



Health Care Reform – The PBM and Provider Perspective

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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...



"We give 90 pills instead of 100."