Exclusions, Prior Authorization, and Step Therapy: Payer Responses to Manufacturer Strategies



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## PBMI Offers the Industry:

- 22 years of thought leadership, education, and research on pharmacy benefit management
- Industry's only membership organization exclusively dedicated to helping healthcare purchasers maximize the value of drug benefit plans
- Unmatched payer drug benefit and plan design trend data
- Annual Drug Benefit Conference
- Online educational/research resources



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## Many Shared Goals But Many Strategies are at Odds with what Payers Want





### Employers Top 2 Goals for Managing Specialty Drugs



Management of specialty drug cost trend was the number one goal of respondents



Reduction of inappropriate utilization was the second most important goal



### Specialty Drug Trend Under the Pharmacy Benefit Varies Greatly

#### FIGURE 11. PMPM Gross Cost Trend for Specialty Drugs Covered Under the Pharmacy Benefit

Base: Respondents who cover specialty medications under the pharmacy benefit and whose PBM/vendor tracks their specialty drug spend. No statistically significant differences between years.

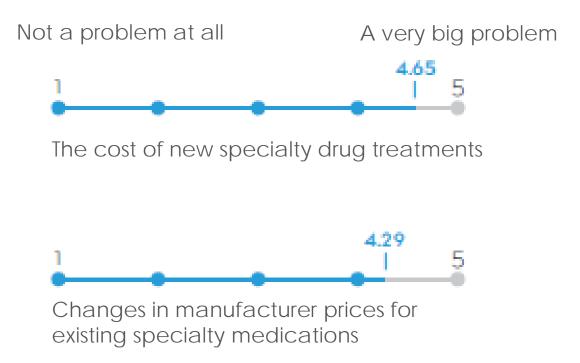
#### **2013 - 2014 Trend** (*n*=303)

30%	33%	13%	8%	14%
2%				
<b>2014 - 2015 Trend</b> (n=261)				
28%	33%	15%	8%	10%
2% 3%				
🗖 Less than O% / negative 🛛 📕 O% / flat	■ 1% - 10%	1% - 20%	21% - 3	30%
Greater than 30% Not sure				

## **46%** of respondents reported 2015 pharmacy benefit trend between 11% and 25%



# High Prices are a Problem but Not the Only One....





## Challenges to Formulary Design



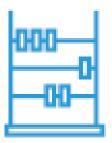


## Manufacturer Tactics that Challenge Drug Formularies Create Push-back

- Copay Assistance Programs
- Free Drug Programs
- Patient Assistance Programs
- Drug Service Hubs



# Rising Costs Lead to Changes in Benefit Design



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Deductibles in the pharmacy benefit are much more common and use continues to grow. They are most often shared with the medical deductible.

**38%** of employers have a pharmacy deductible, either specific to the drug benefit or combined with the medical benefit (up from 36% last year).

Facing this challenge leads to CHANGE with plan designs being more complex than ever

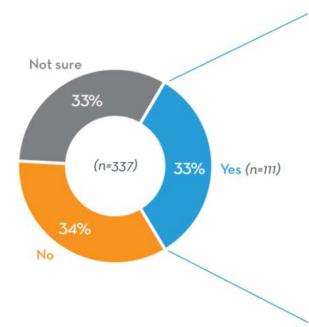


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## The Future of Cost Sharing

#### FIGURE 22. Cost-Sharing Changes

Base: Respondents considering changes to cost sharing. Multiple responses allowed.



Adding additional tiers
47%
Adding limited network
29%
Adding deductible
26%
Adding preferred network
23%
Increasing deductible

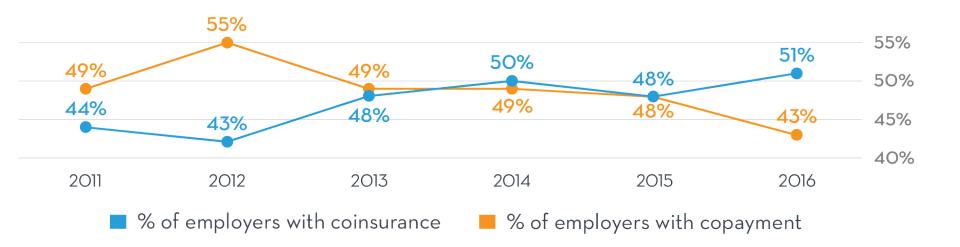
14%

Adding on-site or in-house pharmacy 13%	
Decreasing deductible	
5%	
Decreasing the number of tiers	
3%	
Eliminating preferred network	
2%	
Eliminating limited network	
1%	

