REDEL STUDY: DIFFERENCES IN REIMBURSEMENT DELAYS IN CEE COUNTRIES

Tamás Komáromi1, Péter Bagi1, Balázs Salfer1
1Healthware Consulting Ltd.

Background

Access to original medicines is crucial to patients and supports the business goals of the pharmaceutical companies. Delay in the reimbursement process frustrates both of them, time to reimbursement of innovative medicines is significantly longer than recommended by the Transparency Directive. This study reviews the differences of reimbursement delays of the original patented drugs products in CEE countries categorized into the three levels of development: low, medium, and high. The subjects of the study are the original drugs approved by the European Medicines Agency (EMA) or any national authorities at the three mentioned countries between 1st January 2007 and 1st July 2013. The subjects of the study as the original drugs approved by the European Medicines Agency (EMA) or any national authorities at the three mentioned countries between 1st January 2007 and 1st July 2013. These origins were checked if they are part of the reimbursement system in the researched countries and the start of reimbursement was counted from the time difference of the marketing authorization date and the beginning date of the reimbursement in each country.

Methods

The overall 95 results vary from 6.7% to 72.6%, the results show that even threefold difference exists among the studied countries with regards to the overall SR results vary from 6.7% to 72.6%. Slovenia, Slovakia, Czech Republic and Austria are on the top while Lithuania, Poland and Romania stand the end of the line based on SR. The results show, that even significant differences between countries, SR is an active measure. In the case of the late adoption of new products into the reimbursement system, the results show the relatively small delay of the reimbursement delay.

Results

The results show that even significant difference exists among the studied countries with regards to the overall SR results vary from 6.7% to 72.6%. Slovenia, Slovakia, Czech Republic and Austria are on the top while Lithuania, Poland and Romania stand the end of the line based on SR. The results show, that even significant differences between countries, SR is an active measure. In the case of the late adoption of new products into the reimbursement system, the results show the relatively small delay of the reimbursement delay.

Conclusions

The results show that even significant difference exists among the studied countries with regards to the overall SR results vary from 6.7% to 72.6%. Slovenia, Slovakia, Czech Republic and Austria are on the top while Lithuania, Poland and Romania stand the end of the line based on SR. The results show, that even significant differences between countries, SR is an active measure. In the case of the late adoption of new products into the reimbursement system, the results show the relatively small delay of the reimbursement delay.

References

2. Marketing authorization and reimbursement database for the studied countries
3. The research methodology
4. Data mining
5. Data analysis
6. Overview (01.01.2010 - 07.01.2013)
7. Background
8. Results
9. Conclusions
10. References

Figure 1. CEE countries involved in the study

Table 1. REDEL results by MAH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number of products</th>
<th>Average REDEL (days)</th>
<th>Standard deviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>1359 (3)</td>
<td>699 (150)</td>
<td>346 (150)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZE</td>
<td>1143 (3)</td>
<td>999 (15)</td>
<td>72 (15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVN</td>
<td>1052 (3)</td>
<td>1044 (229)</td>
<td>65 (229)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUN</td>
<td>937 (3)</td>
<td>903 (30)</td>
<td>17 (30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EST</td>
<td>888 (3)</td>
<td>886 (38)</td>
<td>43 (38)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAT</td>
<td>824 (3)</td>
<td>819 (34)</td>
<td>31 (34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVA</td>
<td>537 (3)</td>
<td>533 (23)</td>
<td>6 (23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUN</td>
<td>52 (149)</td>
<td>51 (149)</td>
<td>1 (149)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVN</td>
<td>231 (179)</td>
<td>230 (179)</td>
<td>1 (179)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZE</td>
<td>227 (109)</td>
<td>226 (109)</td>
<td>1 (109)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>215 (149)</td>
<td>214 (149)</td>
<td>1 (149)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUN</td>
<td>209 (45)</td>
<td>209 (45)</td>
<td>1 (45)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVN</td>
<td>142 (149)</td>
<td>141 (149)</td>
<td>1 (149)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZE</td>
<td>135 (109)</td>
<td>135 (109)</td>
<td>1 (109)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. INN results by MAH

| Country | INNs | Count of INNs in reimbursement system | SR
|---------|------|--------------------------------------|-----|
| AUT     | 319  | 250 (109)                            | 82.5%
| CZE     | 212  | 178 (109)                            | 83.7%
| SVN     | 118  | 99 (15)                              | 85.3%
| HUN     | 99   | 85 (15)                              | 85.9%
| EST     | 52   | 42 (15)                              | 80.8%
| LAT     | 52   | 42 (15)                              | 80.8%
| LVA     | 22   | 19 (15)                              | 86.4%
| HUN     | 67   | 58 (15)                              | 87.3%
| SVN     | 130  | 114 (179)                            | 87.6%
| CZE     | 135  | 119 (179)                            | 87.6%

Table 3. INN results by ATC

| ATC       | SR
|-----------|-----|
| I - Analgesics and antipyretics | 87.6%
| II - Cardiovascular System Products | 87.6%
| III - Endocrine System Products | 87.6%
| IV - Blood and hematopoietic System Products | 87.6%
| V - Musculoskeletal System Products | 87.6%
| VI - Nervous System Products | 87.6%
| VII - Reproductive System Products | 87.6%
| VIII - Immune System and Metabolism Products | 87.6%
| IX - Respiratory System Products | 87.6%
| X - Drug Interactions | 87.6%
| XI - Antimicrobial Products | 87.6%
| XII - Preventive Treatment | 87.6%
| XIII - Health Care Support | 87.6%

Table 4. SR results by country

| Country | SR
|---------|-----|
| AUT     | 87.6%
| CZE     | 87.6%
| SVN     | 87.6%
| HUN     | 87.6%
| EST     | 87.6%
| LAT     | 87.6%
| LVA     | 87.6%
| HUN     | 87.6%
| SVN     | 87.6%
| CZE     | 87.6%

Table 5. SR results by ATC

| ATC       | SR
|-----------|-----|
| I - Analgesics and antipyretics | 87.6%
| II - Cardiovascular System Products | 87.6%
| III - Endocrine System Products | 87.6%
| IV - Blood and hematopoietic System Products | 87.6%
| V - Musculoskeletal System Products | 87.6%
| VI - Nervous System Products | 87.6%
| VII - Reproductive System Products | 87.6%
| VIII - Immune System and Metabolism Products | 87.6%
| IX - Respiratory System Products | 87.6%
| X - Drug Interactions | 87.6%
| XI - Antimicrobial Products | 87.6%
| XII - Preventive Treatment | 87.6%
| XIII - Health Care Support | 87.6%

Macroeconomic indicators

The last phase of the research observes correlations between the reimbursement delay and various macroeconomic indicators of the countries. There is a determining correlation between the reimbursement delay and the public expenditure on pharmaceuticals, as generally with indicators relating to the healthcare level, the correlation between other indicators of the countries (e.g. GDP, per capita income) are considered to be statistically insignificant.