

Antiviral Stockpiling: Stakeholder's Perspectives

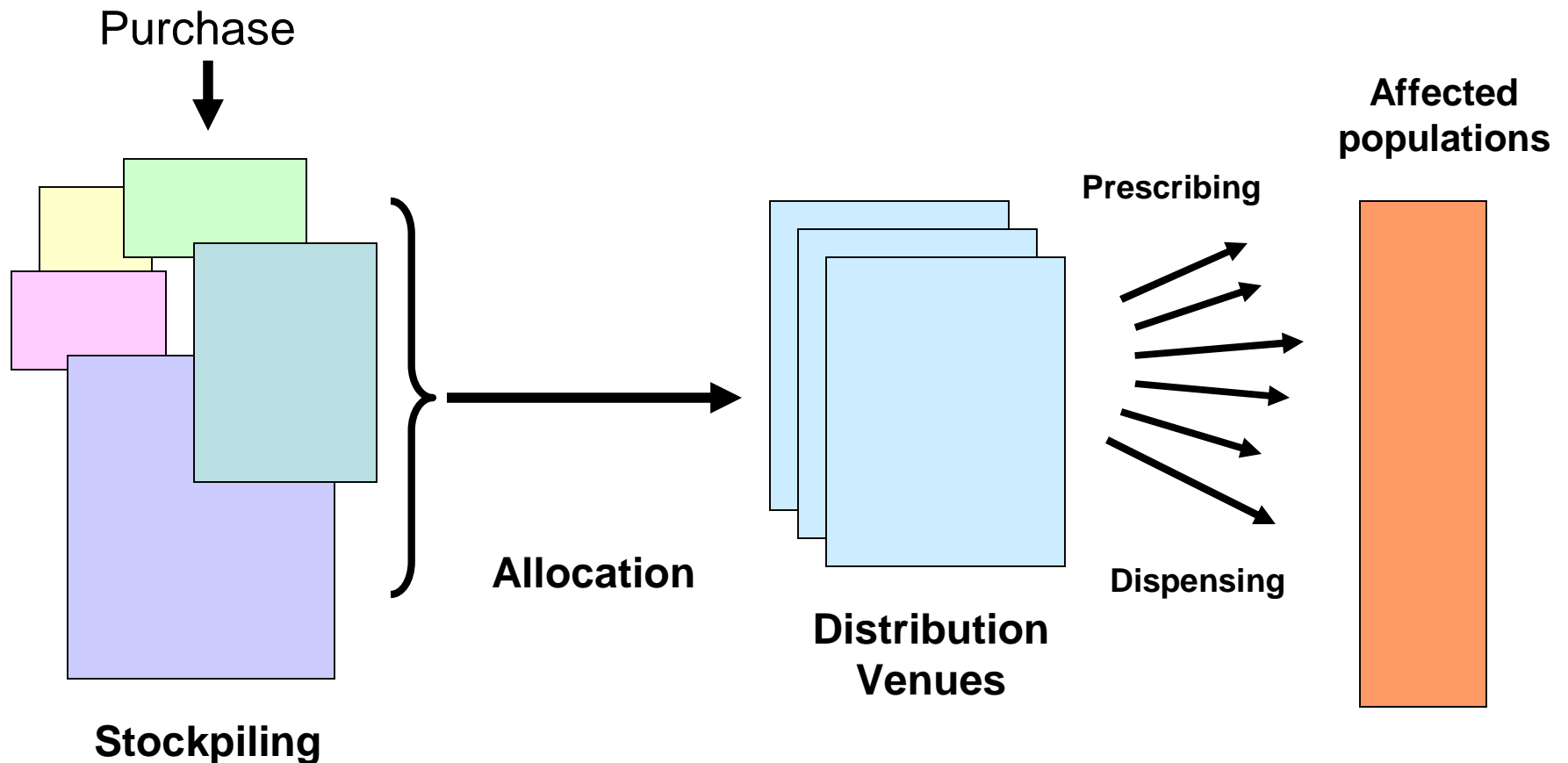
Findings and Analysis

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An Antiviral Drug Program Starts with Purchase and Stockpiling



Context for Stakeholder Engagements

- New proposed guidance
 - Expanded (prophylactic) antiviral drug use strategies
 - Antiviral drug stockpiling by employers
- Implementation would require substantial purchasing and stockpiling
- Pandemic preparedness is a shared responsibility
- Antivirals are one part of a comprehensive pandemic plan and response

Objectives of Information Gathering and Analysis

- To assess:
 - Agreement with the guidance
 - Likelihood of stakeholders purchasing and stockpiling antiviral drugs
 - Barriers to implementation
 - Ways the Federal government can help overcome the barriers

