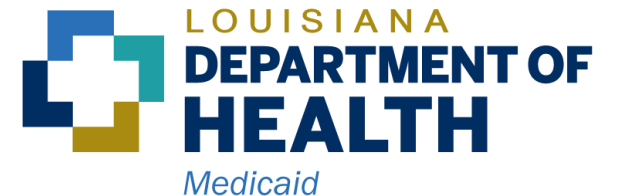




SINGLE PREFERRED DRUG LIST

Medicaid Stakeholder Meeting



September 7, 2018

WHAT IS THE SINGLE PDL?

- List of Preferred and Non-Preferred drugs that will be used by FFS and all MCOs
- Established by the state-run P&T Committee
- Determines if a drug needs Prior Authorization

No PA Required	PA Required
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Preferred drugs• Drugs in therapeutic classes that are not reviewed by the P&T Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Non-Preferred drugs• New drugs prior to P&T Committee review• Preferred drugs with clinical criteria



WHY SWITCH TO A SINGLE PDL?



CONCERNS WITH MULTIPLE PDLs

In January 2018, Senator Fred Mills invited a group of pharmacists and prescribers to express to Medicaid staff their concerns with the current environment of six different Medicaid PDLs. Concerns included:

Prescribers	Pharmacists
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Difficult to access PDLs on the web for each MCO• Each PDL is published in a different format• Rapidly changing PDLs• Each MCO has different clinical criteria• Each MCO has different quantity limits• Inconsistencies are leading to delays in starting medication therapy• Need more transparency, simplicity and uniformity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High prior authorization (PA) volume<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Time/resources required to notify prescriber○ PA approval notification to prescribers, not pharmacists, causing delays○ Multiple transmission fees processing claims in hope of PA approval○ Denial reasons are inconsistent or misleading (denial for PA when it is an early refill)• Inventory management challenges<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Different products/forms preferred by various plans○ Preferred status of products change frequently and at different times across plans

A SINGLE PDL WILL ADDRESS MANY CONCERNS...

Multiple PDLs	Single PDL
6 PDL documents, each with different preferred products and published in different locations	1 PDL document provides for simplicity and uniformity across FFS and MCOs
Time and resources are expended by pharmacists and prescribers due to PA requirements	Less time/resources required to determine which drugs require PA
MCO PDLs updated four times per year	PDL updated twice per year
Inventory management challenges related to different products/forms preferred by different plans	Consistent inventory that will change less frequently and will turn over more rapidly
Each MCO/PBM negotiates its own rebates and discounts for drugs, which are retained by the MCO/PBM	State will negotiate supplemental rebates for drugs, which will be remitted directly to the state

... BUT SOME CHALLENGES REMAIN

- Each MCO will continue to establish its own PA criteria
 - Cannot be more restrictive than FFS
 - MCO PA criteria will align with FFS over time with a phase-in approach
- Each MCO will continue to set its own safety edits (e.g. quantity, dose, or age limits) based on FDA recommendations
- PA approval notifications will continue to be sent to the prescriber only



