**Original article**

**Essential and Forgotten antibiotics: an inventory in low- and middle-income countries**

Gianpiero Tebanoa,b†\*, Grace Lic†, Bojana Beovic4,5, Julia Bielickic,f, Adrian Brinkg,h, Mushira A. Enanii, Brian Godmanj,k,l, Sylvia Lemos Hinrichsenm,n, Dan Kibuuleo, Gabriel Levy Harap, Oyinlola Oduyeboq, Mike Sharlandc, Sanjeev Singhr, Heiman F. L. Wertheims,t,u, Dilip Nathwaniv,w, Céline Pulcinix,y, on behalf of ESGAP¥

1. Department of Infectious Diseases, Pitié-Salpêtrière Hospital, AP-PH, Paris, France;
2. Sorbonne University, UPMC Univ Paris 06, INSERM, Institut Pierre Louis d’Epidémiologie et de Santé Publique (IPLESP UMRS 1136), Paris, France;
3. Paediatric Infectious Diseases Research Group, St George's University of London, London, United Kingdom;
4. University Medical Centre Ljubljana, Slovenia;
5. Faculty of Medicine, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia;
6. Paediatric Pharmacology Group, University of Basel Children’s Hospital, Basel, Switzerland
7. Division of Infectious Diseases and HIV medicine, Department of Medicine, University of Cape Town, South Africa;
8. Department of Clinical Microbiology, Ampath National Laboratory Services, Milpark hospital, Johannesburg, South Africa
9. Infectious Diseases Section, Medical specialties Department, King Fahad Medical City, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia;
10. Department of Clinical Pharmacology, Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, Sweden;
11. Strathclyde Institute of Pharmacy and Biomedical Sciences, Strathclyde University, Glasgow, United Kingdom;
12. Health Economics Centre, University of Liverpool Management School, Liverpool, UKMURIA (Medicines Utilization Research in Africa), United Kingdom;
13. Division of Tropical Medicine, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil;
14. BRASA- Brasil Stewardship de Antimicrobianos - Instituto Brasileiro de Segurança do Paciente, São Paulo, São Paulo, Brasil;
15. School of Pharmacy, University of Namibia, Namibia;
16. Unit of Infectious Diseases, Hospital Carlos G. Durand, Buenos Aires, Argentina;
17. Department of Medical Microbiology and Parasitology, College of Medicine, University of Lagos and Lagos University teaching hospital, Lagos, Nigeria;
18. Infectious Diseases, Amrita Institute of Medical sciences, Ponekkara, Kochi, Kerala, India;
19. Oxford University Clinical Research Unit, Wellcome Trust Major Overseas Programme, Hanoi, Vietnam;
20. Nuffield Department of Medicine, John Radcliffe Hospital, Headley Way, Headington, Oxford OX3 9DU, United Kingdom;
21. Department of Medical Microbiology & Radboudumc Center for Infectious Diseases, Radboudumc, Radboud University, Nijmegen, Netherlands;
22. Infection Unit, Ninewells Hospital and Medical School, Dundee, United Kingdom;
23. Academic Health Sciences Partnership in Tayside, Ninewells Hospital and Medical School, Dundee, United Kingdom;
24. Université de Lorraine, APEMAC, F-54000 Nancy, France;
25. Université de Lorraine, CHRU-Nancy, Infectious Diseases Department, F-54000 Nancy, France.

† These authors contributed equally to the study; **¥** European Society of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases (ESCMID) Study Group for Antimicrobial stewardshiP

\***Corresponding author**: Gianpiero Tebano. Email: gianpiero.tebano@gmail.com. Telephone: +33142160171. Fax: +33142160126. Full postal address: Department of Infectious Diseases, Pitié-Salpêtrière Hospital, AP-PH, 47-83 Boulevard de l’Hôpital, 75013, Paris, France

**Running head**: Essential and Forgotten antibiotics in LMICs

**Keywords**: Access; Antibiotic access; low- and middle-income countries; antibiotic stewardship; survey

(Accepted for publication - International Journal of Antimicrobial Agents)

**Abstract**

Background: The WHO Essential Medicines List (EML) includes ‘Access’ antibiotics, judged essential to treat common infections. ESGAP defined a list of ‘Forgotten’ antibiotics, some old and often off-patent antibiotics, which possess particular value for specific indications. Objective: To investigate which EML ‘Access’ and ‘Forgotten’ antibiotics are approved at national level in a sample of low- to middle-income countries (LMICs). Methods: The scientific committee used a consensus procedure to select 26 EML ‘Access’ and 15 ‘Forgotten’ antibiotics. Paediatric formulations were explored for 14 antibiotics. An internet-based questionnaire was circulated to 40 LMICs representatives. Antibiotics were defined as approved if an official drug regulatory agency and/or the Ministry of Health licensed their use, making them at least theoretically available on the market. Results: We surveyed 28 LMICs (Africa: 11, Asia: 11, America:6). Nine EML ‘Access’ antibiotics (amoxicillin, ampicillin, benzylpenicillin, ceftriaxone, clarithromycin, ciprofloxacin, doxycycline, gentamicin and metronidazole) were approved in all countries, 26/26 in more than two thirds. Among ‘Forgotten’ antibiotics only 1/15 was approved in more than two thirds of countries. The median number of approved antibiotics per country was 30 [interquartile range: 23-35]. 6/14 paediatric formulations (amoxicillin, amoxicillin-clavulanic acid, oral anti-staphylococcal penicillin, cotrimoxazole, erythromycin and metronidazole) were approved in more than two thirds of countries. Conclusions: EML ‘Access’ antibiotics and the most frequently used formulations for paediatrics were approved in the vast majority of the 28 surveyed LMICs. This was not the case for many ‘Forgotten’ antibiotics, despite their important role, particularly in areas with high prevalence of multidrug-resistant bacteria

|  |
| --- |
| 1. **BACKGROUND**
 |

Balancing access and excess is one of the most urgent and complex challenges currently facing antibiotic use worldwide, particularly in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) [1].

