

Various policies are being implemented in Japan to increase and restrain social security benefit expense. In social security benefit expense, medical expenses account for a large proportion after pension. Among them, the growth rate of dispensing expenses in the past 5 years is 9.4%, which is the highest figure. In this paper, we will conduct an empirical analysis focusing on the effect of drug division ratio and generic drug recruitment ratio on policies aimed at controlling drug costs. The data used in this article are the data on the number of beds, the average number of hospital days, the number of hospitalized beds, the number of hospitalized beds, and the number of hospitalized beds, in order to control the state of medical division of labor and generic drugs in prefectures, Total information such as the number of physicians, the number of pharmacists, etc. are made into a panel. In the previous study, it was first proved that improving the ratio of drug division to labor would lead to a reduction in drug price margin, and secondly, increasing the recruitment ratio of generic drugs would lead to a reduction in drug costs . As a secondary factor, it is pointed out that side effects are prevented by involvement of pharmacists in medication instruction at the time of drug use, resulting in reduction of medical expenses related to side effects. In medical reimbursement in FY2003, full-scale introduction of cost effectiveness is being studied for drug recruitment, and it is expected that it will contribute to the optimization of medical expenses including drug costs. With reference to the findings accumulated in the preceding research above, this article analyzes the trends in dispensing medical expenses outside the hospital, so that policies aimed at improving the ratio of pharmaceutical division of labor and the ratio of generic drugs are reduced by reducing dispensing medical expenses It has a positive effect on the hypothesis. In this article, we describe the dispensing medical expenses, dispensing technology fee, dispensing drug fee as explained variable, pharmaceutical division ratio, generic drug ratio, number of beds, average number of hospital days, number of doctors, number of pharmacists, death rate per disease, prefectural income, Using the metabolic ratio as an explanatory variable, panel data for each prefecture was constructed using published data by the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, the Japanese Pharmaceutical Association, and Association Kokopo, and a regression analysis was performed using fixed effect models and variable models. As a result of empirical analysis in this paper, it turned out that prefectures with high ratio of medical division of labor tend to reduce dispensary medical expenses by about 2,784 yen. In analyzes that take into consideration the prefectural income and metabolic ratio, in prefectures where the prescription ratio of generic drugs is high, dispensing medical expenses tend to be reduced similarly to the medical division of labor through reducing dispensing technology fees It turned out. Regarding dispensing medicine costs directly affecting drug costs, dispensing expenses per prescription with a high prescription ratio of generic medicines tended to be about 528 to 567 yen higher. The policy implications derived from these analyzes are that improving the ratio of medical division of labor is mainly effective in reducing dispensing medical expenses. The improvement of the ratio of generic drugs is effective not only to reduce the dispensing medical expenses as seen from the macro analysis data analysis although it has the effect of reducing individual drug costs on the microscopic side, It is suggested that the increase would rather increase.