

ABOUT THE SURVEY

42 CFR 438.3(s)(4) and (5) require that each Medicaid managed care organization (MCO) must operate a drug utilization review (DUR) program that complies with the requirements described in Section 1927 (g) of the Social Security Act (the Act) and submit an annual report on the operation of its DUR program activities. Such reports are to include: descriptions of the nature and scope of the prospective and retrospective DUR programs; a summary of the interventions used in retrospective DUR and an assessment of the education program; a description of DUR Board activities; and an assessment of the DUR program's impact on quality of care. Covered Outpatient Drugs (COD) are referenced throughout this survey and refers to participating labelers in the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program (MDRP).

This report covers the period October 1, 2019 to September 30, 2020 and is due for submission to CMS Central Office by no later than July 1, 2021. Answering the attached questions and returning the requested materials as attachments to the report will constitute compliance with the above-mentioned statutory and regulatory requirements.

If you have any questions regarding the DUR Annual Report, please contact your state's Medicaid Pharmacy Program.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Please download a copy of the survey to your desktop before starting or distributing. Adobe Acrobat Reader must be used to edit the survey. The MCO survey cannot be edited within a browser window.

Pursuant to 42 C.F.R. Subpart A, Section § 438.3 (s), Medicaid managed care programs must submit to CMS an annual report on the operation of its DUR program activities for that Federal Fiscal Year (FFY). Beginning with FFY 2020 surveys, individual managed care plan's survey results will be published online and will be publicly available similar to the Fee-for-Service surveys which have been published on Medicaid.gov since 2010. **Please confirm and acknowledge there is no proprietary or confidential information submitted in this report by checking the box below:**

- I confirm I am aware this survey will be posted online. Confidential and proprietary information has been removed from this survey.

PRA DISCLOSURE STATEMENT (CMS-R-153)

This mandatory information collection (section 4401 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 and section 1927(g) of the Social Security Act) is necessary to establish patient profiles in pharmacies, identify problems in prescribing and/or dispensing, determine each program's ability to meet minimum standards required for Federal financial participation, and ensure quality pharmaceutical care for Medicaid patients. State Medicaid agencies that have prescription drug programs are required to perform prospective and retrospective DUR in order to identify aberrations in prescribing, dispensing and/or patient behavior. Under the Privacy Act of 1974 any personally identifying information obtained will be kept private to the extent of the law. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number. The control number for this information collection request is 0938-0659 (Expires: 11/30/2022). Public burden for all of the collection of information requirements under this control number is estimated at 64 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to CMS, 7500 Security Boulevard, Attn: Paperwork Reduction Act Reports Clearance Officer, Mail Stop C4-26-05, Baltimore, Maryland 21244-1850.

I. **DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION**

State Abbreviation: _____

MCO Name: _____

Please note: Name above must match name entered in Medicaid Drug Programs (MDP) DUR system

Program Type: _____
(See Appendix A)

If "Other", please specify.

Medicaid MCO Information

Identify the MCO person responsible for DUR Annual Report preparation.

First Name: _____

Last Name: _____

Email Address: _____

Area Code/Phone Number: _____

On average, how many Medicaid beneficiaries are enrolled monthly in your MCO for this Federal Fiscal Year?

_____ Beneficiaries

II. **PROSPECTIVE DUR (ProDUR)**

1. Indicate the type of your pharmacy point of service (POS) vendor and identify by name.

- State-operated
- Contractor
- Other organization

If “Contractor” or “Other organization”, please identify by name your pharmacy POS vendor.

If “Other”, please specify.

2. Identify ProDUR table driven criteria source. This would be initial ratings such as drug to drug interactions, dose limits based on age and pregnancy severity. Check **all** that apply:

- First Data Bank
- Medi-Span
- Micromedex
- Other, please specify.

3. When the pharmacist receives a ProDUR alert message that requires a pharmacist’s review, does your system allow the pharmacist to override the alert using the “National Council for Prescription Drug Program (NCPDP) drug use evaluation codes” (reason for service, professional service and resolution)?

- Yes
- Varies by Alert Type
- No

FFY 2020 MANAGED CARE ORGANIZATION DRUG UTILIZATION REVIEW ANNUAL SURVEY

If “Yes” or “Varies by Alert Type”, check **all** that apply:

- Alerts can be overridden ahead of time
- Alerts can be overridden with standard professional codes
- Alerts need prior authorization (PA) to be overridden
- Other, please explain.

4. Does your MCO receive periodic reports providing individual pharmacy providers DUR alert override activity in summary and/or in detail?

Yes

a) How often does your MCO receive reports? Check **all** that apply:

- Monthly
- Quarterly
- Annually
- Ad hoc (on request)
- Other, please explain.

b) Does your MCO follow up with those providers who routinely override with interventions?

Yes

By what method does your MCO follow up? Check **all** that apply:

- Contact Pharmacy
- Refer to Program Integrity (PI) for Review

FFY 2020 MANAGED CARE ORGANIZATION DRUG UTILIZATION REVIEW ANNUAL SURVEY

Other, please explain.

No

No, please explain.

5. Early Refill

a) At what percent threshold does your MCO set your system to edit?

i. Non-controlled drugs:

_____ %

ii. Schedule II controlled drugs:

_____ %

iii. Schedule III through V controlled drugs:

_____ %

b) For non-controlled drugs:

When an early refill message occurs, does your MCO require PA?

Yes

No

Dependent on the medication or situation

If “Yes” or “Dependent on medication or situation”, who obtains authorization?

Pharmacist

FFY 2020 MANAGED CARE ORGANIZATION DRUG UTILIZATION REVIEW ANNUAL SURVEY

- Prescriber
- Pharmacist or Prescriber

If “No”, can the pharmacist override at the point of service?

- Yes
- No

c) For controlled drugs:

When an early refill message occurs, does your MCO require PA?

- Yes
- No

If “Yes”, who obtains authorization?

- Pharmacist
- Prescriber
- Pharmacist or Prescriber

If “No”, can the pharmacist override at the point of service?

- Yes
- No

6. When the pharmacist receives an early refill DUR alert message that requires the pharmacist’s review, does your policy allow the pharmacist to override for situations such as:

a) Lost/stolen Rx

- Yes
- No
- Overrides are only allowed by a pharmacist through a PA

b) Vacation

- Yes
- No

FFY 2020 MANAGED CARE ORGANIZATION DRUG UTILIZATION REVIEW ANNUAL SURVEY

Overrides are only allowed by a pharmacist through a PA

c) Other, please explain.

7. Does your system have an accumulation edit to prevent patients from continuously filling prescriptions early?

Yes

No

If "Yes", please explain your edits.

If "No", does your MCO plan to implement this edit?

Yes

No

8. Does your MCO have any policy prohibiting the auto-refill process that occurs at the POS (i.e. must obtain beneficiary's consent prior to enrolling in the auto-refill program)?

Yes

No

9. For drugs not on your MCO's Preferred Drug List (PDL), does your MCO have a documented process (i.e. PA) in place, so that the Medicaid beneficiary or the Medicaid beneficiary's prescriber may access any covered outpatient drug when medically necessary?

Yes

FFY 2020 MANAGED CARE ORGANIZATION DRUG UTILIZATION REVIEW ANNUAL SURVEY

Check **all** that apply:

- Automatic PA based on diagnosis codes or systematic review
- Trial and failure of first or second line therapies
- Pharmacist or technician reviews
- Direct involvement with Pharmacy and/or Medical Director
- Other, please explain.

No, please explain.

a) How does your MCO ensure PA criteria is no more restrictive than the FFS criteria and review? Please describe the process.

b) Does your program provide for the dispensing of at least a 72-hour supply of CODs in an emergency situation?

Yes

Check **all** that apply:

- Real time automated process
- Retrospective PA

FFY 2020 MANAGED CARE ORGANIZATION DRUG UTILIZATION REVIEW ANNUAL SURVEY

Other process, please explain.

No, please explain.

10. Please list the requested data in each category in **Table 1: Top Drug Claims Data Reviewed by the DUR Board** below.

