

ISSUES

There are many factors which can have an impact on the availability of drugs. These can occur at different points in the supply chain as follows:

DURING MANUFACTURE



Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient (API) shortages

Medicines availability can be affected by sudden increases in demand or quality and raw material (API) problems prior to manufacturing



Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) licences

Businesses must hold a licence to manufacture pharmaceutical drugs this licence can be revoked or suspended by the regulator



Unforecasted demand

The UK (and non-UK) demand for a specific drug can increase beyond expectation or production capacity for example if production of a medicine from one manufacturer fails and another has to suddenly pick up the unforeseen demand



Batch release failures

If a batch of drugs fails to be released against their approved product specification, this can lead to an unexpected and sudden reduction in the supply of that product

FROM FACTORY TO DISTRIBUTOR



Competitor products out of stock

If a product suddenly goes out of stock this can place additional pressure on the demand for substitutes



Manufacturer return on investment

If the price achieved for a medicine falls too low, a manufacturer may decide to pull out of the UK market



Strikes, or delays at entry points into

distributor Global consolidation

production sites. If one of these sites had a supply issue, it is difficult to

Medicines manufacture has

switch supply

consolidated into fewer global



Exchange rate changes

Medicines may be exported for sale abroad to take advantage of exchange rates, reducing UK available stock

Imported medicines can become more

expensive, causing cost pressures

which can affect availability

AT THE DISPENSING POINT



Licensing changes

Stock management

availability issues

If a drug is reclassified as a controlled drug, the increased regulations that accompany the reclassification could cause availability issues in the short

Irregular ordering, last-minute surges in demand, or prescribing, can lead to



Tendering

Tenders for the supply of medicines can cause issues in some cases, as competitors are locked out of that particular market for the period of the tender



Change in patient population

A sudden change in patient demographic can cause an availability issue for particular medicines

OVERARCHING ISSUES



Stockpiling / speculation

Medicines stockpiling or hoarding, at any point in the medicines supply chain, can contribute to availability pressures



Diverting stock to other countries

Some supply chain players may consider diverting medicines to other markets which offer an increased margin compared to the UK



Disease pandemics If there is an unexpected pandemic, the demand for medications to treat

this, and related symptoms, will increase exponentially IT failures



Weather

Bad weather can impact the most efficient of supply chains, often on a localised basis



Everything is digitalised, IT failures can cause huge disruption in stock ordering, monitoring and controls at all points in the supply chain

the supply chain

'Acts of God'

chain facilities, temporarily reducing

the number of medicines available in

Floods and fire can affect supply



Regulatory changes

Alterations to supply chain regulations can temporarily reduce the availability of medicines

The HDA and its members work closely with supply chain partners to mitigate supply challenges and reduce the number of drug availability incidents:



Working with regulators

The HDA works with regulators to reduce the risk of availability issues arising from regulatory issues and by ensuring the most efficient and cost-effective supply chain system is in place



Collaborating in extreme

In the event of cases where a medicine is in extreme shortage, HDA members can work together, with Governments and the NHS, to manage stock



Multi-sourcing

Emergencies

short supply

Cascading

of alternatives

Sourcing medicines from multiple suppliers helps maintain continuity of supply

If a medicine is in critical demand,

distributors can 'blue-light' (police

escort) the treatment to ensure its

speedy delivery; emergency supply can

also be organised in collaboration with

a manufacturer, when a medicine is in

If clinically appropriate, replacing a

Prescription validation

validate a prescription from a dispenser in order to release a medicine in very short supply

Investing in stock

Distributors will invest in additional

stock based on the forecasting of future demand and move it around the country to the areas where it is in

Medicines in danger of going short will be fast-tracked through the distribution supply chain system

In isolated instances, a distributor will

medicine in short supply with a series



24/7 service

'out-of-hours' service for all their customers

All HDA members offer an



2x day delivery

For products in high demand, a more frequent delivery system assists with availability issues at the dispensing point and reduces the need to stockpile at the dispensing level, smoothing demand and helping cashflow





Managing stock

Managing the supply of stock helps to ensure that medicines can be equitably supplied across the customer base





Seasonal stock-build Anticipating an increase in demand

over the Christmas seasonal period, distributors will increase their supply in advance



Generous returns regime

Making the returns system easy and fast enables the efficient turnaround of products that have been ordered in



error or excess

Forecasting & monitoring Creating weekly and monthly demand forecasts which help analyse the need



to obtain more (or less) of specific medicines

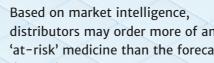


communications Working with manufacturers to share

Supply chain

information about drugs availability issues early and move stock around Distributors provide weekly bulletins on the availability of medicines

Distributors are working with IT service providers to provide improved 'out of stock' codings





most demand

Fast-tracking

distributors may order more of an 'at-risk' medicine than the forecasted demand