

Supplementing the Right Way: Effective Cost Management of Multivitamin Syrups in a Paediatric Hospital

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Introduction

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containing lysine are supplements Multivitamins commonly prescribed to improve appetite and promote growth in children.

Results

There are no specific recommendations on the most effective multivitamin, including lysine amounts.

Historically, KKH carried two brands of multivitamin syrups (Brand X and Brand Y) in the formulary, but in 2012, the Pharmacy and Therapeutics (P & T) committee reviewed the need for two similar products.

Aims

This project aims to illustrate an **evidence-based review** process of multivitamin syrups in the formulary and retail setting.

It also serves to demonstrate the potential **COSt-SaVings** from the review process.

Methodology



 Literature search performed to ascertain standard vitamins, minerals and lysine requirements in children.

From 2010 – 2012 (formulary and retail):

BRAND	MOVEMENT	COST
Brand X	8,700 bottles	S\$ 92,000
Brand Y	4,100 bottles	S\$ 45,000
Total	12,800 bottles	S\$ 137,000

From 2012 – 2014 (formulary and retail):

Although Brand X was the only multivitamin syrup available in the formulary, overall usage and costs for Brands X and Y remained almost constant at **12,400 bottles (S\$ 136,000)**.

There was no change in the prices of Brand X and Brand Y.

For the **2015** RFP, Brand Y offered a competitive 22% decrease in cost. Assuming similar movement to previous years, patients can expect annual cost savings of

Annual Cost-savings

Movement and Total Costs of Multivitamin Syrup

137000

Cost savings of

S\$ 20,000



• **BRAND X** remained in formulary (higher usage). • Brand Y deleted from formulary, but available in retail setting.

Year 2012



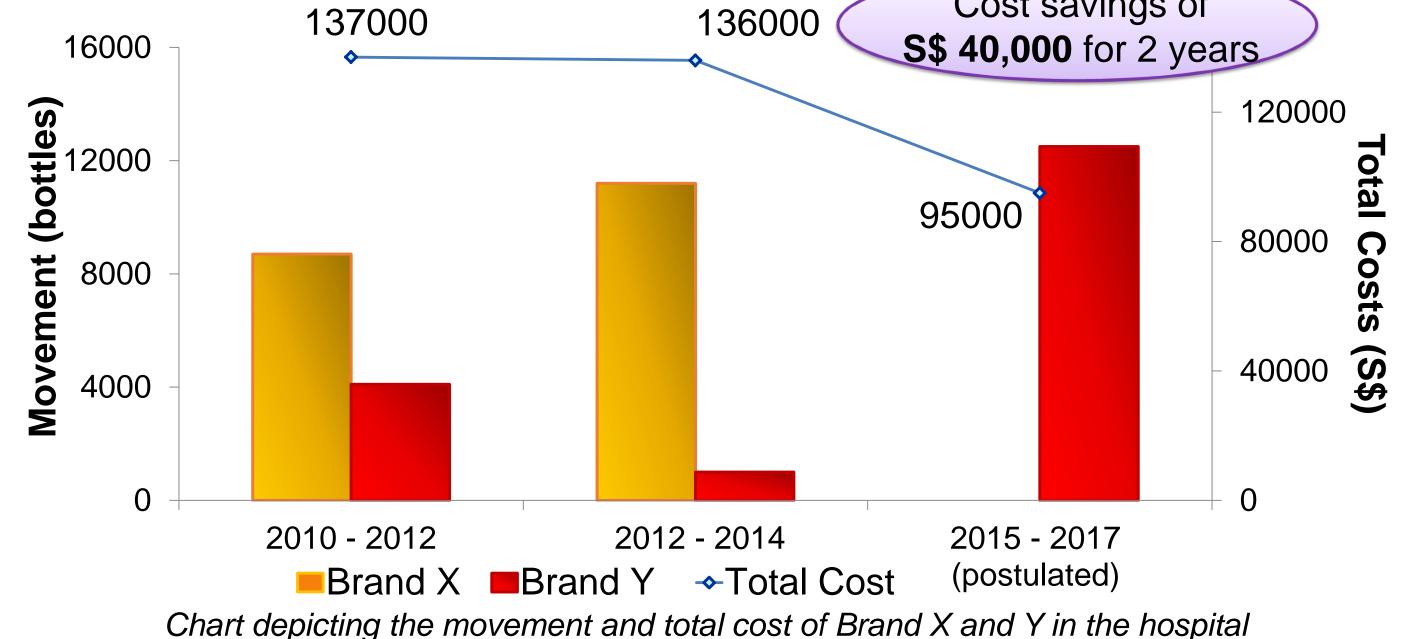
 Request for Proposal (RFP) for multivitamin syrups containing lysine was called, where Brands X, Y and Z participated.

Year 2015



 Expert opinions of hospital's paediatricians and dieticians sought.





Discussion

Initial selection of Brand X was largely dependent on its higher usage. Upon further consultation with the experts, however, it was found that Brand Y was the preferred option. This was due to the content of iron and vitamin B_{12} , which was lacking in Brand X. These two ingredients are important in "picky" eaters as they tend to eat less meat.

Besides that, analysis of the hospital usage of multivitamins revealed that there was no brand preference among prescribers, and depended on whichever multivitamin syrup was available in the formulary.

 Costs and hospital movement (formulary and retail) of both Brand X and Brand Y were analyzed from 2010 -2014.



review demonstrates that evidence-based management This strategies can be applied to both formulary and retail items, even though the latter is often perceived as brand-specific, to increase the value for healthcare consumers.

Reference(s):

1. National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health (NCCIH). 5 Tips on Safety of Mind and Body Practices for Children and Teens. 2015.