Column 1 – Top 10 PA Requests by Drug Name, report at generic ingredient level ([See Appendix B for the list of Drug Names](#))

Column 2 – Top 10 PA Requests by Drug Class ([See Appendix C for Drug Class names](#))

Column 3 – Top 5 Claim Denial Reasons (i.e. Quantity Limits (QL), Early Refill (ER), PA, Therapeutic Duplications (TD), and Age Edits (AE)) ([See Appendix D for the list of Denial Reasons](#))

Column 4 – Top 10 Drug Names by Amount Paid, report at generic ingredient level ([See Appendix B for the list of Drug Names](#))

Column 5 – From Data in column 4, determine the Percentage of Total Drug Spend

Column 6 – Top 10 Drug Names by Claim Count, report at generic ingredient level ([See Appendix B for the list of Drug Names](#))

Column 7 – From Data in Column 6, determine the Percentage of Total Claim

Table 1: Top Drug Claims Data Reviewed by the DUR Board

NOTE: If an entry is not included in the drop-down box list, please select 'Other' and enter a free form response in the box below. 'Other' is found at the bottom of the list.

Column 1 Top 10 PA Requests by Drug Name, report at generic ingredient level (See Appendix B for the list of Drug Names)	Column 2 Top 10 PA Requests by Drug Class (See Appendix C for Drug Class names)	Column 3 Top 5 Claim Denial Reasons (i.e. Quantity Limits (QL), Early Refill (ER), PA, Therapeutic Duplications (TD), and Age Edits (AE)) (See Appendix D for the list of Denial Reasons)	Column 4 Top 10 Drug Names by Amount Paid, report at generic ingredient level (See Appendix B for the list of Drug Names)	Column 5 % of Total Spent for Drugs by Amount Paid (From data in Column 4, determine the % of total drug spend)	Column 6 Top 10 Drug Names by Claim Count, report at generic ingredient level (See Appendix B for the list of Drug Names)	Column 7 Drugs by Claim Count % of Total Claims (From data in Column 6, determine the % of total claims)
				%		%
				%		%
				%		%
				%		%
				%		%
				%		%
				%		%
				%		%
				%		%
				%		%

REFERENCE ONLY



III. **RETROSPECTIVE DUR (RetroDUR)**

1. Please indicate how your MCO operates and oversees RetroDUR reviews.

- State-operated interventions
- Managed Care executes its own RetroDUR activities
- Pharmacy Benefit Manager (PBM) performs RetroDUR activities
- Combination of MCO RetroDUR interventions and state interventions are performed
- Other, please explain.

2. Identify the vendor, by name and type, that performed your RetroDUR activities during the time period covered by this report.

- Company

If "Other", please identify by name and type.

- Academic Institution, please identify by name and type.

- Other Institution, please identify by name and type.

a) Is the RetroDUR vendor the developer/supplier of your retrospective DUR criteria?

- Yes, please explain.

FFY 2020 MANAGED CARE ORGANIZATION DRUG UTILIZATION REVIEW ANNUAL SURVEY

No, please explain.

b) Does your MCO customize your RetroDUR vendor criteria?

- Yes
- No
- Ad hoc based on state-specific needs

3. Who reviews and approves your MCO RetroDUR criteria?

- State DUR Board
- MCO DUR Board
- PBM performs RetroDUR and has a RetroDUR Board
- PBM Pharmacy and Therapeutics (P&T) Board also functions as a DUR Board
- State Pharmacy Director
- Other, please explain.

FFY 2020 MANAGED CARE ORGANIZATION DRUG UTILIZATION REVIEW ANNUAL SURVEY

4. How often does your MCO perform retrospective practitioner-based education?

- Monthly
- Bi-monthly
- Quarterly
- Other, please specify: _____

a) How often does your MCO perform retrospective reviews that involves communication of client specific information to healthcare practitioners (through messaging, fax, or mail)? Check **all** that apply:

- Monthly
- Bi-monthly
- Quarterly
- Other, please specify: _____

b) What is the preferred mode of communication when performing RetroDUR initiatives? Check **all** that apply:

- Mailed letters
- Provider phone calls
- Near real time fax
- Near real time messaging
- Other new technologies such as apps or Quick Response (QR) codes
- Focused workshops, case management or WebEx training
- Newsletters or other non-direct provider communications
- Other, please specify: _____

5. **Summary 1: RetroDUR Educational Outreach**

Summary 1: RetroDUR Educational Outreach is a year-end summary report on retrospective screening and educational interventions. The summary should be limited to the most prominent problems with the largest number of exceptions. The results of RetroDUR screening and interventions should be included and detailed below.

IV. **DUR BOARD ACTIVITY**

1. Does your MCO utilize the same DUR Board as the state FFS Medicaid program or does your MCO have its own DUR Board?

- Same DUR Board as FFS agency
- MCO has its own DUR Board
- Other, please explain.

2. **Summary 2: DUR Board Activities Summary**

Summary 2: DUR Board Activities Summary should be a brief descriptive report on DUR activities during the fiscal year reported. Please provide a summary below.

- Indicate the number of DUR Board meetings held.
- List additions/deletions to DUR Board approved criteria.
 - a) For ProDUR, list problem type/drug combinations added or deleted.
 - b) For RetroDUR, list therapeutic categories added or deleted.
- Describe Board policies that establish whether and how results of ProDUR screening are used to adjust RetroDUR screens.
- Describe policies that establish whether and how results of RetroDUR screening are used to adjust ProDUR screens.
- Describe DUR Board involvement in the DUR education program (i.e. newsletters, continuing education, etc.)
- Describe policies adopted to determine mix of patient or provider specific intervention types (i.e. letters, face-to-face visits, increased monitoring).

3. Does your MCO have a Medication Therapy Management (MTM) Program?

- Yes
- No

V. **PHYSICIAN ADMINISTERED DRUGS (PAD)**

The Deficit Reduction Act requires collection of national drug code (NDC) numbers for covered outpatient physician administered drugs. These drugs are paid through the physician and hospital programs. Has your pharmacy system been designed to incorporate this data into your DUR criteria for:

1. ProDUR?

- Yes
- No

If “No”, does your MCO have a plan to include this information in your DUR criteria in the future?

- Yes
- No

2. RetroDUR?

- Yes
- No

If “No”, does your MCO have a plan to include this information in your DUR criteria in the future?

- Yes
- No

VI. **GENERIC POLICY AND UTILIZATION DATA**

1. **Summary 3: Generic Drug Substitution Policies**

Summary 3: Generic Drug Substitution Policies should summarize factors that could affect your generic utilization percentage. In describing these factors, please explain any formulary management or cost containment measures, PDL policies, educational initiatives, technology or promotional factors, or other state specific factors that affects your generic utilization rate.

2. In addition to the requirement that the prescriber write in his own handwriting "Brand Medically Necessary" for a brand name drug to be dispensed in lieu of the generic equivalent, does your MCO have a more restrictive requirement?

- Yes
- No

If "Yes", check **all** that apply:

- Require that a MedWatch Form be submitted.
- Require the medical reason(s) for override accompany the prescription(s).
- PA is required.
- Other, please explain.

Complete **Table 2: Generic Drug Utilization Data** using the following Computation Instructions.

Computation Instructions

KEY

Single Source (S) – Drugs having an FDA New Drug Application (NDA), and there are no generic alternatives available on the market.

Non-Innovator Multiple-Source (N) – Drugs that have an FDA Abbreviated New Drug Application (ANDA), and generic alternatives exist on the market.

Innovator Multiple-Source (I) – Drugs which have an NDA and no longer have patent exclusivity.

