**Illustrative List of Tracer Commodities for NSCA\***

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| **Item #** | **Product Name** | **Product Dosage** | **Product Category** |
| 1 | Amoxicillin Capsule | 250mg | Essential Drug |
| 2 | Arthemether/Lumefantrine 6x1\*\* | 20/120mg | Anti-malarial |
| **3** | Malaria RDT | Test | Diagnostic test kit |
| **4** | Cotrimoxazole | 960mg | Drugs against Opportunistic Infection |
| **5** | Depo Provera | Injection | Family Planning |
| **6** | Oxytocin Injection | 10ui/ml | Emergency Obstetrical Care/MCH |
| **7** | Determine RTK | Test | Diagnostic test kit (HIV) |
| **8** | Magnesium Sulphate 50% | Injection | Emergency Obstetrical Care |
| **9** | TDF+3TC+EFV | 300mg+300mg+600mg | ARV |
| 10 | Gentamycin 80mg/2ml | Injection | Essential Drug |
| 11 | Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) | Sachet | Essential Drug |

\*Note: Rapid tests are usually done at health centers, other patient facilities, and now via in-home testing. Lab diagnostic items should only be included if medical labs are part of the NSCA 2.0, and in that case the lab manager(s) would have to develop a separate appropriate tracer commodity list.

\*\*Note: Although one ACT weight band should be selected as a tracer commodity, preferably AL 6x1, the assessment team should also consider collecting stock data on all 4 weight bands (AL 6x1, 6x2, 6x3, 6x4) to calculate if there is a stockout of all AL (i.e., inability to treat malaria).