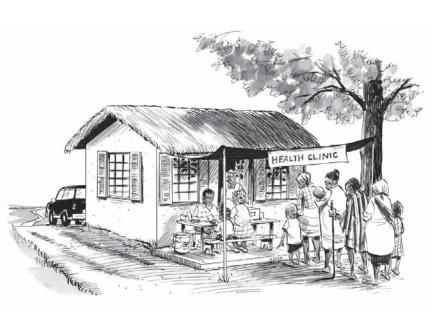
Transporting, Storing, and Handling Malaria Rapid Diagnostic Tests in Health Clinics



Developed by the USAID | DELIVER PROJECT, Foundation for Innovative New Diagnostics (FIND), World Health Organization-Western Pacific Regional Office (WHO-WPRO), Roll Back Malaria Partnership, and UNICEF, with support from the President's Malaria Initiative and Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

USAID | DELIVER PROJECT, TASK ORDER 3

The USAID | DELIVER PROJECT, Task Order 3, is funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) under contract no. GPO-I-03-06-00007-00, beginning April 6, 2007. Task Order 3 is implemented by John Snow, Inc., in collaboration with PATH; Crown Agents Consultancy, Inc.; Abt Associates; Fuel Logistics Group (Pty) Ltd.; UPS Supply Chain Solutions; Family Health International; The Manoff Group; 3i Infotech; Center for International Health and Development (Boston University School of Public Health); and U.S. Pharmacopeia (USP). Task Order 3 supports USAID's implementation of malaria prevention and treatment programs by procuring, managing, and delivering high-quality, safe, and effective malaria commodities; providing on-the-ground logistics capacity, technical assistance, and pharmaceutical management expertise; and offering technical leadership to strengthen the global supply, demand, and financing of malaria commodities.

The Foundation for Innovative New Diagnostics (FIND) is a Product Development and Implementation Partnership (PDIP) devoted to developing and implementing diagnostic tools for poverty-related diseases. An independent non-profit Swiss foundation based in Geneva, FIND focuses on a disease portfolio covering tuberculosis, malaria and human African trypanosomiasis. In its commitment to develop technologies that can be used as near as possible to where patients seek care, FIND has accumulated an impressive pipeline of new improved diagnostic tests that are expected to be deployed in the next few years.

This publication does not necessarily represent the views or opinions of USAID or the World Health Organization. It may be reproduced and translated if credit is given using the citation below.

CITATION

World Health Organization-Western Pacific Regional Office (WHO-WPRO), USAID | DELIVER PROJECT, Foundation for Innovative New Diagnostics (FIND), Roll Back Malaria Partnership, President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), and UNICEF. July 2009. Transporting, Storing, and Handling Malaria Rapid Diagnostic Tests in Health Clinics. Arlington, Va.: USAID | DELIVER PROJECT, Task Order 3; and Manila: WHO-WPRO.

ABSTRACT

The publication is intended for staff at health clinics that use malaria rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs). It describes the basic principles for management and storage of RDT stock, and it outlines practical solutions for protecting RDTs against high temperatures during storage and transport. It also describes how to manage waste generated from RDT use.

CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGMEN IS	v
INTRODUCTION	1
RECEIVING RDTS	2
STORING RDTS	6
COOL STORAGE In-Ground Storage Evaporative Cooler Box Storage	8
TRANSPORTING RDTS By Car or Truck By Boat By Foot, Bicycle, and Motorbike Delivery	12 13
MANAGING RDT STOCK	16 17
MANAGING WASTE Types of Waste Segregate Waste Store Infectious Waste before Final Disposal Dispose of Infectious Waste Dispose of General Waste	21 22 24 25
RESOURCES ON WASTE MANAGEMENT	29

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Special thanks to the many people who wrote, reviewed, researched, and edited material for this publication:

Audrey Albertini (FIND), Richard Allen (The Mentor Initiative), Joe Azar (illustrations), David Bell (World Health Organization, Manila), Andrea Bosman (World Health Organization, Geneva), Lon Chanthap (National Malaria Centre, Cambodia), Helen Counihan (Malaria Consortium), Heather Davis (USAID | DELIVER PROJECT), John Durgavich (USAID | DELIVER PROJECT), Pernille Jorgensen (FIND consultant, Lead Author), Sandra Incardona (FIND), Evan Lee (FIND), Rebecca Luckett (The Mentor Initiative, Angola), Barbara Neumann (The Mentor Initiative, Chad), Jennifer Murphy (PMI), Gus E. Osorio (USAID | DELIVER PROJECT), Genandrialine Peralta (World Health Organization, Manila), Mark Perkins (FIND), Ralph Rack (USAID | DELIVER PROJECT), Tim Roche (USAID | DELIVER PROJECT), Ludo Scheerlinck (UNICEF, Copenhagen), Silvia Schwarte (World Health Organization, Geneva), Pat Shawkey (USAID | DELIVER PROJECT), Terrence Thompson (World Health Organization, Manila), J. Chris Warren (USAID | DELIVER PROJECT), and Woseh Gobeh (The Mentor Initiative, Central African Republic).

INTRODUCTION

Rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) for malaria are providing muchneeded access to diagnosis in remote areas where laboratories are not available. However, high temperatures can damage the tests and reduce their shelf life. The recommended storage temperature for most RDTs is 2°C–30°C, although it is higher for some products. The various measures discussed in this manual to control exposure to high temperature will depend on your local climate and the storage specifications for the specific RDT. You may need to take similar measures when you store other diagnostics and medicines.

In many remote locations, where air-conditioning is unavailable, it is a challenge to control the storage temperature. RDTs are frequently stored at remote health facilities for long periods because stock is delivered infrequently. Under these conditions, diagnostic tests are especially vulnerable.

In tropical climates, by planning carefully and taking simple steps, you can improve the storage conditions and help preserve the tests.

RECEIVING RDTS

Before you receive the RDTs, make sure you have sufficient clean storage space inside the building where they will be stored.

General Guidelines

Follow these guidelines when you receive a shipment of RDTs:

- Count the number of tests you receive and compare this number with the quantity ordered.
- Immediately after you receive the RDTs, place them inside the building.
 - If this is not possible, place them in the shade—under a tree or, preferably, in a shelter—until you can move them into the building.

DO NOT—

- leave them directly in the sun or inside a vehicle parked in the sun
- store them in a freezer

- leave them unattended outside.



https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_29346

