



Home Office

Country Information Note

Ghana: Medical treatment and healthcare

Version 2.0

August 2022

Preface

Purpose

This note provides country of origin information (COI) for decision makers handling cases where a person claims that to remove them from the UK would be a breach of Articles 3 and/or 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) because of an ongoing health condition.

It is not intended to be an exhaustive survey of healthcare in Ghana.

For general guidance on considering cases where a person claims that to remove them from the UK would be a breach of Article 3 and/or 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) because of an ongoing health condition, see the instruction on [Human rights claims on medical grounds](#).

Country of origin information

The country information in this note has been carefully selected in accordance with the general principles of COI research as set out in the [Common EU \[European Union\] Guidelines for Processing Country of Origin Information \(COI\)](#), dated April 2008, and the Austrian Centre for Country of Origin and Asylum Research and Documentation's (ACCORD), [Researching Country Origin Information – Training Manual, 2013](#). Namely, taking into account the COI's relevance, reliability, accuracy, balance, currency, transparency and traceability.

The structure and content of the country information section follows a [terms of reference](#) which sets out the general and specific topics relevant to this note.

All information included in the note was published or made publicly available on or before the 'cut-off' date(s) in the country information section. Any event taking place or report/article published after these date(s) is not included.

All information is publicly accessible or can be made publicly available, and is from generally reliable sources. Sources and the information they provide are carefully considered before inclusion. Factors relevant to the assessment of the reliability of sources and information include:

- the motivation, purpose, knowledge and experience of the source
- how the information was obtained, including specific methodologies used
- the currency and detail of information, and
- whether the COI is consistent with and/or corroborated by other sources.

Multiple sourcing is used to ensure that the information is accurate, balanced and corroborated, so that a comprehensive and up-to-date picture at the time of publication is provided of the issues relevant to this note.

Information is compared and contrasted, whenever possible, to provide a range of views and opinions. The inclusion of a source, however, is not an endorsement of it or any view(s) expressed.

Each piece of information is referenced in a brief footnote; full details of all sources cited and consulted in compiling the note are listed alphabetically in the [Bibliography](#).

Feedback

Our goal is to continuously improve our material. Therefore, if you would like to comment on this note, please email the [Country Policy and Information Team](#).

Independent Advisory Group on Country Information

The [Independent Advisory Group on Country Information](#) (IAGCI) was set up in March 2009 by the Independent Chief Inspector of Borders and Immigration to support him in reviewing the efficiency, effectiveness and consistency of approach of COI produced by the Home Office.

The IAGCI welcomes feedback on the Home Office's COI material. It is not the function of the IAGCI to endorse any Home Office material, procedures or policy. The IAGCI may be contacted at:

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Information about the IAGCI's work and a list of the documents which have been reviewed by the IAGCI can be found on the Independent Chief Inspector's pages of the [gov.uk website](#).

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Healthcare context

Section 1 updated: 5 August 2022

1. Sources and prices

1.1 MedCOI

1.1.1 This note makes use of medical country of origin information (COI) compiled by Project MedCOI, which was set up and operated by the immigration authorities in Belgium and the Netherlands until 31 December 2020, and since then by the European Asylum Support Office (EASO) (now the European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA)).

1.1.2 The EUAA MedCOI sector website explains how the project did and currently operates:

‘The EUAA provides access to medical country of origin information (MedCOI). This information supports the national migration and asylum authorities in Europe to reach accurate and fair decisions in international protection and other migration procedures. More precisely, MedCOI is a service for first instance migration authorities of EU+ countries, providing responses to requests for information about the availability and accessibility of medical interventions in countries of origin.

‘EUAA MedCOI relies on a worldwide network of medical experts that provides up-to-date medical information in countries of origin. Based on this information and combined with desk research, the EUAA MedCOI Sector produces responses to individual requests from EU+ countries, general medical country reports, and maintains a portal with a specific database where the information can be found...The [database](#) is only accessible to trained personnel in EUAA and the EU+ countries’ relevant administrations...

‘The portal also allows for the continuous exchange of information between countries, and between countries and EUAA. The database is only accessible to trained personnel in EUAA and the EU+ countries’ relevant administrations. Completion of the MedCOI training modules (specific training on the use of the MedCOI database and on MedCOI methodologies) is a necessary requirement to be granted access.

‘The high quality and medical accuracy of the information is guaranteed by specifically trained medical advisors and research experts who also provide guidance to the users of the portal.

‘The MedCOI Sector at EUAA has incorporated all services that were previously delivered by project teams in Belgium and the Netherlands in an ERF/AMIF funded project until 31/12/2020 (MedCOI4).’¹

1.1.3 The UK Home Office ceased to be able to make requests to or access the MedCOI database on 31 December 2020.

¹ European Union Agency for Asylum, [‘MedCOI’](#)

- 1.1.4 The UK Home Office has, however, retained copies of all MedCOI documents referred to in this note obtained prior to 31 December 2020 should they be required in individual cases.

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1.2 Costs and currency

- 1.2.1 This note includes the cost for various medications and treatments. These prices have been converted into British pounds whenever possible. The exchange rate as of 5 August 2022 was £1 = 10.34 Ghana Cedis².

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Section 2 updated: 4 August 2022

2. Healthcare system

2.1 Organisation and provision

- 2.1.1 The United States Department of Commerce (USDOC) Ghana - Country Commercial Guide stated:

‘The Government of Ghana continues to expand access to healthcare coverage and the scope of benefits it makes available to its citizens. Ghana’s 2021 census results report 68.6 % of the population is covered by either the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) or private health insurance schemes...

‘The healthcare sector in Ghana is organized at three different levels: national, regional, and district. Health interventions are packaged for each level and are delivered at the respective clinics and hospitals.

‘Healthcare is variable throughout Ghana. Urban centers are well served, and are where most hospitals, clinics, and pharmacies in the country can be found. Rural areas often have no modern healthcare services. Patients in these areas either rely on traditional African medicine or travel great distances for healthcare. Most healthcare is provided by the government and is largely administered by the Ministry of Health and the Ghana Health Services. The healthcare system has five levels of providers: 1) health posts, the first level of primary care in rural areas; 2) health centers and clinics; 3) district hospitals; 4) regional hospitals; and 5) tertiary hospitals...

‘Ghana has very limited local production of pharmaceuticals and even less manufacturing of medical equipment and devices. The country relies on imports for approximately 85 percent of its total healthcare consumption.’³

- 2.1.2 A MedCOI response providing general information on the healthcare system in Ghana stated:

‘The public healthcare system in Ghana has a referral level structure composed of a national level (tertiary care), regional level (secondary care) and primary care delivered at district level (hospitals), sub-district level (health centres) and community level (Community Health 1 Planning

² XE Currency Converter, ‘[Ghanaian Cedis to British Pounds](#)’, 5 August 2022

³ USDOC, ‘[Ghana - Country Commercial Guide – Health](#)’, 22 July 2022

Services –CHPS)...Each level should deliver a specific package of services.’⁴

2.1.3 The Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) travel advice, aimed at British travellers, stated: ‘Medical facilities are poor outside towns.’⁵

2.1.4 Boateng, Ernest, Davies, Oliver, Fage, John and Maier in the Encyclopaedia Britannica, updated September 2021, stated:

‘There are hospitals and clinics provided by the government and by various Christian missions in most parts of the country. Supplementary services consist of health centres, dispensaries, and dressing stations (first-aid centres). Considerable progress has been made in the quantity and quality of health facilities and medical personnel, but rapid population growth continues to impose great pressures on the available facilities. In addition to the large number of doctors in the public service, many private practitioners operate their own clinics and hospitals. Registered doctors and dentists are supported by a paramedical staff of nurses, midwives, and pharmacists, as well as by [auxiliaries](#).’⁶

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2.2 The Ghana Health Service

2.2.1 The Ghanaian Ministry of Health website stated:

‘The Ghana Health Service (GHS) is a Ghanaian government body established in 1996 as part of the Health Sector Reform of Ghana. The Health Service is under the Ministry of Health. The Health service primarily administrates the health services provided by the government and in implementing government policies on healthcare...

‘GHS Mandate and Objectivity

‘GHS to provide and prudently manage comprehensive and accessible health service with special emphasis on primary health care at Ghana regional, district and sub-district levels in accordance with approved national policies. The objects of the Service are to:

- Implement approved national policies for health delivery in Ghana
- Increase access to good quality health services, and
- Manage prudently resources available for the provision of the health services.

‘GHS Functions

‘For the purposes of achieving its objectives the GHS performs the following functions amongst others:

‘Provide comprehensive health services at all levels in Ghana directly and by contracting out to other Ghana agencies’⁷.

⁴ MedCOI, BDA-20200929-GH-7317, 9 November 2020

⁵ FCDO, ‘[Foreign Travel advice – Ghana – Health](#)’, updated 18 July 2022

⁶ Boateng and others, Encyclopaedia Britannica, ‘[Ghana](#)’ (Health and welfare), 30 September 2021

⁷ Republic of Ghana, Ministry of Health, ‘[Ghana Health Service](#)’, no date

2.3 National health insurance scheme (NHIS)

2.3.1 D Opoku, A K Edusei, P Agyei-Baffour, G Teddy, K Polin, W Quentin, in the Ghana: health system review 2021, stated: 'One key characteristics of the health system of Ghana is the introduction and reform of the national health insurance scheme (NHIS) in 2003 and 2012 respectively. About 40% of the population are enrolled and 60% enrolled are exempted from premium payments...Enrolment in in the NHIS contributes to better access to health care and improved financial protection.'⁸

2.3.2 A MedCOI response providing general information on the healthcare system in Ghana stated:

'The National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) is a social intervention program introduced by government to provide financial access to quality health care for residents in Ghana...There are two kind of NHIS subscribers: the informal and exempt groups...Only the informal group pays premium. The annual premium is at most GHS 30, or USD 6 [£4.97⁹]. Members of the exempt group do not pay premium...and include:

- chronic mental health patients - Chronic TB patients
- some HIV patients
- children under 18 years
- people over 70 years old
- indigenous population, classified as such by the Minister for Social Welfare
- pregnant women
- other categories of people determined by the Minister responsible for Social Welfare
- pensioners of Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT)
- SSNIT contributors, i.e. formal sector employees and the self-employed who contribute to the SSNIT...

'21 million people out of the 30 million Ghanaian population are registered with the NHIS. 11 million of them are active users and around 1.4 million of people belong to the group exempt of fee premium...People enrolled under the NHIS are entitled to a NHIS member card, which allow them to access NHIS benefits...Benefits include outpatient and inpatient treatment, medication included in the NHIS medicines list, dental treatment, optical aids and emergency care. The NHIS also determines the diseases not included in its coverage.'¹⁰

⁸ Opoku and others, European Journal of Public Health, '[Ghana: health system...](#)', 20 October 2021

⁹ XE Currency Converter, '[USD to British Pounds](#)', 5 August 2022

¹⁰ MedCOI, BDA-20201021-GH-7372, 3 December 2020

2.4 Facilities and personnel

2.4.1 The Aetna (international private medical insurance company)¹¹ website stated:

‘The majority of hospitals in Ghana can be considered “general”, focusing on general medicine. This means they don’t offer a full range of diagnostics, testing or treatments.

‘There are around 1,300 private facilities which usually provide a better quality of treatment and have more modern equipment than public institutions. There are around 1,800 public hospitals. These facilities can be overcrowded and lack the quality those from developed countries have come to expect. While both public and private institutions are generally located in urban areas, major medical facilities are often outside densely populated urban areas.

