

Interviewer: take a look at the pictures, have you seen this disease on the animals, if yes what do you call them?

Participant: I have seen this kind before, and also this. I think this is candidiasis. Tinea pedis like that. H, this is also kind of fungal infection.

Interviewer: are they big problem in Ethiopia, these disease?

Participant: these days it's common. The J is more common. The H sometimes

Interviewer: is it bad for the people who have this?

Participant: it's not serious problem. Since we have drug option.

Interviewer: what drug do you use?

Participant: for the J type, mostly we prescribe white field. Or with other steroidal drug. Darmalan. It's steroidal drug.

Interviewer: what about for age do you have any idea?

Participant: age type is Tinea pedis, infection only, mostly we can treat with Griseofulvin.

Interviewer: do you know that what type of drug is the Griseofulvin, do you know that?

Participant: it's antifungal.

Interviewer: what other antifungal options do you have in your pharmacy?

Participant: ketoconazole, clotrimazole creams,

Interviewer: is it a lot of option for antifungals or you wish you have more.

Participant: we have a little option. The other drugs are not available here. Our supplier is the Government. It only deliver us few option of the antifungal. That is the reason why we have a few option.

Interviewer: can you request a government different drugs? Or can you only have what they have brought?

Participant: we have always asked. Different type of antifungal drug. But I don't know the reason we only have a few option of antifungal drug. I think the government can't get those other options of the drug. From their resources.

Translator: does the private pharmacy have the drugs wich are not here?

Participant: yea other governmental pharmacy is available in this compound. It's called [name] pharmacy. So when we didn't get those option drugs, we send them to get from the nearby pharmacy.

Translator: where do they get that drug if it's from the same source?

Participant: mostly our source is government, if we use other system like bid the process will be hard.

Translator: but the others can do that. Mostly we use to purchase by the open tender.

Translator: the [name] have the opportunity to get from the private without bid.

Participant: they will also use the direct purchasing.

Interviewer: so the other option is the private so is it too expensive to get from them the drug.

Participant: even when its [name] it depends on its source, those purchased drug had 20% increment. Because of that the cost may increase. [name] is a government's pharmacy but they use easy way to get the drugs. It's the health group of Addis Ababa city administration.

Translator: there are different pharmacy group and they are controlled by the government, and their price is fair. They can get the drugs from the private and also from the government. This pharmacy uses the open tender system so it take long time but the [name] pharmacy can purchase from the private pharmacies.

Interviewer: how often do you send the patient to the other pharmacy so you don't have the drug, how common is that?

Participant: mostly our clients are freeform paying they have free book they can get medication, they can be treated for free. If there is the service.

Translator: the service that they get from here is just free. From payment. They are only charged when they are sent to government pharmacy.

Participant: we will also inform the doctor to prescribe other drug option, if we don't have the drug here

Interviewer: how often that happened, that the drug prescribed by the doctor is not available here?

Participant: it's not much serious as the other infection like the bacteria or the others, and the dermatology department is not here in the compound. It's mainly in the [name] campus. It's just found there most of the cases are not coming here.

Translator: it's not that much serious like the others, like the bacterial infection not common here. People may get what they need. The dermatology department is moved from here to the other place.

Interviewer: so there is only a minor problem, and you use for that the topical ketoconazole ointment.

Interviewer: how long are you going to treat with the antifungal?

Participant: repeatedly they visit us, am not sure how long they will take it? The doctor will follow up them so am not sure.

Translator: am not sure, they will repeatedly visit here and their follow up is with the doctor.

Interviewer: How do you decide wich antifungal drug you will stock here?

Participant: daily we register drugs wich are not available here. And we report to our boss, then our boss inform the procurement department and they had the mandate to purchase the drug from the PFSA, a d from other resource

Interviewer: do you have private companies come her to advertise the drug?

Participant: yes they will come and tell us the treatment options.

Interviewer: does that influence wich drug you buy?

Participant: most of the time they focus on the brand drug but we are governmental organizations so we focus on the generic one.

Interviewer: why are you based on the generic, why you only focus on those generic?

Participant: if we focus on the brand it will take longer time to get it. But the generic one could be get easily.

Translator: most of the time it will take longer time to get the brand one so if the doctor prescribe the generic one, it will be easy to find.

Interviewer: are the antifungals are produced in Ethiopia?

Translator: yes they are produced, like the Griseofulvin

Interviewer: will this makes it available because they are produced in Ethiopia?

Participant: it will be mostly available.

Interviewer: are you worried about side effect? Or the safety of the drug?

Participant: most of the drugs produced in Ethiopia had a problem of quality. And the patients even don't have confidence on those.

Translator: the patient most of the time had complain on those drugs.

Interviewer: so the patients prefer imported drugs?

Participant: yea, they choose the cheapest, they will also choose the taste of a drug,

Translator: they hate the appearance and the taste of the drugs. That's why they complain and choose the imported drug.

Interviewer: so they choose the imported one and choose to pay for it?

Participant: they choose the imported one and the cheapest one.

Interviewer: is there anything that will affect the patient, they are looking for the imported one and also the cheap, is there anything that will affect this

Participant: the Indian and the china drugs are also cheapest.

Translator: there is also another drugs that are produced in Ethiopia, from EFA, and people prefer to use them, the same also from the India and china and also good test and are cheaper. They prefer for that reason. Most of the people coming here are poor people so they focus on getting cured. Rather than selecting the drug.

Interviewer: is there anything that he will like to be changed to increase the availability of the drug?

Participant: the procurement procedure should be changed, there are two types of procurement. It will be good if there is direct purchase.

Interviewer: how long will the procurement will take from the, purchase to the pharmacy.

Participant: from three month to the twelve months, since the procedure is complicated and the government is involved. They can say stop it. Since its restricted tender there will be few people who will involve in that. Randomly we just choose some pharmacies around the pastor area, we will just give letter to the pharmaceutical suppliers and they will give back their drug list and costs after that we will choose some to buy the drug. But the open tender will be on the newspaper.

Translator: the open tender is the kind of tender wich will be posted on the newspaper and media, and the suppliers will be given one month and half to engage in this. And they will select the best one from them. But the restricted tender you will just give the tender for few and they will come with their cost. It will be 3 to 5 supplier.

Interviewer: how will you decide whether the bid is restricted or open?

Participant: the open tender is encouraged by the government for the purpose of transparency. The restricted will focus on one area

Translator: no one can decide that because government, allow only the open one for the purpose of transparency, but the restricted one you will go to one direction give them your bid, and they will come with their cost, and you will compare that and choose. You will go to them and choose. It's just outside of the government.

Translator: no one will come for animal drug.

Interviewer: when you are talking to patient about fungal infections do you ever mention animals as the potential source, and do you give advices. To may be separated from the animals?

Participant: there are things that we will council, if its dermatological we advise that, they should stop unlimited sexual relationship and also if it's kind of itching called "kokor" Tinea pedis, athletic foot may be through sharing shoes. We advise they should stop that. We advise according to the cases.

Translator: they advise for those fungal case like, on the leg they will advise not to share the same shoes. They will advise about sexual transmitted diseases wich are dermatological.

Interviewer: is there anything else, you want to tell us about antifungal medications

Participant: no