Specialty Drug Cost Impact on Pharmacy and Medical Benefit Plans

Presented to:

Greater Philadelphia Business Coalition on Health

Presented by:

Robert Kalman, Principal, National Pharmacy Practice Buck Consultants, LLC

October 21, 2015



Today's Discussion

- Rapidly rising Specialty drug costs affect every employer that sponsors pharmacy and medical benefit plans
- Today's focus—
 - Specialty drug basics—Magnitude of the problem
 - Specialty drug costs
 - Pharmacy plan
 - Medical plan
 - Framework for managing Specialty drugs through pharmacy and medical benefit plans



Specialty Drugs—The Basics

- Produced with living organisms; some target specific gene
- Offer *first-time* management and sometimes *cure* of previously untreatable diseases and conditions, for example—
 - Hepatitis-C
 - MS
 - Rheumatoid Arthritis
 - Array of cancers
- Specialty drug administration—
 - Oral
 - Self-injectable
 - Infused
 - Inhaled
- Newer drugs—Majority oral or self-injectable
- Many require special storage/handling



Specialty Drugs—The Basics

- Virtually no Specialty generics because brand drugs cannot be duplicated exactly
- Emergence of "biosimilars"
 - Targeted to provide same efficacy as brand Specialty drug, but not duplicate brand drug
 - Potential savings—15% 30% lower than brand drug after patent expiration
 - However, manufacturer of original drug may lower price to compete with biosimilars
- Until recently, Specialty drugs focused on relatively rare diseases
- Newly approved drugs and drugs in pipeline—treat common conditions—e.g., heart disease, diabetes and common cancers
- > 300 Specialty drugs in marketplace; > 900 in pipeline
- Typically, outpatient Specialty drug costs split roughly 50:50 between employer's pharmacy and medical plans

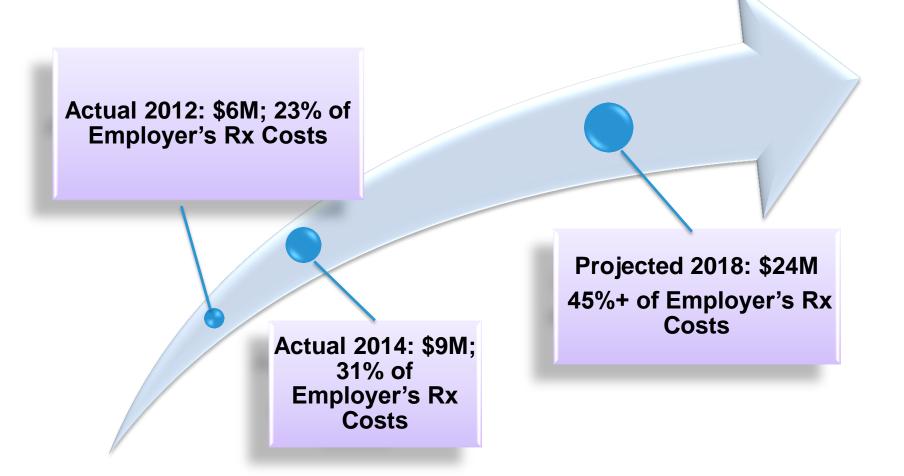


Specialty Drugs—Pharmacy Plan

- Mostly orals and self-injectables
- Pricing clearly defined by 11-digit National Drug Codes (NDCs)
- Utilization typically ranges from 1% 3% of plan members
- However, for many employers, currently represents ~ 25% 35%+ of plan costs
- Average Specialty drug cost— > \$3,000 per month
- On average, Specialty patient also uses 8 non-specialty drugs
- Annual Specialty trend—rate of increase in PMPM plan costs—20% 30%+
- Utilization expected to increase 10% per year
- 8 of 10 drugs approved by FDA in next 5 years expected to be Specialty drugs
- By 2030, 9 of 10 top drugs by revenue will be Specialty drugs



Case Study—Employer A's Specialty Rx costs projected to *quadruple* from 2012 to 2018





Specialty Drugs—Sample Client's Rx Experience

- Overall, Client's Specialty drug plan experience consistent with rapidly rising cost of Specialty drugs experienced by other employers
- Specialty drugs are major driver of Client's pharmacy plan costs and will continue to drive up costs going forward

Metric	CY 2013 Experience	CY 2014 Experience	Change: 2013 to 20	014	
Specialty Total Cost	\$2.3M	\$3.7M	+60.3%		
Specialty Utilizers as % of Members	0.9%	1.0%	+20.4%		
Specialty Gross Cost PMPM	\$161	\$247	+53.4%	Non-Specialty PMPM Trend: +8.6%;	
Specialty as % of Gross Cost	15.2%	20.3%	+32.9%	Overall PMPM	Trend: +15.6%
Specialty as % of Total Rxs	0.5%	0.6%	+25.1%		
% Member Cost Share	4.2%	3.6%	-13.1%		