Reliable access to efficacious medicines is a human right and a health priority; it is considered a cornerstone in the achievement of sustainable human development and has been included by the United Nations in Millennium Development Goal 8E [1–4]. Nonetheless, inequity of access to antimicrobials remains a global public health problem [1]. It was recently estimated, for example, that adequate provision of antibiotics could avert 75% of deaths attributable to community-acquired pneumonia in children younger than 5 years, equivalent to 445,000 deaths [5].

The World Health Organization (WHO) Essential Medicines List (EML) was developed in order to provide guidance to country health systems for selecting priority drugs to be provided to the population [6,7]. The WHO-EML was updated in 2017 (20th edition for adult, 6th edition for children) [8,9], with re-categorisation of antibiotic agents into groups labelled ‘Access’, ‘Watch’ and ‘Reserve’, to highlight both the need for measures guaranteeing access to these essential antibiotics, and for stewardship programmes to promote responsible use. ‘Access’ antibiotics are those most frequently used to treat common bacterial infections, hence those which should be available everywhere.

At the same time, misuse and overuse of antibiotics is threatening their efficacy, in both high income countries (HICs) and LMICs [10], calling for antibiotic stewardship (ABS) efforts. In 2011, the ESCMID Study Group for Antimicrobial stewardshiP (ESGAP) examined the availability of so called ‘Forgotten antibiotics’ in selected HICs [11]. These are old and often off-patent antibiotics, selected for their unique value in targeting specific pathogens or in specific clinical indications (Appendix A). In clinical practice, ‘Forgotten’ antibiotics offer the possibility of treating certain infections with narrower-spectrum agents (e.g. pivmecillinam for cystitis), and/or provide therapeutic options for difficult-to-treat infections due to multidrug resistant (MDR) pathogens (e.g. IV fosfomycin for carbapenem-resistant bacteria). A follow-up ESGAP study in 2015 found that the availability of these ‘Forgotten’ antibiotics (again in the HIC setting) was further decreased [12].

Neither the availability of WHO-EML ‘Access’ antibiotics, nor that of ‘Forgotten’ antibiotics has been detailed in LMICs. Because the approval by an official drug regulatory agency and/or the Ministry of Health is the first step in enabling an official and regulated supply of an antimicrobial in a given country, our study investigated which antibiotics are officially approved among WHO-EML ‘Access’ antibiotics and ‘Forgotten’ antibiotics in a large number of LMICs.

|  |
| --- |
| 1. **METHODS**
 |

This was an international, Internet-based, cross-sectional survey. The final questionnaire was in English and was hosted on SurveyMonkey® (Palo Alto, CA, USA). It is available in Appendix B.

**2.1 Definitions**

An antibiotic was defined as approved if a country’s official drug regulatory agency and/or the Ministry of Health approved its use, making it at least theoretically available on the market. The inclusion in the national Essential Medicines List was considered as a form of official approval. Only formulations for systemic use, i.e. oral, intramuscular (IM) and intravenous (IV) routes of administration were considered.

Paediatric formulations were defined as those specifically intended for paediatric use, i.e. dispersible tablets, syrups, and powders for reconstitution as syrups [13]. Antibiotics usually administered to children using smaller doses of the same formulation intended for adults (e.g. IV formulations) were not considered as specifically intended for paediatric use.

**2.2 Antibiotic selection**

A consensus procedure via an Internet-based questionnaire was developed within the scientific committee, to come up with a short list of antibiotics to explore (see the list of authors for members of the scientific committee). The full list of WHO-EML ‘Access’ and ESGAP ‘Forgotten’ antibiotics was not used, since collecting data on these 54 antibiotics was considered to be too much work for the respondents. The antibiotics we included were considered by the scientific committee to be those most interesting for LMICs, with a high level of agreement (≥ 80%) among the experts.

A total of 41 antibiotics were selected (Table 1), while 13 antibiotics were rejected (Appendix C).

Selected antibiotics included: a) 24 WHO-EML ‘Access’ antibiotics; b) 15 ‘Forgotten’ antibiotics; c) imipenem and erythromycin (which are listed as alternatives to meropenem and clarithromycin respectively in the EML). Eight of the WHO-EML ‘Access’ antibiotics (Table 1) were also originally included in the ‘Forgotten’ antibiotics list [11,12]. These antibiotics, as well as erythromycin and imipenem, are included among WHO-EML ‘Access’ antibiotics in the further paragraphs and figures.

**Table 1. List of the 41 included antibiotics**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Antibiotic (in alphabetical order)** | **WHO-EML (2017)** [6] | **Former WHO-EML (2015)** [23] | **Forgotten antibiotics list** |
| **Access antibiotics list** | **Watch antibiotics list** | **Reserve antibiotics list** | **Core list** | **Complementary list** |
| Amikacin | X |  |  |  | X\* |  |
| Amoxicillin† | X |  |  | X |  |  |
| Amoxicillin-clavulanic acid† | X |  |  | X |  |  |
| Ampicillin † | X |  |  | X |  |  |
| Ampicillin-sulbactam |  |  |  |  |  | X |
| Antistaphylococcal penicillins IV | X\*\* |  |  | X\*\* |  | X |
| Antistaphylococcal penicillins oral † | X\*\* |  |  | X\*\* |  | X |
| Aztreonam  |  |  | X |  |  | X |
| Benzathine benzylpenicillin | X |  |  | X |  | X |
| Benzylpenicillin (Penicillin G) | X |  |  | X |  | X |
| Cefazolin | X |  |  | X |  |  |
| Cefepime  |  |  | X |  |  | X |
| Cefotaxime | X | X |  |  | X |  |
| Cefoxitin  |  |  |  |  |  | X |
| Ceftriaxone | X | X |  | X |  |  |
| Chloramphenicol† | X |  |  | X |  | X |
| Ciprofloxacin† | X | X |  | X |  |  |
| Clarithromycin† (and erythromycin† as an alternative) | X | X |  | X |  |  |
| Clindamycin† | X |  |  |  | X |  |
| Colistin  |  |  | X |  |  | X |
| Cotrimoxazole† | X |  |  | X |  |  |
| Doxycycline† | X |  |  | X |  |  |
| Ertapenem  |  | X |  |  |  | X |
| Fosfomycin  IV |  |  | X |  |  | X |
| Fosfomycin Oral  |  |  |  |  |  | X |
| Fusidic Acid† |  |  |  |  |  | X |
| Gentamicin | X |  |  | X |  |  |
| Meropenem (and imipenem as an alternative) | X | X |  |  | X\*\*\* |  |
| Metronidazole† | X |  |  | X |  |  |
| Nitrofurantoin | X |  |  | X |  | X |
| Phenoxymethilpenicillin (Penicillin V) † | X |  |  | X |  | X |
| Pivmecillinam |  |  |  |  |  | X |
| Polymyxin  B |  |  | X |  |  | X |
| Spectinomycin | X |  |  | X |  | X |
| Teicoplanin  |  | X |  |  |  | X |
| Temocillin |  |  |  |  |  | X |
| Ticarcillin-clavulanic acid  |  | X |  |  |  | X |
| Tobramycin |  |  |  |  |  | X |
| Vancomycin | X | X |  |  | X |  |

