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COURSE BROCHURE

Advanced Healthcare Supply Chain Management Training Course

17 – 28 May 2027
London

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Advanced Healthcare Supply Chain Management Training Course

Ref: 310_10389 **Date:** 17 – 28 May 2027 **Location:** London **Fees:** 9500 GBP

Healthcare Supply Chain Management at advanced level is a 2-week training course for hospital procurement leads, pharmacy stores managers and materials managers who keep wards, theatres and clinics stocked with the right consumables and medicines, and who leave with a hospital supply chain improvement plan. Stock-outs, expired items and rising product costs now reach the bedside directly. Jupiter Prime Training offers this course for the people who run hospital stores and purchasing.

Why Healthcare Supply Chain Management Matters Now

Three groups shape hospital supply today: clinicians who expect every item on the shelf when a patient needs it, manufacturers and distributors whose shortages and recalls ripple quickly into theatres and pharmacies, and finance committees pressing for lower product cost without harm to care. A hospital that manages supply well carries less dead stock, wastes fewer expired items and spends nursing time on patients rather than searching storerooms; one that manages it badly sees cancelled procedures, emergency purchases and unsafe substitutions. The course rests on ABC and VED classification, par-level and two-bin replenishment, recognised distribution practice for medicines and structured value analysis for clinical products.

Who Gains Most from Healthcare Supply Chain Management

- Leaders responsible for hospital purchasing, tenders and supplier contracts
- Pharmacy stores managers accountable for medicines inventory, expiry and cold storage
- Materials managers who run central stores and ward replenishment
- Theatre and critical care supply coordinators who manage high-cost implants and devices
- Clinical product specialists who support value analysis decisions

A hospital gains most when its procurement lead, pharmacy stores manager and a senior theatre nurse attend together and agree one approach to product choice, stock levels and supplier performance.

Healthcare Supply Chain Management Capabilities

Participants trace each item from tender to bedside, setting stock rules, supplier terms and clinical product choices that keep care safe and spending controlled.

- Classify hospital inventory using ABC and VED analysis — stock policy decisions
- Calculate par levels and reorder points for ward and theatre stores — materials managers
- Design cold chain and expiry controls for medicines and vaccines — pharmacy leadership
- Build tender evaluation criteria that weigh clinical quality and whole-life cost — procurement committees
- Apply value analysis to new clinical product requests — clinicians and finance leads
- Specify supplier service-level agreements and scorecards — contract owners

Key Healthcare Supply Chain Management Terms

- Par level — the target quantity of an item kept in a ward or theatre store, topped up at each replenishment round.
- ABC classification — ranking inventory by annual consumption value so that tight control focuses on the few high-value items.
- VED analysis — grouping items as vital, essential or desirable according to the clinical impact of a stock-out.
- Cold chain — the unbroken temperature-controlled storage and transport that keeps medicines and vaccines within their required range.
- Value analysis committee — a multidisciplinary group that evaluates clinical products on safety, outcomes and cost before adoption.
- Two-bin system — a replenishment method where an empty first bin triggers reordering while the second bin covers demand.

Healthcare Supply Chain Management Day by Day

Day 1: The Hospital Supply Landscape

- Hospital Supply Chain Map — From Manufacturer to Bedside
- Product Categories in Healthcare — Medicines, Consumables, Implants and Equipment
- Shortages, Recalls and Disruption Patterns — Resilience Priorities
- Clinical Stakeholder Expectations — Availability and Product Choice
- Supply Chain Maturity Diagnostic — Selecting Improvement Areas

Day 2: Inventory Classification and Policy

- ABC Classification of Hospital Stock — Control Effort Allocation
- VED Analysis — Clinical Criticality of Items
- Combined ABC-VED Matrix — Stock Policy by Segment
- Safety Stock Calculation — Lead Time and Usage Variability
- Slow-Moving and Dead Stock Review — Write-Off and Redistribution

Day 3: Ward and Theatre Replenishment

- Par-Level Setting for Wards — Usage-Based Targets
- Two-Bin and Kanban Systems — Visual Replenishment Triggers
- Theatre Case Carts and Procedure Packs — Pick Accuracy
- Consignment Stock for Implants — Ownership and Reconciliation
- Nursing Time on Supply Tasks — Releasing Time for Care

