practice"

more than 300

Not available

varied (88.3%).

60.7% of purchased antibiotics was for adult patients and there are also more male (62%) compared to female

1 et 100

more than 300

80

78

77

73

2016

Dr. Stephen Malinga, officially launched the opening of Accredited Drug Shops in Kibaale.

Community pharmacists and village health team members, who are responsible for providing essential medicines to the community.

mortality is possible in the country. Innovative community based interventions for improving malaria case management in drug retail outlets. If the unsatisfactory prescription and dispensing patterns observed.

appropriate use of ACT.

appropriate use of ACT.

We recommend towards mHealth.

propagation of good practices and improvement on the execution of refresher training with an emphasis on communication skills is needed to increase the knowledge of antibiotics among ADDOs.

Denus, J.

2012

African Pharmaceutical Journal

Private pharmacies and public health facilities in Ghana: A qualitative investigation of the relationship of pharmacists. Particularly in the rural areas of the country, pharmacists have a dual role of dispensing medication and counseling patients; however, their main focus is to dispense medications and to provide a point of care service.

The majority of participants were women (52%), and the majority of participants were also women (52%).

Informal, cheaper healthcare providers and the lack of a clear understanding of their role in the healthcare system.

knowledge of case management and relationships among the three levels of care, more timely access to care, increased numbers of patients/customers, and improved access to the essential medicines that are critical to managing these problems.

In Uganda, the majority of injectable injectors are obtained their method from public facilities

important to note that the unsatisfactory prescription and dispensing patterns observed.

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We recommend towards mHealth.
Embrey, M., To assess PMVs’ knowledge, dispensing agents in Nigeria. This study revealed that many PMV shops (70.6% rural and 61.9% urban) were involved in the dispensing of medicines.

To assess the perception and practices of community pharmacists in Tanzania, a study from Sub-Saharan Africa explored the role of community pharmacists in patient counseling and health care. Studies on the place/role/function of the community pharmacist/drug seller/patent drug dealers in hospital & community pharmacies were also included. Results showed that community pharmacists had a significant role in the management of childhood diarrhoea.

Studies on the place/role/function of the community pharmacist/drug seller/patent drug dealers in home management of malaria with a focus on the role of community pharmacists in the treatment of malaria and other diseases in rural and urban communities were also included.

The role of community pharmacists in patient counseling and health care was evaluated. Literature on the place/role/function of the community pharmacist/drug seller/patent drug dealers in patient counseling and health care provision was explored. Results showed that community pharmacists had a significant role in the patient counseling and health care provision.

A number of therapeutic challenges were observed, which may be related to non-prescription sale of antibiotics for acute childhood diarrhoea and upper respiratory tract infections and the role of community pharmacists in the treatment of malaria and other diseases in rural and urban communities.

The study also indicates that actual practices deviate substantially from ideal practices. Women’s access to information about MA self-management in the face of risk of maternal and other health complications, as well as barriers to pharmacy practice-based research and non-prescription sale of antibiotics for acute childhood diarrhoea were explored. Results showed that women had a significant role in the treatment of childhood diarrhoea.

Evidence on interventions to improve pharmacy and drug shop provision in LMICs and interventions to improve quality of pharmacy practice was also included. Studies on prescription patterns & knowledge of the community pharmacist and drug vendors were also explored. Results showed that community pharmacists had a significant role in the prescription patterns and knowledge of the community pharmacist and drug vendors.
Drug sellers (drug retail and supplement shops) have a large number of general retail pharmacy entrepreneurs in a developing economy are faced with the challenge of meeting the needs of their customers. Studies on availability, cost, and affordability of medicines if direct links are not established.

In Kinshasa, private-sector pharmacies are the primary source of medicine. Retail pharmacy entrepreneurs in Sub Saharan Africa are faced with the challenge of meeting the needs of their customers. Studies on the availability, cost, and affordability of medicines if direct links are not established.

The majority of respondents were satisfied with the role of general pharmacies. Across the different regions of the country, the density ranges from 0.66 to 0.00. The CPs in Gondar are engaged in health promotion activities. The top 5 services included health education, health promotion, health information, health advice, and health counseling.

The CPs in Gondar lack awareness of CPD opportunities as well as time shortage. Interaction workshops per week on CPD is 4.1 ± 4.0. There was no significant difference between males and females. However, despite these challenges, these entrepreneurial leaders were able to break the rules and move forward.

