

Yolanda Adame¹, Carlos Pascual¹, Mafalda Carmo², Albert Rafels², Daniel Callejo¹ 1. IQVIA, Madrid, Spain, 2. IQVIA, Barcelona, Spain

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the geographical inequities of per capita consumption for 4 product ATC/OTC group categories:
 - ATC B01AE direct thrombin inhibitors & B01AF direct factor Xa inhibitors;
 - ATC G03G gonadotropins and other ovulation stimulants
 - o OTC 86H2 hair loss; and
 - OTC 13A sleep without prescription

METHODS

- An ecological study was conducted using aggregated information on product sales, mean income, age groups and gender. Information was retrieved from the IQVIA sell-in database, which is provided with a wholesalers' panel that cover 99% of the market and regularly provides the sales units distributed to retail pharmacies.
- This database was used as it has the better coverage rate, with information provided for each of the 2,568 sanibricks, which are geographic territories that comprise the area of influence of the Primary Care centers of Spain.
- To assess the inequity in consumption an ecological correlation
 was estimated to assess the linear relationship between per capita
 consumption and socioeconomic characteristics (age, gender, mean
 income) in each geographical territory. The Pearson correlation
 coefficients were used to estimate the linear relationship between
 two continuous variables.
- A sensitivity analysis was done using the Spearman correlation to evaluate non-linear, monotonic relationship between each of the pair of variables.

RESULTS

- During a **3-year period** the mean (standard deviation, minimum-maximum) units of consumption per capita for each product category was:
 - o ATC B01AE/B01AF: 0.56 (0.14, 0.08-1.92),
 - o ATC G03G: 0.02 (0.03, 0.00-0.57),
 - o OTC 86H2: 0.10 (0.07, 0.01-1.58) and
 - o OTC 13A: 0.41 (0.24, 0.07-2.58).
- A moderate positive correlation (0.669, p<0.001) between ATC B01AE/B01AF and proportion of ≥65 years old, and low correlation (0.42, p<0.001) between ATC G03G and mean income were observed, Table 1 & Figure 1.
- Interestingly a high positive correlation (0.74, p<0.001) between OTC 86H2 and OTC 13A consumption was also observed (Figure 1(c).
- The relationships observed in above analysis have been confirmed in sensitivity non-linear analysis, Table 2.

CONCLUSION

IQVIA sell-in database allows to analyze relationship between retail pharmacy drug consumption and socio-demographic characteristics.

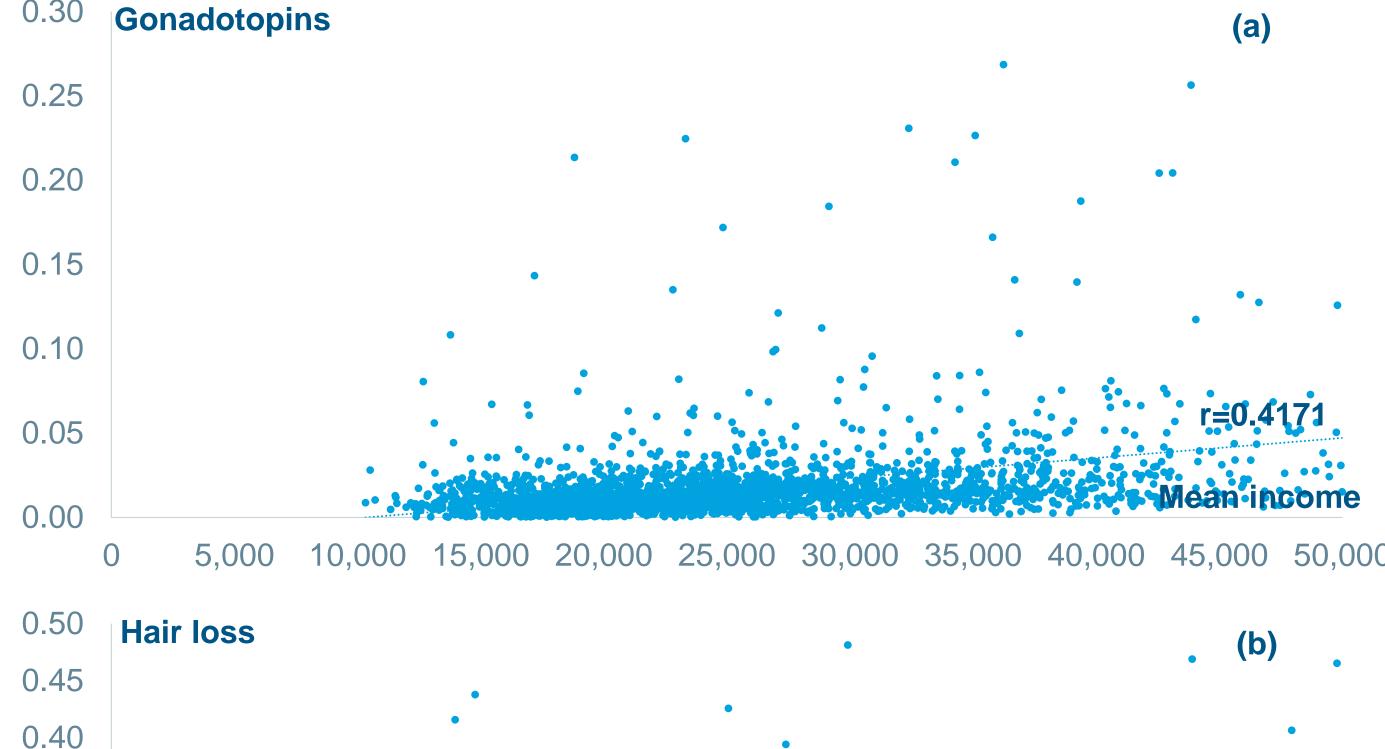
A low positive correlation of gonadotropin/ovarian stimulants and mean income was observed, as well as a high positive correlation between hair loss and sleep without prescription consumption and a moderate correlation between thrombin/Xa inhibitors consumption and age.

