

Objectives

The French expansive drug list is a derogatory hospital reimbursement system to the DRG payment set up by the Social Security Financing Act (LFSS) of 2004 which allow to finance all the drugs inscribed on the positive list “liste en sus” (LES).

The high budget of “liste en sus” growth more than 10% per year encouraged authorities to regulate contain costs.

Methods

The different LFSS were analyzed to extract the regulatory measures.

Since 2008 first cost containment regulation have been created to ensure appropriate use of LES.

In 2010, an update of inscription criteria and radiation has been published, later updated in 2014, and 2016.

We reviewed the impact on introduction of these regulations on the national budget control of LES.

Results

The LES drugs list represent on average 2% of Health Insurance expenses.

First starting 2005, the total amount of expenses of “LES” has undergone very significant growth with:

- +17.5% between 2005/2006
- +11.9% between 2006/2007 and 5 drug removal
- +15.3% between 2007/2008.

Secondly since 2009, the total amount of expenses has seen a significant slowdown in growth:

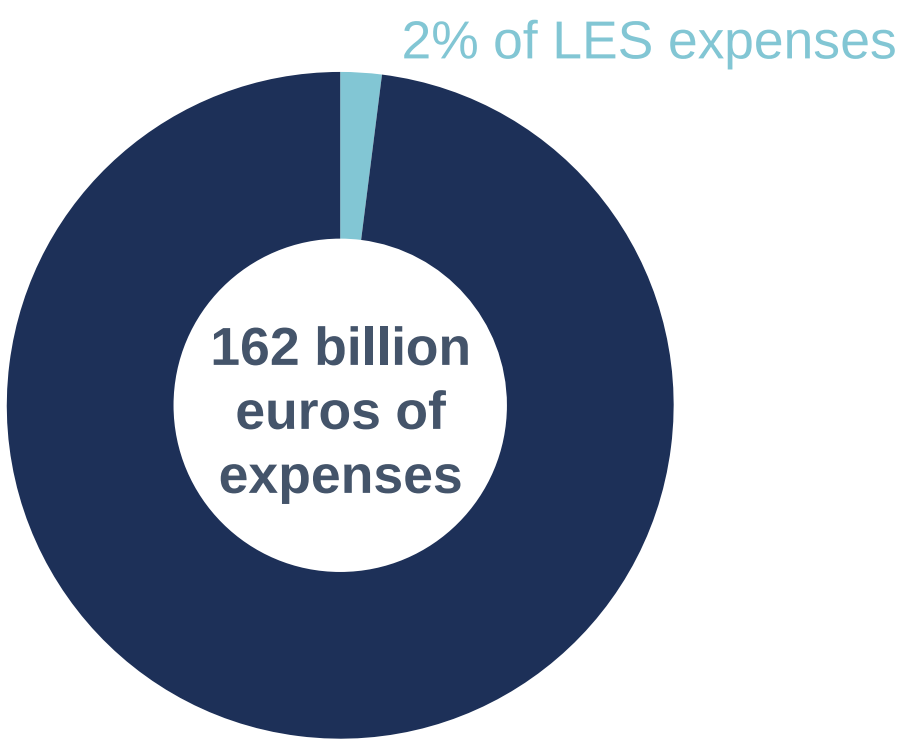
- +4.3% between 2009/ 2010 and 5 drugs removal,
- 0.4% between 2010/2011,
- 0.4% between 2011/2012 and 12 drugs removal,
- +6% between 2012/2013 and 5 drug removal,
- +3% between 2013/2014 and 7 drugs removal,
- +5% between 2014/2015, and 9 drugs removal showing a better controlled evolution of the expenses.

Finally since the last 2016 decree the rate was :

- <1% between 2015/2016 and 6 drugs removal and 4 partial,
- +11% between 2016/2017 and 1 drug removal
- <1% between 2017/2018.