‘Medical facilities run by religious institutions (usually Christian or Muslim) number more than 200 and they are found predominantly in rural areas.’¹²

2.4.2 The Aetna website also stated: ‘As well as government-funded hospitals and clinics, religious groups play an important role in providing the population with much needed medical assistance through the health care centres they have set up.’¹³ The Aetna website added: ‘There are more than 550 pharmacies in Ghana, with most in the major cities and towns — some of which are open 24 hours.’¹⁴

2.4.3 For a list of hospitals, see [Ghana Hospitals](#). The Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office also provides a [list of medical facilities](#), updated 22 February 2021, that may be able to assist British nationals while in Ghana. The US Embassy also provides a [list of medical practitioners and facilities](#) who/which may be able to assist US citizens in Ghana.

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2.5 Private medical insurance

2.5.1 A number of private medical insurance companies operate in Ghana, such as Glico Healthcare¹⁵, Liberty Health¹⁶, and Acacia Health Insurance Limited¹⁷.

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2.6 Paediatric healthcare

2.6.1 The Nyaha Medical Centre in Accra stated on its website that it has a paediatrics clinic and a team of paediatric specialists, who can diagnose and treat medical disorders and diseases in children¹⁸.

¹¹ Aetna, ‘[About Us](#)’, no date

¹² Aetna, ‘[An introduction to the healthcare system in Ghana](#)’, no date

¹³ Aetna, ‘[An introduction to the healthcare system in Ghana](#)’, no date

¹⁴ Aetna, ‘[An introduction to the healthcare system in Ghana](#)’, no date

¹⁵ Glico Healthcare, ‘[Who we are](#)’, no date

¹⁶ Liberty Health, ‘[Our benefits](#)’, no date

¹⁷ Business Ghana, ‘[Acacia Health Insurance Limited](#)’, no date

¹⁸ Nyaha Medical Centre, ‘[Paediatrics Speciality Clinic at the Nyaho Medical Centre](#)’, no date

- 2.6.2 See also [Child cancer](#), [Paediatric heart surgery](#), and UNICEF [Ghana](#) country section.

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2.7 Emergency healthcare

- 2.7.1 The Aetna website stated: 'Emergency services and hospitals are available within cities, but few exist outside urban areas where traditional African medicine remains the main option for most of the rural population who cannot afford to travel long distances for care and/or treatment.'¹⁹

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¹⁹ Aetna, ['An introduction to the healthcare system in Ghana'](#), no date

Medical conditions

Section 3 updated: 31 May 2022

3. COVID-19

- 3.1.1 Up to date figures on COVID cases and deaths are available on [the African Union dashboard](#).
- 3.1.2 [Our World in Data](#) provides a range of health information including information related to the Covid-19 pandemic.
- 3.1.3 See also the Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (University of Ghana) Policy Brief, [The Impact of Covid-19 on the Health Sector in Ghana](#), published in September 2020.

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Section 4 updated: 5 August 2022

4. Cancer

4.1 General

- 4.1.1 The Global Health Dynamics Cancer Control website stated:

‘Access to specialist oncological care is limited to major teaching hospitals and some private hospitals in the cities and big towns. These centres are inaccessible by virtue of distance and the situation is made worse by poor public transportation systems and expensive accommodation in the cities...’

‘On average, 1,200 new cancer cases are referred to the [National Centre for Radiotherapy, Accra] facility every year with about 70% requiring radiation treatment, however, less than 50% of these patients complete their treatment...’²⁰
- 4.1.2 An article on The Conversation website (independent online source of news analysis and informed comment written by academic experts)²¹, Ghana needs a better policy to guide care for cancer patients regarding care for cancer patients, dated 3 March 2020, stated: ‘...patients with cancers...who seek services at oncology departments and palliative care units have to pay for treatment. In some cases, such services are inadequate or not within their means.’²²

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4.2 Breast cancer

- 4.2.1 A 2021 academic study, Surveying and mapping breast cancer services in Ghana: a cross-sectional pilot study in the Eastern Region, published by the British Medical Journal (BMJ), stated:

‘Thirty-three out of the 34 hospitals (97%) in the Eastern Region [of Ghana] were surveyed...

²⁰ Global Health Dynamics, Cancer Control, [‘Cancer Radiotherapy in Ghana’](#), no date

²¹ The Conversation, [‘Who we are’](#), no date

²² The Conversation, [‘Ghana needs a better policy to guide care for cancer...’](#), 3 March 2020

‘A total of 350 healthcare workers involved with breast cancer care were reported across the 33 hospitals. Of these healthcare workers, 182 (56.2%) were MDs [medical doctors] and 32 (97.0%) of the hospitals employed at least 1 MD...

‘Breast cancer screening was mainly performed via CBE [clinical breast examination], and this was always available at 27 (81.8%) of the hospitals. None of the surveyed facilities had a mammogram machine...

‘For the pathological diagnosis of breast cancer, excisional biopsy was offered at 18 hospitals (54.5%). Five of these sites also performed fine needle aspiration and core needle biopsy and one additional hospital offered core needle biopsy only...

‘Thirteen hospitals (39.4%) provided surgery for the treatment of breast cancer. Six of these hospitals reported performing both mastectomy and wide local excision, and the other seven provided wide local excision only. Four of the hospitals that performed both mastectomy and wide local excision also performed axillary surgery, but no facilities performed sentinel lymph node biopsy.

‘Two hospitals (6.1%) offered chemotherapy for breast cancer. One of them offered cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin and fluorouracil and the other provided cyclophosphamide, methotrexate and fluorouracil chemotherapy. One of these hospitals (3.0%) offered endocrine therapy with tamoxifen. Radiotherapy was not available in any of the surveyed hospitals. Palliative care was available at 10 hospitals (30.3%).’²³

- 4.2.2 A Ghanaian National Health Insurance Scheme article on the anti-breast cancer drug herceptin and its addition to Ghana’s NHIS Medicine list, dated 10 August 2020, stated: ‘...the National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA) has added a Specialist Anti-Breast Cancer Drug...Herceptin is the brand name of a medicine called Trastuzumab + recombinant human hyaluronidase which is used to treat Breast Cancer, Esophageal Cancer and Stomach Cancer. From July 2019 to July 2020, 230 Ghanaian patients, including a 25 year old, have accessed this innovative treatment...under the NHIS.’²⁴

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4.3 Prostate cancer

- 4.3.1 A MedCOI response, dated 1 October 2020, stated that PSA testing (test for prostate cancer) was available at the Korle Bu Teaching Hospital, Accra, (public facility)²⁵. A Korle Bu Teaching Hospital article on Radiation Therapy Treatment for Prostate Cancer, dated 7 September 2020, stated:

‘The National Nuclear Medicine and Radiotherapy Centre (NNMRC) of the Hospital has begun the treatment of prostate cancers with a new intervention called Intensity-Modulated Radiation Therapy (IMRT).

²³ BMJ, ‘[Surveying and mapping breast cancer services in Ghana...](#)’, 2021

²⁴ National Health Insurance Scheme, ‘[NHIA adds Specialist Anti Breast Cancer...](#)’, 10 August 2020

²⁵ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-14056, 1 October 2020

‘Intensity-Modulated Radiation Therapy (IMRT) is an advanced mode of high-precision radiotherapy that uses computer-controlled linear accelerators to deliver precise radiation doses to a malignant tumor or specific areas within the tumor...the Head of the Centre, Dr Joel Yarney said, other than robust surgery, the Centre has all that it needs to manage prostate cancer in Ghana...

‘The Centre...has a new linear accelerator currently, it is the only Radiotherapy Centre that has the ability to treat prostate cancer with radiation therapy in Ghana.

‘...treatments for prostate cancer includes radical prostatectomy, brachytherapy and external beam radiation therapy, which can all be done in Ghana.’²⁶

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4.4 Liver cancer

4.4.1 A Korle Bu Teaching Hospital article regarding liver cancer surgery, dated 27 November 2018, stated:

‘With about 120 successful liver, pancreas and bile duct cancer surgeries performed, the Korle Bu Teaching Hospital is poised and ready to assist all such patients who would have travelled outside Ghana for treatment to do so here at an affordable price.

‘In an interview with the Hospital, Dr. Asare Offei, the head of the team, said he was happy with their breakthrough.

‘Dr. Offei said patients who would have died from liver, pancreas and bile duct cancers or from the cost of travelling abroad for treatment can now do so in the Hospital at a relatively cheaper price.’²⁷

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4.5 Radiotherapy

4.5.1 Radiotherapy is available at the Sweden Ghana Cancer Centre in East Legon Hills (a district of the Greater Accra Region), as noted in its website:

‘Our radiotherapy machine in our facilities is the Linear Accelerator (Linac) Elekta Synergy Platform 80 Leaf Multi-Leaf Collimator (MLC). The Linac allows for Image Guided Radiotherapy, that is imaging of soft tissue at the same time of treatment to allow efficient verification of tumour and critical structure position for safe dose placement. The accuracy and reliability of this equipment allows us to give personalized patient care throughout the entire radiotherapy treatment process.’²⁸

4.5.2 An undated article on the Global Health Dynamics Cancer Control website stated:

‘Ghana is fortunate to be amongst the few countries with radiotherapy facilities...Ghana can boast of three installed radiation therapy machines which include two conventional simulators, two modern Cobalt 60

²⁶ Korle Bu Teaching Hospital, ‘[Korle Bu Begins Radiation Therapy Treatment...](#)’, 7 September 2020

²⁷ Korle Bu Teaching Hospital, ‘[We Now Undertake Liver Cancer Surgeries too](#)’, 27 November 2018

²⁸ Sweden Ghana Cancer Centre, ‘[Facilities](#)’, no date

teletherapy machines in the two national treatment centres; one in capital Accra located in the south of the country and the other in Kumasi in the Ashanti region located in the middle of the country and a private treatment facility in the capital Accra has a CT simulator and a linear accelerator...

'The National Radiotherapy Centre in Accra has a high dose rate Cobalt 60 brachytherapy machine and also provides permanent brachytherapy with radioiodine for the management of prostate cancer and capsules for management of cancer of the thyroid. The facility in Kumasi provides low dose rate cesium brachytherapy services for cervical cancer management but expects to install a new high dose rate brachytherapy equipment by the end of the year.'²⁹

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4.6 Chemotherapy

- 4.6.1 Sweden Ghana Cancer Centre in East Legon Hills, as noted in its website: '...has eight Codan Argus volumetric infusion pumps. Codan Argus pumps have a good reputation in specialist applications such as oncology. They are suitable for administering large volumes of medication in all sorts of therapeutic fields, and we use them for chemotherapy infusion.'³⁰
- 4.6.2 A MedCOI response, dated 3 October 2019, stated that the chemotherapy drugs – bortezomib (subject to supply problems), and cyclophosphamide, were available³¹.

