

# Implications of the ESMO study findings on oncology pharmacy

Marika Saar

Extended Board Member

European Society of Oncology Pharmacy



# Conflict of interest

- No conflicts of interest to declare related to this study



# European Society of Oncology Pharmacy

European Society of Oncology Pharmacy

Centers of exchange | Contact | Become a member

Home  
Constitution  
Declaration  
Activities  
Board of directors  
Delegates  
Case Report / CDP  
Future Events  
Past Events  
Library  
Newsletter  
Login  
National Sites  
Imprint

**EJOP**  
European Journal of  
Oncology Pharmacy  
download the current  
issue of EJOP >>

Safe  
labelling  
partner  
since 2006

More information

**NATIONAL SITES**

**Full Members**

Austria	Belgium	Bosnia Herzegovina	Bulgaria	Croatia	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Denmark
Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Great Britain	Greece	Hungary	Iceland
Ireland	Italy	Kosovo	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Malta
Montenegro	Netherlands	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Russia	Serbia	Slovenia
Slovakian Republic	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Turkey			

**Affiliated members**

League of Arab States	China	Egypt	India	Japan	Kazakhstan	Morocco	Vietnam
--------------------------	-------	-------	-------	-------	------------	---------	---------

**CURRENT INFORMATION**

2nd European Conference of Oncology Pharmacy (ECOP) 26th – 28th June 2014



# Oncology pharmacy

- Services
  - Safe handling of cytostatics
  - Clinical services
- General Question in ESMO survey:

*Is oncology pharmacy service provided in your country?*

YES	NO
35	10
	Greece, Turkey, Georgia, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malta, Serbia



# Actual availability of medicines

- **Drug shortages** are occurring more frequently in Europe and globally
- All classes of medicines are affected, but it is common issue with antineoplastic agents
- Number of reports of drug shortages is increasing
  - ESOP (European Society of Oncology Pharmacy) survey 2013
  - EAHP (European Association of Hospital Pharmacists) survey 2012-2013,2014
  - PGEU (Pharmaceutical Group of the European Union) survey 2013
  - Reports from national authorities in several EU member states

*99% of hospital pharmacists reported it as a problem, 63% said it is a weekly or daily occurrence, and 73% reported the problem to be getting worse*



# Consequenses of drug shortages

- For patients
  - Lower quality and safety of care
    - Omitted and reduced doses
    - Modified, delayed or stopped treatment
- For healthcare professionals
  - Capacity and communication challenges
  - Increasing risk of medication errors
- For health care providers
  - Increased cost

# Possible causes of shortages

- Economic causes
  - Globalisation of pharma market
  - Parallel import
- Manufacturing causes
  - Inadequate quality assurance
  - Monopoly on raw materials
- Causes related to the organisation of pharmaceutical market
  - Increase in demand due to another shortage
  - Minimum national stock keeping requirements in some countries



# ESMO Survey results: barriers to actual availability

- No/unreliable supplier
- Budget capitation
- No commercial motive
- Manufacturing problems
- Parallel import





# ESMO Survey results: barriers to actual availability

- Heterogenous data - clear conclusions cannot be drawn
  - No/unreliable supplier
  - Budget capitation
  - No commercial motive
  - Manufacturing problems
  - Parallel import



# ESMO Survey results: barriers to actual availability

- Trends
  - No/unreliable supplier: more profound in some Eastern European countries (Belarus, Macedonia, Montenegro, Uzbekistan)
  - Budget capitation
  - No commercial motive
  - Manufacturing problems
  - Parallel import



# ESMO Survey results: barriers to actual availability

- Budget capitation: more profound in Eastern European Countries, specially with new and expensive agents

Lung cancer – biological and bone

Country:	Erlotinib	Gefitinib	Crizotanib	Pamidronate	Zoledronate	Denosumab
Austria						
Belgium						
Cyprus						
Denmark						
Finland						
France						
Germany						
Greece						
Holland						
Ireland						
Israel						
Italy						
Luxembourg						
Norway						
Portugal						
Spain						
Sweden						
Switzerland						
Turke						
United Kingdom						

  

Country:	Erlotinib	Gefitinib	Crizotanib	Pamidronate	Zoledronate	Denosumab
Albania						
Armenia						
Belarus						
Bosnia and Herzegovina						
Bulgaria						
Croatia						
Czech Republic						
Estonia						
Georgia						
Hungary						
Kosovo, Republic of						
Kyrgyzstan						
Latvia						
Lithuania						
Macedonia						
Malta						
Montenegro						
PolandR						
Romania						
Russian Federation						
SerbiaR						
Slovenia						
Slovakia						
Ukraine						
Uzbekistan						

26-30 September 2014, Madrid, Spain

esmo.org



# ESMO Survey results: barriers to actual availability

- Trends
  - No/unreliable supplier: more profound in some Eastern European countries (Belarus, Macedonia, Montenegro, Uzbekistan)
  - Budget capitation: more profound in Eastern European Countries, specially with new agents
  - No commercial motive: inexpensive drugs cited more often
  - Manufacturing problems: rare mentioned
  - Parallel import: rare mentioned



# Need for action

- Raise awareness of this problem with European political institutions and healthcare authorities
- Data collection and reporting
- Develop policies and strategies to prevent and manage shortages of cancer drugs
  - Locally
  - **In European level**

# Implications of the ESMO study findings on oncology pharmacy

- Data from all Europe
- Collaboration
  - Oncologists
  - Oncology pharmacists



[http://gozonews.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/08/EU\\_countries\\_flags.jpg](http://gozonews.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/08/EU_countries_flags.jpg)



<http://blog.webproviser.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/internet-marketing.5-14.organic-SEO-300x290.jpg>