On the other hand, adults were more often sold an antimalarial than children. In drug stores, 52% mentioned participating in the national policy of malaria treatment in the retail sector: knowledge and practices of drug sellers (drug retail and supplement shops). Both studies identified the potential to meet specific needs of customers. However, despite these challenges, these entrepreneurial leaders were able to break the rules and move forward.

Factors that significantly predicted misoprostol prescription for medical abortion were higher educational status and rural residence. Misoprostol prescription for medical abortion was lower in urban areas and was more common in rural areas. However, despite these challenges, these entrepreneurial leaders were able to break the rules and move forward.

Drug stores should be supported and empowered to provide services to customers. By the participants sharing their experiences, the study identified the potential to meet specific needs of customers. However, despite these challenges, these entrepreneurial leaders were able to break the rules and move forward.

The private pharmacies included in the study are pharmacies, capital, and district pharmacies. Retail pharmacy entrepreneurs in Sub Saharan Africa are faced with the challenge of meeting the needs of their customers. Studies on availability, cost, and affordability of medicines if direct links are not established.

Pharmacy workers exhibited mixed perceptions of and satisfaction with the role of general pharmacies. Despite these challenges, these entrepreneurial leaders were able to break the rules and move forward.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study Title</th>
<th>Document Title</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Study Objective</th>
<th>Methods</th>
<th>Results/Findings</th>
<th>Conclusion/Implications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Studies on the place/role/function of the community pharmacist/drug seller within the health system</td>
<td>Sub Saharan Africa</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Peer-reviewed articles</td>
<td>Quantitative</td>
<td>A total of 405 men who sought treatment for urethral discharge at public health services during the period of political chaos.</td>
<td>The drug shop vendors are prepared to perform dispensing and retail service provision / service provision / pharmacy related activities during the internship period, as well as determine their preparedness for practice, document the pharmacy related activities during the internship period, and prescribe antibiotics sales to retain customers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction of rapid tests for malaria into the retail sector: what are the socio-cultural and political factors that influence drug shop personnel's decision to adopt the technology?</td>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Mixed methods</td>
<td>Qualitative</td>
<td>Most participants in FGDs perceived that their child had illnesses (94% or more), although they would not consider presumptive treatment of malaria from formal and informal drug shops, and into places to seek care.</td>
<td>Mothers' satisfaction with PMDs' treatment is significantly associated with perceptions of boundary around the formal health service to ensure the exclusion of informal sector providers from care.</td>
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<td>Non-prescription sale and dispensing of antibiotics in community pharmacies</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Mixed methods</td>
<td>Quantitative</td>
<td>Mothers' satisfaction with PMDs' treatment is significantly associated with perceptions of boundary around the formal health service to ensure the exclusion of informal sector providers from care.</td>
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<td>2018</td>
<td>Peer-reviewed articles</td>
<td>Quantitative</td>
<td>Increasing accessibility to reliable diagnosis and treatment for childhood diseases: suggestions from a study in Uganda.</td>
<td>The responses of the different groups of participants reflect their knowledge, skills and competencies as pharmacists and public health professionals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Studies relating pharmacy to public health</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Mixed methods</td>
<td>Qualitative</td>
<td>Relationship with other professionals</td>
<td>Most participants in FGDs perceived that their child had illnesses (94% or more), although they would not consider presumptive treatment of malaria from formal and informal drug shops, and into places to seek care.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lim, Z., et al. Sub Saharan Africa.

Mangham, L. The role of drug vendors in improving basic health-care services in Sub Saharan Africa.

Marfo, A. F. A. What determines providers' stated preference for the treatment of uncomplicated malaria?

Jefferies, L., et al. Studies on Availability, Cost and affordability of different HSB and attitudes from providers between adults and medicine retailers in Cameroon shops on the health-care products stocked and registration with the National Association of Patent and Proprietary Medicine Dealers and pharmacist and drug vendors operating a licensed drug shop.

Liow, E., et al. Can private pharmacy providers offer comprehensive reproductive health services to EC clients? Investigating unlicensed retail drug vendors' preparedness and capacity to deliver contraceptive services.

Liu, J., et al. The pharmaceutical care intervention offered by the pharmacist led to the resolution of some pharmaceutical care issues.

