Estimating a Drug's Price After Loss of Exclusivity As a Function of the Cost of Goods Sold

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OBJECTIVE. Determine if a drug's cost of goods sold (COGS), which is a function and the cost of shipping, predict its price after loss of exclusivity.

BACKGROUND. Nearly all published cost-effectiveness analyses omit future drug pricing dynamics despite recommendations from the Second Panel of Cost-Effectiveness in Health and Medicine and an ISPOR Task Force Report. Recent attempts to incorporate drug price dynamics within cost-effectiveness analyses have assumed a price reduction of 76% after loss of exclusivity. Assuming a 76% price reduction and applying this universally for all drugs ignores important drug-specific attributes that likely better predict the post-loss of exclusivity price.

SAMPLE				ESTIMATES OF COGS						COMPARISO		
Form	Count	% of Total		Form	90th Percentile	75th Percentile	50th Percentile	25th Percentile	10th Percentile	\$7,000		
Tablet/Capsule	1,620	75.6%		Tablet/Capsule (per pill)	\$1.82	\$0.36	\$0.09	\$0.04	\$0.02		ф.	
Topical	179	8.4%	0%	Topical (per g)	\$1.36	\$0.50	\$0.17	\$0.07	\$0.03	¢6.000	ۍ ا	
General Liquid	145	6.8%		General Liquid (per mL)	\$1.69	\$0.59	\$0.15	\$0.04	\$0.02	φ0,000		
Specialty Liquid	70	3.4%		Specialty Liquid (per mL)	\$5.26	\$3.26	\$0.93	\$0.33	\$0.14	Ð		
Patch	32	1.5%	100% Small Molecule Generics Biosimilar	Patch (per patch)	\$3.37	\$3.22	\$2.33	\$0.67	\$0.37	. <mark></mark> \$5,000		
Topical	26	1.2%		Topical (per mL)	\$1.21	\$0.35	\$0.16	\$0.09	\$0.05			
Suspension Packet	19	0.9%		Suspension Packet (per packet)	\$7.48	\$3.55	\$2.33	\$0.41	\$0.22			
Nasal Spray	15	0.7%		Nasal Spray (per device)	\$36.05	\$24.40	\$15.61	\$8.41	\$6.37	Φ Φ ()		
Combination Inhaler	8	0.4%		Combo Inhaler (per device)	\$133.99	\$104.51	\$82.39	\$41.88	\$25.00	al (
Foam Canister	6	0.3%		Foam Canister (per g)	\$2.95	\$1.87	\$1.46	\$0.79	\$0.45	DU \$3,000		
Gel Packet	5	0.2%		Gel Packet (per packet)	\$1.28	\$1.28	\$1.28	\$1.28	\$1.28	Ar		
Granules	5	0.2%	24% 24% 76% ■ Pill ■ Non-Pill	Granules (per g)	\$2.30	\$0.17	\$0.08	\$0.04	\$0.03	¢2.000		
Single Drug Inhaler	3	0.1%		Single Drug Inhaler (per device)	\$16.74	\$14.86	\$11.73	\$8.54	\$6.62	φ2,000		
Gum	2	<0.1%		Gum (per piece)	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.08			
Syringe	2	<0.1%		Syringe (per mL)	\$9.50	\$8.00	\$5.50	\$3.00	\$1.50	\$1,000		
Auto-Injector Pen	1	<0.1%		Auto-Injector Pen (per kit)	\$16.93	\$16.93	\$16.93	\$16.93	\$16.93			
Pads	1	<0.1%		Pads (per pad)	\$0.55	\$0.55	\$0.55	\$0.55	\$0.55	\$180 م	0 \$133	
Spray	1	<0.1%		Spray (per g)	\$11.77	\$11.77	\$11.77	\$11.77	\$11.77	-φ-	Imatinib	
Swabs	1	<0.1%		Swabs (per swab)	\$0.18	\$0.18	\$0.18	\$0.18	\$0.18	Real Price*	Estimat	
Vaginal Ring	1	<0.1%		Vaginal Ring (per ring)	\$16.33	\$16.33	\$16.33	\$16.33	\$16.33			
TOTAL	2,142	100%		AVERAGE	\$2.71	\$0.54	\$0.12	\$0.04	\$0.02	*As reported in the MC ^The form-specific, me	CCPDC dat edian COG	

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METHODS. Published literature and financial statements from 20 generic manufacturers were reviewed to identify the average manufacturer mark-up over COGS. Then stakeholder engagement with 3 small molecule generic and 2 biosimilar manufacturers was conducted to identify key drivers of generic/biosimilar prices and COGS. Cost data was abstracted from the Mark Cuban Cost Plus Drug Company (MCCPDC). Based on literature and stakeholder feedback, COGS were calculated as half of the manufacturer price as reported in the MCCPDC.

ECONOMIC THEORY FRAMING WORK. In an environment without market friction and where competitors can produce the same type of commodity, the equilibrium price will approach COGS.

IMPLICATIONS. Cost-effectiveness analyses should incorporate genericization to better represent the true opportunity costs. This study provides an evidence-based approach to estimate a drug's price after loss of exclusivity to be incorporated within these analyses. Assuming a uniform 76% price reduction for all drugs ignores important drug-specific attributes. This study empirically demonstrates that estimating the drug's price after loss of exclusivity as a function of two times its COGS more appropriately captures these drug-specific attributes.



S estimate generated from this analysis was used in this calculation.