



HPR158: Price discrepancies between me-too drugs and the first-In class of antibiotics family in Côte d'Ivoire

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INTRODUCTION

- ☐ Medicines possess characteristics of industrial goods, but with a public health interest. Producters have developed me-too drugs to increase theirs profits and expand therapeutic options.
- The family of antibiotics has numerous therapeutic equivalents registered in Côte d'Ivoire given that they are the most prescribed. These structural innovations involve additional costs and therefore higher prices than the first-In class. However, their prices should not diverge significantly.

Objective: Analyse price discrepancies between therapeutic equivalents of the antibiotics family in Côte d'Ivoire.

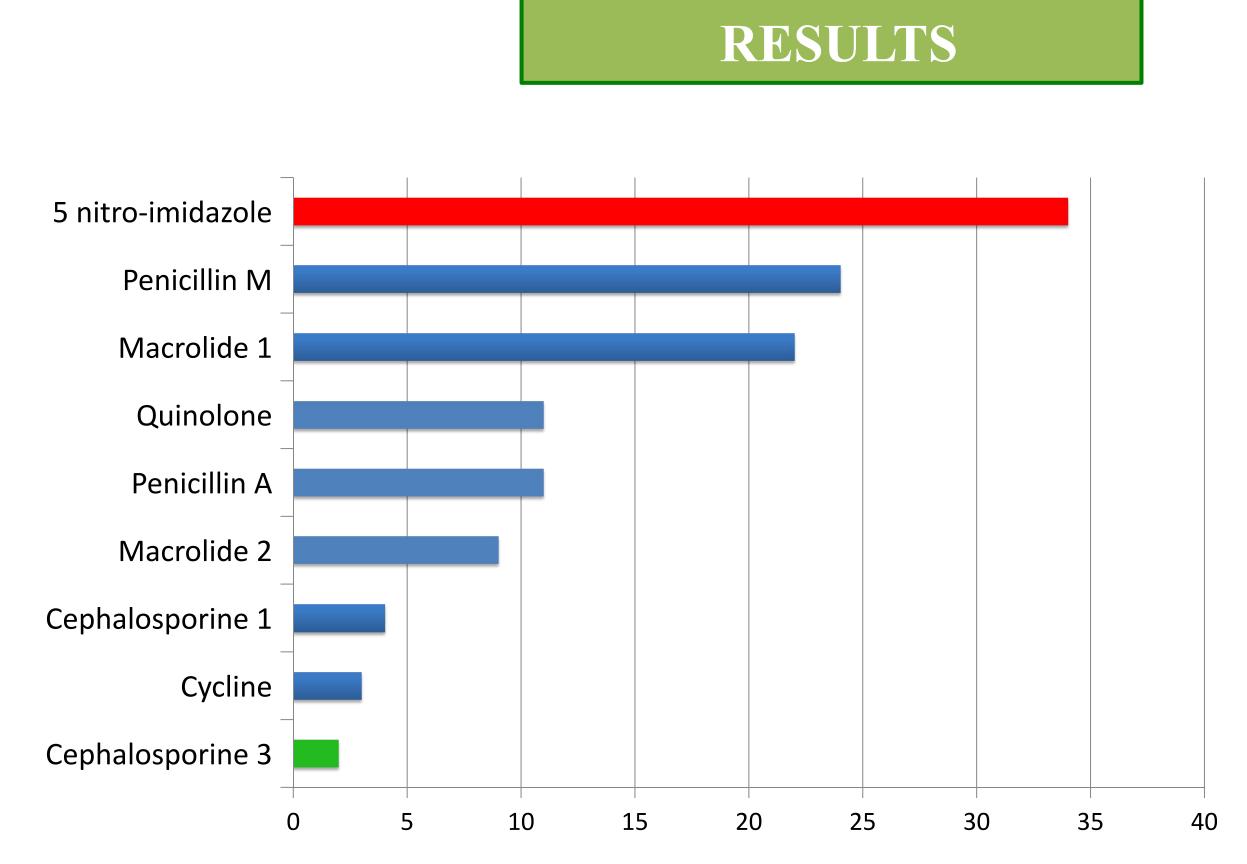
METHODS

Study design: Cross-sectional survey conducted from June 2022 to January 2023.

<u>Sample</u>: Antibiotics drugs registered on the pharmaceutical ivorian market.

<u>Data collected</u>: Prices of the first-In and me-too of each chemical subgroup according to the ATC classification, time-to-market between therapeutic equivalents, the number of generics and therapeutic indications, daily treatment costs defined on the basis of the Define Daily Dose and unit prices.

The relative gap price were calculated to allow comparison between subgroups. A simple linear regression test was performed to explain price discrepancies.



