



HANDS-ON TRAINING ON WATER AND WASTEWATER ANALYSIS VIS-A-VIS QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL

By Nasir Adetunji

In continual fulfillment of one of her mandates and in tandem with her slogan "..... caring for what you consumed and the environment", the Institute of Public Analysts of Nigeria (IPAN) had organized four batches of 5-days Hands-on Training on Water and Wastewater Analysis from February to June, 2022 for scientists from different backgrounds.

Before being consumed or used for other purposes, water must be approved as safe because it is a vital component of life. An unquestionable requirement for guaranteeing the safety of water is the carrying out of laboratory examination on a water sample. This requires laboratory testing and certification of satisfactory results for a number of factors that give water its mobility and safety. These factors, which include physicochemical and microbiological factors, are crucial indications of the wholesomeness of water. Every person who has a responsibility in determining the quality of the water must therefore periodically update his or her understanding of these important indications.

The Institute felt a sense of obligation to arrange training on water and wastewater analysis in order to accomplish the aforementioned goals. This training is unique from what is offered elsewhere since it is practical. During the practical sessions, participants were required to analyze some of these important markers in various water samples.

Public analysts with broad expertise in various facets of water and wastewater analysis led each batch of the training. Few sessions were set aside for theoretical in order to preserve the distinctiveness of IPAN training, while practical sessions took center stage. Participants were given

water samples from boreholes, sachets of water (often referred to as "Pure Water"), and wastewater to analyze during the practical. The seminar excited the participants by answering both their specific and general questions and by offering solutions to some of the problems they were having in their individual workplaces. During the training, quality assurance/quality control was exposed. Participants unanimously agreed that regardless of the degree of expertise, there is always a need for training, retraining, and refresher courses because of the quality of the knowledge they obtained during the training.

The fact that participants in this program came from a variety of backgrounds, including manufacturing, regulatory agencies, QA/QC officers and managers, public analysts, environmental officers, and academia, to name just a few, was noteworthy to note. Due to the enormous demand, the course, which had only two batches planned for the entire year, had to be extended to accommodate more batches.

In appreciation of the general acceptability and patronage of our training programs, the Institute promises not to relent in her efforts to ensure that Public Analysts and other professionals receive from time to time the type of training that will enhance their performance in delivering quality services to the public. We employ all to look out for more of these hands-on training from IPAN in the years to come. The general public, corporate bodies, manufacturing industries, MDAs, universities etc should not hesitate in contacting IPAN secretariat for their training needs.

Together we can build Nigeria human capacity needs.

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We are pleased to provide the latest issue of the IPAN newsletter. The great philosopher Peter Strophe once said that leaving a legacy means leaving something inside of people rather than something for them. What then distinguishes them, one could wonder. Simple: In the latter instance, the populace believe that the heritage in question is a way of life, therefore it essentially resides within them. By all known criteria, a person is today considered to be an adult when they reach the age of 30, making them old enough to think about leaving a legacy or legacies in the lives of people, both in his own generation and in generations to come.

This year marks the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Institute of Public Analysts of Nigeria (IPAN), which was founded in 1992. Without a question, there is reason to celebrate. The Institute has made outstanding advancements both nationally and internationally. Beyond the joy of our anniversary, however, is the necessity to take a sober look back at the events, accomplishments, and difficulties of the previous three decades. Making predictions for both the near and distant future will also not be out of place; to put it bluntly, think in terms of legacies! However, we extend heartfelt congratulations to IPAN on the occasion of her 30th anniversary. The greatest is what we anticipate for the upcoming years. Although I am aware that it is not an easy road, the Institute is succeeding.

The hands-on water and wastewater analysis in relation to quality assurance and quality control in ongoing fulfillment of one of IPAN's mandates is included on the publication's cover page.

This edition's "Personality" column features Prof. Olugbenga Akin Ogunmoleya, the Institute's Chairman of Council and President of the Society of Testing Laboratory Analysts of Nigeria (SoTLAN). You may be sure that reading the interview will be



Benedicta Nduaka

(Ag. editor)

enjoyable. Also in this edition is a call to action on Chaotic Medicines Distribution and supply chain system in Nigeria.