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4.7 Child cancer

- 4.7.1 The World Child Cancer website, in an undated entry, stated:
'Ghana has two main childhood cancer treatment centres; Korle Bu Teaching Hospital (KBTH) and Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital (KATH). There are other five Shared Care Centres across the country, with plans for expansion to other regions, so that children can be treated locally without having to travel long distances. Access to healthcare services is limited for much of the population, so there remains a large number of children who are currently not diagnosed.'³²

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Section 5 updated: 8 July 2022

5. Cardiovascular disease

5.1 Cardiology and high blood pressure

- 5.1.1 A series of MedCOI responses stated that the following drugs were available in Ghana in 2019/2020 to treat high blood pressure – the facility and location are provided in brackets:

²⁹ Global Health Dynamics, Cancer Control, '[Cancer Radiotherapy in Ghana](#)', no date

³⁰ Sweden Ghana Cancer Centre, '[Facilities](#)', no date

³¹ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12828, 3 October 2019

³² World Child Cancer, '[Ghana Background](#)', no date

- lisinopril (Add Pharma, Accra) (private facility)³³
- metoprolol (Add Pharma, Accra)³⁴
- doxazosin (Add Pharma, Accra)³⁵
- prazosin (Add Pharma, Accra)³⁶
- perindopril (Add Pharma, Accra)³⁷
- enalapril (Add Pharma, Accra)³⁸
- ramipril (Add Pharma, Accra)³⁹
- amlodipine (Add Pharma, Accra)⁴⁰
- felodipine (Add Pharma, Accra)⁴¹
- isradipine (subject to supply problems) (Add Pharma, Accra)⁴²
- chlortalidone (Healthlink Hospital, Accra) (private facility)⁴³
- torasemide (Add Pharma, Accra)⁴⁴
- spironolactone (Add Pharma, Accra)⁴⁵
- amiloride (Add Pharma, Accra)⁴⁶
- eplerenone (Healthlink Hospital, Accra)⁴⁷
- nebivolol (Add Pharma, Accra)⁴⁸
- furosemide (Add Pharma, Accra)⁴⁹
- methyldopa (Korle Bu Teaching Hospital, Accra) (public facility)⁵⁰
- carvedilol (Lister Hospital, Accra)⁵¹
- propranolol (Divine Favour Hospital, Agona) (private facility)⁵²

³³ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13908, 21 August 2020

³⁴ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13908, 21 August 2020

³⁵ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

³⁶ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

³⁷ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

³⁸ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

³⁹ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

⁴⁰ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

⁴¹ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

⁴² MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

⁴³ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

⁴⁴ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

⁴⁵ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

⁴⁶ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

⁴⁷ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

⁴⁸ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13650, 2 June 2020

⁴⁹ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13650, 2 June 2020

⁵⁰ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12998, 28 November 2019

⁵¹ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12898, 30 October 2019

⁵² MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12898, 30 October 2019

- bumetanide (Lister Hospital, Accra) (private facility)⁵³
- triamterene (Lister Hospital, Accra)⁵⁴
- eplerenone (Lister Hospital, Accra)⁵⁵
- hydrochlorothiazide (Lister Hospital, Accra)⁵⁶
- nicardipine (Add Pharma, Accra)⁵⁷
- nifedipine (Add Pharma, Accra)⁵⁸
- diltiazem (Add Pharma, Accra)⁵⁹
- captopril (Add Pharma, Accra)⁶⁰
- terazosin (Add Pharma, Accra)⁶¹
- fosinopril (Korle Bu Teaching Hospital Pharmacy, Accra)⁶²
- atenolol (Korle Bu Teaching Hospital Pharmacy, Accra)⁶³
- bisoprolol (Korle Bu Teaching Hospital Pharmacy, Accra)⁶⁴
- barnidipine (Korle Bu Teaching Hospital Pharmacy, Accra)⁶⁵
- lercanidipine (Add Pharma, Accra)⁶⁶.

5.1.2 A series of MedCOI responses stated that the following drugs were available in Ghana in 2019/2020 to prevent blood clotting:

- clopidogrel (Add Pharma, Accra) (private facility)⁶⁷
- prasugel (Add Pharma, Accra)⁶⁸
- ticagrelor (Add Pharma, Accra)⁶⁹
- apixaban (Add Pharma, Accra)⁷⁰
- enoxaparin (Add Pharma, Accra)⁷¹

⁵³ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12898, 30 October 2019

⁵⁴ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12898, 30 October 2019

⁵⁵ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12898, 30 October 2019

⁵⁶ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12898, 30 October 2019

⁵⁷ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12888, 29 October 2019

⁵⁸ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12888, 29 October 2019

⁵⁹ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12888, 29 October 2019

⁶⁰ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12816, 31 October 2019

⁶¹ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12816, 31 October 2019

⁶² MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12811, 2 October 2019

⁶³ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12748, 28 September 2019

⁶⁴ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12748, 28 September 2019

⁶⁵ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12748, 28 September 2019

⁶⁶ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12176, 29 March 2019

⁶⁷ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12888, 29 October 2019

⁶⁸ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12888, 29 October 2019

⁶⁹ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12888, 29 October 2019

⁷⁰ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13908, 21 August 2020

⁷¹ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

- heparin (Add Pharma, Accra)⁷²
- nadroparin (subject to supply problems) (Add Pharma, Accra)⁷³
- Aspirin (Add Pharma, Accra)⁷⁴
- carbasalate calcium (Equity Pharmacy, Accra) (private facility)⁷⁵
- warfarin (Lister Hospital, Accra)⁷⁶
- acenocoumarol (Lister Hospital, Accra)⁷⁷
- phenprocoumon (Lister Hospital, Accra)⁷⁸.

5.1.3 A series of MedCOI responses stated that the following drugs were available in Ghana in 2019/2020 to treat heart diseases:

- ivabradine (heart failure) (Lister Hospital, Accra)⁷⁹
- sotalol (heart rhythm disorders) (Lister Hospital, Accra)⁸⁰
- amiodarone (heart rhythm disorders) (Korle Bu Pharmacy, Accra)⁸¹
- digoxin (heart rhythm disorders) (Korle Bu Teaching Hospital Pharmacy, Accra)⁸²
- ibutilide (heart rhythm disorders) (Korle Bu Teaching Hospital Pharmacy, Accra)⁸³
- atorvastatin (statin) (Add Pharma, Accra)⁸⁴
- rosuvastatin (statin) (Add Pharma, Accra)⁸⁵
- fluvastatin (statin) (Add Pharma, Accra)⁸⁶
- oravastatin (statin) (Korle Bu Teaching Hospital, Accra) (public facility)⁸⁷
- isosorbide dinitrate (angina pectoris) (Lister Hospital, Accra)⁸⁸
- isosorbide mononitrate (angina pectoris) (Add Pharma, Accra)⁸⁹

⁷² MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

⁷³ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

⁷⁴ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13651, 2 June 2020

⁷⁵ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12991, 26 November 2019

⁷⁶ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12898, 30 October 2019

⁷⁷ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12898, 30 October 2019

⁷⁸ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12898, 30 October 2019

⁷⁹ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12898, 30 October 2019

⁸⁰ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12898, 30 October 2019

⁸¹ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12436, 15 July 2019

⁸² MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12436, 15 July 2019

⁸³ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12436, 15 July 2019

⁸⁴ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13908, 21 August 2020

⁸⁵ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13650, 2 June 2020

⁸⁶ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12888, 29 October 2019

⁸⁷ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12483, 3 September 2019

⁸⁸ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13349, 3 March 2020

⁸⁹ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13349, 3 March 2020

- nitroglycerin (angina pectoris) (Korle Bu Teaching Hospital Pharmacy, Accra)⁹⁰.

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5.2 Heart diseases and heart surgery

- 5.2.1 The National Cardiothoracic Centre in Accra can, according to its website in an undated entry, provide the following services for people with cardiovascular conditions:
- holter monitoring
 - electrocardiogram (ECG) tests
 - cardiac health consultations
 - diagnostic services⁹¹.
- 5.2.2 A MedCOI response, dated 21 August 2020, stated that cardiologists were available in Ghana at Korle Bu Teaching Hospital (public facility)⁹².
- 5.2.3 The Asafo-Boakye Specialist Hospital in Kumasi, stated in an undated entry on its website, that it has a cardiology clinic, which has treatment services including: ‘...medical diagnosis and treatment of congenital heart defects, coronary artery disease, heart failure, valvular heart disease and electrophysiology.’⁹³

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5.3 Paediatric heart surgery

- 5.3.1 A Graphic online (Ghanaian online news and information portal) report on heart surgery, dated 21 October 2019, stated:
- ‘Doctors at the Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital (KATH) in Kumasi have for the first time performed a successful heart surgery without opening the heart.
- ‘They successfully planted a pacemaker to help accelerate the heart-beat of the patient, a teenage girl who was suffering from a hole-in-heart.
- ‘It was the first time such a procedure was being used by local doctors in Ghana.’⁹⁴
- 5.3.2 See also [Paediatric healthcare](#).

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5.4 Brain aneurysm surgery

- 5.4.1 A Euracare Health article, Historic: Ghana performs first brain surgery without cutting skull at Euracare Advanced Diagnostics and Heart Centre, dated 8 April 2019, stated:
- ‘A seven-member team of Ghanaian doctors has performed the first-ever brain surgery in the country, without cutting the skull.

⁹⁰ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12811, 2 October 2019

⁹¹ National Cardiothoracic Centre, ‘[Our Services](#)’, no date

⁹² MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13908, 21 August 2020

⁹³ Asafo-Boakye Specialist Hospital, ‘[Cardiology Clinic](#)’, no date

⁹⁴ Graphic online, ‘[KATH: Ghanaian doctors perform heart surgery without...](#)’, 21 October 2019

‘The minimally invasive brain surgery is the technique by which health workers safely remove brain and skull-base tumours through smaller and more precise openings that minimise collateral damage; that is, injury or other damage inflicted on an unintended target such as blood vessels and nerves...

‘The two-hour surgery was performed with modern equipment and computer software at the Euracare Advanced Diagnostic and Heart Centre, a private health facility in Accra.’⁹⁵

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Section 6 updated: 5 May 2022

6. Dental treatment and conditions

6.1.1 The Bethel Dental Clinic in Accra, stated on an undated entry on its website, that it can provide the following dental care and treatment services:

- dental check-ups and cleaning
- oral cancer screening
- restorative dentistry
- dental implants
- cosmetic dentistry
- root canal surgery
- tooth extractions
- periodontal treatment
- temporomandibular joint disorder treatment⁹⁶.

6.1.2 The Korle Bu Teaching Hospital in Accra (public facility), noted on its website in an undated entry, that it can provide the following dental care dental surgery and treatment services:

- oral and maxillofacial surgery
- oral and maxillofacial pathology (oral diagnosis)
- restorative dentistry
- paedodontics
- orthodontics
- periodontology⁹⁷.

6.1.3 See also [List of Dental Hospitals in Ghana - 2022](#) and [Ghana Dental Association \(GDA\) \(gdaonline.org\)](#)

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Section 7 updated: 26 July 2022

⁹⁵ Euracare Health, ‘[Historic: Ghana performs first brain surgery without cutting skull...](#)’, 8 April 2019

⁹⁶ Bethel Dental Clinic, ‘[Our Services](#)’, no date

⁹⁷ Korle Bu Teaching Hospital, ‘[Dental Department](#)’, no date

7. Diabetes

- 7.1.1 A MedCOI response, dated 26 August 2020, stated that HbA1C tests could be carried out at the Korle Bu Teaching Hospital, Accra (public facility)⁹⁸. A MedCOI response, dated 1 June 2020, stated that blood-glucose self-testing strips and blood-glucose testing meters, were available at Komfo Ankokye Teaching Hospital, Kumasi (public facility)⁹⁹.
- 7.1.2 A MedCOI response of August 2020 stated that the following drugs, used in the treatment of diabetes, were available:
- insulin (Add Pharma, Accra) (private facility)
 - empagliflozin (Add Pharma, Accra)
 - gliclazide (Add Pharma, Accra)
 - metformin (Add Pharma, Accra)
 - canagliflozin (Add Pharma, Accra)
 - dapagliflozin (Add Pharma, Accra)¹⁰⁰.

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Section 8 updated: 12 April 2022

8. Ear, nose and throat conditions (ENT)

- 8.1.1 The Lucca Health Medical Centre in Accra, stated in an undated entry on its website, that it has ENT specialist doctors who can provide the following treatment services:
- ear diagnostic tests
 - myringotomy
 - tympanoplasty
 - endoscopic sinus surgery
 - functional endoscopic sinus surgery
 - septoplasty
 - tonsillectomy
 - adenoidectomy
 - treatment for head and neck injuries¹⁰¹.

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Section 9 updated: 23 May 2022

⁹⁸ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13898, 26 August 2020

⁹⁹ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13643, 1 June 2020

¹⁰⁰ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13898, 26 August 2020

¹⁰¹ Lucca Health Medical Centre, '[Services – Ear-Nose-Throat \(ENT\)](#)', no date

9. Endocrinological conditions, including thyroid diseases

- 9.1.1 The Korle Bu Teaching Hospital in Accra has an endocrine unit that can treat people with hormonal (endocrinological) conditions¹⁰².