Overview

Breakdown of LES expenses on the total Health Insurance expenses



Targets for 2019

Expected savings related to the LES expenses:



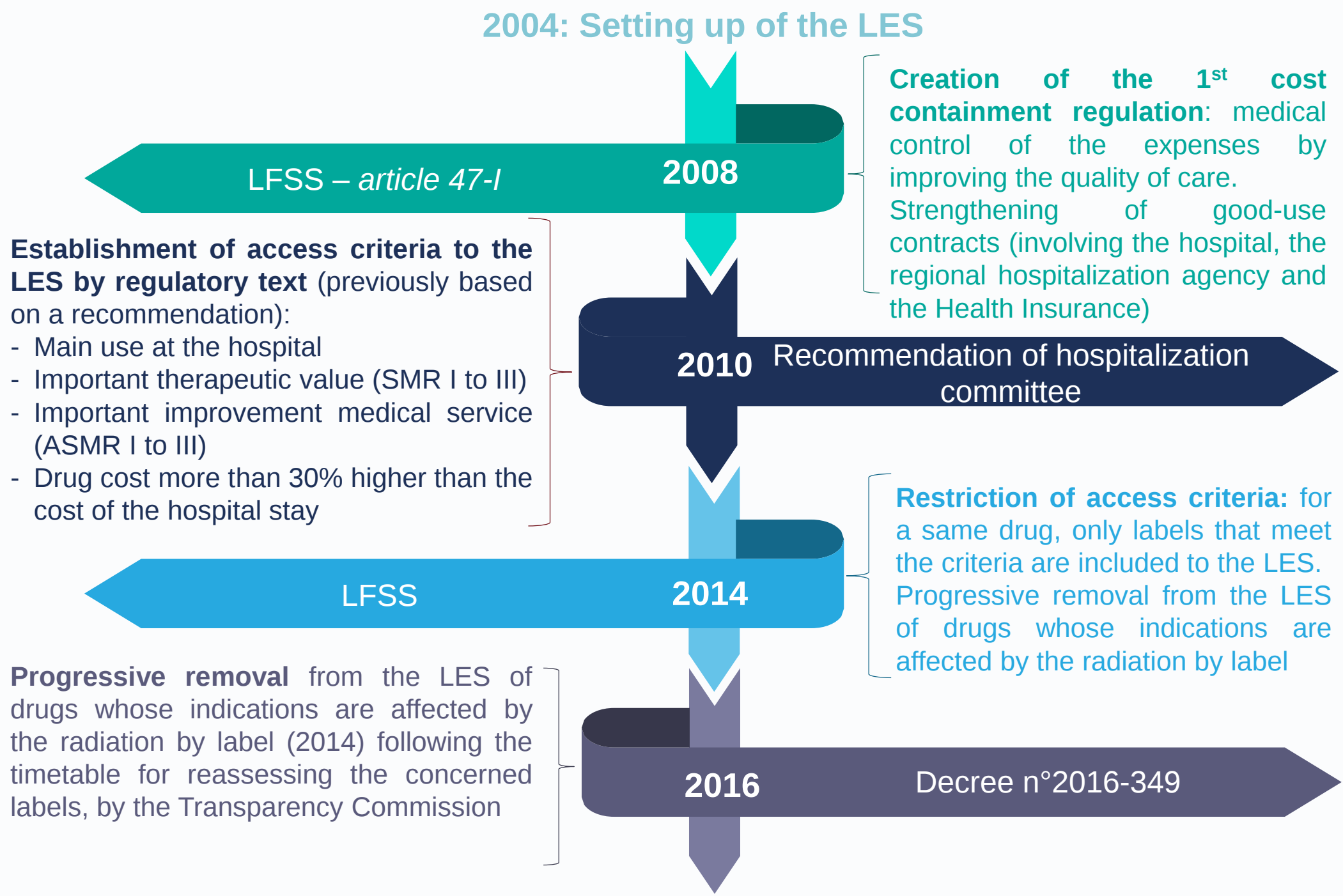
100 million euros

Corresponds to **5%** of the expected savings following the Health Insurance actions