Corresponding author: Daniel Callejo, Daniel.CallejoVelasco@iqvia.com

Table 2. Correlation between per capita consumption and socio-demographic

<u>variable</u>	S										
Pearson Correlation Coefficients (r)											
	Prob > r under H0: Rho=0 (p-val) Number of Observations (N) $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$										
Number of Observations (N)											
		< 20 v o	20-64	65± v o	Women	Mean	OTC	OTC	ATC	ATC	
		-0.1466 <0.001 2566 -0.0715 <0.001 2566 -0.6213 <0.001	у.о.	03+ y.0.	vvoilleit	income	13A	86H2	B01E	G03G	
13A	r	-0.1466	0.0493	0.0658	0.3576	0.3156	1				
	p-val	<0.001	0.0124	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001				
13/4	N	2566	2566	2566	2566	2566	2566				
OTC	r	-0.0715	0.0342	0.0268	0.3529	0.2707	0.7353	1			
86H2	p-val	<0.001	0.0834	0.174	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001			
	N	2566	2566	2566	2566	2566	2566	2566			
ATC	r	-0.6213	-0.5393	0.669	0.054	-0.0174	0.2766	0.2452	1		
B01E	p-val	<0.001	< 0.001	<0.001	0.0062	0.3771	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001		
	N	2566	2566	2566	2566	2566	2566	2566	2566		
ATC	r	0.0772	0.0385	-0.0685	0.3331	0.4171	0.3647	0.3591	0.0893	1	
G03G	p-val	<0.001	0.0518	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	
9039	N	2545	2545	2545	2545	2545	2545	2545	2545	2545	

Figure 1. Scatterplot and linear correlation: (a) gonadotropin and mean income; (b) hair loss and sleep; (c) thrombin/Xa inhibitors and age



