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ORIGINAL ARTICLE



RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT PRACTICES BETWEEN PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANIES AND MEDICAL **PROFESSION: A REVIEW BASED STUDY**

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Abstract:

The paper presents the literature review to throw light on relationship management practices in pharmaceutical industry. The aim of this paper is to provide series of articles from the different journals and the news coverage pieces to explore the issue of the pharmaceutical industry and its influence over doctors and the relationship that exists between the pharmaceutical companies and the medical profession. Raymohiyan redefines the relationship between doctors and Drug Company's .According to him "Twisted together like the snake, and the staff, doctors and drug companies have been entangled in a web of interaction as controversial as they are ubiquitous. The paper also highlights the ethical practices of pharmaceutical sales representatives.

The study show if the industry practices of the pharmaceutical industry are ethical and legal. Specifically the study required to describe the manner on which the pharmaceutical industry defined the ethical practices of their medical representatives; the gray areas in the ethical practices of medical representatives in their relationship with the doctors they deal with; and the existing legislation that would check unethical practices in the pharmaceutical industry. The study paid particular concern to many physicians regarding the promotional activities of the pharmaceutical industry. These can take many forms, including overt advertising and the provision of gifts and perquisites to individual doctors or to their employing institutions. It is important to recognise that although physicians are the targets for advertising and promotional activities of pharmaceutical companies, they are not the consumers of the products. Indeed, physicians act as the agents of consumers, who are their patients, and their relationships with the latter are both guided by ethical considerations and subject to laws governing, amongst other things, the prescribing of drugs.

KEYWORDS:

Pharmaceutical, Medical Profession, Management, literature.

INTRODUCTION

Before the researcher begin to examine the conceptual foundations of CRM, it will be useful to define what is CRM. In the marketing literature the terms customer relationship management and relationship marketing as used interchangeably. As Nevin (1995) points out, these terms have been used to reflect a variety of themes and perspective. Some of these themes offer a narrow functional marketing perspective while others offer a perspective that is broad and somewhat paradigmatic in approach and orientation. A narrow perspective of customer relationship management is database marketing emphasizing the promotional aspects of marketing linked to database efforts (Bickert 1992)

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Another approach with recent application of information technology is to focus on individual or one to one relationship with customers that integrate database knowledge with a long term customer retention and growth strategy (peppers and rogers 1993). Thus, Shani and chalasani (1992) define relationship marketing as "an integrated effort to identify, maintain and build up a network with individual consumers and to continuously strengthen the network for the mutual benefit of both sides ,through interactive , individualized and value added contacts over a long period of time.

PHARMACETUICAL INDUSTRY

The Pharmaceutical industry in India is among the highly organized sectors. This industry plays an important role in promoting and sustaining development in the field of global medicine. Due to the presence of low cost manufacturing facilities, educated and skilled manpower and cheap labor force among others, the industry is set to scale new heights in the fields of production, development, manufacturing and research. Pharmaceutical manufacturing involves manufacturing of equipments and drugs in healthcare. Any drug development in pharmaceutical is an intensive and costly process. In the field of pharmaceutical, any drug producing company has a commercial license to research, develop, market and distribute drugs which are mostly concerned about healthcare

India currently represents U.S. \$6 billion of the \$550 billion global pharmaceutical industry and its share is increasing at 10 percent a year, compared to 7 percent annual growth for the world market overall. Also while the Indian sector represents just 8 percent of the global industry total by volume, putting it in fourth place worldwide, it accounts for 13 percent by value, and its drug exports have been growing 30 percent annually.

The 'organized' sector of Indian Pharmaceuticals industry consists of 250 to 300 companies, with the top 10 firms representing 37% of total Indian pharmaceutical market. However, the total sector is estimated at nearly 20,000 businesses, some of which are extremely small. Around 90 percent of India's demand for medicines is met by local manufacturing. The Indian pharmaceutical market has achieved a tremendous growth and has showed further potential in terms of infrastructure, development and technology.

