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# Availability, cost and affordability of essential medicines for chronic respiratory diseases in low-income and middle-income countries: a cross-sectional study

Marie Stolbrink <sup>1,2</sup>, Obianuju B Ozoh,<sup>3,4</sup> David M G Halpin <sup>5</sup>, Rebecca Nightingale <sup>2</sup>, Jamilah Meghji,<sup>6</sup> Catherine Plum,<sup>7</sup> Brian William Allwood,<sup>8,9</sup> Shamanthi Jayasooriya <sup>10</sup>, Kevin Mortimer,<sup>11,12,13</sup> Chronic Respiratory Diseases Medicines Survey Investigators Collaboration

For numbered affiliations see end of article.

## Correspondence to

Dr Marie Stolbrink, Clinical Sciences, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Liverpool, L3 5QA, UK; [mstolbrink@doctors.org.uk](mailto:mstolbrink@doctors.org.uk)

## ABSTRACT

Contemporary data on the availability, cost and affordability of essential medicines for chronic respiratory diseases (CRDs) across low-income and middle-income countries (LMICs) are missing, despite most people with CRDs living in LMICs. Cross-sectional data for seven CRD medicines in pharmacies, healthcare facilities and central medicine stores were collected from 60 LMICs in 2022–2023. Medicines for symptomatic relief were widely available and affordable, while preventative treatments varied widely in cost, were less available and largely unaffordable. There is an urgent need to address these issues if the Sustainable Development Goal 3 is to be achieved for people with asthma by 2030.

in each country. Prices (US\$) for 1-month treatment were compared. Affordability was defined by 1-month treatment costing the lowest paid government worker <1 day's wage, as per established methodology.<sup>7</sup>

## RESULTS

Data from 60 LMICs were collected between June 2022 and April 2023 (online supplemental appendix). 18 countries were low income, 24 lower middle income and 17 upper middle income. The sub-Saharan African region was best represented (27 countries). Information for all three facilities was submitted for 42/60 (70%) countries. Information for pharmacies, HCFs and CMS was provided by 57, 56 and 46 LMICs, respectively. Most pharmacies were private (89%), most HCFs were public institutions (80%).

## INTRODUCTION

The forthcoming High-Level Meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) will address the 15 million premature deaths from NCDs annually, most of which occur in low-income and middle-income countries (LMICs).<sup>1</sup> The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) demand 'safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines for all' by 2030.<sup>2</sup> Non-communicable chronic respiratory diseases (CRDs), for example, asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), cause substantial morbidity and mortality, disproportionately affecting those living in poverty in LMICs.<sup>3</sup> Recommended medicines for CRDs include inhaled and oral drugs that are on the WHO Model List of Essential Medicines (EML), which defines safe, efficacious, cost-effective medicines that should be available everywhere.<sup>4</sup> Access to essential, affordable CRD medicines is limited in LMICs.<sup>5,6</sup> Up-to-date data on the availability, cost and affordability of WHO essential medicines for CRDs in LMICs are missing.

## METHODS

This cross-sectional survey of medication availability and cost was completed by healthcare professionals working in LMICs (online supplemental appendix). Professionals collected standardised data from three facilities (pharmacy, healthcare facility (HCF) and central medicine store (CMS))

## Combination inhaled corticosteroid–long-acting beta agonists

Budesonide-formoterol 200 + 6 mcg/dose, or equivalent, was available in 54% of pharmacies, 38% of HCFs and 20% of CMS (table 1, figure 1, online supplemental appendix). The median costs were

## Inhaled corticosteroids

Beclomethasone 100 mcg/dose, or equivalent, was available in 54% of pharmacies, 55% of HCFs and 48% of CMS (table 1, figure 1, online supplemental appendix). The median costs were \$5.40 (IQR \$2.12–8.60) in pharmacies, \$3.01 (IQR \$1.21–5.89) in HCFs and \$1.16 (IQR \$0.11–3.24) in CMS. Inhaled corticosteroids (ICS) were both available and affordable in 30% (17/57) of pharmacies and 36% (20/56) of HCFs.

## Inhaled short-acting beta agonists

Inhaled short-acting beta agonist (SABA) was available in 93% of pharmacies, 79% of HCFs and 78% of CMS (table 1, figure 1, online supplemental appendix). The median cost of 1-month treatment in pharmacies was \$2.95 (IQR \$1.99–4.97), \$2.34 (IQR \$1.38–3.86) in HCFs and \$1.39 (IQR \$1.20–2.83) in CMS. SABAs were both available and affordable in 51% (29/57) of all pharmacies and 61% (31/56) of all HCFs that submitted data.



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**Table 1** Comparisons of availability and costs for 1-month treatment for standardised SABA, ICS, ICS-LABA and LAMA formulations in pharmacy, HCF and CMS

Facility	Medicine					
	SABA	ICS	ICS-LABA (100+6 mcg/dose)	ICS-LABA (200+6 mcg/dose)	LAMA	5-day oral OCS*
<b>Pharmacy</b>						
Availability	53/57 (93%)	31/57 (54%)	22/57 (39%)	31/57 (54%)	26/57 (46%)	47/57 (82%)
Median cost (IQR, US\$)	2.95 (1.99–4.97)	5.40 (2.12–8.60)	19.71 (12.00–42.00)	19.20 (9.73–27.43)	30.53 (9.45–47.29)	1.65 (0.60–3.29)
Median DOW (IQR)	0.8 (0.2–1.8)	0.6 (0.3–3.5)	4.3 (2.6–8.3)	4.1 (1.9–6.9)	3.5 (1.4–5.8)	0.3 (0.1–1.0)
<b>HCF</b>						
Availability	44/56 (79%)	31/56 (55%)	10/56 (18%)	21/56 (38%)	16/56 (29%)	40/56 (71%)
Median cost (IQR, US\$)	2.34 (0.1–1.0)	3.01 (1.21–5.89)	16.49 (12.03–26.55)	18.41 (11.30–24.49)	26.01 (15.32–36.70)	0.02 (0.01–0.08)
Median DOW (IQR)	0.4 (0.1–1.9)	0.5 (0.1–1.8)	3.2 (2.2–4.4)	3.5 (1.5–6.1)	3.3 (1.4–5.6)	0.01 (0–0.03)
<b>CMS</b>						
Availability	36/46 (78%)	22/46 (48%)	7/46 (15%)	9/46 (20%)	11/46 (24%)	35/46 (76%)
Median cost (IQR, US\$)	1.39 (1.20–2.83)	1.16 (0.11–3.24)	26.48 (13.31–29.85)	7.14 (3.90–8.13)	17.98 (0.98–32.17)	0.02 (0.01–0.03)

Availability: number of facilities where medicine is available by total number of facilities that submitted data. See the online supplemental appendix for definitions of standardised formulations.  
 \*Standardised formulation for OCS is 5-day course of oral prednisolone, 40 mg once a day using 5 mg tablets. CMS costs are wholesale costs, unsuitable for affordability/days of work calculations. CMS, central medicine stores; DOW, days of work required to pay for 1-month treatment; HCF, healthcare facility; ICS, inhaled corticosteroid; ICS-LABA, inhaled corticosteroid–long-acting beta agonist (formoterol) combination; LAMA, long-acting muscarinic antagonist inhaler; OCS, oral corticosteroids; SABA, short-acting beta agonist inhaler.

\$19.20 (IQR \$9.73–27.43) in pharmacies, \$18.41 (IQR \$11.30–24.49) in HCFs and \$7.14 (IQR \$3.90–8.13) in CMS. Overall, it was both available and affordable in 11% (6/57) of pharmacies and 5% (3/56) of HCFs. Costs for budesonide-formoterol 100+6 mcg/dose were similar, but it was less available.

### Long-acting anti-muscarinic antagonists

A standardised long-acting muscarinic antagonist (LAMA) formulation was available in 46% of pharmacies, 29% of HCFs and 24% of CMS (table 1, figure 1, online supplemental appendix). The median costs were \$30.53 (IQR \$9.45–47.29) in pharmacies, \$26.01 (IQR \$15.32–36.70) in HCFs and \$17.98 (IQR \$0.98–32.17) in CMS. LAMAs were available and affordable in 7% (4/57) of pharmacies and 4% (2/56) of HCFs.

### Other essential medicines, WHO regions and income groups

Oral prednisolone was affordable and available between 70% and 80% of facilities (table 1). Other medicines were less available (online supplemental appendix). There were variations which region and income groups had the cheapest and most affordable medicines across facilities.

## DISCUSSION

This is the largest cross-sectional study of availability, cost and affordability of CRD medicines in LMICs to date. It included data from 60 LMICs, representing 84% of the global LMIC population, and 16 of the 20 most populous LMICs.

Inhaled SABA and prednisolone were almost universally available. There were large cost ranges, SABAs were the cheapest inhalers. Medicines were cheaper in HCFs than pharmacies and price typically increased between CMS and pharmacy/HCF. In some countries medicines were free or subsidised.

We identified improvement in inhaled corticosteroid–long-acting beta agonist (ICS-LABA) availability compared with the last decade, with ICS-LABA now being available in more than half of pharmacies, and one-third of HCFs, possibly because of inclusion in the WHO EML and international guidelines.<sup>6</sup> SABA and ICS availability in HCFs and CMS also improved compared with previously.<sup>5</sup>

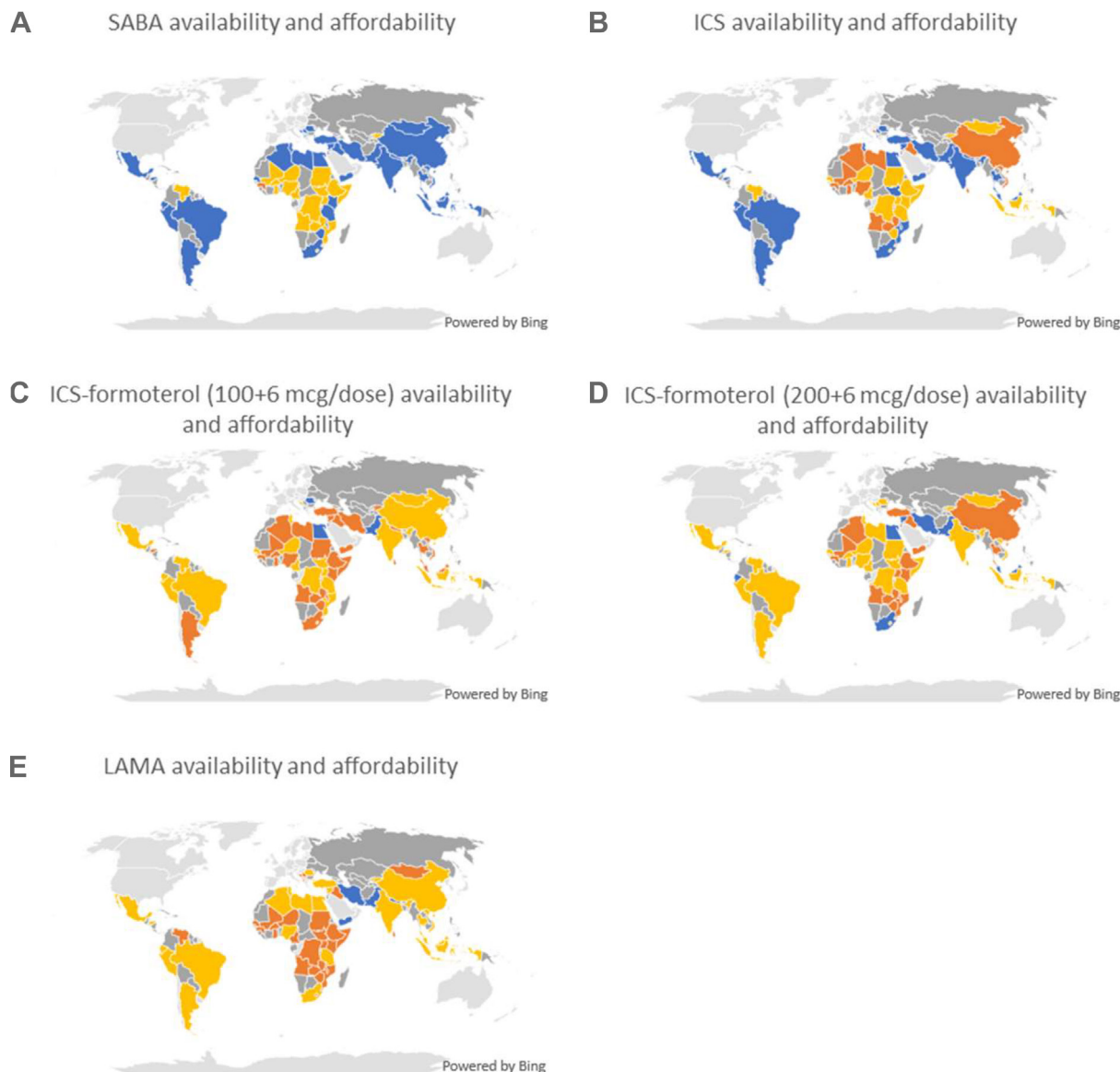
Acute, symptomatic treatments (SABA, prednisolone) for CRDs were more affordable than daily treatments needed to reduce morbidity and mortality (ICS, ICS-LABA, LAMA). Guidelines recommend that first-line asthma treatment should be ICS-LABA, or ICS whenever SABA is taken.<sup>8</sup> However, our findings suggest that these recommendations are largely unaffordable, and economic realities may force patients to use cheaper, riskier approaches.<sup>8</sup>

The median daily wage was \$4.33 (IQR \$2.17–9.55) providing an indication of ‘affordability’ for a month’s treatment, but acknowledging that many earn less than the lowest paid government worker. Making ICS-formoterol (median cost at least \$16.49) affordable like this, or by benchmarking against SABA, could achieve a tipping point for the widespread adoption of anti-inflammatory reliever asthma therapy, especially considering the greater efficacy of ICS-formoterol.<sup>8</sup> A similar approach to LAMA pricing could improve COPD management.<sup>9</sup>

Our study had several strengths. Data came from all income levels and regions and represented a large proportion of those living in LMICs. Comparisons were possible by using standardised data collection derived from established tools. Patient experience was reflected, as we presented a snapshot of the facility on the data collection day.

