

TRANSLATING PRINCIPLES *into* PRACTICE

THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY'S EFFORTS TOWARDS UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE

At its core, Universal Health Coverage (UHC) is the idea that **people, wherever they live, should be able to receive the quality health services they need without being forced into poverty.**

It is a powerful global health priority that has the potential to transform the lives of millions of people by bringing life-saving healthcare to those who need it most and supporting more inclusive economic growth and social development.

The research-based pharmaceutical industry supports efforts towards UHC and has proposed a set of public policy principles for the design and implementation of UHC strategies. The initiatives outlined here illustrate how we as an industry have been putting our joint UHC principles¹ into practice – applying our technical expertise, experience and resources to assist countries in their journeys towards UHC.

The overarching theme behind all these efforts is collaboration: most initiatives are cross-cutting and multi-faceted in nature, reflecting the need for an integrated, comprehensive approach in moving towards UHC.

To find out more about our initiatives, visit IFPMA Health Partnerships Directory at: <http://partnerships.ifpma.org/pages/>



To read our principles on UHC, visit <http://bit.ly/1esmsMG>



EQUITABLE ACCESS

Academic Model Providing Access to Healthcare (AMPATH). A consortium of North American academic health centers led by Indiana University School of Medicine in partnership with Moi University Teaching and Referral Hospital and Moi University School of Medicine, where partners include Celgene, Lilly and Pfizer. Focused on oncology, the initiative takes a systems-based approach, providing comprehensive clinical care, prevention, health promotion, research, and training in Western Kenya.

Roche - Scientific Partnership for HER2 Testing Excellence. Aims to integrate testing of HER2 (an aggressive protein) of breast and gastric cancer patients at the point of disease diagnosis. Provides training in 12 Asia-Pacific countries to surgeons, lab technicians, pathologists and oncologists on increasing reliability and reproducibility of HER2 testing.

EFFICIENCY

Novartis - Yaroslav Hypertension Improvement Partnership. A 4-year program which began with in-depth interviews to understand how people viewed hypertension and its management, resulting in a comprehensive plan to address the root causes of poor blood pressure control in Yaroslav, Russia. Clinical treatment guidelines were updated and widely distributed and promotional materials and education sessions for healthcare practitioners disseminated.

4 Healthy Habits. An innovative partnership between IFPMA and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), which provides information and tools to change behaviors and promotes healthy lifestyles in communities around the world to ultimately reduce the rise of non-communicable diseases (NCDs). Tools have been deployed for use by the 98 Red Cross Crescent National Societies worldwide, reaching more than 2.8 million beneficiaries all over the globe.

QUALITY

Merck - Global Pharma Health Fund (GPHF). A charitable organisation maintained by Merck, set out to develop and supply at low cost the GPHF-Minilab, a mini-laboratory employing a set of chemical and physical tests for rapid drug quality verification and counterfeit medicines detection in low-income settings of developing countries. GPHF-Minilabs can instantly help boost medicines testing capacities in developing countries.

Fight the Fakes. An umbrella campaign to align the actions of major global health organizations in the global fight against fake medicines, Fight the Fakes aims to raise awareness about the dangers of fake medicines, giving a voice to those who have been personally impacted and sharing stories of those working to combat this crime. It seeks to build a global movement of organizations and individuals that will speak up and help spread the word about an under-reported, yet growing threat to public health.

INNOVATION

Global Health Innovation Technology Fund (GHIT). Five Japanese companies - Astellas, Daiichi Sankyo, Eisai, Shionogi and Takeda - along with the Gates Foundation and the Government of Japan, established a product development fund in 2013 to facilitate R&D for neglected diseases, such as malaria, tuberculosis and NTDs. Grants are awarded to various projects that aim to advance the development of new health technologies such as drugs, vaccines and diagnostic for low and middle income countries.

