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# Developing a drug shortages predictive model using real-world Canadian drug utilization

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# Drug Shortages – a growing global crisis

- 1 in 4 Canadians has experienced a drug shortage in the last 3 years
- Record high of 323 drug shortages in US in 2024, highest since 2001



# Shortages impact patient care and the healthcare system

- Shortages are associated with :
  - Adverse events
  - Increased medication errors
  - Non-adherence
  - Inferior treatment
  - Hospitalization
  - Mortality
- Burden healthcare system through
  - prolonged recovery times, delayed treatment, increased recovery costs
- Shortages strain pharmacists and physicians to find drug alternatives
  - Pharmacists report spending 10 hours/week on managing shortages



# Policies are being considered to prevent severe shortages

Stockpiling



Buffer Stock



Exceptional

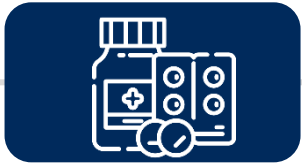


We can't use preventive policies for all drugs





# Need to Prioritize Drugs



Current essential medicines lists focus on clinical importance



Clinical importance varies

Different across specialties and healthcare settings



Supply chain risk is equally important

Factors such as manufacturers, ingredients, complex formulations



Not considered when creating medicine lists

Need to determine supply chain factors associated with shortages



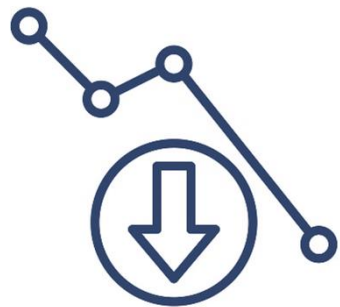
# Our Solution

*Develop a predictive model to score supply chain related risk of facing a significant shortage for all Canadian drugs*



# Objectives

1. Determine how many reported Canadian supply chain events lead to a meaningful decrease in drug supply of  $\geq 33\%$



2. Discover drug characteristics associated with  $\geq 33\%$  decrease



3. Create a predictive model to ascertain shortage-risk



# Data Sources



## IQVIA MIDAS

- Monthly wholesale purchasing, sales and manufacturer data 2017-2021



## Drug Shortages Canada

- Shortage & discontinuation reports Mar 2017-Dec 2021



## Drug Product Database

- Drug covariate data: drug schedule, age, number of DINs, number of API



## Other Sources

- ODB coverage – ICES
- WHO essential medicine
- Tier-3 Status
- Brand vs generic
- Therapeutic equivalents

For this project drugs defined at ingredient + formulation level





# Conceptual Framework

*Protective “Shields” in  
Supply Chain*

## Scenario A

Manufacturer reports  
potential for shortage

No shortage

## Scenario B

Manufacturer reports  
potential for shortage

**Exposure to Supply  
Chain Issue Report**

*Available policy  
measures to prevent  
shortages:  
importation, extend  
expiration dates, use  
stockpiles, open  
production lines, etc.*