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Section 10 updated: 8 July 2022

10. Epilepsy and neurological conditions

- 10.1.1 A MedCOI response, dated 1 October 2020, stated that neurosurgeons and neurologists were available at the Korle Bu Teaching Hospital, Accra (public facility)¹⁰³. The same MedCOI response stated that the following anti-epileptic drugs were available:

- levetiracetam
- lamotrigine
- valproic acid¹⁰⁴.

- 10.1.2 A series of MedCOI responses noted that the following drugs, used to treat neurological conditions, were available in 2019:

- betahistine dihydrochloride (Mokat Pharmacy, Accra) (private facility)¹⁰⁵
- piracetam (Add Pharma, Accra) (private facility)¹⁰⁶
- botulinum toxin type A (Add Pharma, Accra)¹⁰⁷
- amitriptyline (Korle Bu Teaching Hospital Pharmacy, Accra) (public facility)¹⁰⁸.

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Section 11 updated: 8 July 2022

11. Eye conditions and diseases

- 11.1.1 The Dr Argawals Eye Hospital in Accra can provide the following services:

- glued intraocular lens
- pre descemets endothelial keratoplasty (partial thickness corneal transplant)
- oculoplasty (covers a variety of procedures that involve eyelids, eyebrows, orbits, tears ducts, and the face)
- pneumatic retinopexy (retinal detachment treatment)
- cataract surgery

¹⁰² Korle Bu Teaching Hospital, '[Medical Sub-BMC](#)', no date

¹⁰³ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-14056, 1 October 2020

¹⁰⁴ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-14056, 1 October 2020

¹⁰⁵ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12888, 29 October 2019

¹⁰⁶ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12888, 29 October 2019

¹⁰⁷ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12888, 29 October 2019

¹⁰⁸ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12784, 3 October 2019

- photorefractive keratectomy (PRK) (laser surgery to correct vision defects)
- pinhole pupilloplasty (procedure that narrows down the pupillary aperture, to treat irregular corneal astigmatism)
- paediatric ophthalmology
- cryopexy (treatment that uses intense cold therapy or freezing to treat certain retinal conditions)
- refractive surgery
- neuro-ophthalmology (specialty that concentrates on the neurological problems related to the eye)
- anti-vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) agents (anti-VEGF agents are a group of medications which block the activity of VEGF and mitigate the abnormal effects of VEGF)
- treatment for dry eyes
- retinal laser photocoagulation
- vitrectomy (surgical procedure where the vitreous humor gel is cleared to provide better access to the retina)
- scleral buckle (treatment for detached retinas)
- laser cataract surgery
- lasik laser surgery¹⁰⁹.

11.1.2 The Jachie Eye Hospital in Ashanti region, noted on an undated entry of its website, that it can provide treatment for the following eye conditions:

- refractive error
- glaucoma
- cataract
- uveitis
- conjunctivitis¹¹⁰.

11.1.3 The Korle Bu Teaching Hospital in Accra, noted in an undated entry on its website, that it is able to provide:

- treatment for retinal conditions
- treatment for glaucoma and neuro-ophthalmological conditions
- treatment for oculoplastic conditions
- treatment for paediatric ophthalmological conditions
- anterior [anterior] segment treatment

¹⁰⁹ Dr Argawals Eye Hospital, '[Treatments](#)', no date

¹¹⁰ Jachie Eye Hospital, '[About the Eye Hospital](#)', no date

- general ophthalmology treatment services¹¹¹.
- 11.1.4 The Afadjato Hospital for Eye and Special Surgery (Afadjato district) can provide the following eye healthcare services:
- cataract care
 - comprehensive eye exams
 - low vision service
 - laser (refractive) eye surgery
 - eye surgery
 - glaucoma screening
 - computerised visual field analysis
 - eye examination (for medical reports)
 - ultrasound scan assessment
 - laser services for blindness prevention¹¹².
- 11.1.5 A MedCOI response, dated 29 October 2019, stated that the following drugs, used to treat glaucoma, were available:
- acetazolamide (Pharmacy Royale, Accra) (private facility)¹¹³
 - dorzolamide (Pharmacy Royale, Accra)¹¹⁴
 - brinzolamide (Grit Pharmacy, Accra) (private facility)¹¹⁵.

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Section 12 updated: 21 April 2022

12. Gastroenterological conditions

- 12.1.1 A series of MedCOI responses stated that the following gastroenterological drugs were available in 2019/2020:
- metoclopramide (used to treat motion sickness) (Add Pharma, Accra) (private facility)¹¹⁶
 - domperidone (used to treat motion sickness) (Add Pharma, Accra)¹¹⁷
 - esomeprazole (Healthlink Hospital, Accra) (private facility)¹¹⁸
 - lactulose (used to treat constipation) (Healthlink Hospital, Accra)¹¹⁹

¹¹¹ Korle Bu Teaching Hospital, '[Eye Centre](#)', no date

¹¹² Afadjato Hospital for Eye and Special Surgery, '[Services](#)', no date

¹¹³ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12888, 29 October 2019

¹¹⁴ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12888, 29 October 2019

¹¹⁵ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12888, 29 October 2019

¹¹⁶ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-14280, 8 December 2020

¹¹⁷ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-14280, 8 December 2020

¹¹⁸ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-14000, 18 September 2020

¹¹⁹ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

- bisacodyl (used to treat constipation) (Add Pharma, Accra)¹²⁰
- lacidol (used to treat constipation) (subject to supply problems) (Add Pharma, Accra)¹²¹
- macrogol (used to treat constipation) (Healthlink Hospital, Accra)¹²²
- macrogol + electrolytes (used to treat constipation) (Healthlink Hospital, Accra)¹²³
- sodium bicarbonate (antacid) (Healthlink Hospital, Accra)¹²⁴
- rabeprazole sodium (antacid) (Healthlink Hospital, Accra)¹²⁵
- omeprazole (heartburn and indigestion) (Add Pharma, Accra)¹²⁶
- sodium chloride (Healthlink Hospital, Accra)¹²⁷
- loperamide (relieves diarrhoea). (Add Pharma, Accra)¹²⁸
- mesalazine (bowel disease) (Add Pharma, Accra)¹²⁹
- pantoprazole (antacid) (Add Pharma, Accra)¹³⁰.

12.1.2 A MedCOI response, dated 2 June 2020, stated that colonoscopy, gastroenterologists, and gastroenterological surgery were available at the Korle Bu Teaching Hospital, public facility¹³¹.

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Section 13 updated: 11 April 2022

13. Gynaecological conditions

13.1.1 The website of the Korle Bu Teaching Hospital in Accra provided the following undated information:

‘The Obstetrics and Gynaecology department provides 275 beds for Obstetrics and 97 beds for Gynaecology. The department is divided into five units. A senior consultant heads each unit with other consultants and doctors equally distributed among the units...

‘During the course of providing antenatal care all patients with complications of pregnancy that cannot be safely managed on outpatient basis are admitted to the antenatal wards for further investigations and appropriate management...

¹²⁰ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

¹²¹ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

¹²² MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13605, 20 May 2020

¹²³ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13605, 20 May 2020

¹²⁴ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13605, 20 May 2020

¹²⁵ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13605, 20 May 2020

¹²⁶ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13605, 20 May 2020

¹²⁷ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13605, 20 May 2020

¹²⁸ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12860, 21 October 2019

¹²⁹ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12860, 21 October 2019

¹³⁰ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12816, 31 October 2019

¹³¹ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13650, 2 June 2020

'The gynaecology unit has three wards that are used by the five obstetrics and gynaecology teams. Two of these wards are for patients who are admitted as emergency cases and the third is for patients admitted for elective surgery. Patients are seen on a daily basis at the out patients department...

'Emergency cases are seen in the emergency room by the on call team. Patients are admitted from here to the emergency lying-in wards for surgery or for further investigations and treatment.'¹³²

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Section 14 updated: 26 July 2022

14. Haematological conditions including sickle cell anaemia

- 14.1.1 A MedCOI response, dated 2 June 2020, stated that haematologists were available at the Korle Bu Teaching Hospital, Accra (public facility)¹³³.
- 14.1.2 A MedCOI response, dated 28 May 2020, stated that there were haematologists available at the Korle Bu Teaching Hospital who could carry out full blood counts, blood transfusions, and deal with sickle cell disease crises. The same MedCOI response stated that folic acid (used to treat anaemia) was available in Ghana (Add Pharma, Accra) (private facility)¹³⁴.
- 14.1.3 A Novartis article on the expansion of the Africa Sickle Cell Disease (ASCD) program to Uganda and Tanzania, dated 18 June 2020, stated:

'In Ghana, the [ASCD] program is already making progress with more than 2000 patients being treated with hydroxyurea in 11 treatment centers across the country. To date, Novartis has delivered more than 60 000 treatments of hydroxyurea in Ghana, helping ensure SCD patients have uninterrupted access to treatment during the global pandemic...Hydroxyurea is a commonly used medicine for patients with SCD in developed countries, and is approved for use in both adults and children.'¹³⁵
- 14.1.4 A MedCOI response from 2019 indicated that sickle cell disease can be treated in most hospitals in Ghana, including both government and private facilities¹³⁶.

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Section 15 updated: 23 June 2022

15. HIV/AIDS

- 15.1.1 The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) website stated that in 2020, in Ghana, an estimated 350,000 people were living with

¹³² Korle Bu Teaching Hospital, '[Obs & Gynaecology](#)', no date

¹³³ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13651, 2 June 2020

¹³⁴ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13642, 28 May 2020

¹³⁵ Novartis, '[Novartis expands Africa Sickle Cell Disease program to Uganda...](#)', 18 June 2020

¹³⁶ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12122, 9 March 2019

HIV/AIDS. An estimated 19,000 people were receiving anti-retroviral (ARV) treatment in 2020¹³⁷.

15.1.2 A MedCOI response, dated 21 October 2020, stated that HIV/AIDS specialists were available at the Korle Bu Teaching Hospital, Accra (public facility). CD4 counts and viral load testing were also available at the Korle Bu Teaching Hospital¹³⁸.

15.1.3 A MedCOI response, dated 21 October 2020, stated that the following anti-retroviral drugs were available:

- dolutegravir (subject to supply problems) (Add Pharma, Accra) (private facility)
- emtricitabine (Korle Bu Teaching Hospital, Accra)
- tenofovir disoproxil (Korle Bu Teaching Hospital, Accra)
- truvada (Korle Bu Teaching Hospital, Accra)¹³⁹.

15.1.4 A John Snow Inc (JSI) report, HIV Treatment Restores One Woman's Health in Ghana, dated 30 March 2022, stated:

'The Care Continuum project works with institutions such as Ghana Health Service, Ghana AIDS Commission, the National AIDS/STI Control Program, and civil society organizations to strengthen Ghana's ability to develop and manage HIV projects and reach epidemic control. The project works closely with local partners and the government to ensure comprehensive access to high-quality services for people living with HIV and to reduce stigma and discrimination against them in health settings.

'Through Care Continuum and its partners, more than 4,000 people in Ahafo, 6,000 in Western North, and 19,000 in Western Regions are on treatment. Overall, the project and partners have helped more than 30,000 people get on HIV treatment.'¹⁴⁰

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Section 16 updated: 26 July 2022

16. Homecare for the elderly

16.1.1 A Guardian article, 'A lot of benign neglect': how Ghana's social changes are isolating older people, dated 26 May 2020, stated:

'Private care homes are slowly but steadily being introduced in the hope of revolutionising how this conservative society on the cusp of tradition and modernity cares for its senior citizens. Already, there are three care homes in operation and two more are under construction around Accra.

'Founded by Judith Comfort Asomani in 2016, Comfort For The Aged is one of these. ...

'Today, there are seven residents aged between 70 and 89. The home can accommodate up to 10 people, says Mensah. Fees are on average around

¹³⁷ UNAIDS, '[Country Factsheets - Ghana 2020](#)', no date

¹³⁸ MedCOI response to information request, BMA-14118, 21 October 2020

¹³⁹ MedCOI response to information request, BMA-14118, 21 October 2020

¹⁴⁰ JSI, '[HIV Treatment Restores One Woman's Health in Ghana](#)', 30 March 2022

\$250 (£202) a month depending on the type of care residents need. Apart from hypertension, some of the residents have Alzheimer's or Parkinson's disease, or are recovering from strokes.

