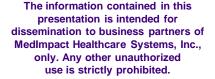


Health Care Reform – The PBM and Provider Perspective

Date: September 27, 2010





How did we get in this mess?







"It's very realistic...it comes equipped with plenty of redtape."



Providers – Who are the Stakeholders





- Retail Pharmacy
 - Drug Chains
 - Traditional
 - Supermarket
 - Big Box
 - Community Pharmacy
 - Associations
- Mail Order Providers
- Specialty Pharmacy
- Long Term Care
- Ancillary Providers



PBMs – There are differences





- Fulfillment driven model
- Engine driven model
- Provider driven model
- Rebate driven model
- Net low cost driven model



What's keeping providers up at night?





- Continued reimbursement pressures
- Potential changes in pricing benchmarks
- MAC pricing and the generic pipeline
- AMP and the effect on Medicaid reimbursement
- Restricted or highly directed network programs



How have rates changed?





Year	Retail Brand	Retail Generic	Dispensing Fees
1990	10%	45%	\$ 3.00
1995	12%	50%	\$ 2.75
2000	13%	55%	\$ 2.50
2005	15%	60%	\$ 2.00
2010	17%	70%	\$ 1.50



How have rates changed?





Year	Mail Brand	Mail Generic	Dispensing Fees
1990	15%	45%	\$ 1.50
1995	18%	48%	\$ 0.50
2000	20%	50%	\$ 0.00
2005	22%	60%	\$ 0.00
2010	25%+	70%	\$ 0.00



What are some potential alternative pricing models?





- AWP Adapted
- WAC
- AMP
- ASP
- Cost Plus
- Alternative Baselines i.e. 340B
- Consignment Inventory



AMP and the Effect on Reimbursement – Original Legislation





- Use AMPs to set Federal Upper Limits (FULs) on
- Medicaid reimbursement for generics
 - Set a FUL if 2 or more equivalent generics available
 - FUL = 250% of lowest AMP
- Post AMPs for brands and generics on public website
- AMP Was Defined As:

Average price paid to manufacturers by wholesalers for drugs distributed to retail pharmacy class of trade



Pharmacy Concerns:





AMP Rule Includes Sales To:

- Physicians, physician clinics
- Medical facilities: Surgical centers, dialysis centers, mental health facilities, ambulatory care facilities
- Hospital pharmacies, hospital clinics
- Home infusion, home health
- PBMs, mail order pharmacies, specialty pharmacies

Result: Much Lower Reimbursement

- Reimbursement 36% below pharmacy costs (GAO)
- \$21+ billion cuts over 10 years (CMS)



What did Pharmacy do?





- NACDS And NCPA Filed Lawsuit
 - Argued AMP rule violates statute's definition of AMP
- Injunction Halts AMP Reimbursement Cuts
 - Also halts AMP website
 - Almost 3 years and counting
- Saves Pharmacies \$5.5 Million Each Day
 - More than \$5.3 billion saved so far



What is proposed for Oct 1?



- Improved Method Of Calculating FULs
 - FUL = no less than 175% of weighted average AMP
 - Should be updated monthly
 - Smoothing process
- Fewer Caps On Medicaid Reimbursement
 - Set FUL only if 3 or more equivalent generics can be purchased by RCPs on a nationwide basis
- Limited AMP Website
 - Post weighted average AMPs for generics
- New Definition Excludes Improper Sales
 - AMPs Only Include Prices Mfrs Charge:
 - "Retail Community Pharmacies" (RCPs)
 - Licensed RCPs that sell to general public at retail prices
 - Wholesalers for drugs distributed to RCPs
- Specifically Excludes From AMP:
 - Customary prompt pay discounts
 - Bona fide service fees
 - Reimbursement for returns
 - Sales and rebates to PBMs, mail order pharmacies,
 - plans, hospitals, clinics, LTC pharmacies,



What opportunities exist?





- Increase in the number of insured lives
- Aging population
- Closing of the doughnut hole
- Specialty growth
- Generic pipeline
- 340B partnerships
- MTM opportunities
- Adjunct/alternative sales



A different approach...