- 1. Generic Utilization Percentage:** To determine the generic utilization percentage of all covered outpatient drugs paid during this reporting period, use the following formula:

$$N \div (S + N + I) \times 100 = \text{Generic Utilization Percentage}$$

- 2. Generic Expenditures Percentage of Total Drug Expenditures:** To determine the generic expenditure percentage (rounded to the nearest \$1000) for all covered outpatient drugs for this reporting period use the following formula:

$$\$N \div (\$S + \$N + \$I) \times 100 = \text{Generic Expenditure Percentage}$$

CMS has developed an extract file from the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program Drug Product Data File identifying each NDC along with sourcing status of each drug: S, N, or I, which can be found at Medicaid.gov (Click on the link [NDC and Drug Category file \[ZIP\]](#), then open the Medicaid Drug Product File 4th Qtr. 2020 Excel file).

Please provide the following utilization data for this DUR reporting period for all covered outpatient drugs paid. Exclude Third Party Liability (TPL).

Table 2: Generic Drug Utilization Data

	Single Source (S) Drugs	Non-Innovator (N) Drugs	Innovator Multi- Source (I) Drugs
Total Number of Claims			
Total Reimbursement Amount Less Co-Pay			

3. Indicate the generic utilization percentage for all CODs paid during this reporting period, using the computation instructions in **Table 2: Generic Utilization Drug Data**.

Number of Generic Claims: _____

Total Number of Claims: _____

Generic Utilization Percentage: _____

4. How many multi-source drugs have the innovator as the preferred drug product based on net pricing?

5. Indicate the percentage dollars paid for generic CODs in relation to all COD claims paid during this reporting period using the computation instructions in **Table 2: Generic Utilization Drug Data**.

Generic Dollars: _____

Total Dollars: _____

Generic Expenditure Percentage: _____

6. Does your MCO have any policies related to Biosimilars?

VII. FRAUD, WASTE AND ABUSE DETECTION (FWA)

A. LOCK-IN OR PATIENT REVIEW AND RESTRICTION PROGRAMS

1. Does your MCO have a documented process in place that identifies potential FWA of controlled drugs by **beneficiaries**?

Yes

FFY 2020 MANAGED CARE ORGANIZATION DRUG UTILIZATION REVIEW ANNUAL SURVEY

No

If “Yes”, what actions does this process initiate? Check **all** that apply:

- Deny claims
- Require PA
- Refer to Lock-In Program
- Refer to Program Integrity Unit (PIU) and/or Surveillance Utilization Review (SUR) Unit for audit/investigation
- Refer to Office of Inspector General (OIG)
- Other, please explain.

2. Does your MCO have a Lock-In Program for beneficiaries with potential FWA of controlled substances?

- Yes
- No

If “No”, [skip to question 3](#).

If “Yes”, please continue.

a) What criteria does your MCO use to identify candidates for Lock-In?

Check **all** that apply:

- Number of controlled substances (CS)
- Different prescribers of CS
- Multiple pharmacies
- Days’ supply of CS
- Exclusivity of short acting opioids
- Multiple emergency room (ER) visits

FFY 2020 MANAGED CARE ORGANIZATION DRUG UTILIZATION REVIEW ANNUAL SURVEY

- Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) data
- Same FFS state criteria is applied
- Other, please explain.

b) Does your MCO have the capability to restrict the beneficiary to:

i) Prescriber only

- Yes
- No

ii) Pharmacy only

- Yes
- No

iii) Prescriber and pharmacy

- Yes
- No

c) What is the usual Lock-in time period?

- 12 months
- 18 months
- 24 months
- As determined by the state/MCO on a case by case basis
- Lock-in time period is based on number of offenses
- Other, please explain.

FFY 2020 MANAGED CARE ORGANIZATION DRUG UTILIZATION REVIEW ANNUAL SURVEY

d) On average, what percentage of your Medicaid MCO population is in Lock-in status annually?

_ %

e) Please provide an estimate of the savings attributed to the Lock-in Program for the fiscal year under review.

_ %

3. Does your MCO have a documented process in place that identifies potential FWA of controlled drugs by **prescribers**?

Yes

What actions does this process initiate? Check **all** that apply:

- Deny claims written by this prescriber
- Refer to Program Integrity Unit (PIU) and/or Surveillance Utilization Review (SUR) Unit for audit/investigation
- Refer to the appropriate Medical Board
- Other, please explain.

No, please explain.

4. Does your MCO have a documented process in place that identifies potential FWA of controlled drugs by **pharmacy providers**?

Yes

What actions does this process initiate? Check **all** that apply:

FFY 2020 MANAGED CARE ORGANIZATION DRUG UTILIZATION REVIEW ANNUAL SURVEY

- Deny claims
- Refer to Program Integrity Unit (PIU) and/ or Surveillance Utilization Review (SUR) Unit for audit/investigation
- Refer to the Board of Pharmacy
- Other, please explain.

- No, please explain.

5. Does your MCO have a documented process in place that identifies and/or prevents potential fraud or abuse of non-controlled drugs by **beneficiaries, prescribers, and pharmacy providers**?

- Yes, please explain your program for FWA of non-controlled substances.

- No, please explain.

REFERENCE ONLY

B. PRESCRIPTION DRUG MONITORING PROGRAM (PDMP)

Note: Section 5042 of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act requires states to report metrics in reference to their state’s PDMP. CMS has included questions to reference these metrics to help establish processes compliant with provisions outlined in Section 5042 and CMS reporting, beginning in FFY 2023. Please complete applicable questions below in this section of the survey.

1. Does your MCO have the ability to query the state’s PDMP database?

Yes, receive PDMP data

Please indicate how often:

Daily

Weekly

Monthly

Other, please specify: _____

Yes, have access to the database

Check **all** that apply:

Can query by client

Can query by prescriber

Can query by dispensing entity

No, please explain.

If “Yes”, please continue.

a) Please explain how your MCO program applies this information to control FWA of controlled substances.

FFY 2020 MANAGED CARE ORGANIZATION DRUG UTILIZATION REVIEW ANNUAL SURVEY

b) Does your MCO have access to Border States' PDMP information?

Yes

No

c) Does your MCO also have PDMP data integrated into your POS edits?

Yes

No

2. Does your MCO or the professional board require prescribers (in your provider agreement) to access the PDMP patient history before prescribing controlled substances?

Yes

No, please explain.

If "Yes", please continue.

a) Are there protocols involved in checking the PDMP?

Yes, please explain.

No

FFY 2020 MANAGED CARE ORGANIZATION DRUG UTILIZATION REVIEW ANNUAL SURVEY

b) Are providers required to have protocols for responses to information from the PDMP that is contradictory to the direction that the practitioner expects from the client?

Yes

No

c) If a provider is not able to conduct PDMP checks, does your MCO require the prescriber to document a good faith effort, including the reasons why the provider was not able to conduct the check?

Yes

Does your MCO require the provider to submit, upon request, documentation to the MCO?

Yes

No, please explain.

No, please explain.

3. Does your MCO require pharmacists to check the PDMP prior to dispensing?

Yes

Are there protocols involved in checking the PDMP?

Yes, please explain.

FFY 2020 MANAGED CARE ORGANIZATION DRUG UTILIZATION REVIEW ANNUAL SURVEY

No

No, please explain.

4. In the State's PDMP system, which of the following pieces of information with respect to a beneficiary, is available to prescribers as close to real-time as possible? Check **all** that apply?

PDMP drug history

The number and type of controlled substances prescribed to and dispensed to the beneficiary during at least the most recent 12-month period

The name, location, and contact information, or other identifying number, such as a national provider identifier, for previous beneficiary fills

Other, please explain.

Are there barriers that hinder your MCO from fully accessing the PDMP that prevent the program from being utilized the way it was intended to be to curb FWA?

Yes, please explain the barriers (i.e. lag time in prescription data being submitted, prescribers not accessing, pharmacists unable to view prescription history before filling script).

No

FFY 2020 MANAGED CARE ORGANIZATION DRUG UTILIZATION REVIEW ANNUAL SURVEY

5. Please specify below the following information for the 12-month reporting period for this survey. Note: Mandatory reporting will be required in FFY2023 under Section 1927(g)(3)(D) of the Act.

a) The percentage of covered providers who checked the prescription drug history of a beneficiary through a PDMP before prescribing a controlled substance to such an individual:

_____ %

b) Average daily morphine milligram equivalent (MME) prescribed for controlled substances per covered individual who are receiving opioids:

_____ MMEs

c) Please complete Tables 3, 4, 5 and 6 below. Specify the controlled substances prescribed based on claim count (by generic ingredient(s)) and within each population during this FFY reporting period.

