

## アジアの医薬品政策と今後の課題

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**Medicines Policies And Challenges in Asia**

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**Summary**

The 1975 World Health Assembly adopted a resolution recommending the World Health Organization (WHO) to provide support for the development and implementation of National Medicines Policies (NMP). The WHO has since supported a lot of medicines programmes in the three frameworks of the NMP, which are equal access to essential medicines, assurance of quality, safety and efficacy of medicines, and rational use of medicines.

Despite the WHO's efforts, one-third of the world population of more than 6 billion is still thought to lack regular access to essential medicines. Further, more than half of the population without regular access to essential medicines is estimated to live in Asia. In order to better respond to this challenge, the 2004 WHO Western Pacific Regional Committee adopted a resolution to implement the Regional Strategy for Improving Access to Essential Medicines 2005-2010.

The eight strategic areas for action are: rational selection; rational use, affordable prices, trade globalisation and intellectual property rights; sustainable financing; supply and management systems; quality; and monitoring and evaluation. These are associated with one another. Using the strategy as a guide, countries are encouraged to implement a comprehensive programme to cover all the strategic areas or to select strategic actions to adopt as a priority in their existing medicines programmes.