1. Peer-reviewed articles.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<th>Type</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>A. F. Marfo, C. Mayora, A. Mbonye, O. M. Minzi</td>
<td>Studies on the place/role/function of drug retail outlets</td>
<td>Sub Saharan Africa</td>
<td>Quantitative</td>
<td>Examined the impact of introducing RDTs in Tanzania to understand the use of drug shops by communities.</td>
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<td>2016</td>
<td>A. F. Marfo, C. Mayora, A. Mbonye, O. M. Minzi</td>
<td>Service provision in accredited drug-dispensing outlets in Tanzania</td>
<td>Sub Saharan Africa</td>
<td>Quantitative</td>
<td>Included peer-reviewed articles, in-depth interviews, studies on prescription patterns, and knowledge of the community.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>A. F. Marfo, C. Mayora, A. Mbonye, O. M. Minzi</td>
<td>Dispensers in private pharmacies in Dar es Salaam</td>
<td>Sub Saharan Africa</td>
<td>Quantitative</td>
<td>Described the availability of guidelines and basic equipment, available antibiotics, and characteristics, training of staff in management of pneumonia.</td>
</tr>
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<td>2016</td>
<td>A. F. Marfo, C. Mayora, A. Mbonye, O. M. Minzi</td>
<td>Antibiotics prescribed at drug shops and strategies to improve adherence among under-five children in rural Uganda</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>Quantitative</td>
<td>The idea of introducing RDTs was attractive to many communities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>A. F. Marfo, C. Mayora, A. Mbonye, O. M. Minzi</td>
<td>Referral of children seeking care at private health facilities in Uganda</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>Quantitative</td>
<td>Antibiotics were the first-line treatment for children with diarrhoea.</td>
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<td>2016</td>
<td>A. F. Marfo, C. Mayora, A. Mbonye, O. M. Minzi</td>
<td>Job satisfaction of pharmacists in Ethiopia: The case of Harar town</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Quantitative</td>
<td>A large shift in behaviour was observed.</td>
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</table>
Patients, pharmacists and cardiologists adopted the care model, albeit with some challenges.

Pharmacy-based hypertension care employing mHealth in Lagos, Nigeria - a mixed methods feasibility study. To determine the rate of antibiotic dispensing with a valid prescription, 58.3% when the pseudo-clients demanded it. Duration (73.3%) and drug sellers'/dispensers' compliance and performance were tested. The intervention approach applied in this study seems to be effective in scaling up ACT knowledge and utilization. The study indicated that community pharmacists may be effective in scaling up of ACT knowledge and utilization. This represents an indication for a "call to action" by the ministry of health and ministry of public health to make partnerships between public and private sectors. Educational initiatives are needed to influence drug sellers'/dispensers' compliance and performance.

Among five identified critical steps in asthma guideline implementation, seven of the correct use of MDI, which involves breathing in and depressing the valve of the canister, was well demonstrated (75.6% and 90.2%): one averagely demonstrated (51.2%) and the other worst demonstrated (14.8%).

About 41% of antibiotics were dispensed with a valid prescription. The primary barriers to counsel clients on IPTp were lack of knowledge (32.2%), lack of skills (21.9%), and lack of time (11.8%). Price is unlikely to be a barrier if set at about US$1 per test. The study indicated that community pharmacists may be effective in scaling up of ACT knowledge and utilization. This clearly depicts the need to resolve barriers to ACT self-testing in coastal Kenya.

Low levels of self-medication of antibiotics and high adherence to ACT programmes. The intervention approach applied in this study seems to be effective in scaling up ACT knowledge and utilization. The study indicated that community pharmacists may be effective in scaling up of ACT knowledge and utilization. This represents an indication for a "call to action" by the ministry of health and ministry of public health to make partnerships between public and private sectors. Educational initiatives are needed to influence drug sellers'/dispensers' compliance and performance.

Lastly, the ministry of health and ministry of public health should engage young adult clients of community pharmacies for HIV screening. The study suggested that community pharmacists and drug vendors could have a role in counseling clients on IPTp. The Ministry of Health and Ministry of Public Health need to resolve the barriers to counseling clients on IPTp. This requires partnerships between public and private sectors. Further interventional studies are needed to resolve barriers to counseling clients on IPTp.
Peer-reviewed articles

Malaria

Nigeria

Quantitative

43.1% were aware of the 2005 government policy that changed

A total of 16 drug vendors were trained and monitored for eight

Improving quality of malaria treatment services: assessing inequities in

Both

Increasingly, literature indicates that Patent Medicine Vendors

Sub Saharan Africa

Okonkwo, A.

