The Rise of China: Implications for Pharma and Pharma Librarians

Pharmaceutical & Health Technology Division
Special Libraries Association
March 20, 2012
Agenda

• Why China?

• China’s Healthcare System

• China Healthcare Reform

• Things To Watch For In 2012 & Beyond

• Sources Of Information On China
Big Pharma Struggling With Major Challenges

- Patent Cliff
- R&D Productivity Crisis
- Demonstrating Real-World Outcomes
- FDA
Big Pharma Struggling With Major Challenges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>WW Pharma Sales in 2011 ($bn)</th>
<th>Patent expired sales ($bn)</th>
<th>Patent expiry within 3 years ($bn)</th>
<th>% Portfolio at risk within 3 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eli Lilly</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AstraZeneca</td>
<td>32.2</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takeda</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pfizer</td>
<td>54.7</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayer</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson &amp; Johnson</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristol-Myers Squibb</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GlaxoSmithKline</td>
<td>39.2</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merck &amp; Co</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Novartis</td>
<td>50.1</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanofi</td>
<td>45.6</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbott Laboratories</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roche</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Evaluate Pharma (2/9/12)
Big Pharma Struggling With Major Challenges

Novel Drugs Approved By U.S. FDA

Source: RPM Report/Elsevier (January 2012)
Big Pharma Struggling With Major Challenges

CDER New Molecule Entity And New Biologic Entity Filings And Approvals

Source: RPM Report/Elsevier (January 2012)
Squeezing revenue from legacy brands: Emerging Markets may be less profitable (40% avg. operating margins) but brands are “stickier”-- less exposed to steep revenue drop on patent expiry.

Take Lipitor: 9% of sales come from EM today; by 2015 this will be 54%, with sales up 60% in those areas.

Source: Bernstein Research, 09/10
Agenda

- Why China?
- China’s Healthcare System
- China Healthcare Reform
- Things To Watch For In 2012 & Beyond
- Sources Of Information On China
China’s Pharma Market

Source: IMS Health, Market Prognosis, Sept. 2011
China’s Pharma Market

Source: Cowen & Co, IMS Health, 08/11
China’s Pharma Market

Source: Citi Investment Research, 12/11
China Demographics – Fueling Pharma Growth

• Aging Population
  - Percent of Population Age 60+:
    - 10% in 2000
    - 13% in 2010 (~178 million – 50 million larger than Japan’s total population)
    - 23% in 2030 (est.)

• Rising Income Levels
  - Personal disposable income predicted to grow 9% in 2010-2015
  - 170 million can now afford modern medicine, rising to 380 million by 2016 (DB estimate).

• Lifestyle Changes Leading To Western Diseases
  - cardiovascular, obesity, diabetes, cancer

• China Now #3 Pharma Market (~$67 billion)
  - Will soon surpass Japan (projected 17% CAGR 2011-15, reaching $127 billion by 2015)

Source: World Health Organization, Macquarie Research, Deutsche Bank, IMS Health
Total Expenditure On Health As % Of GDP – China vs. US/EU5/Japan

- US: 15.2%
- France: 11.2%
- Germany: 10.5%
- Spain: 9%
- Italy: 8.7%
- UK: 8.7%
- Japan: 8.3%
- China: 4.3%

Source: World Health Organization (2008 data)
Total Expenditure On Health As % Of GDP – China vs. BRICS-MT

- Brazil: 8.4%
- South Korea: 6.5%
- Turkey: 6.1%
- Mexico: 5.9%
- Russia: 4.8%
- China: 4.3%
- India: 4.2%

Source: World Health Organization (2008 data)
Out-of-pocket Health Expenditures (% of Total Expenditures on Health)

Source: Citi Investment Research & Analysis
China’s Healthcare System

• China traditionally has not had a primary care system
  - Patients go to hospitals for treatment (overcrowded top-tier hospitals)
  - Most drugs prescribed/dispensed by hospitals (which rely on drug sales for profits)

• China is primarily a generics (branded generics) market

• Government reimbursement rather than commercial/private reimbursement
  - China has become the world’s largest single-payer system (1.3 billion people)