NB: WHO-EML: World Health Organization Essential Medicines List; IV: intravenous; † Antibiotics existing in formulations specifically intended for paediatric use, i.e. dispersible tablets, syrups, powders for reconstitution as syrups [13]; \* Included only as reserve second line drug for the treatment of multidrug resistant tuberculosis; \*\* Cloxacillin; \*\*\* Imipenem

Among the antibiotics included in the study, 14 had formulations specifically intended for paediatric use [13].

A pilot version of the survey was circulated to the Scientific Committee to assess it for clarity and time requirement.

**2.3 Survey deployment and double checking of results**

A convenience sample of 40 national LMICs’ contacts with recognised expertise in the field of the study was selected and received the invitation to participate. These national contacts were part of the scientific committee for 6 countries (Argentina, Brazil, India, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa), or were chosen among the professional networks of the members of the scientific committee. One person per country was contacted. The questionnaire was circulated from October to December 2017 and one reminder was sent to non-responders.

In order to ensure the reliability of collected data, respondents were asked to provide one or more official source document and/or website to support their answers, mainly national formularies, drug regulatory agency websites or the national Essential Medicines List. These documents/websites were double checked by one of the researchers (GT or GL) to ensure accuracy. Country representatives were contacted in case of discrepancy.

**2.4 Data analysis**

Data were reported as numbers and percentages or medians and interquartile range [IQR], as appropriate.

The Mann–Whitney U test was used for comparisons between different groups (different continents and different income groups), using the software Prism 5.0 (GraphPad Software, La Jolla, CA, USA).

|  |
| --- |
| 1. **RESULTS**
 |

**3.1 Study participants**

The invitation to participate was sent to 40 national contacts and 28 (70%) accepted to participate: 11 (39%) from Africa, 11 (39%) from Asia, 6 (22%) from America (Table 2). Five (18%) countries were classified as low income countries (LIC, gross national income - GNI - per capita: $1,005 or less), 10 (36%) as low middle-income countries (LoMIC, GNI per capita: $1,006 to $3,955), and 13 (46%) as upper middle-income countries (UpMIC, GNI per capita: $3,956 to $12,235) [14].

**Table 2. List of the 28 surveyed low- and middle-income countries**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Country** | **Continent** | **GNI per capita** **Group1** | **HDI2 (rank on 188 screened countries)** |
| BeninBotswanaGhanaNamibiaNigeriaSenegalSouth AfricaSwazilandTanzania (United Republic of)ZambiaZimbabwe | Africa | LICUpMICLoMICUpMICLoMICLICUpMICLoMICLICLoMICLIC | 167108139125152162119148151139154 |
| ArgentinaBrazilColombiaPanamaParaguayPeru | America | UpMICUpMICUpMICUpMICUpMICUpMIC | 4579956011087 |
| AzerbaijanBangladeshCambodiaChinaIndiaIran (Islamic Republic of)Lao People's Democratic RepublicNepalThailandTimor-LesteVientam | Asia | UpMICLoMICLoMICUpMICLoMICUpMICLoMICLICUpMICLoMICLoMIC | 78139143901316913814487133115 |

NB: GNI: Gross National Income. Classification by income according to The World Bank [14] - UpMIC: upper middle-income countries (GNI per capita: $3,956 to $12,235); LoMIC: low middle-income countries (GNI per capita: $1,006 to $3,955); LIC: low income countries (GNI per capita: $1,005 or less); HDI: Human development index. This is a composite indicator including a health dimension (life expectancy at birth), an education dimension (mean of years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and more and expected years of schooling for children of school entering age) and a standard of living dimension (gross national income per capita). The rank in the table refers to 188 screened countries (the higher the better). The HDI is endorsed by the United Nations Development Programme [30,31]

The respondents are listed in the Acknowledgement section and their complete affiliations are detailed in the Appendix D.

**3.2 Approval of antibiotics**

Figure 1 shows the number of countries having approved each of the WHO-EML ‘Access’ antibiotics and ‘Forgotten’ antibiotics.



Among the WHO-EML ‘Access’ antibiotics, 9/26 (35%) were approved in all countries (amoxicillin, ampicillin, benzylpenicillin, ceftriaxone, clarithromycin, ciprofloxacin, doxycycline, gentamicin, metronidazole), and all (100%) were approved in more than two thirds of countries. Among the ‘Forgotten’ antibiotics not included in the ‘Access’ list, only 1/15 (cefepime) was approved in more than two thirds of countries.

Figure 2 shows the number of antibiotics approved per country. The median number was: 30 [interquartile range 23-35] overall; 24 [23-27] in Africa; 31 [28-36] in America; 34 [23-37] in Asia; 24 [23-30] in LIC; 25 [21-36] in LoMIC; 31 [30-36] in UpMIC. Medians were not significantly different among continents and different income groups (data not shown).



**3.3 Approval of antibiotics specifically intended for paediatric use**

Figure 3 shows the number of countries having approved a formulation specifically intended for paediatric use for each of the WHO-EML ‘Access’ antibiotics and ‘Forgotten’ antibiotics.



Six out of fourteen antibiotics (43%: amoxicillin, amoxicillin-clavulanic acid, cotrimoxazole, erythromycin, metronidazole, oral antistaphylococcal penicillin) were approved in more than two thirds of countries.

Figure 4 shows the number of formulations specifically intended for paediatric use approved per country.

