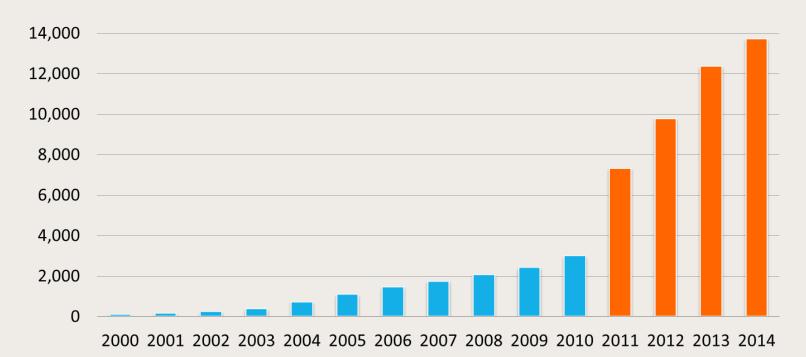
340B Drug Pricing Program

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WHY IS 340B IMPORTANT?

Total Number of 340B Contract Pharmacies, 2000-2014



Data show contract pharmacies as of July of each year. For 2014, data show contract pharmacies as of January. Source: Avalere Health (2000-2012); Pembroke Consulting (2013-2014)

Note: This chart appears as Exhibit 95 in the 2013-14 Economic Report on Retail, Mail and Specialty Pharmacies, Drug Channels Institute, January 2014. (http://drugchannelsinstitute.com/products/industry_report/pharmacy/)



OUTLINE

BACKGROUND

REQUIREMENTS FOR PARTICIPATION

PROCESS

MANAGED CARE PHARMACY

OUTLOOK

OVERVIEW

- ❖ Passed by Congress in November 1992 and signed into law as part of the Veterans Health Care Act by George H. W. Bush.
- Administered by the Office of Pharmacy Affairs (OPA) which is located within the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)
- Manufacturers enter a pharmaceutical pricing agreement (PPA), where they agree to provide discounts on outpatient drugs to certain safety net health providers.
- Purpose: "to stretch scarce federal resources as far as possible, reaching more eligible patients and providing more comprehensive services."

HISTORY

Drug manufacturers would donate prescription drugs to health facilities with low-income patients.

In 1990 Congress created **the Medicaid rebate program** to lower the cost of pharmaceuticals reimbursed by Medicaid agencies.

This mandate constricted charitable giving.

Hospitals with high volumes of low-income patients had to absorb the added cost of providing drugs

COVERED ENTITIES

SIX CATEGORIES OF HOSPITALS:

- Disproportionate share hospitals (DSH)
- Children's hospitals and cancer hospitals exempt from the Medicare prospective payment system
- Sole community hospitals
- Rural referral centers
- Critical access hospitals (CAHs)

REQUIREMENTS:

- Owned or operated by state or local government
- Granted as a public or private non-profit corporation
- Private non-profit organization

COVERED ENTITIES

HEALTH CENTERS:

- Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHC)
- ❖ FQHC "look-alikes"
- Urban Indian clinics
- Native Hawaiian health centers
- The Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency (CARE) Act clinic and programs

SPECIALIZED CLINICS:

- Tuberculosis, black lung, family planning, and STD clinics
- Hemophilia treatment centers
- Title X public housing primary care clinics
- Homeless clinics
- State-operated AIDS drug assistance programs

REQUIREMENTS TO PARTICIPATE

COVERED ENTITIES MUST:

- Keep 340B Office of Pharmacy Affairs Information System accurate and up to date
- Recertify eligibility every year
- Prevent diversion to ineligible patients
- Prohibit discount duplication or rebates
- Maintain program audits

DUPLICATE DISCOUNT PROHIBITON

- Drugs dispensed or administered to Medicaid recipients on a FFS are prohibited from 340B if they are subject to rebates
- Contract pharmacy: covered entity may not use 340B unless the entity, Medicaid, and contract pharmacy have an agreement
- Outpatient Location/Entity-owned pharmacy: entity must inform OPA of its decision to use 340B and ensure the numbers used to bill are in the OPA's Medicaid exclusion file database

COVERED DRUGS

- Generally, the program includes:
 - FDA-approved prescription drugs
 - OTC drugs written on a prescription
 - Biological products than can be dispensed only by a prescription
 - FDA-approved insulin
- Does NOT include:
 - Inpatient drugs
 - Vaccines
 - Drugs that are bundled with other services (such as physician and hospital outpatient services) for payment purposes.

COVERED PATIENTS

- The 1996 Federal Register guidelines define a covered patient as one who:
 - Has an established relationship with the covered entity
 - Receives care from a professional employed by the covered entity or under contract
 - *Receive health services that are consistent with grants funding the entities
- The individual is NOT a patient of the covered entity if they are receiving only one drug that is for selfadministration or administration in the home setting.

