

〔一般論文〕

院外処方箋の後発医薬品への変更不可指定についての一考察

Survey on Prescriptions That Prohibit Substitution of Generic Medicines

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Accepted November 11, 2016 〕**Summary :**

Objective: It has been said that there are several problems to be solved in order to achieve the target set by the government of Japan that the share of generic medicines should be 80% by 2020. In this study, we surveyed economic loss caused by prescriptions that prohibit substitution of generic medicines, and evaluated its effect on the achievement of the target.

Methods: The National Health Insurance medicine price (NHI price) of the medicine for which substitution was prohibited by prescription and the lowest NHI price of corresponding generic medicines were compared in prescriptions received at Pascal Pharmacy in Shiga Prefecture in one year. The NHI price difference in the year was totaled and was evaluated as economic opportunity loss caused by the prohibition of substitution of generic medicines. Simultaneously, the situation of the prohibition of substitution was also surveyed.

Results: In all the prescriptions with prohibition of substitution, economic opportunity loss was JPY* 842/prescription on average per medicine for which substitution was prohibited, JPY 1,390/prescription on average per original medicine for which substitution was prohibited, and JPY 106/prescription per generic medicine for which substitution was prohibited. These suggested that the prohibition of substitution causes annual economic opportunity loss over JPY 100 billion. Moreover, 86.7% of the prescriptions with prohibition of substitution prohibited substitution for any of the medicines included, and as much as 27.0% of prohibition was directed at medicines without available generic medicines.

Conclusion: It was suggested that the presence of prescriptions that prohibit substitution of generic medicines is a major problem in achieving the target of the government.

*JPY: Japanese Yen

Key words : generic medicine, prohibition of substitution, drug substitution, pharmacy**要旨 :**

目的: 2020年までに後発医薬品のシェアを80%にするというわが国政府の目標を達成するためにはいくつかの課題があると言われている。本研究では、後発医薬品への変更不可指定の処方箋による経済的損失を調査することにより目標達成への影響を評価した。

方法: 滋賀県のパスカル薬局が1年間に応需した処方箋を対象に、後発医薬品への変更不可と指定された医薬品の薬価と、それに対応する後発医薬品の一番安い薬価とを比較した。この薬価差の1年分を集積し、それを後発医薬品へ変更不可指定されたことによる経済的機会損失として評価した。同時に変更不可指定されている状況についても調査した。

結果: 変更不可処方箋全体の変更不可指定1品目当たりでは平均842円/枚、先発品への変更不可指定1品目当たり

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