REFERENCE ONLY

Table 3: Opioid Controlled Substances by Population

Population	Column 1 Total Number of Beneficiaries Within Each Age Group	Column 2 Total Number of Unique Beneficiaries Within Each Age Group Receiving an Opioid Controlled Substance in the 12 Month Reporting Period	Column 3 Percentage of Unique Beneficiaries Within Each Age Group Receiving an Opioid Controlled Substances in the 12 Month Reporting Period	Column 4 Top 3 Opioid Controlled Substances Received Within Each Age Group (Generic Ingredient) in the 12 Month Reporting Period	Column 5 Number of Unique Beneficiaries Within Each Age Group Receiving the Opioid Controlled Substance (Specified in Column 4) in the 12 Month Reporting Period	Column 6 Percentage of Unique Beneficiaries Within Each Age Group Receiving the Top 3 Opioid Controlled Substance (Specified in Column 4) in the 12 Month Reporting Period
0-18 yrs.						
19-29 yrs.						
30-39 yrs.						
40-49 yrs.						
50-59 yrs.						
60-69 yrs.						
70-79 yrs.						
80+ yrs.						
Individuals with Disabilities Utilizing State Eligibility Categories						

Table 4: Top Sedative/Benzodiazepines Controlled Substances by Population

When listing the controlled substances in different drug categories, for the purpose of Table 4 below, please consider long and short acting benzodiazepines to be in the same category.

Population	Column 1 Total Number of Beneficiaries Within Each Age Group	Column 2 Total Number of Unique Beneficiaries Within Each Age Group Receiving a Sedative/Benzodiazepine in the 12 Month Reporting Period	Column 3 Percentage of Unique Beneficiaries Within Each Age Group Receiving a Sedative/Benzodiazepine in the 12 Month Reporting Period	Column 4 Top 3 Sedative/Benzodiazepine Received Within Each Age Group (Generic Ingredient) in the 12 Month Reporting Period	Column 5 Number of Unique Beneficiaries Within Each Age Group Receiving the Sedative/Benzodiazepine (Specified in Column 4) in the 12 Month Reporting Period	Column 6 Percentage of Unique Beneficiaries Within Each Age Group Receiving the Top 3 Sedative/Benzodiazepine (Specified in Column 4) in the 12 Month Reporting Period
0-18 yrs.						
19-29 yrs.						
30-39 yrs.						
40-49 yrs.						
50-59 yrs.						
60-69 yrs.						
70-79 yrs.						
80+ yrs.						
Individuals with Disabilities Utilizing State Eligibility Categories						

Table 5: Top Stimulant/ADHS Controlled Substances by Population

When listing the controlled substances in different drug categories, for the purpose of Table 5 below, please consider long and short acting ADHD medications to be in the same category.

Population	Column 1 Total Number of Beneficiaries Within Each Age Group	Column 2 Total Number of Unique Beneficiaries Within Each Age Group Receiving a Stimulant/ADHD in the 12 Month Reporting Period	Column 3 Percentage of Unique Beneficiaries Within Each Age Group Receiving a Stimulant/ADHD in the 12 Month Reporting Period	Column 4 Top 3 Stimulant/ADHD Received Within Each Age Group (Generic Ingredient) in the 12 Month Reporting Period	Column 5 Number of Unique Beneficiaries Within Each Age Group Receiving the Stimulant/ADHD (Specified in Column 4) in the 12 Month Reporting Period	Column 6 Percentage of Unique Beneficiaries Within Each Age Group Receiving the Top 3 Stimulant/ADHD (Specified in Column 4) in the 12 Month Reporting Period
0-18 yrs.						
19-29 yrs.						
30-39 yrs.						
40-49 yrs.						
50-59 yrs.						
60-69 yrs.						
70-79 yrs.						
80+ yrs.						
Individuals with Disabilities Utilizing State Eligibility Categories						

Table 6: Populations on 2 or more Controlled Substances in Different Drug Categories

When listing the controlled substances in different drug categories, for the purpose of Table 6 below, please consider long and short acting opioids to be in the same category. Please follow this approach for long and short acting ADHD medications and benzodiazepines in this table as well.

Population	Column 1 Total Number of Beneficiaries within Each Age Group	Column 2 Number of Unique Beneficiaries in Each Age Group Receiving 2 or more Controlled Substances in Different Drug Categories per Month Averaged for the 12 Month Reporting Period	Column 3 Percentage of Age Group Receiving 2 or more Controlled Substances Averaged for the 12 Month Reporting Period	Column 4 Number of Unique Beneficiaries in Each Age Group Receiving 3 or more Controlled Substances in Different Drug Categories per Month Averaged for the 12 Month Reporting Period	Column 5 Percentage of Age Group Receiving 3 or more Controlled Substances Averaged for the 12 Month Reporting Period
0-18 yrs.					
19-29 yrs.					
30-39 yrs.					
40-49 yrs.					
50-59 yrs.					
60-69 yrs.					
70-79 yrs.					
80+ yrs.					
Individuals with Disabilities Utilizing State Eligibility Categories					

- i) If there is additional information you want to provide for the previous 12-month reporting period, please explain below, or N/A.

- ii) If any of the information requested is not being reported above, please explain below, or N/A.

- 6. In this reporting period, have there been any data or privacy breaches of the PDMP or PDMP data?

Yes

Please summarize the breach, the number of individuals impacted, a description of the steps the State has taken to address each such breach, and if law enforcement or the affected individuals were notified of the breach.

No

C. **OPIOIDS**

1. Does your MCO currently have a POS edit in place to limit the quantity dispensed of an initial opioid prescription?

- Yes, for **all** opioids
- Yes, for some opioids
- No, for **all** opioids

Please explain response above.

If “No”, [skip to question 1.b.](#)

a) Is there more than one quantity limit for the various opioids? Additionally, please explain ramifications when addressing COVID-19 if applicable.

- Yes, please explain.

- No

b) What is your maximum number of days allowed for an initial opioid prescription for an opioid naïve patient?

_____ # of days

c) Does this days’ supply limit apply to **all** opioid prescriptions?

- Yes, for **all** opioids
- Yes, some opioids
- No

Please explain response above.

2. For subsequent prescriptions, does your MCO have POS edits in place to limit the quantity dispensed of short-acting (SA) opioids?

Yes, please explain

No, please explain.

3. Does your MCO currently have POS edits in place to limit the quantity dispensed of long-acting (LA) opioids?

Yes, please explain.

No, please explain.

4. Does your MCO have measures other than restricted quantities and days' supply in place to either monitor or manage the prescribing of opioids?

Yes, please check **all** that apply:

- Pharmacist override
- Deny claim and require PA
- Intervention letters
- MME daily dose program
- Step therapy or Clinical criteria
- Requirement that patient has a pain management contract or Patient-Provider agreement
- Requirement that prescriber has an opioid treatment plan for patients
- Require documentation of urine drug screening results
- Require diagnosis
- Require PDMP checks
- Workgroups to address opioids
- Other, please specify.

Please provide details on these opioid prescribing controls are in place.

- No, please explain what you do in lieu of the above or why you do not have measures in place to either manage or monitor the prescribing of opioids.

5. Does your MCO have POS edits to monitor duplicate therapy of opioid prescriptions? This excludes regimens that include a single extended release product and a breakthrough short acting agent.

- Yes

No

Please explain above response.

6. Does your MCO have POS edits to monitor early refills of opioid prescriptions dispensed?

Yes

No

If "Yes", please explain scope and nature of reviews and edits.

If "No", please explain.

7. Does your MCO have a comprehensive automated retrospective claims review process to monitor opioid prescriptions exceeding state limitations (early refills, duplicate fills, quantity limits and days supply)?

Yes, please explain in detail the scope and nature of these retrospective reviews.

No, please explain.

