BadgerCarePlus Medicaid and SeniorCare Pharmacy

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Overview

- Coverage
- Federally Allowed Restrictions
- Prior Authorization Committee and the Preferred Drug List
- Drug Utilization Review Program and Board
  - Prospective
  - Retrospective
  - Educational Interventions

Coverage

- Drug is FDA approved.
- The manufacturer signed a rebate agreement with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) and reported RPU information.
- The manufacturer has reported the NDC data and prices to First Data Bank

Allowed Restrictions

- Prior Authorization
- Diagnosis Restriction
- Age/Sex Restriction
- Quantity Limits
- Drugs excluded from coverage
  - Less-than-effective as defined by the FDA.
  - Experimental or have no medically accepted indications

Prior Authorization Committee

- Reviews specified classes of drugs for recommendations for the Preferred Drug List
  - Provider Synergies supplies clinical as well as cost data – supplemental rebate offers
  - Drug Effectiveness Review Project also used for clinical information
  - Multi-state pool
- Meets two times per year. Each drug class is reviewed annually
- Not all drug classes are reviewed

Prior Authorization Committee

- Committee comprised of physicians, pharmacists and advocates
- Recommendations made to the DHFS Secretary after testimony and review of clinical, cost data
- Mental health drugs further reviewed by Mental Health Advisors Group

Drug Utilization Review

- Legal basis
- Purpose
- Board responsibilities
- Prospective DUR
- Retrospective DUR
- Decision Support Tool
- Educational Interventions

DUR: Legal Basis

- Federal law requires each state Medicaid program to develop a a DUR program, including establishing a DUR Board. DUR activities must include:
  - ✓ Retrospective DUR
  - ✓ Prospective DUR
  - ✓ Educational activities and interventions
- Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (OBRA 90), 42 CFR Part 456 Utilization Control, subpart K—Drug Use Program and Electronic Claims Management System for Outpatient Drug Claims.
- Program must be effective by January 1993

DUR: Purpose

"To improve the quality of pharmaceutical care by insuring prescriptions are appropriate, medically necessary, and that they are not likely to result in adverse medical results."

DUR Board Responsibilities

- Review and make recommendations about predetermined standards for retrospective and prospective DUR criteria.
- Evaluate the use of predetermined standards concerning modification or elimination of existing standards or the addition of new ones.

Prospective Drug Utilization Review

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  - Alerts pharmacy providers before the prescription is dispensed.
  - Is done electronically in real-time using Wisconsin Medicaid's point-of-sale system.
  - Screens for therapeutic duplication, drug/drug interactions, early and late refills, cumulative side effects, and drug contraindications for pregnancy, certain diseases, and specific ages.

Retrospective Drug Utilization Review

- Alerts prescribers of potenttial drug problems, especially with multiple prescribers
- Report is run monthly from claims history, after the drugs have been dispensed
- Member and prescriber targets are identified for educational intervention(s).
- Some predetermined standards include:
  - ✓Overutilization
  - ✓Therapeutic duplication
  - ✓Additive Toxicity

Decision Support Tool

- Used as adjunct to retrospective DUR
- Targets potential fraud and abuse
- Identifies members for intervention letters and/or lock-in program

Educational Interventions

- The Board identifies and develops educational topics to improve prescribing and dispensing practices based on findings from reviews of prospective and retrospective DUR
- Most recent example – Atypical Antipsychotic Intervention