# Overcoming Hurdles

Insurance, Scripts, and Specialty Pharmacy



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### Welcome to the TSC Alliance Webinar Presentation!

#### Introducing...





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Market Access and
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### **About this tool**

This tool is intended to help you overcome potential hurdles that you may find on your tuberous sclerosis complex (TSC) journey.

Here you will find information about:

- Drug therapies to treat the specific symptoms that a patient with TSC may experience
- Common health insurance terms
- Payerorganizations—howtheymakecoveragedecisionsandusefultermstohelp you understand the payer coverage decision-making process
- Specialtypharmacies—howyourprescription gets filled by them and potential resources if you cannot afford your prescription
- How the TSC Alliance can help you along your way
- Tips to help you navigate the healthcare system through the transition from childhood to adulthood

LET'S GET STARTED



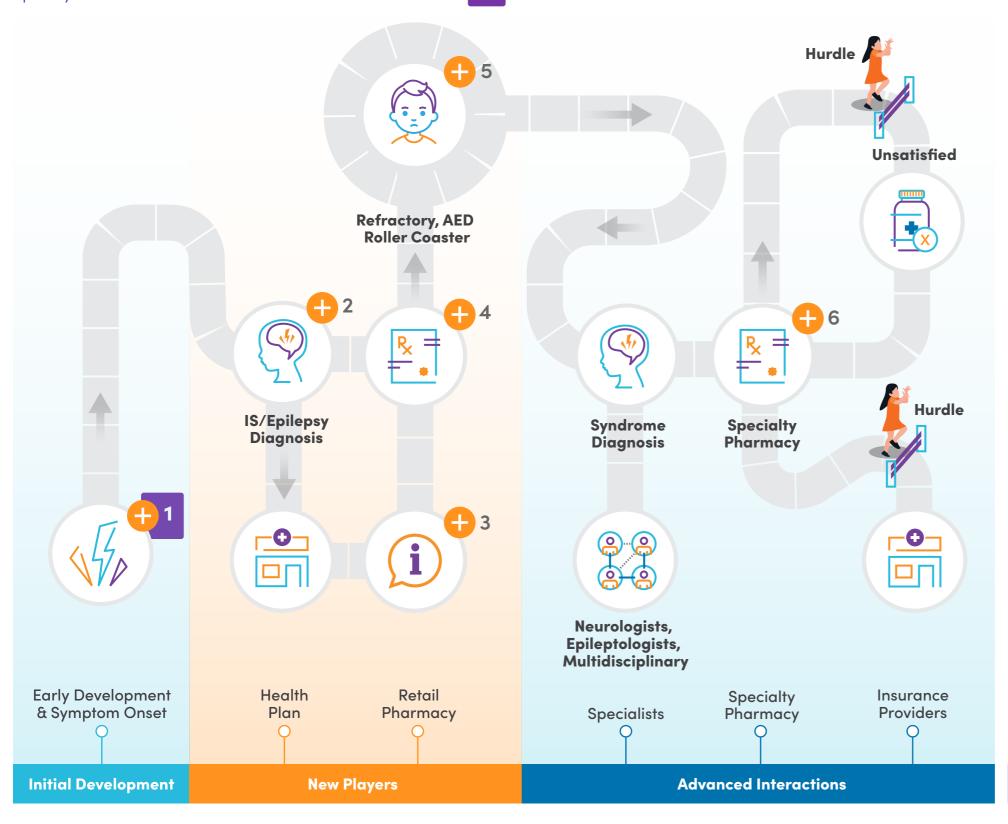


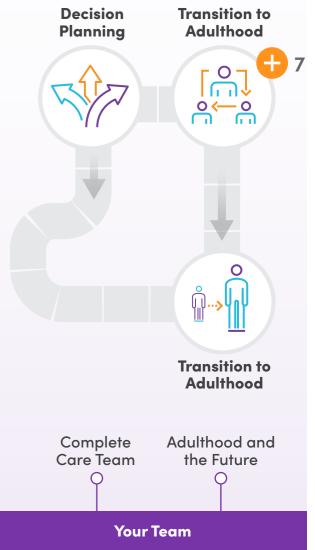




Click on icon 1 below to learn more and begin the journey













Click on icon 2 below to learn more







Click on icon 3 below to learn more







Click on icon 4 below to learn more







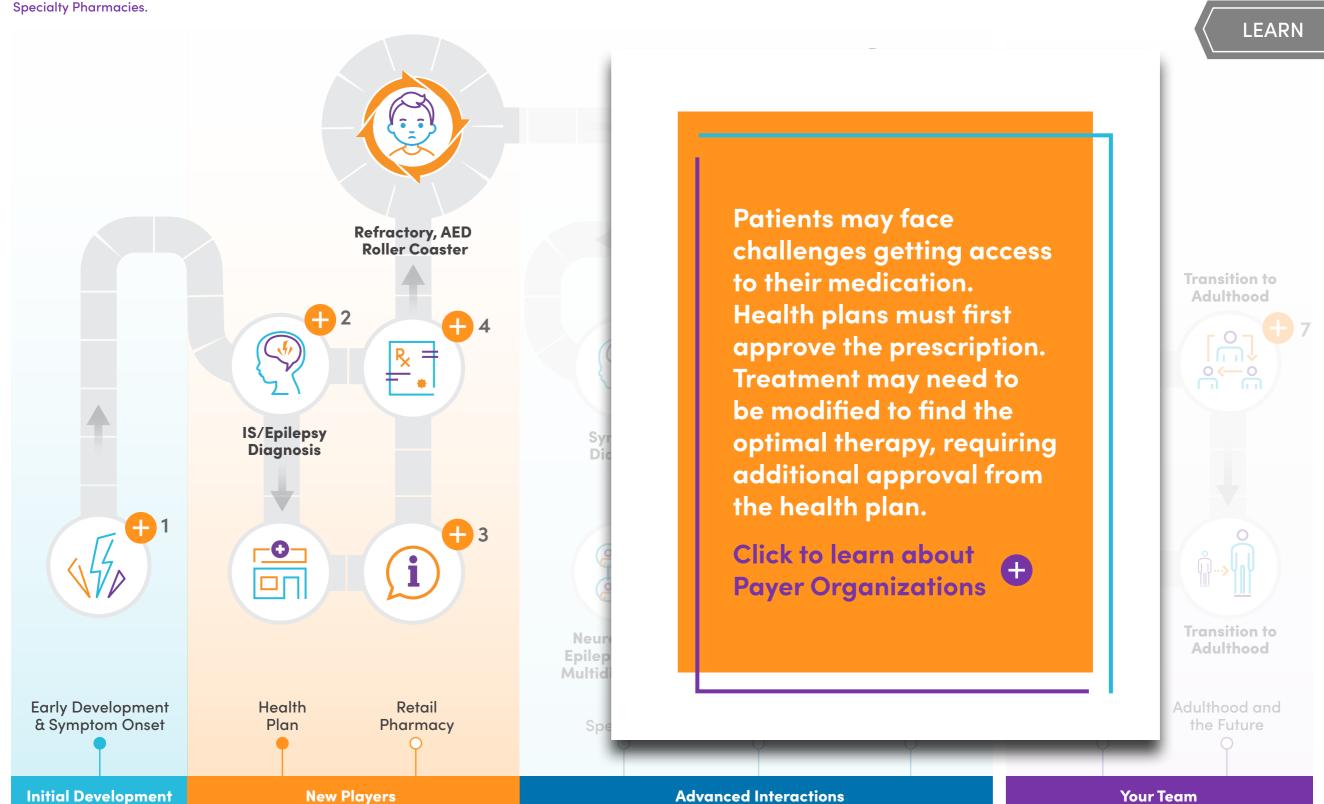












# Payer Organizations





# **Integrated Payer Organizations**



All 5 of the top specialty pharmacies are fully or partially owned by one of the largest PBMs and vertically integrated into large organizations







