2SPD-019

FOUR YEARS OF SHORTAGES REGARDING THE ANATOMIC, THERAPEUTIC AND CHEMICAL (ATC) CLASSIFICATION

Anaëlle DECOENE[1], Serri TRAORE[1], Isabelle WALBECQ[1], Patric MAZAUD[1]
[1]University hospital of Lille

Drugs shortages are getting more and more important. It is relevant to gather specific data in order to mitigate them.

Background & Methods

DATAS

National purchasing group

TIME

2014 - 2018

CRITERIA

ATC classification

INDICATORS

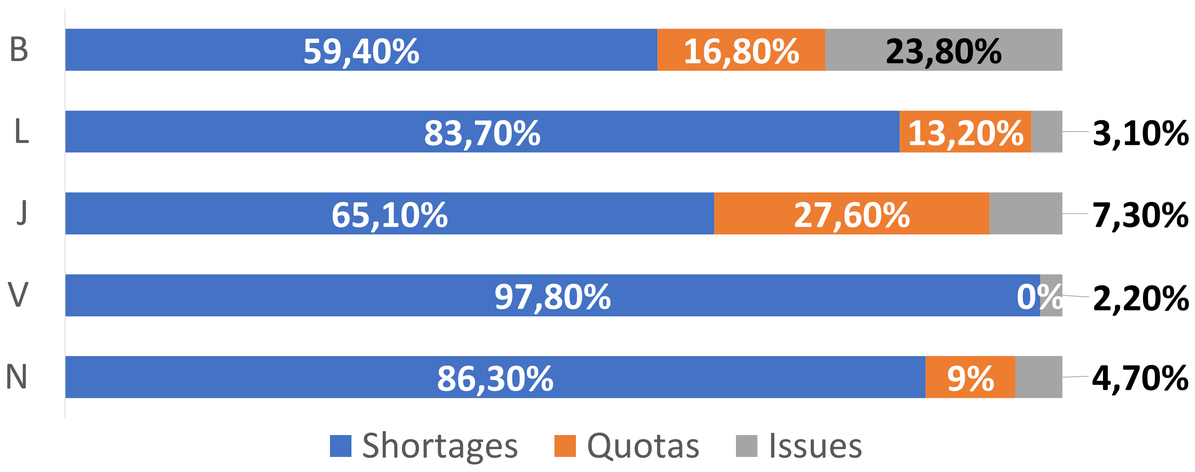
Unavailability profile *(shortage, quota, issues)*
Number of recurrences
Median duration
Unavailability rates *(number of shortages divided by number of drugs available in an ATC class)*

Results

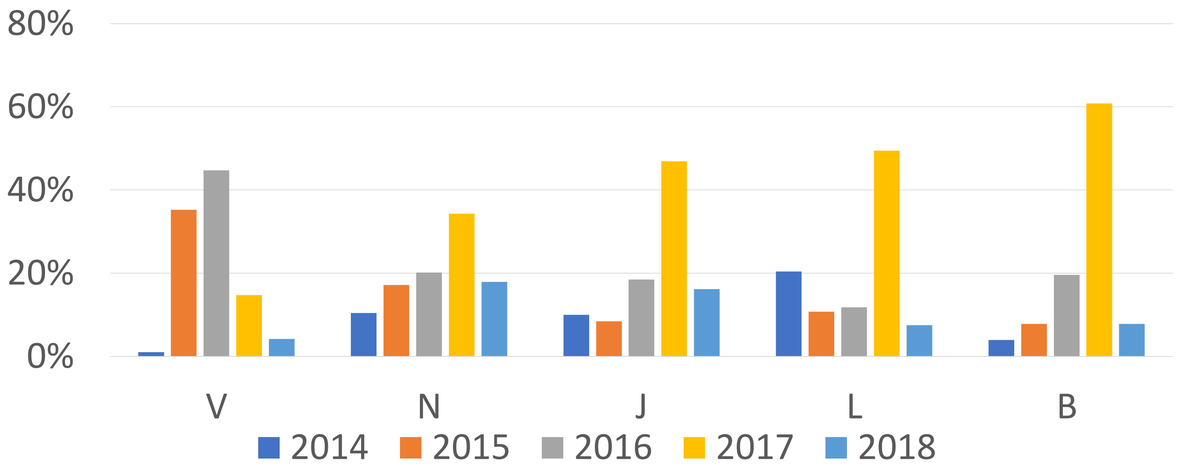
➔ Each ATC class has been concerned (1 305 drugs). **Five** were more impacted :