This version also contains the complete text of the Communiqué from our 2021 Workshop, information on how to join IPAN generally, and the IPAN Register of Public Analysts for 2022. (This has already being published in some national dailies).

We also have a special advertisement on the collaboration between IPAN and the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), particularly in the field of certificate programs for food micronutrient laboratory analysis.

We end on a very depressing note with a memorial to the Institute's late Pioneer Registrar, Mr. 'Bola Haruna, who died away earlier this year.

Consequently, We regret to inform you that Prof. Mrs. Amalo Diboforoji-Oji, a prominent member of the institute, passed away recently. We hope you will find this edition worthwhile. Greetings and good reading as we anticipate the release of this publication's next.



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From the Registrar's Desk



I warmly welcome you to another exciting edition of the Institute's foremost magazine – IPANnews. This medium avails me the opportunity to carry our esteemed readers along on some of the Institute's activities in most recent times

The Institute consistently strive for the professional improvement of its members and also interested participants by organizing several workshops, hands-on trainings, webinars, etc. The notable ones include: a 4-batch practical training on Water and Wastewater Analysis, a 5-days intensive training on High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) for Scientists with basic knowledge of HPLC, its 30th Mandatory Training/Workshop themed: Laboratory Analysis: A Necessary Quality Assurance Measure for Acceptance of Agro-Allied Products scheduled for November 8 and 9 at the capital city (Akure) of the Sunshine State (Ondo State).

The Institute in its quest to be one of the foremost professional regulatory bodies in the country is steadily collaborating with important stakeholders ranging from Government regulatory bodies, international organizations, educational institutions and various private sectors.

Laboratory Inspections, monitoring and evaluations are steadily up and about across the federation. With these exercises in place, the Institute keeps all registered laboratories at their very best and have first-hand interactions with them to understand their challenges and how best the Institute can aid them and give them the best technical assistance they may require to achieve global best practices. The Institute was also able to publish the 2022 Register of Public Analysts in the newspaper and on our

website in June this year and would be sustained annually. I therefore implore all Public Analysts to fulfill their obligations and be in good standing for their names to continue to be featured on the list as all sister regulatory agencies have been fully sensitized to utilize the Register as one of the means of verifying Public Analysts in good standing as well as helping to stamp out quacks.

In view of the foregoing therefore, all Public Analysts are enjoined to always obtain their current and annual practice license which is a major mandatory requirement for membership and consistent practice of the profession. Additionally, they are to ensure full registration of their laboratories and maintain this registration to be in compliant with the IPAN act.

On a sad note however, the Institute and all members will continue to mourn the loss of two of its prominent members and officers who passed away this year. This includes our pioneer Registrar, Alhaji. Abimbola Kareem Haruna, FIPAN which sad event occurred in July, 2022. He was an excellent individual who championed and gave foundational bedrock to many steps/developments the Institute is currently striding on. We have indeed lost a gem, but we take solace knowing that he is in a better place and his legacies are being maintained and followed. The second personality who passed away in October, 2022 was Prof. (Mrs.) Amalo Dibofori-Orji who was a member of the 5th Governing Council of the Institute representing the South-South Geo-political zone. She

Mr. Aliyu Angara
IPAN Registrar/C.E.O.

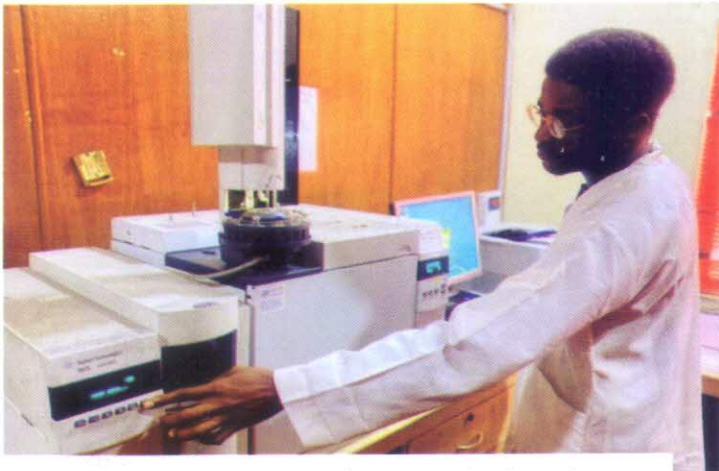
contributed her quota immensely toward the growth and development of the Institute and the practice of the profession. Indeed, her last contribution was just this July when she joined me in Inspecting and Monitoring of some Laboratories in Port Harcourt. Her contributions were highly invaluable.