New

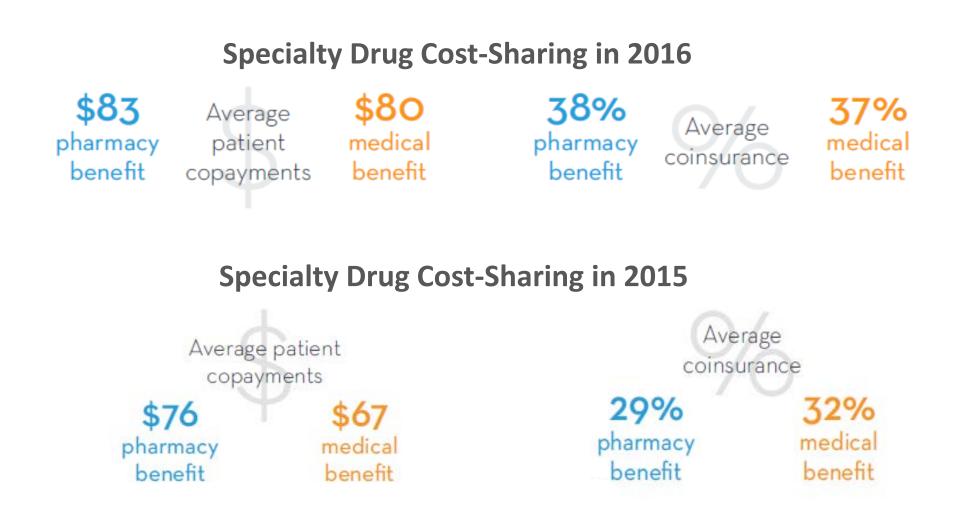


### Use of Coinsurance Cost-Sharing Designs Now Exceed Those with Copayments Under the Pharmacy Benefit



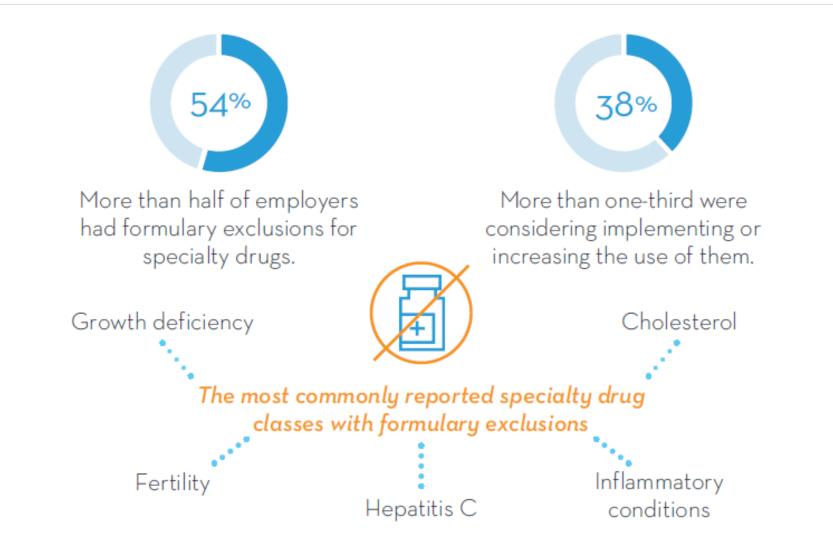


## **Cost-Sharing Implications**





## Cost Pressures Lead Employers To Make Hard Decisions



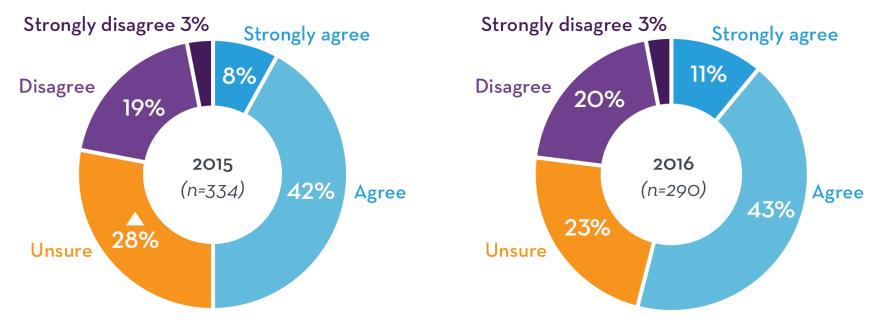


## Formulary Exclusions are Seen as Generally Effective

## FIGURE 22. Level of Agreement that Formulary Exclusions Are an Effective Way to Manage Specialty Trend

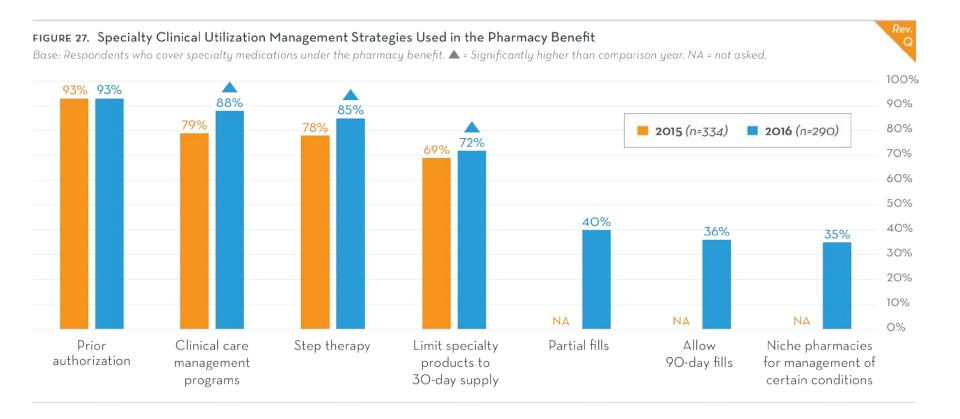
Base: Respondents who cover specialty drugs under the pharmacy benefit.

▲ = Significantly higher than comparison year.



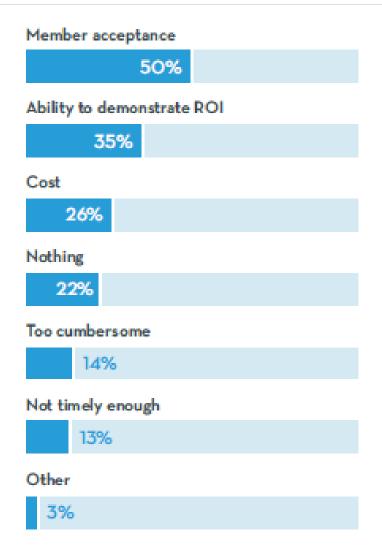


### Specialty Clinical Utilization Management Programs Under the Pharmacy Benefit





## Barriers to Clinical and Utilization Tools





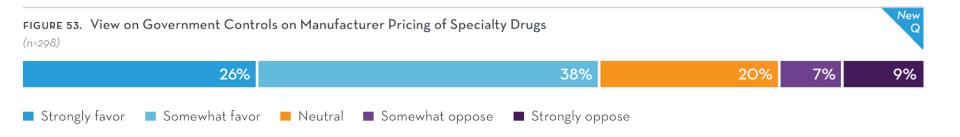
## Government Controls on Manufacturer Pricing?

>60% of employers favor or strongly favor government controls on manufacturer pricing of specialty drugs. "Government controls rarely work." (Somewhat oppose)

"I don't like government interfering with capitalism but I support setting pricing controls that still provide a reasonable amount of profit." (Somewhat favor)

*"It is in the public's interest to have cost controls that are similar (or better than Medicare/Medicaid." (Strongly favor)* 

"Not a fan of price controls in any industry. Free markets should drive." (Strongly oppose)





## Payers Face the Challenge of Unsustainable Drug Costs

More than one-quarter of employers responding indicated that their specialty drug benefits were part of a high deductible plan.



Coinsurance for expensive specialty drugs can be more than the average consumer can afford.

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Because drug benefits tend to be used much more frequently than medical benefits, the first place many members have to meet their deductible is at the retail or specialty pharmacy.

### **Cost-Sharing for Specialty Drugs**

Implications for members – high deductible plans and coinsurance cost-sharing help keep insurance premiums lower but can have a disproportionate impact on members using specialty medications.

## Key Takeaways

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- Specialty drug trend is a key challenge for payers
- High prices are problematic but making this worse are tactics that undermine drug formularies put in place – and both increase drug trend for payers
- Drug plan design changes are a direct result of rising trend
  - 38% currently have a pharmacy deductible and the number is growing
  - 51% coinsurance drug plan designs now exceed copay designs
  - 54% currently have formulary exclusions for specialty drugs
  - 38% are considering implementing or increasing the use of formulary exclusions
  - 93% have prior authorization programs in place for specialty drugs
- Pharmaceutical manufacturers have the opportunity to be part of the solution by aligning with PBMs and payers

## Thank You

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