# Netflix and pills:

# Innovative reimbursement mechanisms for antibiotics in Europe

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## INTRODUCTION

- Bacteria causing common or severe infections are becoming increasingly resistant to antibiotics, severely reducing available treatment options for physicians
- Despite this, there has been limited innovation in novel agent development, mainly due to the lack of commercial incentives
  - Traditional funding mechanisms do not account for last-resort use, leaving manufacturers limited avenue in recuperating research and development costs
  - Innovative funding schemes have aimed to mitigate this over the recent years and incentivize manufacturers
- This research aims to identify and outline such country-specific innovative funding schemes in Europe, to inform a discussion on whether they provide a viable opportunity for antimicrobial manufacturers

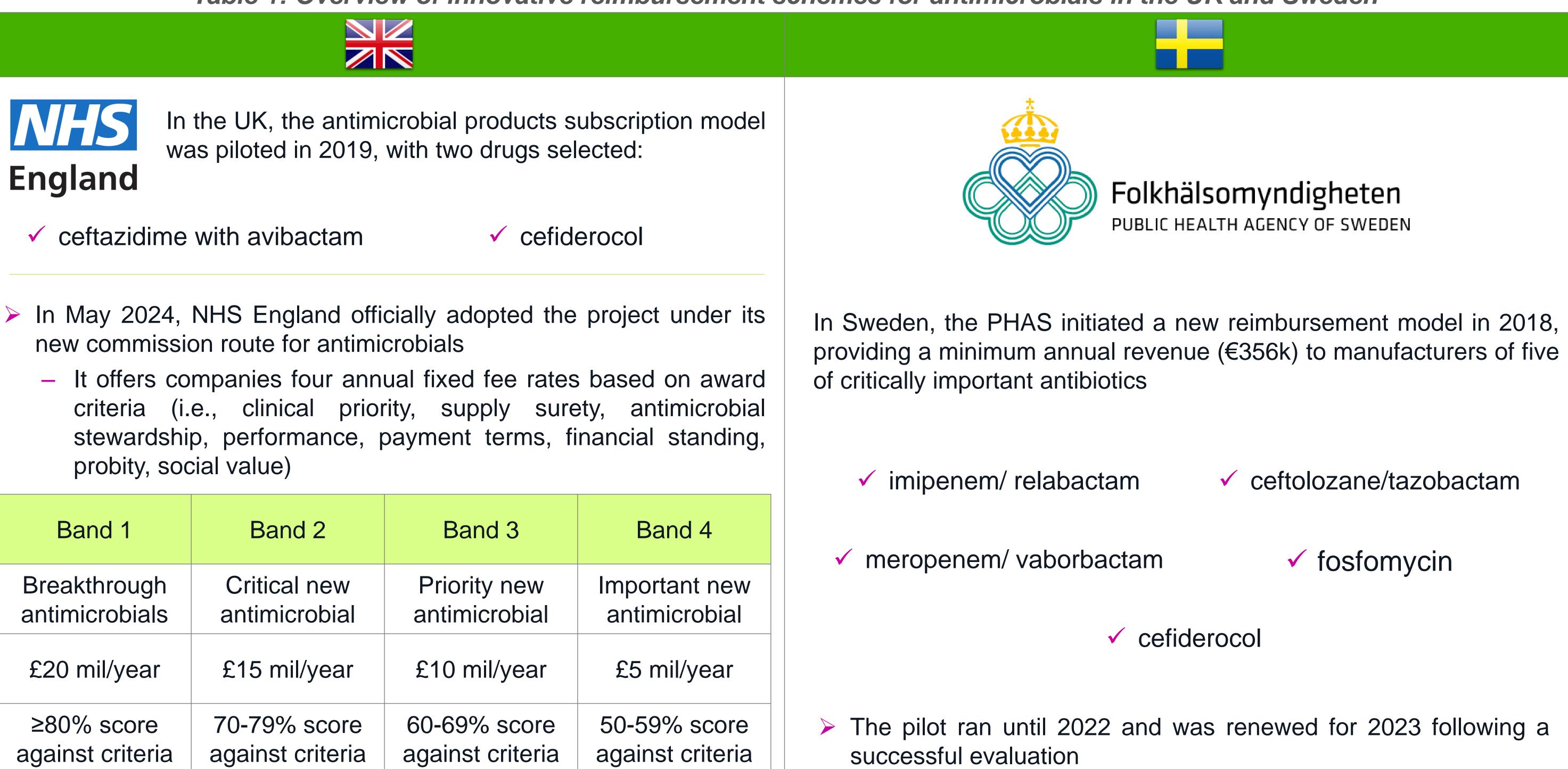
#### METHODS

 Publicly-available information up until June 2024 was screened for information on antimicrobial funding schemes in Europe, using their respective websites to extract key information

### RESULTS

Two innovative antimicrobial funding schemes from the UK and Sweden were identified (Table 1)

Table 1: Overview of innovative reimbursement schemes for antimicrobials in the UK and Sweden



#### CONCLUSIONS

- The rise of antimicrobial resistance increases the urgency for innovative funding schemes that will foster novel antibiotic development
- The long-term benefits of the schemes identified in the UK and Sweden have not yet materialised, but initial pilots were deemed successful to warrant extension
- Nonetheless, greater financial incentives coordinated across countries may be needed to truly incentivize the global development of much needed novel antibiotics

Abbreviations: NHS: National Health Service; PHAS: Public Health Agency of Sweden