On behalf of the Council, staff, and the entire Public Analysts, we continue to commiserate with their families and pray God almighty to have mercy on their souls.

Thank You.



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IPAN PERSONALITY: Prof. Ogunmoyela



IPAN news crew involving Mrs. Nduaka Benedicta, Mrs. Akuru Awele and Mrs. Salis Binta had a great time interviewing the chairman of Council.

Sir, May we know you?

I am Olugbenga Akin Ogunmoyela. I went to Saint Paul Primary School in my hometown, Ifon, in Ondo State. I attended school when it was still required that your right hand touch your left ear to attend, so I ended up staying in primary

school for seven years even though it was only supposed to last for six years. I was raised by grandparents who were disciplinary. Then, between 1965 and 1971, I attended a Government College in Ibadan, where I earned an O-level and HSC certificate. At that time, the school year ran from January to December, and the academic year at the university, from September to June, until later it was harmonized, forcing students to work. It took me nine months of studying before I was admitted to the University of Ibadan.

I work in the field of food science and technology. I am also a Chartered Chemist, a fellow of the Nigerian Institute of Food Science and Technology, and the Institute of Public Analysts of Nigeria (IPAN). As a matter of fact, I am the 2019 NIFST Fellows Board Chairman. In Bells University Ota, I am primarily a professor of food science and technology. I am almost ready to retire.

God's purpose for my life is demonstrated by the fact that I am a chemist today, even a chartered chemist. I was initially accepted to the University of Ibadan to study veterinary medicine, but after the first year, I realized that I would never be able to work with animals all my life.

I was sure it was not my calling and since it was the same faculty of Agriculture, it was easy for me to change and that was how I changed the course to Biochemistry. I did my Youth Service Corp in the North East state when Maiduguri was the capita of the entire North-east state. I was posted to Mobil which was about 12 miles to Cameroun boarder. I insisted being in the North despite the opportunities I had to be in Lagos because I was a hockey player for Nigeria and they want to retain me in Lagos but I declined because I want to have other experience.

There were no aircraft then and the journey would take me 2 days, from Lagos to Maiduguri, yet it was fun and an experience for me. I bought a bike for myself and explore the town in company of my friends. I had one of the most wonderful times of my life. However, attending a Government school shaped me. I had my B. Sc Degree in faculty of Agriculture with specialty in Bio-chemistry and Nutrition. After graduating from University of Ibadan in 1975, I started working with Cocoa research Institute from where I left for UK on a study leave to the University of Reading where I obtained M. Sc in Quality Assurance and PhD from 1978-1981. I worked with the editor of International Journal of Food Chemistry, late Professor Mbach Godwin who was my mentor, an interesting personality. My interest in editing has been because of that background that I had in editing. After obtaining my PHD in 1981, I was offered a job in UK, which was going to be a tenor appointment. I declined because I wanted to come back to Nigeria. In those days it was not so fashionable not to come back home after you have been trained abroad. I wanted to come back because I was sponsored and I came back in 1982 and was in Cocoa research Institute till 1985. I got a job in University of Jos, Makurdi and was there for 3 years, after that I came to Lagos to take a job in University of Lagos as Senior Lecturer and then former University of Technology Abeokuta which was under University of Lagos. I resumed at Abeokuta in 1987 but in 1988 that campus was announced as University of Agriculture by the Government. From there I got a job in Cadbury in 1991 but did not resume till 1992 as a technical manager in charge of safety, environment, and laboratory. It was a lot of work when you have about 16

managers under you especially for someone coming from a classroom and so I 'learn and lead'. It was during my time in Cadbury that I joined IPAN.

What are your major challenges in the profession?