SINGLE PDL DEVELOPMENT

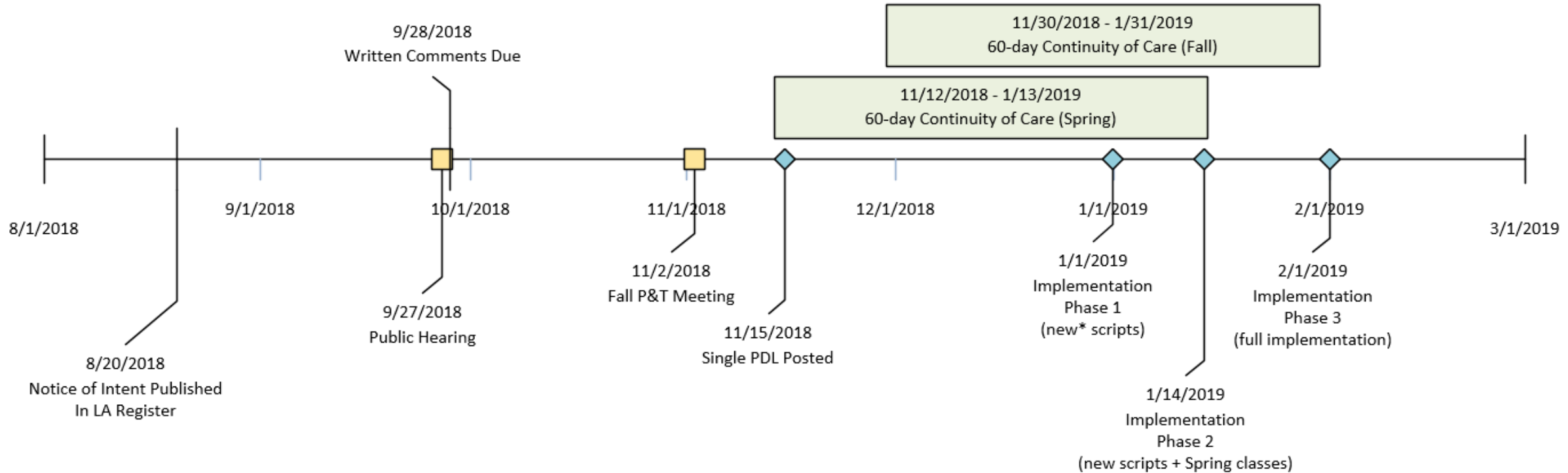
BLEND TRADITIONAL FFS AND MCO APPROACHES

Traditional FFS PDL Development	Traditional MCO PDL Development	Blended Approach
<p>Lowest net cost to state.</p> <p>Higher manufacturer rebates → brand drugs can cost less than generic alternative.</p> <p>88% generic dispense rate</p>	<p>Lowest net cost to MCO.</p> <p>Lower manufacturer rebates → brand drugs often cost more than the generic alternative.</p> <p>90% generic dispense rate</p>	<p>Consider the cost to the state, cost to the MCO, and the cost to the pharmacy provider on a drug-by-drug basis.</p> <p>Goal = 89% generic dispense rate</p>

SINGLE PDL DEVELOPMENT: PROCESS TO DATE

- Milliman/Change Healthcare developed a first draft of the single PDL based on Louisiana utilization data and national pricing at a point in time (early 2018)
- Magellan reviewed the draft and provided input based on its knowledge of Louisiana's federal and state supplemental rebates
- LDH reviewed the list and acted as tiebreaker where two vendors' recommendations differed
- Results shared with stakeholders
- LDH and Magellan continue to modify the list in response to stakeholder input