8. Does your MCO currently have POS edits in place or automated retrospective claims review process to monitor opioids and benzodiazepines being used concurrently?

- Yes, POS edits
- Yes, Automated retrospective claim reviews
- Yes, both POS edits and automated retrospective claim reviews

Please explain the above response and detail the scope and nature of these reviews and/or edits. Additionally, please explain any potential titration processes utilized for those patients chronically on benzodiazepines and how the state justifies pain medications, i.e. Oxycodone/APAP, for breakthrough pain without jeopardizing patient care (i.e. quantity limits/practitioner education titration programs).

- No, please explain.

9. Does your MCO currently have POS edits in place or an automated retrospective claims review process to monitor opioids and sedatives being used concurrently?

- Yes, POS edits
- Yes, Automated retrospective claims review
- Yes, both POS edits and automated retrospective claims review

Please explain the above response and detail the scope and nature of these reviews and/or edits.

No, please explain.

10. Does your MCO currently have POS edits in place and/or an automated retrospective claims review to monitor opioids and antipsychotics being used concurrently?

- Yes, POS edits
- Yes, Automated retrospective claim reviews
- Yes, both POS edits and automated retrospective claim reviews

Please explain the above response and detail the scope and nature of these reviews and/or edits.

No, please explain.

11. Does your MCO have POS safety edits or perform automated retrospective claim reviews and/or provider education in regard to beneficiaries with a diagnosis or history of opioid use disorder (OUD) or opioid poisoning diagnosis?

- Yes, POS edits
- Yes, Automated retrospective claim reviews and/or provider education

- Yes, both POS edits and automated retrospective claim reviews and/or provider education
- No

If “No”, [skip to question 12.c.](#)

If “Yes, Automated retrospective claim reviews and/or provider education”, please continue with questions 12.a and 12.b.

b) Please indicate how often:

- Monthly
- Quarterly
- Semi-Annually
- Annually
- Ad hoc
- Other, please specify.

c) Please explain the nature and scope of edits, reviews and/or provider education reviews performed.

If “No”, please continue.

d) Does your MCO plan on implementing automated retrospective claim reviews and/or provider education in regard to beneficiaries with a diagnosis or history of OUD or opioid poisoning in the future?

- Yes, when does your MCO plan on implementing?

No, please explain.

12. Does your MCO program develop and provide prescribers with pain management or opioid prescribing guidelines?

Yes, please check **all** that apply:

Your prescribers are referred to the Center for Disease Control (CDC) Guideline for Prescribing Opioids for Chronic Pain

Other guidelines, please identify.

No, please explain why no guidelines are offered.

13. Does your MCO have a drug utilization management strategy that supports abuse deterrent opioid use to prevent opioid misuse and abuse (i.e. presence of an abuse deterrent opioid with preferred status on your preferred drug list)?

Yes, please explain.

No

REFERENCE ONLY

D. MORPHINE MILLIGRAM EQUIVALENT (MME) DAILY DOSE

1. Have you set recommended maximum MME daily dose measures?

- Yes
- No, please explain the measure or program you utilize.

If “Yes”, please continue.

a) What is your maximum MME daily dose limit in milligrams?

- Less than 50 MME

Please specify. _____ mg per day

- 50 MME

- 70 MME

- 80 MME

- 90 MME

- 100 MME

- 120 MME

- 200 MME

- Greater than 200 MME

Please specify. _____ mg per day

b) Please explain nature and scope of dose limit (i.e. who does the edit apply to? Does the limit apply to **all** opioids? Are you in the process of tapering patients to achieve this limit?).

2. Does your MCO have an edit in your POS system that alerts the pharmacy provider that the MME daily dose prescribed has been exceeded?

- Yes,
- No

If “Yes”, does your MCO require PA if the MME limit is exceeded?

- Yes
- No

3. Does your MCO have automated retrospective claim reviews to monitor the MME total daily dose of opioid prescriptions dispensed?

- Yes, please explain.

- No, please explain.

4. Does your MCO provide information to your prescribers on how to calculate the morphine equivalent daily dosage or does your MCO provide a calculator developed elsewhere?

- Yes
- No

If “Yes,” please continue.

a) Please name the developer of the calculator.

- CDC
- Academic Institution
- Other, please specify.

b) How is the information disseminated? Check **all** that apply:

- Website
- Provider notice
- Educational seminar
- Other, please explain.

REFERENCE ONLY

E. **OPIOID USE DISORDER (OUD) TREATMENT**

1. Does your MCO have utilization controls (i.e. PDL, PA, QL) to either monitor or manage the prescribing of Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) drugs for OUD?

Yes, please explain.

No

2. Does your MCO set total mg per day limits on the use of buprenorphine and buprenorphine/naloxone combination drugs?

Yes

No

If "Yes", please specify the total mg/day:

12 mg

16 mg

24 mg

32 mg

Other, please explain.

3. What are your limitations on the allowable length of this treatment?

No limit

3 months or less

6 months

12 months

- 24 months
- Other, please explain.

4. Does your MCO require that the maximum mg per day allowable be reduced after a set period of time?

- Yes
- No

If "Yes," please continue.

a) What is your reduced (maintenance) dosage?

- 8 mg
- 12 mg
- 16 mg
- Other, please explain.

b) What are your limitations on the allowable length of the reduced dosage treatment?

- No limit
- 6 months
- 12 months
- Other, please explain.

REFERENCE ONLY

5. Does your MCO have at least one buprenorphine/naloxone combination product available without PA?

- Yes
- No

6. Does your MCO currently have edits in place to monitor opioids being used concurrently with any buprenorphine drug or any form of MAT?

- Yes
- No
- Other, please explain.

If “Yes”, can the POS pharmacist override the edit?

- Yes
- No

7. Is there at least one formulation of naltrexone for OUD available without PA?

- Yes
- No

8. Does your MCO have at least one naloxone opioid overdose product available without PA?

- Yes
- No

9. Does your MCO retrospectively monitor and manage appropriate use of naloxone to persons at risk of overdose?

- Yes
- No, please explain.

10. Does your MCO allow pharmacists to dispense naloxone prescribed independently or by collaborative practice agreements, or standing orders, or other predetermined protocols?

Yes, please explain.

No

REFERENCE ONLY

F. **OUTPATIENT TREATMENT PROGRAMS (OTP)**

1. Does your MCO cover OTPs that provide behavioral health (BH) and MAT through OTPs?

- Yes
- No, please explain.

If "Yes", is a referral needed for OUD treatment through OTPs?

- Yes, please explain.

- No, please explain.

2. Does your MCO cover buprenorphine or buprenorphine/naloxone for diagnoses of OUD as part of a comprehensive MAT treatment plan through OTPs?

- Yes
- No, please explain.

3. Does our MCO cover naltrexone for diagnoses of OUD as part of a comprehensive MAT treatment plan?

- Yes

No, please explain.

4. Does your MCO cover Methadone for substance use disorder (i.e. OTPs, Methadone Clinics)?

Yes

No

G. ANTIPSYCHOTICS /STIMULANTS

ANTIPSYCHOTICS

1. Does your MCO currently have restrictions in place to limit the quantity of antipsychotics?

Yes

No

Please explain restrictions or N/A.

2. Does your MCO have a documented program in place to either manage or monitor the appropriate use of antipsychotic drugs in children?

Yes

No

If "No", [skip to question 2.d.](#)

If "Yes", please continue with questions 2.a, 2.b and 2.c.

a) Does your MCO either manage or monitor:

Only children in foster care

- All children
- Other, please explain.

b) Does your MCO have edits in place to monitor (check **all** that apply):

- Child's Age
- Dosage
- Indication
- Polypharmacy
- Other, please explain.

c) Please briefly explain the specifics of your documented antipsychotic monitoring program(s).

If "No," please continue.

d) Does your MCO plan on implementing a program in the future?

- Yes, please specify when you plan on implementing a program to monitor the appropriate use of antipsychotic drugs in children.

- No, please explain why you will not be implementing a program to monitor the appropriate use of antipsychotic drugs in children.

