



# Ten years of essential drugs list in Brazil using evidence-based methodology

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#### **Coordination COMARE**



# Declare no conflicts of interest with the information in this presentation

#### Medicines in world....

#### **INCREASING NUMBER OF DRUGS**



1% INNOVATIONS OF CLINICAL RELEVANCE



**DEVELOPMENT OF FAMILIES OF ME-TOO** 





EMEA + FDA – 2010 More drugs approved than 2009

# MEDICINES IN BRAZIL - 2011

- 66.524 commercial products
- 8 000 brands of medications delivering 2 000 drugs
- Drugs registered in Anvisa June 2009 :
  - Biological 403
  - Homeopathic 200
  - Herbal 512
  - Allopathic
    - Similar 7952
    - New 1457
    - Generics 2730



## **MEDICINES IN BRAZIL - 2011**

- High number of drugs
- Drugs unacceptable risk / benefit ratio
- Pharmaceutical industry aggressively markets products to various sectors - primarily to the prescriber

## 12 national strategies to promote RUD

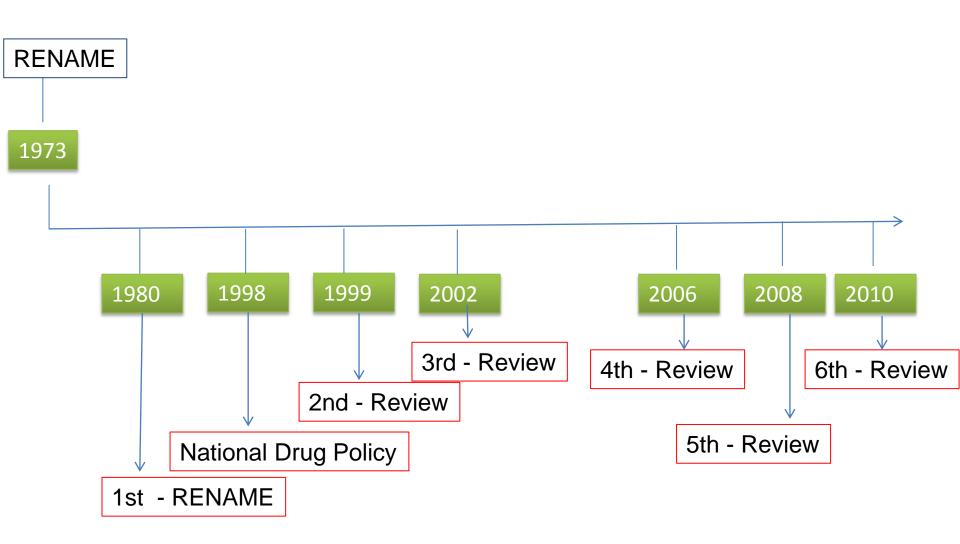
- 1. Mandated multi-disciplinary body to coordinate medicine use policies
- 2. Evidence-based standard treatment guidelines
- 3. Essential Drug Lists based on treatments of choice
- 4. Drug & Therapeutic Committees in hospitals
- 5. Problem-based training in pharmacotherapy in under-grad. training
- 6. Continuing medical education as a licensure requirement
- 7. Supervision, audit and feedback
- 8. Independent drug information e.g bulletins, formularies
- Public education about drugs
- 10. Avoidance of perverse financial incentives
- 11. Appropriate and enforced drug regulation
- 12. Sufficient govt. expenditure to ensure availability of drugs, equip, staff



# LIST OF ESSENTIAL MEDICINES

- Federal essential medicines list provides guidance:
  - ✓ preparation of drug lists state and local
  - ✓ rational prescriptions
  - ✓ guide and direct pharmaceutical production
  - ✓ scientific and technological development in the country
  - ✓ mechanism of reduction of cost of medicines

#### **CHRONOLOGY**





Secretariat
Science, Technology and
Strategic Resources - SCTIE

DEPARTAMENT OF
PHARMACEUTICAL ASSISTENCE DAF

**COMARE** 



# COMARE – 24 MEMBERS

- 8 Universities
- 3 Professional Associations (CFF, COFEN, and AMB)
- 2 Scientific societies (SBMF, SOBRAVIME)
- 2 Administrative staff of the SUS (conass; conasems)
- 1 PAHO
- \* Representatives of 8 MS (DAF / SCTIE, DECIT / SCTIE, SAS, SVS, DES, INCA, ENSP, NASS)





