

DISCLOSURE • No conflicts of interest to disclose

OBJECTIVES

- At the end of this presentation we should be able to:
 - Describe the origin of the 340b drug pricing program
 - Explain government divisions that oversee the 340b program
 - Define "carve-in" and "carve-out"
 - Explain what it takes to have an eligible patient

340B ORIGINS¹

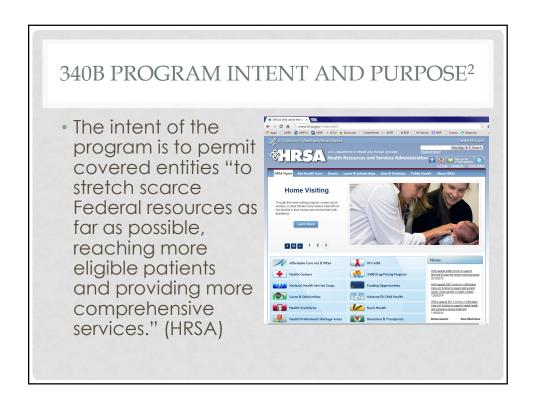
- Medicaid Drug Rebate Program in 1990
- Required manufacturers to provide rebates for medication purchases
- Hospital prices increased in excess of normal rates
- Public Law 102-585, section 340b of the Public Health Service Act under the Veterans Health Care Act in 1992
- Clarifications/expansions have occurred (1994, 2003, 2005, 2010)

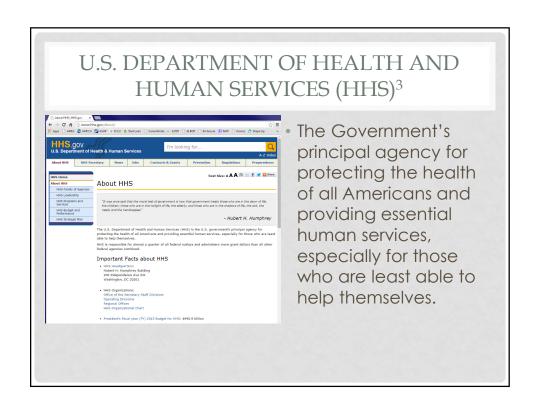
340B ORIGINS^{1,4}

- "U.S. federal government program created in 1992 that requires drug manufacturers to provide outpatient drugs to eligible health care organizations"
- "...requires drug manufacturers to provide outpatient drugs to eligible organizations/covered entities at significantly reduced prices"
- "...enables covered entities to stretch scarce federal resources as far as possible, reaching more patients and providing more comprehensive services"
 - -HRSA/OPA Website4

340B ORIGINS¹

- Created in 1992
- Drug manufacturers provide front-end discounts to covered entities
- The program promotes
 - Access to affordable medications
 - Efficient business practices
 - Outcomes-driven pharmacy services
 - Quality assurance





HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (HRSA)⁴

 An agency of the HHS and is the primary Federal agency for improving access to health care... to people who are geographically isolated, economically or medically vulnerable.





OFFICE OF PHARMACY AFFAIRS (OPA)⁵

- They provide:
 - General information about the program
 - Database of covered entities
 - Charts and reports relating to program participation
 - Legal resources
 - Registration forms for health centers with contract pharmacies
 - Information on contract pharmacy services
 - Information on patient safety and clinical pharmacy services
 - Glossary of pharmacy terms

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL (OIG)⁶

• An independent and objective oversight unit of the HHS to carry out the mission of promoting economy, efficiency and effectiveness through the elimination of waste, abuse and fraud.



OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL (OIG) ⁶

- Conduct/supervise audits, inspections, investigations,
- Identify weaknesses
- Detects wrongdoers and abusers of HHS programs
- Keeps the Secretary and the Congress informed about problems and deficiencies in the administration of HHS programs

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE (GAO)⁷

 An independent, nonpartisan agency that works for Congress. GAO investigates how the federal government spends taxpayer dollars.