STIMULANTS

3. Does your MCO currently have restrictions in place to limit the quantity of stimulants?

- Yes
- No

4. Do you have a documented program in place to either manage or monitor the appropriate use of stimulant drugs in children?

- Yes
- No

If “No”, [skip to question 4.d.](#)

If “Yes”, please continue with questions 4.a, 4.b and 4.c.

a) Does your MCO either manage or monitor:

- Only children in foster care
- All children
- Other, please explain.

b) Do you have edits in place to monitor (check **all** that apply):

- Child’s Age
- Dosage
- Indication
- Polypharmacy
- Other, please explain.

c) Please briefly explain the specifics of your documented stimulant monitoring program(s).

If “No”, please continue.

d) Does your MCO plan on implementing a program in the future?

Yes, please specify when you plan on implementing a program to monitor the appropriate use of stimulant drugs in children.

No, please explain why you will not be implementing a program to monitor the appropriate use of stimulant drugs in children.

VIII. INNOVATIVE PRACTICES

1. Does your MCO participate in any demonstrations or have any waivers to allow importation of certain drugs from Canada or other countries that are versions of FDA-approved drugs for dispensing to Medicaid Beneficiaries?

Yes, please explain.

No

2. Summary 4: Innovative Practices

Have you developed any innovative practices during the past year (i.e. Substance Use Disorder, Hepatitis C, Cystic Fibrosis, MMEs, Value Based Purchasing)? Please describe in detailed narrative below any innovative practices that you believe have improved the administration of your DUR program, the appropriateness of prescription drug use and/or have helped to control costs (i.e. disease management, academic detailing, automated PA, continuing education programs).

REFERENCE ONLY

IX. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Summary 5: Executive Summary

Please include a general overview and summary of program highlights from FFY 2020 as well as objectives, tools and outcomes of initiatives accomplished, and goals for FFY 2020. Include a summary of program oversight and initiatives.

REFERENCE ONLY

APPENDIX A: MCO PROGRAM TYPES

DEFINITIONS OF MANAGED CARE PROGRAM TYPES

A managed care program is defined by the set of benefits covered and the type of participating managed care plans (e.g., MCOs, PHPs, PACE, etc.) or providers (e.g., PCCM providers).

Managed Care Program Type	Definition
Comprehensive MCO	<p>Comprehensive Managed Care Organization: A program in which the State contracts with managed care plans to cover all acute and primary medical services; some also cover behavioral health, dental, transportation and long term care. Entities that qualify as MCOs include Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs) and Health Insuring Organizations (HIOs in California).</p> <p>If the comprehensive MCO also covers long-term services and supports, the program type should be Comprehensive MCO + MLTSS.</p> <p>When certain benefits, such as behavioral health, dental, or transportation, are carved out of the comprehensive MCO program and covered through a limited benefit program (i.e. a Prepaid Inpatient Health Plan or Prepaid Ambulatory Health Plan), enrollees in such limited benefit plans should be reported in separate programs of the appropriate type (e.g., BHO (PIHP and/or PAHP), Dental PAHP, or Non-Emergency Medical Transportation, or an MLTSS-only program when only LTSS and no other services are covered.</p> <p>Individual beneficiaries can be enrolled in only one comprehensive MCO program (either a comprehensive MCO or a comprehensive MCO+MLTSS) as of the July 1 point in time.</p>
Comprehensive MCO + MLTSS	<p>Comprehensive Managed Care Organization + Managed Long-Term Services and Supports: A program in which plans cover comprehensive acute and outpatient benefits as defined above, where the same plan also covers long-term services and supports (LTSS).</p> <p>Individual beneficiaries can be enrolled in only one comprehensive MCO program (either a comprehensive MCO or a comprehensive MCO+MLTSS).</p>
BHO Only (PIHP and/or PAHP)	<p>Behavior Health Organizations Only (Prepaid Inpatient Health Plan and/or Prepaid Ambulatory Health Plan): A program specializing in behavioral health (mental health and/or substance use disorder) services. Services are covered on a prepaid basis.</p>
Dental only (PAHP)	<p>A Prepaid Ambulatory Health Program (PAHP) that only provides dental services.</p>
MLTSS Only	<p>Managed Long Term Services and Supports Only: A program only covering long term services and supports.</p>
Other PHP	<p>Other Prepaid Health Plan: A program covering a limited set of services through PIHPs or PAHPs not otherwise included above. Examples include disease management and pharmacy benefits.</p>

Managed Care Program Type	Definition
PACE	<p>Programs of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly: A program that provides prepaid, capitated comprehensive medical and social services in an adult day health center, supplemented by in-home and referral services according to a participant’s needs. To qualify, individuals must: (1) be 55 years of age or older, (2) meet a nursing home level of care, and (3) live in a PACE organization service area.</p>
PCCM	<p>Primary Care Case Management: A managed care arrangement in which primary care providers contract with the state to provide a core set of case management services to the enrollees assigned to them and to serve as the enrollees’ home for medical care, in exchange for a monthly case management fee. All other services are reimbursed on a FFS basis. Primary Care Providers (PCPs) can include primary care physicians, clinics, group practices and nurse practitioners, among others. In general, we would only expect case management and physician services to be covered under capitation for PCCM programs.</p>
PCCM entity	<p>Primary Care Case Management entity: In addition to providing primary care case management services for the State, a PCCM entity is an organization that provides any of the following functions: (1) Provision of intensive telephonic or face-to-face case management, including operation of a nurse triage advice line; (2) Development of enrollee care plans; (3) Execution of contracts with and/or oversight responsibilities for the activities of FFS providers in the FFS program; (4) Provision of payments to FFS providers on behalf of the State; (5) Provision of enrollee outreach and education activities; (6) Operation of a customer service call center; (7) Review of provider claims, utilization and practice patterns to conduct provider profiling and/or practice improvement; (8) Implementation of quality improvement activities including administering enrollee satisfaction surveys or collecting data necessary for performance measurement of providers; (9) Coordination with behavioral health systems/providers; and/or (10) Coordination with long-term services and supports systems/ providers.</p>
Non-Emergency Medical Transportation (NEMT)	<p>A program that covers transportation to and from medically necessary health care services in which these services are paid for on a per capita basis (the state pays the transportation broker based on the number of people served, not the amount of service or trips that each individual receives). Do not report transportation programs in which individual trips are reimbursed on a FFS basis.</p>

MANAGED CARE PLAN CROSSWALK

The table below provides a crosswalk for plan types to program types.

Managed Care Plan Type	Managed Care Program Type
Comprehensive MCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive MCO • Comprehensive MCO +MLTSS (if benefits include LTSS)
Traditional PCCM Provider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCCM
Enhanced PCCM Provider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCCM
HIO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive MCO
Medical-only PIHP (risk or non-risk/non-comprehensive/with inpatient hospital or institutional services)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other PHP
Medical-only PAHP (risk or non-risk/non-comprehensive/no inpatient hospital or institutional services)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other PHP
Long Term Care (LTC) PIHP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MLTSS Only
Mental Health (MH) PIHP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BHO (PIHP and/or PAHP)
Mental Health (MH) PAHP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BHO (PIHP and/or PAHP)
Substance Use Disorders (SUD) PIHP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BHO (PIHP and/or PAHP)
Substance Use Disorders (SUD) PAHP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BHO (PIHP and/or PAHP)
Mental Health (MH) and Substance Use Disorders (SUD) PIHP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BHO (PIHP and/or PAHP)
Mental Health (MH) and Substance Use Disorders (SUD) PAHP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BHO (PIHP and/or PAHP)
Dental PAHP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dental
Transportation PAHP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NEMT
Disease Management PAHP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other PHP
PACE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PACE
Pharmacy PAHP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other PHP
Accountable Care Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive MCO • Other PHP • PCCM
Health/Medical Home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCCM

Managed Care Plan Type	Managed Care Program Type
Integrated Care For Dual Eligibles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive MCO + MLTSS, • MLTSS Only (if benefits cover LTSS)
Unknown – it is not yet known how PCCM entities will be reported in T-MSIS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCCM entity

