

Enhancing Access to Innovative Medicine in Asia: Implications from *Health Care 2035*

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Outline

1. Changing global landscape
2. Japan's future vision: *Health Care 2035*
3. Enhancing access to innovative medicines

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Global burden of disease and risk factors (2013)

Rank	Deaths
1	Ischemic heart disease
2	Cerebrovascular disease
3	COPD
4	Lower respiratory infections
5	Alzheimer disease
6	Lung cancer
7	Road injuries
8	HIV/AIDS
9	Diabetes
10	Tuberculosis

Source: GBD 2013

Global burden of disease and risk factors (2013)

Rank	Deaths	Deaths and disabilities (DALYs)
1	Ischemic heart disease	Ischemic heart disease
2	Cerebrovascular disease	Cerebrovascular disease
3	COPD	Lower respiratory infections
4	Lower respiratory infections	Lower back/neck pain
5	Alzheimer disease	COPD
6	Lung cancer	Diarrhea
7	Road injuries	Road injuries
8	HIV/AIDS	Neonatal/Preterm births
9	Diabetes	HIV/AIDS
10	Tuberculosis	Malaria

Summary: GBD 2013 results

- Global health is improving.
- An evidence to support “expansion of morbidity”: i.e. improved health does not reduce health system demand.
- Major portion of variation in burden of disease is not associated with socioeconomic factors.
- Health policy decisions and action require country-specific assessments of DALYs.

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Japan 2035

Leading the World
through Health

“Health Care 2035” Advisory Panel members



- Average age of 42.7. Diverse expertise and background. 4 members from the Ministry. Secretariat from both public and private sectors
- “Heavy weights” supported as advisors
- Briefing to Prime Minister on a regular basis

Health Care 2035

Leading the World through Health

A health care system built for the next 20 years and designed for all lifestyles and people – from children to older people, from patients to providers – where individuals feel secure and supported to make the life and work choices that are right for them.

Amidst rapid population ageing, advances in medical technology, and major shifts in health care, a health care system that contributes to financial stability while engaging each sector of society to support a nation of health and well-being, where each person is empowered to realize their full wellness potential.

