

Ethics: Ending the pandemic will take global access to COVID-19 treatment and vaccines

July 16 2020, by Nicole Hassoun

As COVID-19 surges in the United States and worldwide, even the richest and best insured Americans understand, possibly for the first time, what it's like not to have the medicines [they need to survive](#) if they get sick. There is no coronavirus vaccine, and the best known treatment, remdesivir, only reduces [hospital recovery time by 30%](#) and only for patients with certain forms of the disease.

Poorer people have always had trouble accessing essential medicines, however—even when good drugs exist to prevent and treat their conditions.

In the U.S., where [there is no legal right to health](#), insurance is usually necessary for medical treatment. Remdesivir costs about [US\\$3,200 for a typical treatment course of six vials](#), though critics argue its manufacturer, Gilead, could [make a profit off much less](#). Internationally, [high drug prices](#) mean that critical medicines are often [available only to the richest patients](#).

Access to medicines, in other words, is usually an ethical problem—not a scientific one. And that's going to complicate the global coronavirus fight. Experts worry that any COVID-19 vaccine is likely to have a [high price tag](#) and, as a result, be [unequally distributed](#) according to countries' [purchasing power](#), not need.

With a little imagination, this challenge can be overcome. My new book "[Global Health Impact: Extending Access to Essential Medicines](#)"

documents how in past epidemics, from [polio](#) and [Ebola](#) to HIV, the international community managed to get lifesaving drugs to patients—no matter where they lived or how much they earned.

Past wins

It took years for scientists to [identify an effective treatment](#) for HIV. But by 1997, most people diagnosed with HIV in Europe and the U.S. were living long and productive lives thanks to [antiretroviral drugs](#).

Meanwhile, the disease was still [killing 2.2 million people each year](#) in sub-Saharan Africa because [pharmaceutical companies claimed](#) it was impossible to lower the [US\\$10,000 to \\$15,000](#) annual cost per patient for antiretrovirals.

In response, human rights activists galvanized [a global AIDS campaign](#), educating African patients about antiretrovirals, giving them the tools they required to demand treatment and even suing [drug companies](#). Eventually, mass [protests erupted in South Africa](#) and elsewhere, shifting public opinion on access to medicines.

By 2000, [competition from generic drug manufacturers](#) brought the price of antiretrovirals down to around \$350 per patient per year, allowing [millions more worldwide](#) to [take them](#).

Around the same time, a [similar story was playing out with tuberculosis](#), which had greatly diminished in the U.S. and Europe but remained deadly in many other places. The [rise of drug-resistant strains](#) – especially in the former Soviet Union and parts of Africa and Asia—posed a particularly [terrible challenge](#).

Conventional wisdom held that people with [drug-resistant TB](#) [couldn't be saved](#). The drugs were too expensive, treatment courses too long and

disease management too complicated.

The organization [Partners in Health](#) disproved that excuse by successfully treating 50 tuberculosis patients in Peru, then one of the world's poorest countries. That project helped convince the World Health Organization to endorse multi-drug-resistant TB treatment. Global [funding for TB treatment](#) increased greatly and generic medicines were produced. Today more than [70% of people diagnosed with drug-resistant TB receive treatment](#)

Ending COVID-19 ethically

These [health](#) campaigns both demonstrate the virtue I call creative resolve, which is a fundamental commitment to overcoming apparent tragedy.

Other examples include the adoption of "[ring vaccinations](#)" in the 1960s—a [contact tracing-based immunization strategy](#) pioneered in the 1960s after mass vaccinations failed to stop smallpox—and a 2010 campaign to give children in Afghanistan their [smallpox vaccinations at the circus](#).

Ending the global coronavirus pandemic will require similar creative resolve.

Recently, the U.S. agreed to pay \$1.2 billion for [early access](#) to a promising COVID-19 vaccine in the United Kingdom and secured first access to another by the [French pharmaceutical company Sanofi](#), enraging citizens of those countries. Such arrangements also harm manufacturing countries like [Brazil](#), Egypt and India, whose people have little access to the medicines their factories pump out.

Unequal access to COVID-19 medicines isn't just a moral problem. In a

global pandemic, an outbreak anywhere threatens people everywhere.

There is some creative resolve on display in the [COVID-19 fight](#), though.

For example, the [Medicines Patent Pool](#) – a United Nations-backed organization that encourages companies to share their patents in order to [speed up innovation](#) – is pushing this method for advancing the research and development of COVID-19 drugs.

Other health experts are proposing new [medicine distribution mechanisms](#) that would send drugs and [vaccines](#) where they're most needed based on the net health benefits a population would receive.

That plan and others require smart data use. The [Global Health Impact Project](#), a research collaboration that I direct, measures the effectiveness and availability of lifesaving medicines. The idea is that if we know [which drugs are actually addressing pressing health needs and where](#), policymakers and health organizations can craft more targeted treatment access plans.

Such information could be also used creatively to reward drug companies for their global health impact. Governments could create an [international prize](#), say, that [awards funds](#) to companies based on the lives saved by their COVID-19 drugs and other [essential medicines](#). That could offset profit as the primary motivation for drug research, development and sales.

And if [pharmaceutical companies](#) don't voluntarily [help people in poor countries](#), those governments can do [what they've done in past health crises](#): let other companies produce generic versions of patented medicines, to protect the common good.

This article is republished from [The Conversation](#) under a Creative Commons license. Read the [original article](#).

Provided by The Conversation

Citation: Ethics: Ending the pandemic will take global access to COVID-19 treatment and vaccines (2020, July 16) retrieved 23 April 2024 from

<https://medicalxpress.com/news/2020-07-ethics-pandemic-global-access-covid-.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.