Approach

- Meetings & discussions (~ 400 organizations)
 - With stakeholders (N = 15 sessions):
 - Public Health Partners --State, local and tribal (ASTHO, NACCHO)
 - Businesses, business trade organizations, US Chamber of Commerce
 - Healthcare: HICPAC, professional societies, Healthcare Sector Coordinating Council, long-term care
 - Emergency services (EMS, police, fire)
 - Labor Unions
 - With the public (N = 3 sessions)
- Surveys by collaborating organizations
 - Infectious disease clinicians (EIN/IDSA)
 - Long term care facility owners/operators (AHCA)
 - Large businesses (NBGH)
- Analysis of CDC survey and focus group data on public perceptions and preparedness
- Ethics analysis by the CDC Ethics Subcommittee

Likelihood Purchasing & Stockpiling: State and Local Government

- Many States have not purchased their full allocation for treatment*
 - Significant shortfalls in many States
 - Some State plans include prophylaxis; even if full allocation has been purchased for treatment, shortfalls will still exist
- Meeting participants cite difficulty going back to legislatures for additional funding
- Funding for antiviral drugs may be provided but displace other health department needs
- Concern about expanding guidance given current inequities between States and insufficient stockpile for treatment

*Does not include where funding has been allocated but purchases not yet made

Likelihood of Stakeholders Purchasing and Stockpiling Antiviral Drugs

- Hospitals
 - Concern that many hospitals lack resources to purchase antiviral drugs
 - EIN survey: Do you think your institution will purchase/stockpile antiviral drugs in accordance with the proposed guidance? (Respondents with a role in decision-making)

Response	N (%)
Yes	106 (34%)
No	37 (12%)
Maybe	110 (36%)
Don't know	54 (18%)

EIN Survey: Reasons Why a Hospital May Not Purchase/Stockpile Antiviral Drugs

Reasons affecting the likelihood of purchasing and stockpiling antiviral drugs	Response to “Will your institution purchase and stockpile antiviral drugs?”			
	Yes (n = 106)	No (n = 37)	Maybe (n = 110)	Don't know (n = 54)
Cost	58 (55%)	31 (84%)	100 (91%)	44 (81%)
Logistics	38 (36%)	17 (46%)	58 (53%)	31 (57%)
HCWs can be protected using other measures	6 (6%)	6 (11%)	12 (11%)	4 (7%)
Purchasing and stockpiling is a govt. responsibility	11 (10%)	20 (54%)	35 (32%)	15 (28%)

Likelihood of Stakeholders Purchasing and Stockpiling Antiviral Drugs

- Long term care facilities
 - Survey of owners/operators (by AHCA)
 - Yes – 2; No – 2; Maybe – 17
 - Most facilities for profit; small profit margins; large patient care staff (1:1 with residents); major logistical challenges
- Outpatient providers and staff
 - Perspectives of AMA, IDSA, AAFP, AAP representatives
 - Uptake unclear; barriers noted
- Other components of the healthcare sector expressed concern but did not predict uptake

Likelihood of Stakeholders Purchasing and Stockpiling Antiviral Drugs

- Emergency services organizations
 - Understand the importance of prophylaxis
 - Costs and shelf life were key concerns; stockpiling depends on identifying funding sources (municipal governments or DHS grant programs)
 - Large volunteer population, especially in rural areas, poses a special problem
 - Concern about employee family exposure and safety

Likelihood of Stakeholders Purchasing and Stockpiling Antiviral Drugs

- Employers
 - Many large companies were willing to consider or uncertain about stockpiling
 - (50% and 23% in one small survey [n = 26])
 - The number of oseltamivir regimens purchased by the private sector has dramatically decreased:
 - From 2,100,479 in 2006 to 139,685 in 2007 (as of October, 2007)*
 - Identified as a problem for mid-sized and small businesses
 - Unclear how to implement if no occupational health resources are in place or attainable or if occ health doesn't reach all employees
 - Federal government needs to clearly state which employees need antiviral prophylaxis, how much, and for how long (response to exposure risk and/or maintaining continuity)

* Unpublished data from manufacturer

Likelihood of Stakeholders Purchasing and Stockpiling Antiviral Drugs

- Labor Unions
 - Interested in broader prophylaxis than in proposed guidance
 - Workers should not have to purchase the drugs for occupational exposure (i.e., responsibility of employers)
 - Concern that not all hospitals will implement the guidance leaving inequities among HCWs

Likelihood of Stakeholders Purchasing and Stockpiling Antiviral Drugs

- Individuals and families
 - CDC survey and focus group findings
 - Few families have taken any preparedness actions
 - Pandemic flu is not a leading health concern
 - Interest has declined since 2005-06 with less media coverage
 - Most survey respondents believe Federal and State governments have the major role in preparedness
 - Group meetings (Oak Ridge, TN)
 - In 2 of 3 meetings most participants believed that purchase and storage of antiviral drugs was a government responsibility
 - After being educated on pandemics and antiviral drugs, a minority of participants indicated they would purchase and store drugs at the current \$80 - \$100 cost

