Pan-Canadian Pricing Alliance: No PCPA Negotiations

As of January 31, 2014

There are 14 drug products for which the PCPA has decided **not to negotiate** collectively or individually at the provincial-territorial level:

Drug Product Brand Name (Generic Name)	Indication/Use
Afinitor (everolimus)	Used to treat renal angiomyolipoma
Apprilon (doxycycline)	Used to treat inflammatory rosacea
Benlysta (belimumab)	Used to treat lupus
Bystolic (nebivolol)	Used to treat hypertension
Edarbi (azilsartan)	Used to treat high blood pressure
Edarbyclor (azilsartan/chlorthalidone)	Used to treat high blood pressure
Esbriet (pirfenidone)	Used to treat idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis
Fampyra (fampiridine)	Used to treat Multiple Sclerosis
Latuda (lurasidone)	Used to treat schizophrenia
Lodalis (colesevelam)	Used to treat hypercholesterolemia
Samsca (tolvaptan)	Used to treat hyponatremia
Soliris (eculizumab)	Used to treat aHUS
Sublinox (zolpidem)	Used to treat acute insomnia
Tykerb (lapatinib)	Used in combination with letrozole to treat metastatic breast cancer

Each drug product is considered individually based on a number of factors, including the recommendation from the Canadian Drug Expert Committee (CDEC) or the pan-Canadian Oncology Drug Review Expert Review Committee (pERC), patient perspective, clinical need and considerations. The majority of products for which the PCPA and the provinces and territories do not pursue negotiations have received negative recommendations from CDEC or pERC due to clinical concerns, such as uncertainty regarding the clinical benefit of the drug product.

Note: *Québec and Nunavut are not participating in the Pan-Canadian Pricing Alliance.*