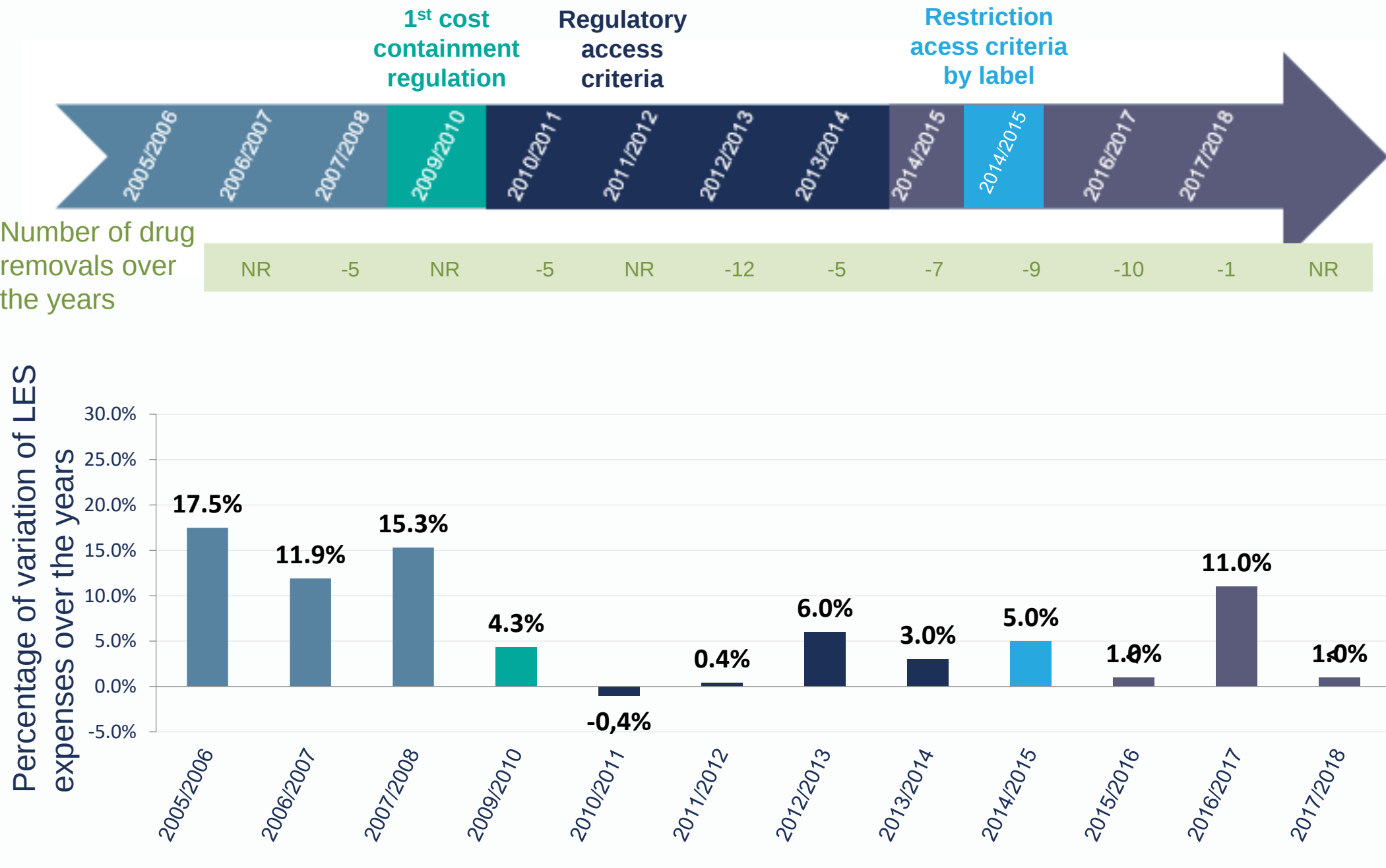
“Charges et Produits” report from the Health Insurance (2019)
ATIH-MCO Public + Privé, Synthèse annuelle 2018, consommation des médicaments de la liste en sus

“Charges et Produits” report from the Health Insurance (2019)

Main regulatory measures of “liste en sus” (LES)



Impact of the regulatory measures on LES



ATIH : Synthèses nationales annuelles 2005-2018

DISCUSSIONS

Regulation of the LES is necessary to ensure continuity of care and provide innovative drug. Variation of LES expenses over the years is related to several factors as

- Regulation measures
- Price decreases (i.e. Avastin® and Alimta® over the period 2013-2015)
- Introduction of new classes of drugs delivered in retail (i.e. target therapies in oncology ; oral therapies in multiple sclerosis), leading to decrease the LES and the administration in hospital

Nevertheless, the increase of the expenses in 2016/2017 shows that regulatory measures have limited impact when certain therapeutic classes comes on the market (i.e. immunotherapy).

Conclusion

Ministry of Health introduced several economic regulation tools that contributed to control the LES budget thanks to removal allowing to free budget room for new products. Although budget control of LES is effective, impact on drug access remain to be better understood.