The study had some weaknesses. It was conducted over 11 months. Costs were compared using US\$, dependent on exchange rates. Median price ratios were previously used for benchmarking, but the reference prices are out of date and no longer recommended.<sup>7</sup> Convenience sampling introduced possible selection bias towards better equipped facilities in urban areas. Mostly only one facility was sampled per country. We did not assess medicine quality, expiry date nor data from multiple time points.

Establishing national CRD strategies that include medicines, generating country-specific data, buy-in from global organisations and patient advocacy are key to improving medicine access by addressing in-country demand and political commitment.<sup>10</sup> Cost-effectiveness data for inhaled medicines specific for LMICs are needed, given that they reduce exacerbations and hospitalisations, which substantially drive the costs of CRDs.<sup>9</sup> There is an



**Figure 1** Availability and affordability of standardised (A) SABA, (B) ICS, (C) ICS-LABA (100+6 mcg/dose), (D) ICS-LABA (200+6 mcg/dose) and (E) LAMA formulations in pharmacy or HCF. Blue: available and affordable. Yellow: available but not affordable. Orange: unavailable. Grey: low-income and middle-income country (LMIC), no information. HCF, healthcare facility; ICS, inhaled corticosteroid; ICS-LABA, inhaled corticosteroid–long-acting beta agonist (formoterol) combination; LAMA, long-acting muscarinic antagonist inhaler; SABA, short-acting beta agonist inhaler.

urgent need to address the availability and affordability of essential CRD medicines if SDGs are to be achieved for all by 2030.

#### Author affiliations

- <sup>1</sup>Clinical Sciences, Stellenbosch University, Stellenbosch, South Africa
- <sup>2</sup>Clinical Sciences, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Liverpool, UK
- <sup>3</sup>Department of Medicine, University of Lagos College of Medicine, Lagos, Nigeria
- <sup>4</sup>Department of Medicine, Lagos University Teaching Hospital, Surulere, Nigeria
- <sup>5</sup>Department of Respiriology, Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, Exeter, UK
- <sup>6</sup>Imperial College London, London, UK
- <sup>7</sup>University Hospitals of Morecambe Bay NHS Trust, Kendal, UK
- <sup>8</sup>Department of Pulmonology, Tygerberg Academic Hospital, Cape Town, South Africa
- <sup>9</sup>Department of Pulmonology, Stellenbosch University Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Cape Town, South Africa
- <sup>10</sup>Academic Unit of Primary Care, The University of Sheffield, Sheffield, UK
- <sup>11</sup>Department of Medicine, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK
- <sup>12</sup>Department of Medicine, University of KwaZulu-Natal College of Health Sciences, Durban, South Africa
- <sup>13</sup>Liverpool University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Liverpool, UK

X Shamanthi Jayasooriya @de\_shami

**Collaborators** Eris Mesonjesi (University Hospital Center Mother Teresa, Tirana, Albania), Nadia Ait-Khaled (Algeria University, Algeria), Samya Taright (Universite d'Alger, Faculté de Medecine, Algeria), Santiago Larrateguy (Universidad Adventista del Plata/Centro Privado de Medicina Respiratoria, Argentina), Sanela Domuz Vujnovic (Paediatrics Clinic, University Clinical Center of Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina), Carolina Barbosa Souza Santos (Programa para o Controle da Asma na Bahia-ProAR (Program for Control of Asthma in Bahia), Brazil), Abdoul Risgo Ouédraogo (Health Training & Research Unit, Joseph KI-ZERBO University, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso and Department of Medicine, Tengandogo University Hospital Center, Burkina Faso), Bertrand Hugo Mbatchou-Ngahane (Douala General Hospital, University of Douala, Cameroon), Lydie Mboumi (Pharmacie du Rocher, Douala, Cameroon), Yanping Liu (Sun Yat-sen University, China), Fu-Qiang Wen (West China Hospital, Sichuan University, China), Xi Yan (West China Hospital, Sichuan University, China), Yutian Zhang (West China Hospital, Sichuan University, China), Patrick Katoto (Center for Tropical Diseases and Global Health, Université Catholique de Bukavu, Congo, Democratic Republic), Arsene Daniel Nyalundja (Center for Tropical Diseases and Global Health, Université Catholique de Bukavu, Democratic Republic of Congo), Efraín Sánchez-Angarita (Centro de Investigacion Respiratorio, Ecuador), Maged Hassan (Alexandria University Faculty of Medicine, Egypt, Arab Republic), Magda Afifi (National Tuberculosis Control Program, Ministry of Health and Population, Egypt, Arab Republic), Willie Siduna (University of the Western Cape, Eswatini), Amsalu Binegdie (College of Health Sciences, Addis Ababa

University, Ethiopia), Babatunde Awokola (Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine and Medical Research Council Unit, The Gambia at London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Gambia, The Rafiuk Cosmos Yakubu, Tamale Teaching Hospital (TTH) and School of Medicine, University for Development Studies (UDS), Ghana), Magassouba Aboubacar Sidiki (National Tuberculosis Control Program, Conakry, Guinea), Suyapa Sosa (Pulmonary Medicine/Thorax National Institute, Honduras), Sarbjee Khurana (IHBAS Hospital, India), Bony Wiem Lestari (Research Center for Care and Control of Infectious Diseases (RC3ID), Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia), Faisal Yunus (Department of Pulmonology and Respiratory Medicine, Faculty of Medicine Universitas Indonesia, Persahabatan Hospital, Indonesia), Antonia Morita Iswari Saktiawati (Universitas Gadjah Mada, Faculty of Medicine, Public Health, and Nursing, Department of Internal Medicine, Indonesia; Universitas Gadjah Mada, Faculty of Medicine, Public Health, and Nursing, Center for Tropical Medicine), Mohammad Reza Masjedi (Pulmonary Medicine, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Iran, Islamic Republic; Cancer Control Research Center, Cancer Control Foundation, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; Tobacco Control Research Center (TCRC), Iranian Anti-Tobacco Association, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran), Hashim Talib Hashim (University of Warith Al-Anbiya, Colleges of Medicine, Karbala, Iraq), Peter Owiti (Stop TB Partnership/Wote Youth Development Projects, Kenya), Shaairbek Sulaimanov (Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University and Kyrgyz State Medical Academy, Kyrgyz Republic), Lawrence Oyewusi (Partners In Health, Lesotho), Boshra Abusahmin (National Centre for Disease Control, Libya), Mohamed Hadi Mohamed Abdelhamid (National Center for Disease Control (NCDC), Biotechnology Research Center (BTRC), Tripoli-Libya), Felix Mkandawire (Blantyre Malaria Project, Malawi), Ee Ming Khoo (Department of Primary Care Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Malaya; International Primary Care Respiratory Group, Malaysia), Ousmane Ibrahim Diabate (Bamako, Mali), Adrian Rendon (CIPTIR, Hospital Universitario 'Dr Jose Eleuterio Gonzalez', UANL, Mexico), Berenice Soto-Moncivais (CIPTIR, Hospital Universitario 'Dr Jose Eleuterio Gonzalez', UANL, Mexico), Bolyskhan Baigabyl (Tuberculosis Clinic, National Center for Communicable Diseases, Mongolia), Celso Khosa (Instituto Nacional de Saúde-Centro de Investigação e Treino em Saúde da Polana Caniço (CISPOC), Marracuene, Mozambique), Cynthia Silva (Instituto Nacional de Saúde-Centro de Investigação e Treino em Saúde da Polana Caniço (CISPOC), Marracuene, Mozambique), Rajan Paudel (Birat Nepal Medical Trust, Nepal), Alberto Piubello (Damien Foundation, Niamey, Niger), Kadri Sani (Centre Hospitalier Régional, Niamey, Niger), Temitope Fapohunda (Lagos State University Teaching Hospital, Nigeria), Olayinka Adeyeye (Lagos State University, College of Medicine, Nigeria), Valentina Cvejaska Cholakovska (University Children's Clinic, Faculty of Medicine, Skopje, Ss Cyril and Methodius University of Skopje, North Macedonia), Ghulam Mustafa (College of Medicine Shaqra University Riyadh, Nishtar Medical University, Multan, Pakistan), Javier Cabrera-Sanchez (Facultad de Medicina, Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia, Lima, Peru), Diana Deleanu (University of Medicine & Pharmacy Iuliu Hatieganu, Romania), Jean Pierre Sibomana (Butare University Teaching Hospital, Rwanda), Momar Mbodji (Dakar, Senegal), Vesna Vekovic (Children's Hospital for Lung Diseases and TB, University Hospital Dr Dragisa Misovic, Belgrade, Serbia), Zorica Zivkovic (Children's Hospital for Lung Diseases and TB, University Hospital Dr Dragisa Misovic, Belgrade, Serbia; Faculty of Pharmacy in Novi Sad, University Business Academy Novi Sad, Serbia), Osman Muhyadin Abdulle (Forlanini Hospital, National Tuberculosis Program and Somaville University, Mogadishu, Somalia), Babiker Adam (M-Pharma, South Sudan), Sisira Siribaddana (Rajarata University of Sri Lanka, Teaching Hospital Anuradhapura, Sri Lanka), Rana Ahmed (The Epidemiological Laboratory, Khartoum, Sudan), Mahdia Elhadi (University of Hail, Sudan), Mohamed Elmustafa (University of Gezira; Wad Medani College of Medical Sciences and Technology, Sudan), Yousser Mohammad (Tishreen University, Latakia; Al Sham Private University, Damascus, Syria, Syrian Arab Republic), Stella Mpagama (Kibong'oto Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tanzania), Bibie Said (Kibong'oto Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tanzania), Mongkol Lao-Araya (Chiang Mai University Hospital, Faculty of Medicine, Chiang Mai University, Thailand), Benilda Trias de Gula (Saint Paul Clinic of the Sisters of St Paul of Chartres Congregation, Timor-Leste), Agnes Hamzaoui (Hopital A Mami, Ariana and Medicine School, Tunis, Tunisia), Kübra Tunçel (University of Gazi, Türkiye), Islam Sangac (Türkiye), Tuğçe Tayyar (Lavanta Pharmacy, Türkiye), Aygün Gürgöze (Polatlı Can Hospital, Türkiye), Rebecca Nantanda (Makerere University Ung Institute, College of Health Sciences, Makerere University, Uganda), Maria Montes de Oca (Universidad Central de Venezuela, Centro Medico de Caracas, Venezuela), Juan Catari (Centro Medico de Caracas, Venezuela), Tran Thien Quan Vu (University of Medicine and Pharmacy at Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam), Mohammed Mohammed (Al Taaon Pharmacy, Yemen, Rep), Ruba Khaled (Yemen, Rep), Weiam Hussein (Yemen, Rep), Charles Mataya Mphuka (Livingstone Central Hospital, Zambia), Terrence Rudado Musekiwa (Chimhandia District Hospital, Zimbabwe).