Issues Regarding Household Stockpiling for Post-exposure Prophylaxis

- For public health and healthcare organizations
 - Risk of taking the drug at the wrong time (before or during a pandemic)
 - Potential unavailability when needed in a pandemic
 - Cannot be relied on when planning public health needs
 - Inappropriate use may contribute to antiviral resistance
 - Potential inadequate dosing for children
 - Inequality
- For the public
 - Role of government vs the public for preparedness
 - Most considered stockpiling a government responsibility
 - Potential benefit for autonomy and resiliency

Barriers to Purchase/Stockpiling

- **Cost** of purchase and of stockpiling– identified as most important barrier by all stakeholders and the public
- Shelf-life
- Liability
- Logistical difficulty of stockpiling and implementing a program (regulatory issues, prescribing, dispensing)
- Potential seizure by State/local government
- Ethical and equity concerns

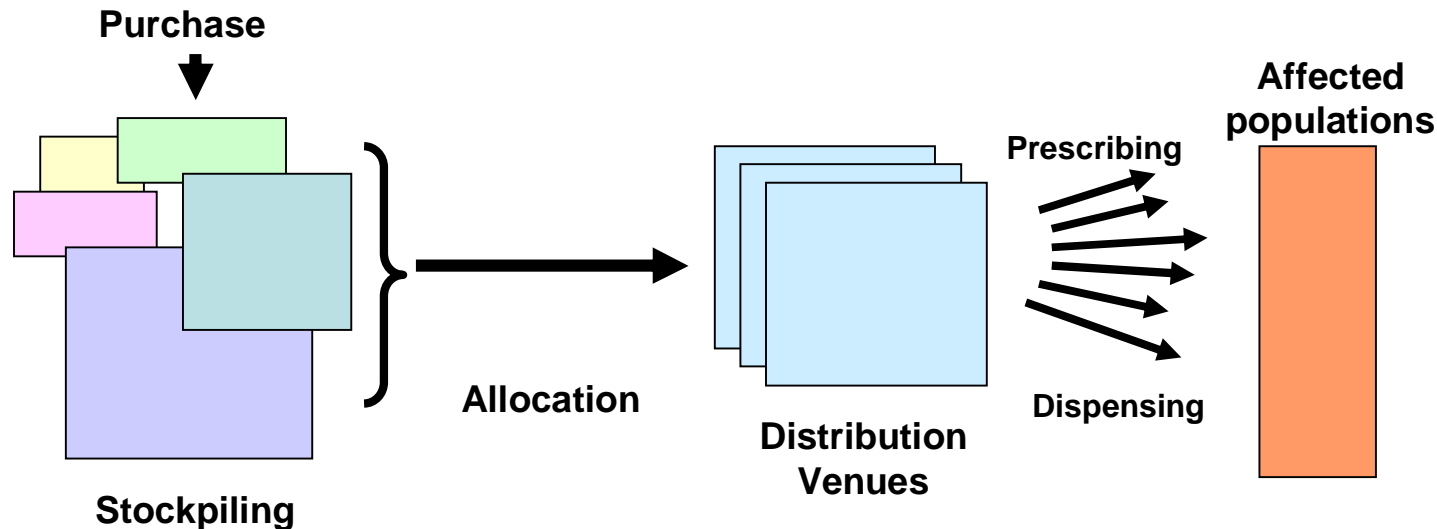
Survey Results on Potential Barriers

- EIN survey: How important is each of the following barriers? (5 = Very important; 1 = Not important)

Potential barrier	Mean score
Cost of purchase	4.2
Cost of stockpiling	3.7
Shelf-life	3.3
Regulations on storage	3.0
Liability	2.9
Potential seizure by State	2.4

- AHCA survey: barriers and order of importance similar; capacity to prescribe and dispense drugs, and security of the stockpile also important