SAFETY NET HOSPITALS FOR PHARMACEUTICAL ACCESS (SNHPA)⁸

- Nonprofit organization of nonprofit hospitals and health systems in the U.S. that participate in the 340B program. Work to maintain the affordability and accessibility of pharmaceutical care for the nation's poor and underserved populations.
- Advocate and resource for those providers who serve their communities through participation in the program.



PRIME VENDOR PROGRAM (PVP) 1, 10

 The government was required to establish a Prime Vendor Program (PVP) to provide additional discounts (sub-ceiling) on outpatient drugs and other pharmacy related items as well as other value-added services for participating 340B entities.

PRIME VENDOR PROGRAM (PVP) 10

- Apexus
 - Negotiates sub-ceiling 340B pricing on branded and generic pharmaceuticals
 - Establishes distribution solutions and networks that improve access to affordable medications
 - Provides other value-added pharmacy related products and services to its participants





PRIME VENDOR PROGRAM (PVP) 10

- Apexus bids to be the PVP
- Surveys sent to CE to ensure satisfaction

Please tell us which of the following tools you have most recently used. Please select all that apply.

- 340B Independent Audit RFP Checklist
- All Entities 340B Compliance Self-Assessment Vendors
- $\ensuremath{\overline{\mathbb{Z}}}$ All Entities Self-Reporting Non-Compliance
- Minimize WAC Exposure
- DSH Comprehensive 340B Policy and Procedure Manual
- Other (please specify)

POP QUIZ

- Of all the mentioned government entities mentioned, which department provides the greatest insight to operating a 340b program?
 - HHS
 - HRSA/OPA
 - OIG
 - GAO

PATIENT DEFINITION 1,5

- An individual is a "patient" of a covered entity only if:
 - Established relationship
 - Seen by employed or contracted health care professional
 - Services provided are consistent with the services of the provider
- Discounted drugs may be administered only to patients of a covered entity.
- According to HRSA, an individual is not considered a patient if the only service provided to the individual is the dispensing of drugs.

PATIENT DEFINITION 1,5

Qualify

 Patient sees employed provider in the hospital clinic, prescription for infusions to be given in IV Therapy

Not-Qualify

 Patient fills prescription from a provider in a neighboring town in your contract pharmacy

ELIGIBLE COVERED ENTITIES⁵

Hospitals

- Children's Hospitals
- Critical Access Hospitals
- Disproportionate Share Hospitals
- Free Standing Cancer Hospitals
- Rural Referral Centers
- Sole Community Hospitals



ELIGIBLE COVERED ENTITIES⁵

- Children's Hospital (PEDS): Non-profit serves patients under 19 with a DSH Adjustment Percentage > 11.75%
- Critical Access Hospital (CAH): Maintain no more than 25 inpatient beds, located in a rural area or be treated as rural with 24-hr emergency care services. (10 mile requirement)

ELIGIBLE COVERED ENTITIES⁵

- Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH): Serve a significantly disproportionate number of lowincome patients. DSH Adjustment Percentage > 11.75%
- Free-Standing Cancer Hospital (CAN): Non-profit entities that are financially and administratively independent. DSH Adjustment Percentage > 11.75%

ELIGIBLE COVERED ENTITIES

- Rural Referral Centers (RRC): Medicare participating acute care hospital located in a rural area, 275+ beds, at least 50% of Medicare patients are referred, etc.
- Sole Community Hospitals (SCH): Provide shortterm, acute care, are not CAH, at least 35 miles from other like hospitals

OTHER ELIGIBLE COVERED ENTITIES

Health Centers

- Federally Qualified Health Centers
- Federally Qualified Health Center Look-Alikes
- Native Hawaiian Health Centers
- Tribal / Urban Indian Health Centers