HOW THE PROGRAM WORKS

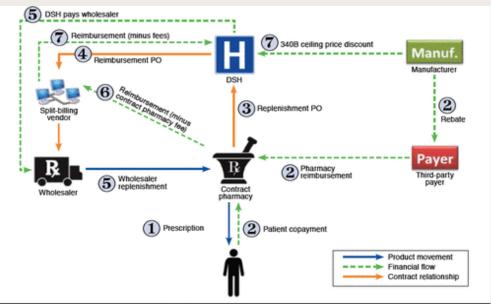
- *Facilities can apply by completing the online registration process during the first two weeks of any calendar quarter.
- Once approved by the Office of Pharmacy Affairs (OPA), entities are eligible to receive discounts through wholesaler or other channels approved by the manufacturer.
- Covered entity should contact its wholesaler to set up its 340B account.
 - Entity may request a price list for 340B drugs from its wholesaler

HOW THE PROGRAM WORKS

- HRSA calculates ceiling price for each covered outpatient drug:
 - Ceiling price =
 - ♦ (AMP-URA) x package size x case package size
 - Manufacturers submit the AMP and URA to CMS for quarterly Medicaid Drug Rebate Program reporting
- ❖If a covered entity suspects it is not receiving the 340B price, it should contact the wholesaler and/or manufacturer

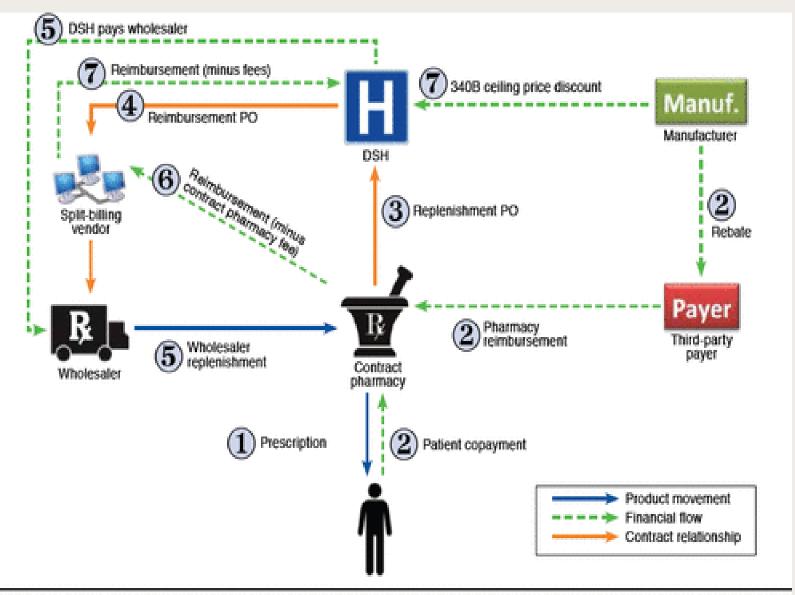
CONTRACT PHARMACIES

- Covered entity can purchase and dispense 340B drugs through internal or external (contract) pharmacies
 - "ship to-bill to" procedure
- Most 340B contract pharmacies are retail pharmacies, with Walgreens being the biggest participant



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[&]quot;This exhibit illustrates the most common arrangements between a 340B hospital and its contract pharmacy. It is not intended to be a complete representation of every type of financial, product flow, or contractual relationship in the marketplace.
DSH—dispropritionate share hospital; Po-purchase order.



Source: Author's research.

DSH - disproportionate share hospital; PO- purchase order.

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CHALLENGES FOR MANAGED CARE PHARMACY

FORMULARY REBATES

Managed care organizations may receive lower formulary rebates from manufacturers and incur higher net pharmacy benefit reimbursement expenses.

- *PROFITS FROM MANAGED CARE PAID PRESCRIPTIONS
 - ❖340B entity profits from prescriptions that are paid at non-discounted rates by commercial payers and Medicare

CHALLENGES FOR MANAGED CARE PHARMACY

- DISRUPTION OF MANAGED CARE PHARMACY NETWORKS
 - Some 340B entities have large pharmacy networks
 - ❖ 340B entities can afford fees that often exceed a pharmacy's typical profits from dispensing a thirdparty-paid prescription.
- *REDUCED GENERIC DISPENSING RATES
 - Hospitals receive the most 340B purchase discounts from brand-name drugs which can encourage more brand-name prescriptions
 - Raise costs for third-party payers.

OUTLOOK

- 340B Drug Pricing Program allows many health care providers to obtain discount prices to reach more patients
- The growth of this program has affected managed care pharmacy through formulary rebates, profits from managed care paid prescriptions, disruption of networks, and a decrease in generic dispensing rates
- Solutions needed for:
 - Disclosure of financial arrangements with contract pharmacies
 - Requirements to identify 340B prescriptions
 - Size of contract pharmacy networks

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- Visit www.340bhealth.org
- Contact Vice President, Legal and Policy Counsel Greg Doggett
 - greg.doggett@340bhealth.org or 202-552-5859
- Vice President, Legislative & Policy Counsel Jeff Davis

QUESTIONS



REFERENCES

- Fein, A. J. (2016). Challenges for Managed Care from 340B Contract Pharmacies. *Journal of managed care & specialty pharmacy*, 22(3), 197-203.
- Overview of the 340B Drug Pricing Program.
 https://www.340bhealth.org/340b-resources/340b-program/overview/
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