

Understanding How Formulary Pricing Models Shape Medication Accessibility and Financial Burden for Aging Populations



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Introduction

- Differences in formulary drug tiers influence seniors' access to affordable medications, impacting adherence and health outcomes.
- An analysis of Medicare formularies for Alzheimer's, COPD, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Ischemic Heart Disease, and Type 2 Diabetes uncovers cost and access disparities.
- The study emphasizes the importance of implementing fair policies to enhance access and reduce financial strain on older adults.
- Tackling formulary inequalities is vital to better support the aging population and address related health and economic challenges.

Objectives

- To assess how Medicare formulary tiers influence medication affordability and accessibility for elderly patients with chronic conditions in NYC.
- To recognize disparities in tier placement that impact treatment adherence and promote fair healthcare policies.

Methodology

- Reviewed Medicare formularies in NYC to evaluate tier placements for medications treating Alzheimer's dementia, COPD, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Ischemic Heart Disease, and T2DM, with a focus on affordability and access.
- Identified the three most commonly prescribed, clinically effective drugs for each condition using data from disease-specific organizations and relevant literature.
- Performed an economic analysis of monthly drug costs by utilizing insurance data, pharmacy price lists, and healthcare databases to assess financial burdens and pricing disparities.
- Assessed the impact of tier placement on accessibility, affordability, and adherence by analyzing cost distribution patterns and economic inequalities.
- Connected findings to patient adherence and health outcomes, incorporating insights from literature and case studies to demonstrate the real-world effects of tier-based drug pricing.

Outcomes

- The findings emphasize the importance of implementing stronger healthcare policies that enhance price transparency and prevent the inappropriate placement of essential medications, especially generics, in higher formulary tiers.
- Resolving tier disparities could ease financial strain on elderly patients, improving their access to affordable treatments for chronic conditions such as Alzheimer's, COPD, and rheumatoid arthritis.
- Lowering out-of-pocket expenses and minimizing tier-related barriers may enhance medication adherence, contributing to improved health outcomes and reduced long-term healthcare expenditures for seniors.
- Formulary inequalities disproportionately affect dual-eligible Medicare and Medicaid patients, underscoring the need for targeted strategies to support this vulnerable population.