• Reimbursement for healthcare products/services set by government
  - No negotiation between payers (insurance) and providers (hospitals)
  - Drug reimbursement is set by the government (EDL/NRDL)
  - 31 provinces, each with own reimbursement list/negotiation

• Highly fragmented drug distribution system
Due to lack of public funding, public hospitals rely heavily on selling pharmaceuticals to finance operations

Revenue Structure of Government Hospitals

- **Fiscal Subsidy**: 9%
- **Diagnostic**: 9%
- **Physician Services (Consultation, Treatment, Surgery)**: 21%
- **Pharmaceutical Sales**: 43%
- **Other (room, food)**: 18%

Total Revenue (Billions of RMB)
- 2003: 255
- 2009: 746

- Government-owned hospitals, despite being public and non-profit, are in reality profit-seeking entities, due to severe shortage of public funding.

- These hospitals rely heavily on pharmaceutical sales as the most important source of revenue and profitability.
  - They are allowed to charge a 15% markup on pharmaceuticals dispensed in hospital pharmacies.
  - The combination of prescription and dispensing created distorted incentive for hospitals to drive up drug utilization, in some cases excessive.

- This reliance on pharmaceutical is deemed one of the root causes of health care expenditure inflation in China, and one of the most difficult areas to reform.
  - From 2003 to 2009, despite a tripling of total sector revenue, the structure of income barely changed.

Source: Monitor Group, 2010 China Health Statistics Yearbook
Big Pharma In China

- China market is highly fragmented – Pfizer is the top company with roughly 3% of the market.

- Most Big Pharma have concentrated on off-patent drugs (branded generics) - roughly 60-80% of China sales for MNCs are branded generics, according to Monitor Group.

- Branded generics from Big Pharma are generally reimbursed with a premium price, but are increasingly subject to price cuts.

- Many innovative products (eg, targeted oncologics) are paid for out-of-pocket by patients as these drugs are not on government reimbursement lists.

- Patient assistant programs increasingly popular tactic by Big Pharma to help with affordability while preserving global pricing power.

- Big Pharma looking to partnerships/acquisitions to increase sales in second-tier cities and lower manufacturing costs (Pfizer/Hisun, Merck/Simcere, Sanofi/BMP).

- Most Big Pharma focusing on diversified strategy - Rx drugs, OTCs, vaccines.

- Most Big Pharma are increasing R&D in China looking to get more innovative drugs on the market.
Big Pharma In China – Recent Headlines (PharmAsia News)

- **Pfizer** and China’s Hisun To Explore Branded Generics JV For China And The Globe (Feb. 22, 2012)

- **Novo Nordisk** Signs MOU With China's Health Ministry To Launch Patient Education Programs (Feb. 2, 2012)

- After Januvia And Onglyza, **Novartis** Launches Galvus In China; Lucentis Receives SFDA Nod (Jan. 19, 2012)

- **Boehringer** Doubles Down On China With €70 Million Plant Upgrade, Sets Sights On Biosimilars In Shanghai (Dec. 22, 2011)

- China’s Hua Medicine Licenses Worldwide Rights To **Roche** Diabetes Compound, More Deals On The Way (Dec. 20, 2011)

- **Merck** Unveils $1.5 Billion Expansion In China With New Beijing R&D Center; Plans To Double R&D Team By 2014 (Dec. 11, 2011)

- As **AstraZeneca** Cuts Back In The U.S., It’s Full Steam Ahead In China (Dec. 8, 2011)

- Could "Calculated Risks" In China Help Solve Global R&D Challenges? **Bayer** Thinks So (Oct. 18, 2011)
Big Pharma In China - Top Companies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Company</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011 (6-8 months)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Pfizer</td>
<td>Pfizer</td>
<td>Pfizer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>AstraZeneca</td>
<td>AstraZeneca</td>
<td>Sanofi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Bayer</td>
<td>Sanofi</td>
<td>AstraZeneca</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Sanofi</td>
<td>Bayer</td>
<td>Bayer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Jiangsu Yangzijiang</td>
<td>Jiangsu Yangzijiang</td>
<td>Kelun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Roche</td>
<td>Kelun</td>
<td>Roche</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Kelun</td>
<td>Roche</td>
<td>Jiangsu Yangzijiang</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Shandong Qilu</td>
<td>Shandong Qilu</td>
<td>Shandong Qilu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Jiangsu Hengrui</td>
<td>Jiangsu Hengrui</td>
<td>Jiangsu Hengrui</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Harbin Pharma</td>
<td>Novartis</td>
<td>Merck</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Deutsche Bank, IMS Health
## Big Pharma In China - PAPs