ATC class	Nervous system *N class*	Various *V class*	Antimicrobial agents *J class*	Oncology *L class*	Haematology *B class*
Median duration (weeks)	4,57	3,79	5,29	4,43	3,79
Rate of unavailability (%)	9,2%	38,1%	17,7%	15,6%	8,4%

Unavailability profile regarding ATC classification

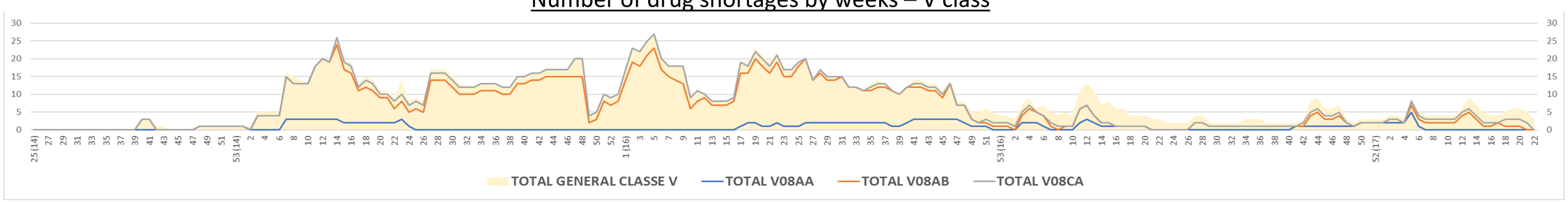


Number of recurrences per year and ATC class



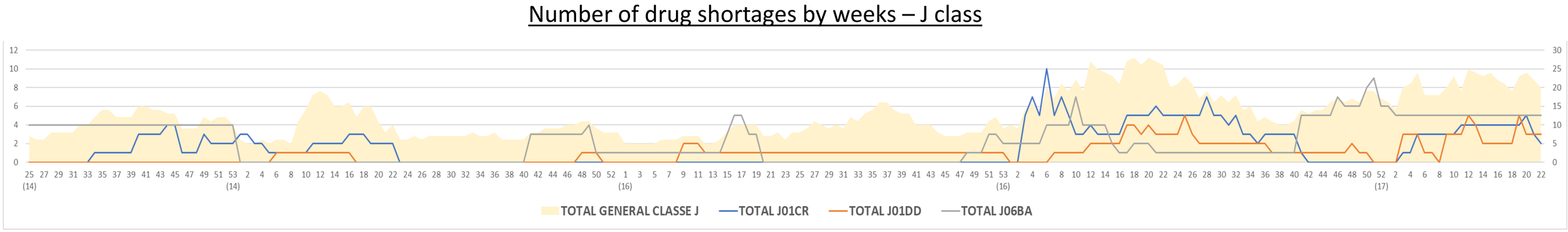
➔ 4 years chronology

Number of drug shortages by weeks – V class



V08AA = Watersoluble, nephrotropic, high osmolar X-ray contrast media
V08AB = Watersoluble, nephrotropic, low osmolar X-ray contrast media
V08CA = Paramagnetic contrast media

Number of drug shortages by weeks – J class



J01CR = Combinations of penicillins, incl. beta-lactamase inhibitors
J01DD = Third-generation cephalosporins
J06BA = Immunoglobulins, normal human

Discussion

All classes affected

Evolution of drugs shortages Rippling effects

Worse consequences Antibiotic resistance

Disruption in patient care