Specialized Clinics

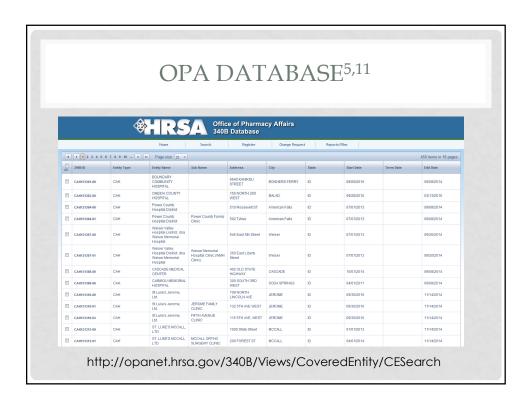
- Black Lung Clinics
- Comprehensive Hemophilia
 Diagnostic Treatment Centers
- Title X Family Planning Clinics
- Sexually Transmitted Disease Clinics
- Tuberculosis Clinics

HIV/AIDS Program Grantees

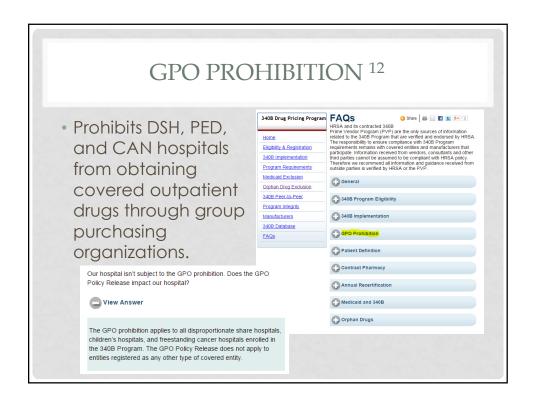
Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program Grantees

CHILD SITES 2,5

- Eligible Clinics, Surgery Centers and Other Outpatient Facilities
 - To be eligible a hospital outpatient unit must be listed on a reimbursable line of the Medicare cost report
 - Offsite units must be registered under the covered entity
 - Units are considered off site if they have a separate address.
 - On site units (within the four walls) don't have to be registered, but can be
 - If a unit is moving off site or has the potential to move, it should be registered before it moves and a change form used when it moves
 - Use 340B drugs for patients that meet the Patient Definition



GPO Prohibition 12 Disproportionate Share Hospitals Children's Hospitals Free-Standing Cancer Hospitals Sole Community Hospitals Rural Referral Centers





ORPHAN DRUG EXCLUSION 13

 Entities subject to the Orphan Drug Exclusion may not use 340B purchased drugs for patients with the orphan indication.

Orphan Drug Designation List

The following Orphan Drug Designation List was updated and developed using the methodology referenced below and should be used to govern the quarter April 1 - June 30, 2015 (see "About the Orphan Drug List")

Orphan Drug List Governing April 1 - June 30, 2015 spreadshee (XLS - 279 KB)

Orphan Drug List Governing April 1 - June 30, 2015 (PDF - 1 MB)

Archived List

Archived Orphan Drug List Governing January 1 – March 31, 2015 spreadsheet (XLS - 249 KB)

Archived Orphan Drug List Governing January 1 – March 31, 2015 (PDF - 1.74 MB)

Archived Orphan Drug List Governing October 1 – December 31, 2014 spreadsheet (XLS - 267 KB)

<u>Archive Orphan Drug List Governing October 1 – December 31, 2014</u> (PDF - 972 KB)

Archived Orphan Drug List Governing July 1 - September 30, 2014 spreadsheet (XLS - 250 KB)

Archived Orphan Drug List Governing July 1 - September 30, 2014

ORPHAN DRUG EXAMPLE 16

- Order for patient to receive 600 mg RITUximab
 - For Hodgkins lymphoma
 - · Patient has private insurance
 - Contracted MD
 - · IV Therapy in hospital

2618				Treatment of immune
	rituximab	Rituxan	3/12/2002	thrombocytopenic purpura
2619				
				Treatment of patients with anti-
				neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody-
				associated vasculitis (Wegener's
				Granulomatosis, Microscopic
				Polyangiitis, and Churg-Strauss
	rituximab	Rituxan	2/14/2006	Syndrome)
2620				Treatment of chronic
	rituximab	Rituxan	1/29/2004	lymphocytic leukemia
2621				Treatment of non-Hodgkin's B-
	rituximab	Rituxan	6/13/1994	cell lymphoma
2622				Treatment of pemphigus
	rituximab	Rituxan(R); Mabthera(R)	2/23/2015	vulgaris.