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#### ORCID iDs

Marie Stolbrink <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-6091-9316>

David M G Halpin <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-2009-4406>

Rebecca Nightingale <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-5636-8531>

Shamanthi Jayasooriya <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-1147-5744>

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*Appendix – Availability, cost, and affordability of essential medicines for chronic respiratory diseases in low- and middle-income countries: a cross-sectional study – Stolbrink et al.*

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Appendix – Availability, cost, and affordability of essential medicines for chronic respiratory diseases in low- and middle-income countries: a cross-sectional study – Siolbrink et al.

## Full Methods

### Study design and data collection

This was a cross-sectional survey of medication availability and cost which was completed by healthcare professionals working in LMICs in 2022-2023. We followed STROBE guidelines and gained ethical approval from Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine (Supplementary data).<sup>1</sup> Investigators completed a standardised electronic data collection form covering demographics, availability and costs of essential medicines using kobotoolbox.<sup>2</sup> All investigators gave informed consent and gained local approval where necessary.

The data collection form used was based on established WHO methodology.<sup>3,4</sup> Essential medicines were defined by the WHO EML (Table 1).<sup>5</sup> Availability, strength, pack size and cost were recorded for generic and originator essential medicines. Originator brands were defined by the WHO “Database of medicine prices, availability, affordability and price components” as the products that were first authorised for marketing worldwide.<sup>4</sup> Investigators could also manually add medicines. Investigators entered the price that a patient would pay in the pharmacy or healthcare facility (e.g. clinic, hospital; HCF) that day for the cheapest product. Prices for the central medicine store or national procurement centre (CMS) were usually wholesale prices, and hence affordability was not calculated, as patients would be unable to purchase at this price themselves. Investigators provided photos to verify medicines and prices.

**Table 1: Standardised doses and preparations for one month’s treatment for essential medicines for chronic respiratory diseases, derived from WHO EMLO<sup>5</sup>**

\*Originator: product that was first authorised for marketing worldwide; (1): Inhaled beclomethasone and budesonide were considered equipotent.

Product	Drug class	Preparation	Standardised preparation for one month’s treatment
Salbutamol	Short-acting beta-agonist (SABA)	100 mcg / dose, inhaler 5 mg / ml, nebuliser 50 mcg / mL, injection  [Originator*: Ventolin, GlaxoSmithKline]	100 mcg / dose, 200 doses, inhaler
Beclomethasone (1)	Inhaled corticosteroid (ICS)	50 mcg / dose, inhaler 100 mcg / dose, inhaler  [Originator*: Becotide, GlaxoSmithKline]	100 mcg / dose, 200 doses, inhaler
Budesonide (1)	Inhaled corticosteroid (ICS)	100 mcg / dose, inhaler 200 mcg / dose, inhaler  [Originator*: Pulmicort, AstraZeneca]	100 mcg / dose, 200 doses, inhaler
Budesonide and formoterol	Combination inhaled corticosteroid-long-acting beta-agonist (ICS-LABA)	100 + 6 mcg / dose, dry powder inhaler 200 + 6 mcg / dose, dry powder inhaler  [Originator*: Symbicort, AstraZeneca]	100 + 6 mcg / dose, 120 doses, inhaler 200 + 6 mcg / dose, 120 doses, inhaler
Tiotropium	Long-acting muscarinic antagonist (LAMA)	18 mcg / dose, capsule 1.25 mcg / dose, actuation 2.5 mcg / dose, actuation  [Originator*: Spiriva, Boehringer-Ingelheim]	18 mcg / dose, 30 doses, inhaler 1.25 mcg / dose, 60 doses, inhaler 2.5 mcg / dose, 60 doses, inhaler
Prednisolone	Corticosteroid (CS)	5 mg tablet 25 mg tablet 5 mg / mL oral liquid	40 mg / day for 5 days, oral
Ipratropium bromide	Short-acting muscarinic antagonist (SAMA)	20 mcg / dose, inhaler  [Originator*: Atrovent, Boehringer-Ingelheim]	20 mcg / dose, 200 doses, inhaler
Epinephrine / Adrenaline	Adrenaline (AD)	1mg / 1ml, injection	1 mg / ml / dose, 1 ampoule, injection

Each investigator was asked to complete the form for three facilities: one pharmacy, one HCF and CMS. Public, private, and other facilities were included and chosen using convenience sampling. Investigators visited or contacted each facility to complete the data collection form. Data for at least one facility per country had to be

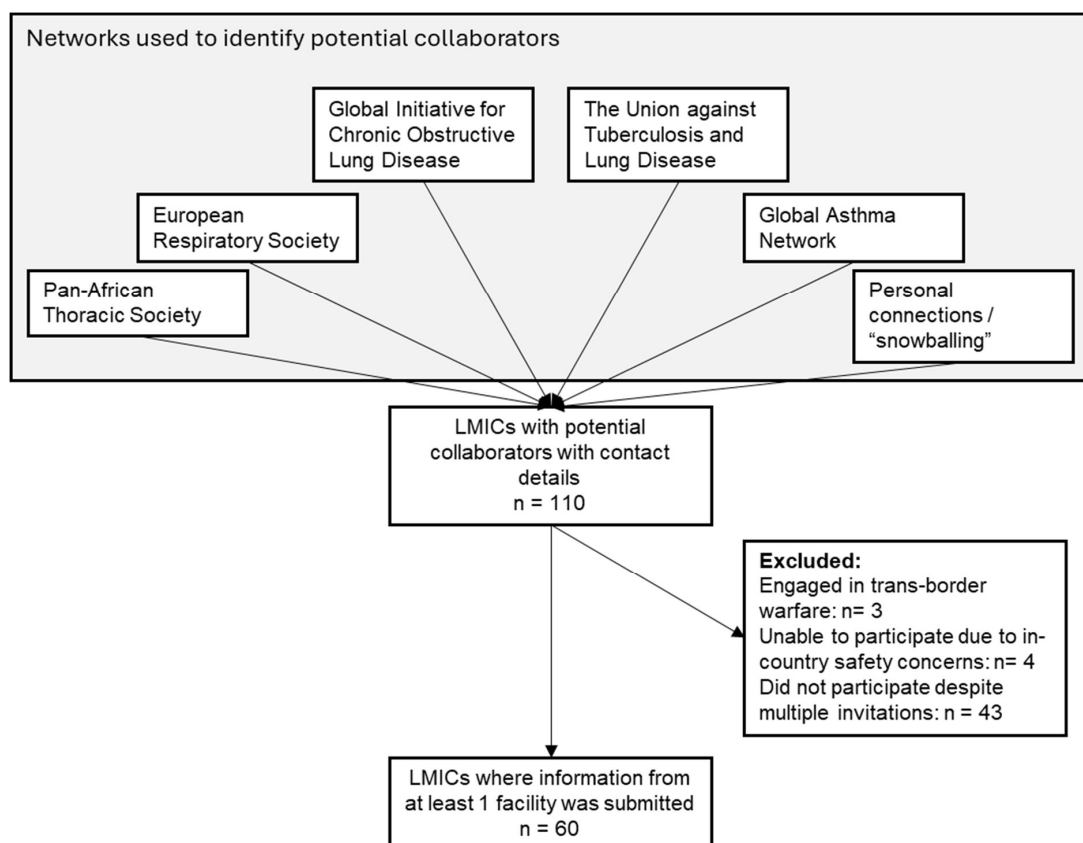
Appendix – Availability, cost, and affordability of essential medicines for chronic respiratory diseases in low- and middle-income countries: a cross-sectional study – Siolbrink *et al.*

submitted and multiple entries were allowed. If facilities were missing, the author (MS) contacted other investigators or used publicly available data to complete the dataset.

### Sampling and recruitment

Investigators were recruited through international respiratory networks and “snowballing” aiming to include as many LMICs as possible (Figure 1). LMICs were defined by 2022 World Bank category.<sup>6</sup>

**Figure 1: Flowchart of sampling strategy for potential collaborators.**



### Data analysis

For each country the availability and cost of each medicine at the specified doses was reported for each of the facility types. When multiple doses were available, standardised doses were calculated which represented one month’s treatment, or one course of treatment (Table 1). A medicine was available if it was present in the facility on the day of data collection. Medicine prices were expressed in local currency and converted to US\$, using mean daily or monthly exchange rates.<sup>7</sup> A medicine was affordable if one month’s treatment cost less than one day’s wage of the lowest paid government worker, defined by national minimum wage defined by the International Labour Organization.<sup>8</sup> Affordability was only calculated for pharmacies and HCFs as CMS prices were usually wholesale prices. The costs of the cheapest products by facility were compared across countries. If there were multiple submissions for one facility the best availability and cost were presented. Descriptive analyses were applied throughout.

The funder had no role in study design, data collection, data analysis, data interpretation, or writing of the manuscript.



Appendix – Availability, cost, and affordability of essential medicines for chronic respiratory diseases in low- and middle-income countries: a cross-sectional study – Siolbrink et al.

**Supplementary Table 1: Chronic Respiratory Diseases (CRDs) Medicines Survey Investigators**

Country	First name	Surname	Affiliation
Albania	Eris	Mesonjesi	University Hospital Center Mother Teresa, Tirana
Algeria	Nadia	Ait-Khaled	Algeria University
Algeria	Samya	Taright	Universite d'Alger, Faculté de Medecine
Argentina	Santiago	Larrateguy	Universidad Adventista del Plata / Centro Privado de Medicina Respiratoria
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Sanela	Domuz Vujnovic	Paediatrics Clinic, University Clinical Center of Republic of Srpska
Brazil	Carolina	Barbosa Souza Santos	Programa para o Controle da Asma na Bahia - ProAR (Program for Control of Asthma in Bahia)
Burkina Faso	Abdoul Risgou	Ouédraogo	Health Training & Research Unit, Joseph KI-ZERBO University, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso and Department of Medicine, Tengandogo University Hospital Center
Cameroon	Bertrand Hugo	Mbatchou-Ngahane	Douala General Hospital, University of Douala, Cameroon
Cameroon	Lydie	Mboumi	Pharmacie du Rocher, Douala, Cameroon
China	Yanping	Liu	Sun Yat-sen university
China	Fu-Qiang	Wen	West China Hospital, Sichuan University
China	Xi	Yan	West China Hospital, Sichuan University
China	Yutian	Zhang	West China Hospital, Sichuan University
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Patrick	Katoto	Center for Tropical Diseases and Global Health, Université Catholique de Bukavu
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Arsene Daniel	Nyalundja	Center for Tropical Diseases and Global Health, Université Catholique de Bukavu, Democratic Republic of Congo
Ecuador	Efraín	Sánchez-Angarita	Centro de Investigacion respiratorio
Egypt, Arab Rep.	Maged	Hassan	Alexandria University Faculty of Medicine
Egypt, Arab Rep.	Magda	Afifi	National Tuberculosis Control Program, Ministry of health and population
Eswatini	Willie	Siduna	University of the Western Cape
Ethiopia	Amsalu	Binegdie	College of Health Sciences, Addis Ababa University
Gambia, The	Babatunde	Awokola	Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine and Medical Research Council Unit The Gambia at London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
Ghana	Raftuk Cosmos	Yakubu	Tamale Teaching Hospital (TTH) and School of Medicine, University for Development Studies (UDS)
Guinea	Magassouba	Aboubacar Sidiki	National Tuberculosis Control Program, Conakry, Guinea
Honduras	Suyapa	Sosa	Pulmonary Medicine/Thorax National Institute
India	Sarbjeeet	Khurana	IHBAS Hospital
Indonesia	Bony Wiem	Lestari	Research Center for Care and Control of Infectious Diseases (RC3ID) Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung-Indonesia
Indonesia	Faisal	Yunus	Department of Pulmonology and Respiratory medicine, faculty of medicine universitas Indonesia - Persahabatan Hospital
Indonesia	Antonia Morita Iswari	Saktiawati	Universitas Gadjah Mada, Faculty of Medicine, Public Health, and Nursing, Department of Internal Medicine Universitas Gadjah Mada, Faculty of Medicine, Public Health, and Nursing, Center for Tropical Medicine
Iran, Islamic Rep.	Mohammad Reza	Masjedi	Pulmonary Medicine, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences Cancer Control Research Center, Cancer Control Foundation, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran Tobacco Control Research Center (TCRC), Iranian Anti-tobacco Association, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.
Iraq	Hashim	Talib Hashim	University of Warith Al-anbya, Colleges of Medicine, Karbala, Iraq
Kenya	Peter	Owiti	Stop TB Partnership / Wote Youth Development Projects
Kyrgyz Republic	Shairbek	Sulaimanov	Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University and Kyrgyz State Medical Academy
Lesotho	Lawrence	Oyewusi	Partners In Health
Libya	Boshra	Abusahmin	National Centre For Disease Control
Libya	Mohamed Hadi Mohamed	Abdelhamid	National Center for Disease Control (NCDC). Biotechnology Research Center (BTRC). Tripoli-Libya.

