AHA Survey on Drug Shortages

July 12, 2011
Executive Summary

• 99.5% of hospitals reported experiencing one or more drug shortage in the last six months and nearly half of the hospitals reported 21 or more drug shortages.
  – Hospitals report experiencing drug shortages across all treatment categories.

• 82% of hospitals report they have delayed patient treatment as a result of a drug shortage and more than half were not always able to provide the patient with the recommended treatment.
  – Three out of four hospitals report rationing or implementing restrictions for drugs that are in short supply.

• The vast majority of all types of hospitals reported increased drug costs as a result of drug shortages.
  – Most hospitals are purchasing more expensive alternative drugs from other sources.
Executive Summary

- Hospitals report that they rarely or never receive advance notice of drug shortages and are not informed of the cause or the expected duration of the shortage.

- Hospitals are taking many actions to reduce the impact of drug shortages on patients including increasing inventory levels and devoting resources to train clinical staff to address shortages.
Survey Methodology

- **AHA Survey, Drug Shortages**
  - Survey was sent to all community hospital CEOs on June 1, 2011 via fax and e-mail.
  - Data were collected through June 22, 2011.
  - Responses from 820 hospitals are included in analysis.
  - Respondents were broadly representative of the universe of community hospitals.
  - Survey questions were designed to assess the impact of drug shortages on patients and hospitals.
  - Nationally, there are about 2,800 urban hospitals, 1,300 critical access hospitals and 1,000 other rural hospitals.
99.5% of hospitals reported experiencing one or more drug shortage in the last six months and nearly half of the hospitals reported 21 or more drug shortages.

Percent of Hospitals Reporting the Number of Individual Drugs For Which the Hospital Experienced a Drug Shortage in the Last Six Months

- 6% reported 1 to 5 individual drugs
- 19% reported 6 to 10 individual drugs
- 19% reported 11 to 15 individual drugs
- 13% reported 16 to 20 individual drugs
- 44% reported 21 or more individual drugs

Hospitals report experiencing drug shortages across all treatment categories.

Percent of Hospitals Experiencing a Drug Shortage in the Last Six Months by Treatment Category

- Surgery/Anesthesia: 95%
- Emergency Care: 91%
- Cardiovascular: 90%
- Gastrointestinal/Nutrition: 89%
- Pain Management: 88%
- Infectious Disease: 83%
- Oncology: 66%
- Neurology: 41%
- Endocrinology: 40%
- Obstetrics/Gynecology: 39%
- Allergy: 28%
- Psychiatry: 25%
- Other: 34%

Nearly half of hospitals reported experiencing a drug shortage on a daily basis.

Percent of Hospitals Experiencing a Drug Shortage by Frequency

- **Daily**: 47%
- **Weekly**: 40%
- **Monthly**: 13%
- **Have not experienced any**: 1%

82% of hospitals report they have delayed patient treatment as a result of a drug shortage and more than half were not always able to provide the patient with the recommended treatment.

Percent of Hospitals Reporting the Impact on Patient Care as a Result of a Drug Shortage

- Patient treatment was delayed: 17% (Always) | 62% (Frequently) | 82% (Rarely)
- Patient received a less effective drug: 11% (Always) | 58% (Frequently) | 69% (Rarely)
- Patient did not receive recommended treatment: 10% (Always) | 52% (Frequently) | 63% (Rarely)
- Patient experienced an adverse outcome: 3% (Always) | 32% (Frequently) | 35% (Rarely)

Three out of four hospitals report rationing or implementing restrictions for drugs that are in short supply.

Percent of Hospitals That Have Implemented Rationing and/or Restrictions for Drugs in Short Supply

- Yes: 78%
- No: 22%

Nearly all hospitals reported increased drug costs as a result of purchasing more expensive alternative drugs from other sources.

Percent of Hospitals Reporting Increased Drug Costs as a Result of Drug Shortages and Actions Taken to Ensure the Patient Received Treatment*

- Drug costs have increased: 92%
- Purchased a more expensive generic alternative: 92%
- Purchased excess inventory: 85%
- Purchased a more expensive therapeutic alternative: 76%
- Purchased a more expensive product from a direct manufacturer: 74%
- Purchased a more expensive product from an outsourcing company: 47%
- Purchased a more expensive product from a new distributor: 42%
- Other: 28%

Source: AHA analysis of survey data from 820 non-federal, short-term acute care hospitals collected in June of 2011. *Percentages include hospitals reporting they “always” or “frequently” took indicated action.
Three of 4 hospitals report that they rarely or never receive advance notice of drug shortages...

Percent of Hospitals Reporting They Receive Advance Notice of Drug Shortages from Drug Manufacturers, Wholesalers, Distributors, Group Purchasing Organizations or the FDA

...and are often not informed of the cause or the expected duration of the shortage.

Two-thirds of hospitals report that drug shortages are straining relationships with medical staff.

Frequency With Which the Medical Staff Expresses Frustration with the Pharmacist or Hospital Leadership as a Result of a Drug Shortage

- **Never**: 5%
- **Frequently**: 45%
- **Rarely**: 33%
- **Always**: 18%

Hospitals are taking many actions to reduce the impact of drug shortages on patients.

Percent of Hospitals Taking Actions to Reduce Patient Safety and Financial Impact of Drug Shortages

- Added back-up inventory for critically important drug categories or changed par levels for drugs: 89%
- Regularly informed medical staff of drugs in short supply: 88%
- Added drugs to the pharmacy formulary as substitutes for drugs in shortage: 71%
- Opened accounts with new suppliers or wholesalers to secure back-up sources of drugs: 60%
- Added regular meetings with internal pharmacy staff to plan actions to address shortages: 48%
- Devoted resources to clinical staff education about shortages and safe dosing of alternative drugs: 47%