Orphan Drug Exclusion 13 Disproportionate Share Hospitals Children's Hospitals Free-Standing Cancer Hospitals Rural Referral Centers Orphan Drug Exclusion 13 Critical Access Hospitals Free-Standing Cancer Hospitals Rural Referral Centers

COVERED OUTPATIENT DRUGS 12

Covered

- FDA-approved prescription drugs
- OTC drugs WITH a prescription
- Biological Products
- FDA-approved Insulin

Not Covered

- Vaccines
- Inpatient Drugs
- Drug not directly reimbursed
- Product where FDA doesn't require NDC

MEDICAID BEST PRICE 12

- The lowest manufacturer price paid for a drug by any purchaser (some exceptions).
- A drug's reported best price is required to reflect all discounts, rebates, and other pricing adjustments.

340B PRICING 9,10,12

- HRSA Estimates 20% to 50% Savings on Covered Drugs
 - Maximum price calculated using the Medicaid rebate formula
 - Discount of 23.1% off average manufacturer's price (AMP) for most brand name drugs
 - Discount of 17.1% for brand name drugs exclusively approved for pediatric use
 - 13% discount for generic drugs and OTCs
 - Additional discount on brand name drugs if the manufacturer's best price is lower
 - Penny Pricing
 - Prime Vendor Pricing

PENNY PRICE 12

- The price that results when the calculation for a 340B price yields zero.
- 340B Ceiling Price = [(AMP)-(URA)] * Drug Package Size AMP=Average Manufacturer Price





PENNY PRICE 14

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES Health Resources and Services Administration Healthcare System Bureau Office of Pharmacy Affairs



Date: November 21, 2011

340B DRUG PRICING PROGRAM NOTICE Release No. 2011-2

CLARIFICATION OF PENNY PRICING POLICY

This policy release is being issued to clarify HRSA's long-standing policy with regards to 340B ceiling prices that are zero prices, known as the "penny pricing" policy, under the 340B Drug Pricing Program (340B Program).

Background

Section 070: Of Public Law 102-585, the "Veterans Health Cure Act of 1992," enacted section 340B of the Public Health Service Act, "Limitation on Prices of Drugs Purchased by Covered Entities." Manufacturers who participate in Medicaid are required to enter into an agreement with the Secretary under which the manufacturer must agree to that pair to price that will not exceed the amount determined under a statutory pricing formula when selling covered outpatient drugs to particular covered entities listed in the statute.

340B Pricing
In order to calculate the 340B ceiling price, the Unit Rebate Amount (URA) is subtracted from the Average
Manufacturer Price (AMP) for the smallest unit of measure, which is then multiplied by the drug package size.
The following formula is used for calculating 340B ceiling prices:

340B Ceiling Price = [(AMP) - (URA)] * Drug Package Size

Under the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) indexes quantity AMPs to the rate of inflation (Consumer Price Index adjusted for inflation-urban). Section 1927(e)(ZA) of the Social Security AC provides that if the AMP increases at a rate faster than inflation, the manufacturer pays an additional rebate amount which is reflected in an increased URA. Historically, because of the basic rebate and the inflation factor, Section 1927(e)(ZA), could increase the rebate amount manufacturers must pay to the States, and result in negative 340B prices. Now, based on the provision in section 1927(e)(Zb) of the Social Security Act that limits the unit rebate amount to 10% of the AMP, effective Jamusy 1, 2010, an increase in the basic rebate and inflation factor would not result in a negative 340B price.