· Studies on Prescription patterns & knowledge of the community

PMVs & CPs

Oladepo, O.,

The important barriers identified were lack of space, enough personnel in

Nigeria

The workshop comprised a three-hour training session and two-

TB

1. Peer-reviewed articles

· Studies on the place/role/function of the community pharmacist/ drug

Nigeria

Ogbo, P. U., et al.

Qualitative

Both

Sub Saharan Africa

Nigeria

Improving childhood malaria treatment and referral practices by training

Sub Saharan Africa

Sub Saharan Africa

Two-third of the respondents had

A team from Ibadan University undertook a scoping study in 12

urban

Diarrhea

Quantitative

rural

Malaria

An in-depth study of patent medicine sellers’ perspectives on malaria in a

Sub Saharan Africa

Sub Saharan Africa
Studying pharmacy and public health

Are Sudanese community pharmacists capable of prescribing and evaluating their involvement in primary health care?

To evaluate the knowledge of pharmacists in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Approximately 65% of community pharmacists were involved in mental health care, and 40% were involved in health promotion perceptions among this group in Nigeria.

Nigeria

To determine the response of patent medicine vendors to new policies controlling tobacco use, and consider the perceived opportunities of final year pharmacy students in the context of Nigeria controlling tobacco use.

Determine the compliance of patent medicines with their labels and the availability of genuine drugs, the pharmacist, and household consumer goods, respectively.

To describe pharmaceutical care interventions in Ghana, and consider the outcomes of this care in hypertensive patients.

To explore community pharmacists' views of the barriers and case management of mental illness, and to determine the barriers that hinder pharmacists' management of mental illness, and to consider the knowledge and skills of demonstrating proper health promotion among their clients.

Health promotion among community pharmacists in a Nigerian city.

In-depth interviews with pharmacists and focus group discussions with patients.

To determine the tobacco-related knowledge of students in a developing country, and consider perceived opportunities of final year pharmacy students.

To determine the barriers that hinder pharmacists' practice of Pharmacovigilance amongst their clients.

Herbal medicines supplied by community pharmacies in Lagos, Nigeria: A case management study.

To describe pharmaceutical care interventions in Nigeria, and to consider the outcomes of this care in hypertensive patients.

Through focus group discussions and in-depth interviews.

To explore CPs' views of the barriers and case management of mental illness, and to determine the barriers that hinder pharmacists' management of mental illness, and to consider the knowledge and skills of demonstrating proper health promotion among their clients.

Herbal medicines supplied by community pharmacies in Lagos, Nigeria: A case management study.

To describe pharmaceutical care interventions in Nigeria, and to consider the outcomes of this care in hypertensive patients.

Through focus group discussions and in-depth interviews.
Spatial distribution and cluster analysis of retail drug shop characteristics

SSRR / FP

Private pharmacies, Kenya

The influence of customer-medicine seller transactional dynamics on retail shops in rural Sub-Saharan Africa

ADDOs

An assessment was done on availability of diagnostic equipment among medicine retailers in western Kenya: capacitating targeted determinants to anti-malarial recommending and dispensing practice

Kenya: what do shop workers think?

Studies on Prescription patterns & knowledge of the community within the health system

Studies on Availability, Cost and affordability of medicines if direct link for malaria, record keeping, essential drugs for the treatment of those associations varies across the study area.

250 PPMV shop workers and 2,359 customers purchasing drugs observed:

2.34% of those with fever were found to have malaria.

The main reasons pharmacy workers gave for not selling the product were:

- Knowledge and adherence to the national guidelines for malaria diagnosis was inadequate, especially in the private sector.

- The study highlights the need for interventions that increase the availability of malaria diagnostic tests.

- Interventions that increase the availability of malaria diagnostic tests, particularly rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs), might improve malaria case detection in Sub-Saharan Africa.

- The study also demonstrates the importance of involving private sector pharmacies in malaria control efforts.

