

Policy shift on generic drugs

What is the issue?

\n\n

\n

- Earlier government made a decision that all doctors will have to prescribe medicines using their generic or chemical names. \n
- Now there is a policy shift that doctors cannot be banned from prescribing the brand names of the generic drugs. \n

\n\n

What are generic drugs?

\n\n

\n

• A brand-name drug product is originally discovered and developed by a pharmaceutical company.

\n

- It is estimated that bringing a new drug to market costs the innovator on average \$802 million over a period of 10 to 15 years. \n
- So a patent allows the innovator to sell the branded drug exclusively in order to recoup money spent during development and to generate a profit. \n
- Generics are off-patent, less-expensive drugs that are chemically similar to an innovative drug. \n

\n\n

What are the reasons for the shift?

\n\n

\n

- There is a contradiction in asking doctors to prescribe generics when the market is full of branded drugs. \n
- There is a lack of confidence in the quality of medicines being dispensed. $\space{\space{1.5}n}$
- Writing out all the key ingredients while prescribing even a simple medicine can be difficult.
- If the chemist does not understand the prescription, it creates more problems.

\n

- Pharmacists in chemist shops will gain more power to decide which brand of generic drug is to be given to a patient. \n

\n\n

How can the issues be addressed?

\n\n

\n

- Patients in developed countries get their medicines from a well-developed healthcare system and not the retail market. \n
- Investment in the drug regulatory and testing infrastructure to ensure that quality drugs. γ_n
- Companies are supported to meet GMP (Good Manufacturing Practices) norms.
- $\^{n}$ Only then will consumers and doctors have confidence that a medicine picked up anywhere in the country is of a good quality. $\^{n}$

\n\n

\n\n

Source: Business Line

\n





A Shankar IAS Academy Initiative