**Figure 2: The Existing Long-Term Patient Assistance Programs in China**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NGO</th>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Molecule</th>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Indication</th>
<th>Retail price</th>
<th>Admin</th>
<th>PAP Scheme for Non-Low Income Patients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CCF</td>
<td>Gilvec</td>
<td>Imatinib</td>
<td>Novartis</td>
<td>CML, GIST</td>
<td>$3,984/mo</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>If on RDL: Buy 6 months + 6 months free; If not on RDL: Buy 3 months + 9 months free drugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCF</td>
<td>Tasigna</td>
<td>Nilotinib</td>
<td>Novartis</td>
<td>CML</td>
<td>$5,625/mo</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>Buy 3 months + 9 months free drugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCF</td>
<td>Iressa</td>
<td>Gefitinib</td>
<td>AstraZeneca</td>
<td>NSCLC</td>
<td>$2,578/mo</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>Buy 6 months + free drugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCF</td>
<td>Tarceva</td>
<td>Erlotinib</td>
<td>Roche</td>
<td>NSCLC</td>
<td>$3,080/mo</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>Buy 5 months + free drugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCF</td>
<td>Nexavar</td>
<td>Sorafenib</td>
<td>Bayer</td>
<td>RCC, HCC</td>
<td>$7,873/mo</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>Buy 3 months + free drugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFC</td>
<td>Sutent</td>
<td>Sunitinib</td>
<td>Pfizer</td>
<td>RCC, GIST</td>
<td>$6,780/mo</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>Buy 3 months + free drugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFC</td>
<td>Herceptin</td>
<td>Trastuzumab</td>
<td>Roche</td>
<td>HER2+ breast cancer</td>
<td>$4,703/mo/month</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Buy 6 vials + 8 vials of free drugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCF</td>
<td>Exjade</td>
<td>Deferasirox</td>
<td>Novartis</td>
<td>Chronic iron overload</td>
<td>$1,477/mo</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>Buy 13 weeks + 39 weeks free drugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCF</td>
<td>Ventavis</td>
<td>Iloprost</td>
<td>Bayer</td>
<td>PAH</td>
<td>$9,688/mo</td>
<td>Inhaled</td>
<td>Buy 1 month + 5 months free drugs, then buy 1 month + 11 months free drugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCF</td>
<td>Tracleer</td>
<td>Bosentan</td>
<td>Actelion</td>
<td>PAH</td>
<td>$4,328/mo</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>Buy 2 months + 3~4 months free drugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCF</td>
<td>Cerezyme</td>
<td>Imiglucerase</td>
<td>Genzyme</td>
<td>Gaucher's disease</td>
<td>$19,531/mo</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Free of charge to patients</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. CCF: China Charity Foundation
2. CFC: Cancer Foundation of China

Source: Easton Associates, PharmAsia News (9/6/2011)
Patient Assistance: Herceptin program in China
Creating platform for public reimbursement

Start: August 2011

6 cycles (commercial) + max. 8 cycles (donation)

2011 China Herceptin sales: +128%¹

¹ CER = Constant Exchange Rates

Source: Roche Annual Results - 2011 Presentation (Feb. 1, 2012)
Big Pharma R&D In China

Number of New MNC R&D Centers in China

Source: RDPAC
Big Pharma R&D In China

Location of MNC R&D Centers in China

Source: RDPAC
Big Pharma R&D In China

Number of New FTEs at MNC R&D Centers in China

Source: RDPAC
Big Pharma R&D In China

AstraZeneca R&D Center (Shanghai)
Big Pharma R&D In China

Zhangjiang Hi-Tech Park (Shanghai)
Big Pharma R&D In China

Pfizer R&D Center (Wuhan)
“Sea Turtles”

- Roughly 80,000 Western-trained PhDs have returned to China
- Predicted two-thirds of Chinese life sciences professionals currently in the U.S. will return to China or shuttle back and forth between the countries (Source: Monitor Group)
- “1,000 Talents Program” – Government provides research funding, salaries, RMB 1 million relocation package. Goal is to lure back 2,000 scientists over next 5-10 years.

