PHG54

IMPACT OF GENCOLID POLICY ON THE GENERIC PENETRATION

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OBJECTIVES: There is an important heterogeneity in generic penetration among EU countries. A North-South gradient in generics market share is often quoted with no reference to policy. Our aim was to compare policies, conditions of penetration and impact of generic use in selected countries to represent large and small Northern and Southern, Eastern and Western EU countries. METHODS: We identified policies and generics market share in volume and value in France, UK, Germany, Poland, Greece, Hungary and Portugal. We browsed websites of EU and national health, HTA bodies, payers, manufacturer unions etc. We completed our research with literature search and grey reports, as well as Datamonitor reports, IMS data and proprietary pharmaco-economic database. RESULTS: There is a wide variability between countries concerning generics entry policy. Generics are available from date of their market approval up to 180 days after. Generics prices range from par price to 60% lower than branded product. In some countries, the generics entries impact the price of the whole class by regulatory rules, while it may be company free decision in others. In Hungary, brands are excluded from the market after generic entry. Besides, discount on brands vary from 0 to 50%. Generic substitution is driven by either local mandatory requirements or financial pharmacist incentives. As a consequence, the generic market share varies between 25 to 80% in volume and 20 to 70% in value. The lowest savings are found in Southern EU while UK and Germany have the largest savings. Even though though Hungary eliminates brands after generic entry, the mix keeps favouring generics dramatically from one country to another. This explains the major differences observed across countries on the drug budget associated with generic entry.

PHP46

TRENDS IN PREVALENCE OF DRUG USE AMONG DUTCH CHILDREN FROM 2005 UNTIL 2010

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OBJECTIVES: There has been growing attention for over-medicalization of children. We examined trends in outpatient drug use among the children in the Netherlands from 2005 until 2010. METHODS: The PHARMO Record Linkage System, containing amongst others outpatient pharmacy dispensing data of ~3.2 million inhabitants in the Netherlands, was used for this study. For every year in the study period 2005-2010, the number of children aged 0-18 with a dispensing for any drug and per anatomical group was calculated. RESULTS: Generics variance was dramatically from one country to another. This explains the major differences observed across countries on the drug budget associated with generic entry.

PHP47

DOSE DEPENDENT EVALUATION OF INTESTINAL P-GP ACTIVITY AFTER ONE WEEK ORAL ADMINISTRATION OF BACOPA MONNIERA DOSE DEPENDENT EVALUATION OF INTESTINAL P-GP ACTIVITY AFTER ONE WEEK ORAL ADMINISTRATION OF BACOPA MONNIERA

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OBJECTIVES: Bacopa monniera has been used as Ayurvedic medicine from time immemorial to improve memory and intellect. F-glycoprotein expressed in intestinal epithelial cells is responsible for increasing ratio of glucose transport. METHODS: The aim of this study was to evaluate the dose dependent effect of Bacopa monniera on P-glycoprotein activity after one week oral administration in male Sprague Dawley rats. METHODS: Modulation in P-gp activity was evaluated by everted gut sac methodology using digoxin (10 μM) as P-gp substrate. Digoxin transported from mucosal to serosal side of intestine was estimated using HPLC-UV method. Transport of Lucifer yellow (5 μM) a cellular integrity marker across intestinal sac was estimated by fluorescence detector. Viability of tissue was assessed by monitoring the increase in ratio of glucose transport. RESULTS: Bacopa monniera significantly inhibited the intestinal P-gp activity by 2.17 (p<0.001), 3.67 (p<0.000) and 5.25 (p<0.001) fold at 15.5, 31 and 62 mg/kg/day dose respectively when compared to controls. Tissue integrity was not disturbed and was found to be viable up to 90 minutes. CONCLUSIONS: Bacopa monniera inhibited the P-gp activity after one week oral administration. Alteration in P-gp mediated pharmacokinetic parameters might be possible.

PHP48

IRRATIONAL USE OF ANTIBIOTICS IN BALOCHISTAN. A WARNING FOR HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

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OBJECTIVES: To investigate the irrational prescription habit of antibiotics by medical practitioners in patients of with minor diseases and diarrhoea in the area. METHODS: A cross sectional study was carried out during the period 2008-2010. The irrational prescribing habit of medical practitioners was observed everywhere in the Balochistan Province and 402 prescriptions of those patients with complaints of minor injuries, fever and diarrhoea were evaluated for use of antibiotics. RESULTS: 803 of 4292 prescriptions (about 75 %) were containing antibiotics and the patients with minor injuries, fever and diarrhoea were using these mostly in an irrational manner. These prescriptions were prescribed by medical practitioners of all specialties including general physicians. A small number of non medical doctors (around 20%) were also responsible for these irrational prescriptions. The antibiotics were mainly Amoxicillin, Co-amoxiclav, Ciprofloxacin, Norfloxacin and Fluoroquinolones. It was also observed that in some cases the antibiotics of choice was not recommended. This irrational prescribing habit of the medical practitioners was observed everywhere in the area both in public Hospitals and in private clinics. CONCLUSIONS: This study showed that the irrational antibiotic use in children is a common practice which is an alarming situation and needs strict regulatory strategies for control.

PHP50

AMBULATORY PHARMACEUTICAL SPENDING ANALYSIS BASED ON RISK STRATIFICATION IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC CONDITIONS

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OBJECTIVES: The aim of this study was to evaluate the risk adjustment models allowing stratification the population, considering chronic disease as a predictor of drug costs. In this paper, we analyze outpatient drug spending using Clinical Risk Groups (CRG) to obtain patient risk stratification. METHODS: The study included 5,248,276 patients living in Valencian Community. The classification of patients was carried out using CRG. The necessary information was obtained from existing records in the database of Primary Health Care (PHC) pharmaceutical information system GAIA, and the computer application ABUCA-SIS. We analyzed the predictive power of the model using regression analysis, examining risk adjustment models allowing stratification the population, considering chronic disease as a predictor of drug costs. In this paper, we analyze outpatient drug spending using Clinical Risk Groups (CRG) to obtain patient risk stratification. RESULTS: The study included 5,248,276 patients living in Valencian Community. The classification of patients was carried out using CRG. The necessary information was obtained from existing records in the database of Primary Health Care (PHC) pharmaceutical information system GAIA, and the computer application ABUCA-SIS. We analyzed the predictive power of the model using regression analysis, examining the dependency variable the neperian logarithm of the annual PHC drug costs per patient, and as independent variables the health status of patients, demographic characteristics, use of health system. RESULTS: The CRG groups 5 and 6 represent a 74, 4% of total pharmaceutical spending while patients in this group are only 25% of the total. The system of grouping patients CRG3 is a good predictor of drug expenditures, except for the CRG groups 8 and 9. The model obtained could be a useful tool for managing pharmaceutical budget policies and patient management. CONCLUSIONS: To use the CRG3 grouping system is generally a good estimator of pharmaceutical expenditure in primary care. However, the CRG groups should be adjusted according to their pharmaceutical expenditure in hospital pharmacy.

PHP51

PERCEPTION OF PARALLEL TRADE OF PHARMACEUTICALS IN POLAND – RESULTS OF NATIONAL MARKET RESEARCH

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OBJECTIVES: Conduct qualitative and quantitative surveys and evaluate the perceptions of pharmacists and parallel traders of pharmaceuticals and consum- ers in Poland, learn about experiences concerning PT phenomenon, develop and verify hypotheses concerning potential PT risks and opportunities. METHODS: In- dividual in-depth interview (IDI) and focus group interview (FGI) with PT experts,