

Impact of generic competition on market share and prices of cardiovascular medicines on the Bulgarian pharmaceutical market

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Postprint / Postprint

Zeitschriftenartikel / journal article

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Empfohlene Zitierung / Suggested Citation:

Manova, M. M., Stoimenova, A., Clerfeuille, F., & Petrova, G. I. (2010). Impact of generic competition on market share and prices of cardiovascular medicines on the Bulgarian pharmaceutical market. *Journal of Public Health*, 19(1), 91-100. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10389-010-0352-8>

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Manuscript Number: JOPH-D-10-00005R2

Title: IMPACT OF THE GENERIC COMPETITION ON MARKET SHARE AND PRICES OF
CARDIOVASCULAR MEDICINES ON THE BULGARIAN PHARMACEUTICAL MARKET

Article Type: Original Article

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Guenka Petrova, Prof. D. Sc.

Abstract: Background

During the last three decades a tremendous progress has been made in the discovery and development of a lot of new molecules in many pharmaceutical areas. These families of real innovative treatment comprise of "originator" molecules (first molecule released, which can be under patent or with expired patent), as well "generic" version of those originator molecules, whose patent has expired. Usually the patent expires 15 to 20 years after the creation of the originator molecule.

Main objective

This research focuses on the effects of the arrival of generic and or therapeutic competitors on the market, in terms of impacts on the market share and prices.

Methodology

Between 2005 and 2007 we follow three classes of medicinal products in the cardiovascular area: ACE inhibitors, sartans and statins. They have been studied on the Bulgarian market because there is no regulation in the country stimulating the generic market. The official database of the Bulgarian Health Insurance Fund was used to test our two hypothesis concerning the impact of the generics on market share and prices. To test our hypothesis a t-test analysis, Kolmogorov Smirnov, one and two way ANOVA analyses were performed.

Results

Our results confirm that the generic competition, in general, changes the market. These changes decrease the medicines prices.

The generic competition is not regulatory supported in the country and this fact could influence negatively our study because it does not correspond to the world tendencies.

Furthermore our results confirm that the creation of sustainable generic pharmaceutical market requires active regulatory and marketing measures at all levels including incentives for manufactures, physicians and dispensers.

Key words:

pharmaceutical market - generics - competitors - market share - prices

Response to Reviewers: Reviewer #1: Comment on the paper "Impact of competition on usage and prices of cardiovascular medicines on the Bulgarian pharmaceutical market"
Journal of Public Health

Manuscript Number: JOPH-D-10-00005R1

The authors have not implemented all recommendations.
Some few remarks are the following:

Methodology

It is necessary to use the DDD (defined daily dose) system because it is the gold standard for international drug utilization research. The current results are burdened with bias. DDD describes a technical measurement and comparison unit. Compared with other measurement units, like the usage in mg for INN, the DDD has the advantage, that changes in the package size or dosage can not distort the measured consumption. Defined daily doses (DDD) are a WHO statistical measure of drug consumption. Please calculate the DDDs for the studied drugs and then the outcome will be pharmaceutically correct and more therapeutically compatible.

Dear Mr. Reviewer,

As we answer in our previous correspondence the calculations using the DDD methodology are already in a process of analysis but some of the authors included in this manuscript are not participating within the other calculations and analysis, as well as some new colleagues have been included. We consider that it is not ethical to change now the teams during the evaluation process.

We know the WHO methodology and it is really the gold standard, but we also found lots of articles using the approach of measuring the utilization in units of active ingredients, and especially in milligrams.

The comments for the reasoning of such an approach are added in the discussion section, as follows also and below:

Comment is added in the discussion section as follows: Comparison of the market share and prices in milligrams has its own reasoning for international market tender purposes (Al-Abbadi 2009; Karam R. 2010; Zaheer 2007), as well as for reference prices comparison.

Such a price comparison per milligram of active substance is also regularly performed by the Management science for health and World health organisation when they publish the International Drug Price Indicator Guide and all prices are shown per milligrams of active substance (Frye 2007). Some countries are using the generics' price per milligrams in the process of establishment of the lowest price per product within the reimbursement system (Mrazek 2002).

Other authors consider (WHO 2003) that, if medicines utilization is given in terms of grams of active ingredients, drugs with low potency will account for a larger fraction of the total than drugs with high potency, and that the combined products may also change their market figure. In our study we did not observe any combination so our figures could not be affected by such an utilization data. We also did not observe significant changes in the prices per milligram for the medicines with different potency, thus this is not also the case for consideration.

The international prices comparison per milligrams of active substance could be used by the regulatory authorities. Grootendorst (2001) analysed the impact of referenced - based pricing on nitrates usage and cost reduction by using also the cost per milligram. Similar approach was found useful in case of comparison of the medicines prices for particular therapeutic groups (Wang 2008) , which is also the case in our study.