Specialty Drugs—Sample Client's Rx Experience

Breakdown of Specialty trend

Trend Component	% Impact
Price Inflation	+13.4%
Utilization	+24.6%
Drug Mix	+8.5%

- Combination of these factors contributes to dramatic increase in Client's Specialty drug costs
- Unless Client implements an effective strategy to manage these costs, expect Specialty drug costs to continue their dramatic upward spiral



Specialty Drugs—Medical Plan

Typically, ~ 50% of outpatient Specialty drug costs through medical plan—

Site of Care	~ % Distribution of Specialty Costs	~ Relative Cost
Outpatient Hospital	45%	1.50+
Physician's Office	35%	1.00
Home Infusion	13%	Not available
Other	7%	N/A
Drug Administration and Professional Fees	N/A	Outpatient hospital: 2 – 4X Physician's office



Specialty Drugs—Medical Plan

	Pharmacy	Physician's Office, Infusion Centers, Home	Outpatient Hospital
Pricing Source	Average Wholesale Price (AWP)	Average Sales Price (ASP)	Percent of billed charges
Pricing Transparency	Highest	Less	Least



Specialty Drugs—Medical Plan

- Site of care determines cost without necessarily improving outcomes
 - Physician office vs. outpatient hospital setting
- Site-of-Care Management—
 - Cost and utilization management varies, based on site of care and vendor clinical programs
 - Outpatient hospital setting most costly
 - Utilization tending to move toward more expensive sites of care
 - Pricing transparency decreases along continuum from pharmacy to outpatient hospital setting



Specialty Drugs—Future Outlook

- Specialty drug costs will continue their rapid rise as—
 - Utilization increases
 - Population ages
 - New drugs approved by the FDA, particularly for common conditions—e.g., heart disease and diabetes
 - FDA approves *current* Specialty drugs for *broader* indications
 - Specialty drug price inflation continues its upward spiral
- Presents significant hurdles for employers to effectively manage Specialty drug costs and utilization
- Clearly, many factors outside employer's control
- Others within employer's control and present savings opportunities



- Understand key drivers of Specialty drug costs through medical and pharmacy plans
- Manage both Specialty drug costs and utilization
 - Ensure Client receiving optimal pricing through both the medical and pharmacy plans
- Ensure appropriate use



Potential Savings—Pharmacy Plan

- PBM Pricing
 - Benchmark current Specialty drug pricing (and other pricing terms) to ensure pricing is marketplace competitive
 - If Market Check provision in PBM contract, use it to determine whether all pricing terms are marketplace competitive
 - If in last year of PBM contract, leverage intensely competitive PBM marketplace to achieve optimal PBM pricing through competitive bidding
 - Today's PBM marketplace is a "buyer's market" for plan sponsors, mainly because of PBM consolidation over past 8 years
 - As a result, virtually all terms—financial and non-financial—are negotiable



Potential Savings—Pharmacy Plan (continued)

- Specialty Formulary
 - Implement preferred brand formulary if not done so already
- Specialty Clinical Programs
 - Focused on ensuring right drug dispensed, at right time, at right dose for appropriate condition
 - Are these programs working effectively?
 - Are current PBM metrics valid measure of program success?
 - Ensure utilization management strategy in place for emerging Specialty drugs to prevent skyrocketing costs
 - Recent Example—PCSK-9 cholesterol-lowering drugs
 - First drug approved by FDA in July 2015
 - Reduce cholesterol in patients with genetic condition that cannot be treated with statin drugs or for members with side effects from statin drugs
 - Non-discounted Price: \$14,500 per year
 - Self-injectable therapy requiring lifetime use



Potential Savings—Medical Plan

- Pricing
 - Evaluate Specialty drug pricing by site of care—outpatient hospital, physician's office, infusion center, and home infusion
 - · Compare with pharmacy plan pricing
 - Determine savings opportunity if certain self-injectable and oral Specialty drugs covered only through pharmacy plan
 - Negotiate available Specialty drug rebates with medical vendor
- Plan Design
 - Consider copay/coinsurance incentives to steer members to less costly settings for infused drugs
 - Lock out drugs more appropriately covered through pharmacy plan
 - Take advantage of patient assistance programs by manufacturers



- Recommended Next Step—Specialty Drug Analysis
 - Specialty Drug Spending Assessment
 - Examine current program performance with benchmarking—both on the medical and pharmacy sides
 - Conduct opportunity analysis with financial assessment
 - Clinical management
 - Site-of-care management
 - Vendor reimbursement management
 - Provide strategic recommendations with quantified savings opportunities