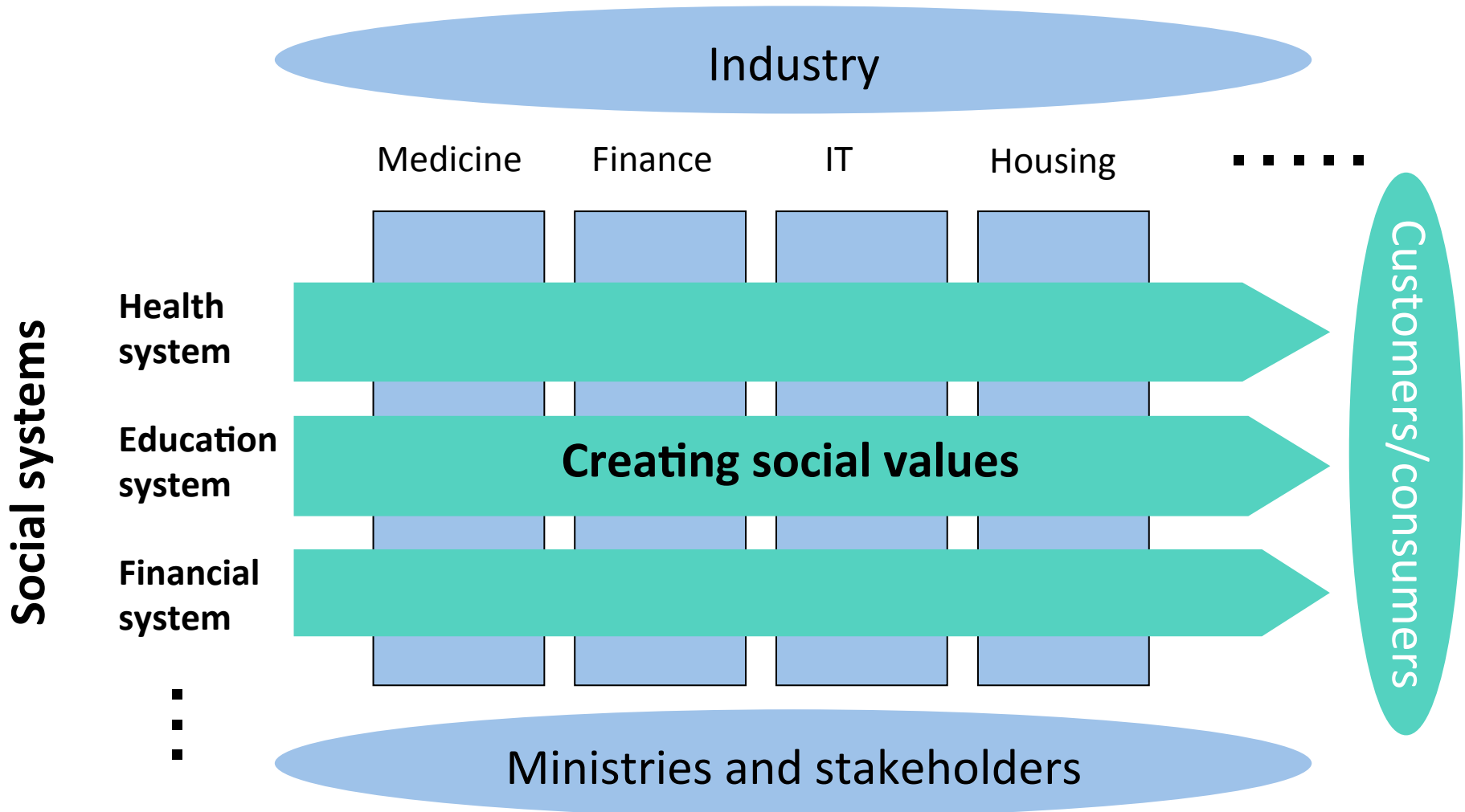


Issues and challenges

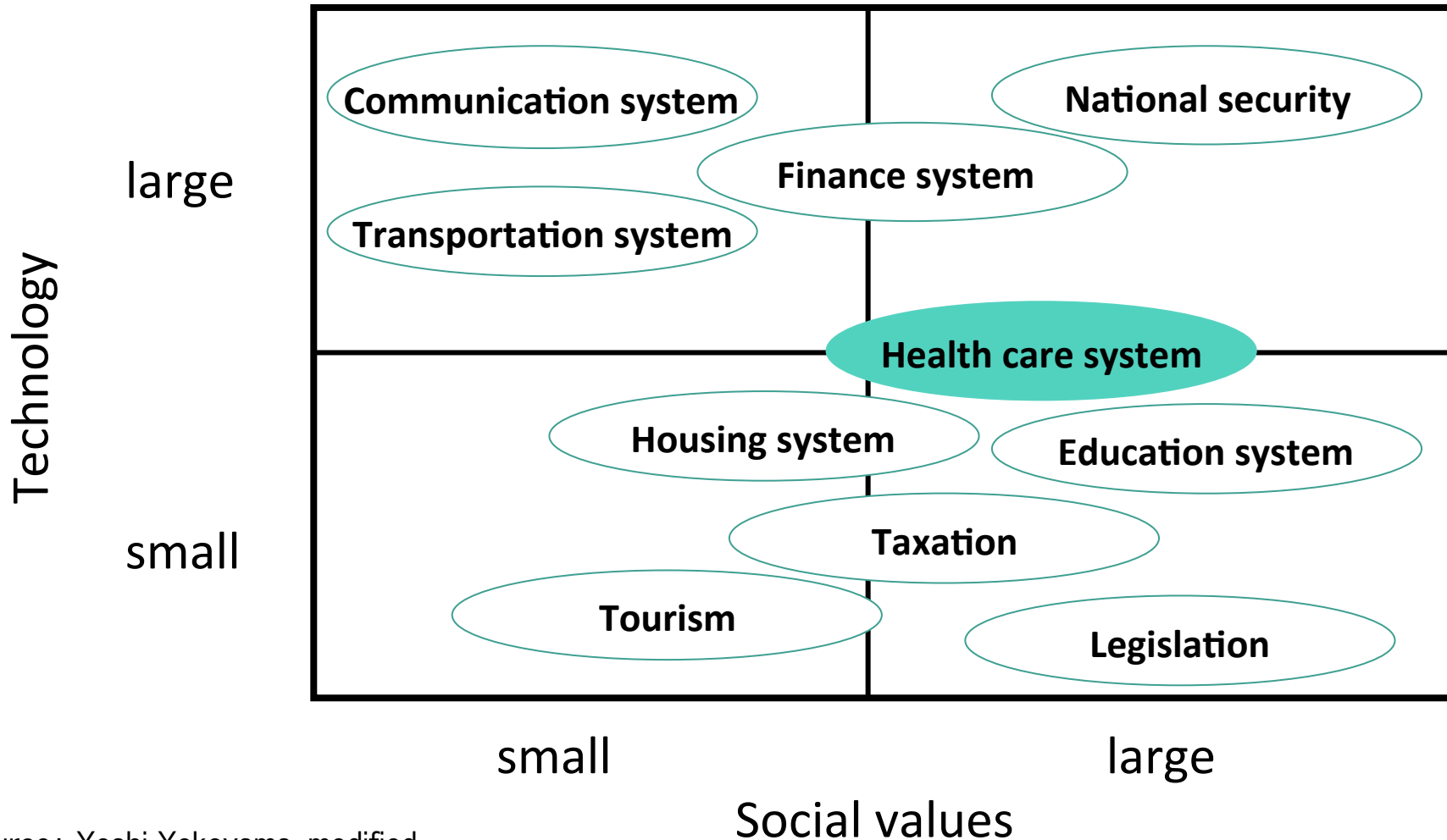
To ensure sustainability and equip the health care system to meet current and future health care needs, we need to:

- Break away from the patchwork style of health policy making and embrace comprehensive reform building upon **a forward-looking and long-term vision.**
- Transform health care into **a social system that engages all sectors through shared vision and values**, in contrast to maintaining the current system through basic cost increases and benefits cuts.

Social systems: Creating and providing values for customers



Globalization and social systems



Key questions

1. What existing policies should be strengthened?
2. What key issues have been repeatedly sidelined due to politics?
3. What should be discussed now to kick start future public debates?
4. How can Japan best contribute to other countries through health
What can Japan learn from the health care experiences of other countries?

Paradigm shift

Existing model

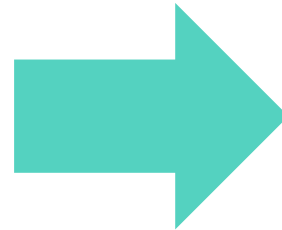
Quantity

Inputs

Regulation

Cure

Fragmentation



Toward 2035

Quality

Value

Autonomy

Care

Integration

GOAL

Health care in 2035 should strive to deliver unmatched health outcomes through care that is secure and responsive to each member of society. This system should not only fit the public's image of what a health system should be, but be both sustainable and actively contribute to prosperity in Japan and around the world.

