

SUMMARY

DRUG PRICE COMPARISON OF 100 BEST-SELLING DRUGS (IN FINANCIAL STATEMENT) IN CZECH REPUBLIC AND IN SELECTED EU MEMBERS.

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Background: In the theoretical part the work characterizes individual methods and possibilities of drug expenses regulation used in EU members, describes individual states pricing and reimbursement regulation ways. It devotes to description of drug market situation in EU members and hold forth on situation in Czech Republic, Spain, Portuguese and Greece in detail. In the empirical part the work pursues price levels of concrete drugs in Czech Republic and in selected EU members. The comparable countries were chosen on the bases of similar economic efficiency like in Czech Republic and in case of Portuguese and Greece was similarity in size of the drug market too.

Aim: Discovering of drug price levels in selected EU members and its possible utilization during the state price regulation scheme and determination of reimbursement rate.

Methods: The comparison was performed on the bases of the final consumer drug prices in Czech Republic, Spain, Portuguese and Greece. Drug prices originated from the public internet sources. The agreement on holder of the registration decision, volume of active substance in one drug form (or in concentration) and on size of package was demand for the data evaluation. In case of difference in size package was made a mathematical calculation on size package available in Czech Republic.

Results: If the prices of the (identical) drugs, consumed in the Czech Republic in 2005, would be calculated on abroad total expense, then would be the Czech total expense 467,11 mil €. By using of selected countries average price would be the Czech total

expense 591,91 mil € and by using of selected countries the lowest price would be the czech total expense 496,06 mil €. The average price of (identical) drugs was in the Czech Republic 13 % higher then in the selected countries, but in appearance of consumed package structure ware expenses 21,08 % (using of average prices) lower and 5,84 % (using of the lowest prices) lower.

Conclusions: The seeming disagreements in results come out from the fact, that there are relative agreements in economic efficiency and possibly in drug market size as well as significant differences. Differences are on the patient's side and his life style and relation to the health, on the physician's side and his prescription behavior and of course on drug market side, in meaning of competition in ATC groups and proportional representation of original drugs and generics.

Prohlášení

Prohlášení

léčivých přípravků

vypracoval

literatury.

V Praze dne