The median number was: 8 [interquartile range 7-9] overall; 8 [7-10] in Africa; 7 [5-8] in America; 8 [7-11] in Asia; 7 [7-11] in LIC; 8 [8-10] in LoMIC; 7 [5-8] in UpMIC. Information about paediatric formulations was not available for Vietnam.



**3.4 Double checking of results**

The results were double checked by investigators in 21/28 cases (75%), consulting official source documents and websites provided by respondents. Double checking was not possible in 3 cases because of linguistic barriers (China, Iran, Vietnam) and in 4 cases because of a lack of electronic versions of source documents, or websites (Azerbaijan, Nepal, Panama, Thailand). The list of documents and websites is provided in Appendix E.

|  |
| --- |
| 1. **DISCUSSION**
 |

This large international survey gives an overview on the official approval by local drug regulatory agencies and/or the Ministries of Health of 41 useful antibiotics, including paediatric formulations, in a sample of 28 LMICs from 3 continents. The explored antibiotics were selected among those included as ‘Access’ antibiotics in the EML by WHO in 2017 [8,9], and those included in the list of ‘Forgotten’ antibiotics in the ESGAP studies by Pulcini et al. in 2011[11] and 2015 [12]. We found that most of the WHO-EML ‘Access’ antibiotics are approved in the 28 surveyed LMICs, including the most clinically relevant paediatric formulations; on the contrary many ‘Forgotten’ antibiotics are not approved in these countries.

This study assessed if a given systemic antibiotic was approved for human use in a given country. We did not aim to collect information about effective availability at different levels of each country’s health care system. The appraisal of drug availability is challenging for several reasons: health care systems in LMICs are known to have complex organisations, with different levels of health care provision (e.g. reference hospitals, district hospitals, peripheral primary health care facilities), having different aims and therefore providing different assortments of medications [15,16]; private for-profit health care providers are variably present and do not necessarily follow the policies implemented in the public system [17]; the circulation of drugs in the informal sector may be significant and difficult to assess [18]; other relevant actors in the non-profit sector may adhere to independent drug policies and provide their own supply channels [19–21]; drug shortages and troubles in supply chain may affect effective access, particularly in remote and poorest areas [22]. Availability therefore needs to be assessed on a country-by-country basis. For example, a report by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of Tanzania showed that there are more than 25 stakeholders involved in the procurement of medicines in that country [19]. This complex scenario revealed that investigations of drug approval is an important first step, since the approval by the local drug authority is needed to further enable a reliable and regulated access to a given antibiotic in a particular country.

Our study demonstrated that overall LMICs comply with WHO-EML, since the vast majority of ‘Access’ antibiotics were approved by an official drug regulatory agency and/or the Ministry of Health (Figure 1). Actually the list of ‘Access’ antibiotics was published in March 2017 and amended in August 2017, hence we can rather argue that surveyed countries complied with the previous WHO-EML (2015 version) [23]. However, as illustrated in Table 1, the vast majority of this ‘Access’ antibiotics were already listed as ‘Core antibiotics’ in the previous WHO-EML, with the exception of few antibiotics (cefotaxime, clindamycin, carbapenems and vancomycin) which were anyway in the ‘Complementary list’ [23].

The situation is significantly different for ‘Forgotten’ antibiotics. Our study explored the approval of 23 ‘Forgotten’ antibiotics; 8 were included also among the WHO-EML ‘Access’ antibiotics and were approved in the large majority of countries (Figure 1); on the other hand, the remaining 15 ‘Forgotten’ antibiotics were approved only in a minority of countries (Figure 1). ‘Forgotten’ antibiotics can have a role in daily practice in different clinical situations: enabling reduction in the use of other broader spectrum and sometimes less effective antimicrobials (e.g. antistaphylococcal penicillins, oral fosfomycin, pivmecillinam); offering the opportunity to treat MDR pathogens (e.g. aztreonam, IV fosfomycin, polymyxins, temocillin and many others); acting as niche agent for specific pathogens (e.g. ampicillin-sulbactam for *Acinetobacter baumannii*, spectinomycin for *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, tobramycin for *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*) (Appendix A) [4,11,24]. This can be of added value in LMICs, where prevalence of MDR bacteria is often very high, calling for both effective treatments and antibiotic stewardship efforts [25–27]. The availability of these mainly out-of-patent products is threatened by a vicious circle including low economic incentives; limited market size; low level of scientific evidence (particularly on pharmacokinetics/pharmacodynamics and clinical efficacy); low use by physicians; and absence of inclusion in guidelines [4,11,24].

The last version of the WHO-EML marked a step forward since 3 of these ‘Forgotten’ antibiotics (ertapenem, teicoplanin and ticarcillin-clavulanic acid) were included in the newly designed ‘Watch’ category and 5 (aztreonam, cefepime, colistin and polymyxin B, IV fosfomycin) in the ‘Reserve’ group [6]. This is a significant change compared to the previous WHO-EML list [23] and could help improve the availability of these molecules for selected conditions.

Overall American and Asian countries, as well as countries classified as upper middle-income countries approved more antibiotics than African countries and lower income countries. These data suggest that countries having higher incomes could guarantee access to more antibiotics, even if these differences were not statistically significant, probably due to the relatively small number of explored countries.

Concerning formulations specifically intended for paediatric use (Figures 3 and 4), the antibiotics more frequently used for the most common paediatric bacterial infections (amoxicillin, amoxicillin-clavulanic acid, antistaphylococcal penicillins, macrolides, cotrimoxazole and metronidazole) were approved in the majority of countries. However some countries approved the use of few paediatric formulations, suggesting that the availability of appropriate paediatric drugs could be threatened in some settings. Due to the enormous impact on children’s health of proper access to medicines [5] and the paucity of data about the availability of paediatric drugs, this aspect urgently deserves further efforts in research, as well as targeted policies.

There is still a long way to go. Coordinated efforts with multi-stakeholder approaches will be needed to improve antimicrobial availability in LMICs. Areas include: continuous monitoring of the availability of all antibiotics included in the WHO-EML; consideration of the possible role of ‘Forgotten’ antibiotics in these settings; access gap analysis; strengthening of health systems; promotion of universal health coverage; promotion of alternative economic models to delink payments for antimicrobials from the volumes sold; and the evaluation of the potential role and feasibility of a Global Antibiotic Access and Conservation Fund [1,4,28,29].