*Supply chain failure*

6 months

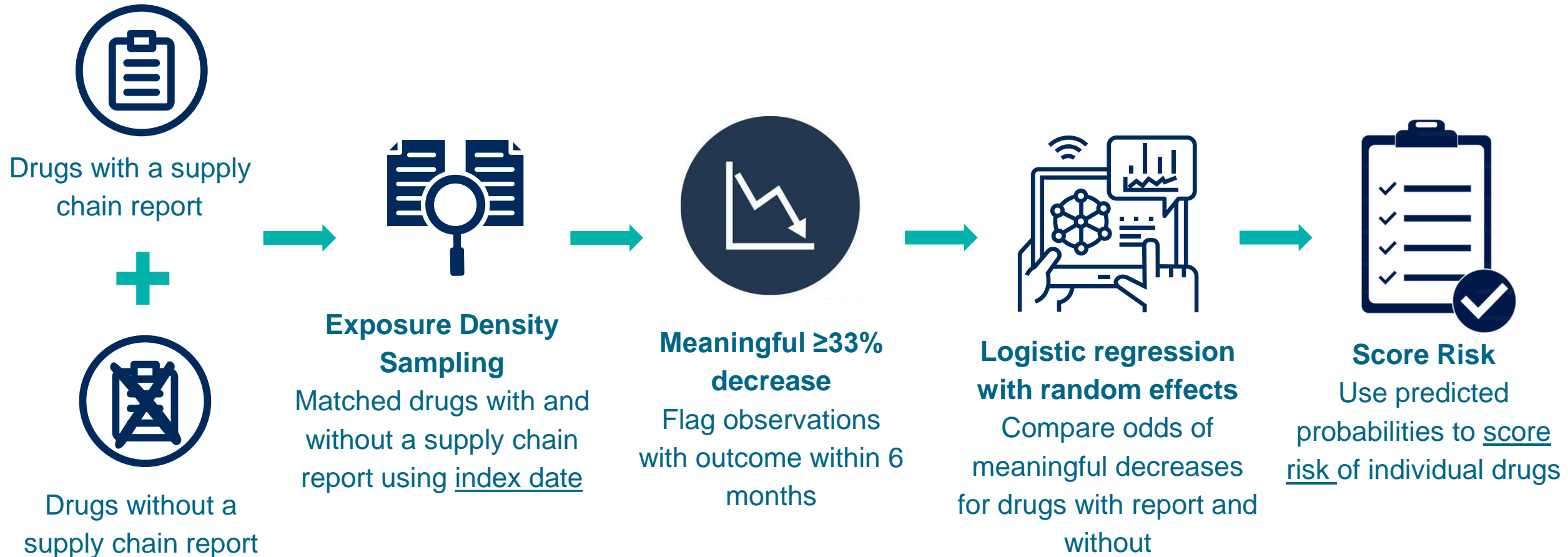
**Supply Chain Issue Report  
≠ Actual Shortage**

**DRUG SHORTAGE**

**Outcome of Drug Shortage  
(≥33 % decrease in units)**



# Conduct a matched cohort study to obtain risk scores



# Findings suggest that most supply chain events do not face significant shortages

	Meaningful $\geq 33\%$ Decrease	Severe $\geq 66\%$ Decrease
Supply Chain Report	<b>11.3% (216)</b>	<b>5.2% (100)</b>
Control	6.6% (1271)	2.2% (429)

- 1 in 10 reports faced a  $\geq 33\%$  decrease in supply
- 1 in 20 reports faces a  $\geq 66\%$  decrease in supply



# What is most predictive of a shortage?

1.

Sales less than  
\$100,000  
(OR: 4.01)



2.

Anti-infectives  
(OR: 3.07)



3.

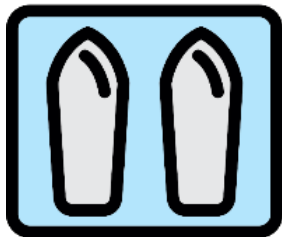
Unit price greater  
than \$100  
(OR: 2.91)



# What is most protective of a shortage?

1.

Rectal  
formulations  
(OR: 0.165)



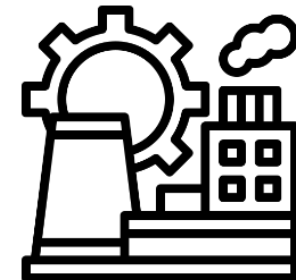
2.

ODB coverage for  
50-99% of DINs  
(OR: 0.405)