I have had very interesting opportunities, soon after I came back from UK in 1983 as a Chartered Chemist, I was put in charge of all equipment purchase for all laboratories in cocoa Research Institute and I have to do an equipment audit. It was clear that we spend a lot of money to buy equipment with millions which is later abandoned for lack of maintenance. In Nigeria, maintenance is a major challenge and most of the people selling this equipment do not have the capacity to provide after-sale technology support. A lot of money we expend in buying the equipment and the amount of hour we spend to overcome these challenges is one of the critical challenges of the profession. Secondly, we do not calibrate our equipment, if your equipment is not calibrated, how do you expect accuracy. It was only SON that was doing meteorology but luckily we have few other people doing it now. Many times we want to replace faulty equipment but in the other part of the world as long as those equipment are functional they keep using them in their laboratory but in this place we discard them because we believe there is a need to change equipment every year. When we have problem or lacking spare part, we need to be able to come to a point where we can manufacture consumables, assemble them and have some measure of independence, we should not continue to be over dependent on importation which is killing the laboratories. There is no capacity even to get a result of one thousand samples within two weeks or the challenge of not having a modern equipment, and so that is why in our last conference, we focused on building capacity for global competitiveness and the good point about it is that I am happy that a company like Katchey is taking a bold initiative and want to set a local manufacturing factory that can produce the spare parts. We are hopeful that this project will see the light of the day. If IPAN is 30 years old today, we have less than 40 laboratories registered, we cannot impart the entire landscape like that, some of our Government laboratories do not have power supply and so they do not work, you send your sample there, one month you are chasing after them to get the result. This cannot make us a productive nation; I made this clear point in my speech during the last press conference. I was in an industry for 15 years, we usually send samples abroad for analysis, this is a drain on our resources since we have local laboratories and we need to be able to help them. It is a chicken and egg situation. How can we help laboratories to raise their standard and performance? And the same time, how can we encourage them to build customer confidence to patronize local Laboratories. Yes as IPAN, we have registered as a member of the International Union of Independent Laboratories and some of our members are there, yet, it is difficult to even pay dues. Though we have started partnering with some IPAN Members and our local samples are taken to Alfa Laboratory but when we needed more technology for special test, we look for technical partners. My dream is to get to a point where we have a lot more locally independent laboratory and have more laboratories registered, so that people will begin to recognize the importance of laboratories and Public Analysts in the scheme of things in Nigeria if you ask people now to analyze, they will say, what is there to analyze? it is ok. They do not know the importance of analysis, now we should leverage on AfCFTA.

What is your major Satisfaction?

I'm glad. Even if progress may be sluggish, it is being made. For instance, before leaving Honeywell Flour Mills, I worked there as Director of Quality Assurance. I took on the responsibility of assisting the business with ISO certification, and we worked on that project for two years and six months. I chose ISO certification as a project, and in 2005, the Flour Mill Company became the first in Nigeria to receive this certification. I learned that similar

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organizations started moving in that direction. The fact that many of our laboratories are beginning to recognize the need to increase their standards, be ISO certified and with the support of more international partners was incredibly gratifying to me. Your level of international competitiveness increases with ISO certification. Even if you can't complete 200 samples in a single day, your technique has been proven to work. You are in a situation where people could believe in your findings, and you are confident that they will because you have an ISO certification. We used to teach individuals in top laboratories in South Africa while I worked in the field. We instruct them on analysis-related modules such as moisture, ash, and everything else. I am happy that we are starting to implement training because that means our laboratories are applying for ISO certification. I told the country's agency director that the laboratory's future should be focused on its independence and not on government, and that they should now see how they can concentrate on packing capacity and develop support for our laboratories so that more of them can pursue ISO Certification. As a result, that is one way we may boost the public's perception of our relevance, improve our professional skills, and explore the potential we have in the laboratory industry. We have been able to concentrate on that over the past few years, and I am pleased that training, auditing, monitoring, and assessment are currently ongoing. Sin does not exist where there is no law. Despite the fact that there are many phony test results and certificates available, we have not established a single disciplinary tribunal in the past 30 years to bring any airing members as required by our Act. People will commit crimes and escape punishment. I am glad that no one has mentioned cheating during our exam. The students were becoming conversant with cheating when I was the Chief Examiner for IPAN, it became so terrible that I had to draw a line and tell them that this was a professional exam and that cheating would result in the ability to manipulate sample findings as a Public Analyst. I presented the evidence to Council and requested that anyone found to be cheating be terminated from the program. We are progressing, and that makes me very happy, especially since we are achieving one of our primary objectives, which is training. In proceeding, we responded with the splitting of SotLAN from IPAN. A while back, we did not recognize ourselves as professional members pursuing the same objectives so SotLAN would pay dues to IPAN as well as obtaining practice license. The process started at around 2014 and got the direction in 2016, in 2018 SotLAN was inaugurated. Birthing SotLAN is for us to begin to look at professional members even from the Universities and incorporate programmes yearly from the tertiary institutions into the conference of Public Analysts whether in Debate, essay or quiz, to get the student interested and be informed of a particular body of Public Analysts under IPAN. One of the remarkable changes that we have been able to make in the last few years is establishment of SotLAN. The establishment of NINAS means that we now have an accreditation body that people can actually work with to get ISO certification. These are some of the things to show that we are advancing. We were really struggling, for example with the persons certification body which is the reason why IPAN-SotLAN conformance system was set up, but, those are the areas that we will begin to divert our attention to and see how we can make them stronger and income generating units as independent bodies in support of the profession.