This study has some limitations. Only one respondent was contacted for each country, thus the reliability of some of the collected data could be questioned. However, respondents provided one or more official document and/or website as source to corroborate their answers and these texts were double checked by the investigators in 75% of cases; all discrepancies were discussed and solved. The study investigated the approval of paediatric formulations overall, without detailing if different types of formulations (intended for children of different age groups) were approved. We did not distinguish between the approval of an antibiotic by a drug regulatory agency and/or the Ministry of Health and the inclusion in the national EML, even if this difference could influence the effective drug availability. We did not collect data on how many brands and/or generics are approved for each antibiotic, to avoid excessive workload for the respondents. It is however possible that if only a limited number had been approved, this would indicate greater vulnerability, when compared to many approvals per medicine. Finally we screened a sample of 28 countries, and our results cannot be generalized to other countries. Our sample nevertheless included countries from 3 continents, with a good geographic distribution and a huge variability in terms of health care, demographic and econometric characteristics (Table 2).

In conclusion, most of the WHO-EML ‘Access’ antibiotics are approved in the 28 surveyed LMICs, including the most relevant paediatric formulations. On the contrary, many ‘Forgotten’ antibiotics are not approved in these countries, despite their important role in some specific clinical conditions, particularly in areas with high prevalence of MDR bacteria. The WHO-EML therefore seems to have a very positive impact regarding approval of antibiotics at national level. Further studies are needed to verify in each LMIC if approved antibiotics are effectively available in daily clinical practice, with reliable supply chain, affordable prices, and acceptable formulations, at different levels of the health care system.

**Acknowledgements**

Partial results were presented as a poster (n° 2935) at the 2018 ECCMID in Madrid.

The authors would like to thank all national contacts who participated in the survey: Fidan Huseynova (Azerbaijan), Abu Hena Mostafa Kamal (Bangladesh), Cossi Angelo Attinsounon (Benin), Joyce Kgatlwane (Botswana), Paul Turner (Cambodia), Mei Zeng (China), Carlos Robledo (Colombia), Daniel Kwame Afriyie and Emmanuel Sarkodie (Ghana), Mojdeh Hakemi-Vala (Iran), Vilada Chansamouth (Lao), Buddha Basnyat (Nepal), Silvio Vega (Panama), Elena Candia Florentín (Paraguay), Luis Cuellar (Peru), Awa Ndir (Senegal), Amu Adefolarin Ayodeji (Swaziland), Stanley Mwita (Tanzania), Visanu Thamlikitku (Thailand)

Eric Vreede and Flavio Brandao De Araujo (Timor-Leste), Vu Dinh Phu (Vietnam), Aubrey Chichonyi Kalungia (Zambia), Blessmore Vimbai Chaibva (Zimbabwe).

**Funding**

This study was conducted as part of our routine work.

**Transparency declarations**

The authors have no conflict of interest to disclose related with the topic.

**REFERENCES**

[1] Mendelson M, Røttingen J-A, Gopinathan U, Hamer DH, Wertheim H, Basnyat B, et al. Maximising access to achieve appropriate human antimicrobial use in low-income and middle-income countries. Lancet 2016;387:188–98. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(15)00547-4.

[2] Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development : Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform. https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld (accessed October 31, 2018).

[3] United Nations Millennium Development Goals. http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/global.shtml (accessed November 5, 2018).

[4] Pulcini C, Beovic B, Béraud G, Carlet J, Cars O, Howard P, et al. Ensuring universal access to old antibiotics: a critical but neglected priority. Clin Microbiol Infect 2017;23:590–2. doi:10.1016/j.cmi.2017.04.026.

[5] Laxminarayan R, Matsoso P, Pant S, Brower C, Røttingen J-A, Klugman K, et al. Access to effective antimicrobials: a worldwide challenge. Lancet 2016;387:168–75. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(15)00474-2.

[6] World Health Organization. Essential medicines. Available at: http://www.who.int/medicines/publications/essentialmedicines/en/ (accessed October 31, 2018).

[7] World Health Organization. The Selection and Use of Essential Medicines. Available at: http://www.who.int/medicines/publications/essentialmedicines/trs-1006-2017/en/ (accessed November 10, 2018).

[8] World Health Organization. Model Lists of Essential Medicines. Available at: http://www.who.int/medicines/publications/essentialmedicines/en/ (accessed October 31, 2018).

[9] Sharland M, Pulcini C, Harbarth S, Zeng M, Gandra S, Mathur S, et al. Classifying antibiotics in the WHO Essential Medicines List for optimal use-be AWaRe. Lancet Infect Dis 2018;18:18–20. doi:10.1016/S1473-3099(17)30724-7.

[10] World Health Organization. Antimicrobial resistance: global report on surveillance 2014. Available at: http://www.who.int/drugresistance/documents/surveillancereport/en/ (October 31, 2018).

[11] Pulcini C, Bush K, Craig WA, Frimodt-Møller N, Grayson ML, Mouton JW, et al. Forgotten Antibiotics: An Inventory in Europe, the United States, Canada, and Australia. Clin Infect Dis 2012;54:268–74. doi:10.1093/cid/cir838.

[12] Pulcini C, Mohrs S, Beovic B, Gyssens I, Theuretzbacher U, Cars O, et al. Forgotten antibiotics: a follow-up inventory study in Europe, the USA, Canada and Australia. Int J Antimicrob Agents 2017;49:98–101. doi:10.1016/j.ijantimicag.2016.09.029.

[13] John E. Bennett, Raphael Dolin, Martin J. Blaser. Mandell, Douglas, and Bennett’s Principles and Practice of Infectious Diseases. 8th Edition. Elsevier; 2015.

[14] The World Bank. World Bank Country and Lending Groups. Available at: https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups (accessed November 2, 2018).

[15] World Health Organization. Health services. Available at: http://www.who.int/topics/health\_services/en/ (accessed November 2, 2018).

[16] Das J. The Quality of Medical Care in Low-Income Countries: From Providers to Markets. PLoS Med 2011;8. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1000432.

[17] Forsberg BC, Montagu D, Sundewall J. Moving towards in-depth knowledge on the private health sector in low- and middle-income countries. Health Policy Plan 2011;26:i1–3. doi:10.1093/heapol/czr050.