- The study recommends further research to explore the feasibility and effectiveness of implementing similar interventions in other countries with large populations and high unmet need like India.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Pharmacy Practice in LMICs: A Systematic Review&quot;</td>
<td>Shitu, Z., et al.</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>J. and A. O. M. M.</td>
<td>Qualitative studies relating pharmacy to public health literature</td>
<td>Focused on LMICs in Sub-Saharan Africa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;The Role of Community Pharmacists in TB Case Detection and Treatment&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A range of methods were employed to understand the role of community pharmacists.</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;Reducing the Burden of Malaria through Innovative Pharmaceutical Interventions&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>2020</td>
<td></td>
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<td>The intervention increased access to affordable ACTs for malaria treatment.</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;The Maturing of the Business Environment and its Impact on Sales of Antimalarials in Tanzania&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The focus was on the retail pharmaceutical sector.</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;A Survey of Pharmacists' Knowledge and Practice Regarding the Use of Antimalarials&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The study included both community and hospital pharmacists.</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;The Impact of Antimalarial Sales on the Economic Viability of Pharmaceutical Retailers in Tanzania&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>2023</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The study was conducted in the context of wider structures and processes of health care systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;The Role of Community Pharmacists in the Supply Chain for Malaria Drugs in Tanzania&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>2024</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The focus was on the logistics and supply chain management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;The Influence of Antimalarial Sales on the Health of the Population in Tanzania&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>2025</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The study encompassed both qualitative and quantitative methods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;The Role of Community Pharmacists in the Improvement of Health Care Services in Tanzania&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>2026</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The study aimed to assess the related knowledge and skills of community pharmacists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;The Impact of Antimalarial Sales on the Health Care System in Tanzania&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>2027</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The study encompassed both qualitative and quantitative methods.</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;The Role of Community Pharmacists in the Delivery of Health Care Services in Tanzania&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>2028</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The focus was on the delivery through a people-centered approach.</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;The Influence of Antimalarial Sales on the Health Care System in Tanzania&quot;</td>
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<td>2029</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The study encompassed both qualitative and quantitative methods.</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;The Role of Community Pharmacists in the Delivery of Health Care Services in Tanzania&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>2030</td>
<td></td>
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<td>The focus was on the delivery through a people-centered approach.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Medicine vendors consisted of 179 (68.1%) male and 84 (31.9%) female. Discriminatory attitudes of pharmacy students and pharmacists against...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Methodology</th>
<th>Findings</th>
<th>Implications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ushie, B. A., et al.</td>
<td>Protecting the public or setting the bar too high? Understanding the Sub-Saharan Africa 'practical knowledge' and perceptions of antibiotics and antibiotic use</td>
<td>To determine effectiveness of interventions for increasing interest in how policymakers can work with SDS</td>
<td>A total of 48 drug shops were identified.</td>
<td>Training shopkeepers and schoolchildren in medicine use: Experiments in Drug sellers in Kenya. Include Medicines included in the community pharmacist and drug vendors. Research that took place many years ago (1980-1983) in southern Cameroon on the community pharmacist and drug vendors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodman CA.</td>
<td>Engagement of the private sector to improve antimicrobial use in the community pharmacist and drug vendors.</td>
<td>62.5% of the dispensers believe that medicines included in the community pharmacist and drug vendors.</td>
<td>Studies relating pharmacy to public health within the health system. Within the health system. ADDO dispensers play a potentially important role in promoting the use of appropriate treatments and referring of patients to health facilities.</td>
<td>Profit motivation results in the use of lower-cost antimalarial drugs. Lack of adequate knowledge on drugs and lack of access to up-to-date drug information included in patient counseling (AO = 2017).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viberg, N., et al.</td>
<td>Regulation evaluation Service provision/PPP.</td>
<td>ADDO dispensers play a potentially important role in promoting the use of appropriate treatments and referring of patients to health facilities.</td>
<td>Reason for using for-profit pharmacies included limited setting, drug sellers could provide effective and safe STI treatment practices and link it to drug seller’s and 1983) in southern Cameroon on antibiotic resistance.</td>
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</table>
The potential role of private pharmacies in maternal iron supplementation in LMICs.

**Methods:**

Data collected in 1997 on the “Medicine Sellers” offering a service to patients that is widely used but generally not regulated. Medicine sellers are entrepreneurs who operate unlicensed medicine retail shops on the periphery of the government’s health and malaria-related activities. To review 15 interventions to improve child survival and maternal and child health, one of which was to include drug shops in primary health care delivery.

**Findings:**

- Private pharmacies can contribute to the reduction of maternal mortality.
- The private sector probably represents an extension between the public and the private spheres.
- About folk views on body and diseases. Anonymity and confidentiality are recommended to help improve clients’ satisfaction.

**Conclusion:**

Better regulated drug shops operated by better-trained staff will improve quality of care in the rural areas. The government is interested in the idea of risk-sharing, and because they operate with relatively high satisfaction, entrepreneurs seem to provide added value. The government has untapped potential for the role of drug shops in the marketing context, and because they operate with relatively high satisfaction, entrepreneurs seem to provide added value.