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Malawi	Felix	Mkandawire	Blantyre Malaria Project
Malaysia	Ee Ming	Khoo	Department of Primary Care Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Malaya; International Primary Care Respiratory Group
Mali	Ousmane Ibrahim	Diabate	Bamako
Mexico	Adrian	Rendon	CIPTIR, Hospital Universitario "Dr. Jose Eleuterio Gonzalez", UANL
Mexico	Berenice	Soto-Moncivais	CIPTIR, Hospital Universitario "Dr. Jose Eleuterio Gonzalez", UANL
Mongolia	Bolyskhan	Baigabyl	Tuberculosis clinic, National Center for Communicable Diseases
Mozambique	Celso	Khosa	Instituto Nacional de Saúde- Centro de Investigação e Treino em Saúde da Polana Caniço (CISPOC), Marracuene, Mozambique
Mozambique	Cynthia	Silva	Instituto Nacional de Saúde- Centro de Investigação e Treino em Saúde da Polana Caniço (CISPOC), Marracuene, Mozambique
Nepal	Rajan	Paudel	Birat Nepal Medical Trust
Niger	Alberto	Piubello	Damien Foundation, Niamey, Niger
Niger	Kadri	Sani	Centre Hospitalier Régional, Niamey, Niger
Nigeria	Temitope	Fapohunda	Lagos State University Teaching Hospital, Nigeria
Nigeria	Olayinka	Adeyeye	Lagos State University, College of Medicine
North Macedonia	Valentina	Cvejaska Cholakovska	University Children's Clinic, Faculty of Medicine, Skopje, Ss Cyril and Methodius University of Skopje
Pakistan	Ghulam	Mustafa	College of Medicine Shaqra University Riyadh, Nishtar medical university, Multan
Peru	Javier	Cabrera-Sanchez	Facultad de Medicina, Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia, Lima, Peru
Romania	Diana	Deleanu	University of Medicine & Pharmacy Iuliu Hatieganu
Rwanda	Jean Pierre	Sibomana	Butare University teaching hospital
Senegal	Momar	Mbodji	Dakar
Serbia	Vesna	Vekovic	Children's Hospital for Lung Diseases and Tb, University Hospital Dr Dragisa Misovic, Belgrade, Serbia
Serbia	Zorica	Zivkovic	Children's Hospital for Lung Diseases and Tb, University Hospital Dr Dragisa Misovic, Belgrade, Serbia Faculty of Pharmacy in Novi Sad, University Business Academy Novi Sad, Serbia
Somalia	Osman Muhyadin	Abdulle	Forlanini Hospital, National Tuberculosis Program and Somaville University, Mogadishu, Somalia
South Sudan	Babiker	Adam	M-Pharma co Ltd
Sri Lanka	Sisira	Siribaddana	Rajarata University of Sri Lanka, Teaching Hospital Anuradhapura
Sudan	Rana	Ahmed	The Epidemiological Laboratory, Khartoum, Sudan
Sudan	Mahdia	Elhadi	University of Hail
Sudan	Mohamed	Elmustafa	University of Gezira; Wad Medani College of Medical Sciences and Technology
Syrian Arab Republic	Yousser	Mohammad	Tishreen University, Latakia; Al Sham Private University, Damascus, Syria
Tanzania	Stellah	Mpagama	Kibong'oto Infectious Diseases Hospital
Tanzania	Bibie	Said	Kibong'oto Infectious Diseases Hospital
Thailand	Mongkol	Lao-Araya	Chiang Mai University Hospital, Faculty of Medicine, Chiang Mai University
Timor-Leste	Benilda Trias	de Gula	Saint Paul Clinic of the Sisters of St. Paul of Chartres Congregation
Tunisia	Agnes	Hamzaoui	Hopital A Mami, Ariana and Medicine School, Tunis
Turkiye	Kübra	Tunçel	University of Gazi
Turkiye	Islam	Sangac	
Turkiye	Tuğçe	Tayyar	Lavanta Pharmacy
Turkiye	Aygün	Gürgöze	Polatlı Can Hospital
Uganda	Rebecca	Nantanda	Makerere University Ung Institute, College of Health Sciences, Makerere University
Venezuela	Maria	Montes de Oca	Universidad Central de Venezuela, Centro Medico de Caracas
Venezuela	Juan	Catari	Centro Medico de Caracas
Vietnam	Tran Thien Quan	Vu	University of Medicine and Pharmacy at Ho Chi Minh city

*Appendix – Availability, cost, and affordability of essential medicines for chronic respiratory diseases in low- and middle-income countries: a cross-sectional study – Stolbrink et al.*

Yemen, Rep.	Mohammed	Mohammed	Al Taaon pharmacy
Yemen, Rep.	Ruba	Khaled	
Yemen, Rep.	Weiam	Hussein	
Zambia	Charles	Mataya Mphuka	Livingstone Central Hospital
Zimbabwe	Terrence	Rudado Musekiwa	Chimhanda District Hospital

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## Supplementary Table 2: STROBE Statement<sup>1</sup>

	Item No.	Recommendation	Page No.
<b>Title and abstract</b>	1	(a) Indicate the study's design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract	1
		(b) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found	3
<b>Introduction</b>			
Background/rationale	2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported	4
Objectives	3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses	4
<b>Methods</b>			
Study design	4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper	4, Appendix
Setting	5	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection	4, Appendix
Participants	6	(a) <i>Cohort study</i> —Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants. Describe methods of follow-up	4, Appendix
		(b) <i>Cohort study</i> —For matched studies, give matching criteria and number of exposed and unexposed <i>Case-control study</i> —Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of case ascertainment and control selection. Give the rationale for the choice of cases and controls <i>Cross-sectional study</i> —Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants	N/A
Variables	7	(a) <i>Cohort study</i> —For matched studies, give matching criteria and the number of controls per case <i>Case-control study</i> —For matched studies, give matching criteria and the number of controls per case	4, Appendix
Data sources/ measurement	8*	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable	4, Appendix
Bias	9	For each variable of interest, give sources of data and details of methods of assessment (measurement). Describe comparability of assessment methods if there is more than one group	4, Appendix
Study size	10	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias	4, Appendix
Quantitative variables	11	Explain how the study size was arrived at	4, Appendix
Statistical methods	12	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why	4, Appendix
		(a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding	4, Appendix
		(b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions	4, Appendix
		(c) Explain how missing data were addressed	4, Appendix
		(d) <i>Cohort study</i> —If applicable, explain how loss to follow-up was addressed <i>Case-control study</i> —If applicable, explain how matching of cases and controls was addressed <i>Cross-sectional study</i> —If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sampling strategy	N/A
Participants	13*	(e) Describe any sensitivity analyses	N/A
		(a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg numbers potentially eligible, examined for eligibility, confirmed eligible, included in the study, completing follow-up, and analysed	4
		(b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage	N/A
Descriptive data	14*	(c) Consider use of a flow diagram	N/A
		(a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders	4, Appendix
		(b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest	Appendix
Outcome data	15*	(c) <i>Cohort study</i> —Summarise follow-up time (eg, average and total amount)	N/A
		(a) <i>Cohort study</i> —Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over time <i>Case-control study</i> —Report numbers in each exposure category, or summary measures of exposure	

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		<i>Cross-sectional study</i> —Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures	4-7, Appendix
Main results	16	(a) Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder-adjusted estimates and their precision (eg, 95% confidence interval). Make clear which confounders were adjusted for and why they were included	4-7, Appendix
		(b) Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized	4-7, Appendix
		(c) If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful time period	N/A
Other analyses	17	Report other analyses done—eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses	4-7, Appendix
Key results	18	Summarise key results with reference to study objectives	8
Limitations	19	Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or imprecision. Discuss both direction and magnitude of any potential bias	8
Interpretation	20	Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence	8
Generalisability	21	Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results	8
<b>Other information</b>			
Funding	22	Give the source of funding and the role of the funders for the present study and, if applicable, for the original study on which the present article is based	9

Information on the STROBE Initiative is available at [www.strobe-statement.org](http://www.strobe-statement.org).

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### Supplementary Table 3: Overview of included LMICs and facilities by income group and WHO region

LMIC: Low-income and middle-income country; WHO: World Health Organization; HCF: Healthcare facility; CMS: Central medicine stores; No information: NIA available; NGO: Non-governmental organisation.

(1) Data for 3 private pharmacies submitted; (2) Data for 2 private pharmacies submitted; (3) Data for 2 private pharmacies submitted; (4) Data for 3 HCFs submitted, 2 public and 1 private HCF; (5) Data for 2 public HCFs submitted; (6) Data for 3 pharmacies submitted, 2 public and 1 private pharmacy.

Country	World Bank Income Group <sup>6</sup>	WHO Region <sup>9</sup>	Pharmacy – type of facility	HCF – type of facility	CMS – type of facility
Albania	Upper middle income	Europe	Private	Public	NIA
Algeria	Lower middle income	Africa	Private	Public	CMS
Angola	Lower middle income	Africa	Private	Public	CMS
Argentina	Upper middle income	Americas	Private	Public	CMS
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Upper middle income	Europe	Private	Public	NIA
Brazil	Upper middle income	Americas	Private	Public	CMS
Burkina Faso	Low income	Africa	Private	Public	NIA
Cameroon	Lower middle income	Africa	Private	Public	CMS
Chad	Low income	Africa	NIA	NIA	CMS
China	Upper middle income	Western Pacific	Private (1)	Public	CMS
Democratic Republic of Congo	Low income	Africa	Private	Public	CMS
Ecuador	Upper middle income	Americas	Private	Private	CMS
Egypt	Lower middle income	Eastern Mediterranean	Private (2)	Private	CMS
Eswatini	Lower middle income	Africa	Private	NIA	CMS
Ethiopia	Low income	Africa	Private	Public	CMS
Ghana	Lower middle income	Africa	Private	Public	CMS
Guinea	Low income	Africa	Private	NIA	CMS
Honduras	Lower middle income	Americas	Private	Public	NIA
India	Lower middle income	South-East Asia	Private	Public	CMS
Indonesia	Lower middle income	South-East Asia	Private (3)	Private & Public (4)	CMS
Iran	Lower middle income	Eastern Mediterranean	Private	Public	CMS
Iraq	Upper middle income	Eastern Mediterranean	Private	Public	NIA
Kenya	Lower middle income	Africa	Private	Public	NIA
Kyrgyzstan	Lower middle income	Europe	Private	Public	CMS
Lesotho	Lower middle income	Africa	NIA	NGO	CMS
Libya	Upper middle income	Eastern Mediterranean	Private	Public	CMS
Malawi	Low income	Africa	Private	Public (5)	CMS
Malaysia	Upper middle income	Western Pacific	Private	Public	CMS
Mali	Low income	Africa	Private	Public	CMS
Mexico	Upper middle income	Americas	Private	Private	NIA
Moçambique	Low income	Africa	Private	Public	CMS
Mongolia	Lower middle income	Western Pacific	Private & Public (6)	Public	CMS
Nepal	Lower middle income	South-East Asia	Private	Public	CMS
Niger	Low income	Africa	Private	Public	CMS
Nigeria	Lower middle income	Africa	Private	Public	CMS
North Macedonia	Upper middle income	Europe	Public	Public	CMS

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Pakistan	Lower middle income	Eastern Mediterranean	Public	Public	CMS
Peru	Upper middle income	Americas	Private	Public	CMS
Romania	Upper middle income	Europe	Private	Public	CMS
Rwanda	Low income	Africa	Private	Public	NIA
Senegal	Lower middle income	Africa	Private	Public	CMS
Serbia	Upper middle income	Europe	Private	Public	CMS
Somalia	Low income	Eastern Mediterranean	Private	Private	NIA
South Africa	Upper middle income	Africa	Private	Public	CMS
South Sudan	Low income	Africa	Private	NIA	NIA
Sri Lanka	Lower middle income	South-East Asia	Private	Public	CMS
Sudan	Low income	Eastern Mediterranean	Private	Public	CMS
Syria	Low income	Eastern Mediterranean	Private	Public	CMS
Tanzania	Lower middle income	Africa	Private	Public	CMS
Thailand	Upper middle income	South-East Asia	Public	Public	NIA
The Gambia	Low income	Africa	Private	Public	CMS
Timor Leste	Lower middle income	South-East Asia	NIA	Private	NIA
Tunisia	Lower middle income	Eastern Mediterranean	Public	Public	CMS
Turkiye	Upper middle income	Europe	Private	Private	CMS
Uganda	Low income	Africa	Private	NGO	CMS
Venezuela		Americas	Private	Private	NIA
Viet Nam	Lower middle income	Western Pacific	Private	Public	CMS
Yemen	Low income	Eastern Mediterranean	Public	Private	NIA
Zambia	Low income	Africa	Private	Public	CMS
Zimbabwe	Lower middle income	Africa	Private	Public	CMS

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#### Supplementary Table 4: Availability, cost, and affordability of SABA by country and type of facility.