[18] Ahmed SM, Hossain MA, Chowdhury MR. Informal sector providers in Bangladesh: how equipped are they to provide rational health care? Health Policy Plan 2009;24:467–78. doi:10.1093/heapol/czp037.

[19] Ministry of health and social welfare of Tanzania. Mapping of the medicines procurement and supply management system in Tanzania. Available at: http://www.who.int/medicines/areas/coordination/tanzania\_mapping\_supply.pdf (accessed November 2, 2018).

[20] The Global Fund. Guide to Global Fund Policies on Procurement and Supply Management of Health Products. Available at: https://www.theglobalfund.org/media/5873/psm\_procurementsupplymanagement\_guidelines\_en.pdf?u=636571539560000000 (accessed November 2, 2018).

[21] Médecins sans frontières. Medical Product Procurement. Available at: http://www.msf.org/en/article/msf-medical-product-procurement (accessed November 2, 2018).

[22] World Health Organization. Medicines shortages. Global approaches to addressing shortages of essential medicines in health systems. Available at: http://www.who.int/medicines/publications/druginformation/WHO\_DI\_30-2\_Medicines.pdf (accessed November 2, 2018).

[23] World Health Organization. Model List of Essential Medicines. 19th List, April 2015 (Amended November 2015). Available at: http://www.who.int/medicines/publications/essentialmedicines/EML\_2015\_FINAL\_amended\_NOV2015.pdf?ua=1 (accessed November 2, 2018).

[24] Tängdén T, Pulcini C, Aagaard H, Balasegaram M, Hara GL, Nathwani D, et al. Unavailability of old antibiotics threatens effective treatment for common bacterial infections. Lancet Infect Dis 2018;18:242–4. doi:10.1016/S1473-3099(18)30075-6.

[25] Mendelson M, Brink A, Gouws J, Mbelle N, Naidoo V, Pople T, et al. The One Health stewardship of colistin as an antibiotic of last resort for human health in South Africa. Lancet Infect Dis 2018. doi:10.1016/S1473-3099(18)30119-1.

[26] Manenzhe RI, Zar HJ, Nicol MP, Kaba M. The spread of carbapenemase-producing bacteria in Africa: a systematic review. J Antimicrob Chemother 2015;70:23–40. doi:10.1093/jac/dku356.

[27] Zellweger RM, Carrique-Mas J, Limmathurotsakul D, Day NPJ, Thwaites GE, Baker S, et al. A current perspective on antimicrobial resistance in Southeast Asia. J Antimicrob Chemother 2017;72:2963–72. doi:10.1093/jac/dkx260.

[28] Access to medicine foundation. Available at: https://accesstomedicinefoundation.org/ (accessed October 29, 2018).

[29] Årdal C, Outterson K, Hoffman SJ, Ghafur A, Sharland M, Ranganathan N, et al. International cooperation to improve access to and sustain effectiveness of antimicrobials. Lancet 2016;387:296–307. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(15)00470-5.

[30] United Nations Development Programme. Human Development Index (HDI). Available at: http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-index-hdi (accessed November 2, 2018).

[31] United Nations Development Programme. Human Development Reports. Available at: http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/HDI (accessed November 2, 2018).

Appendices

**Appendix A. Rational for inclusion in the ‘Forgotten’ antibiotics list.**

Table adapted from *Pulcini C. et al., Forgotten Antibiotics: An Inventory in Europe, the United States, Canada, and Australia. Clin Infect Dis 2012;54:268–74. doi:10.1093/cid/cir838***.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Criteria** | **Antibiotic and indication(s)** |
| Potential value against current resistant bacteria | - Aztreonam: Carb. R ENB, Carb. R NF GNB (metallo ß-lactamases, in absence of other resistance mechanisms)- Cefepime: 3rd gen. cep. R ENB (active on AmpC chromosomally mediated ß-lactamases; active on some Gram negative bacteria producing ESBLs)- Cefoxitin: 3rd gen. cep. R ENB (in absence of other resistance mechanisms, inactive on some ENB)- Chloramphenicol: MRSA, VISA/VRSA, PRSP (inconstantly) VRE; 3rd gen. cep. R ENB, Carb. R ENB, Carb. R NF GNB (inconstantly)- Colistin and polymyxin B: 3rd gen. cep. R ENB, Carb. R ENB, Carb. R NF GNB- Ertapenem: PRSP, 3rd gen. cep. R ENB (inconstantly)- Fosfomycin: MRSA, PRSP, VRE, 3rd gen. cep. R ENB, Carb. R ENB, Carb. R NF GNB (inconstantly)- Fusidic acid: MRSA, VISA/VRSA- Nitrofurantoin: MRSA, VRE, 3rd gen. cep. R ENB (inconstantly), only for cystitis - Teicoplanin: MRSA, PRSP, *E. faecium* with vanB/C resistance and amoxicillin-resistant *Enterococcus gallinarum/casseliflavus*- Temocillin: 3rd gen. cep. R ENB and Carb. R ENB (KPC-type carbapenemases, inconstantly) |
| Unique value for specific microbiological criteria: spectrum  | * Ampicillin-sulbatam: *Acinetobacter baumannii*