Introduction

Line 9: Please correct ".such as Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme (ACE inhibitors)." to "such as inhibitors of Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme (ACE inhibitors)."- it is done

Line 13: The point is missing. - it is done

Line 27: Please remove the word "new" from sentence "To give an example, a new molecule, the ramipril," because ramipril is an already known ACE inhibitor. - it is done

Conceptual framework and Literature review

Line 6: Please give the bibliographical reference for "... and from some of them more than a thousand generic products have originated." . It is changed to: "lots of generic products have originated" (reference added Rossy (Ed))

Line 23: Please correct ".influencing the generic medicines market." to ".influencing the generic medicine market.". It is changed

Main objective

Line 33: Considering grammar you should write "The aim of this study was to analyse.". Agree and corrected

Methods

Line 14: Please delete "Appendix 1" because the statement of this sentence is not presented in this appendix. Done

Please take the same spelling for the word "mg" in the whole article. Corrected

Line 45: Please delete "Furthermore" because two following sentences have the same beginning. Done

Line 2: These two sentences are inconsistent: "In the group of sartans generic competitors were available only for losartan." (line 2, page 10), "Within the group of sartans, valsartan and losartan have expired patents and generics available on the market"(line 17, page 8).

Please check this. Checked and removed

Line 2: "In the group of sartans generic competitors were available only for losartan.": Please write "In the group of sartans generic competitors were only available for losartan.". Changed

Results

Line 12: Please correct "ACE Inhibitors" to "ACE inhibitors" and take the same spelling in the whole article. Done

Line 14: Please write ".and the generics for ramipril.". Done

Line 16: These two sentences are inconsistent: "In the therapeutic class of statins we also found 4 INNs with generics: the simvastatin, pravastatin, atorvastatin and the lovastatin." (line 16, page 10), "The statins therapeutic group is composed of 6 molecules from which 3 have expired patent." (line 24, page 8). Please check this. Done

Analysis of the market share of products

Line 26: Considering grammar you should write ".when we begun our study." instead of ".when we begin our study.". Corrected

Line 1: Please correct ".after the introduction of the generic competitor to lisinopril in 2006" to ".after the introduction of the generic competitors to lisinopril in 2006". Corrected

Line 46: Please write ". in market share of the belonging INNs". Corrected

Line 52: Please take the same spelling for the word "National health insurance fund".

Table 4 and Appendix 1 Corrected

Considering the word "BGL" you should write "BGN" because the ISO 4217 currency code for the new Bulgarian lev is BGN Corrected.

Reviewer #2: The major limitation of the study is still that the ATC/DDD system was not used.

http://www.whocc.no/filearchive/publications/drug_utilization_research.pdf

Dear Mr. Reviewer,

As we answer in our previous correspondence the calculations using the DDD methodology are already in a process of analysis but some of the authors included in this manuscript are not participating within the other calculations and analysis, as well as some new colleagues have been included. We consider that it is not ethical to change now the teams during the evaluation process.

We know the WHO methodology and it is really the gold standard, but we also found lots of articles using the approach of measuring the utilization in units of active ingredients, and especially in milligrams.

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Comparison of the market share and prices in milligrams has its own reasoning for international market tender purposes (Al-Abbadi 2009; Karam R. 2010; Zaheer 2007), as well as for reference prices comparison.

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Introduction

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5 During the last three decades a tremendous progress has been made in the discovery and
6 development of a lot of new molecules in many pharmaceutical areas. The therapeutic groups
7 of cardiovascular medicines, such as inhibitors of Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme (ACE
8 inhibitors), sartans and statins, are good examples of the aforementioned development and
9 creation of therapeutic families (Fyhrquist and Saijonmaa 2008; Raizada and Ferreira 2007).

10
11 These families of real innovative treatment comprise of “originator” molecules (first molecule
12 released, which can be under patent or with expired patent), as well “generic” version of those
13 originator molecules, whose patent has expired. Usually the patent expires 15 to 20 years after
14 the creation of the originator molecule. These last products (what we call “generics”) have the
15 same chemical structure and have been proven to be essentially similar in bioavailability
16 (Morgan et al. 2005).

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18 To give an example, a molecule, the ramipril, in the family of ACE inhibitors has been
19 launched by the pharmaceutical laboratory SANOFI AVENTIS under the name of Triatec[®].
20 When the patent of this product has expired, a competitor, the pharmaceutical laboratory
21 QUALIMED launched the same product in terms of molecule and effects, so, a generic,
22 called Ramipril Qualimed[®]. However, within the same therapeutic group, MSD had already
23 launched enalapril under the name of Renitec[®] that is a “therapeutic competitor”, possessing
24 small variation in the chemical structure. Following the same approach of modification of the
25 first molecule the perindopril, trandolapril, fosinopril and so on were later developed and thus
26 the whole therapeutic family started to expand.
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Conceptual framework and Literature review