PRINCIPLES

Fairness

Solidarity built
on autonomy

Shared prosperity
for Japan and the world

VISION Key concepts for health care in 2035

**LEAN
HEALTHCARE**

1

Implement value-
based health care

**LIFE
DESIGN**

2

Empower society and
support personal choice

**GLOBAL
HEALTH LEADER**

3

Lead and contribute to
global health

INFRASTRUCTURE Foundations of this vision

Innovation

Information

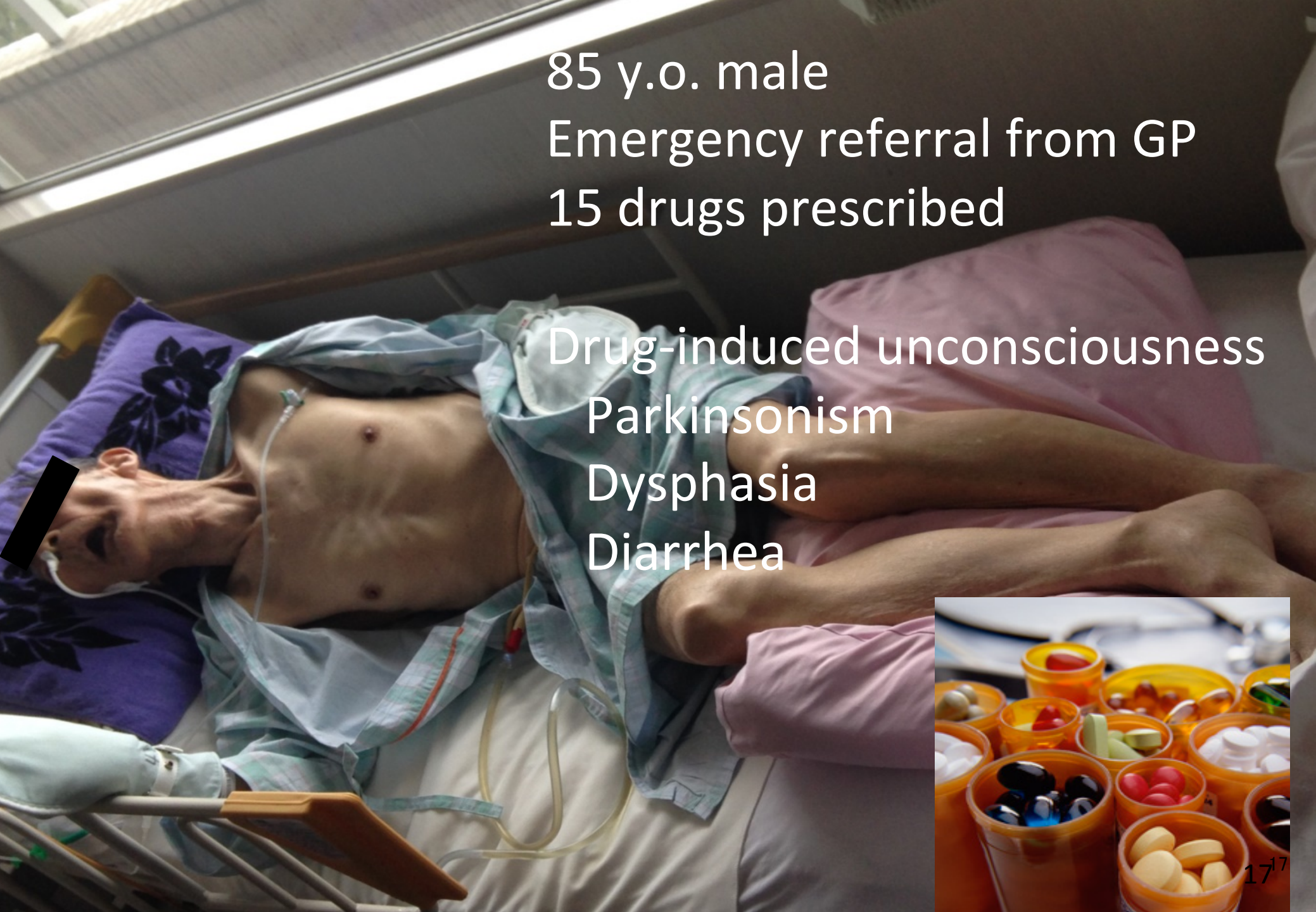
Sustainable financing

Health care professionals

A world-class Ministry of
Health, Labour and Welfare

85 y.o. male
Emergency referral from GP
15 drugs prescribed

Drug-induced unconsciousness
Parkinsonism
Dysphasia
Diarrhea



Quickly recovered
after reducing
to 5 drugs

Medication
reconciliation

De-prescribing



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B9DcaHyIZqo>

Source: Yasuharu Tokuda (JCOH)