Example: Steve Yang, PhD, VP, Head of R&D Asia & Emerging Markets, AstraZeneca
Agenda

• Why China?

• China’s Healthcare System

• China Healthcare Reform

• Things To Watch For In 2012 & Beyond

• Sources Of Information On China
China Healthcare Reform

Tongren Hospital (Beijing), 6 am

Source: Monitor Group
China Healthcare Reform

- **First Phase (2009-11)** – RMB 850 billion ($124 billion) government investment
  
  Primary Goal: Access To Affordable Healthcare For All Citizens (1.3 billion people)

- **Five Areas Of Reform**
  
  1) Universal Medical Insurance
  2) Reform Basic Drug System (Essential Drug List)
  3) Improve Basic Healthcare Infrastructure
  4) Promote Equity in Basic Health Services
  5) Reform Public Hospitals
Universal Medical Insurance

• Goal: 90% of population should have basic medical insurance by 2011
• Goal: Virtually 100% of population should have basic medical insurance by 2020
• Analysts estimate that 96% of population will have insurance by end of 2011
• “Basic” – Limited coverage compared to the U.S. (much higher out-of-pocket spending)
  – Government plans to increase subsidies in coming year to help reduce out-of-pocket spending
  – Insurance target is 70% of inpatient costs for urban residents and rural cooperative residents
  – By 2015, Macquarie estimates out-of-pocket spending will be down to 25% on average from ~45% now
• Long Term – supplementary commercial insurance?

Source: Macquarie Research
Universal Medical Insurance

Source: Citi Investment Research
Reform Basic Drug System

• Essential Drug List (EDL) established to provide a national basic drug system that is affordable (price controls)

• 307 drugs included (Western and TCMs) on national EDL, with additional drugs added by provinces

• EDL drugs are 100% reimbursed

• Western drugs are older generic/off-patent medications (eg., old-line antibiotics) and MNCs have largely stayed away from this market (save for testing the water, e.g., Zocor)

• All community hospitals must purchase EDL drugs and provide to patients at zero markup (compared to traditional 15% drug markup for hospitals) – has led to drug shortages as some centers are no longer stocking.

• Price controls/tenders – Many complaints about price trumping quality in the provincial EDL tenders (Anhui Model)

• Government expected to more than double the number of drugs on the EDL in 2012
Reform Basic Drug System

Chart 4: Magnitude of EDL price cut by province

Source: BoA Merrill Lynch
Improve Basic Healthcare Infrastructure

• Goal #1: Improve medical service system by improving infrastructure

• Goal #2: Encourage patients to seek primary care outside of big hospitals

• Construction Boom: grassroots-level hospitals, township hospitals, urban community health centers

• Improve quality of healthcare professionals at village clinics/township hospitals (training, recruitment)
Improve Basic Healthcare Infrastructure

Breakdown of Pharma Market

Source: Citi Investment Research
Promote Equity in Basic Health Services

- Goal: Ensure urban and rural areas receive equal public health services
- Standardize electronic health records
- Annual check ups for seniors
- Vaccine drive for children
Reform Public Hospitals

• Goal: Reform hospitals so they can run efficiently and be financially independent

• Challenge: Transition from a cost-based reimbursement system to one based on quality of care/health outcomes

• Current system encourages hospitals/doctors to prescribe higher priced drugs (15% mark up), recommend additional tests/services to generate revenue.

• Drug sales contributed to 62% of hospital profits in 2009

• Many provincial pilot projects now underway
  - Examples: DRG Payment System; Universal Budgeting

• Long term: Insurance providers (government medical insurance) negotiating directly with service providers (public hospitals)?

• Long term: Private hospitals encouraging reform in public hospitals?

• Long term: Raise doctor salaries/medical service fees?

Source: Cowen & Co.
Agenda

• Why China?