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49 The generics create competition and drive medicine prices down (Lee 2004). Many studies
50 show in fact that when a new medicinal product (a new molecule giving an originator or the
51 same molecule giving a generic) appears on the pharmaceutical market, it affects the market
52 patterns as well as prices of the existing generic and/or therapeutic competitors (Dirach 2000).
53 To what extent and for how long time it happens depends on the specific characteristics of the
54 national market, the laws concerning the generics and the pharmaceutical companies’ policy.
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1 A common perception is that the original medicinal product ensures new therapeutic options
2 for severe diseases, while the generic medicines support the sustainability of healthcare
3 provision and contribute to the maintaining of control over the pharmaceutical expenditure
4 (Fiona 1997).
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8 Some countries use laws to promote the prescription and the delivery of generics, which leads
9 to a decrease in the health expenditures. Studies focusing on the market policy of the
10 pharmaceutical manufacturers consider that every new product, within the same therapeutic
11 class, is characterised by simultaneous entry of competitors rather than sequential (Fiona
12 1997). Basically, what this means is that the expiration of a product patent is accompanied by
13 the simultaneous entry, sometimes the same day, of a different generic. Models have been
14 created to calculate the aggregated demand and supply features, influencing the generic
15 medicine market (Gascon et al. 2007).
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23 During the last two decades a reference pricing approach was developed, which began to be
24 used in a lot of European countries (Huttin 2002). The reference prices are established after an
25 international or national comparison of prices of the generic or therapeutic alternatives
26 (Mestre 2003). The reference price could be either the lowest or the average price within the
27 compared group of products (Mrazek 2002). This policy stimulates research in the area of
28 price comparison and analysis of the factors influencing price changes, as are the generics'
29 policy and competition.
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37 The cardiovascular medicines are of a particular interest for studying the competition between
38 originators and generics. They are one of the leading therapeutic classes on the global
39 medicine market today, with more or less 10% of the market sales in value (WHO 2007). For
40 this particular reason, this class presents a big interest for the pharmaceutical manufacturers
41 and we can currently find new innovative products and new generics. This interest is also
42 shared by the health authorities, which want to control the increasing expenditures, analysing
43 their prescription and their usage and creating national rules for price control.
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51 In this cardiovascular category of treatment, three groups of therapeutics present a bigger
52 interest due to the presence of innovative molecules and the arrival of generics: the families of
53 inhibitors of Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme (ACE inhibitors), sartans and statins
54 (drugs.com 2008; Luno et al. 2005; Rossi et al 2006; Levy 2005).
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1 The ACE inhibitors appeared with the discovery of the captopril molecule in 1975 that was
2 considered as a breakthrough, due to its novel mechanism of action and the revolutionary
3 development process. Nowadays this therapeutic group includes 16 different molecules with a
4 similar structure, and from some of them lots of generic products have originated (Rossi S
5 (Ed.) 2009). Currently, only 2 molecules are still under patent protection.
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10 The sartans (also named “Angiotensin Receptor Blockers” or “Angiotensin II Receptor
11 Antagonists”) modulate the rennin-angiotensin-aldosterone system and thus lead to a decrease
12 in blood pressure. The tetrazole group is a main part of the chemical structure of losartan,
13 irbesartan, olmesartan, candesartan and valsartan. In addition, losartan, irbesartan, olmesartan,
14 candesartan and telmisartan include one or two imidazole groups. Within the group of sartans,
15 valsartan and losartan have expired patents and generics available on the market.
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21 The statins are lipid lowering agents with first marketed INN lovastatin and soon after, the
22 simvastatin was placed on the market (Stossel TP. 2008). The statins therapeutic group is
23 composed of 6 molecules from which 4 have expired patent.
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31 **Main objective**

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33 The aim of this study was to analyse the changes in the drug usage and prices in these three
34 pharmaco-therapeutic groups, acting on cardiovascular system, on the Bulgarian market
35 between the years 2005-2007.
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42 **Hypothesis tested**

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44 Due to the fact that there is no law regulation on the generic medicines in Bulgaria, we want
45 to test two hypotheses:
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50 **Hypothesis 1:** The introduction of new medicinal products (originators or generics) affects
51 the sales data and/or market share within the group.
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55 **Hypothesis 2:** The introduction of new medicinal products (originators or generics) decreases
56 the prices of the competitors within the group.
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Methods

Using the official National Health Insurance Fund's database, we collected information for the prescription of 20 different INN in the cardiovascular classes of medicines: 9 ACE inhibitors, 5 sartans and 6 statins, authorized for sale on the Bulgarian market in the years 2005-2007.

A database was created, which included the prescribed packages of different trade names and dosage forms of medicinal products, sold under the observed 20 International Nonproprietary Names (INN). To summarise the differences between the packages, the usage was recalculated in milligrams for every INN during the particular year observed.

The information for the drug prices was gathered from the official register of the Ministry of Health for all authorised trade names of observed medicines (Ministry of health 2005, 2006, 2007). Then, the prices were recalculated, to establish the price per milligram for every dosage form and within the group of products under the same INN. To calculate the mean price per INN and per milligram a descriptive statistic was applied.

To test the first hypothesis we first applied the Kolmogorov Smirnov (K-S) test towards the sales data during the observed years. The K-S test seeks differences between the distribution function of sales data in 2006 in comparison with 2005, and 2007 in comparison with 2006. The test provides information for the differences between the observed years by rejecting the null hypothesis if no differences exist.

To analyse the possible differences among the sales data of particular INNs during the observed years, the market share of every INN, out of all sold milligrams of INNs within every therapeutic group, was recalculated. Furthermore, in a second step, we calculated the proportions, using the z-test analysis for every INN assuming 95% CI for the changes in proportions of INNs, comparing the data for the year 2005 versus the year 2006 and the year 2006 versus the year 2007. The z-test provides information for the statistically significant differences among the proportions of INNs sold during the years 2005, 2006 and 2007.