PRIME VENDOR PROGRAM (PVP)

 The government was required to establish a prime vendor program (PVP) to provide additional discounts (sub-ceiling) on outpatient drugs and other pharmacy related items as well as other value-added services for participating 340B entities.

PRIME VENDOR PROGRAM (PVP) 10

- Apexus
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DRUG PRICING 10,12

SUB-WAC

- Order covered outpatient drugs in situations that would require the entity to purchase at WAC pricing.
 - Negotiated without regard to 340B pricing
 - Use of Sub-WAC is GPO Prohibition compliant

SUB-340b

- Pricing that is negotiated with branded and/or generic manufacturers offering pricing less than the 340B price.
 - Negotiated by Apexus

RESPONSIBILITY 12

- The covered entity has total responsibility for compliance. Main tenants of compliance include:
 - 1. Diversion
 - 2. Duplicate Discount
 - 3.GPO Exclusion (where applicable)
 - 4. Orphan Drug Exclusion (where applicable)



DIVERSION 12

 The use of 340b purchased drug for ineligible patients



DUPLICATE DISCOUNT¹²

- Idaho could obtain Medicaid rebates for a drug that a covered entity bought through the 340B program.
 - Carve In: include Medicaid patients
 - Carve Out: do not include Medicaid patients





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EXAMPLES OF DUPLICATE DISCOUNTS

Example 1: Take-home prescription

- Patient receives 340B medication (prescription from outpatient procedure)
- Medication is billed through the pharmacy's billing system
- National Drug Code (NDC) level data are transmitted to state Medicaid agency
- Medicaid agency submits NDC claim information to manufacturer for rebate

Example 2: Provideradministered

- Patient is administered medication (by outpatient procedure provider)
- Medication is billed through hospital or clinic billing system
- NDC level data are transmitted to state Medicaid agency through billing system
- Medicaid submits NDC level claim for manufacturer rebate

CARVE IN VS CARVE OUT12

- Carve In: Purchase drugs for Medicaid patients at the 340B price
- Carve Out: Do not purchase drugs for Medicaid patients at the 340B price
- **The state of Utah carves IN, Idaho however is currently carve OUT.

WHY CARVE-OUT OR CARVE-IN?

- Reasons to Carve-In
 - Large patient population
 - Opportunity to receive significant discounts on pricing for large patient volumes
 - Significant revenue realization to the entity
 - Medications are not individually paid by Medicaid
 - Medicaid is not trying to get rebates
 - Required by Medicaid (some states)
 - Prevent buying Medicaid drugs on WAC
 - Want to lose money?
- Reasons to Carve-Out
 - Required by Medicaid
 - · Evidence of duplicate discount
 - Contract Pharmacy

TWO WAYS TO REALIZE 340B SAVINGS¹²

- 1. Services to Outpatients
 - a) Physician/Clinic Administered Drugs
 - b) Mixed Use areas (OR/ER)
 - c) Infusion Centers
- 2. Discharge Services (340B drugs can be used for discharge prescriptions to the extent that the drugs are for outpatient use.)
 - a) Contract Pharmacy
 - b) Entity Owned Pharmacy

CONTRACT PHARMACY¹²

- A covered entity contracts with a pharmacy to distribute the covered entity's drugs on the covered entity's behalf.
 - Reduced readmissions
 - Continuity of care
 - Offset losses
 - · Patient satisfaction

CONTRACT PHARMACY¹²

- Written Contract
 - CE must register as a contract pharmacy entity with OPA
 - CE must buy, maintain title, and assume pricing responsibility
 - CE is responsible for ensuring compliance with 340B requirements

TO PARTICIPATE, A CE MUST...¹²

- Ensure capability to maintain compliance with program requirements
- Register as a Covered Entity
- Recertify with HRSA annually

REGISTRATION^{11,12}

- OPA updates the database for NEW entities four times/year and requires a minimum of one month to process the application.
- Must be government owned
- Non-profit with government contract



REGISTRATION PERIODS 11

- July 1-15 for October 1 start
- October 1-15 for January 1 start
- January 1-15 for April 1 start
- April 1-15 for July 1 start



ANNUAL RECERTIFICATION¹¹

- Website information must be kept current
- Must be completed by AO (Authorizing Official) (CEO,CFO, ETC.)
- Must designate a primary contact (DOP)
- Includes attestation of compliance, eligibility etc.

