

## **STUDY FINDS LOWER ACCESS TO INNOVATIVE MEDICINES IN PERU COMPARED TO OTHER ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (OECD) COUNTRIES**

- Report prepared by IQVIA analyses access to innovative medicines in Peru compared to OECD countries.
- Only 10% of innovative medicines registered in Peru between 2009 and 2018 are covered by Minsa and EsSalud, vs. 65% average for OECD members.
- Peruvian patients wait over 24 months to access medications through reimbursement once they are available in the country.

**LIMA, April 2019.** The world's leading company of services, information and technology for the health sector, IQVIA, presented the report "Analysis of access to innovative medicines in Peru compared to the OECD countries", which compares the registration and reimbursement times for 247 innovative molecules in the country in relation to 23 OECD members. Among the main findings of the report, the country spends an average of five years for a drug to obtain its sanitary registration and be included in a medication request, that is, for patients to access them.

The report also revealed that the term for the sanitary registration of innovative medicines has doubled in just six years: in 2012, the average was 6 months, while in 2018 it reached a waiting time of 15 months. Ángela Flores, Executive Director of the National Association of Pharmaceutical Laboratories (ALAFARPE), declared that this situation represents a great challenge for the country, since it is about guaranteeing the population's access to innovative medicines. *"This is a critical issue, especially for the most vulnerable patients, such as those suffering from cancer, chronic and orphan diseases, since this type of treatment could represent their only treatment option,"* he said.

On the other hand, the study also pointed out that only 18 of the 110 molecules registered in Peru are covered by Minsa and EsSalud, which makes it difficult for patients to access new technologies. *"While it is true that the country has made significant progress in the population's access to innovative medicines, there are still*

*barriers to their entry and coverage. Therefore, we believe it is necessary to establish policies and initiatives with a common and integral vision, that put the patient at the*

*center of the discussion and consider as priorities universal coverage and timely access to safe treatments and proven efficacy", declared the leader of ALAFARPE.*

Meanwhile, Juan Carlos Trujillo, Director of International Policies and Operations of FIFARMA, said that "It is necessary for the public and private sectors, to develop more spaces for dialogue to work on proposals that contribute to overcoming the possible barriers to access to health innovation, thinking about the welfare of the population". These conclusions were given as result of the study where Peru has the lowest level of health spending as a percentage of GDP and one of the lowest levels of reimbursement, far from the OECD average.

The data was presented in "The Forum on Health Innovation: Access to New Technologies for Peruvians", organized by the National Association of Laboratories (ALAFARPE) and the Latin American Federation of the Pharmaceutical Industry (FIFARMA).

###

## **ABOUT ALAFARPE**

The National Association of Pharmaceutical Laboratories (ALAFARPE) is an entity of a professional nature, non-profit, representative of the pharmaceutical industry of products for human use, which associates laboratories of national and foreign capital, and is characterized by exercising the official representation of its associates, seeking solidarity and cooperation among them. For more information, visit <http://alafarpe.org.pe/>

**FIFARMA** is the Latin American Federation of the Pharmaceutical Industry. It is a regional organization created in 1962 that represents 13 pharmaceutical research and development companies, and 9 pharmaceutical associations in Latin America.

*ALAFARPE is part of the United Nations Global Compact - Sustainable Development Goal 3 on health and well-being.*