To test the second hypothesis, we first performed a two-way ANOVA analysis to evaluate the statistically significant differences between the prices of active substances, per milligram, for the products within each therapeutic group and during the observed years. If there was a

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2 difference established we next perform a one way ANOVA analysis to evaluate them per
3 INNs and among the therapeutic alternatives.
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7 **Results**

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10 Out of all collected medicinal products in the therapeutic class of ACE inhibitors, we found 3
11 INNs with generics: the enalapril, lisinopril (during 2005-2007) and the generics for ramipril
12 appears during the third year of observation (2007). In the therapeutic class of statins we also
13 found 4 INNs with generics: the simvastatin, pravastatin, atorvastatin and the lovastatin. In
14 the last therapeutic class studied, the sartans, we found 1 INN with a generic, the losartan. The
15 other INNs within these three therapeutic groups are considered as therapeutic competitors.
16 All these results are in Appendix 1. Some of the fields in Appendix 1 are marked with “0” due
17 to the lack of sales data in the National Health Insurance Fund’s database for the particular
18 year observed.
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30 *Analysis of the market share of products*

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32 In the product class of ACE inhibitors, the enalapril in milligrams is the leader of the class
33 with 93.1 % of the market share in 2005 - when we begun our study. It’s not possible to see it
34 in this appendix but the enalapril permanently increased its’ market share in the years before
35 2005. The market share of enalapril decreased in 2006 (88.6 %), and 2007 (86.34 %) despite
36 the introduction of new generics in 2006.
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42 All other products within the group, except the quinapril (which decreased in 2007 versus
43 2006) perform a steady increase in their usage, measured in kg, of active substance sold
44 (Appendix 1).
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48 We can say that the fast growth rate of the therapeutic group and introduction of 2 different
49 new molecules within the class lead to a decrease in the market share of enalapril during 2006
50 with 4,5 % and during 2007 with 2,24% (Figure 1). On the other hand, the market share of the
51 therapeutic competitors slowly and permanently increases every year thus taking part of the
52 enalapril market share.
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It is also necessary to point out that after the introduction of the generic competitors to lisinopril in 2006, its market share increase with a bigger percentage (from 2.34 % in 2005 to 3.65 % in 2006) than the share of the other therapeutic competitors within the group and this increase continued still, even after the exclusion of one of the products during the next year.

Placed Here - Figure 1: Relative Market Share of ACE inhibitors sales during 2005, 2006 and 2007.

In the product class of sartans, the biggest market share in 2005 was that of telmisartan, probably because of the promotional price of the originator. In the second year the only one product with a generic version (losartan) increased its market share almost 6 times, thus taking a leading position in the group.

The market dynamic in proportions of INNs sold within the group of sartans is mostly evident in comparison with the previous group, but we can suppose that these changes are contributed mainly to the active market development of the products within the group.

Placed here - Figure 2: Relative Market Share of sartans sales during 2005, 2006 and 2007.

The product class of statins is the most dynamic in terms of changes of generic and therapeutic competitors. In this group, we observed that after the increase of the number of generic competitors under the same INN, the relative market share of the INN increased - as is the case for simvastatin. We can consider that the introduction of new generics did not deprive the sales data of the originator immediately, but, in general, contributed to the accumulation in market share of the belonging INNs. In this group we also observed that the introduction of a new product affects the sales data of competitors, as is the case with the inclusion of rosuvastatin.

Placed here - Figure 3: Relative Market Share of statins sales during 2005, 2006 and 2007.

1 After applying the Kolmogorov Smirnov test, we observed that there is a statistically
2 significant difference among the sales data during 2006 and 2005, as well as during 2007 and
3 2006 (Table 1). The test confirmed that the sales data of the observed therapeutic groups
4 changed statistically significantly during the analysed years.
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10 **Placed here** – Table 1: Results of the Kolmogorov Smirnov test
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16 To test the differences among the INNs' sales data, the z-test analysis was applied. The results
17 of the z-test analysis confirm that for almost all the products, except for the perindopril and
18trandolapril in the class of ACE inhibitors, and irbesartan from class of sartans, the changes in
19the market share are statistically significant (Table 2). For all of these three products there is
20no generic competitor. So we can conclude that the introduction of generics changes the
21market share of the INNs and contributes to the changes in the share of the therapeutic
22groups. The changes in the market share products without generics could be explained with
23the marketing policy of the companies - a fact that was not explored in this study.
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31 Thus our first hypothesis is confirmed.
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37 **Placed here** – Table 2. Results of the z-test analysis
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43 *Analysis of the price changes* 44

45 Concerning the prices, all of them decreased during the observed period from 2005 to 2007
46 but it was mainly due to the changes in the regulation (Appendix 1) (Ministry of health, Drug
47 price registry 2005, 2006, 2007). The regulatory changes affect mainly the decrease of the
48 distributors' margins (wholesale and retail), almost half for the medicines paid by the
49 National Health Insurance Fund.
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55 For the group of ACE inhibitors, the two way ANOVA analysis confirms that the prices per
56 milligram differed among the observed products ($p < 0.05$), but did not differ statistically
57 significant during the years for the whole group ($p > 0.05$) (Table 3). Multiple comparison
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1 among the prices of different INNs established statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$)
2 between the prices per milligram of trandolapril and all other INNs within the group
3 (benazepril; cilazapril; enalapril; fosinopril; lisinopril; perindopril; quinapril and ramipril).
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6 The one way ANOVA analysis revealed significant differences ($p < 0.05$) in the prices during
7 the years only for lisinopril (Table 4). It is necessary to point out that the mean price
8 decreased in the year 2007, when one of the generics was excluded from the database, which
9 was the most expensive one.
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13 The statines group included 6 INNs with 20 to 29 dosage forms per year. In this group, we
14 also did not find significant price differences among the years ($p > 0.05$), but prices of the
15 INNs within the group differs ($p < 0.05$) (Table 3). By applying multiple comparisons, the
16 difference among lovastatin and rosuvastatin was evaluated as statistically significant. No
17 differences among the prices for particular INNs were observed (Table 4).
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24 For the group of sartans, we also found, through the two way ANOVA analysis, that the
25 prices per milligram differ among the observed products ($p < 0.05$), but did not differ
26 significantly during the observed years for the whole group ($p > 0.05$) (Table 3). Multiple
27 comparisons among the INNs within the therapeutic groups revealed significant price
28 differences between telmisartan and eprosartan. No differences between the prices for
29 particular INNs were evaluated separately (Table 4).
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36 The results from two way and one way ANOVA analysis revealed that there are no
37 statistically significant changes in the prices of the observed INNs, except for lisinopril, but
38 there are significant price differences between the therapeutic competitors within the groups.
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42 Thus our second hypothesis is not fully confirmed.
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48 **Discussion, limitations and further research**