If the hand of clock is turned back, what would you have changed?

If we must make changes, necessity is the mother of invention, so the saying goes. You might assume that if SPAN had been founded in 1977, it would be well-established and well-known in Nigeria today. Instead, we reconstituted SPAN as the Society of Public Analysts of Nigeria. Had SPAN still existed, we would not have disbanded it. However, some IPAN members are still unsure of their place in the organization; some continue identifying as IPAN members while claiming to know little about SotLAN. Because SPAN allowed our founding fathers to quickly obtain the decree establishing IPAN, SPAN evolved into IPAN. Unfortunately as at that time they did not think of the fact that SPAN should exist side by side with regulatory arm with IPAN Act directing its' affairs, we have been able to do that now but just that the journey will take a much longer time. Looking on the other side, I belong to

the Nigerian Institute of Food Science and Technology (NIFST), which was established since 1986, it was in 2019 that they got chartered, establishing the Nigerian Council of Food Science and Technology. Which one should we prefer?, that we have Government recognition and IPAN gains popularity or that we have lost because we didn't have and that we are struggling with SotLAN, but definitely there is always a trade off, we are better off and we have laid the groundwork during the last meeting. When I assumed as the Chairman of Council and the president of SotLAN, we have been trying to focus on how to grow the number of laboratories, for example, when I reviewed the number of members of IPAN, the whole of Lagos and south west has more than 50% of members, there are some zones that do not have up to 5%. It is not just about the number of members but we do not even have any laboratory in some of the zones. In January, this year, after the press conference, the petroleum resources contacted us to require if we could introduce some laboratories to them that can carry out analysis of petroleum products; I quickly contacted the Registrar to look at the IPAN member database for laboratories especially in South east, Lagos. South east in Rivers states, we put a list of 8 laboratories together and send to them. They did a technical review and only 25% of them could meet their requirement; these laboratories are supposed to specialized in Petroleum products analysis.

As the new Chairman of IPAN, is your main focus on Capacity Building?

We cannot just concentrate on capacity; many other factors must also be taken into consideration. For instance, the Council recently approved a new curriculum. We have been using a specific curriculum for 15 years that needs to be updated with regard to forensic analysis. We are currently fine-tuning that curriculum, and the Council has already approved it for implementation, which we have already begun. We intend to categorize laboratories according to their specialist areas if we have laboratories with forensic analysis or petroleum analysis capabilities, but as of now, there is not a big enough market for most of them. We are planning to set up business development classes to assist laboratories because our labs do not perform enough marketing for company development. Through the business committee, we hope to accomplish this. In addition to gathering samples and doing analyses, we should plan business development activities to prepare for careers as scientists and cultivate a customer base. Renewing the effort to encourage our lab personnel to join IPAN is another item we have planned, and I hope it will be completed in my tenure. Keep an eye out for anyone working in the industrial sector's laboratories and encourage them to join. The new entryway is that if your employer does not employ a Certified Public Analyst, you should not be able to submit a certificate of analysis to organizations like SON, NAFDAC, etc.