Cost is for standardised dose and formulation (inhaled salbutamol 100mcg/dose, 200 doses). CMS costs are wholesale costs, unsuitable for affordability calculations. Affordable: one month's treatment costs less than one day's wage of national minimum wage. \$: US\$; SABA: Short-acting beta-agonist inhaler; HCF: Healthcare facility; CMS: Central medicine stores; NIA: No information available; DRC: Democratic Republic of Congo; NGO: Non-governmental organisation.

Country	Minimum daily wage (\$)	Pharmacy				HCF				CMS	
		Type of facility	SABA available?	SABA cost (\$)	SABA affordable?	Type of facility	SABA available?	SABA cost (\$)	SABA affordable?	SABA available?	SABA cost (\$)
Albania	11.09	Private	Yes	0.00	Yes	Public	Yes	1.56	Yes	NIA	NIA
Algeria	5.39	Private	Yes	0.00	Yes	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Angola	2.46	Private	Yes	4.96	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Yes	1.39
Argentina	15.60	Private	Yes	9.40	Yes	Public	Yes	2.94	Yes	Yes	5.60
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10.89	Private	Yes	2.61	Yes	Public	Yes	2.70	Yes	NIA	NIA
Brazil	8.86	Private	Yes	0.00	Yes	Public	Yes	0.00	Yes	Unavailable	Unavailable
Burkina Faso	2.13	Private	Yes	3.68	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA
Cameroon	2.23	Private	Yes	3.20	Unaffordable	Public	Yes	4.16	Unaffordable	Yes	1.33
Chad	3.70	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	Yes	NIA
China	10.62	Private	Yes	3.40	Yes	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Yes	2.83
DRC	3.54	Private	Yes	4.00	Unaffordable	Public	Yes	10.50	Unaffordable	Yes	3.00
Ecuador	15.17	Private	Yes	7.80	Yes	Private	Yes	5.65	Yes	Yes	1.05
Egypt	5.85	Private	Yes	0.61	Yes	Private	Yes	1.09	Yes	Yes	0.59
Eswatini	0.92	Private	Yes	2.72	Unaffordable	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	Yes	1.39
Ethiopia	0.31	Private	Yes	3.78	Unaffordable	Public	Yes	3.34	Unaffordable	Yes	NIA
Ghana	1.19	Private	Yes	3.50	Unaffordable	Public	Yes	2.28	Unaffordable	Yes	1.49
Guinea	2.44	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	Unavailable	Unavailable
Honduras	14.82	Private	Yes	4.45	Yes	Public	Yes	4.12	Yes	NIA	NIA
India	2.14	Private	Yes	1.88	Yes	Public	Yes	0.65	Yes	Yes	0.66
Indonesia	7.22	Private	Yes	11.31	Unaffordable	Private & Public	Yes	6.44	Yes	Yes	1.85
Iran	20.44	Private	Yes	2.20	Yes	Public	Yes	2.20	Yes	Yes	2.20



## Appendix – Availability, cost, and affordability of essential medicines for chronic respiratory diseases in low- and middle-income countries: a cross-sectional study – Stolbrink et al.

Iraq	9.43	Private	Yes	4.20	Yes	Public	Yes	3.50	Yes	NIA	NIA
Kenya	5.25	Private	Yes	2.55	Yes	Public	Yes	2.98	Yes	NIA	NIA
Kyrgyzstan	0.88	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Yes	2.59	Unaffordable	Yes	1.62
Lesotho	3.60	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	NGO	Yes	11.54	Unaffordable	Yes	NIA
Libya	3.59	Private	Yes	2.90	Yes	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Malawi	1.92	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Yes	0.00	Yes	Yes	1.35
Malaysia	12.88	Private	Yes	2.55	Yes	Public	Yes	1.78	Yes	Yes	2.98
Mali	2.46	Private	Yes	7.68	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Mexico	15.07	Private	Yes	3.10	Yes	Private	Yes	14.95	Yes	NIA	NIA
Moçambique	4.80	Private	Yes	5.57	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Mongolia	4.85	Private & Public	Yes	1.00	Yes	Public	Yes	3.15	Yes	Unavailable	Unavailable
Nepal	4.56	Private	Yes	1.74	Yes	Public	Yes	1.62	Yes	Yes	0.00
Niger	2.31	Private	Yes	5.22	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Yes	3.51
Nigeria	2.77	Private	Yes	3.12	Unaffordable	Public	Yes	4.08	Unaffordable	Yes	3.01
North Macedonia	17.37	Public	Yes	2.65	Yes	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Yes	2.64
Pakistan	4.23	Public	Yes	0.00	Yes	Public	Yes	0.88	Yes	Yes	1.21
Peru	9.90	Private	Yes	1.73	Yes	Public	Yes	0.96	Yes	Yes	1.26
Romania	20.32	Private	Yes	2.03	Yes	Public	Yes	2.24	Yes	Yes	NIA
Rwanda	0.09	Private	Yes	2.28	Unaffordable	Public	Yes	2.28	Unaffordable	NIA	NIA
Senegal	3.34	Private	Yes	2.95	Yes	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Yes	2.12
Serbia	16.35	Private	Yes	NIA	NIA	Public	Yes	1.92	Yes	Yes	NIA
Somalia	0.10	Private	Yes	5.14	Unaffordable	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA
South Africa	9.37	Private	Yes	2.82	Yes	Public	Yes	0.96	Yes	Yes	1.00
South Sudan	5.05	Private	Yes	6.00	Unaffordable	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA
Sri Lanka	1.35	Private	Yes	2.05	Unaffordable	Public	Yes	0.00	Yes	Yes	0.36
Sudan	0.03	Private	Yes	2.40	Unaffordable	Public	Yes	1.32	Unaffordable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Syria	0.55	Private	Yes	0.90	Unaffordable	Public	Yes	0.00	Yes	Yes	0.77
Tanzania	2.18	Private	Yes	4.00	Unaffordable	Public	Yes	1.80	Yes	Yes	1.20
Thailand	9.05	Public	Yes	5.27	Yes	Public	Yes	1.40	Yes	NIA	NIA

*Appendix – Availability, cost, and affordability of essential medicines for chronic respiratory diseases in low- and middle-income countries: a cross-sectional study – Stolbrink et al.*

The Gambia	0.91	Private	Yes	8.19	Unaffordable	Public	Yes	0.00	Yes	Yes	3.46
Timor Leste	4.43	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	Private	Yes	25.00	Unaffordable	NIA	NIA
Tunisia	4.74	Public	Yes	1.94	Yes	Public	Yes	1.95	Yes	Yes	NIA
Turkiye	13.90	Private	Yes	1.94	Yes	Private	Yes	2.40	Yes	Yes	0.30
Uganda	0.07	Private	Yes	NIA	NIA	NGO	Yes	3.00	Unaffordable	Yes	NIA
Venezuela	0.94	Private	Yes	8.05	Unaffordable	Private	Yes	10.18	Unaffordable	NIA	NIA
Viet Nam	6.00	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Yes	3.20	Yes	Unavailable	Unavailable
Yemen	3.23	Public	Yes	0.06	Yes	Private	Yes	8.79	Unaffordable	NIA	NIA
Zambia	2.59	Private	Yes	4.99	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Zimbabwe	11.58	Private	Yes	9.45	Yes	Public	Yes	3.78	Yes	Yes	5.40

Appendix – Availability, cost, and affordability of essential medicines for chronic respiratory diseases in low- and middle-income countries: a cross-sectional study – Stolbrink et al.

### Supplementary Table 5: Availability, cost, and affordability of ICS by country and type of facility.

Cost is for standardised dose and formulation (inhaled beclomethasone or budesonide 100 mcg/dose, 200 doses). CMS costs are wholesale costs, unsuitable for affordability calculations. Affordable: one month's treatment costs less than one day's wage of national minimum wage. \$: US\$; ICS: inhaled corticosteroid; HCF: Healthcare facility; CMS: Central medicine stores; NIA: No information available; DRC: Democratic Republic of Congo; NGO: Non-governmental organisation.

(1): Clenil 250mcg/dose available in pharmacy; (2): Flixotide 50 mcg/dose, 125 mcg/dose, 250 mcg/dose available in pharmacy and HCF; (3): Oxalair (fluticasone) 125 mcg/dose available in pharmacy; (4): Flixotide 125 mcg/dose available in pharmacy; (5) ciclesonide 160mcg/dose available in HCF; (6): Flixotide 50 mcg/dose available in pharmacy, HCF, CMS; (7): Flixotide 50mcg/dose, 125 mcg/dose available in CMS; (8): Mometasone 50 mcg/dose available in pharmacy; (9): Fluticasone 100 mcg/dose, 125 mcg/dose available in pharmacy and HCF.

Country	Minimum daily wage (\$)	Pharmacy				HCF				CMS	
		Type of facility	ICS available?	ICS cost (\$)	ICS affordable?	Type of facility	ICS available?	ICS cost (\$)	ICS affordable?	ICS available?	ICS cost (\$)
Albania	11.09	Private	Yes	0.00	Yes	Public	Yes	2.87	Yes	NIA	NIA
Algeria	5.39	Private	Unavailable (1)	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Angola	2.46	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Argentina	15.60	Private	Yes	6.41	Yes	Public	Yes	1.95	Yes	Yes	5.95
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10.89	Private	Unavailable (2)	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable (2)	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA
Brazil	8.86	Private	Yes	0.00	Yes	Public	Yes	0.00	Yes	Yes	0.00
Burkina Faso	2.13	Private	Unavailable (3)	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA
Cameroon	2.23	Private	Yes	19.20	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Chad	3.70	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	Unavailable	Unavailable
China	10.62	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
DRC	3.54	Private	Yes	12.00	Unaffordable	Public	Yes	5.25	Unaffordable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Ecuador	15.17	Private	Yes	5.50	Yes	Private	Yes	7.00	Yes	Unavailable	Unavailable
Egypt	5.85	Private	Yes	1.39	Yes	Private	Yes	2.79	Yes	Yes	1.31
Eswatini	0.92	Private	Yes	8.11	Unaffordable	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	Yes	2.77
Ethiopia	0.31	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Yes	3.01	Unaffordable	Yes	0.00
Ghana	1.19	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Guinea	2.44	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	Unavailable	Unavailable

## Appendix – Availability, cost, and affordability of essential medicines for chronic respiratory diseases in low- and middle-income countries: a cross-sectional study – Stolbrink et al.

Honduras	14.82	Private	Yes	6.24	Yes	Public	Yes	14.42	Yes	NIA	NIA
India	2.14	Private	Yes	2.24	Unaffordable	Public	Yes	1.00	Yes	Yes	1.00
Indonesia	7.22	Private	Yes	19.81	Unaffordable	Private & Public	Yes	9.92	Unaffordable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Iran	20.44	Private	Yes	1.51	Yes	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Yes	1.51
Iraq	9.43	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA
Kenya	5.25	Private	Yes	6.38	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA
Kyrgyzstan	0.88	Private	Yes	4.62	Unaffordable	Public	Yes	3.58	Unaffordable	Yes	4.62
Lesotho	3.60	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	NGO	Yes	5.77	Unaffordable	Yes	0.00
Libya	3.59	Private	Unavailable (4)	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Malawi	1.92	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Yes	0.00	Yes	Yes	7.28
Malaysia	12.88	Private	Yes	5.75	Yes	Public	Unavailable (5)	Unavailable	Unavailable	Yes	5.46
Mali	2.46	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Mexico	15.07	Private	Yes	9.10	Yes	Private	Yes	49.65	Unaffordable	NIA	NIA
Moçambique	4.80	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Yes	0.08	Yes	Yes	0.00
Mongolia	4.85	Private & Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Yes	9.30	Unaffordable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Nepal	4.56	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Yes	2.25	Yes	Unavailable	Unavailable
Niger	2.31	Private	Yes	30.68	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Nigeria	2.77	Private	Unavailable (6)	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable (6)	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable (6)	Unavailable
North Macedonia	17.37	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable (7)
Pakistan	4.23	Public	Yes	0.00	Yes	Public	Yes	1.98	Yes	Yes	0.45
Peru	9.90	Private	Yes	5.96	Yes	Public	Yes	1.01	Yes	Yes	2.51
Romania	20.32	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Yes	3.26	Yes	Unavailable	Unavailable
Rwanda	0.09	Private	Unavailable (8)	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA
Senegal	3.34	Private	Yes	11.94	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Serbia	16.35	Private	Yes	0.00	Yes	Public	Yes	3.16	Yes	Yes	0.00
Somalia	0.10	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Private	Yes	7.20	Unaffordable	NIA	NIA
South Africa	9.37	Private	Yes	2.16	Yes	Public	Yes	2.28	Yes	Yes	2.41