Conclusions

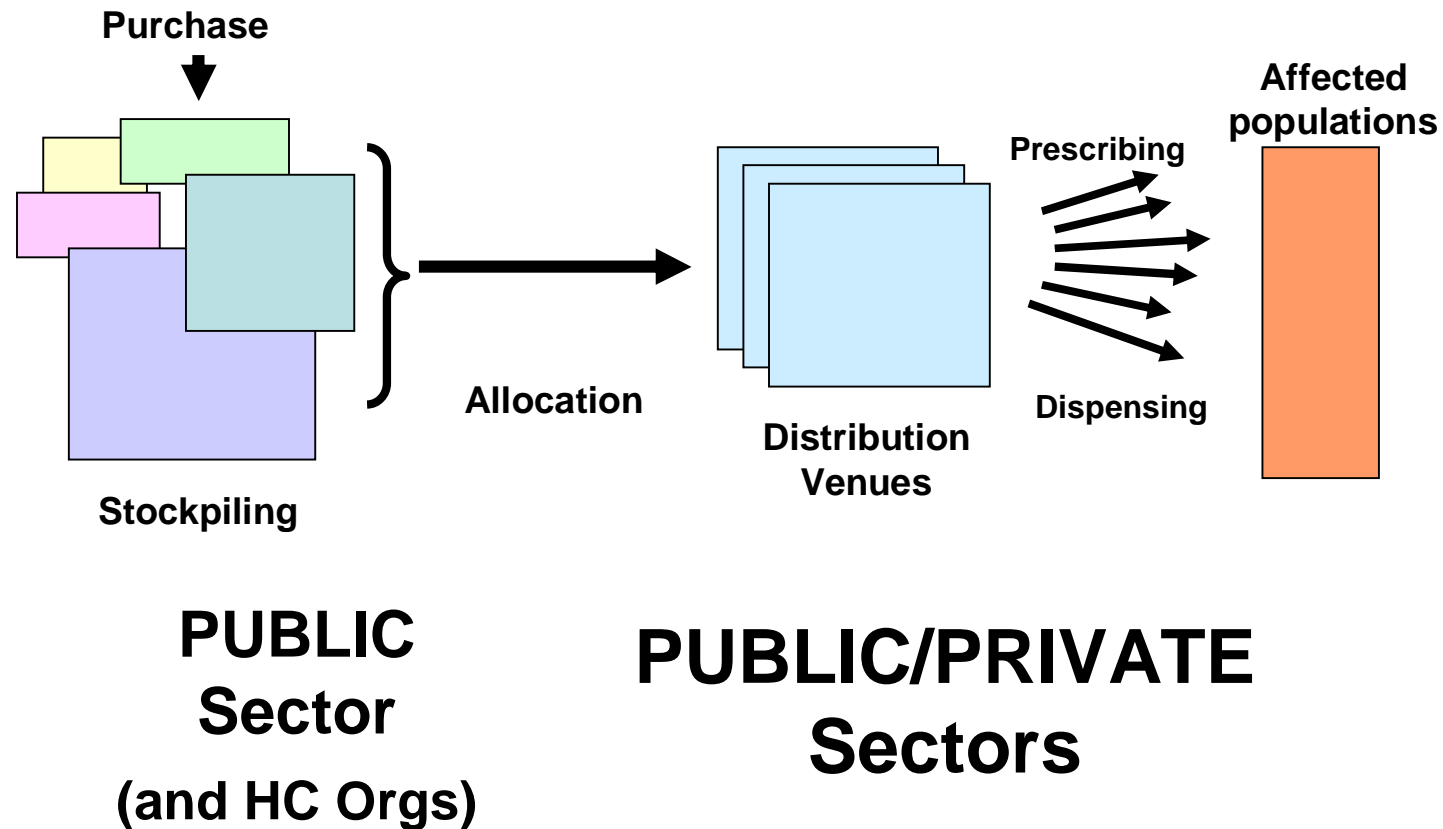


- If prophylaxis recommended under current conditions
 - States, in general, will not purchase and stockpile antiviral drugs to support expanded (prophylaxis) uses
 - Purchase and stockpiling by healthcare and emergency services is likely to be limited and non-uniform
 - Some businesses may stockpile to support operations but impact on national or community preparedness is likely limited
 - Household stockpiling will be minimal

Conclusions (2)

- Compliance by organizations and employers would be improved if barriers are addressed
 - Cost, shelf-life, liability, feasibility of program implementation, and seizure are the most critical issues
- Feedback on specific proposed actions to reduce barriers has been positive
 - But effective and equitable compliance will remain unlikely and uptake by any stakeholder group or sector cannot be predicted with confidence
- Stockpiling to support household PEP can only be done by the Federal government

Optimizing Public-Private Partnerships for Antiviral Programs



How can private sector caches and capabilities complement public sector stockpiles/systems to improve community response?

Questions/Comments?

Extra Slides

Concerns from Large Businesses: Survey Results

5. How important are each of the following potential barriers to your company to implement an antiviral stockpiling strategy?						
Top number is the count of respondents selecting the option. Bottom % is percent of the total respondents selecting the option.	Very Important	2	Somewhat Important	4	Not Important	
Cost of the drugs.	12 48%	8 32%	3 12%	1 4%	1 4%	
Other program costs.	5 21%	14 58%	1 4%	2 8%	2 8%	
5 year licensed shelf life of the antiviral drugs.	13 54%	7 29%	3 12%	1 4%	0 0%	
Potential for seizure of the stockpile by the state or federal government.	6 24%	4 16%	10 40%	4 16%	1 4%	
Concern about legal and liability issues.	9 38%	8 33%	5 21%	2 8%	0 0%	