What are your core values?

Integrity is one quality that set me apart from other students and professionals in my field. I would be perceived as having a harsh personality, but you cannot maintain your ethics by making concessions. I abhor lying, and I frequently remind my children to be truthful no matter what. Certainly, I place a high value on professionalism in all that I do. I also place a high value on technology, and in my company, we would not hire someone who cannot use a computer. In Nigeria, we naturally stop reading what we have already read. Another issue is learning; nobody knows everything, so you have to continually challenge yourself. This is perhaps because I am a professor, but we stop learning when we die. When I worked for Cadbury, I had 16 supervisors, and if I asked them a question like, "Have you read this book?" they would reply, "No sir, do you know about this?" no sir. The following time I went to training school, I had to gather various management books and give one to each of the managers. I also drew up a schedule for them to study the books and instructed them to write summaries of them that they could then present to the staff. They sneer at it even though they thought it was a challenging assignment, but many years later, they were appreciative of it. As is well known, self-determination and constant learning go hand in hand. You cannot work with me if you are not loyal and discipline, I will not be

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A CALL TO ACTION By Dr. Abubakar Danraka, FPCPharm, PhD, MIPAN National Institute for Pharmaceutical Research and Development, (NIPRD) Abuja-Nigeria, Email: amdanraka@niprd.gov.ng

The National Drug Policy outlined measures that the Federal Government of Nigeria shall take to enforce the rational drug distribution channels, with the goal to establish and promote a well-ordered drug distribution system in both public and private sectors. Such measures proposed that all drug distribution, supply, sale and dispensing in public and private health facilities shall be under the control and supervision of registered pharmacists at all Tertiary, Secondary and Primary levels of healthcare delivery (NDP, 2005).

The health system of countries, including Nigeria, is supposed to be hinged on a strong drug distribution and supply chain, as a broken distribution channel can cripple the entire health system and undermine positive health outcomes (Jacoby, 2009). Managing a drug distribution channel and supply chain effectively involves coordinating production, inventory, location and transportation amongst suppliers, manufacturers, wholesale distributors, re-packagers, third-party logistics providers, pharmacies and dispensers (Felea and Albastroiu, 2012; Thaul, 2013).

Relevance of Effective Medicines Distribution and Supply Chain System

Medicines Distribution and Supply chain management combine the logistics activities plus the coordination and collaboration of staff, levels, and functions (WAHO, 2013). Logistics activities, as the operational component of drug distribution and supply chain management include the quantification, procurement, inventory management, transportation and fleet management, and data collection and reporting (Kumurya, 2015).

The capacity of drug distribution channels and supply chains at the national, state and local government levels in Nigeria to adequately forecast, procure, and deliver essential medicines and other medical commodities, is a major limitation to the smooth running of such channels and chains (Yadav et al., 2011). Poor infrastructure,

limited financial, human and material resources, as well as limited availability of logistics and consumption data are specific issues confronting public drug distribution and supply chains in Nigeria today (USAID, 2010).

A good drug distribution channel and supply chain system should have good storage and handling facilities at all strategic point within the pathway from the source of the drug up to the end user (Onyebuchi, 2016). This structure minimizes leakages while maintaining a streamlined structure, good condition of drugs, constant supply, and provides reliable information for forecasting (Bennett et al., 2008; NDDG, 2012 and Ogbonna et al., 2015). Well-functioning drug distribution and supply chain system benefits national healthcare delivery in important ways by increasing the impact of drug availability, enhancing quality of care and improving adequate access by ensuring cost effectiveness and efficiency (Kumurya, 2015).

