〔短　　報〕

A Survey on Prescriptions of Gastric Secretion Inhibitors during the Proton Pump Inhibitor Supply Restriction

注射用プロトンポンプ阻害薬供給停止時の胃酸分泌抑制薬処方量の推移

Ritsu Hashida, Yusuke Kamiya, Noboru Hokama, Takeo Ishii, Makiko Moromi, Hideo Shiohira, Katsunori Nakamura*

橋田 律，神矢 佑輔，外間 登，石井 岳夫，諸見 牧子，潮平 英郎，中村 克徳*

Department of Pharmacy, University of the Ryukyus Hospital

琉球大学病院薬剤部

Received January 5, 2024
Accepted March 13, 2024

Summary：Over recent years, achieving a stable supply of medicines has become difficult in Japan for various reasons. In October 2021, the supply of original brand-name injectable omeprazole, an intravenous proton pump inhibitor (PPI), was suspended on the Japanese market. Consequently, even though the brand-name injectable omeprazole was not adopted, the supply of two injectable PPIs used at the University of the Ryukyus Hospital was restricted. Eventually, the supply was discontinued until the end of June 2022. In response, a switch to alternative injectable and oral gastric secretion inhibitors was recommended at the University of the Ryukyus Hospital. In this study, the volume of gastric secretion inhibitors prescriptions was surveyed to determine the status of alternative drug prescriptions when the supply of intravenous PPIs was discontinued. The volume of intravenous and oral gastric secretion inhibitors prescriptions in hospitals was examined before and after the restriction on the supply of intravenous PPIs. Data were extracted from electronic medical records. During the suspension of the PPI injection supply, the number of prescriptions for injectable omeprazole and lansoprazole significantly decreased (*P* value: <0.001 and <0.001), whereas the number of prescriptions for injectable H_2-receptor inhibitors significantly increased (*P* value: <0.001). No significant changes in the number of prescriptions for oral gastric secretion inhibitors were observed. The study results highlight the importance of maintaining a stable supply of drugs administered via the same route, even when the same drugs that can be administered through other routes are available.

Key words：proton pump inhibitor, H_2-receptor inhibitor, stable supply, original brand drugs, generic drugs

要旨：【背景】近年，本邦では様々な理由から医薬品の安定供給困難事例が多発している．2021 年 10 月，プロトンポンプ阻害薬（PPI）の先発品である注射用オメプラゾールの国内供給が停止された．その結果，先発品の注射用オメプラゾールの採用がないにも関わらず，琉球大学病院（当院）で使用されていた 2 種類の注射用 PPI の供給が制限され，2022 年 6 月末に院内供給が停止となり，代替の注射剤および経口胃酸分泌抑制剤への切り替えを推奨した．本研究では，PPI の注射製剤の供給が中止された際の代替薬の処方状況を明らかにするため，胃酸分泌抑制薬の処方量を調査検討した．
【方法】PPI の注射製剤の供給が制限された前後の当院における胃酸分泌抑制薬の注射剤および経口剤の処方量を調査した．データは電子カルテから抽出した．
【結果】PPI 注射剤の供給停止期間後，注射剤であるオメプラゾールおよびランソプラゾールの処方数は供給停止前に比べて有意に減少した（*P* 値：<0.001 および <0.001）が，注射剤である H_2 受容体拮抗剤の処方数は有意に増加した（*P* 値：<0.001）．経口胃酸分泌抑制薬の処方量には有意な変化は認められなかった．
【結論】本研究の結果として，他の経路で投与可能な同じ薬剤が入手可能な場合でも，同じ経路で投与される薬剤の安定供給を維持することの重要性が示唆された．

* 〒 903-0215 沖縄県中頭郡西原町字上原 207
TEL：098-895-3331　FAX：098-895-1477
E-mail：nkatsu@med.u-ryukyu.ac.jp