
Reproductive Health

Social and Behavioral Science Research (SBSR)

2016

Pharmacy workers in Kenya need training and support on medical abortion information and referrals to prevent unsafe service provision

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Recommended Citation

Njunguru, Jesse, A. Finnie, Katharine Footman, Wilson Liambila, and Kate Reiss. 2016. "Pharmacy workers in Kenya need training and support on medical abortion information and referrals to prevent unsafe service provision," STEP UP Policy Brief. London: Marie Stopes International.

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MARCH 2016

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INTRODUCTION

Unsafe abortion accounts for close to 35% of maternal deaths in Kenya, compared to a global average of 13%. There are approximately 465,000 induced abortions in Kenya each year and a large proportion of these are clandestine and unsafe. In 2012 120,000 women were hospitalised for complications arising from unsafe procedures, at an estimated cost to the Kenyan government of 65 USD per patient.

Medical abortion (MA), using the WHO recommended regimen of combined mifepristone and misoprostol, is a safe and cost effective alternative to surgical abortion.

In Kenya, pharmacies often act as a point of information for women seeking abortion services, as they offer anonymity, easy access, and affordable services. Within Kenya's current legal framework, pharmacy workers can inform abortion clients of available methods, offer referrals, and sell MA drugs when presented with a valid prescription. Pharmacies therefore play a front line role in the provision of MA drugs and information.

ABOUT THIS STUDY

Despite the centrality of pharmacists in the provision of abortion services, little is known about their MA knowledge, attitudes or practices. This study therefore set out to bridge this gap in the evidence.

In 2013 we interviewed 235 pharmacy workers in Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu about the medical abortion services they provide. In addition, women pretending to seek abortion services without a prescription visited 138 pharmacies as mystery shoppers, and documented the counselling and medications they were offered.

RECOMMENDATIONS

For medical colleges, training institutions & professional associations:

- Pharmacy workers should receive training on MA regimens, counselling, and legal status to ensure correct information provision and to encourage referrals to safe sources of care.
- Medical training college curriculums for medicine, nursing and pharmacy should be updated to include MA regimens, information provision, and the legal framework.
- Professional associations such as the Pharmaceutical Society of Kenya (PSK), and the Kenya Pharmaceutical Association (KPA) should support pharmacists to provide correct information on MA.

For the Ministry of Health:

- National guidelines on safe abortion should acknowledge the role of pharmacy workers in providing information and referrals for MA
- Referral linkages should be strengthened through incentives for MA or post-abortion care referrals to trained clinicians.
- Sensitivity training on MA practices should be provided to pharmacy workers and health care providers in the same setting to dispel mistrust.

STEP UP generates policy-relevant research to promote an evidence-based approach for improving access to family planning and safe abortion.

We work in Bangladesh, northern India, Ghana, Kenya, and Senegal.

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RESULTS

Pharmacy workers are providing women with MA drugs and information

- 62% of pharmacy workers provided information on abortion methods to mystery shoppers, and 28% offered MA drugs.
- Demand for abortion services is high: pharmacies that provide MA information and drugs reported an average of 12 women seeking abortion services per month. Among pharmacies that do not provide MA information and drugs, most (74%) said that their clients ask for these services.

However, pharmacy workers do not know correct MA regimens, side effects, or the legal status of MA

- Only 9% of pharmacy workers could state the correct WHO approved mifepristone-misoprostol MA regimen. Knowledge of the misoprostol-only regimen, which is a less effective method of MA, was higher (19%).
- Among those who did know the correct regimen, many were unable to name side effects or potential complications.
- Pharmacy workers also have limited knowledge of the laws governing MA provision; only 30% knew that misoprostol was registered as an abortifacient.

Pharmacy workers want more training on MA

- Only 14% of pharmacy workers have received training on abortion services, and among those, only half (53%) have been trained on medical methods.
- Many respondents (46%) expressed desire for training on abortion services. The most commonly requested training topics were:
 - MA methods
 - Recognition and management of abortion complications
 - Abortion policy and law

Suggested citation:

Njunguru, J., Finnie, A., Footman, K., Liambila, W., Reiss, K. 2016. "Pharmacy workers in Kenya need training and support on medical abortion information and referrals to prevent unsafe service provision." STEP UP Policy Brief, March 2016. London: Marie Stopes International.

Only 9% of pharmacy workers could state the WHO-approved regimen for medical abortion.

DISCUSSION

Pharmacy workers in Kenya are important frontline providers of MA information and drugs (when presented with a prescription). They face high demand for MA services from the community, and many are providing women with MA information and drugs. However, pharmacy workers have little knowledge of correct MA regimens, side effects, complications, or the legality of MA, meaning that they cannot provide adequate information to clients. This suggests that potentially, pharmacists are inadvertently putting their clients' health at risk by providing incorrect or inadequate information. Their skills must be reinforced so that Kenya can take advantage of their important role at the forefront of community health.

Comprehensive training for pharmacy workers could improve the quality of MA provision and referrals, and help pharmacy workers identify opportunities to simultaneously provide clients with information on contraception and STI prevention. Such efforts would be in line with current government policies to reduce the public health burden caused by the prevalence of unsafe abortion and HIV, and within the boundaries of the current legal framework.

SUGGESTED READINGS

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