





## Russia

## Recent and planned developments in pharmaceutical policies 2014

Policies related to high cost medicines

	Changes in pricing	Changes in reimbursement
DEVELOPMENTS	Essential Drug List (EDL) is under review and the new list will become actual starting from January 2015. The document lists names of medications (INN) and upper cap for the prices. Federal Ministry of Health is responsible for it. Last time EDL was revised in 2012 (actual from 2013). According to current practice and legislation EDL is the first step before inclusion into reimbursement programs. Medications included into EDL with fixed upper margin for the price can be included into positive reimbursement lists (programs) after that. Other • No changes	<ul> <li>No changes.</li> <li>Expenses are reimbursed for separate groups of patients and medications included in reimbursement programs: <ol> <li>Federal programs</li> <li>National Project "Health" (HIV, hepatitis, vaccination)</li> <li>Tuberculosis</li> <li>Psychiatry</li> <li>Oncology</li> <li>Diabetes</li> <li>Pediatry</li> <li>Orphan diseases</li> <li>"Modernization" program</li> </ol> </li> <li>Regional Programs (depending on regional priorities)</li> <li>Hospital purchasing (using hospitals' funds)</li> <li>Mandatory Health Insurance Fund (MHIF)</li> <li>"Additional Medical Provision" Program (mainly for disabled)</li> </ul>
S P E C I A L T O P I C	<ul> <li>High cost medicines</li> <li>Please explain the situation regarding the following aspects in your country:</li> <li>Special pricing policies: Medications planned for inclusion into reimbursement lists need to be included into Essential Drug List first. This inclusion fixes the upper margin for medication price. In case the manufactures do not plan to include medication into reimbursement lists (only retail or hospital purchasing) they do not submit for EDL:</li> <li>Special reimbursement/funding policies: <ol> <li>Rare diseases requiring high cost treatments are included into Orphan diseases Federal <ol> <li>Program ("7 nosologies");</li> <li>"High Technology Medical Care Program"</li> <li>A number of Federal programs has funding for high-cost medicine (for ex.: "Oncology")</li> </ol> </li> <li>High cost medicines at the interface of out-patient and in-patient sectors: High cost medicines are provided mainly within hospital sector. Outpatients can get high-cost medications for free only in case they are disabled and included into "Additional Medical Provision" Program</li> <li>Key challenges and solutions: Increasing expenses for medical technologies (medications) and restriction of Federal budget requiring implementation of HTA which does not exist now.</li> </ol></li></ul>	