The main objective of this study is to assess the HAS influence in North Africa region (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia) in their reimbursement decisions: 

- Assess the type of innovative drugs that have accessed in these countries according the assessments of HAS: (the degree of innovation is referred by the ASMR graduations).
- Identify the therapeutic areas considered as priorities by these countries.

RESULTS

- The sample obtained
  - We determined 182 medicines from HAS website:
    - 70% (129/182) of drugs obtained ASMR 5: Drugs without clinical add value
    - The products providing clinical add value (ASMR1, 2, 3, 4) represents only 30% of the products. (only 3% for ASMR 1 (5/182), 15% for ASMR 2, 15% for ASMR 3 and 6% for ASMR 4)
    - Moreover, the therapeutic area most represented is cancer disease (39 drugs) followed by infectious diseases (37 drugs), the least represented drug class is the dermatology with only 5 drugs.
  - Then, the recommendation from HAS were matched with the North African decision
    - 63% (116/182) of drugs obtained a positive decision
    - 37% (68/182) of the drugs obtained a negative decision

- The availability according the degree of innovation (ASMR)
  - The three countries promote widely the access to drugs without clinical add value ASMR 5
  - Tunisia allows the access to more innovative drugs followed by Algeria and Morocco.

- The availability of drugs according the therapeutic areas
  - Regarding the sample, the most reimbursed are the Analgesic drugs followed by Cardiology drugs
  - However, in terms of quantity: Cancer drugs are the most available in North Africa.

CONCLUSION & DISCUSSION

- It’s seem that the HAS has a some influence in North Africa region, especially for the drugs without clinical add value (ASMR 5).
- Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco appear to be a market linked: with a convergence in the reimbursement decisions, and a common access of similar medicines: Which have a same "degree of innovation" as well as a same therapeutic areas.
- However the prices were not be considered in the study, therefore we cannot conclude on the effect of high prices on the making decision
- Similarly, the delays of access in the Maghreb were not been take in account
- It could be interesting to discuss in deep about these issues in a future study.

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