• China’s Healthcare System

• China Healthcare Reform

• Things To Watch For In 2012 & Beyond

• Sources Of Information On China
Looking Ahead

• Healthcare Reform Will Continue
  - State Council Healthcare Reform Group is led by Vice Premier Li Keqiang, who is likely to be China’s next premier
  - Access, Affordability AND Innovation
  - Changes To EDL/Community Health Centers, Continued Hospital Reform
  - Further controls on hospital expenditures

• China’s 12th Five-Year Plan (2011-15)
  - Biotechnology is one of seven “Strategic Emerging Industries”
  - Goal: Grow seven industries from 5% of GDP in 2010 to 8% in 2015 to 15% by 2020
  - Central government will spend ~$2.16 trillion over next five years to achieve this target
  - Additional support via finance, tax and other local policies
Looking Ahead

• **Drug Safety**
  - Heparin, vaccines, melamine controversies
  - New GMPs
  - Industry consolidation on the way

• **Regulatory Reforms**
  - Speed up clinical trial approvals
  - Speed up drug approvals
  - Increase training and expertise
  - Increase size of SFDA?
Where Do Our Drugs Come From?

Source: Wall Street Journal
Key Questions

- Will China create a system to reimburse novel therapeutics (e.g., targeted oncologics)?

- Will China eliminate premium pricing for branded generics (off-patent drugs)?

- Will Big Pharma participate in EDL?

- Will China encourage commercial insurance options to supplement basic government insurance?

- How will government funding of the life sciences industry impact R&D?

- Will China pursue a different regulatory path to encourage innovation and meet huge unmet medical needs?
Agenda

• Why China?

• China’s Healthcare System

• China Healthcare Reform

• Things To Watch For In 2012 & Beyond

• Sources Of Information On China
Sources Of Information – Tips For Librarians

- Many websites have a Chinese and English version, with more comprehensive information in Chinese.

- Most Chinese news sources (eg, China Daily) are government-owned, not independent.

- Several websites are blocked in China (Facebook, You Tube, Twitter), although there are workarounds (eg, VPN).

- The top search engine in China is Baidu NOT Google.

- Social media (eg, Sina Weibo) is now the go-to place for Chinese citizens to learn about and discuss news and other developments.

- Big Pharma executives in China are often unaware of entitlement rights for global site licenses purchased via headquarters.

- When educated about entitlements, many of these executives are anxious to get access - a major need exists for reliable business/regulatory intelligence both about China and the global markets.

- Due to the “Sea Turtles” and the need to communicate with global colleagues, most Big Pharma executives in China speak and read English.
Sources Of Information

• Government Web Sites

SFDA – A. English: http://eng.sfda.gov.cn
    B. Chinese: http://sfda.gov.cn
    C. Center for Drug Evaluation: http://www.cde.org.cn
    D. Chinese Pharmacopoeia: http://www.chp.org.cn
    E. National Institute for Food and Drug Control: http://www.nicpbp.org.cn
    F. Center for Drug Reevaluation and National Center for ADR Monitoring: http://www.cdr.gov.cn

    B. Chinese: http://www.ndrc.gov.cn

MOH - http://www.moh.gov.cn

Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security- http://www.mohrss.gov.cn
Ministry of Science and Technology- A. English: http://www.most.gov.cn/eng/
    B. Chinese: http://www.most.gov.cn/

Central Gov't - A. English: http://english.gov.cn/
Central Gov't – B. Chinese: http://www.gov.cn/

Links to other Chinese Ministries: http://english.gov.cn/links.htm#1
Sources Of Information

• **Industry Web Sites**

  RDPAC (PhRMA of China) – [http://www.rdpac.org](http://www.rdpac.org)

  SINO – PHIRDA (China Pharma R&D) - [http://www.phirda.com](http://www.phirda.com) (Chinese)


• **Stock Market Web Sites**

  Hong Kong Stock Exchange - [http://www.hkexnews.hk/](http://www.hkexnews.hk/)


Sources Of Information

• General News Websites


  South China Morning Post (HK) - http://www.scmp.com


• Interesting Insights


  China Knowledge at Wharton - http://www.knowledgeatwharton.com.cn/


  Sina Weibo – http://www.weibo.com (Chinese Twitter)
Pharmaceutical Company | Pfizer: the world's largest research-based pharmaceutical company. Pfizer Inc discovers, develops, manufactures, and markets leading prescription ... www.pfizer.com/ - 类似结果