GlaxoSmithKline - R&D Open Lab for NCDs. A project started in 2014 to develop a lab to conduct high-quality epidemiological, genetic and interventional research to increase understanding of NCDs in Africa, using the insights to inform prevention and treatment strategies to enable researchers across academia and industry to discover and develop new medicines to address the specific needs of African patients.

ADAPTABILITY

International Partnership for Microbicides (IPM). Led by Bristol-Myers Squibb, MSD and Johnson & Johnson, IPM receives non-royalty-bearing, non-exclusive licenses from companies to develop, manufacture and distribute novel antiretroviral [ARV] compounds for use as vaginal microbicides in developing countries to help protect women from HIV. Some of the compounds inhibit HIV infection by preventing the virus from fusing with the surface of target cells, which may offer a novel way of blocking infections.

Sanofi - Next Billion Patients in Egypt. A scheme that began in 2012, giving health care professionals continuous medical education (CME) to leverage skills in diagnosing and treating patients for diabetes. Access to medicine programs are provided to hard-to-reach patients in rural, disadvantaged areas, and a specific affordable therapeutic portfolio of low cost chronic and acute medications is made available.

AVAILABILITY

Pfizer - International Trachoma Initiative (ITI). Pfizer supports the International Trachoma Initiative (ITI). A long-standing initiative to provide treatments and prevention for the disease in 33 countries across Africa and Asia, which along with other public health interventions has helped prevent trachoma for over 40 million people. ITI and partners have trained thousands of healthcare workers who have performed over 400,000 surgeries to treat advanced cases of trachoma.

Lilly - MDR-TB Technology Transfer. A long-standing initiative that has identified capable manufacturers in high-burden countries (China, India, Russia, and South Africa) and offered them, free of charge, access to know-how, technical manufacturing support and trademarks. Lilly also identified and worked with companies in the U.S. and Greece to provide additional capacity and to supply to global markets, as well as funding to convert or upgrade facilities to meet international quality standards.

CHOICE AND INCLUSIVENESS

Boehringer Ingelheim - Making More Health. A long-term global initiative with partner Ashoka, the largest network organization of social entrepreneurs worldwide, to explore the field-based activities of people around the world known as 'social entrepreneurs'. These are individuals who put system-changing ideas into practice to improve health in their communities. Two web-based competitions invite the public to submit new ideas on how to improve health in underserved communities.

AstraZeneca - Young Health Program (YHP). A programme with global reach, working in partnership with over 30 expert organizations to deliver on the ground programmes, research and advocacy. All are focused on adolescents and preventing major non-communicable diseases such as Type 2 diabetes. Meaningful youth involvement is core to successful programme delivery and achieving the desired improved health outcomes.

End notes:

1 Innovative Biopharmaceutical Industry Perspectives on Universal Health Coverage, Proposed Public Policy Principles <http://bit.ly/1esmsMG>

2 <http://bit.ly/1GUVegk>

3 International Diabetes Federation <http://bit.ly/XQ1qDn>

4 defined as 23 skilled health professionals per 10,000 people, <http://bit.ly/ZMg8cv>

5 WHO (2013), "A universal truth: No health without a workforce" <http://bit.ly/1jEQJr6>

6 <http://bit.ly/1Kq15Fc>

7 <http://bit.ly/1iBfKaA>

8 NCD Alliance (2014), "Universal Health Coverage and Non-Communicable Diseases: A Mutually Reinforcing Agenda" <http://bit.ly/1OBDpDI>

9 <http://bit.ly/1iBdmRn>

10 <http://bit.ly/1GUVegk>

11 Center for Strategic & International Studies, Bristol, N. (2014), "Global Action toward Universal Health Coverage"

12 Report by the WHO Secretariat on the Global Burden of Mental Disorders (2011), WHO <http://bit.ly/1LIXLAO>

13 <http://bit.ly/1pNF0eU>

14 <http://bit.ly/1KpZcZ9>

15 <http://bit.ly/1KpZcZ9>