- Antistaphylococcal penicillins, oral and IV (nafcillin, oxacillin, cloxacillin, dicloxacillin, and flucloxacillin): narrow-spectrum drug to treat MSSA infections- Chloramphenicol: gonococci, broad-spectrum drug (e.g., Rickettsia, *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia*)- Penicillin G: *Treponema pallidum*- Pivmecillinam: possible option for cystitis in case of 3rd gen. cep. R ENB (inconstantly active)- Spectinomycin: *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*- Temocillin: *Burkholderia cepacia*- Ticarcillin-clavulanic acid: *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia*- Tobramycin: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* |
| Unique value for specific microbiological criteria: mechanism of action | - Chloramphenicol (together with thiamphenicol, not included)- Colistin and polymyxin B- Fosfomycin- Fusidic acid- Nitrofurantoin |
| Unique PK criteria | - Chloramphenicol: excellent diffusion into central nervous system and eye- Ertapenem: once-daily parenteral (IV/IM) administration; convenient as OPAT- Fosfomycin oral formulations: 1 dose only for uncomplicated cystitis- IV fosfomycin: excellent diffusion into central nervous system and eye- Teicoplanin: OPAT possible |
| Unique value for specific clinical criteria: ‘‘niche’’ agent (unique value for specific pathogens or indications) | - Antistaphylococcal penicillins, oral and IV (nafcillin, oxacillin, cloxacillin, dicloxacillin, and flucloxacillin): ‘‘niche’’ agent for MSSA infections- Penicillin V: rheumatic fever and postsplenectomy prophylaxis regimens- Penicillin G: *T. pallidum*- Long-acting forms of penicillin G: syphilis and chemoprophylaxis of rheumatic fever- Spectinomycin: ‘‘niche’’ agent for gonorrhoea- Temocillin: ‘‘niche’’ agent for *B. cepacia* infections  |
| Unique value for specific clinical criteria: last (only) available antibiotic of its class | - Aztreonam (only monobactam): useful in case of ß -lactam allergy because cross-reactivity with penicillins and cephalosporins is rare- Fosfomycin- Fusidic acid- Spectinomycin |

Abbreviations:

* 3rd gen. cep. R ENB, third-generation cephalosporin–resistant Enterobacteriaceae
* Carb. R ENB, carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae
* Carb. R NF GNB, carbapenem-resistant nonfermentative Gram-negative bacteria
* ESBL, extended-spectrum b-lactamase
* IM: intramuscular
* IV: intravenous
* KPC : *Klebsiella pneumoniae* Carbapenemase
* MRSA, methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*
* MSSA: methicillin-susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus*
* OPAT: Outpatient Parenteral Antibiotic Therapy
* PK: pharmacokinetics
* PRSP, penicillin-resistant *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
* VISA, vancomycin-intermediate *S. aureus*
* VRSA, vancomycin-resistant *S. aureus*
* VRE, vancomycin-resistant enterococci

**Appendix B – Country and Name**

**Appendix C: List of antibiotics excluded from the survey after the consensus procedure developed within the scientific committee. The selection concerned the Access antibiotics included in the WHO Essential Medicines List1,2 and the ‘Forgotten’ antibiotics, as defined by ESGAP (ESCMID Study Group for Antimicrobial stewardship)3,4.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Antibiotic (in alphabetical order)** | **Access antibiotics list** | **Watch antibiotics list** | **Reserve antibiotics list** | **Forgotten antibiotics list** |
| Azithromycin | X | X |  |  |
| Cefixime | X | X |  |  |
| Cefoperazone-sulbactam |  | X |  | X |
| Cefpodoxime |  | X |  | X |
| Ceftibuten |  | X |  | X |
| Mecillinam |  |  |  | X |
| Methenamine hippurate |  |  |  | X |
| Methenamine mandelate |  |  |  | X |
| Piperacillin-tazobactam | X | X |  |  |
| Pristinamycin |  |  |  | X |
| Procaine benzylpenicillin | X |  |  | X |
| Quinupristin-dalfopristin |  |  |  | X |
| Thiamphenicol |  |  |  | X |

[1] World Health Organization. Essential medicines. Available at: http://www.who.int/topics/essential\_medicines/en/ (accessed May 31, 2018).

[2] World Health Organization. The Selection and Use of Essential Medicines. Available at: http://www.who.int/medicines/publications/essentialmedicines/trs-1006-2017/en/ (accessed June 10, 2018).

[3] Pulcini C, Bush K, Craig WA, Frimodt-Møller N, Grayson ML, Mouton JW, et al. Forgotten Antibiotics: An Inventory in Europe, the United States, Canada, and Australia. Clin Infect Dis 2012;54:268–74. doi:10.1093/cid/cir838.

[4] Pulcini C, Mohrs S, Beovic B, Gyssens I, Theuretzbacher U, Cars O, et al. Forgotten antibiotics: a follow-up inventory study in Europe, the USA, Canada and Australia. Int J Antimicrob Agents 2017;49:98–101. doi:10.1016/j.ijantimicag.2016.09.029.