*Appendix – Availability, cost, and affordability of essential medicines for chronic respiratory diseases in low- and middle-income countries: a cross-sectional study – Stolbrink et al.*

South Sudan	5.05	Private	Yes	3.00	Yes	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA
Sri Lanka	1.35	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Yes	0.57
Sudan	0.03	Private	Yes	5.00	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Syria	0.55	Private	Yes	0.54	Yes	Public	Yes	0.00	Yes	Yes	0.46
Tanzania	2.18	Private	Yes	5.40	Unaffordable	Public	Yes	5.00	Unaffordable	Yes	3.40
Thailand	9.05	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Yes	1.40	Yes	NIA	NIA
The Gambia	0.91	Private	Yes	14.56	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Timor Leste	4.43	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA
Tunisia	4.74	Public	Yes	2.08	Yes	Public	Yes	0.00	Yes	Yes	0.00
Turkiye	13.90	Private	Yes	3.52	Yes	Private	Yes	3.52	Yes	Yes	0.69
Uganda	0.07	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NGO	Yes	6.00	Unaffordable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Venezuela	0.94	Private	Yes	5.34	Unaffordable	Private	Yes	9.34	Unaffordable	NIA	NIA
Viet Nam	6.00	Private	Unavailable (9)	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable (9)	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Yemen	3.23	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Private	Yes	0.00	Yes	NIA	NIA
Zambia	2.59	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Zimbabwe	11.58	Private	Yes	18.90	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Yes	15.12

Appendix – Availability, cost, and affordability of essential medicines for chronic respiratory diseases in low- and middle-income countries: a cross-sectional study – Stolbrink et al.

### Supplementary Table 6: Availability, cost, and affordability of ICS-LABA (200+6mcg/dose) by country and type of facility.

Cost is for standardised dose and formulation (inhaled budesonide-formoterol or beclomethasone-formoterol combination 200+6 mcg/dose, 120 doses). CMS costs are wholesale costs, unsuitable for affordability calculations. Affordable: one month's treatment costs less than one day's wage of national minimum wage. \$: US\$; ICS-LABA: inhaled corticosteroid-long-acting beta-agonist combination; HCF: Healthcare facility; CMS: Central medicine stores; NIA: No information available; DRC: Democratic Republic of Congo; NGO: Non-governmental organisation.

Country	Minimum daily wage (\$)	Pharmacy				HCF				CMS	
		Type of facility	ICS-LABA (200+6) available?	ICS-LABA (200+6) cost (\$)	ICS-LABA (200+6) affordable?	Type of facility	ICS-LABA (200+6) available?	ICS-LABA (200+6) cost (\$)	ICS-LABA (200+6) affordable?	ICS-LABA (200+6) available?	ICS-LABA (200+6) cost (\$)
Albania	11.09	Private	Yes	0.00	Yes	Public	Yes	28.18	Unaffordable	NIA	NIA
Algeria	5.39	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Angola	2.46	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Argentina	15.60	Private	Yes	72.80	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Yes	19.60
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10.89	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Yes	79.40	Unaffordable	NIA	NIA
Brazil	8.86	Private	Yes	26.23	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Yes	0.00
Burkina Faso	2.13	Private	Yes	25.96	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA
Cameroon	2.23	Private	Yes	19.20	Unaffordable	Public	Yes	23.92	Unaffordable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Chad	3.70	Unavailable	NIA	NIA	NIA	Unavailable	NIA	NIA	NIA	Unavailable	Unavailable
China	10.62	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
DRC	3.54	Private	Yes	15.00	Unaffordable	Public	Yes	16.00	Unaffordable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Ecuador	15.17	Private	Yes	12.56	Yes	Private	Yes	16.20	Unaffordable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Egypt	5.85	Private	Yes	5.60	Yes	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Yes	6.74
Eswatini	0.92	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA	NIA	Unavailable	Unavailable
Ethiopia	0.31	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Ghana	1.19	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Yes	10.59	Unaffordable	Yes	7.86
Guinea	2.44	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA	NIA	Unavailable	Unavailable
Honduras	14.82	Private	Yes	60.18	Unaffordable	Public	Yes	57.68	Unaffordable	NIA	NIA
India	2.14	Private	Yes	4.22	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Indonesia	7.22	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Yes	22.40	Unaffordable	Unavailable	Unavailable

## Appendix – Availability, cost, and affordability of essential medicines for chronic respiratory diseases in low- and middle-income countries: a cross-sectional study – Stolbrink et al.

Iran	20.44	Private	Yes	8.40	Yes	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Yes	8.40
Iraq	9.43	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA
Kenya	5.25	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA
Kyrgyzstan	0.88	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Yes	20.62	Unaffordable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Lesotho	3.60	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	NGO	Yes	11.54	Unaffordable	Yes	NIA
Libya	3.59	Private	Yes	40.37	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Malawi	1.92	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Malaysia	12.88	Private	Yes	12.40	Yes	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Mali	2.46	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Mexico	15.07	Private	Yes	74.25	Unaffordable	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA
Moçambique	4.80	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Mongolia	4.85	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Yes	22.20	Unaffordable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Nepal	4.56	Private	Yes	8.54	Unaffordable	Public	Yes	4.08	Yes	Unavailable	Unavailable
Niger	2.31	Private	Yes	79.72	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Nigeria	2.77	Private	Yes	10.92	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
North Macedonia	17.37	Public	Yes	50.48	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Pakistan	4.23	Public	Yes	0.00	Yes	Public	Yes	6.60	Unaffordable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Peru	9.90	Private	Yes	47.72	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Romania	20.32	Private	Yes	27.30	Unaffordable	Public	Yes	29.94	Unaffordable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Rwanda	0.09	Private	Yes	22.30	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA
Senegal	3.34	Private	Yes	25.87	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Serbia	16.35	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Yes	26.20	Unaffordable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Somalia	0.10	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Private	Yes	15.43	Unaffordable	NIA	NIA
South Africa	9.37	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Yes	7.14	Yes	Yes	7.14
South Sudan	5.05	Private	Yes	14.00	Unaffordable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA
Sri Lanka	1.35	Private	Yes	5.70	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Sudan	0.03	Private	Yes	19.20	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Syria	0.55	Private	Yes	1.24	Unaffordable	Public	Yes	0.00	Yes	Yes	1.05
Tanzania	2.18	Private	Yes	13.20	Unaffordable	Public	Yes	12.40	Unaffordable	Unavailable	Unavailable

*Appendix – Availability, cost, and affordability of essential medicines for chronic respiratory diseases in low- and middle-income countries: a cross-sectional study – Stolbrink et al.*

Thailand	9.05	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA
The Gambia	0.91	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Timor Leste	4.43	Unavailable	NIA	NIA	NIA	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA
Tunisia	4.74	Public	Yes	24.20	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Yes	NIA
Turkiye	13.90	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Uganda	0.07	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NGO	Yes	NIA	NIA	Unavailable	Unavailable
Venezuela	0.94	Private	Yes	27.57	Unaffordable	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA
Viet Nam	6.00	Private	Yes	20.80	Unaffordable	Public	Yes	22.40	Unaffordable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Yemen	3.23	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA
Zambia	2.59	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Zimbabwe	11.58	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable



Appendix – Availability, cost, and affordability of essential medicines for chronic respiratory diseases in low- and middle-income countries: a cross-sectional study – Stolbrink et al.

### Supplementary Table 7: Availability, cost, and affordability of ICS-LABA (100+6mcg/dose) by country and type of facility.

Cost is for standardised dose and formulation (inhaled budesonide-formoterol or beclomethasone-formoterol combination 100+6 mcg/dose, 120 doses). CMS costs are wholesale costs, unsuitable for affordability calculations. Affordable: one month's treatment costs less than one day's wage of national minimum wage. \$: US\$; ICS-LABA: inhaled corticosteroid-long-acting beta-agonist combination; HCF: Healthcare facility; CMS: Central medicine stores; NIA: No information available; DRC: Democratic Republic of Congo; NGO: Non-governmental organisation.

(1): salmeterol-fluticasone 50+1500mcg/dose available in pharmacy; (2): salmeterol-fluticasone 25+250 mcg/dose available in HCF; (3): salmeterol-fluticasone 50+500 mcg/dose available in pharmacy; (4): salmeterol-fluticasone 50+500 available in CMS; (5): salmeterol-fluticasone 50+100, 50+250 and 50+500 mcg/dose available in HCF; (6): salmeterol-fluticasone 50+250 mcg/dose available in pharmacy; (7): salmeterol-fluticasone 50+250 mcg/dose available in pharmacy; (8): salmeterol-fluticasone 36+250 mcg/dose available in pharmacy; (9): fluticasone-formoterol 5+125 mcg/dose available in HCF; (10): salmeterol-fluticasone 25+125 mcg/dose available in HCF and CMS; (11): salmeterol-fluticasone 25+50 mcg/dose available in CMS; (12): salmeterol-fluticasone 25+125 mcg/dose available in CMS; (13): salmeterol-fluticasone 50+100 mcg/dose available in pharmacy; (14): salmeterol-fluticasone 25+250 mcg/dose available in HCF and CMS; (15): salmeterol-fluticasone 50+250 mcg/dose available in pharmacy; (16): salmeterol-fluticasone 25+125 mcg/dose available in HCF; (17): salmeterol-fluticasone 25+50, 25+125, 25+250 mcg/dose available in HCF; (18): salmeterol-fluticasone 25+125 mcg/dose available in pharmacy; (19): salmeterol-fluticasone 50+250 mcg/dose available in pharmacy.

Country	Minimum daily wage (\$)	Pharmacy				HCF				CMS	
		Type of facility	ICS-LABA (100+6) available?	ICS-LABA (100+6) cost (\$)	ICS-LABA (100+6) affordable?	Type of facility	ICS-LABA (100+6) available?	ICS-LABA (100+6) cost (\$)	ICS-LABA (100+6) affordable?	ICS-LABA (100+6) available?	ICS-LABA (100+6) cost (\$)
Albania	11.09	Private	Yes	0.00	Yes	Public	Yes	34.34	Unaffordable	NIA	NIA
Algeria	5.39	Private	Unavailable (1)	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Angola	2.46	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Argentina	15.60	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable (2)	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10.89	Private	Yes	44.29	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA
Brazil	8.86	Private	Yes	22.64	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Burkina Faso	2.13	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA
Cameroon	2.23	Private	Yes	19.20	Unaffordable	Public	Yes	18.32	Unaffordable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Chad	3.70	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	Unavailable	Unavailable
China	10.62	Private	Unavailable (3)	Unavailable	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable (4)	Unavailable
DRC	3.54	Private	Yes	10.00	Unaffordable	Public	Yes	10.50	Unaffordable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Ecuador	15.17	Private	Yes	19.00	Unaffordable	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Egypt	5.85	Private	Yes	5.60	Yes	Private	Unavailable (5)	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable

## Appendix – Availability, cost, and affordability of essential medicines for chronic respiratory diseases in low- and middle-income countries: a cross-sectional study – Stolbrink et al.