AUTHORIZING OFFICIAL (AO) 12

 Authorizing Official: Ultimately responsible for ensuring the entity's compliance with 340B program requirements. Any changes to an entity's 340B database record require AO approval.



THREATS TO THE 340B PROGRAM...

- AIR340B (Alliance for Integrity and Reform of 340B)
- Big pharmaceutical companies
- Concern that health systems are making discounted medicines available at regular prices to patients with health insurance and then pocketing the difference...

MANUFACTURERS AND 340B¹²

- Manufacturers must participate in the 340B program or their drugs cannot be covered by Medicaid
- Prices to covered entities for outpatient drugs are to be capped at a deeply-discounted ceiling price
 - Manufacturer must agree to charge a price that will not exceed the amount determined under statute (ceiling price) when selling covered outpatient drugs to 340B covered entities
 - Ceiling price is calculated by subtracting the Unit Rebate Amount (URA) from the Average Manufacturer Price (AMP). The formal calculation is: [340B Ceiling Price = Quarterly AMP – URA]

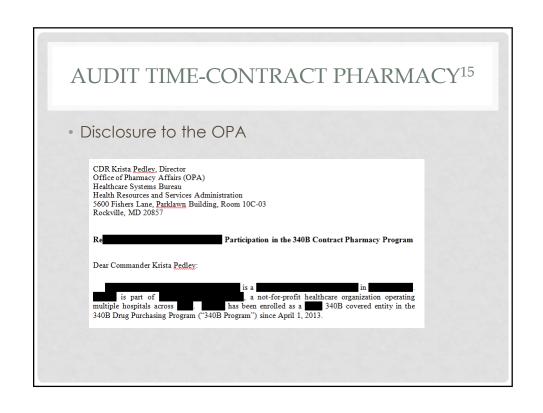
AUDIT TIME MIXED USE 15

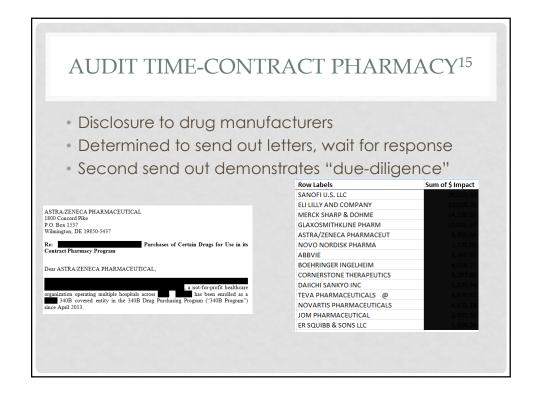
- Determine patients that received 340b medications (i.e. use software, or manual processes)
- Make sure you eliminate 340b drug to patients:
 - Being treated for orphan drug indication
 - Medicaid (if carve-out)

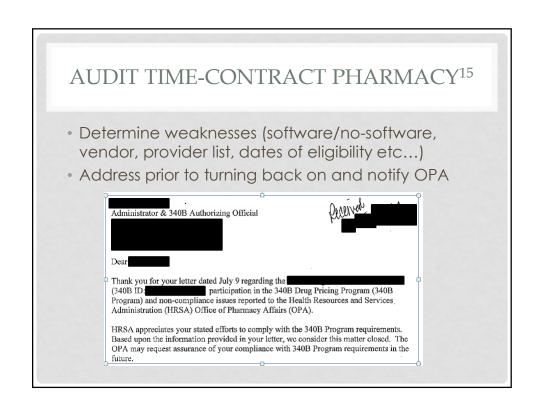
*Ideal to show what drug went to each patient