'The home has a structured daily routine, with nurses on hand to help with medication, hospital visits and other assisted living services such as grooming. ...

'There are no government-run care homes for older people and the cost of private care homes puts them out of reach for many Ghanaians struggling to look after ageing parents.'¹⁴¹

16.1.2 The Comfort for the Aged NGO (located near Accra) provides the following care services for elderly persons:

- 24-hour quality nursing care
- good interpersonal relationship and companionship
- indoor and outdoor activities
- quality and well-balanced meals
- visit by a medical doctor
- visit by religious leaders¹⁴².

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Section 17 updated: 12 May 2022

17. Kidney diseases

17.1.1 A MedCOI response, dated 14 August 2020, stated that kidney specialists, laboratory research of kidney function, monitoring of full blood count, and haemodialysis treatment was available at the Korle Bu Teaching Hospital (public facility)¹⁴³.

17.1.2 An article on the Korle Bu Teaching Hospital website regarding successful kidney transplantations, dated 11 December 2019, stated:

'Korle Bu Teaching Hospital in collaboration with Transplant Links UK has performed Kidney transplantation for four patients with kidney failures...

'The Transplant Links team have worked with the Korle Bu Hospital since 2008 and many patients have already benefited.

'The First Sky Group fully funded the accommodation, feeding and airfare of the transplant team from UK. First Sky Group has since December 2016, donated 11 million and a brand-new Toyota Hilux pickup to the Renal Dialysis Unit. This donation has benefited thousands of patients receiving free dialysis every week.'¹⁴⁴

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¹⁴¹ The Guardian, "[A lot of benign neglect": how Ghana's social changes are...](#)", 26 May 2020

¹⁴² Comfort for the Aged, '[homepage](#)', no date

¹⁴³ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

¹⁴⁴ Korle Bu Teaching Hospital, '[korle Bu performs four successful kidney...](#)', 11 December 2019

18. Liver diseases

- 18.1.1 A MedCOI response, dated 20 May 2020, stated that there were hepatologists at the Korle Bu Teaching Hospital, Accra (public facility), who can carry out laboratory research testing of liver function¹⁴⁵.
- 18.1.2 A MedCOI response, dated 18 September 2020, stated that ursodeoxycholic acid, used to treat liver and bile lithiasis, was available in Ghana (Healthlink Hospital, Accra, private facility)¹⁴⁶.
- 18.1.3 A Citi Newsroom report from November 2021, on the commencement of liver transplants at Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital, stated:
‘Authorities of the Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital have announced that the facility will begin liver transplant procedures this week.
‘... the hospital has had a hepatobiliary surgeon and liver cancer team in the past that have been providing treatment to patients suffering from liver, pancreatic, and bile duct cancers.’¹⁴⁷
- 18.1.4 A MedCOI response, dated 20 October 2020, stated that laboratory research liver function testing, DNA laboratory testing for hepatitis B, and laboratory research testing for hepatitis B antigens were available at the Korle Bu Teaching Hospital, Accra (public facility). Testing for liver fibrosis was also available at Korle Bu Teaching Hospital¹⁴⁸.
- 18.1.5 A MedCOI response, dated 20 October 2020, stated that the Healthlink Hospital, Accra (private facility), had these anti-hepatitis B drugs:
- tenofovir alafenamide
 - entecavir¹⁴⁹.

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19. Musculoskeletal conditions

- 19.1.1 The University of Ghana Medical Centre Ltd has a physiotherapy clinic that can treat people with musculoskeletal conditions. Its website explained:
‘Our specialist team is fully endowed with experienced and skilled physiotherapists who are dedicated to providing quality preventive, curative and rehabilitative care to both in and out-patients and the promotion of physical health within the community.
‘Our services include;
‘Musculoskeletal physiotherapy: Includes treatment of neck and back pain, joint and extremity pain, etc.

¹⁴⁵ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13605, 20 May 2020

¹⁴⁶ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-14000, 18 September 2020

¹⁴⁷ Citi Newsroom, ‘[Korle-Bu to begin liver transplant procedures in new milestone](#)’, 2 November 2021

¹⁴⁸ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-14063, 20 October 2020

¹⁴⁹ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-14063, 20 October 2020

‘Neurorehabilitation: Includes stroke, Parkinson's disease, Spinal cord injury and brain injury rehabilitation, etc

‘Post-Surgical rehabilitation: Includes Orthopaedic, Cardiothoracic, Neurosurgery, Burns and Plastics, etc

‘Post-Trauma rehabilitation

‘Paediatric physiotherapy

‘Sports physiotherapy

‘Geriatrics and Fall prevention.’¹⁵⁰

- 19.1.2 The Korle Bu Teaching Hospital stated, in an undated entry on its website, that it has a physiotherapy department that treats people with musculoskeletal conditions¹⁵¹.

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Section 20 updated: 5 August 2022

20. Mental healthcare

20.1 Mental healthcare services and personnel

- 20.1.1 The World Health Organisation Mental Health Atlas 2020 stated that there were 39 psychiatrists, 2,463 mental health nurses, 3 mental health hospitals, 260 psychiatric units in general hospitals, 1,016 non-hospital community outpatient facilities, 250 outpatient facilities attached to a hospital, and 10 community residential facilities in Ghana, in 2020¹⁵².

- 20.1.2 The Ministry of Health, Ghana, Mental Health Policy 2019 - 2030, dated December 2018, provided a comprehensive description of the mental health services available in 2018:

‘Some NGOs are involved in mental health promotion, prevention and rehabilitation through education, facilitation of outreach services, capacity building, research and provision of sustainable livelihood empowerment. On account of inadequate spread and lack of accessibility to formal mental health services, a bigger proportion of patients are seen in the community by traditional and faith-based healers.

‘Services are delivered by a team of psychiatrists, other medical doctors, clinical psychologists, clinical psychiatric officers, physician assistants, psychiatric nurses, community psychiatric nurses, social workers, occupational therapists and other categories of staff. These services are provided within health facilities and in the communities. Outpatient clinics in the general hospitals are usually provided by doctors or physician assistants who often refer new cases of persons with mental health problems to the Mental Health Units.

‘There are three public psychiatric hospitals, two based in Accra and one in Cape Coast, and these have a total bed capacity of 1,322 but sometimes in-patient population of 1,500 depicting congestion on the wards. Two

¹⁵⁰ University of Ghana Medical Centre Ltd, ‘[Physiotherapy Clinic](#)’, no date

¹⁵¹ Korle Bu Teaching Hospital, ‘[Physiotherapy Department](#)’, no date

¹⁵² World Health Organisation, Mental Health Atlas 2020, ‘[Member State Profile – Ghana](#)’, 2021

Teaching Hospitals (Korle Bu and Komfo Anokye) have psychiatric departments with 12 beds each where patients can be admitted for about two weeks. Three Regional Hospitals (Sunyani in Brong-Ahafo Region, Ho in the Volta Region and Koforidua in the Eastern Region) have psychiatric wings with 10 to 20 beds which also allow short term admission of up to two weeks. These have at least a psychiatric prescriber each.

‘Four other Regional Hospitals (Tamale in the Northern Region, Wa in the Upper West Region, Bolgatanga in the Upper East Region and Efiu Nkwanta in the Western Region) have psychiatric units where patients can be detained for a few hours before they are admitted to the general wards or discharged home or referred...

‘There are four private psychiatric hospitals with a total bed capacity of forty supporting mental health care: two in Accra and two in Kumasi.’¹⁵³

20.1.3 A MedCOI response of 9 November 2020 stated:

‘According to the [Mental Health Society of Ghana](#) (MEHSOG), the psychiatric care in the country is insufficient [to meet demand]. There is a considerable shortage of qualified mental healthcare staff...

‘Sources differ regarding the number of psychiatrists in the country, it can be estimated between 12 to 32, although this includes some psychiatrists who are retired... The Agency for Food and Health Security (AHEFS) highlights that there are no mental health specialists in rural areas... There are only three specialised psychiatric hospitals in Ghana,... which are located in Central and Greater Accra Regions... Because of a lack of funding for the construction of new infrastructure, psychiatric units have been created within the existing health facilities at the three levels of the health pyramid for the delivery of mental health services...’¹⁵⁴

20.1.4 Quarshie, Emmanuel & Davies, Priscilla and Otoo, Pearl (Quarshie and others) in a September 2021 study paper - Setting Mental Health Priorities in Ghana: A 15-Year Contextual Analysis of the Presidential State of the Nation, stated:

‘Ghana has the most comprehensive mental health legislation within West Africa... however, the country’s mental health system faces many severe challenges, including infrastructural constraints, acute human resource (workforce) shortage, social services challenges, organisational, legal and judicial, research and information system and financial challenges, as well as considerable institutionalised stigma... In terms of access to mental healthcare by the public, only 2.8% of mentally ill persons are able to access treatment, with most mental health patients unable to receive professional care]...

‘Currently, mental healthcare and allied care activities in Ghana are regulated by the Mental Health Act, which was passed in 2012... The key evidence is that, compared to the physical/medical health sub-sector,

¹⁵³ Republic of Ghana, Ministry of Health, ‘[Mental Health Policy...](#)’ (section 2.4.3), December 2018

¹⁵⁴ MedCOI, BDA-20200929-GH-7317, 9 November 2020

the mental health sub-sector of the country remains under-served and under-resourced, and continues to be less prioritised on the national development agenda by government...¹⁵⁵

20.1.5 Quarshie and others, also stated:

‘Thus far, there are only three mental hospitals in the country (namely, the Accra, Ankaful, and Pantang psychiatric hospitals), which are hugely under-resourced, overstretched, and severely congested...Of these three mental hospitals, two are located in Accra alone, the national capital in the south, and one is located in the Central Region of the country, also in the south. In all, there are 1322 beds within the three hospitals and 123 mental health outpatient care services across the country...Thus, apart from being incapable of serving the over 30 million people across the country, all three mental hospitals are located in urban areas within two southern regions, with none located in a rural community nor in any of the 14 other regions of the country.’¹⁵⁶

20.1.6 The online news website Ghanaian Times, in a report on mental health challenges from November 2021, stated:

‘In Ghana's Mental Health Policy (2019-2030), formulated by the Ministry of Health and Mental Health Authority, the government has admitted that in spite of efforts to improve mental health care in the country, "there still remains serious challenges."...The three mental hospitals in the country, Pantang, Accra and Ankaful Psychiatric hospitals, have a total of 1,322 beds (5.5 beds per 100,000 population). Two of these hospitals are located in Ghana's capital city and the other in the Central Region, but all in the southern part of the country.

‘Mental health services in the country are inadequate and there is the urgent need to do something about the situation to boost health service delivery.’¹⁵⁷

20.1.7 A Ghana Insider (online Ghana information and news portal) report on Psychiatric Hospitals in Ghana stated:

‘Ankaful Hospital...has beds for 500 patients who are admitted from central, western and Ashanti regions...The hospital allows people from all over Ghana to be admitted there for treatment...

‘The Hospital has eleven (11) wards but only seven (7) are operational...

‘Accra Psychiatry...has a 600-bed capacity. The services they render at the hospital are:

The OPD [Offender Personality Disorder] services

Clinical Psychology Services

Electro Convulsive Therapy

24hr Pharmacy

Social Work Services

¹⁵⁵ Quarshie and others, ‘[Setting Mental Health Priorities in Ghana..](#)’ (pages 2-3), 10 September 2021

¹⁵⁶ Quarshie and others, ‘[Setting Mental Health Priorities in Ghana..](#)’ (page 7), 10 September 2021

¹⁵⁷ Ghanaian Times, ‘[Ghana: Tackling Ghana's Mental Health Challenges...](#)’, 2 November 2021

Community Psychiatry Nursing

Rehab Alcoholicanous (Rehab for Alcohol Abuse)...