Mean time = $13,33 \pm 10,37$

Max time = 34

Min time = 2

Figure 1: Time to market between first in and me-too in the same therapeutic class (in year)

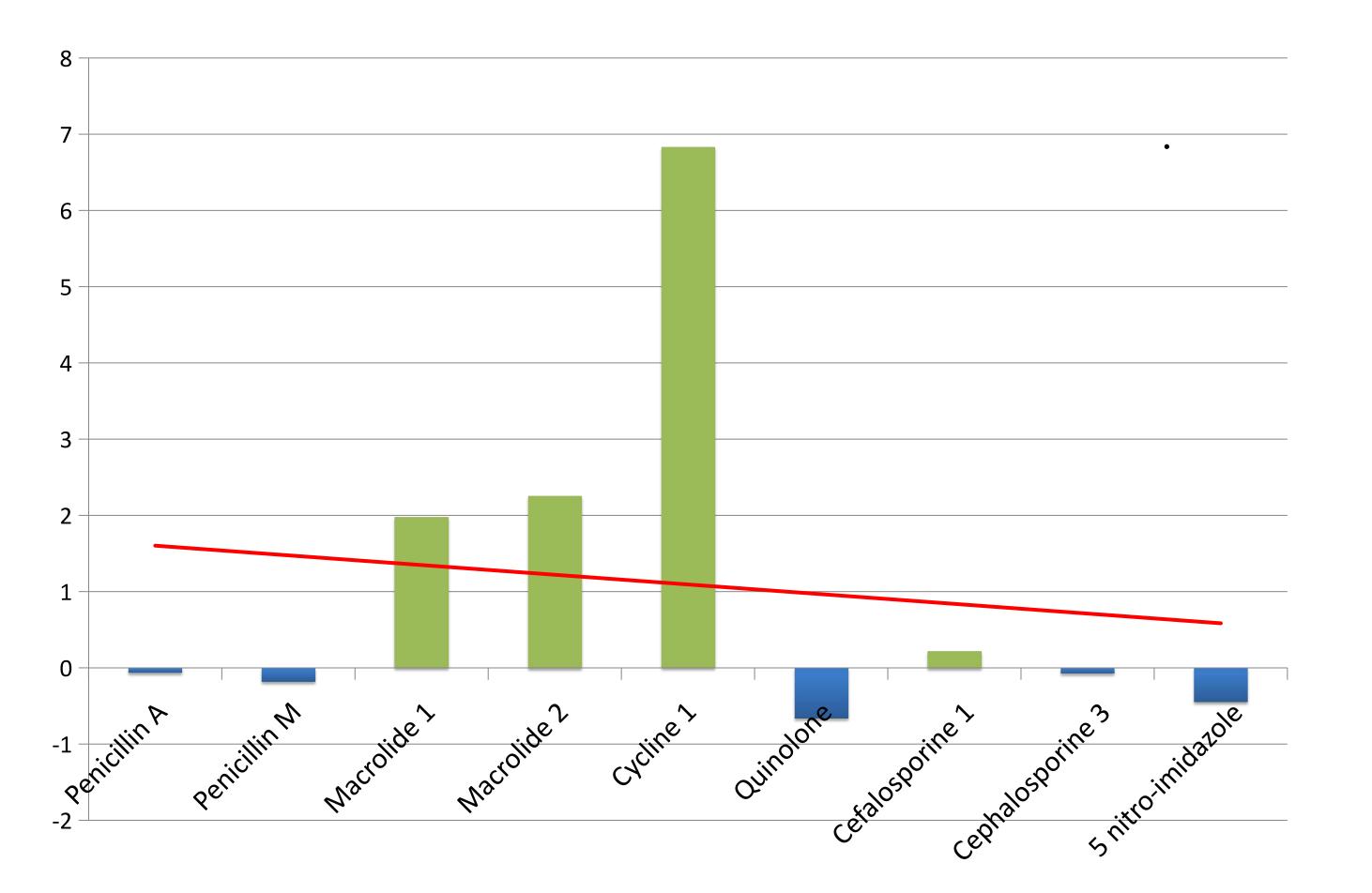


Figure 2: Relative gap price between first-in and me-too

Tal	ble	1:	Resul	t of	simp	le l	linear	regres	ssion
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	R2 value	
Time to market	0,043	< 1
Nb of generics	0,00	<1
Nb of therapeutic indications	0,029	<1
Average generic price	0,043	<1

No items can explain price discrepancies between first-in and me-to

CONCLUSION

- The high variability of prices between subgroups suggests the absence of any control over the regulation of antibiotic drug prices.
- ☐ A price control policy should help to better regulate the pricing of therapeutically equivalent medicines.