PHARMA FREEBIES UNDER SCRUTINY - POLITY

NEWS: The Centre has asked pharma companies for details of expenditure on marketing in the last one year.

WHAT'S IN THE NEWS?

Government Monitoring of Pharma Marketing Practices

- The Union government is closely monitoring pharmaceutical companies amid reports of continued unethical practices, particularly the distribution of freebies to doctors to influence prescription behavior.
- This scrutiny follows concerns that such practices undermine medical ethics and inflate healthcare costs.
- The **Department of Pharmaceuticals (DoP)** has asked companies to submit detailed disclosures regarding their marketing expenditures by **31 July 2025**.
- Failure to comply with this directive may result in **regulatory action**, highlighting the government's seriousness in addressing unethical practices.

Uniform Code for Pharmaceutical Marketing Practices (UCPMP) - 2024

• The UCPMP 2024 was introduced to promote transparency, accountability, and ethical conduct in pharmaceutical marketing.

Key Features:

- Prohibition of Inducements:
 - Pharmaceutical companies are **explicitly barred** from offering **gifts, monetary benefits, or hospitality** to healthcare professionals or their family members as inducements to prescribe specific drugs.
- Restrictions on Travel and Hospitality:
 - Travel or accommodation benefits can only be provided if the doctor is a speaker at a Continuing Medical Education (CME) event.
 - Even then, **foreign venues are strictly prohibited**, ensuring moderation and relevance to professional learning.
- Accountability and Transparency Measures:
 - Companies must **self-certify adherence** to the UCPMP.
 - All **expenditures related to conferences, seminars, workshops**, etc., must be disclosed publicly to ensure transparency.

• Enforcement Mechanism:

- An Ethics Committee for Pharmaceutical Marketing Practices (ECPMP) is set up within each pharmaceutical industry association.
- Penalties for violation include:
 - **Public reprimand** of the violator.
 - Recovery of benefits improperly given.
 - Issuance of corrective public statements.
 - Potential legal action in serious or repeated violations.

Understanding Freebies to Doctors

- Freebies, often referred to as "Doctors' Commission," include gifts in cash or kind offered to medical professionals in exchange for promoting or prescribing a specific pharmaceutical brand.
- These may range from expensive branded items and gadgets to sponsored vacations or conferences, which are designed to influence medical decisions.

Key Concerns Arising from Doctor-Pharma Nexus

• Conflict of Interest:

• Doctors are ethically required to act in the **best interests of patients**, and receiving inducements skews their judgment, resulting in decisions influenced by **personal** gain rather than medical merit.

• Loss of Patient Trust:

- Patients expect unbiased medical advice from their doctors.
- Any perception that doctors are influenced by pharmaceutical incentives **undermines confidence** in the healthcare system.

• Escalation of Healthcare Costs:

- Freebies may incentivize doctors to **prescribe expensive branded drugs** even when cost-effective alternatives are available.
- This contributes to higher out-of-pocket expenses for patients and overall inflation in the cost of healthcare delivery.

• Violation of Medical Ethics:

- The practice of accepting gifts from pharma companies **contravenes ethical codes** of medical councils and institutions.
- It reflects a deviation from the fundamental principle of patient-first care and erodes public trust in the profession.

Recommendations by Vinod K. Paul Committee (2023)

• A five-member expert committee, led by **Dr. Vinod K. Paul**, was constituted to recommend measures for addressing unethical inducements by pharmaceutical companies.

Major Recommendations:

- Cap on Branded Gifts:
 - Value of any gift provided to a doctor should **not exceed ₹1,000 per item**, ensuring minimal influence and relevance to professional use.
- Ban on Foreign CMEs:
 - All Continuing Medical Education (CME) workshops for doctors must be conducted within India.
 - This prevents misuse of CMEs as a pretext for foreign travel and hospitality.
- Taxation of Research Funding:
 - Any **monetary assistance** received by doctors from pharma companies to conduct research should be treated as **taxable income** to bring transparency in funding flows.
- TDS on Free Drug Samples:
 - If a company provides free drug samples to a doctor valued at **more than ₹20,000** annually, tax must be **deducted at source (TDS)** as per the Income Tax Act.

Conclusion: Ethical and Regulatory Reforms Needed

- The ongoing relationship between **doctors and pharmaceutical companies** in India presents serious **ethical and financial challenges**.
- While UCPMP 2024 has integrated many of the committee's recommendations, it still functions largely on voluntary compliance, and experts urge further legal enforcement.
- Ensuring independent oversight mechanisms, strengthening regulation, and reinforcing professional integrity and patient welfare are critical for:
 - Restoring **public trust** in the healthcare system.

- Reducing unnecessary healthcare expenditures.
- Protecting the **ethical standards** of medical practice.

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