Background and Importance

Medicine shortages are recognised by WHO as a challenge threatening health outcomes. Shortages have tripled since 2017.

Aim and Objectives

To propose options for action to health policy decision-makers

Materials and Methods

- Qualitative research comprising stakeholder interviews and 2 Delphi rounds
- System Dynamics Simulation with Vensim®

Results

Download

- The political Report
  https://www.gsasa.ch/deliver.cfm?f=0CD89DA59212A7CBAD892D04B5D989EB4704E889AA238A99E5B3888FC6B72C8F4C5A9D8B9AB4198D7B08E45AA9B89391F6918F99A08AC342D0AF&type=.pdf
- SNSF project database
  http://p3.snf.ch/project-174566
- Mindmaps
  https://www.eahp.eu/events/academy-seminar-2018-warsaw-poland/PresentationsS1

Conclusion and Relevance

Coping medicines shortages by quota and rationing won’t delete root causes of shortages. Supply from backup sources (e.g. SMEs, start-ups, hospital pharmacies, army, universities, non-Ph.Eur. quality, national economic supply) will replenish empty shelves and warrant patient treatments. Rescaling production and licensing to SMEs may keep products on the market. Direct-to-hospital supply will increase medicinal product availability (as having been evident in the Covid-19 pandemic). Combining expert interviewing and system dynamics simulation is an innovative approach to manage supply chains.