Implications of Chaotic Medicines Distribution System

The National Drug Distribution Guideline (2012) is a comprehensive policy document of the Federal Ministry of Health which clearly delineated and outlined the ordered and coordinated systems of medicines distribution from locally manufactured to import across the three levels of healthcare delivery as well as between private and public facilities across the federation. This all-important policy document is still yet to be fully implemented as the panacea for all the challenges in the medicines distribution and supply chain system in Nigeria. Unfortunately, from cursory assessment and anecdotal perspective, the chaotic medicines distribution and supply chain in Nigeria today, has created many leakages that allow people that ordinarily would have had nothing to do with drugs are now handling these specialised commodities as hawkers in all manner of public spaces such as on the streets, open markets, commuters' buses and motor

park. This situation, coupled with Nigeria's porous borders made the entry of different unregistered drugs into the population.

Indeed, the current state of the drug distribution and supply chain system in Nigeria, significantly impact on the catalysing the drug abuse and misuse menace, with all the associated negative trends related to proliferation of insecurity, increased communal and domestic criminality witnessed across different communities in the country.

Empirical evidence from many researches also suggests the drug abuse and misuse menace is more widespread than ever imagined based on the prevailing chaotic medicines distribution and supply chain system typified by open drug markets across the country. In addition to codeine, a private survey in June 2018 by the Narcotics and Drug Abuse Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society of Nigeria (PSN) discovered that several other drugs and substances frequently abused in Nigeria include: Tramadol, Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol), Diazepam (Valium), Bromazepam (Lexotan), Metamphetamine and amphetamine, Cannabis, Nicotine, Alcohol, Tyre patch Solvent, paint thinner solutions and glue. The illicit use of Tramadol across the country is also a result of the suboptimal drug distribution system in Nigeria. This has also been flagged severally by the NDLEA and the most recent impounding of tens of tons of high dose tramadol by the Nigeria Customs Service within the last one year 2021-2022. All these evidences point to the system failures that allow otherwise controlled drugs to be freely accessible to the public.

Way forward

In order to restore normalcy in the pharmaceutical ecosystem, there is the urgent need for all stakeholders in the health sector; at top government and regulatory as well as entrepreneurs' levels, to prioritise the immediate implementation of the National Drug Distribution Guideline without any further delay. All the relevant agencies of government tasked with monitoring and enforcement of drugs laws should be strengthened and properly enabled with manpower, equipment and funding to carry out their routine activities geared towards sanitising the medicines distribution and supply chain ecosystem. Also, the Federal Ministry of Health as a matter of national emergency should commission the conduct of a contextual national research that will generate empirical evidence to underpin enduring policies and strategies for addressing weaknesses in the distribution and supply chain of various substances with potential for abuse, with a broad based view to providing a sustainable strategy to the drug abuse and

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Professionalism:

CHAOTIC MEDICINES DISTRIBUTION AND SUPPLY CHAIN SYSTEM IN NIGERIA:

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APPLICATION INTO MEMBERSHIP OF INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ANALYSTS OF NIGERIA (IPAN) AS A PUBLIC ANALYSTS

PREAMBLE:

The Institute of Public Analysts of Nigeria (IPAN) a parastatal under the Federal Ministry of Health, is the professional regulatory body of Public Analysts established by Decree No. 100 of 1992 now IPAN Act CAP I. 16LFN 2004 to train, examine, register Public Analysts and regulate their practice and analytical laboratories.

WHEN A PERSON IS DEEMED TO PRACTICE AS A PUBLIC ANALYST (WHO IS A PUBLIC ANALYSTS?)

Section (14) 1-3, of IPAN Act vested the sole responsibility of analysis of consumer products in Nigeria to a Public Analysts and Section (14) 2 states as follows: **A person registered as a member shall be eligible to practice the analysis of Food, Water, Drugs, Cosmetics, Chemicals and Medical Devices and a certificate issued under the hand of a registered member shall constitute sufficient evidence as to validity of the contents in any court of law or tribunal provided that the laboratory where the analysis was affected has been designated, registered and fully licensed by the Institute.**

Public Analyst (IPAN Member) are spread across the country in public and private organization, e.g Federal and State Ministries, Department and Agencies, Higher Institution, Manufacturing Sectors, Standards and Regulatory bodies, Research Institutes, Quality Control Independent Laboratories, e.t.c.