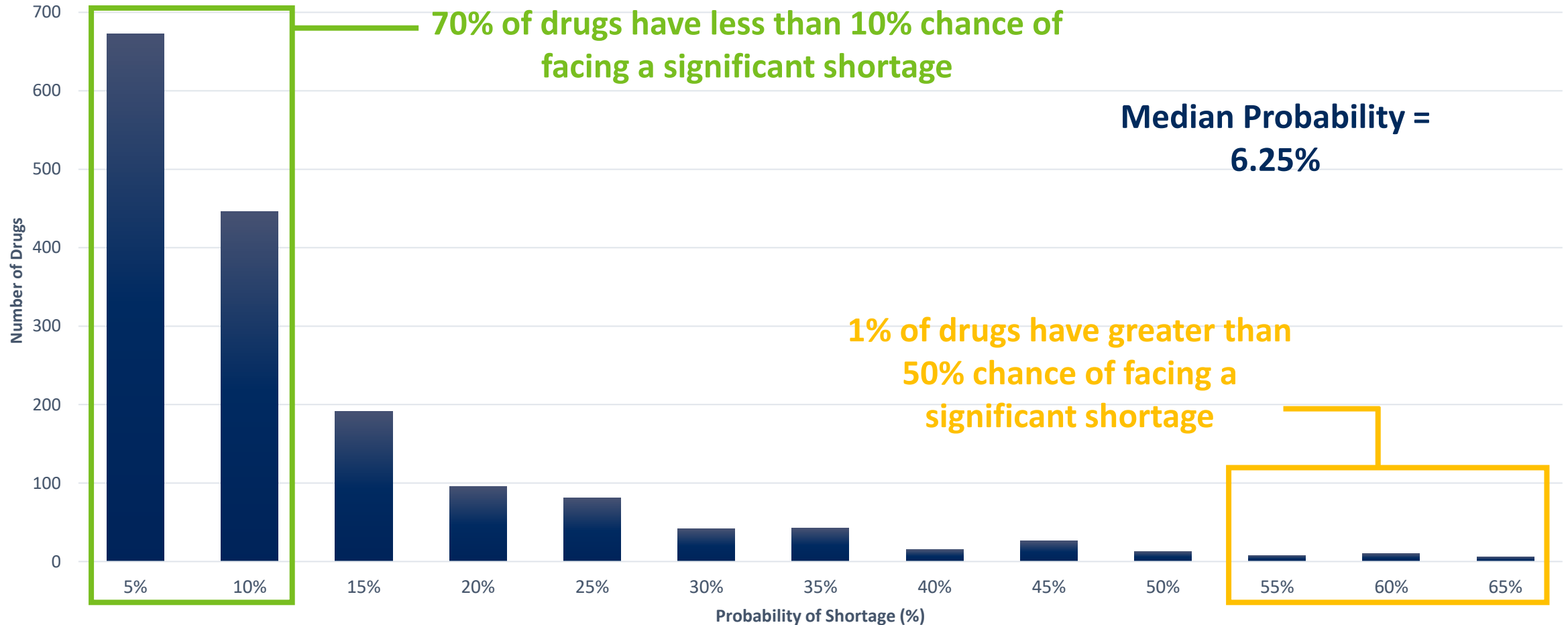
3.

5-9 manufacturers  
(OR: 0.454)





# Most Canadian drugs have low probability of experiencing a significant shortage



# Main Take-Aways

- Only 1 in 10 supply chain reports led to meaningful decreases
  - Built in protective “shields” in the supply chain prevent shortages
- We now know supply chain factors strongly associated with significant drug shortages
  - Only 1% of Canadian drugs have a greater than 50% chance of facing a significant shortage

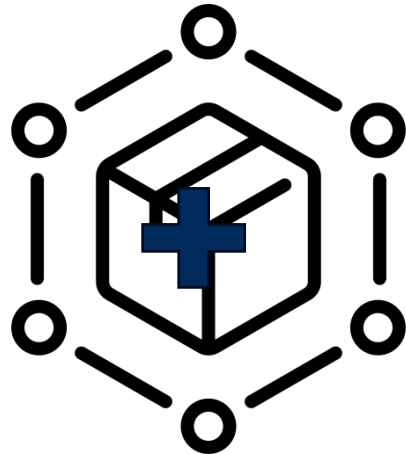


# Big Picture: Developing a national at-risk medicines list

- Combine supply chain risk and clinical risk of shortage

## Supply chain risk

Which drugs are likely to have a supply chain issue



## Clinical risk

Which drugs when in shortage will impact patient health



Risk Stratification

- To create a robust at-risk Canadian medicines list to guide shortage policy



# Thank You!

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### THE GIFT THAT KEEPS ON GIVING



By Martin Ho



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