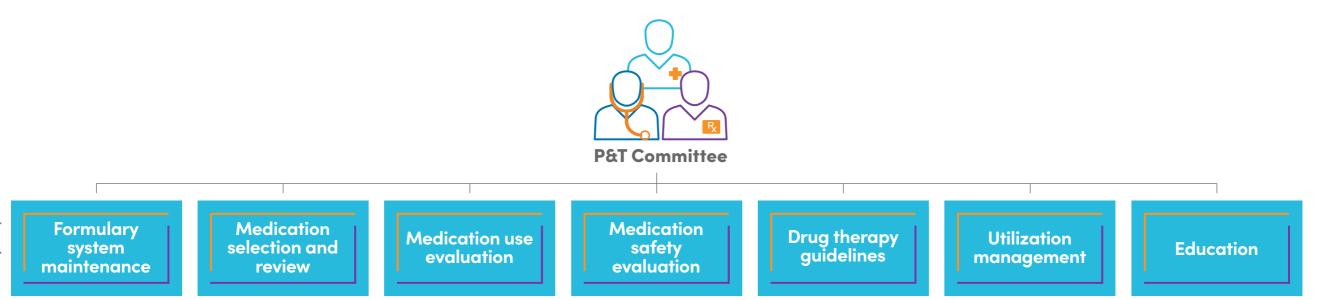


# **Who Makes Coverage Decisions?**



# The decision of what drugs are covered by a plan is made by a Pharmacy & Therapeutics (P&T) Committee

#### Responsibilities include:



# The P&T Committee is made up of:

- Physicians (Medical Directors)
- Pharmacists
- Nurses

### Representing specialties such as:

- Immunology
- Oncology
- Dermatology
- Infectious disease
- Neurology

#### The P&T Committee:

- Determines formulary and utilization management criteria
- Meets several times annually
- Decisions are then taken downstream to health plans, employer groups, and members







### **How Are Decisions Made?**





#### **Review Clinical Data**

- FDA label
- Published data
- Clinical guidelines
- Key opinion leaders



### Review Financial Impact

- Burden of illness

   (including indirect and direct healthcare costs, hospitalizations, ER visits, etc)
- Unit cost
- Discounts and rebates from manufacturers



### Apply Management Controls

- Specialty or retail pharmacy
- Tier/out-of-pocket costs
- Utilization management criteria

