

**Congress of the United States**  
**Washington, DC 20515**

October 2, 2014

Carole S. Ben-Maimon, M.D.  
President  
Global Pharmaceuticals  
A Division of Impax Laboratories, Inc.  
121 New Britain Boulevard  
Chalfont, PA 18914

Dear Dr. Ben-Maimon:

We are conducting an investigation into the recent staggering price increases for generic drugs used to treat everything from common medical conditions to life-threatening illnesses. As part of this investigation, we are working with a network of hospitals, group purchasing organizations (GPOs), consumer organizations, and government representatives to determine the factors contributing to these price increases and to identify measures to help reduce costs for patients, healthcare providers, and hospitals across the country.

We are writing to your company to request information about the escalating prices it has been charging for the drug Digoxin, which is used to treat certain types of irregular heartbeats and heart failure. According to the National Average Drug Acquisition Cost Data provided by the Healthcare Supply Chain Association, the average price charged for Digoxin has increased by as much as 884 percent from October 2012 to June 2014.

Drug	SKU	Average Market Price, October 2012	Average Market Price, June 2014	Cost Increase	Average Percentage Increase
Digoxin	125mcg tablet	\$.11	\$1.06	\$0.95	839%
Digoxin	250mcg tablet	\$.11	\$1.10	\$0.99	884%

This dramatic increase in generic drug prices results in decreased access for patients. According to the National Community Pharmacists Association (NCPA), a 2013 member survey found that pharmacists across the country “have seen huge upswings in generic drug prices that are hurting patients and pharmacies ability to operate” and “77% of pharmacists reported 26 or more instances over the past six months of a large upswing in a generic drug’s acquisition price.” These price increases have a direct impact on patients’ ability to purchase their needed medications. The NCPA survey found that “pharmacists reported patients declining their medication due to increased co-pays,” and “84% of pharmacists said that the acquisition price/lagging reimbursement trend is having a ‘very significant’ impact on their ability to remain in business to continue serving patients.”<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Letter from B. Douglas Hoey, Chief Executive Officer, National Community Pharmacists Association, to Chairman Tom Harkin, Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, Ranking Member Lamar Alexander, Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, Chairman Fred Upton, House Committee on Energy and Commerce, and Ranking Member Henry Waxman, House Committee on Energy and Commerce (Jan. 8, 2014) (online at <https://www.ncpanet.org/pdf/leg/jan14/letter-generic-spikes.pdf>).

As strong supporters of access to generic pharmaceuticals, we know from the Congressional Budget Office and the Government Accountability Office that generic drugs provide tremendous cost savings to our health care system and to the federal government.<sup>2</sup> Generics now account for 29 percent of pharmaceutical spending and 86 percent of drugs dispensed in the United States.<sup>3</sup> However, rising generic drug prices increase the costs to American taxpayers.

In order to evaluate the underlying causes of recent increases in the price of your company's drug, we request that you provide the following documents and information for the time period covering January 1, 2012, to the present:

- (1) total gross revenues from the company's sales of this drug;
- (2) the dates, quantities, purchasers, and prices paid for all sales of this drug;
- (3) total expenses relating to the sales of this drug, as well as the specific amounts for manufacturing, marketing and advertising, and purchases of active pharmaceutical ingredients, if applicable;
- (4) sales contracts or purchase agreements for active pharmaceutical ingredients for this drug, including any agreements relating to exclusivity, if applicable;
- (5) a description and valuation of the specific financial and non-financial factors that contributed to your company's decisions to increase the price of this drug;
- (6) any cost estimates, profit projections, or other analyses relating to the company's current and future sales of this drug;
- (7) price of this drug in all foreign countries or markets, including price information for the countries paying the highest and lowest price; and
- (8) the identity of company official(s) responsible for setting the price of the drug over the above time period.

Please provide the requested documents and information by Thursday, October 23, 2014 to 2471 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515. If you have any questions, please contact Una Lee of Ranking Member Cummings' staff at (202) 225-5051 or Sophie Kasimow of Chairman Sanders' staff at (202) 224-5141.

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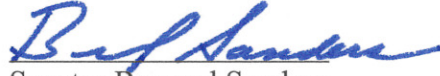
<sup>2</sup> Congressional Budget Office, *Competition and the Cost of Medicare's Prescription Drug Program* (July 2014); Government Accountability Office, *Drug Pricing: Research on Savings from Generic Drug Use* (Jan. 31, 2012) (GAO-12-371R).

<sup>3</sup> IMS Institute for Healthcare Informatics, *Medicine Use and Shifting Costs of Healthcare* (Apr. 2014).

Sincerely,



Representative Elijah E. Cummings  
Ranking Member  
Committee on Oversight and Government Reform  
United States House of Representatives



Senator Bernard Sanders  
Chairman  
Subcommittee on Primary Health and Aging  
Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and  
Pensions  
United States Senate

cc: The Honorable Darrell E. Issa  
Chairman, House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform

The Honorable Tom Harkin  
Chairman, Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee

The Honorable Lamar Alexander  
Ranking Member, Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee

The Honorable Richard Burr  
Ranking Member, Senate Subcommittee on Primary Health and Aging