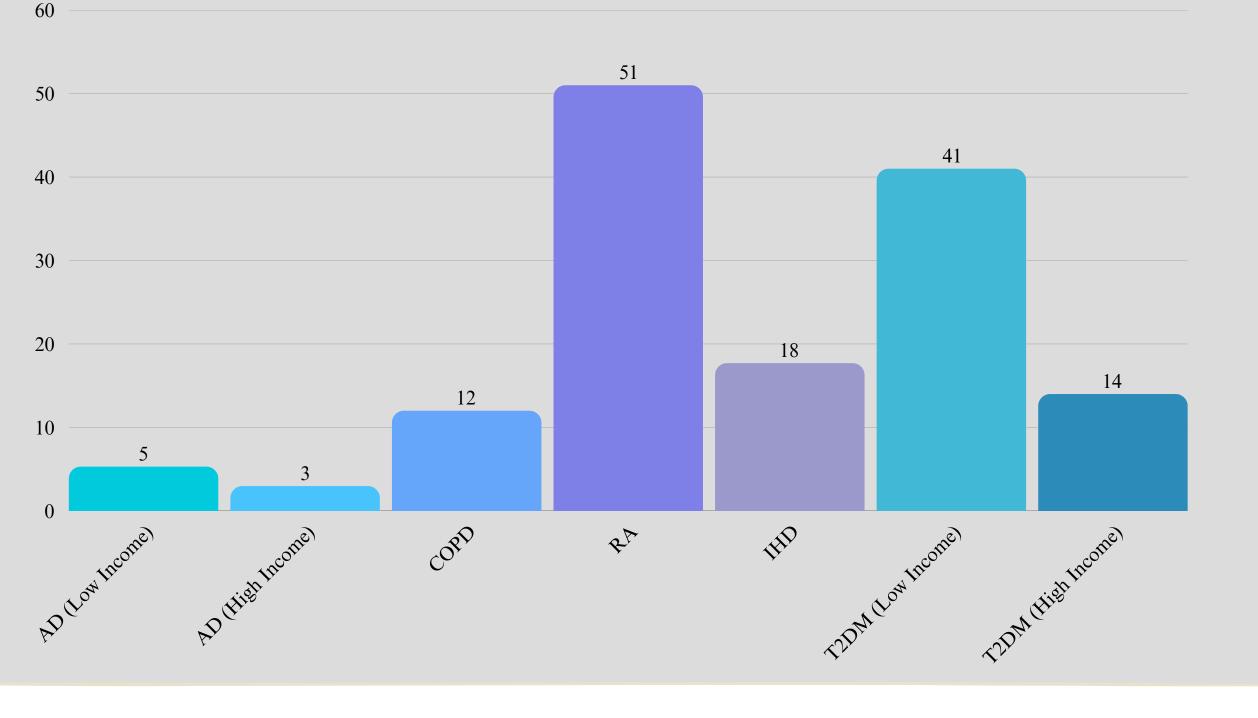
Results

Prevalent Chronic Diseases and Their Standard Medications

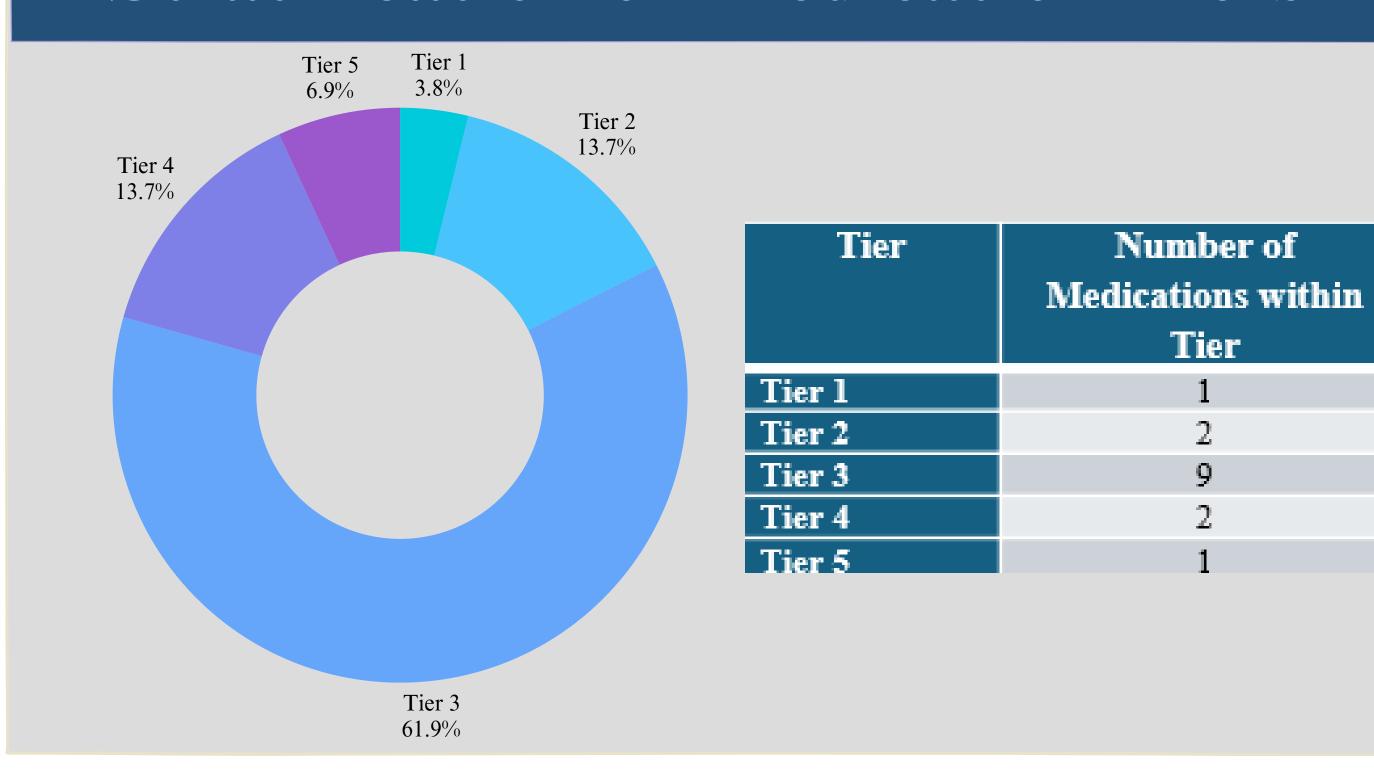
Chronic Condition	Medication	Average Monthly Drug Cost (Qty. of 30-Day Supply)	Average Yearly Drug Cost	Tier Placement
Alzheimer's Dementia	Galantamine	\$102.61	\$1,231.32	3
	Rivastigmine	\$3.69	\$44.28	4
	Memantine	\$3.09	\$37.08	4
Chronic Obstructive	Symbicort	\$281.14	\$3,373.68	3
Pulmonary Disorder	Trelegy Ellipta	\$124.81	\$1,497.68	3
	Breztri	\$123.65	\$1,483.78	3
Rheumatoid Arthritis	Naproxen	\$2	\$24	1
	Methotrexate	\$9.35	\$112.20	2
	Humira	\$277.21	\$3,326.51	5
Ischemic Heart Disease	Eliquis	\$154.39	\$1,852.72	3
	Plavix	\$2	\$24	2
	Entresto	\$70.83	\$850	3
Diabetes Mellitus Type 2	Basaglar	\$78.33	\$939.96	3
	Steglatro	\$428.40	\$5,140.80	3
	Jardiance	\$100.54	\$1,206.46	3

Incidence of the Top 5 Chronic Diseases Among NYC Seniors

Medical Afflictions experienced by those 65 years and Older in NYC				
Ailments	Reported Statistics			
Alzheimer/Dementia*	Low Income;	5.3%		
(Reported per 100,000 individuals)	High Income;	2.97%		
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease		12%		
Rheumatoid Arthritis		51%		
Ischemic Heart Disease		17.7%		
Diabetes Mellitus Type 2	Low Income;	41%		
	High Income;	14%		



Stratification of Medication Tiers



Conclusions

- Inequities in formulary tier placement have a significant impact on the affordability and accessibility of medications for elderly patients with chronic conditions, often resulting in poor adherence and negative health outcomes.
- The study highlights the urgent need for fair healthcare policies that enhance access to essential medications by ensuring reasonable pricing for generics and greater price transparency.
- Targeting these disparities is crucial for dual-eligible Medicare and Medicaid patients, who face heightened financial challenges, to alleviate economic burdens and support better health outcomes in the aging population.

Recommendations

- Adopt best practices from international models like the UK's NICE and Canada's PMPRB to develop a U.S. framework for health technology assessments and maximum pricing regulations for both brand-name and generic medications.
- Require transparent disclosure of drug prices across all levels of the healthcare system, enabling patients and providers to make informed choices and minimizing unexpected financial challenges.
- Promote the use and formulary placement of generics in cost-effective tiers, ensuring their accessibility as affordable alternatives to brand-name medications.
- Implement stringent policies to prevent the unwarranted categorization of generics in higher formulary tiers, ensuring equitable pricing and improved affordability for patients.

References

