

Review of: "An Analysis of Pharmaceutical Inventory Management at a Leading Teaching and Referral Hospital in Kenya"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

A sound and good publication. Kindly see below some comments for consideration, thank you.

Abstract

Background: Should be strengthened on Why? the pros and cons.

1. Propose rephrasing to recurrent stock-outs instead of cyclic...
2. Need to expand on why proper inventory management is critical beyond stock-outs e.g., Excess stocks will lead to wastage of resources, expiries, constraints on storage facilities including cold storage and hence poor storage practices..... etc.
3. Key words- Add Inventory Management, can delete TC Analysis if need be.

Main Article

Background

1. **Reference for....** Wangu and Osuga reported that stockouts were a common feature in many public hospitals in Nakuru County (Citation)
2. **Need to link how ABC Analysis Relates to the Pareto Principle i.e.,** ABC analysis identifies the 20% of goods that deliver about 80% of the value which is critical for inventory management and healthcare.
3. **For local Kenya context-** consider using this under background: *A report by Kivoto and co-authors showed that class A drugs took up 80% of annual drug consumption, class B drugs took up 15%, and class C drugs took up 5% [17].*

Study design

1. **Specify which drug stores---** Hospital drug stores at JOOTRH?

Data collection

1. Were stocks delivery notes reviewed to confirm actual stocks received at the stores versus what was invoiced?

Conclusions

Category I drugs are expensive and consume more than half of the budget.

Rephrase to highlight their importance e.g. as follows:

- ***Category I are vital and critical in healthcare service delivery; however they are expensive, consume more than half of the budget and hence require close monitoring and accountability.***