# Requirements of members of the commission of drug selection

- WAIVER OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST
- SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL CAPACITY

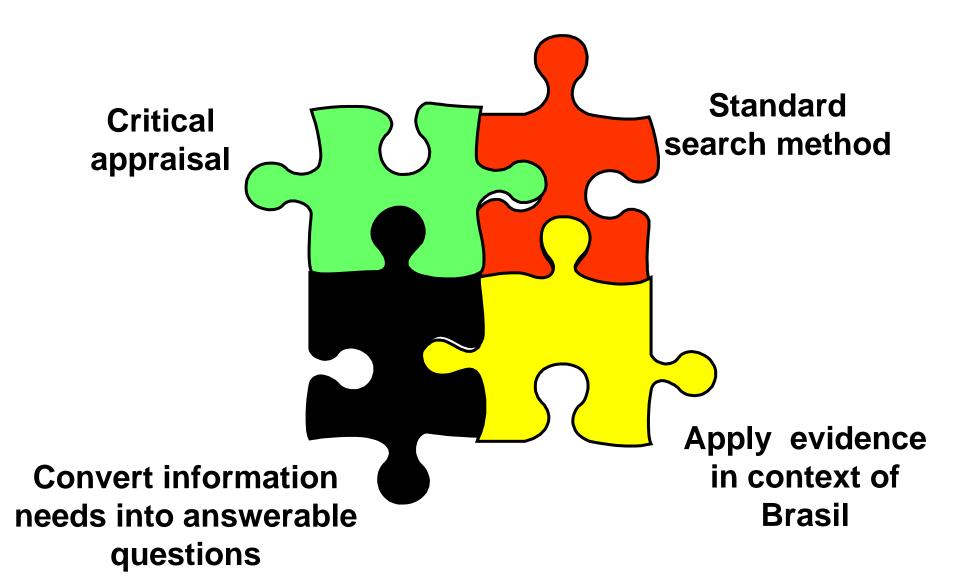








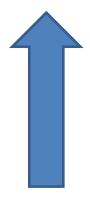
#### CAPACITY SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL



# 1st - CHALLENGE .....

#### Multiple view





- Multiprofissional
- Different way to understand the problem

- Different background
- Differing critical apprasial skills
- Lack of experience with local health service

#### STRATEGY ADOPTED



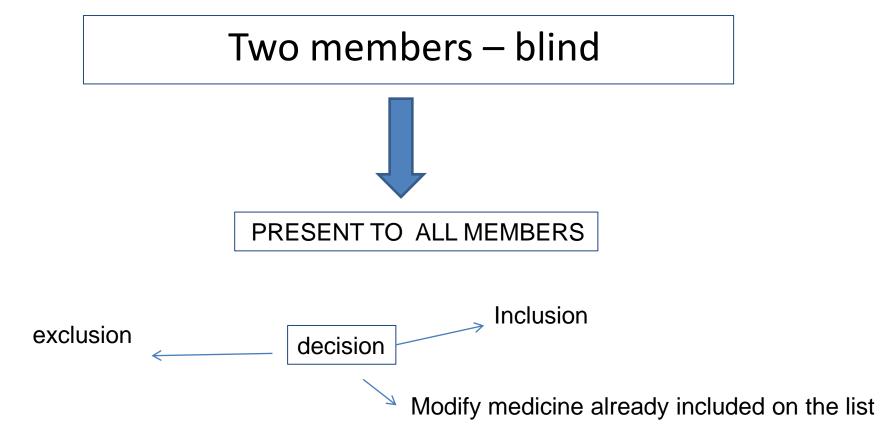
### A - Workshop - Trainee



#### Standardization:

- Search methods same database or library
- Choose which kind of study to include to make decision
- Report and presentation