'Pantang Hospital...is located near Pantang, which is a town about 1.6 kilometres off the Accra – Aburi road and 25 kilometres from Accra Central.

'They offer the following services:

- 'OPD services
- 'Clinical Psychology Services
- 'Electro Convulsive Therapy
- '24hr Pharmacy
- 'Laboratory Services
- 'Special School for the mentally challenged
- 'Social Work Services
- 'Community Psychiatry Nursing
- 'In-Service Training Unit
- 'Rehab for Alcohol Abuse.

'Valley View Clinic...was founded in 1988 with the intent to treat patients with stress related illness in the community. It was established to help public institutions which treat psychological and psychiatric disorders and also to offer alternative solutions for such disorders...

'There are specialized nurses that attend to any psychological or psychiatric emergencies.

'The specific psychological or psychiatric consultation areas consist of general medicines, stress related illness, psychological medicine, substance abuse and other related disorders.

'The clinic has three Units which are: Main Unit, Stress and VIP Wards,

'They consult in the following areas:

1. Personal Problems
2. Individual Therapy
3. Marital Therapy. Couples
4. Family Therapy
5. Sexual Problems
6. Learning Disabilities and Academic Problems
7. Stress/Depression Management
8. Drug and Substance Abuse
9. Psychological Assessment
10. Anxiety Disorder including
11. Phobic, Obsessive [sic], Panic disorders

12. Post Traumatic Disorders
13. Schizophrenic disorder and related illnesses
14. Bipolar Disorders and related illnesses
15. Organic Related Psychosis Dementia and Seizures (Epilepsy) etc.
16. Attention Deficiency Hyperactive Disorders (ADHD).¹⁵⁸

20.1.8 A MedCOI response, dated 8 December 2020, stated that psychiatrists were available at Pantang Psychiatric Hospital, Accra (public facility)¹⁵⁹. The hospital provided for forced admittance and long-term clinical treatment, and homecare psychiatric treatment by a psychiatric nurse¹⁶⁰.

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20.2 Cost of treatment

20.2.1 A MedCOI response, dated 3 December 2020, stated that the cost of outpatient and ongoing psychiatric treatment at the Korle Bu Teaching Hospital (public facility) in Accra in 2020 was 80 Ghanaian Cedis (£8.40)¹⁶¹. The cost of long-term clinical psychiatric treatment at the Korle Bu Teaching Hospital was 80 Ghanaian Cedis. The cost of short-term clinical psychiatric treatment at the Korle Bu Teaching Hospital was 80 Ghanaian Cedis. The cost of inpatient psychiatric treatment at the Korle Bu Teaching Hospital in 2020 was 80 Ghanaian Cedis¹⁶².

20.2.2 No information about the cost of treatment in other facilities was available in the sources consulted (see [Bibliography](#)).

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20.3 Medicines/drugs

20.3.1 A series of MedCOI responses stated that the following psychiatric drugs were available in 2019/2020:

- bromperidol decanoate depot injection (subject to supply problems) (Mokat Chemist, Accra) (private facility)¹⁶³
- zuclopenthixol decanoate depot injection (subject to supply problems) (Mokat Chemist, Accra)¹⁶⁴
- penfluridol (subject to supply problems) (Mokat Chemist, Accra)¹⁶⁵
- olanzapine (Add Pharma, Accra) (private facility,)¹⁶⁶
- aripiprazole (Add Pharma, Accra)¹⁶⁷

¹⁵⁸ Ghana Insider, '[Psychiatric Hospitals in Ghana. Complete List 2022](#)', no date

¹⁵⁹ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-14280, 8 December 2020

¹⁶⁰ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-14280, 8 December 2020

¹⁶¹ XE Currency Converter, '[Ghanaian Cedis to British Pounds](#)', 6 July 2022

¹⁶² MedCOI, response to information request, BDA-20201021-GH-7372, 3 December 2020

¹⁶³ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-14280, 8 December 2020

¹⁶⁴ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-14280, 8 December 2020

¹⁶⁵ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-14280, 8 December 2020

¹⁶⁶ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-14280, 8 December 2020

¹⁶⁷ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-14280, 8 December 2020

- paliperidone (East Cantonment Pharmacy, Accra) (private facility) and (Mokat Chemist, Accra) (private facility)¹⁶⁸
- amisulpride (Healthlink Hospital, Accra) (private facility)¹⁶⁹
- haloperidol (Healthlink Hospital, Accra)¹⁷⁰
- clozapine (Healthlink Hospital, Accra)¹⁷¹
- quetiapine (Healthlink Hospital, Accra)¹⁷²
- fluphenazine decanoate depot injection (Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital, Kumasi, public facility)¹⁷³
- haloperidol decanoate depot injection (Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital, Kumasi)¹⁷⁴
- perphenazine decanoate depot injection (subject to supply problems) (Asofo-Boakye Specialist Hospital, Kumasi) (public facility)¹⁷⁵
- flupentixol (subject to supply problems) (Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital, Kumasi)¹⁷⁶
- resperidone (Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital, Kumasi)¹⁷⁷
- diazepam (anxiolytic) (Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital, Kumasi)¹⁷⁸
- valproic acid (bipolar disorder) (subject to supply problems) (Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital, Kumasi)¹⁷⁹
- lithium carbonate (bipolar disorder) (Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital, Kumasi)¹⁸⁰
- paroxetine (subject to supply problems) (Equity Pharma, Accra) (private facility)¹⁸¹
- sertraline (Equity Pharma, Accra)¹⁸²
- mirtazapine (Lister Hospital Pharmacy, Accra) (public facility)¹⁸³
- oxazepam (Lister Hospital Pharmacy, Accra)¹⁸⁴.

¹⁶⁸ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-14280, 8 December 2020

¹⁶⁹ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-14063, 20 October 2020

¹⁷⁰ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-14063, 20 October 2020

¹⁷¹ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-14063, 20 October 2020

¹⁷² MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-14063, 20 October 2020

¹⁷³ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13909, 21 August 2020

¹⁷⁴ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13909, 21 August 2020

¹⁷⁵ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13909, 21 August 2020

¹⁷⁶ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13909, 21 August 2020

¹⁷⁷ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13909, 21 August 2020

¹⁷⁸ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13909, 21 August 2020

¹⁷⁹ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13909, 21 August 2020

¹⁸⁰ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13909, 21 August 2020

¹⁸¹ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12991, 26 November 2019

¹⁸² MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12991, 26 November 2019

¹⁸³ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12168, 15 March 2019

¹⁸⁴ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12168, 15 March 2019

21. Palliative care

- 21.1.1 The International Association for Hospice and Palliative Care (IAHPC) Global Directory of Palliative Care Institutions and Organisations provided details of four NGOs/hospitals that provide palliative and hospice care. These palliative/hospice care providers were the Ghana Palliative Care Association (NGO)(Accra), Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital (Kumasi), Perfect Hands Clinic (Tema), and Ripples Health Care (Accra)¹⁸⁵.

22. Tuberculosis (TB) and other lung diseases

- 22.1.1 The Country Coordinating Mechanism Ghana (part of the Global Fund to fight HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria) website stated:
- ‘Ghana has made mixed progress since 2000 in the fight against TB. Currently, more than [1,600 public and private healthcare facilities all over Ghana](#) provide [Directly Observed Treatment Short course] DOTS services...Case notification appears to be stagnant at around 60/100,000 person population in the last five years. Less than one third of the estimated drug resistant TB cases are detected and enrolled in treatment, making it one of the weakest links in the program.’¹⁸⁶
- 22.1.2 Gyimah, F T., Dako-Gyeke, P, Perspectives on TB patients’ care and support: a qualitative study conducted in Accra Metropolis, Ghana, published in 2019, stated:
- ‘...DOTS has been implemented by the National Tuberculosis control Program (NTP) of Ghana towards the enhancement of TB case detection, supervision of drug intake as well as monitoring the treatment process. DOTS regimens involve the intake of fixed-dose combination tablets. The treatment is divided into two folds including Intensive phase (for newly diagnosed patients) and the Continuous phase (patients who undergo the intensive phase)...patients enrolled in TB treatment, face challenges due to the mode of delivery of DOTS, which requires a frequent visit to the facility.’¹⁸⁷
- 22.1.3 A MedCOI response, dated 6 February 2019, stated that the following drugs - used to treat chronic obstructive pulmonary disease - were available at the Korle Bu Pharmacy, Accra (public facility):
- salbutamol
 - beclometason + formoterol
 - formoterol

¹⁸⁵ IAHPC, Global Directory of Palliative Care Institutions and Organisations, ‘[Africa](#)’, 2 August 2022

¹⁸⁶ Country Coordinating Mechanism Ghana, ‘[National Tuberculosis Control Programme](#)’, no date

¹⁸⁷ Biomed Central, ‘[Perspectives on TB patients’ care and support...](#)’, 5 March 2019

- formoterol + budesonide
- ipratropium
- tiotropium¹⁸⁸.

22.1.4 A series of MedCOI responses from 2019 stated that the following anti-asthmatic drugs were available:

- fluticasone propionate (Korle Bu Pharmacy, Accra) (public facility)¹⁸⁹
- beclomethasone (Korle Bu Pharmacy, Accra)¹⁹⁰
- budesonide (Korle Bu Pharmacy, Accra)¹⁹¹
- terbutaline (Lister Hospital, Accra) (private facility)¹⁹²
- ipatropium (Lister Hospital, Accra)¹⁹³.

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Section 23 updated: 8 July 2022

23. Availability of painkiller medication

23.1.1 MedCOI responses stated that the following painkiller drugs were available in Ghana in 2019/2020:

- Aspirin (Add Pharma, Accra) (private facility)¹⁹⁴
- ibuprofen (Add Pharma, Accra)¹⁹⁵
- rizatriptan benzoate (Add Pharma, Accra)¹⁹⁶
- gabapentin (Add Pharma, Accra)¹⁹⁷
- pregabalin (Add Pharma, Accra)¹⁹⁸
- oxycodone (Add Pharma, Accra)¹⁹⁹
- tramadol (Add Pharma, Accra)²⁰⁰
- paracetamol (Healthlink Hospital, Accra) (private facility)²⁰¹
- naproxen (Healthlink Hospital, Accra)²⁰²

¹⁸⁸ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-11944, 6 February 2019

¹⁸⁹ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-11944, 6 February 2019

¹⁹⁰ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-11944, 6 February 2019

¹⁹¹ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-11944, 6 February 2019

¹⁹² MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12898, 30 October 2019

¹⁹³ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12898, 30 October 2019

¹⁹⁴ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-14280, 8 December 2020

¹⁹⁵ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-14280, 8 December 2020

¹⁹⁶ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-14280, 8 December 2020

¹⁹⁷ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13650, 2 June 2020

¹⁹⁸ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13650, 2 June 2020

¹⁹⁹ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13650, 2 June 2020

²⁰⁰ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13650, 2 June 2020

²⁰¹ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13650, 20 May 2020

²⁰² MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13650, 20 May 2020

- sumatriptan (Add Pharma, Accra)²⁰³
- diclofenac (Korle Bu Teaching Hospital Pharmacy, Accra)²⁰⁴.

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Section 24 updated: 8 July 2022

24. Availability of antibiotic medication

24.1.1 MedCOI responses stated that the following antibiotics were available in Ghana, in 2019/2020:

- penicillin (Add Pharma, Accra) (private facility)²⁰⁵
- amoxicillin (Add Pharma, Accra)²⁰⁶
- phenoxymethylpenicillin (Add Pharma, Accra)²⁰⁷
- flucloxacillin (Add Pharma, Accra)²⁰⁸
- metronidazole (Korle Bu Teaching Hospital Pharmacy, Accra) (public facility)²⁰⁹
- clindamycin (Korle Bu Teaching Hospital Pharmacy, Accra) (public facility)²¹⁰
- clotrimoxazole (Korle Bu Teaching Hospital Pharmacy, Accra) (public facility)²¹¹.