Eswatini	0.92	Private	Unavailable (6)	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	Unavailable	Unavailable
Ethiopia	0.31	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Ghana	1.19	Private	Unavailable (7)	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Guinea	2.44	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	Unavailable	Unavailable
Honduras	14.82	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA
India	2.14	Private	Yes	3.39	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Indonesia	7.22	Private	Yes	19.71	Unaffordable	Public	Yes	28.00	Unaffordable	Yes	13.31
Iran	20.44	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Iraq	9.43	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA
Kenya	5.25	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA
Kyrgyzstan	0.88	Private	Unavailable (8)	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Lesotho	3.60	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	NGO	Yes	11.54	Unaffordable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Libya	3.59	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Malawi	1.92	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Malaysia	12.88	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable (9)	Unavailable	Unavailable	Yes	26.48
Mali	2.46	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Mexico	15.07	Private	Yes	73.65	Unaffordable	Private	Yes	29.00	Unaffordable	NIA	NIA
Moçambique	4.80	Private	Yes	77.06	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Mongolia	4.85	Private	Yes	33.60	Unaffordable	Public	Yes	22.20	Unaffordable	Yes	29.85
Nepal	4.56	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Niger	2.31	Private	Yes	81.46	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Nigeria	2.77	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable (10)	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable (10)
North Macedonia	17.37	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Yes	57.67
Pakistan	4.23	Public	Yes	0.00	Yes	Public	Yes	4.84	Unaffordable	Unavailable (11)	Unavailable
Peru	9.90	Private	Yes	42.12	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Romania	20.32	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Yes	14.66	Yes	Unavailable (12)	Unavailable
Rwanda	0.09	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA
Senegal	3.34	Private	Yes	19.29	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Serbia	16.35	Private	Yes	NIA	NIA	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Yes	NIA

*Appendix – Availability, cost, and affordability of essential medicines for chronic respiratory diseases in low- and middle-income countries: a cross-sectional study – Stolbrink et al.*

Somalia	0.10	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA
South Africa	9.37	Private	Unavailable (13)	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
South Sudan	5.05	Private	Yes	42.00	Unaffordable	Public	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA
Sri Lanka	1.35	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable (14)	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable (14)	Unavailable
Sudan	0.03	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Syria	0.55	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Yes	0.92
Tanzania	2.18	Private	Yes	12.00	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Thailand	9.05	Public	Unavailable (15)	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable (16)	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA
The Gambia	0.91	Private	Yes	21.84	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Timor Leste	4.43	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA
Tunisia	4.74	Public	Yes	18.84	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable (17)	Unavailable	Unavailable	Yes	NIA
Turkiye	13.90	Private	Unavailable (18)	Unavailable	Unavailable	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Uganda	0.07	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NGO	Yes	13.50	Unaffordable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Venezuela	0.94	Private	Yes	25.92	Unaffordable	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA
Viet Nam	6.00	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Yemen	3.23	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA
Zambia	2.59	Private	Unavailable (19)	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Zimbabwe	11.58	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable

Appendix – Availability, cost, and affordability of essential medicines for chronic respiratory diseases in low- and middle-income countries: a cross-sectional study – Stolbrink et al.

### Supplementary Table 8: Availability, cost, and affordability of LAMA by country and type of facility.

Cost is for standardised dose and formulation. Affordable: one month's treatment costs less than one day's wage of national minimum wage. CMS costs are wholesale costs, unsuitable for affordability calculations. Affordable: one month's treatment costs less than one day's wage of national minimum wage. \$: US\$; LAMA: Long-acting muscarinic antagonist inhaler; HCF: Healthcare facility; CMS: Central medicine stores; No information: NIA available; DRC: Democratic Republic of Congo; NGO: Non-governmental organisation.

(1): Seebri (glycopyrronium) 50 mcg/dose available in pharmacy and HCF; (2): Incruse (umeclidinium) 62.5 mcg/dose available in CMS; (3): Seebri (glycopyrronium) 50 mcg/dose available in HCF and CMS.

Country	Minimum daily wage (US\$)	Pharmacy				HCF				CMS	
		Type of facility	LAMA available?	LAMA cost (\$)	LAMA affordable?	Type of facility	LAMA available?	LAMA cost (\$)	LAMA affordable?	LAMA available?	LAMA cost (\$)
Albania	11.09	Private	Unavailable (1)	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable (1)	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA
Algeria	5.39	Private	Yes	9.45	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Angola	2.46	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Yes	69.04
Argentina	15.60	Private	Yes	104.97	Unaffordable	Public	Yes	63.21	Unaffordable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10.89	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA
Brazil	8.86	Private	Yes	50.97	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Burkina Faso	2.13	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA
Cameroon	2.23	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Chad	3.70	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	Unavailable	Unavailable
China	10.62	Private	Yes	36.64	Unaffordable	Public	Yes	25.98	Unaffordable	Yes	25.74
DRC	3.54	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Ecuador	15.17	Private	Yes	42.37	Unaffordable	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Egypt	5.85	Private	Yes	10.24	Unaffordable	Private	Yes	20.28	Unaffordable	Yes	10.23
Eswatini	0.92	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	Unavailable	Unavailable
Ethiopia	0.31	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Ghana	1.19	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Guinea	2.44	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	Unavailable	Unavailable
Honduras	14.82	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Yes	82.40	Unaffordable	NIA	NIA

## Appendix – Availability, cost, and affordability of essential medicines for chronic respiratory diseases in low- and middle-income countries: a cross-sectional study – Stolbrink et al.

India	2.14	Private	Yes	2.15	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Indonesia	7.22	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Yes	56.00	Unaffordable	yes	36.83
Iran	20.44	Private	Yes	1.00	Yes	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Yes	1.00
Iraq	9.43	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA
Kenya	5.25	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA
Kyrgyzstan	0.88	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Yes	26.04	Unaffordable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Lesotho	3.60	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	NGO	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Libya	3.59	Private	Yes	39.33	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Malawi	1.92	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Malaysia	12.88	Private	Yes	47.29	Unaffordable	Public	Yes	13.83	Unaffordable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Mali	2.46	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Mexico	15.07	Private	Yes	61.15	Unaffordable	Private	Yes	46.00	Unaffordable	NIA	NIA
Moçambique	4.80	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Mongolia	4.85	Private & Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Nepal	4.56	Private	Yes	3.92	Yes	Public	Yes	3.56	Yes	Unavailable	Unavailable
Niger	2.31	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Nigeria	2.77	Private	Yes	133.20	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
North Macedonia	17.37	Public	Yes	30.53	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Yes	30.62
Pakistan	4.23	Public	Yes	0.00	Yes	Public	Yes	5.28	Unaffordable	Unavailable (2)	Unavailable
Peru	9.90	Private	Yes	137.20	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Romania	20.32	Private	Yes	27.88	Unaffordable	Public	Yes	29.81	Unaffordable	Yes	NIA
Rwanda	0.09	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA
Senegal	3.34	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Serbia	16.35	Private	Yes	NIA	NIA	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Yes	NIA
Somalia	0.10	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA
South Africa	9.37	Private	Yes	39.52	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable (3)	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable (3)	Unavailable
South Sudan	5.05	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA
Sri Lanka	1.35	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Yes	0.92

*Appendix – Availability, cost, and affordability of essential medicines for chronic respiratory diseases in low- and middle-income countries: a cross-sectional study – Stolbrink et al.*

Sudan	0.03	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Syria	0.55	Private	Yes	0.78	Unaffordable	Public	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	0.66
Tanzania	2.18	Private	Yes	14.00	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Thailand	9.05	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Yes	15.82	Unaffordable	NIA	NIA
The Gambia	0.91	Private	Yes	83.72	Unaffordable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Timor Leste	4.43	NIA	NIA	NIA	NIA	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA
Tunisia	4.74	Public	Yes	22.12	Unaffordable	Public	Yes	22.12	Unaffordable	Yes	NIA
Turkiye	13.90	Private	Yes	14.24	Unaffordable	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Uganda	0.07	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NGO	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Venezuela	0.94	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	NIA	NIA
Viet Nam	6.00	Private	Yes	32.00	Unaffordable	Public	Yes	33.60	Unaffordable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Yemen	3.23	Public	Yes	0.05	Yes	Private	Yes	28.77	Unaffordable	NIA	NIA
Zambia	2.59	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Zimbabwe	11.58	Private	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Public	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable

Appendix – Availability, cost, and affordability of essential medicines for chronic respiratory diseases in low- and middle-income countries: a cross-sectional study – Stolbrink *et al.*

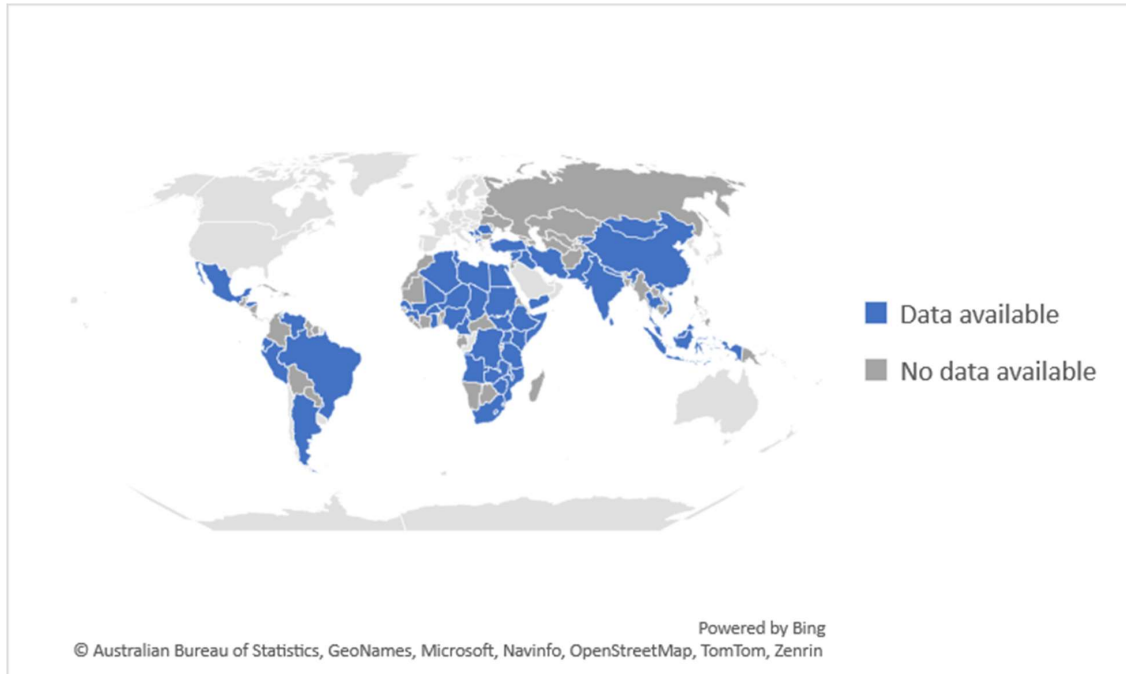
### Supplementary Table 9: Availability and cost for one month's treatment for other essential medicines

Cost is for standardised dose and formulation. Insufficient data for calculations for prednisolone solution, SABA nebuliser, SABA injection. SAMA: Short-acting muscarinic inhaler; SABA: short-acting beta-agonist; IQR: inter-quartile range. \*Oral prednisolone price is for a course of 40mg once a day for 5 days.

Facility		Medicine				
		SAMA	5mg prednisolone tablets*	5mg/ml prednisolone solution	5mg/ml SABA nebuliser	SABA injection
Pharmacy	Availability	19/57 (33%)	47/57 (82%)	3/57 (5%)	15/57 (26%)	5/57 (9%)
	Median cost (US\$)	11.16	1.65			
	IQR (US\$)	5.44-10.08	0.60-3.29			
	Range (US\$)	0-65.90	0.00-8.91			
HCF	Availability	19/56 (34%)	40/56 (71%)	2/56 (4%)	19/56 (34%)	5/56 (9%)
	Median cost (US\$)	9.46	0.02			
	IQR (US\$)	2.26-7.30	0.01-0.08			
	Range (US\$)	0-71.40	0-1.00			
CMS	Availability	12/46 (26%)	35/46 (76%)	2/46 (4%)	4/46 (9%)	9/46 (20%)
	Median cost (US\$)	2.31	0.02			
	IQR (US\$)	1.67-2.65	0.01-0.03			
	Range (US\$)	0-8.34	0-0.58			

*Appendix – Availability, cost, and affordability of essential medicines for chronic respiratory diseases in low- and middle-income countries: a cross-sectional study – Stølbrink et al.*