REFERENCE ONLY

APPENDIX B: DRUG NAMES

abacavir/dolutegravir/lamivudi	azithromycin
accolate	bacitracin/neomycin/ polymyxin b
accupril	baclofen
acetaminophen	beclomethasone
acitretin	benazepril hydrochloride
acyclovir	benzonatate
adalimumab	benztropine mesylate
aflibercept	bevacizumab
albuterol	brexipiprazole
albuterol sulfate/ipratropium bromide	brimonidine tartrate
alendronate sodium	budesonide
allopurinol	budesonide/ formoterol
alprazolam	buprenorphine
ambrisentan	buprenorphine hcl/naloxone hcl
amiodarone hydrochloride	bupropion
amitriptyline	bupirone hydrochloride
amlodipine	canagliflozin
amlodipine besylate/benazepril hydrochloride	carbamazepine
amoxicillin	carbidopa/ levodopa
amoxicillin/potassium clav	carisoprodol
amoxicillin; clavulanate potassium	carvedilol
amphetamine	celecoxib
androgens	cephalexin
antihemophilic factors	cetirizine
anti-inhibitor coagulant comp.	chlorthalidone
apixaban	cholecalciferol
apraclonidine	cinacalcet hcl
argatroban	ciprofloxacin
aricept	citalopram
aripiprazole	clindamycin
asenapine maleate	clobazam
aspirin	clobetasol propionate
atazanavir	clonazepam
atenolol	clonidine
atomoxetine	clopidogrel bisulfate
atorvastatin	coagulation factors

FFY 2020 MANAGED CARE ORGANIZATION DRUG UTILIZATION REVIEW ANNUAL SURVEY

contraceptives	elvitegravir/cobicistat/emtricitabine/tenofovir
corticotropin	alafenamide
cyanocobalamin	emtricitabine/rilpivirine/tenofovir
cyclobenzaprine	emtricitabine/tenofovir alafenamide
cyclosporine	enalapril maleate
darbepoetin alfa in polysorbate	enoxaparin sodium
darunavir ethanolate	entecavir
darunavir/cobicistat	epoetin alfa
deferasirox	ergocalciferol
deferoxamine	escitalopram
deserasirox	esomeprazole
desogestrel/ ethinyl estradiol	estradiol
dexlansoprazole	etanercept
dexmethylphenidate	estrogens
dextroamphetamine/amphetamine	everolimus
diazepam	exenatide
diclofenac	ezetimibe
dicyclomine hydrochloride	famotidine
digoxin	fenofibrate
diltiazem hydrochloride	fentanyl
dimethyl fumarate	ferrous sulfate
diphenhydramine	filgrastim
divalproex sodium	finasteride
docusate	fingolimod
dolutegravir	fluconazole
donepezil	fluoxetine
dornase	fluticasone
dorzolamide hydrochloride/timolol maleate	fluticasone propionate/ salmeterol xinafoate
doxazosin mesylate	fluticasone/salmeterol
doxycycline	fluticasone/vilanterol
drospirenone/ ethinyl estradiol	folic acid
duloxetine	furosemide
eculizumab	gabapentin
efavirenz/emtricitabine/tenofovir disoproxil fumarate	gemfibrozil
elbasvir/grazoprevir	glatiramer
elviteg/cob/emtri/tenofovir disoproxil fumarate	glimepiride
	glipizide
	glyburide

IFY 2020 MANAGED CARE ORGANIZATION DRUG UTILIZATION REVIEW ANNUAL SURVEY

guanfacine	leuprolide acetate
guanfacine hcl er	levalbuterol hcl
haloperidol	levetiracetam
hctz	levocetirizine dihydrochloride
heparin	levofloxacin
hydralazine hydrochloride	levothyroxine
hydrochlorothiazide	lidocaine
hydrochlorothiazide/ lisinopril	linaclotide
hydrochlorothiazide/ losartan potassium	linagliptin
hydrochlorothiazide/ triamterene	lipase/protease/amylase
hydrochlorothiazide/valsartan	liraglutide
hydrocodone	lisdexamfetamine
hydrocodone /apap	lisinopril
hydrocortisone	lithium
hydromorphone	loratadine
hydroxychloroquine sulfate	lorazepam
hydroxyprogesterone	losartan
hydroxyzine	lovastatin
ibuprofen	lumacaftor/vacaftor
imatinib mesylate	lurasidone
immune globulins	magnesium
infliximab	meclizine hydrochloride
insulin aspart	meloxicam
insulin detemir	memantine hydrochloride
insulin glargine	metformin
insulin human	metformin hydrochloride/ sitagliptin phosphate
insulin lispro	methocarbamol
ipratropium	methotrexate
ipratropium/albuterol	methylcellulose (4000 mpa.s)
irbesartan	methylphenidate
isosorbide mononitrate	methylprednisolone
ketoconazole	metoprolol
lacosamide	metronidazole
lamotrigine	mirtazapine
lansoprazole	mometasone
latanoprost	mometasone/formoterol
ledipasvir/sofosbuvir	montelukast
lenalidomide	morphine

FFY 2020 MANAGED CARE ORGANIZATION DRUG UTILIZATION REVIEW ANNUAL SURVEY

mupirocin	promethazine
naloxone	promethazine hydrochloride
naltrexone	propranolol
naltrexone microspheres	quetiapine
naproxen	raltegravir potassium
natalizumab	ramipril
nebivolol hydrochloride	ranitidine
nicotine patch	ranitidine hcl
nifedipine	retinoids
nitrofurantoin	rifaximin
nitroglycerin	risperidone
nivolumab	risperidone microspheres
nortriptyline hydrochloride	ritonavir
olanzapine	rituximab
olmesartan medoxomil	rivaroxaban
olopatadine	ropinirole hydrochloride
omalizumab	rosuvastatin
omega-3-acid ethyl esters	rufinamide
omeprazole	sertraline
ondansetron	sertraline hydrochloride
oseltamivir	sevelamer hcl
oxybutynin	simvastatin
oxycodone	sitagliptin
oxycodone/apap	sitagliptin phos/metformin hcl
palbociclib	sodium chloride
paliperidone	sofosbuvir/velpatasvir
palivizumab	solifenacin succinate
pantoprazole sodium	somatropin
paroxetine	spironolactone
pegfilgrastim	sulfamethoxazole/ trimethoprim
pioglitazone	sumatriptan
polyethylene glycol 3350	tacrolimus
potassium	tamsulosin hydrochloride
pravastatin sodium	temazepam
prednisolone	tenofovir disoproxil fumarate
prednisone	terazosin
pregabalin	teriflunomide
progesterone	testosterone

thyroid	valacyclovir
timolol	valsartan
tiotropium	varenicline
tizanidine	vedolizumab
topiramate	venlafaxine
tramadol	verapamil
trastuzumab	vitamins
trazodone	warfarin
treprostinil sodium	zolpidem
triamcinolone	other
ustekinumab	

APPENDIX C: DRUG CLASSES

Drug Class	Description
Analgesics	Drugs that relieve pain. There are two main types: non-narcotic analgesics for mild pain, and narcotic analgesics for severe pain.
Antacids	Drugs that relieve indigestion and heartburn by neutralizing stomach acid.
Antianxiety Drugs	Drugs that suppress anxiety and relax muscles (sometimes called anxiolytics, sedatives, or minor tranquilizers).
Antiarrhythmics	Drugs used to control irregularities of heartbeat.
Antibacterials	Drugs used to treat infections.
Antibiotics	Drugs made from naturally occurring and synthetic substances that combat bacterial infection. Some antibiotics are effective only against limited types of bacteria. Others, known as broad spectrum antibiotics, are effective against a wide range of bacteria.
Anticoagulants and Thrombolytics	Anticoagulants prevent blood from clotting. Thrombolytics help dissolve and disperse blood clots and may be prescribed for patients with recent arterial or venous thrombosis.
Anticonvulsants	Drugs that prevent epileptic seizures.
Antidepressants	There are three main groups of mood-lifting antidepressants: tricyclics, monoamine oxidase inhibitors, and selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs).
Antidiarrheals	Drugs used for the relief of diarrhea. Two main types of antidiarrheal preparations are simple adsorbent substances and drugs that slow down the contractions of the bowel muscles so that the contents are propelled more slowly.
Antiemetics	Drugs used to treat nausea and vomiting.
Antifungals	Drugs used to treat fungal infections, the most common of which affect the hair, skin, nails, or mucous membranes.