## **B** - Assessment of the medicines



# 2nd - CHALLENGE...

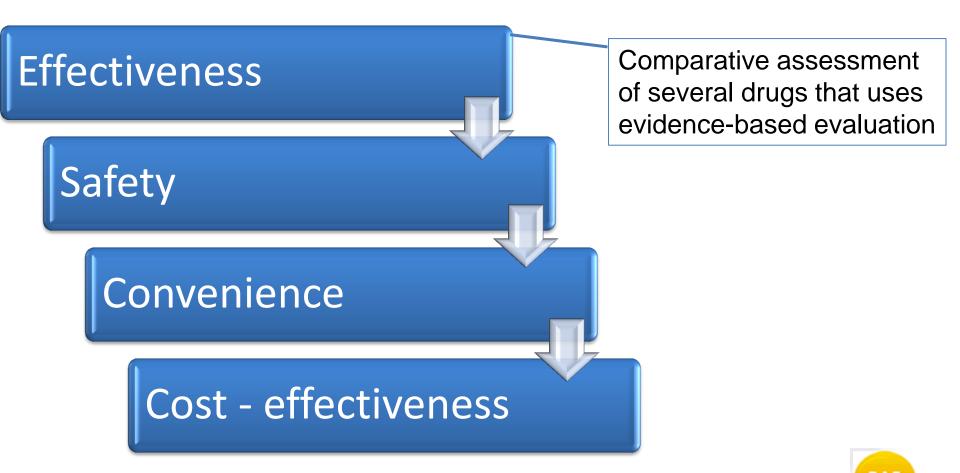
➤ INFORMATION OF THE DATA IS NOT AVALIABLE OR IS NOT EASY TO GET

ANVISA – approved indication of drugs

DATASUS – epidemiology of disease, mortality

 DATABASE - prevalence of use of drugs or resistence from medicines

# 3rd CHALLENGE: inconclusive analysis Criteria of selection





# **Exclusion Criteria for selection**

Drugs with similar efficacy and safety (avoiding duplication)



Insufficient experience of using

#### unknown effectiveness

(no measure of clinical outcomes in trials relevant adequately powered randomized clinical trial)





# Examples

#### **FORMOTEROL**

- Effectiveness ++ ?
- Safety +?
- Convenience +
- Cost little less
- Products (number of companies) ++++

#### **SALMETEROL**

- Effectiveness +?
- Safety ++?
- Convenience +
- Cost little more
- Products (number of companies) +

## RENAME - BRAZIL compared to EML - WHO

Lists	Number of medicines	Number of medicines EML - WHO	Number of shared medicines
RENAME 2000	323	11a (1999) – 306	198 (61%)
RENAME 2002	327	12 <sup>a</sup> (2002) – 326	218 (66%)
RENAME 2006	371	14 <sup>a</sup> (2005) – 312	220 (59%)
RENAME 2008	384	15 <sup>a</sup> (2007) - 340	220 (55%)
RENAME 2010	384	16a (2009) - 342	220 (57%)

# 4th – CHALLENGE.... How to review requests from the community?

**State and Municipal Secretariats** 

Strategic Program Ministry of Health

industries, hospitals and the community

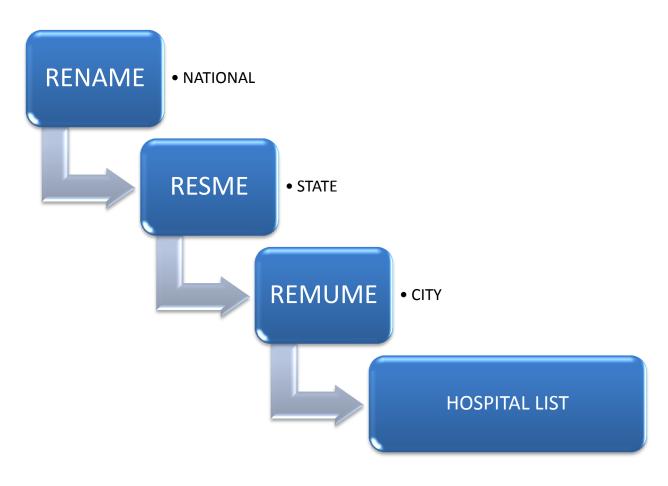
Team of Formularly Therapeutics National

In addtion: Analysis not carried out in previous editions



#### PRIORITIZATION WORKSHOP

# ❖5th – CHALLENGE.... How to become RENAME an oriented instrument standardization?



#### State and municipal lists of drugs

- ✓ Variation between the 3 capitals surveyed (presence of medicines from the list in prescription)
  - 25.7% to 92.9% for REMUME
  - 45.4% to 88.2% for the RENAME
  - ✓ Municipal and state lists drugs with unacceptable risk / benefit ratio — out of essential criteria
    - cimetidine
    - celecoxib

# Possible explanations for variation....

- ✓ Ignorance of the list of drugs by various management sectors of SUS
- ✓ Lack of adherence of practitioners to prescribe drugs from the list;
  - ✓ Ignorance, prejudices ingrained prescribing habits and the influence of drug advertising.
- ✓ Professionals who serve in different sectors (public, health insurance, private) have different behaviors in different roles





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