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Pharmacoeconomics of plasma fractionation local manufacturing: General review

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Plasma-Derived Medicines (PDM) products obtained through processing and fractionation of human plasma and are regularly used in clinical practices for a variety of diseases. The most important (PDM) products available in the markets are coagulation factors (FVIII and FIX), albumin and immunoglobulins (IVIG). The PDM products involve a multi-billion dollar trade and the global market of such biological products is growing dramatically due to the newly emerging therapeutic applications. On the other hand, shortage in supply of PDM is very common globally. This being a biological industry is seriously influenced by political conflicts, manmade disasters and epidemic diseases. During the last few decades, the global industrial market of PDM has undergone very dramatic changes such as merging of the manufacturers and acquisition of small scale companies as well as increasing levels of regulation with respect to product safety. It has been reported that around 30 million liters of plasma are fractionated each year worldwide. However, unfortunately due to very high cost of treatment and shortage of supply, these clinically precious tools are not affordable for a majority of patients living in developing countries. The Ministries of Health in some developing countries developed their own local fractionation programs to secure the accessibility of PDM. These programs include local PDM production, long term supply contracts and self-sufficiency fractionation contract of locally produced plasma. Finland, Hong Kong, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, Poland and Singapore are relying on self-sufficiency fractionation toll of local plasma. In spite, of the crucial role of this essential bio-industry, no country within the Middle East has any successful large scale trial for a local fractionation project. Limited exceptions have been reported from Egypt and Tunisia Ministries of Health of the Middle East countries should think seriously to start local manufacturing of PDM to secure their population and afford such bioproduct for the patients. The overall goal of the workshop is to increase the awareness of the health professionals and health decision makers about the recent developments and changes in this industry and the importance of establishing a local fractionation program to secure a regular supply for our patients. The five main objectives of this workshop are: (1) To highlight the pharmaco-economics of PDM, (2) To provide a better understanding of local PDM manufacturing, (3) To suggest methods for starting local fractionation projects according to the demand and the levels of blood donation, (4) To provide suggestions and solutions for overcoming problems associated with establishing of local PDM manufacturing projects and (5) Presenting a case studies of Saudi Arabia and Norway for local manufacturing trials.

Biography

Saeed M Albaraki has completed his PhD from University of Leeds, UK in Industrial Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Engineering. Presently, he is the Deputy Director of the Scientific Research Centre of the Armed Forces Medical Services, KSA. He has published his research work on pharmaceutical formulation, manufacturing, plasma fractionation and pharmaceutical engineering in reputed journals and has also presented his work in national and international scientific conferences and meetings.

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