SINGLE PDL IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE

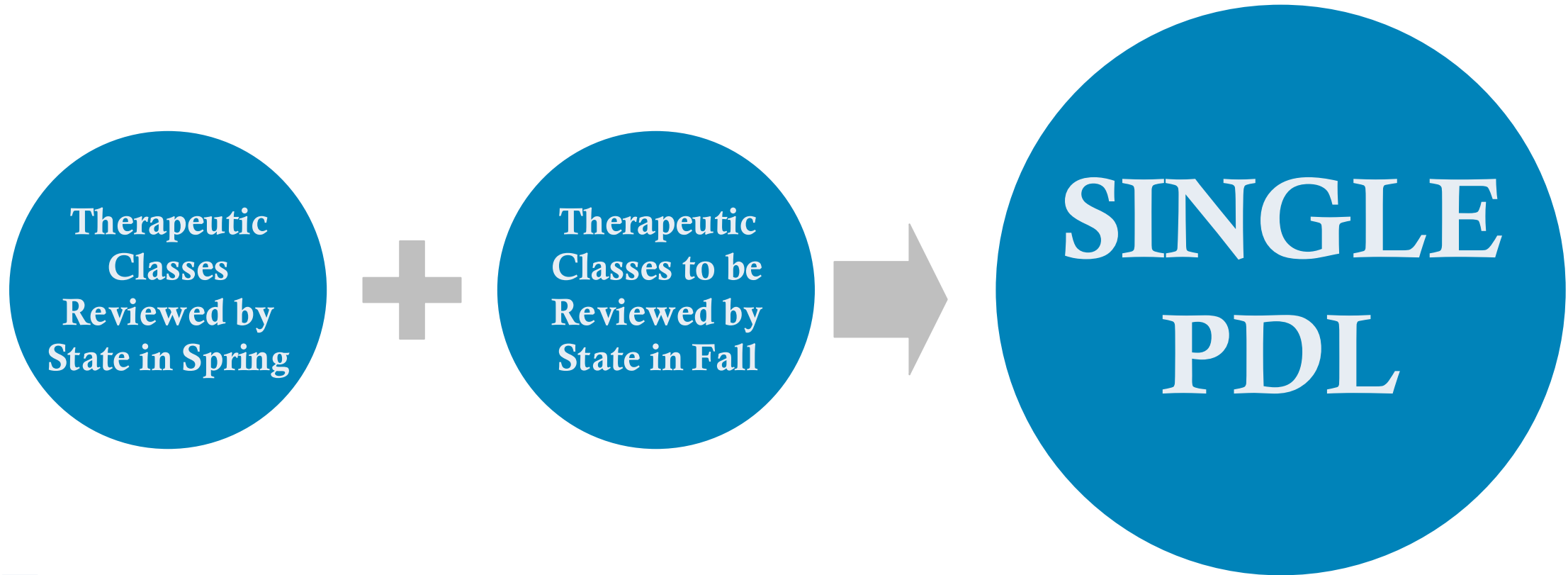


**New Script = Prescription for a drug on which the recipient isn't already established*



SINGLE PDL COMPOSITION

WHICH DRUGS WILL BE ON THE SINGLE PDL?



WHICH DRUGS WILL BE ON THE SINGLE PDL? (CONT.)

Therapeutic Classes Reviewed by the FFS P&T Committee in Spring 2018

Including, but not limited to:

- Narcotic Analgesics
- Antibiotics & Antifungals
- Antivirals
- Hypoglycemics
- Lipotropics
- Proton Pump Inhibitors
- Coronary Vasodilators

Therapeutic Classes Scheduled for Review by the FFS P&T Committee in Fall 2018

Including, but not limited to:

- Antidepressants, Antipsychotics, & Anxiolytics
- Hepatitis C Agents
- Immunomodulators
- Ophthalmics
- Opiate Dependence Treatments
- Steroids
- Stimulants and Related Agents

PREFERRED BRANDS

- One consideration in PDL development is the cost to the state net of rebates
- Two types of rebates: federal and supplemental

Federal Rebate	Supplemental Rebate
Agreement between manufacturer and <u>CMS</u>	Agreement between manufacturer and <u>state</u>
Inclusion on state's <u>formulary</u>	Inclusion on state's <u>PDL</u>

- Supplemental rebates are received in addition to federal rebates
- Drugs that do not have a federal rebate agreement are generally not eligible for Medicaid reimbursement

PREFERRED BRANDS (CONT.)

The state may choose to prefer a brand product when...

- No generics are available
- The generic product does not have a federal rebate agreement
- The *net* cost of the brand is less than the *net* cost of the generic

	Drug Cost (A)	Federal Rebate (B)	Supplemental Rebate (C)	Net Cost to State (A-B-C)
Brand (Preferred)	\$250	\$150	\$50	\$50
Generic (Non-Preferred)	\$100	\$15	\$0	\$85

PREFERRED BRANDS WITH GENERIC EQUIVALENTS

- In Spring 2018, Milliman released its model, including a list of 22 preferred branded products. This model was based on point-in-time data and will evolve with implementation.
- 9 brand-name drugs were reviewed in Spring 2018 and will be on the single PDL:

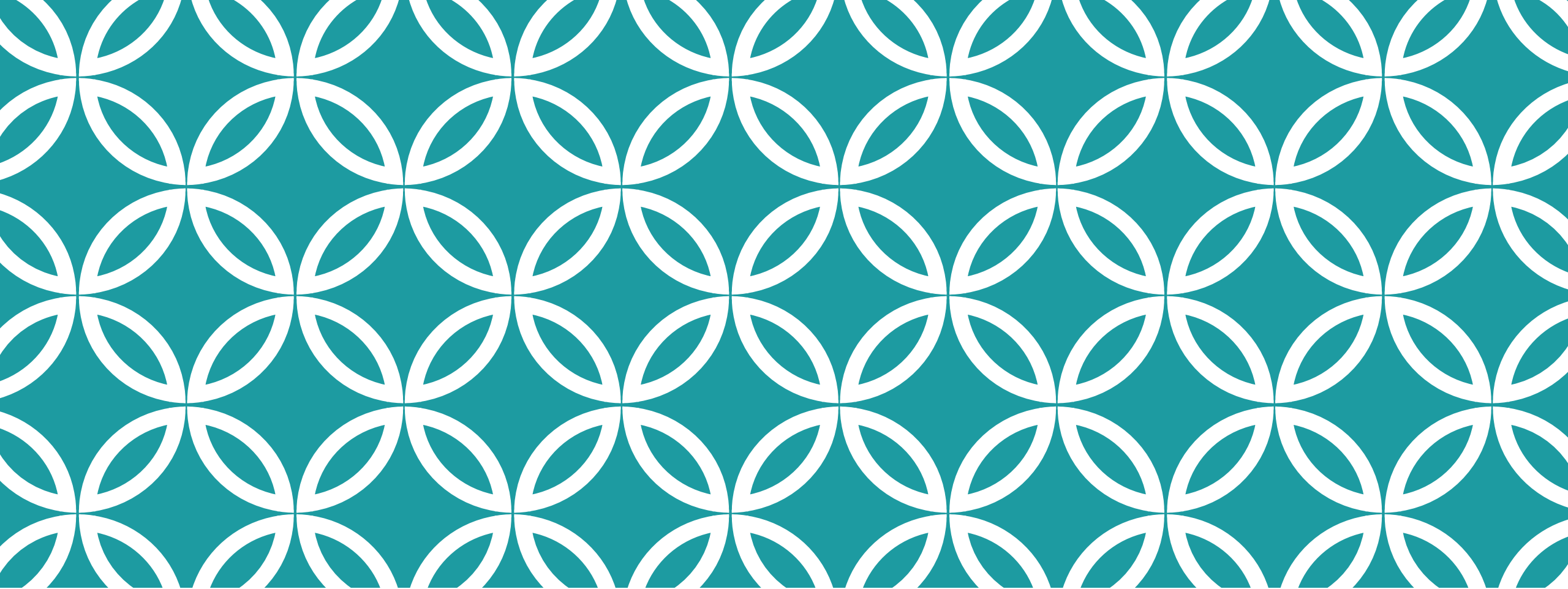
Therapeutic Class	Drug Name	Milliman 22
Androgenic Agents	Androgel Packet	Y
	Androgel Pump	Y
Antiparasitic Agents, Topical	Natroba	
Antiemetic/Antivertigo Agents	Emend	
	Transderm-Scop	Y
Anticoagulants	Aggrenox	Y
Antibiotics, Inhaled	Kitabis Pak	
Multiple Sclerosis	Copaxone 20mg	Y
Antivirals, Oral	Tamiflu Capsule	

PREFERRED BRANDS WITH GENERIC EQUIVALENTS

- In Fall 2018, the P&T Committee will consider 9* brand-name drugs for preferred status:

Therapeutic Class	Drug Name	Milliman 22
ADD/ADHD (Stimulants and Related Agents)	Focalin XR	Y
	Procentra	
Alzheimer's Agents	Exelon Transdermal	Y
Asthma/COPD	Pulmicort Respules (1 mg)	
Sympatholytics	Catapres-TTS	Y
Glaucoma Agents	Alphagan P	Y
Ophthalmics, Antibiotic/Steroid	Tobradex	
Neuropathic Pain	Neurontin Solution	
NSAIDS	Voltaren Gel	

** Preferred drug suggestions and classes reviewed are subject to change. PDL development is a dynamic process, and all recommendations require P&T Committee approval.*



ADDITIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS



OTHER JANUARY 2019 DEVELOPMENTS

- Medicaid MCO PBMs paid on a transaction fee basis
 - Eliminates spread pricing
 - Eliminates MCO/PBM rebates/discounts
 - Early compliance with Act 483 of the 2018 Regular Legislative Session
- Single PA Form for all payers
 - Act 423 of the 2018 Regular Legislative Session
 - Exceptions: specialty drugs, electronic prescriptions



STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS & QUESTIONS

Open Discussion

QUESTIONS?

- Melwyn Wendt, Pharmacy Director

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