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50 The cardiovascular medicine market characteristics are of importance for the national markets
51 for a lot of reasons, for example: their permanently growing usage, progress in new molecules
52 discovery, changes in life expectancy of the population, creation of the national rules for price
53 control, and cost containment measures.
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1 We do observe a dynamic national market of cardiovascular medicines that correspond to the
2 world tendencies, but the competition is mostly evident at the therapeutic groups level than at
3 the generic ones (drugs.com. 2008).
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6 Our results confirm those of similar studies - that the generic competition, in general, changes
7 the market in the observed country. These changes benefit the generic products and decrease
8 the medicines' prices.
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12 The generic competition is not regulatory supported in the country and this fact could
13 influence negatively our study because it does not correspond to the world tendencies (Law
14 on Medicinal products for human medicine 2007; Ministry of health 2005, 2006, 2007).
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18 Furthermore, our results confirm some other publications - that the creation of a sustainable
19 generic pharmaceutical market requires active regulatory and marketing measures at all
20 levels, including incentives for manufactures, physicians, and dispensers (Simoens and de
21 Coster 2006; Adriaen et al 2008). It is not only sufficient to shorten the marketing
22 authorisation process for generic medicines at a European level, but every country should
23 perform its own measures as well.
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28 Our study possesses some limitations in terms of the fact that we compare the mean prices per
29 milligram and not per Defined Daily Dose (DDD), which is more therapeutically compatible.
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31 Despite the fact that DDD is established in milligrams for most of the medicines, we consider
32 that in the future such analysis should be done for the changes in prices per DDD.
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34 Comparison of the market share and prices in milligrams has its own reasoning for
35 international market tender purposes (Al-Abbadi 2009; Karam R. 2010; Zaheer 2007), as well
36 as for reference prices comparison.
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41 Such a price comparison per milligram of active substance is also regularly performed by the
42 Management science for health and World health organisation when they publish the
43 International Drug Price Indicator Guide and all prices are shown per milligrams of active
44 substance (Frye 2007).
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49 Some countries are using the generics' price per milligrams in the process of establishment of
50 the lowest price per product within the reimbursement system (Mrazek 2002).
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55 Other authors consider (WHO 2003) that, if medicines utilization is given in terms of grams
56 of active ingredients, drugs with low potency will account for a larger fraction of the total
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than drugs with high potency, and that the combined products may also change their market figure. In our study we did not observe any combination so our figures could not be affected by such an utilization data. We also did not observe significant changes in the prices per milligram for the medicines with different potency, thus this is not also the case for consideration.

The international prices comparison per milligrams of active substance could be used by the regulatory authorities. Grootendorst (2001) analysed the impact of referenced - based pricing on nitrates usage and cost reduction by using also the cost per milligram. Similar approach was found useful in case of comparison of the medicines prices for particular therapeutic groups (Wang 2008), which is also the case in our study.

The fact that we could not establish strong evidences supporting our second hypothesis could be explained with the short period of observation and slow entrance of generic medicines in the positive drug list of the National Health Insurance Fund.

Generic competitors were found for only 8 out of 20 compared INNs and for 4 of them (ramipril, pravastatin, atorvastatin, losartan) only one competitor that limits the evaluation of the impact of generic competition on prices existed. We didn't analyse the way the pharmaceutical laboratories communicate with the prescribers, which can also have an effect on the market.

Further studies should be organised to evaluate the changes in prices during a longer period, when more generic competitors will be available in the country. The national generic medicines policy is also of importance as it stimulates the medicines' prices competition.

Conclusion

There are two main conclusions from our study. The first one is that for the therapeutic groups, which include a lot of similar molecules, it is important to consider the competition between the molecules and not only the generic entrance. Originating pharmaceutical companies seem to compete among themselves at a therapeutic level and with generic companies at a price level.