**Appendix D. Survey respondents. Detailed affiliations.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Country** | **Name** | **Complete affiliation(s)** |
| Argentina | Gabriel Levy Hara | * Chief of Infectious Diseases Unit, Department of Internal Medicine, Hospital Carlos G. Durand, Buenos Aires, Argentina
* Head Professor of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, School of Medicine, Maimónides University, Buenos Aires, Argentina
* Chair of International Society of Chemotherapy Antimicrobial Stewardship Working Group
* Member of the Executive Board, International Society of Chemotherapy
* Co-coordinator of Antimicrobial Stewardship Workshops, Infection Control African Network (ICAN)
* Panamerican Health Organization (PAHO) advisor on antimicrobial consumption studies and stewardship, 2006-2016.
* Member of the WHO experts group for monitoring antimicrobial consumption
* Coordinator of the Regional Recommendations for Implementing Antimicrobial Stewardship Programs in Latin America and the Caribbean
* Florida International University (FIU)
 |
| Azerbaijan | Fidan Huseynova  | * State Azerbaijan Medical University, Infection Disease Department
 |
| Bangladesh | Abu Hena Mostafa Kamal  | * ICU Rajshahi Medical College Hospital
 |
| Benin | Cossi Angelo Attinsounon  | * CHU of Borgou (Parakou), Faculty of Medicine of the University of Parakou
 |
| Botswana | Joyce Kgatlwane | * University of Botswana
* Medication Utilization Research in Africa (MURIA) Group (Coordinator of MURIA-Group, Botswana)
* Pharmaceutical Society of Botswana
* Board Member of Medicine Regulation Authority Board
* Health Research Development Committe
 |
| Brasil | Sylvia Lemos Hinrichsen | * Professor of Infectious Diseases/Tropical Medicine Universidade Federal de Pernambuco(UFPE)
* Health Consortium FIU/PAHO/WHO-Regional Guideline for Implementing Antimicrobial Stewardship Programs in Latin America and the Caribbean
* Instituto Brasileiro para a Segurança do Paciente( IBSP)
* Travel Medicine Committee-Sociedade Brasileira de Infectologia(SBI)
 |
| Cambodia | Paul Turner | * Cambodia Oxford Medical Research Unit
* University of Oxford, UK
 |
| China | Mei Zeng | * Professor and the Director of Department of Infectious Diseases of Children’s Hospital of Fudan University in Shanghai
* Chairman of the Pediatric Subspecialty Group of Chinese Society of Infectious Diseases of Chinese Medical Association
* Vice Chairman of the Committee of Childhood Immunization of Chinese Society of Pediatrics of Chinese Medical Association
* Vice Chairman of Shanghai Steering Committee on Immunization
* Member of the Committee of Shanghai Society of Infection and Chemotherapy
 |
| Colombia | Carlos Robledo | * Asociación Colombiana de Infectologia (Acin)
 |
| Ghana | Daniel Kwame Afriyie Emmanuel Sarkodie | * Ghana Police Hospital, Director of Pharmacy
* University of Health and Allied Sciences, Ghana
 |
| India | Sanjeev Singh | * Medical Director, Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences
* Chair, Research Committee, National Accreditation Board for Hospitals
* Technical Expert to Government of Kerala on Antibiotic Stewardship & Infection Prevention
* Chair of the Technical Committee, Association of Healthcare Providers of India
* Drug safety Council, Government of India
 |
| Iran | Mojdeh Hakemi-Vala | * Department of microbiology, Medical school, Shahid Beheshti University of medical sciences
* Iranian society of microbiology
 |
| Lao | Vilada Chansamouth | * Lao Oxford Mahosot Hospital - Wellcome Trust Research Unit (LOMWRU), Microbiology Laboratory, Mahosot Hospital, Vientiane, Lao PDR
 |
| Namibia | Dan Kibuule | * University of Namibia
* Windhoek Execute member of the ACP FIP
* Member of the Academic Committee Health Professional Council
 |
| Nepal | Buddha Basnyat  | * Oxford University Clinical Research Unit, Nepal
 |
| Nigeria | Oyinlola Oduyebo | * Professor of Clinical Microbiology, College of Medicine, University of Lagos
* Fellow of the West African College of Physicians (Lab Med)
* Fellow of the National Post graduate college of Nigeria (Pathology)
 |
| Panama | Silvio Vega | * Complejo Hospitalario Metropolitano, CSS
* Presidente de la Asociación Panamericana de Infectología
 |
| Paraguay | Elena Candia Florentín | * Instituto de Previsión Social
* Infectious Diseases Society of Paraguay (Secretary)
* Society of Internal Medicine of Paraguay
* Circulo Paraguayo de Médicos
 |
| Peru | Luis Cuellar | * Head of the Infectious Disease Unit, Instituto Nacional de Enfermedades Neoplasicas
* Professor of Medicine, Universidad Nacional "Federico Villarreal"
 |
| Senegal | Awa Ndir | * Infection Control Africa Network (ICAN)
* Institut Pasteur de Dakar
 |
| South Africa | Adrian Brink | * Ampath National Laboratory Services, Milpark Hospital, Johannesburg, South Africa
* Associate Senior Lecturer, Division of Infectious Diseases and HIV Medicine, Department of Medicine, Groote Schuur Hospital, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa.
* Cochair South African Antibiotic Stewardship Programme
 |
| Swaziland | Amu Adefolarin Ayodeji | * Swaziland Christian University, Mbabane, Swaziland
 |
| Tanzania | Stanley Mwita | * Catholic University of Health and Allied Sciences (CUHAS)
 |
| Thailand | Visanu Thamlikitku | * Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand
 |
| Timor-Leste | Eric Vreede Flavio Brandao De Araujo | * Hospital Nacional Guido Valadares
* Hospital Nacional Guido Valadares (Clinical Director)
 |
| Vietnam | Vu Dinh Phu | * National Hospital for Tropical Diseases
 |
| Zambia | Aubrey Chichonyi Kalungia | * University of Zambia, Department of Pharmacy
 |
| Zimbabwe | Blessmore Vimbai Chaibva  | * Ministry of Health and Child Care, Directorate of Pharmacy Services - Rational Medicines Use Focal Person
 |

**Appendix E. Official source document and/or website provided by participants**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Country** | **Source document(s) / website(s)** |
| Argentina | P.R. Vademécum: http://ar.prvademecum.com/Kairos Argentina: http://ar.kairosweb.com/ |
| Bangladesh | Allopathic Drug Database: http://www.dgda.gov.bd/index.php/manufacturers/allopathic |
| Benin | Liste nationale des médicaments essentiels enfants et adultes |
| Botswana | Botswana Essential Drugs List |
| Brazil | Ministério da Saùde, Bulàrio eletrônico: http://www.anvisa.gov.br/datavisa/fila\_bula/index.asp  |
| Cambodia | Cambodia Essential Medicines List |
| Colombia | Instituto Nacional de Vigilancia de Medicamentos y Alimentos https://www.invima.gov.co/ |
| Ghana | Ghana Essential Medicines List |
| India | Foods and drugs Authority: http://fdaghana.gov.gh/records |
| Lao PAR | Essential Medicines List |
| Namibia | Namibia Essential Medicines ListCurrent Namibian Medicines RegisterNamibia Standard Treatment Guidelines |
| Nigeria | Essential Medicines List |
| Paraguay | Lista de Medicamentos Esenciales |
| Peru | Listado de Productos Farmacéuticos para la compra corporativa de Productos Farmacéuticos para el abastecimiento del año 2017Listado de Productos Farmacéuticos para la compra corporativa de Productos Farmacéuticos para el abastecimiento de los años 2018-2019Documento técnico: Petitorio national unico de Medicamentos esenciales para el sector Salud |
| Senegal | Base de données des Médicaments: http://www.dirpharm.com/ |
| South Africa | The generics dictionary: http://www.generic.co.zaMedical publishing division of Times Media: http://www.mims.co.za |
| Swaziland | Standard Treatment Guidelines and Essential Medicines List of Common Medical Conditions in the Kingdom of Swaziland |
| Tanzania | Tanzania Food and Drugs Authority: http://www.tfda.go.tz/portal/registered-products/registered-drug-products-1 |
| Timor-Leste | Timor Leste Essential Medicines List |
| Zambia | Zambia Essential Medicine List |
| Zimbabwe | Register for approved human medicines |