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²⁰³ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12860, 21 October 2019

²⁰⁴ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12740, 3 September 2019

²⁰⁵ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13642, 28 May 2020

²⁰⁶ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13642, 28 May 2020

²⁰⁷ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13642, 28 May 2020

²⁰⁸ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12816, 31 October 2019

²⁰⁹ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12740, 1 September 2019

²¹⁰ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12740, 1 September 2019

²¹¹ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12732, 3 September 2019

Annex A: List of available medication according to MedCOI

The list of drugs below has been compiled from MedCOI responses produced between 2018 and 2020 and researched by medical practitioners working in Ghana. The information is limited to the availability of the medication, usually at a particular clinic/health institute, and does not provide information on accessibility. That a particular medication was identified as being available at one facility does not mean that it was only available at that clinic/health centre.

A	Abacavir (subject to supply problems) ²¹² , acarbose ²¹³ , acenocoumarol ²¹⁴ , acetazolamide ²¹⁵ , adalimumab (subject to supply problems) ²¹⁶ , alendronate sodium ²¹⁷ , alfacalcidol ²¹⁸ , allopurinol ²¹⁹ , aluminium hydroxide ²²⁰ , aluminium oxide ²²¹ , amiloride ²²² , amiodarone ²²³ , amisulpride ²²⁴ , amitriptyline ²²⁵ , amlodipine ²²⁶ , amoxicillin ²²⁷ , amoxicillin + clavulanic acid ²²⁸ , apixaban ²²⁹ , atenolol ²³⁰ , aripiprazole ²³¹ , aspirin ²³² , atazanavir ²³³ , atenolol ²³⁴ , atorvastatin ²³⁵ , azathioprine ²³⁶
B	Barnidipine ²³⁷ , beclometasone ²³⁸ , beclometasone + formoterol ²³⁹ , benzathine benzylpenicillin ²⁴⁰ , benzbromarone ²⁴¹ , betahistine

²¹² MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12256, 19 April 2019

²¹³ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12483, 3 September 2019

²¹⁴ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12436, 15 July 2019

²¹⁵ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12888, 29 October 2019

²¹⁶ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12860, 21 October 2019

²¹⁷ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-14000, 18 September 2020

²¹⁸ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

²¹⁹ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

²²⁰ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13684, 4 August 2020

²²¹ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12998, 28 November 2019

²²² MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

²²³ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12436, 15 July 2019

²²⁴ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-14063, 20 October 2020

²²⁵ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12784, 3 October 2019

²²⁶ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12176, 29 March 2019

²²⁷ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13642, 28 May 2020

²²⁸ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12122, 9 March 2019

²²⁹ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13908, 21 August 2020

²³⁰ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-11935, 6 February 2019

²³¹ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-14280, 8 December 2020

²³² MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-14280, 8 December 2020

²³³ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12256, 19 April 2019

²³⁴ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12483, 3 September 2019

²³⁵ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13908, 21 August 2020

²³⁶ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-14000, 18 September 2020

²³⁷ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-11935, 6 February 2019

²³⁸ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-11935, 6 February 2019

²³⁹ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-11944, 6 February 2019

²⁴⁰ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-12122, 9 March 2019

²⁴¹ MedCOI, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

	dihydrochloride ²⁴² , betamethasone ²⁴³ , bimatropost ²⁴⁴ , bisacodyl ²⁴⁵ , bisoprolol ²⁴⁶ , botulinum toxin type A ²⁴⁷ , brinzolamide ²⁴⁸ , bromocriptine mesilate (subject to supply problems) ²⁴⁹ , bromperidol (subject to supply problems) ²⁵⁰ , bromperidol decanoate ²⁵¹ , bromperidol decanoate depot injection (subject to supply problems) ²⁵² , budesonide ²⁵³ , bumetanide ²⁵⁴
C	Cabergoline ²⁵⁵ , calcium ²⁵⁶ , calcium carbonate ²⁵⁷ , calcium gluconate (subject to supply problems) ²⁵⁸ , calcium polystyrene sulphonate (subject to supply problems) ²⁵⁹ , canagliflozin ²⁶⁰ , candesartan ²⁶¹ , captopril ²⁶² , carbamazepine ²⁶³ , carbasalate calcium ²⁶⁴ , chloramphenicol eye drops ²⁶⁵ , chloroquine phosphate (subject to supply problems) ²⁶⁶ , chlortalidone ²⁶⁷ , cimetidine ²⁶⁸ , clindamycin ²⁶⁹ , clonazepam ²⁷⁰ , clopidogrel ²⁷¹ , clotiapine ²⁷² , clozapine ²⁷³ , colecalciferol ²⁷⁴ , colochicine ²⁷⁵ , combivir ²⁷⁶ , cortisone ²⁷⁷ , cyclopentolate hydrochloride ²⁷⁸ , cyclophosphamide ²⁷⁹ , cyclosporine ²⁸⁰

²⁴² MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12888, 29 October 2019

²⁴³ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12176, 29 March 2019

²⁴⁴ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12168, 15 March 2019

²⁴⁵ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

²⁴⁶ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-11935, 6 February 2019

²⁴⁷ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12888, 29 October 2019

²⁴⁸ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12888, 29 October 2019

²⁴⁹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13333, 27 February 2020

²⁵⁰ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13684, 4 August 2020

²⁵¹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-14280, 8 December 2020

²⁵² MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-14280, 8 December 2020

²⁵³ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-11944, 6 February 2019

²⁵⁴ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12459, 21 June 2019

²⁵⁵ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13333, 27 February 2020

²⁵⁶ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13605, 20 May 2020

²⁵⁷ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12483, 3 September 2019

²⁵⁸ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13429, 8 April 2020

²⁵⁹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12998, 28 November 2019

²⁶⁰ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13898, 26 August 2020

²⁶¹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-11935, 6 February 2019

²⁶² MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-11935, 6 February 2019

²⁶³ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13223, 3 February 2020

²⁶⁴ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12991, 26 November 2019

²⁶⁵ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13794, 14 July 2020

²⁶⁶ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13605, 20 May 2020

²⁶⁷ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

²⁶⁸ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12483, 3 September 2019

²⁶⁹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12740, 1 September 2019

²⁷⁰ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13223, 3 February 2020

²⁷¹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12888, 29 October 2019

²⁷² MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13922, 26 August 2020

²⁷³ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-14063, 20 October 2020

²⁷⁴ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12122, 9 March 2019

²⁷⁵ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

²⁷⁶ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12256, 19 April 2019

²⁷⁷ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13329, 28 February 2020

²⁷⁸ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12860, 21 October 2019

²⁷⁹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12828, 3 October 2019

²⁸⁰ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12483, 3 September 2019

D	Dapagliflozin ²⁸¹ , darbepoetin alfa ²⁸² , darunavir (subject to supply problems) ²⁸³ , deforoxamine (subject to supply problems) ²⁸⁴ , dexamethasone ²⁸⁵ , dexamethasone eye drops ²⁸⁶ , diazepam ²⁸⁷ , diclofenac ²⁸⁸ , dihydrotachysterol (subject to supply problems) ²⁸⁹ , digoxin ²⁹⁰ , diltiazem ²⁹¹ , domperidone ²⁹² , dolutegravir (subject to supply problems) ²⁹³ , dorzolamide ²⁹⁴ , doxazosin ²⁹⁵ , duloxetine (subject to supply problems) ²⁹⁶
E	Efavirenz ²⁹⁷ , empagliflozin ²⁹⁸ , emtricitabine ²⁹⁹ , enalapril ³⁰⁰ , enoxaparin ³⁰¹ , eplerenone ³⁰² , epoetin alfa ³⁰³ , epoetin beta ³⁰⁴ , entecavir ³⁰⁵ , ergocalciferol ³⁰⁶ , esomeprazole ³⁰⁷
F	Febuxostat ³⁰⁸ , felodipine ³⁰⁹ , ferrioxidesaccharate (subject to supply problems) ³¹⁰ , ferrous fumarate ³¹¹ , ferrous gluconate ³¹² , ferrous sulphate ³¹³ , flucloxacillin ³¹⁴ , flupentixol decanoate depot injection ³¹⁵ , fluphenazine decanoate depot injection ³¹⁶ , fluticasone ³¹⁷ , fluticasone propionate ³¹⁸ ,

²⁸¹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13898, 26 August 2020

²⁸² MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12811, 2 October 2019

²⁸³ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13898, 26 August 2020

²⁸⁴ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13429, 8 April 2020

²⁸⁵ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13794, 14 July 2020

²⁸⁶ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13794, 14 July 2020

²⁸⁷ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13909, 21 August 2020

²⁸⁸ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12122, 9 March 2019

²⁸⁹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

²⁹⁰ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12436, 15 July 2019

²⁹¹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12888, 29 October 2019

²⁹² MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-14280, 8 December 2020

²⁹³ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-14118, 21 October 2020

²⁹⁴ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12888, 29 October 2019

²⁹⁵ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12436, 15 July 2019

²⁹⁶ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12991, 26 November 2019

²⁹⁷ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12256, 19 April 2019

²⁹⁸ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13898, 26 August 2020

²⁹⁹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-14118, 21 October 2020

³⁰⁰ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-11935, 6 February 2019

³⁰¹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

³⁰² MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

³⁰³ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12998, 28 November 2019

³⁰⁴ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12811, 2 October 2019

³⁰⁵ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-14063, 20 October 2020

³⁰⁶ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13684, 4 August 2020

³⁰⁷ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-14000, 18 September 2020

³⁰⁸ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

³⁰⁹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-11935, 6 February 2019

³¹⁰ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

³¹¹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13429, 8 April 2020

³¹² MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13455, 2 April 2020

³¹³ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13794, 14 July 2020

³¹⁴ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12816, 31 October 2019

³¹⁵ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13909, 21 August 2020

³¹⁶ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13909, 21 August 2020

³¹⁷ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12176, 29 March 2019

³¹⁸ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-11935, 6 February 2019

	fluvastatin ³¹⁹ , folic acid ³²⁰ , formoterol ³²¹ , formoterol + budesonide ³²² , fosinopril ³²³ , furosemide ³²⁴ , fusidic acid ³²⁵
G	Gabapentin ³²⁶ , gliclazide ³²⁷
H	Haloperidol ³²⁸ , heparin ³²⁹ , hydrochlorothiazide ³³⁰ , hydrocortisone ³³¹ , hydroxychloroquine ³³²
I	Ibandronic acid ³³³ , ibuprofen ³³⁴ , ibutilide ³³⁵ , idapamide ³³⁶ , imatinib mesilate ³³⁷ , infliximab (subject to supply problems) ³³⁸ , insulin ³³⁹ , ipratropium ³⁴⁰ , irbesartan ³⁴¹ , iron ³⁴² , isradipine (subject to supply problems) ³⁴³
K	Kaletra ³⁴⁴
L	Lacitol (subject to supply problems) ³⁴⁵ , lactulose ³⁴⁶ , lamivudine (subject to supply problems) ³⁴⁷ , lamotrigine ³⁴⁸ , lanolin ³⁴⁹ , lansoprazole ³⁵⁰ , latonoprost ³⁵¹ , leflunomide (subject to supply problems) ³⁵² , lercanidipine ³⁵³ , levetiracetam ³⁵⁴ , lidocane ³⁵⁵ , lithium carbonate ³⁵⁶ ,

³¹⁹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12888, 29 October 2019

³²⁰ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13642, 28 May 2020

³²¹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-11944, 6 February 2019

³²² MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-11944, 6 February 2019

³²³ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12811, 2 October 2019

³²⁴ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13650, 2 June 2020

³²⁵ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13794, 14 July 2020

³²⁶ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13651, 2 June 2020

³²⁷ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13898, 26 August 2020

³²⁸ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-14063, 20 October 2020

³²⁹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

³³⁰ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13794, 14 July 2020

³³¹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13794, 14 July 2020

³³² MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13605, 20 May 2020

³³³ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-14000, 18 September 2020

