

Prospective risk assessments: An international perspective

Prepared by Brian Godman



Brian Godman – research activities

- PhD research activities (starting in 2006) initially in 7 EU countries to:
 - Increase the prescribing of generics first line and drive down their prices to enhance prescribing efficiency
 - Optimise reimbursement/ funding decisions for new medicines and their subsequent utilisation leading to the development of new models starting pre-launch
- Research interests subsequently extended globally and include activities to improve the quality and efficiency of prescribing/ dispensing of new and established medicines across multiple disease areas/ product classes including infectious and NCDs. This includes issues of drug shortages and potential ways to address this
- Co-Founder of Piperska (Europe - 2008) and MURIA (2015)
- Over 350 peer reviewed publications in the past 15 years with payers/ advisers/ academics across multiple continents/ countries including Asia – with most listed in Pub Med

Drug shortages pose problems for all key stakeholders. HFMEA provides opportunities

- We do know that patients have adverse economic, clinical and humanistic outcomes as a result of medicine shortages leading to activities to try address this including LMICs such as Africa
- The situation is exacerbated in Africa with the highest rates of both infectious diseases and non-infectious diseases globally but issues with pro-activity and payment for medicines
- To date among hospitals in Africa there has only been a limited number of studies documenting drug utilisation patterns. In addition, concerns with the lack of medicine use policies/ activities including drug and therapeutic committees and antimicrobial stewardship programmes
- Similarly studies regarding drug shortages and the implications going forward. However, this is changing
- We are also now seeing studies on the use of HFMEA approaches to proactively improve future care. Such activities can be used to address drug shortages – building on increasing local production post COVID-19

We are seeing studies assess drug utilization patterns in hospitals including Kenya providing direction



Clinical and Financial Implications of Medicine Consumption Patterns at a Leading Referral Hospital in Kenya to Guide Future Planning of Care

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We are also seeing studies assessing antimicrobial usage patterns in hospitals including PPS studies, e.g. Botswana

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ORIGINAL RESEARCH

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Point prevalence study of antimicrobial use among hospitals across Botswana; findings and implications

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However – there are concerns with the lack of DTCs and ASPs among a number of African countries

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Status of antimicrobial stewardship programmes in Nigerian tertiary healthcare facilities: Findings and implications



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However – there are concerns with the lack of DTCs and ASPs among a number of African countries



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ORIGINAL RESEARCH



Drug and therapeutics committees in Nigeria: evaluation of scope and functionality

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There are also issues of drug shortages, e.g. South Africa, exacerbated by concerns with suppliers

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BMC Health Services Research

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Medicine shortages and challenges with the procurement process among public sector hospitals in South Africa; findings and implications



Cynthia Modisakeng^{1,2}, Moliehi Matlala^{2*} , Brian Godman^{2,3,4}  and Johanna Catharina Meyer² 

Potential ways forward include instigating therapeutic interchange programmes and proactive risk assessment





antibiotics



Article

Availability and Use of Therapeutic Interchange Policies in Managing Antimicrobial Shortages among South African Public Sector Hospitals; Findings and Implications

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Potential ways forward include instigating therapeutic exchange programmes and proactive risk assessment

Original Article

Proactive risk assessment of vincristine use process in a teaching and referral hospital in Kenya and the implications

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Medicine shortages are a key issue across LMICs. Proactive approaches can help

- Medicine shortages are a key and growing issue across LMICs including Africa
- Proactive risk assessment approaches are possible building on recent experiences across Europe and Kenya
- However key issues include manpower (although hospital pharmacists currently spend a great deal of time trying to address shortages and agree potential therapeutic exchanges) and experience – colleagues in Europe can help here
- The rise in DTCs and ASPs to address key issues regarding improving the appropriate use of medicines in hospitals especially antimicrobials will also help here – along with programmes such as instigating quality improvement programmes to assess current prescribing against agreed guidance
- Other ways forward to address drug shortages building on the recent experience with COVID-19 is to enhance local production facilities

There are increasing studies to assess prescribing against current guidance aiding proactive approaches


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ORIGINAL RESEARCH



Compliance to guidelines for the prescribing of antibiotics in acute infections at Namibia's national referral hospital: a pilot study and the implications

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Thank You

Any Questions!

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