Day 4: Pharmaceutical Inventory and Cold Chain

- Medicines Storage Conditions — Temperature Mapping of Stores
- Cold Chain Equipment and Monitoring — Excursion Response
- Distribution Practice for Medicines — Safe Handling in Transit
- Expiry Management and FEFO Rotation — Reducing Waste
- Controlled Medicines Custody — Records and Reconciliation

Day 5: Procurement and Tendering

- Procurement Strategy by Category — Tender, Framework or Direct Award
- Clinical Specification Writing — Avoiding Single-Supplier Bias
- Tender Evaluation Criteria — Quality, Service and Whole-Life Cost
- Group Purchasing and Collaborative Buying — Volume Leverage
- Contract Award and Mobilisation — Transition Without Stock Gaps

Day 6: Value Analysis for Clinical Products

- Value Analysis Committee Design — Membership and Terms of Reference
- New Product Request Process — Evidence and Clinical Need
- Product Standardisation Projects — Fewer Variants on the Shelf
- Clinical Trials of Products — Ward-Level Evaluation
- Physician Preference Items — Balancing Choice and Cost

Day 7: Supplier Relationship and Performance

- Supplier Segmentation — Strategic, Leverage and Routine Suppliers
- Service-Level Agreements — Fill Rate and Delivery Windows
- Supplier Scorecards — Quarterly Performance Reviews
- Shortage Escalation Protocols — Substitutes and Clinical Communication
- Supplier Risk Assessment — Single Source and Geographic Exposure

Day 8: Stores Operations and Distribution

- Central Stores Layout — Slotting and Pick Paths
- Receiving and Inspection — Quality and Quantity Checks
- Internal Distribution Rounds — Schedules and Routes
- Barcode and Traceability Systems — Lot Tracking for Recalls
- Stocktaking and Cycle Counting — Inventory Accuracy

Day 9: Supply Chain Performance Measurement

- Supply KPI Set — Fill Rate, Stock-Outs and Inventory Days
- Expiry and Wastage Metrics — Value of Stock Lost
- Total Cost of Supply — Product, Handling and Holding Costs
- Supply Dashboards for Clinical Leaders — Monthly Reviews
- Benchmarking Across Hospitals — Spreading Proven Practice

Day 10: Practising the Supply Chain Improvement Plan

- Applying ABC-VED Results — Stock Policy Choices
- Applying Replenishment Methods — Ward Par-Level Redesign
- Applying Tender and Value Analysis Methods — Category Priorities
- Applying KPI Targets — Inventory and Service-Level Commitments
- Completing the Hospital Supply Chain Improvement Plan — Executive Approval

Applying Healthcare Supply Chain Management After the Course

- Run an ABC-VED classification of one ward's stock, reset par levels for its highest-value and most critical items and agree the new levels with the ward manager.
- Set up a value analysis review for the next new clinical product request, using a scoring sheet that weighs clinical evidence, standardisation and whole-life cost.

Healthcare Supply Chain Management Questions FAQ

What is healthcare supply chain management and why does it matter now?

Healthcare supply chain management is the planning, buying, storing and distribution of medicines, consumables and devices across a hospital. It matters now because shortages, recalls and rising product costs reach patients directly when stock fails.

Which roles gain most from healthcare supply chain management training?

Hospital procurement leads, pharmacy stores managers, materials managers, theatre supply coordinators and clinical product specialists gain most. These roles set stock rules, choose suppliers and decide which products reach wards.

How does this healthcare supply chain management course differ from a general procurement course?

It deals with clinical criticality, medicines storage, theatre packs, implants and value analysis committees rather than generic purchasing. A general procurement course covers sourcing and contracts, while this course connects every stock decision to patient care.

What do you bring back from healthcare supply chain management training?

You bring back a supply chain improvement plan with stock policies, par levels, cold chain controls, supplier terms and service-level targets. It gives your hospital a clear sequence of supply changes and the measures to track them.

Healthcare Supply Chain Management: The Way Forward

The hospital supply chain improvement plan gives procurement, pharmacy and materials teams one agreed set of stock policies and service targets. Its first use informs which ward or category to redesign first. Procurement leads, stores managers and clinical product specialists use it in monthly supply reviews, and after the first quarter the par levels and supplier terms deserve a fresh look against actual usage.