### Supplementary Figure 1: World map of LMICs where medicine data was available



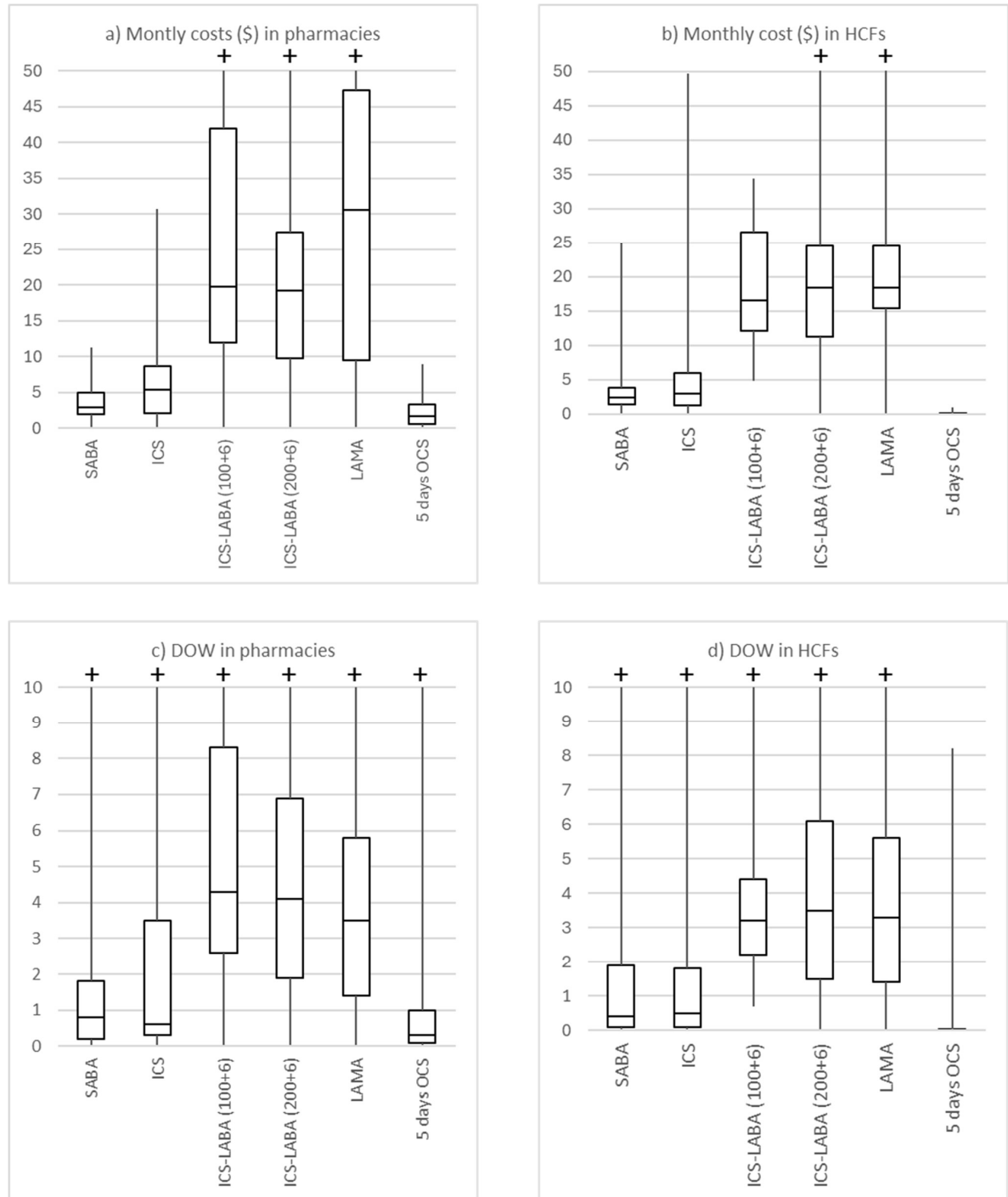


*Appendix – Availability, cost, and affordability of essential medicines for chronic respiratory diseases in low- and middle-income countries: a cross-sectional study – Stolbrink et al.*

**Supplementary Figure 2: Box and whisker plots for ranges, interquartile ranges and medians of median 1) costs for one month's treatment in US\$ in pharmacies and HCFs (a, b) and 2) days of work (DOW) for one month's treatment in pharmacies and HCFs (c, d).**

“+”: upper range outside of axis range; maximum range panel a) ICS-LABA (100+6) \$81.46, ICS-LABA (200+6) \$79.72, LAMA \$37.20; b) ICS-LABA (200+6) \$79.40, LAMA \$82.40; c) SABA 73.4 DOW, ICS 152.8 DOW, ICS-LABA (100+6) 35.2 DOW, ICS-LABA (200+6) 586.8 DOW, LAMA 91.9 DOW, 5 days OCS 48.9 DOW; d) SABA 43.3 DOW, ICS 86.7 DOW, ICS-LABA (100+6) 194.9 DOW, ICS-LABA (200+6) 154.3 DOW, LAMA 29.6 DOW. Cost for OCS is 5 days course of oral prednisolone, 40mg once a day using 5mg tablets. SABA: Short-acting beta-agonist inhaler; ICS: Inhaled corticosteroid; ICS-LABA: inhaled corticosteroid-long-acting beta-agonist (formoterol) combination; LAMA: Long-acting muscarinic antagonist inhaler; HCF: Healthcare facility; CMS: Central medicine stores; DOW: days of work required to pay for one month's treatment; OCS: oral corticosteroids.

Appendix – Availability, cost, and affordability of essential medicines for chronic respiratory diseases in low- and middle-income countries: a cross-sectional study – Støilbrink et al.

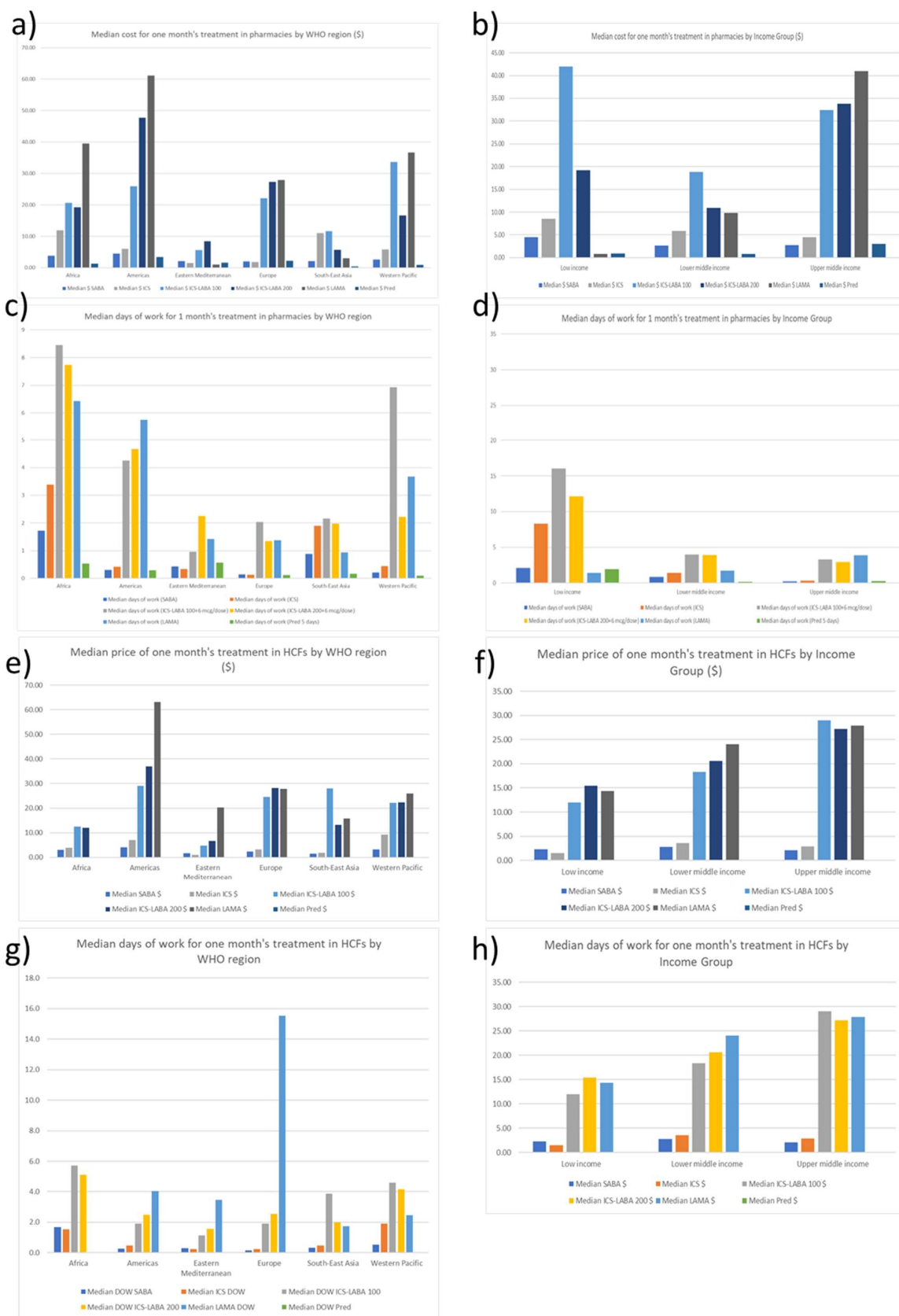


*Appendix – Availability, cost, and affordability of essential medicines for chronic respiratory diseases in low- and middle-income countries: a cross-sectional study – Stolbrink et al.*

**Supplementary Figure 3: Median costs for one month’s treatment in US\$ or days of work for one month’s treatment by WHO region and World Bank Income Group, in pharmacies (a-d) and HCF (e-h).**

Cost for OCS is 5 days course of oral prednisolone, 40mg once a day using 5mg tablets. SABA: Short-acting beta-agonist inhaler; ICS: Inhaled corticosteroid; ICS-LABA: inhaled corticosteroid-long-acting beta-agonist (formoterol) combination; LAMA: Long-acting muscarinic antagonist inhaler; HCF: Healthcare facility; CMS: Central medicine stores; DOW: days of work required to pay for one month’s treatment; OCS: oral corticosteroids.

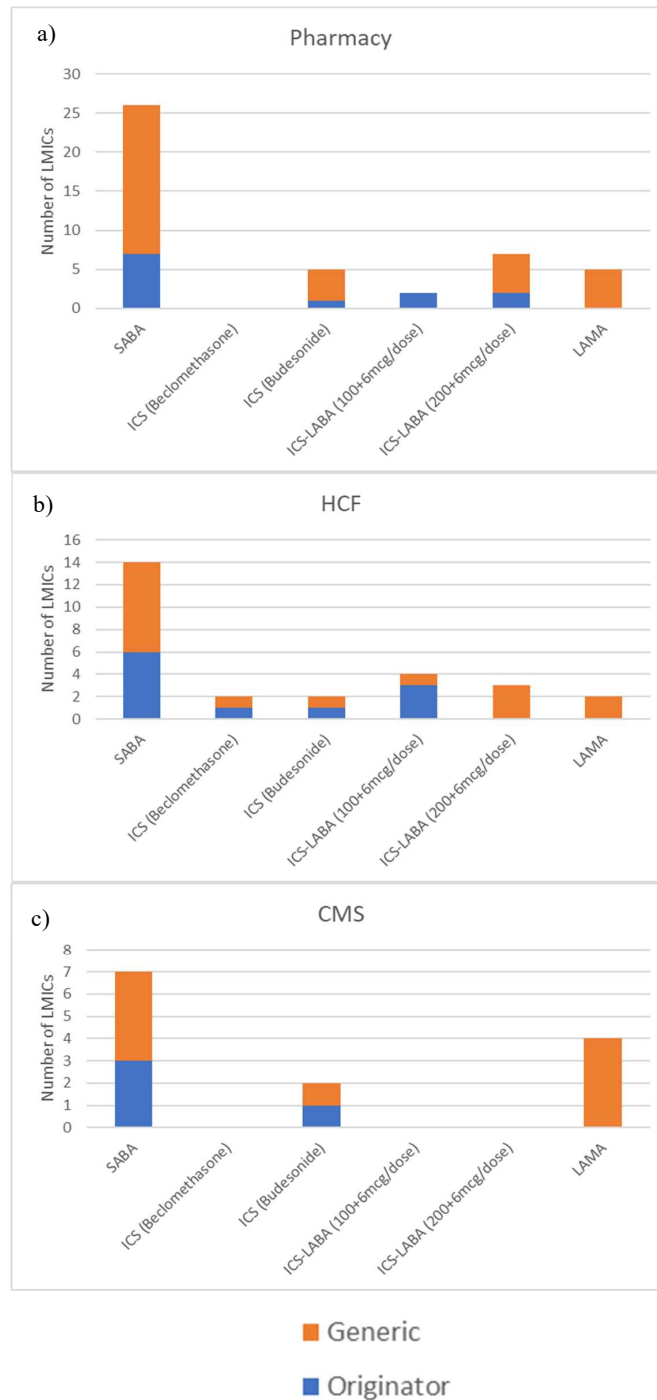
Appendix – Availability, cost, and affordability of essential medicines for chronic respiratory diseases in low- and middle-income countries: a cross-sectional study – Siolbrink et al.



Appendix – Availability, cost, and affordability of essential medicines for chronic respiratory diseases in low- and middle-income countries: a cross-sectional study – Siolbrink *et al.*

### Supplementary Figure 4: Comparison of originator and generic medicine costs

Figure shows whether generic or originator is cheaper in a) pharmacy, b) HCF, c) CMS. Number of LMICs where generic and originators of given drug class were available.



*Appendix – Availability, cost, and affordability of essential medicines for chronic respiratory diseases in low- and middle-income countries: a cross-sectional study – Stølbrink et al.*

## References

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