1 The second conclusion is that the introduction of generic medicines did not affect the mean
2 market prices immediately, which means the market needs more than 3 years of stronger
3 competition to benefit.
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6 From the managerial point of view, it is necessary to point out that if the government wants to
7 benefit from the generic drug policy, and thus to reduce the medicines prices in the country, it
8 should create a stronger supporting environment affecting all the participants in the
9 pharmaceutical sector in the country.
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17 **Conflict of interest**

18 The authors confirm that there are no relevant associations that might pose a conflict of
19 interest.
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Table 1: Results of the Kolmogorov Smirnov test

INN	Sales data (mg) 2005	Sales data (mg) 2006	Sales data (mg) 2007	K-S 2006/2005	K-S 2007/2006
enalapril	1906795530	2287185280	2362110040	Null hypothesis rejected	Null hypothesis rejected
lisinopril	47860510	94173850	154909420		
perindopril	14378880	19729440	23778840		
ramipril	5880420	29455406	55117400		
quinapril	47253900	96471300	68185500		
fosinopril	23618840	47761840	56553000		
trandolapril	3322444	6061288	7445446		
cilasapril		553630	3979220		
benazepril		692160	3899840		
INN	Sales data (mg) 2005	Sales data (mg) 2006	Sales data (mg) 2007	K-S 2006/2005	K-S 2007/2006
simvastatin	13140540	26303860	125098060	Null hypothesis rejected	Null hypothesis rejected
lovastatin	199510800	310969800	300126000		
pravastatin	5301900	9335100	12384300		
fluvastatin	81453120	84938560	68862080		
atorvastatin	16486500	31483800	36445200		
rosuvastatin		157360	4523400		
INN	Sales data (mg) 2005	Sales data (mg) 2006	Sales data (mg) 2007	K-S 2006/2005	K-S 2007/2006
losartan	15715000	196378000	485893800	Null hypothesis rejected	Null hypothesis rejected
valsartan	58464000	70936320	68051200		
telmisartan	169261120	225245440	207121600		
irbesartan	231000	252000	0		
eprosartan	28089600	143152800	131695200		

Table 2: Results of the z-test analysis

INN	% mg sales 2005	% mg sales 2006	% mg sales 2007	z-test value 2006/2005	Stat sign difference	z-test value 2007/2006	Stat sign difference
enalapril	93.05	88.58	86.34	141.26	Yes	97.70	Yes
lisinopril	2.34	3.65	5.66	14.10	Yes	22.32	Yes
perindopril	0.70	0.76	0.87	0.99	No	1.08	No
ramipril	0.29	1.14	2.01	181.01	Yes	306.23	Yes
quinapril	2.31	3.74	2.49	14.07	Yes	13.61	Yes
fosinopril	1.15	1.85	2.07	217.26	Yes	72.54	Yes
trandolapril	0.16	0.23	0.27	-0.01	No	36.23	Yes
cilasapril		0.02	0.15			16.09	Yes
benazepril		0.03	0.14			17.83	Yes
INN	% mg sales 2005	% mg sales 2006	% mg sales 2007	z-test value 2006/2005	Stat sign difference	z-test value 2007/2006	Stat sign difference
simvastatin	4.16	5.68	22.85	6.30	Yes	105.43	Yes
lovastatin	63.16	67.14	54.82	29.32	Yes	96.19	Yes
pravastatin	1.68	2.02	2.26	40.50	Yes	99.91	Yes
fluvastatin	25.79	18.34	12.58	1247.00	Yes	846.22	Yes
atorvastatin	5.22	6.80	6.66	217.43	Yes	16.39	Yes
rosuvastatin		0.03	0.83			31.085	Yes
INN	% mg sales 2005	% mg sales 2006	% mg sales 2007	z-test value 2006/2005	Stat sign difference	z-test value 2007/2006	Stat sign difference
losartan	5.78	30.88	54.43	2115.57	Yes	5447.45	Yes
valsartan	21.51	11.15	7.62	1699.95	Yes	688.75	Yes
telmisartan	62.28	35.42	23.20	5320.95	Yes	3823.96	Yes
irbesartan	0.09	0.04		-0.05	No		
eprosartan	10.34	22.51	14.75	1550.23	Yes	1683.29	Yes

Table 3. Differences among the prices among the therapeutic competitors and among the years (Results of the two-way ANOVA analysis)

Therapeutic group	Prices differences among the therapeutic competitors	Statistical significance	Differences among the prices during the years	Statistical significance
ACE inhibitors	p < 0.05	Yes	p > 0.05	No
Statins	p < 0.05	Yes	p > 0.05	No
Sartans	p < 0.05	Yes	p > 0.05	No

Table 4: Differences among INN prices during the years (one way ANOVA analysis)