The Indian pharmaceutical industry's emergence on the global landscape as a strong generics player was due, in no small measure, to the Indian Patents Act, 1970, which allowed only process patents in pharmaceutical products. This was aimed at keeping the cost of medicines at affordable levels by enabling domestic pharmacy players to build technical expertise in reverse engineering of existing medicines by modifying the manufacturing process and, thus, become efficient producers of generic drugs.

Although India shifted to the product patent regime in 2005, the capabilities developed during the past two decades became a competitive advantage for the Indian pharmacy industry in the 1990s, when the rising healthcare costs in many developed countries forced them to seek the cheaper generic drug option. Thus, the Indian pharma industry was able to exploit the enormous generic opportunity that was spawned.

RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT IN PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

The pharmaceutical industry is changing rapidly. Specifically within the pharmaceutical industry, the era of blockbuster drugs is low, with product launches dropping and lots of drug patents expiring. The results are increased competition and margins trending down. This combined effect puts tremendous pressure on sales and marketing teams to drive revenue growth. Pharmaceutical medical representatives get very limited time of doctors and physicians to make every interaction count. This is the only time, they get to interact with and influence them. As with other industries, sales representatives acts as the backbone for the Indian pharmaceutical sector, driving the huge business of drugs and therapies.

Marketing activities in the fields of pharmaceutical and healthcare, involve gifting merchandizing, branding and other freebies; distributions and literatures, flyers, visual aids, and other marketing communication tools are done to strengthen the central message. Training of the field force in pharmaceutical marketing is vital and required to successfully influence the target market segments. Training ensures better body language, vocalization, verbalization, pronunciation, confidence and eye contact. Thereby, the objectives of the pharmaceutical organization are realized.

The trick for successful marketing is ensuring positive word-of-mouth, support from opinion builders in society and conformity pressure in the target prospect group to achieve the desired objectives of the marketer.

Doctor will make a prescribing choice based on parameters such as friendliness of MR, service inputs from the marketer, safety, efficiency, quality, supply and availability of the medicines and other parameters of marketing communication activity.

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OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The purpose of the present study can be enumerated as follows:-

1.To explore the issue of the pharmaceutical industry and its influence over doctor and the nature of the relationship that exists between the pharmaceutical companies and the medical profession 2.To suggest guidelines for the ethical practices of medical representatives.

SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY

The Indian pharmaceutical market is a very fragmented market and does not recognize product patents but as process patent. Hence brand differentiation is very difficult in a market where there are over 50 brands for every molecule. Thus the relationship between the medical representative (the main medium of promotion) and the customer that is doctor is the key driver for sales. Earlier MNC's used to sell on the quality plank but today quality is a table stake condition where even the smallest player is able to meet the highest quality norms

However, the researcher firmly believes that the present study would definitely be of great significance for the concerned pharmaceutical company as most of the suggestion/recommendations will be based on the findings of the critical and scientific analysis of views of doctors and retailers not given due weightage so far.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Customer satisfaction has been an important theoretical and practical issue for most marketing practitioners and consumer researchers since the 1970s (Churchill and Surprenqant, 1982; Dabholkar et al, 1996; Fournier and Mick, 1999; Jones and Suh, 2000. P 147; and Meuter et al, 2000).

V.I. Mesiura et al (2011) conducted a study on 'Features of Developing CRM – Systems for Pharmaceutical Industry by the example of CDM – optimize Pharma'. This paper deals with characteristic features of pharmaceutical industry. The main feature is impossibility of the direct influence on a buyer. Proceeding from the analysis of these features, they have made a conclusion that classical CRM system cannot be used for the subject area under consideration as they are based on the principles of classical sales cycle. The paper describes main capabilities of CDM optimize pharma CRM system as well as the features which distinguish it from classical CRM system and make it suitable for use in pharmaceutical industry.