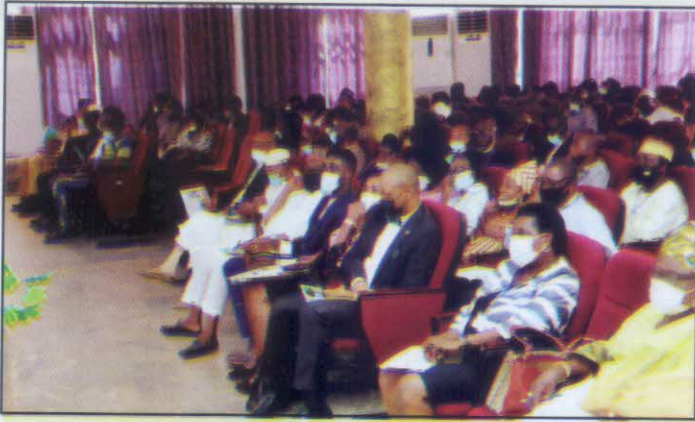
Professional Training and Examinations

Due to the diversity of the functions of a Public Analysts, the Institute Professional programme is tailored to train and test the knowledge of trainee in the theory, principles and applications of practical analytical techniques applicable to laboratory analysis of consumer products.

FOR MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORM FOR ELIGIBLE CANDIDATES, DETAILS ON ENTRY QUALIFICATIONS, PROFESSIONAL TRAINING AND EXAMINATION, PLEASE VISIT www.ipan.gov.ng

IPAN caring for what you consume and the environment!





A cross section of the participants during the 29th MDPC workshop at Abuja



From L-R: Mr. A. Babatunde, The Registrar, Mr. A. Angara; Dr. D. Adamu, Mr. F. Anotogu, SSA to the President on Public Sector Matters & Secretary, NAC-AFCFTA.; Prof. C. Anyakora and Mr F. Iruobe at 29th workshop.



Rep. of Minister of State for Health, (Dr.) Atuwu, STA to the HMSH standing left of IPAN Registrar, Mrs Hajia Sherifat Ahmed, rep. of Mrs Arike Ayoade, the Chairperson of 29th workshop 3rd right posed with members of council, IPAN.



The inductees pledging their allegiance to the institute



The inductee in a group photograph with the members of council of IPAN



The Registrar with the Stakeholders at the Courtesy visit to NAFDAC, South-South Zonal office, Port Harcourt.



Members of staff of IPAN: From L-R- Messrs Christian Eboh, Austine Igherio, Oguche Ibrahim, Saliu Animaseun, Hassan Umar, Idowu Oluwadare and Emmanuel Odega during the 29th workshop held at Abuja.



IPAN Laboratory inspectors at Sabcas for laboratory monitoring and evaluation exercise, group photograph of the IPAN team with SABCAS Management.





Laboratory Inspection of Katchey Laboratories Limited. Mr. William Onwuka (Lead Inspector, 5th right), Mrs. B. Okolie 6th right, and Mr. K. Olaoye (Inst. Manager) and other staff of Katchey Labs Ltd.



IPAN inspection team comprising Dr. Saminu Yakassai, Mr. Ghasali Musa, Mrs Josephine Kolawole, Chairperson, Kofa Services and some of the staff.



IPAN Analytical Lab. Inspection team at Grifeon Projects Ltd, Abia State. From L-R: 3rd-5th, Prof. A. Uzomah, Lead Inspector, IPAN; Mr G. Onwuka, MD. Grifeon; Mrs O. Yahaya including other staff of the Lab.



Monitoring and Evaluation Inspection Exercise to SAAG Chemical Laboratory. Balogun G.A Sanni (MD/CEO) forth right, some IPAN Staff and other staff of the Lab.



Group Photograph of the Participants with the Registrar and Top Management Staff of IPAN at the 5-Day Comprehensive Training on HPLC at the Institute's Secretariat, Lagos.



The 2nd batch of the training on Water and Waste water Analysis by IPAN in Lagos. The Registrar, Mr Aliyu Angara 5th L-R with facilitators and IPAN management posed with the participants



On the occasion of his retirement and, ironically, his 70th birthday, Bells University, Ota presented Prof. Olugbenga Ogunmoyela, Chairman of council IPAN, with an award.



Participants pose for group photograph with staff of Drug Lab. At the middle is Mrs Poluyi, Head of Lab.