INN	2005			2006			2007			One-way ANOVA
	N dosage forms	Mean price mg (BGN)	SD	N dosage forms	Mean price mg (BGN)	SD	N dosage forms	Mean price mg (BGN)	SD	
enalapril	33	0.0188	0.012688	42	0.017	0.011871	39	0.0192	0.021205	p > 0.05
lisinopril	15	0.0427	0.015337	18	0.0389	0.013672	15	0.0192	0.021205	p < 0.05
perindopril	2	0.165	0.007071	2	0.16	0	2	0.15	0.014142	p > 0.05
ramipril	2	0.1	0	2	0.1233	0.068069	3	0.0833	0.028868	p > 0.05
quinapril	2	0.035	0.00707	2	0.185	0.205061	2	0.035	0.007071	p > 0.05
fosinopril	2	0.035	0.007071	2	0.035	0.007071	2	0.03	0.014142	p > 0.05
trandolapril	2	0.925	0.841457	2	0.64	0.579828	2	0.62	0.579828	p > 0.05
cilapril	0			2	0.22	0.070711	2	0.18	0.070711	p > 0.05
benazepril	0			1	0.04	.	1	0.05		p > 0.05
INN	N dosage forms	Mean Price mg (BGN)	SD	N dosage forms	Mean price mg (BGN)	SD	N dosage forms	Mean price mg (BGN)	SD	
simvastatin	6	0.12	0.093595	10	0.12	0.093595	10	0.035	0.010801	p > 0.05
lovastatin	4	0.0125	0.005	7	0.0125	0.005	4	0.01	0.01	p > 0.05
pravastatin	4	0.0775	0.062383	4	0.0775	0.062383	2	0.03	0.014142	p > 0.05
fluvastatin	1	0.03	.	1	0.03	.	1	0.03	.	p > 0.05
atorvastatin	5	0.096	0.039115	5	0.096	0.039115	5	0.0657	0.030472	p > 0.05
rosuvastatin	0			2	0.096	0.039115	2			p > 0.05
INN	N dosage forms	Mean Price mg (BGN)	SD	N dosage forms	Mean price mg (BGN)	SD	N dosage forms	Mean price mg (BGN)	SD	
losartan	2			2			2			
valsartan	1			1			1			
telmisartan	1			1			1			
irbesartan	2			2			0			
eprosartan	1			1			1			
	7	0.0121	0.008335	7	0.0285	0.030872	5	0.0174	0.007335	p > 0.05

INN	2005 sales in kg	% mg sales	N trade names	N dosage forms	Mean price mg 2005 BGN	SD	2006 sales in kg	% mg sales	N trade names	N dosage forms	Mean price mg 2006 BGN	SD	2007 sales in kg	% mg sales	N trade names	N dosage forms	Mean price mg 2007 BGN	SD
enalapril	1906796	93.1	8	33	0.0188	0.013	2287185	88.6	11	42	0.017	0.012	2362110	86.34	11	39	0.01923	0.021
lisinopril	47861	2.34	5	15	0.0427	0.02	94174	3.65	6	18	0.03889	0.014	154909	5.66	5	15	0.01923	0.021
perindopril	14379	0.70	1	2	0.165	0.001	19729	0.76	1	2	0.16	0	23779	0.87	1	2	0.15	0.014
ramipril	5881	0.29	1	2	0.1	0	29456	1.14	1	2	0.12333	0.068	55117	2.01	2	3	0.08333	0.029
quinapril	47254	2.31	1	2	0.035	0.007	96471	3.74	1	2	0.185	0.205	68186	2.49	1	2	0.035	0.007
fosinopril	23619	1.15	1	2	0.035	0.007	47762	1.85	1	2	0.035	0.007	56553	2.07	1	2	0.03	0.014
trandolapril	3323	0.16	1	2	0.925	0.841	6061	0.23	1	2	0.64	0.580	7445	0.27	1	2	0.62	0.579
cilasapril	0	0	0	0	0	0	554	0.02	1	2	0.22	0.071	3979	0.15	1	2	0.18	0.071
benazepril	0	0	0	0	0	0	692	0.03	1	1	0.04	.	3900	0.14	1	1	0.05	
SUMM	2049113	100					2582084	100					2735978	100				
INN	2005 sales in kg	% mg sales	N trade names	N dosage forms	Mean price mg 2005 BGN	SD	2006 sales in kg	% mg sales	N trade names	N dosage forms	Mean price mg 2006 BGN	SD	2007 sales in kg	% mg sales	N trade names	N dosage forms	Mean price mg 2007 BGN	SD
simvastatin	13141	4.16	1	6	0.12	0.094	26304	5.68	3	10	0.06917	0.081	125098	22.85	3	10	0.035	0.010
lovastatin	199511	63.2	2	4	0.013	0.005	310970	67.2	4	7	0.01143	0.004	300126	54.82	2	4	0.01	0
pravastatin	5302	1.68	2	4	0.078	0.062	9335	2.02	2	4	0.0925	0.064	12384	2.26	1	2	0.03	0.014
fluvastatin	81453	25.8	1	1	0.03	.	84939	18.3	1	1	0.03	.	68862	12.58	1	1	0.03	.
atorvastatin	16487	5.22	2	5	0.096	0.039	31484	6.80	2	5	0.078	0.054	36445	6.66	2	5	0.06571	0.031
rosuvastatin	0	0	0	0			157	0.03	1	2	0.16	0.028	4523	0.83	1	2	0.16	.
SUMM	315894	100					463189	100					547438	100				
INN	2005 sales in kg	% mg sales	N trade names	N dosage forms	Mean price mg 2005 BGN	SD	2006 sales in kg	% mg sales	N trade names	N dosage forms	Mean price mg 2006 BGN	SD	2007 sales in kg	% sales	N trade names	N dosage forms	Mean price mg 2007 BGN	SD
losartan	15715	5.78	2	2			196378	30.9	2	2			485894	54.43	2	2		
valsartan	58464	21.5	1	1			70936	11.2	1	1			68051	7.62	1	1		
telmisartan	169261	62.3	1	1			225245	35.4	1	1			207122	23.20	1	1		
irbesartan	231	0.09	1	2			252	0.04	1	2			0		0	0		
eprosartan	28090	10.3	1	1			143153	22.5	1	1			131695	14.75	1	1		
SUMM	271761	100			0.012	0.008	635965	100			0.0285	0.031	892762	100			0.0174	0.007

APPENDIX 1. Sales and prices values for the observed therapeutic groups and INNs of cardiovascular medicines in 2005, 2006, and 2007

Figure 1: Relative market share of ACE inhibitors sales during 2005, 2006 and 2007.