LEAN HEALTHCARE

1 Implement value-based health care

- Base reimbursement rates on value to the patient
- Support increased quality of care through professional initiatives
- Develop and ensure access to general practitioners throughout the country

LIFE DESIGN

2 Empower society and support personal choice

- Accelerate prevention and disease management through strategic use of ICT
- Build communities from a social determinants of health (SDH) perspective
- Realize a “Tobacco-free” Tokyo 2020 Olympics

GLOBAL HEALTH LEADER

3 Lead and contribute to global health

- Establish a health emergency management system
- Provide support in developing core systems, such as universal health coverage and drug approval processes
- Develop a system to educate global health leaders

Implications from *Health Care 2035*

Financial Big Bang (1996)

1. Free
2. Fair
3. Global



Health Care 2035 (2015)

1. Value-based service
2. From cure to care
3. Global

Implications from *Health Care 2035*

1. Value-based health care: cost-effective integrated package of services
2. From cure to care: not only drugs for cure, but diagnostics, preventive services, and other health-promoting goods and services
3. Global perspective: issue-based strategic partnerships



System innovation


More than technological development, brings change to society through added value and new ideas

Minister Shiozaki's remarks at the Dolder meeting (October 7, 2015)

“The focus on generic drugs is pushing generic drug manufacturers to increasingly work to improve both the qualitative and quantitative aspects of their products. And manufacturers of new drugs are being pushed to continue to develop new drugs.”

“In view of the rising cost of research and development of pharmaceutical products and the expansion of business worldwide, it is necessary for Japanese pharmaceutical manufacturers to turn their attention to expanding their businesses and building capital through strategies that include M&A.”

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Failure of global health commons

1. Management of cross-border externalities (e.g. Ebola outbreaks)
2. Provision of global public goods (e.g. Ebola vaccines)
3. Effective leadership and stewardship of global health systems

Health sector resources

- Gross world product: approx. US\$ 80 trillion (2014)
- Total health expenditure (THE): US\$ 8 trillion
- THE in developing countries: US\$ 800 billion
- DHA: US\$ 36 billion

Global health at a crossroads

- Failure in providing global health commons
- Competition for scarce resources and tensions over agenda-setting
- Demand for collective action
- Undermining WHO

Challenges in global health policy

- Time to rethink ways to facilitate the global commons
- Country health systems will need to mobilize more domestic resources
- A need for political momentum to push these agendas

G7 Ise-Shima Summit, May 2016



Japan's commitment to global health

- 2000 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit: Establishment of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
- 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit: Health systems strengthening
- 2013 Global Health Strategy: Prime Minister Abe's comment in *The Lancet* on universal health coverage (UHC)
- 2016 Ise-Shima Summit



Prime Minister Abe's comment in *The Lancet* (December 12, 2015)

Japan's vision for a peaceful and healthier world

Health is fundamentally a global issue. Recent outbreaks of Ebola virus disease and Middle East respiratory syndrome have reminded us that global health issues require collective action. The world must unite and countries must establish resilient and sustainable health systems, ensuring that each individual is secure and receives the highest attainable standard of health. Japan has been a longstanding advocate of human security¹ and has taken concrete action on the ground in support of this principle. Human security protects the vital core of all human lives in a way that enhances freedom, fulfilment, and capabilities^{2,3} and underlies Japan's policy of Proactive Contribution to Peace. Japan regards health as an indispensable element of human security.¹

In September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the 2030 agenda for sustainable development, which includes universal health coverage (UHC), to which Japan attached great importance during the negotiation process.⁴ Achieving UHC requires comprehensive changes to systems, human resources, and public awareness. To catalyse such changes, leaders must commit to leave no one behind in the drive for the best attainable health gains. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have created an opportunity to connect sectors and empower individuals, families, and communities. It is crucial that we agree on a monitoring and evaluation framework so that the impact of UHC against investment is measurable and thus attainable.

