POLICY EVALUATION OF ANTI-HYPERTENSIVE DRUGS IN MUMBAI, INDIA
A Survey

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Topic: CARDIOVASCULAR DISORDERS
Sub Topic: Health Care Use & Policy Studies

INTRODUCTION

• Hypertension is directly responsible for 57% of all stroke deaths and 24% of all coronary heart disease deaths in India.
• 53% of residents in Mumbai are essential Hypertension patients.

Hypertension is the most prevalent chronic disease in India.

OBJECTIVES

• Survey to evaluate the effectiveness of Drug Price Control Order (DPCO)2013: a healthcare policy devised by Government of India.
• To analyze the cost minimization benefits of the anti-hypertensive drugs falling under Drug Price Control Order (DPCO)2013 to the patients receiving palliative treatment.

METHOD

• Three sets of structured questionnaires captured data on:
   Gender
   Prescription trends for hypertensive patients in Mumbai, India.
• Survey targets:
   20 General Practitioners
   75 Drug stores
   20 Patients.

CONCLUSION

• Amlodipine and Atenolol which fall under Drug Price Control Order (DPCO) 2013 are majorly prescribed as compared to Telmisartan and Ramipril which do not fall under Drug Price Control Order (DPCO)2013.
• The drugs which fall under DPCO 2013 are 5 times less expensive than those that do not fall under DPCO 2013.
• Although a federal health insurance policy does not exist in India, the government provides subsidies by revising policies timely (eg. DPCO 2013) rightly makes antihypertensive therapy accessible to the common man.