Pfizer.com.cn | 辉瑞：全球最大以研发为基础的生物制药公司
辉瑞公司，国际最大的研发型制药公司。辉瑞公司为人类和动物研发、生产、推广了领先市场的处方药，并创出众多国际上最知名的消费品牌。
www.pfizer.com.cn/ - 类似结果

Pfizer - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
Pfizer, Inc. (NYSE: PFE) is an American multinational pharmaceutical corporation. The company is headquartered in Midtown Manhattan, New York City, with its ... en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pfizer - 网页快照 - 类似结果

Global Careers at Pfizer | Pfizer: the world's largest research-based ... Information on pharmaceutical career and job opportunities in research and development, manufacturing, marketing, sales, finance and technology with Pfizer, ... pfizercareers.com/ - 网页快照 - 类似结果

Pfizer Patient Assistance Programs | Pfizer Helpful Answers
Find patient assistance programs, and get help accessing your Pfizer medicines at PfizerHelpfulAnswers.com. www.pfizerhelpfulanswers.com/ - 网页快照 - 类似结果

Pfizer Inc. (PFE) News - The New York Times

PFE: Summary for Pfizer Inc. Common Stock- Yahoo! Finance
View the basic PFE stock chart on Yahoo! Finance. Change the date range, chart type and compare Pfizer, Inc. Common Stock against other companies. finance.yahoo.com/q?s=PFE - 网页快照 - 类似结果
有什么新鲜事想告诉大宗？

[微表情] [图片] [视频] [音乐] [话题] [投票] [公开]

发布

“北京微博发布厅”第三批上线单位
媒体及网友见面会

全部微博 | 我的微博 | 猜你喜欢

全部 | 相互关注 | 粉丝关注 | 特别关注 | 名人明星 | 同事 | 更多

JoshBerlin：Here's our analysis on the new SFDA director:
http://t.cn/zOqmMtm

10秒前，来自新浪微博

华尔街日报中文网✈：【示爱方式不同的两个人如何相处？】- 有一些人乐于把爱慕之情秀出来，而有些人则喜欢把爱藏在心里，示爱方式不同的两类人该如何营造默契的两人世界呢？http://t.cn/zOqf3OE

今天10:00，来自易视派微博通

华尔街日报中文网✈：【职场人士该问林书豪学什么？】- 虽然大多数上班族不可能成为职业体育明星，但人们仍能从林书豪身上汲取可资借鉴的职场经验。那么职场人士该如何学学某些呢？http://t.cn/zOqloOB

[JMT]寻找NBA明星脸

转发：LOVE_NBA小秘书✈

寻找NBA赛场明星脸

转转微博 - 我爱旅游

可能感兴趣的人　换一换

我关注的人中：Ying_Huang、远行者杨青、DJ_PharmAsia_News 等 7 人也关注了他
PharmAsia News

Drugs – Biologics – Devices

A Different Kind Of Product For A Different Kind Of Market
PharmAsia News launched 4 years ago to provide readers with authoritative business and regulatory intelligence on rapidly growing emerging markets in Asia (+ Japan). In these markets, relationships are often the key to understanding how business is done. You must be on the ground, and you must know whom to talk to: PharmAsia News is designed to be your eyes and ears in Asia.

- Original on-the-ground analysis from editors in China, India, Japan, Korea, Singapore
- Editorial advisory board and deep network of insiders from industry and government provide exclusive insights and scoops
- Exclusive Q&As – hear directly from key decision makers
- Guest columns – unique insights on regulatory, reimbursement and commercial strategies
- Editor’s picks – summaries & links to the most important Asia stories from the world press
- English translation summaries & links – learn what the local Chinese and Japanese media are saying about your company and competitors
- Emerging markets regulatory tracker – weekly updates & links to new regulations and policies in Asia and other emerging markets (including Brazil and Russia)
- Customized news feed scrape of Asia press releases and wire service stories
Contact:
Joshua Berlin
Executive Editor
Elsevier Business Intelligence
J.Berlin@Elsevier.com
+1-240-221-4465
Weibo: http://www.weibo.com/u/2496147280

For a free trial to PharmAsia News:
www.PharmAsiaNews.com

Special thanks to Mr. Dai Jialing, China Bureau Chief, PharmAsia News, for contributing to this presentation