³³⁴ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-14280, 8 December 2020

³³⁵ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12436, 15 July 2019

³³⁶ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13794, 14 July 2020

³³⁷ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-11934, 31 December 2018

³³⁸ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12860, 21 October 2019

³³⁹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13898, 26 August 2020

³⁴⁰ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-11944, 6 February 2019

³⁴¹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13794, 14 July 2020

³⁴² MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13455, 2 April 2020

³⁴³ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

³⁴⁴ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12256, 19 April 2019

³⁴⁵ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

³⁴⁶ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

³⁴⁷ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12256, 19 April 2019

³⁴⁸ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-14056, 1 October 2020

³⁴⁹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13651, 2 June 2020

³⁵⁰ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13605, 20 May 2020

³⁵¹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12168, 15 March 2019

³⁵² MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13455, 2 April 2020

³⁵³ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12176, 29 March 2019

³⁵⁴ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-14056, 1 October 2020

³⁵⁵ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

³⁵⁶ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13909, 21 August 2020

	lisonopril ³⁵⁷ , loperamide ³⁵⁸ , lorazepam (subject to supply problems) ³⁵⁹ , losartan ³⁶⁰
M	Macrogol ³⁶¹ , Macrogol + electrolytes ³⁶² , magnesium hydroxide ³⁶³ , mesalazine ³⁶⁴ , metamizole (subject to supply problems) ³⁶⁵ , metformin ³⁶⁶ , methotrexate ³⁶⁷ , methyl dopa ³⁶⁸ , methylprednisolone ³⁶⁹ , metoclopramide ³⁷⁰ , metoprolol ³⁷¹ , metronidazole ³⁷² , midazolam ³⁷³ , mirabegron ³⁷⁴ , mirtazapine ³⁷⁵ , mometasone ³⁷⁶ , morphine ³⁷⁷ , moxifloxacin hydrochloride ³⁷⁸ , mycophenolate mofetil ³⁷⁹
N	Nadoparin (subject to supply problems) ³⁸⁰ , naproxen ³⁸¹ , nebivolol ³⁸² , nepafenac ³⁸³ , nevirapine ³⁸⁴ , nicardipine ³⁸⁵ , nifedipine ³⁸⁶ , nitroglycerin ³⁸⁷
O	Olanzapine ³⁸⁸ , omeprazole ³⁸⁹ , oxazepam ³⁹⁰ , oxycodone ³⁹¹
P	Paliperidone ³⁹² , pantoprazole ³⁹³ , paracetamol ³⁹⁴ , paroxetine (subject to supply problems) ³⁹⁵ , penfluridol (subject to supply problems) ³⁹⁶ ,

³⁵⁷ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-11935, 6 February 2019

³⁵⁸ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12860, 21 October 2019

³⁵⁹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13909, 21 August 2020

³⁶⁰ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-11935, 6 February 2019

³⁶¹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13605, 20 May 2020

³⁶² MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13605, 20 May 2020

³⁶³ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13684, 4 August 2020

³⁶⁴ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12860, 21 October 2019

³⁶⁵ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13684, 4 August 2020

³⁶⁶ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13898, 26 August 2020

³⁶⁷ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-14000, 18 September 2020

³⁶⁸ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12998, 28 November 2019

³⁶⁹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-14000, 18 September 2020

³⁷⁰ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-14280, 8 December 2020

³⁷¹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-11935, 6 February 2019

³⁷² MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12740, 1 September 2019

³⁷³ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13684, 4 August 2020

³⁷⁴ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12888, 29 October 2019

³⁷⁵ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12168, 15 March 2019

³⁷⁶ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13333, 27 February 2020

³⁷⁷ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13642, 28 May 2020

³⁷⁸ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12998, 28 November 2020

³⁷⁹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12483, 3 September 2019

³⁸⁰ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

³⁸¹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13642, 28 May 2020

³⁸² MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13650, 2 June 2020

³⁸³ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13794, 14 July 2020

³⁸⁴ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12256, 19 April 2019

³⁸⁵ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12888, 29 October 2019

³⁸⁶ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-11935, 6 February 2019

³⁸⁷ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12811, 2 October 2019

³⁸⁸ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-14280, 8 December 2020

³⁸⁹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-14000, 18 September 2020

³⁹⁰ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12168, 15 March 2019

³⁹¹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13650, 2 June 2020

³⁹² MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-14280, 8 December 2020

³⁹³ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12436, 15 July 2019

³⁹⁴ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13605, 20 May 2020

³⁹⁵ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12991, 26 November 2019

³⁹⁶ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-14280, 8 December 2020

	penicillin ³⁹⁷ , perindopril ³⁹⁸ , perphenazine decanoate depot injection ³⁹⁹ , phenomethylpenicillin ⁴⁰⁰ , piracetam ⁴⁰¹ , polyvidone eye drops (subject to supply problems) ⁴⁰² , potassium ⁴⁰³ , potassium bicarbonate (subject to supply problems) ⁴⁰⁴ , potassium citrate ⁴⁰⁵ , prasugrel ⁴⁰⁶ , prazosin ⁴⁰⁷ , pravastatin ⁴⁰⁸ , prednisolone ⁴⁰⁹ , prednisolone eye drops ⁴¹⁰ , prednisone ⁴¹¹ , pregabalin ⁴¹² , prilocaine ⁴¹³
Q	Quetiapine ⁴¹⁴ , quinagolide hydrochloride (subject to supply problems) ⁴¹⁵
R	Rabeprazole sodium ⁴¹⁶ , raltegravir ⁴¹⁷ , ramipril ⁴¹⁸ , ranitidine ⁴¹⁹ , regorafenib ⁴²⁰ , risperidone ⁴²¹ , ritonavir ⁴²² , rizatriptan benzoate ⁴²³ , rovastatin ⁴²⁴
S	Salbutamol ⁴²⁵ , sevelamer ⁴²⁶ , sildenafil ⁴²⁷ , simvastatin ⁴²⁸ , sodium bicarbonate ⁴²⁹ , sodium chloride ⁴³⁰ , solifenacin ⁴³¹ , sotalol ⁴³² , spironolactone ⁴³³ , sulfasalazine ⁴³⁴ , sunitinib malate ⁴³⁵

³⁹⁷ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13642, 28 May 2020

³⁹⁸ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

³⁹⁹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13909, 21 August 2020

⁴⁰⁰ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13642, 28 May 2020

⁴⁰¹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12888, 29 October 2019

⁴⁰² MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13333, 27 February 2020

⁴⁰³ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13605, 20 May 2020

⁴⁰⁴ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13455, 2 April 2020

⁴⁰⁵ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13605, 20 May 2020

⁴⁰⁶ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12888, 29 October 2019

⁴⁰⁷ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

⁴⁰⁸ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12483, 3 September 2019

⁴⁰⁹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12483, 3 September 2019

⁴¹⁰ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13794, 14 July 2020

⁴¹¹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12483, 3 September 2019

⁴¹² MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13651, 2 June 2020

⁴¹³ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

⁴¹⁴ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-14063, 20 October 2020

⁴¹⁵ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13333, 27 February 2020

⁴¹⁶ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13605, 20 May 2020

⁴¹⁷ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12168, 15 March 2019

⁴¹⁸ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

⁴¹⁹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12483, 3 September 2019

⁴²⁰ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-11934, 31 December 2018

⁴²¹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-11935, 6 February 2019

⁴²² MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12168, 15 March 2019

⁴²³ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-14280, 8 December 2020

⁴²⁴ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13650, 2 June 2020

⁴²⁵ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-11944, 6 February 2019

⁴²⁶ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12998, 28 November 2019

⁴²⁷ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12991, 26 November 2019

⁴²⁸ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12483, 3 September 2019

⁴²⁹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13605, 20 May 2020

⁴³⁰ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13605, 20 May 2020

⁴³¹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12888, 29 October 2019

⁴³² MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12898, 30 October 2019

⁴³³ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020

⁴³⁴ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13329, 28 February 2020

⁴³⁵ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-11934, 31 December 2018

T	Tacrolimus ⁴³⁶ , telmisartan ⁴³⁷ , tenofovir disoproxil ⁴³⁸ , tenofovir alafenamide ⁴³⁹ , terazosin ⁴⁴⁰ , terbutaline ⁴⁴¹ , testosterone ⁴⁴² , ticagrelor ⁴⁴³ , timolol ⁴⁴⁴ , tiotropium ⁴⁴⁵ , tobramycin eye drops ⁴⁴⁶ , tolterodine ⁴⁴⁷ , torasemide ⁴⁴⁸ , travapost (subject to supply problems) ⁴⁴⁹ , tramadol ⁴⁵⁰ , triamterene ⁴⁵¹ , Truvada ⁴⁵²
U	Ursodeoxycholic acid ⁴⁵³
V	Valproic acid ⁴⁵⁴ , valsartan ⁴⁵⁵ , verapamil ⁴⁵⁶ , vitamin B complex ⁴⁵⁷ , vitamin D ⁴⁵⁸
W	Warfarin ⁴⁵⁹
Z	Zidovudine (subject to supply problems) ⁴⁶⁰ , zoledronic acid ⁴⁶¹ , zuclopenthixol decanoate ⁴⁶² , zuclopenthixol decanoate depot injection (subject to supply problems) ⁴⁶³

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- ⁴³⁹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-14063, 20 October 2020
- ⁴⁴⁰ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12816, 31 October 2019
- ⁴⁴¹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12898, 30 October 2019
- ⁴⁴² MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13333, 27 February 2020
- ⁴⁴³ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12888, 29 October 2019
- ⁴⁴⁴ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13402, 9 April 2020
- ⁴⁴⁵ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-11944, 6 February 2019
- ⁴⁴⁶ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13794, 14 July 2020
- ⁴⁴⁷ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12888, 29 October 2019
- ⁴⁴⁸ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13868, 14 August 2020
- ⁴⁴⁹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13349, 3 March 2020
- ⁴⁵⁰ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13650, 2 June 2020
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- ⁴⁵⁴ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-14056, 1 October 2020
- ⁴⁵⁵ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-11935, 6 February 2019
- ⁴⁵⁶ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12483, 3 September 2019
- ⁴⁵⁷ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13651, 2 June 2020
- ⁴⁵⁸ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13642, 28 May 2020
- ⁴⁵⁹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12898, 30 October 2019
- ⁴⁶⁰ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-12256, 19 April 2019
- ⁴⁶¹ MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-13651, 2 June 2020
- ⁴⁶² MedCOL, response to information request, BMA-14280, 8 December 2020
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Terms of Reference

A 'Terms of Reference' (ToR) is a broad outline of what the CPIN seeks to cover. They form the basis for the [country information section](#). The Home Office's Country Policy and Information Team uses some standardised ToRs, depending on the subject, and these are then adapted depending on the country concerned.

For this particular CPIN, the following topics were identified prior to drafting as relevant and on which research was undertaken:

- **Healthcare system**
 - Overview of healthcare structure
 - Financing of healthcare
 - Health insurance schemes (costs of these/contributions)
 - Details of non-government organisations that provide healthcare and assistance
 - Emergency medical care
 - Infrastructure and staffing
 - Number, location and type of medical facility (and specialism) – primary, secondary and tertiary
 - Number and location in absolute and as per head of population of nurses and doctors, including specialists
 - Provide links to medical, dental and other healthcare practitioners, and hospitals
- **Impact of Covid-19**
- **Specific diseases/conditions**
 - Cancer treatment (oncology)
 - Cardiology
 - Diabetes
 - Dental treatment and conditions
 - Ear, nose and throat conditions
 - Eye treatment (ophthalmology)
 - Gastroenterological conditions
 - Gynaecological conditions and obstetrics
 - Haematology (blood diseases)
 - Hepatitis
 - HIV/AIDs
 - Kidney diseases
 - Liver transplants and liver conditions (hepatology)

- Lung diseases
- Musculoskeletal conditions
- Mental health and psychiatric care
- Neurological conditions
- Paediatrics
- Palliative care, nursing home care and geriatrics
- Sickle cell disease
- **Annex of main drugs – an alphabetical list of commonly requested drugs, indicating availability**

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Version control

Clearance

Below is information on when this note was cleared:

- version **2**
- valid from **8 August 2022**

Changes from last version of this note

Updated with new information

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