SWASTHA: Revolutionizing Medical Supply Management in Sri Lankan Healthcare

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Introduction

SWASTHA is the Ministry of Health’s initiative to automate medical supply management. It operates as a comprehensive medical supplies information management system, fully functional in a virtual platform. Being web-based, it eliminates the need for costly infrastructure installation. The only installation requirement for any given institution is internet connectivity.

The SWASTHA system is modular. It covers the entire spectrum of medical supply management, connecting its key stakeholders such as and National Medicinal Regulatory Authority, State Pharmaceuticals Corporation, Medical Supplies Division, Regional Medical Supplies Divisions, Hospitals, and Medical Officer of Health Offices.

SWASTHA was officially launched in June 2023.

Objective

This study aimed to describe the key functions, project reach, and initial challenges encountered in implementing SWASTHA.

Methodology

Key informant interviews were conducted with relevant stakeholders of the SWASTHA project, including regulators, implementors, and end users. In addition, direct observations were made during on-site visits. The study duration was 15.11.2023-14.01.2024.

Results

Key Functions

One of the primary functions of SWASTHA is to electronically generate annual estimates for medical supplies.

In general, annual estimations are projected using two methods namely,

1. adjusted consumption method and
2. projection according to standard treatment and morbidity pattern.

The latter promotes standardized estimation of medical supplies for procurement derived from real-time drug consumption data. 1,2,3 SWASTHA aims to promote this method of estimation. The patient data needs to be fed to the system electronically to generate such output. The system streamlines processes from estimation to delivery including ordering, scheduling, store management, distribution, quality control, quality assurance, and verification.

Implementation

The system is presently implemented in 1089 hospitals, 340 Medical Officer of Health Offices, and 641 other institutions (Including Dental Clinics, Sexually Transmitted Diseases Clinics, Prison Hospitals, Regional Medical Supply Divisions, and other stores). Table 01 shows the implementation success of SWASTHA as of 04.12.2023 in hospitals.

SWASTHA has reached a remarkable implementation success of 93.8% in hospitals within six months following the
Table 1: Initial implementation success of SWASTHA as of 04.12.2023 in hospitals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of care</th>
<th>Institution type</th>
<th>Number of hospitals</th>
<th>Number of implemented hospitals</th>
<th>Percentage of initial implementation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary</td>
<td>National Hospitals</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Teaching Hospitals (including Specialized Teaching Hospitals)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>District General Hospitals</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other Specialized Hospitals</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>Base Hospital Type A</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Base Hospital Type B</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>Divisional Hospital Type A</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Divisional Hospital Type B</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>99.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Divisional Hospital Type C</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>96.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Primary Medical Care Units</td>
<td>544</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>88.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1161</td>
<td>1089</td>
<td>93.80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It has achieved comprehensive coverage (>88%) across all hospital categories and levels of care. The corresponding project reach is shown in Figure 01.
SWASTHA aims to replace the existing system MSMIS as early as possible: nevertheless, this initiative still has its limitations, especially in areas such as local purchase and inter-institution stock exchange. Store management is the key area of implementation by far.

The following operational issues were detected at the institutional level in the early transformation period.

1. Incorrect quantities and unit prices were displayed.
2. Estimation produced by the facility for the calendar year and distant drug store allocation for the facility were not shown.

Both issues have been rectified now.

**Challenges at the implementation**

SWASTHA encounters a range of challenges, including inconsistent connectivity across facilities, the absence of standardized operating procedures, resistance from trade unions, the absence of defined job descriptions for essential roles, bureaucratic inflexibility, and difficulties in managing change.

**Insights unveiled**

SWASTHA represents an economically efficient and user-friendly system. It provides additional features such as enabling real-time report generation during spot checks and the identification of subpar drug quality once compared with the previous system. Furthermore, it actively fosters transparency and accountability.

**Conclusion**

SWASTHA is a transformative initiative in the field of medical supply management, with the potential to greatly enhance efficiency and transparency in the Sri Lankan healthcare sector. However, addressing the identified challenges will be crucial to realizing its full potential.

**References**