Japan will host the first G7 Summit after the adoption of the SDGs in May, 2016. Alongside the G7 Health Minister's Meeting, and the Tokyo International Conference on African Development, Japan will create an opportunity for countries and partners to discuss concrete steps towards achieving new goals, while sharing Japan's relevant experiences, so that we can move forward together with this new agenda.

Japan's global health priorities are to construct a global health architecture that can respond to public health crises and to build resilient and sustainable health systems. To realise these goals, Japan has endorsed two new global health strategies: the Basic Design for Peace and Health⁵ and the Basic Guidelines for Strengthening Measures on Emerging Infectious Diseases.⁶ I would like to underline the importance of these priorities and foster succinct and relevant discussions during our G7 presidency in 2016.

First, in preparation for the G7 Summit, we will discuss how to address the challenges of public health emergencies. The existing global health architecture must be restructured to ensure prompt and effective responses to public health emergencies. Public and private partners, government, and civil society—at global, regional, country, and community levels—should reach agreement on their respective roles in advance of emergencies. Japan expects WHO to have the lead role in prompt detection and containment, especially in the early stages of a public health emergency, while acknowledging WHO's need for further reform and capacity strengthening. Japan is ready to support this reform process, including the launch of the Contingency Fund for Emergencies.⁶ Japan also fully supports the efforts of the World Bank's Pandemic Emergency Facility, and calls for coordination between WHO and the World Bank to ensure the two mechanisms have supplementary and complementary roles so that they increase efficiency and effectiveness in crises responses.

Second, we will discuss strategies to build resilient, sustainable national health systems. In the past 70 years, Japan's life expectancy increased by more than 30 years and, since the early 1980s, health outcomes have consistently been top ranked.⁷ These achievements are the result of the establishment of universal health insurance in 1961, favourable proximal determinants of health, such as healthy diet and access to clean water,



Japan's Prime Minister Shinzo Abe

- The existing global health architecture must be restructured.
- We have led global health innovation through the new Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development (AMED) and the Global Health Innovative Technology (GHIT) Fund.
- Japan has supported global resource mobilisation and private sector investment around poverty-related infectious disease.
- The G7 should discuss strategies to build resilient, sustainable national health systems.

Identifying major challenges in global health

		Actions (how to implement the goals)		
		Leadership & coordination	Accountability	Sustainable investment
Goals (what should be done)	Enhance preparedness and response towards threats to human security			
	Improve resilience and sustainability of health care systems			
	Promote research and development, and system innovations for global health security			

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	Improve resilience and sustainability of health care systems	Country support	Health system M&E	Domestic funding GFATM/GAVI
	Promote research and development, and system innovations for global health security	Mechanisms to clarify priority diseases for development of new drugs and vaccines	Product development projects (PDPs)	Investment in health R&D including systems research against NTD and AMR

Proposals for the G7 agenda

1. Strengthen support for global health R&D, especially on diseases with low market potential and inadequate returns on development investments.
2. Facilitate both upstream and downstream research.
3. Double investment on global health R&D research and innovation e.g. Global Health Innovation Technology (GHIT) fund, Innovative Medicine Initiative (IMI) and a vaccine fund.

Summary

1. Japan has committed to redefine its health care through *Health Care 2035* strategies.
2. The health sector is undergoing a huge paradigm shift globally.
3. The world requires collective action to ensure the global health commons:
 - Management of cross-border externalities
 - Provision of global public goods
 - Leadership and stewardship of global health systems