Drug Class	Description
Antihistamines	Drugs used primarily to counteract the effects of histamine, one of the chemicals involved in allergic reactions.
Antihypertensives	Drugs that lower blood pressure. The types of antihypertensives currently marketed include diuretics, beta-blockers, calcium channel blocker, ACE (angiotensin- converting enzyme) inhibitors, centrally acting antihypertensives and sympatholytics.
Anti-Inflammatories	Drugs used to reduce inflammation - the redness, heat, swelling, and increased blood flow found in infections and in many chronic noninfective diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis and gout.
Antineoplastics	Drugs used to treat cancer.
Antipsychotics	Drugs used to treat symptoms of severe psychiatric disorders. These drugs are sometimes called major tranquilizers.
Antipyretics	Drugs that reduce fever.
Antivirals	Drugs used to treat viral infections or to provide temporary protection against infections such as influenza.
Barbiturates	See "sleeping drugs."
Beta-Blockers	Beta-adrenergic blocking agents, or beta-blockers for short, reduce the oxygen needs of the heart by reducing heartbeat rate.
Bronchodilators	Drugs that open up the bronchial tubes within the lungs when the tubes have become narrowed by muscle spasm. Bronchodilators ease breathing in diseases such as asthma.
Cold Cures	Although there is no drug that can cure a cold, the aches, pains, and fever that accompany a cold can be relieved by aspirin or acetaminophen often accompanied by a decongestant, antihistamine, and sometimes caffeine.
Corticosteroids	These hormonal preparations are used primarily as anti-inflammatories in arthritis or asthma or as immunosuppressives, but they are also useful for treating some malignancies or compensating for a deficiency of natural hormones in disorders such as Addison's disease.
Cough Suppressants	Simple cough medicines, which contain substances such as honey, glycerine, or menthol, soothe throat irritation but do not actually suppress coughing. They are most soothing when taken as lozenges and dissolved in the mouth. As liquids they are probably swallowed too quickly to be effective. A few drugs are actually cough suppressants. There are two groups of cough suppressants: those that alter the consistency or production of phlegm such as mucolytics and expectorants; and those that suppress the coughing reflex such as codeine (narcotic cough suppressants), antihistamines, dextromethorphan and isoproterenol (non-narcotic cough suppressants).
Cytotoxics	Drugs that kill or damage cells. Cytotoxics are used as antineoplastics (drugs used to treat cancer) and also as immunosuppressives.

Drug Class	Description
Decongestants	Drugs that reduce swelling of the mucous membranes that line the nose by constricting blood vessels, thus relieving nasal stuffiness.
Diuretics	Drugs that increase the quantity of urine produced by the kidneys and passed out of the body, thus ridding the body of excess fluid. Diuretics reduce water logging of the tissues caused by fluid retention in disorders of the heart, kidneys, and liver. They are useful in treating mild cases of high blood pressure.
Expectorant	A drug that stimulates the flow of saliva and promotes coughing to eliminate phlegm from the respiratory tract.
Hormones	Chemicals produced naturally by the endocrine glands (thyroid, adrenal, ovary, testis, pancreas, parathyroid). In some disorders, for example, diabetes mellitus, in which too little of a particular hormone is produced, synthetic equivalents or natural hormone extracts are prescribed to restore the deficiency. Such treatment is known as hormone replacement therapy.
Hypoglycemics (Oral)	Drugs that lower the level of glucose in the blood. Oral hypoglycemic drugs are used in diabetes mellitus if it cannot be controlled by diet alone, but does require treatment with injections of insulin.
Immunosuppressives	Drugs that prevent or reduce the body's normal reaction to invasion by disease or by foreign tissues. Immunosuppressives are used to treat autoimmune diseases (in which the body's defenses work abnormally and attack its own tissues) and to help prevent rejection of organ transplants.
Laxatives	Drugs that increase the frequency and ease of bowel movements, either by stimulating the bowel wall (stimulant laxative), by increasing the bulk of bowel contents (bulk laxative), or by lubricating them (stool-softeners, or bowel movement-softeners). Laxatives may be taken by mouth or directly into the lower bowel as suppositories or enemas. If laxatives are taken regularly, the bowels may ultimately become unable to work properly without them.
Muscle Relaxants	Drugs that relieve muscle spasm in disorders such as backache. Antianxiety drugs (minor tranquilizers) that also have a muscle-relaxant action are used most commonly.
Sedatives	Same as Antianxiety drugs.
Sex Hormones (Female)	There are two groups of these hormones (estrogens and progesterone), which are responsible for development of female secondary sexual characteristics. Small quantities are also produced in males. As drugs, female sex hormones are used to treat menstrual and menopausal disorders and are also used as oral contraceptives. Estrogens may be used to treat cancer of the breast or prostate, progestins (synthetic progesterone to treat endometriosis).

Drug Class	Description
Sex Hormones (Male)	Androgenic hormones, of which the most powerful is testosterone, are responsible for development of male secondary sexual characteristics. Small quantities are also produced in females. As drugs, male sex hormones are given to compensate for hormonal deficiency in hypopituitarism or disorders of the testes. They may be used to treat breast cancer in women, but either synthetic derivatives called anabolic steroids, which have less marked side-effects, or specific anti-estrogens are often preferred. Anabolic steroids also have a "body building" effect that has led to their (usually nonsanctioned) use in competitive sports, for both men and women.
Sleeping Drugs	The two main groups of drugs that are used to induce sleep are benzodiazepines and barbiturates. All such drugs have a sedative effect in low doses and are effective sleeping medications in higher doses. Benzodiazepines drugs are used more widely than barbiturates because they are safer, the side-effects are less marked, and there is less risk of eventual physical dependence.
Tranquilizer	This is a term commonly used to describe any drug that has a calming or sedative effect. However, the drugs that are sometimes called minor tranquilizers should be called antianxiety drugs, and the drugs that are sometimes called major tranquilizers should be called antipsychotics.
Vitamins	Chemicals essential in small quantities for good health. Some vitamins are not manufactured by the body, but adequate quantities are present in a normal diet. People whose diets are inadequate or who have digestive tract or liver disorders may need to take supplementary vitamins.
Other	Please specify.

APPENDIX D: DENIAL CODES

accumulation refill too soon
age
brand request
claim requires an approved treatment authorization request (tar)
claim submitted does not match pa
compliance monitoring/early or late refill
cumulative early refill
daily dose exceeded
days supply
drug covered by medicare part D
drug list initiative threshold
drug-disease reported precaution
drug-drug interaction
duplicate claim
dur reject error
early refill: overuse precaution
eligibility
exceeds allowable plan days supply
filled after coverage terminated
high dose alert
m/i days supply
m/i diagnosis code
m/i other coverage code
m/i prescriber
md must call for a prior authorization
member enrolled in managed care
members benefits package does not include this medication
ndc not consistent with any billed diagnosis
ndc not covered
ndc vs diagnosis restriction
no rebate
non-covered and non-rebate products
non-matched prescriber id
non-preferred drug
over utilization precaution
patient is not covered

PDL

pharmacy maintenance supply required for drug
plan limitations exceeded
prescriber is not covered
prior authorization required
product not on formulary
product/service not covered – plan/benefit exclusion
produr alert
provider not enrolled in benefit plan
bill medicare
quantity dispensed exceeds maximum allowed
refill exceeds max. allowable refills
refill too soon
reported disease
service not covered
submit bill to other processor or primary payor
tamper proof pad reqd
therapeutic duplication
under utilization precaution
other

REFERENCE ONLY