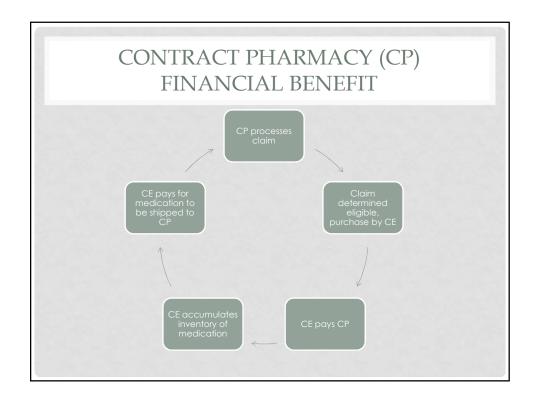
**Need to make sure you work with your distributor to have a separate PHS account for 340b pricing and processing











MIXED USE FINANCIAL BENEFIT

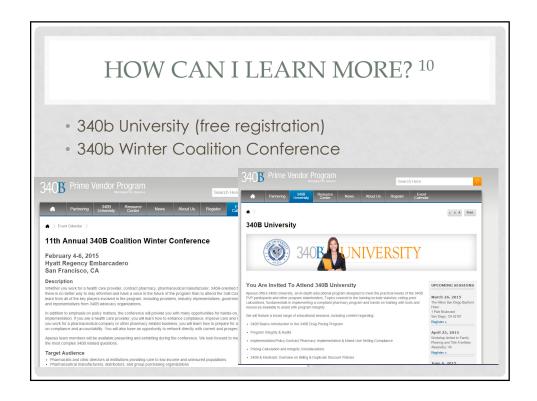
- Drug vertigotron (Typsy) administered in IV Therapy
 - WAC cost \$1100
 - GPO Price \$975
 - 340b cost \$575
- Patient billed cost + markup/handling fee of GPO price
- Determined after patient was eligible for 340b price
- **Savings to department

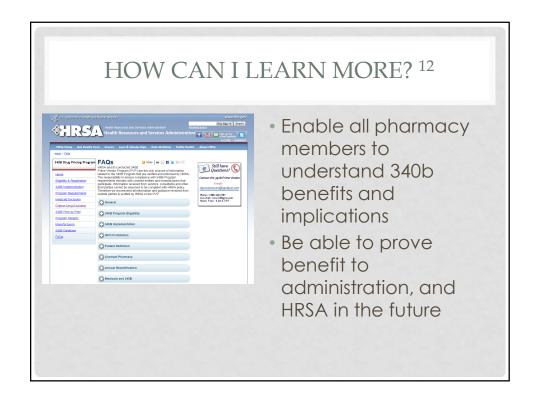
Employee cost (initial)

Charity Prescriptions (more ideal)

HOW CAN THIS HELP?

- Cost to provide service (employee's)
 - Diabetes clinic
 - Anticoagulation Service (inpatient/outpatient)
 - Discharge prescription (bedside delivery)
- Charity Care
 - Prescription Vouchers**
 - · Use to offset care written off
- **Not just for the financial benefit





QUESTION 1

The 340b program name comes from
A: Number of covered entities allowed to participate
B: Patent number of a prescription claim process
C: Section of law from 1992

QUESTION 2

To Carve In patients for eligible 340b purchases, you would:

A: Include patients being treated for orphan drug indications B: Include patients with private insurance

C: Make sure OPA registration would indicate that you will include Medicaid patients for eligible 340b drug purchases

QUESTION 3

 Which of the following medications would qualify for 340b purchases (eligible patient):

A: Medications administered while inpatient

B: Medications administered under orphan drug indication

C: Non-Medicaid patient being treated with a medication being used for an indication not on the orphan drug indication list, in an outpatient area

D: Vaccines for outpatient use

QUESTION 4

• True / False

To start a 340b program you should trust software vendors to audit data feeds and trust they will support you if there are any diversion/duplicate discounts

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