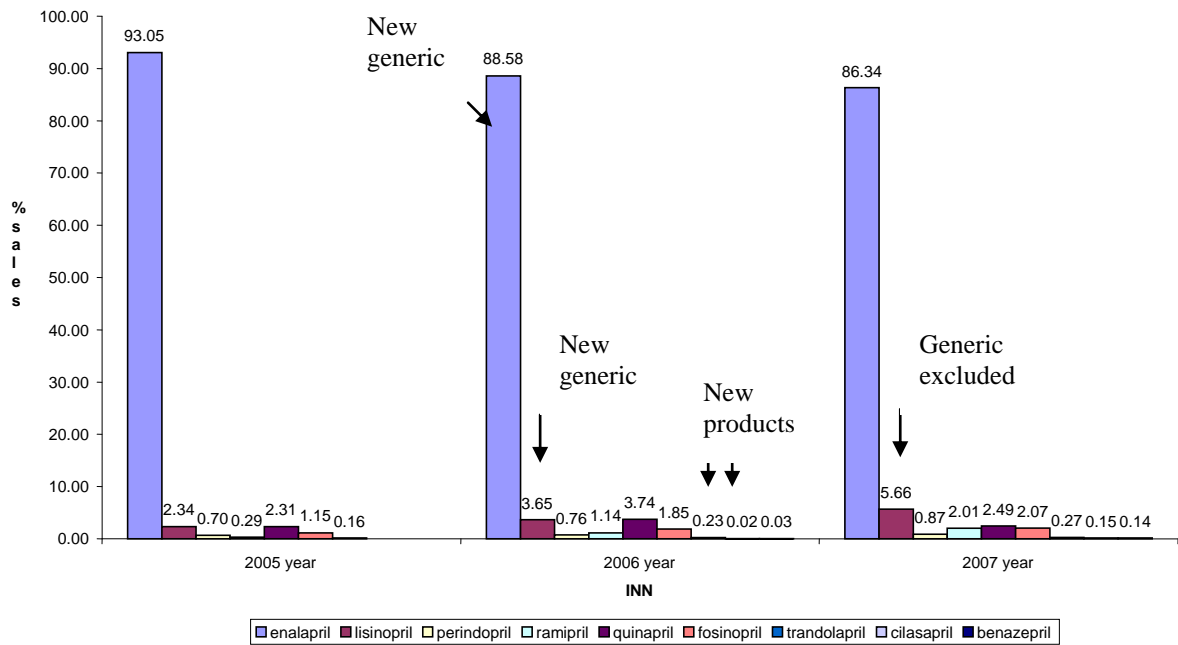


Figure 2: Relative market share of sartans sales during 2005, 2006 and 2007.

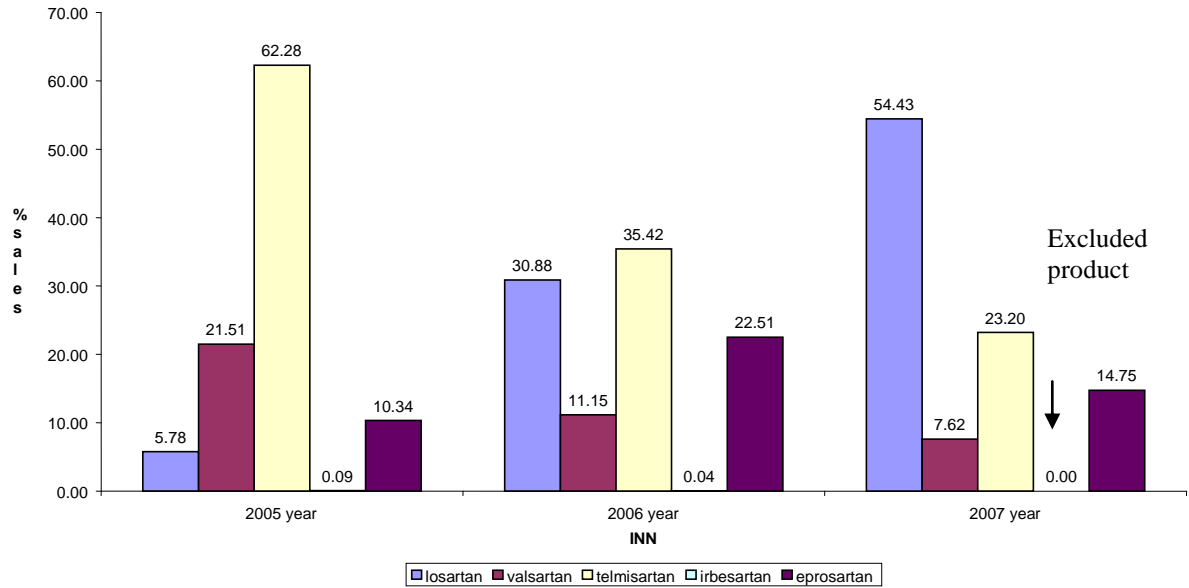


Figure 3: Relative market share of statins sales during 2005, 2006 and 2007.