Shuvam Chatterjee (2012) surveyed on "Social CRM and its impact on pharmaceutical industry". The content of this study help companies in understanding the customer's experience with the company's product or service which in turn can be translated to enhanced customer satisfaction. This paper tries to analze the current customer relationship management concepts and set of difficulties that they face. This paper also tries to point out the new possibilities offered by social networking tools and effects of increasing adaptation of vital marketing on the CRM practices.

Hyung – Su Kim, Yount-Gul Kim (2008) suggested a performance measurement framework called a customer relationship management score card to diagnose and assess a firm's CRM practice. The CRM scorecard was developed through a rigorous and stepwise development process collaborated with a number of firms in a variety of industries. During the development process, they conducted an extensive literature review to build a theoretical causal map, in-depth interviews with practitioners to extract a hierarchical map from industrial perspectives, feasibility tests to check whether or not key performance indicator could be measured and Analytic Hierarchy process analysis to prioritize the evaluation factors on the CRM scorecard.

M.L. Aggarwal (2004) describes in his study "Customer Relationship Management and Corporate Renaissance" the concept and mechanics of customer relationship management, he illustrates how CRM help corporate renaissance in hard times; and finally, he recommends a line of action for an effective CRM implementation towards a quicker corporate renaissance. This paper also urges business schools of south Asia to incorporate CRM in their teaching curricula so that the business and academics can continue to stay relevant to each other.

Thomas puschmann, Raines Alt discussed in their article that trends like electronic commerce drive the need for a more customer centric view. Customer relationship management, which is built on an integrated view of the customer across the whole organization, is currently being discussed as an appropriate concept for achieving the concept; a case study undertaken at a pharmaceutical company provides the necessary empirical evidence.

Jose Jarier Levrino (2010) conducted a study on CSR communication in the pharmaceutical Industry". The purpose of this research is to explore how companies within the pharmaceutical industry

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manage their CSR strategy and communication. This study proposes a theoretical framework, grounded on theories from experts in the fields of corporate communication and corporate social responsibility (CSR).

Lisa Picarille, 2002 in his study of 'CRM is Rx for Pharmaceutical Company". CRM is quickly becoming the technology drug of choice to the pharmaceutical industry. Due to the benefits of analytics, the pharmaceutical industry takes advantage of CRM technology about two thirds more than other fields. In fact, 60 percent of drug companies are currently rolling out or already have implemented CRM, contracted with 38 percent of other global companies, according to a recent report by Forester Researcher Inc.

The findings resulted from a survey in which 20 pharmaceuticals companies and 1026 other companies were asked whether they were in the CRM implementation process. Forty percent of pharmaceutical firms reported having a CRM rollout in progress, and 20 percent had already completed an implementation. That compares to 17 percent of other business that reported implementation in progress, and 21 percent with finished implementations, the report said.

E.W.T. Ngai (2006) reviewed the academic literature on customer relationship management (CRM), provide a comprehensive bibliography and propose a method of classifying that literature. A range of online databases were searched to provide a comprehensive listing of journal articles on CRM. Six hundred articles were identified and reviewed for their direct relevance to CRM. Two hundred and five articles were subsequently selected. Each of these articles was further reviewed and classified. The review and classification process was independently verified. All papers were allocated to the main and subcategories based on the major focus of each paper. Papers and research on CRM falls into five broad categories (CRM- General, Marketing, Sales, Service and Support, and IT and IS) and a further 34 subcategories. The most popular areas covered by the papers lay in the sub-category of CRM management, planning and strategy; and CRM general, concept, and study followed by papers in software, tools and systems; data mining, knowledge management, and e-commerce.

DISCUSSION

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANIES AND THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

First an article in the British Medical Journal:

Ray Moynihan. Redefining the relationships between doctors and drug companies.

Twisted together like the snake and the staff, doctors and drug companies have become entangled in a web of interactions as controversial as they are ubiquitous. Studies from several countries show that 80-95% of doctors regularly see drug company representatives despite evidence that their information is overly positive and prescribing habits are less appropriate as a result. Many doctors receive multiple gifts from drug companies every year, and most doctors deny their influence despite considerable evidence to the contrary...

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