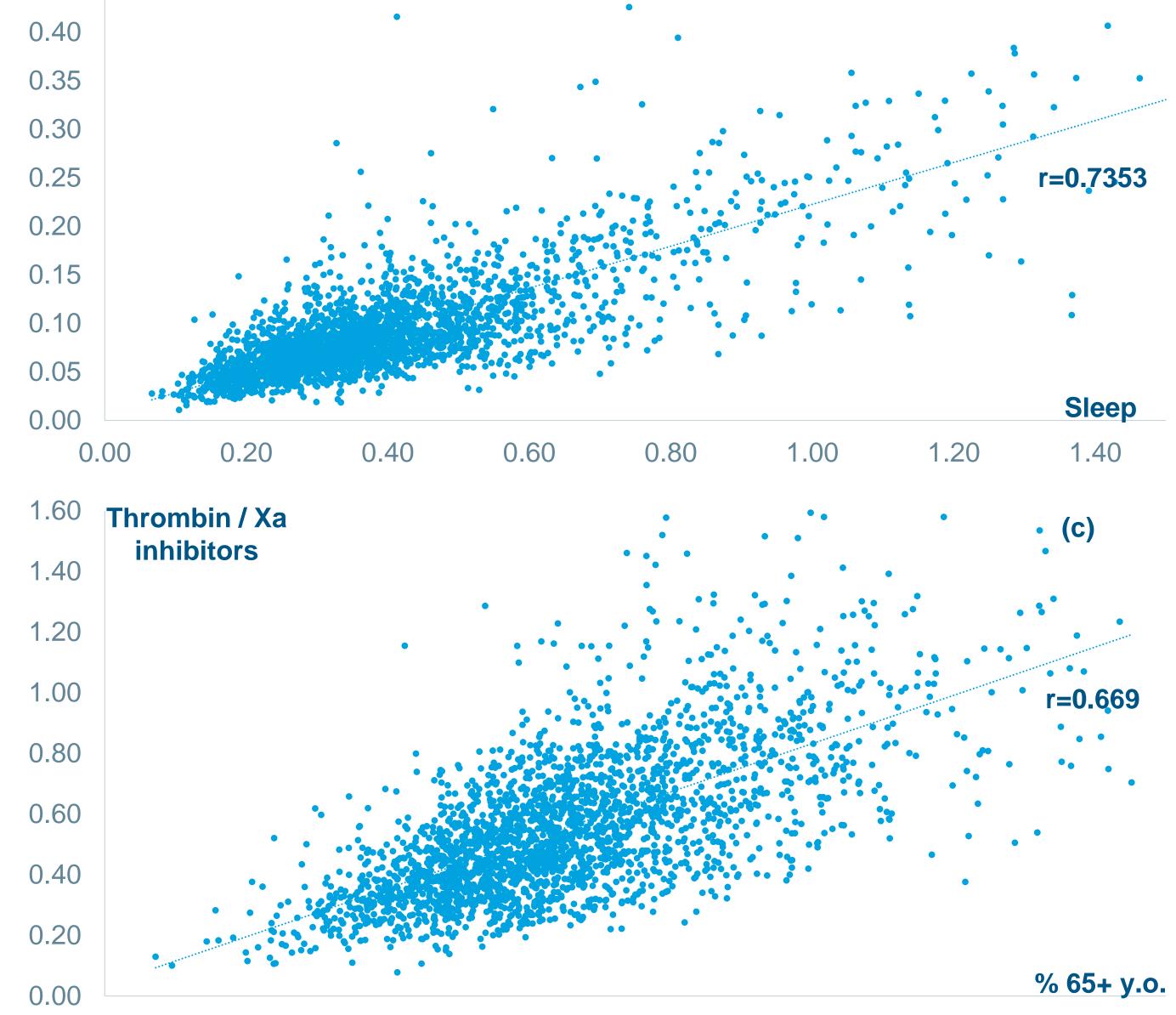


Table 2. Sensitivity analysis, non-linear relationships between per capita consumption and socio-demographic variables

Spearman Correlation Coefficients (r)											
Prob > r under H0: Rho=0 (p-val)											
Number of Observations (N)											
		< 20 y.o.	20-64	65+ y.o.	Women	Mean	OTC	OTC	ATC	ATC	
		< 20 y.0.	y.o.	00∓ y.0.	VVOITIGIT	income	13A	86H2	B01E	G03G	
OTC 13A	r	-0.18	0.0011	0.1085	0.3519	0.1831	1				
	p-val	<0.001	0.9545	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	< 0.001				
	N	2566	2566	2566	2566	2566	2566				
OTC 86H2	r	-0.0741	0.0689	0.0168	0.4089	0.1268	0.7229	1			
	p-val	<0.001	<0.001	0.395	<0.001	<0.001	< 0.001	<0.001			
	N	2566	2566	2566	2566	2566	2566	2566			
ATC B01E	r	-0.6232	-0.5241	0.6704	0.0973	-0.0956	0.2812	0.2639	1		
	p-val	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	< 0.001	<0.001	<0.001		
	N	2566	2566	2566	2566	2566	2566	2566	2566		
ATC G03G	r	0.2842	0.2541	-0.3072	0.4992	0.4653	0.3113	0.419	-0.0961	1	
	p-val	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	< 0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	
	N	2545	2545	2545	2545	2545	2545	2545	2545	2545	

0.50