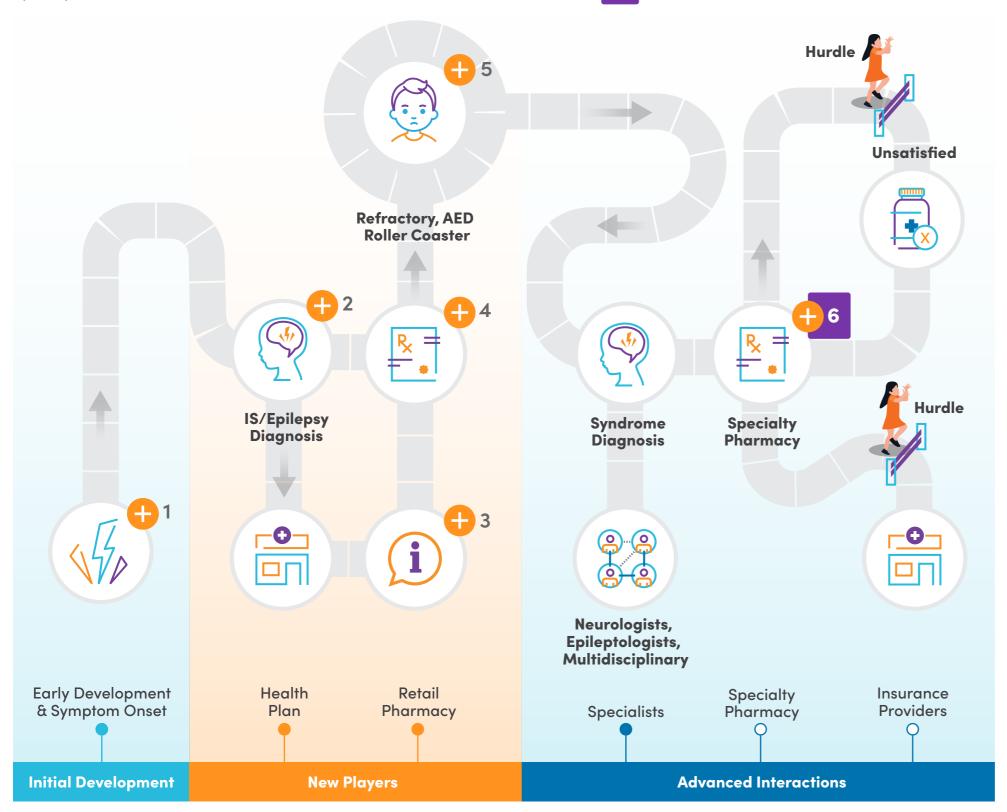






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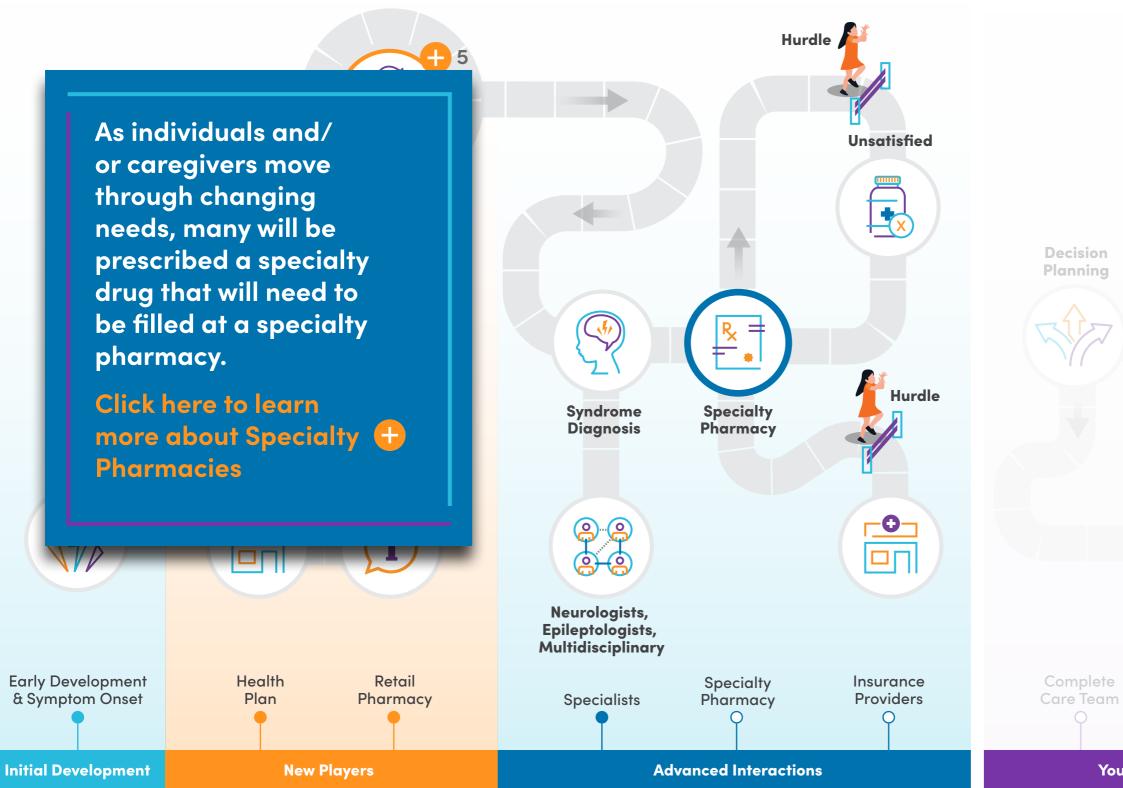






















# What Is a Specialty Pharmacy Provider (SPP)?





A specialty pharmacy provider is a licensed and accredited pharmacy that provides medications for people with serious health conditions requiring complex therapies, such as cancer, hepatitis, rheumatoid arthritis, HIV/AIDS, multiple sclerosis, cystic fibrosis, organ transplantation, hemophilia and other bleeding disorders, and rare diseases.<sup>1</sup>

Specialty pharmacies are not like typical retail pharmacies and are usually not open to the public to walk in. Medications from a specialty pharmacy are shipped or delivered by a delivery service. It's important to know that ordering and refilling specialty medications takes additional time, which should be accounted for when refilling.







# Why Do I Need to Use a Specialty Pharmacy?





Health plans and PBMs use a specialty pharmacy to better manage complex chronic conditions often treated with costly medications.

The decision to require a medication be dispensed through a specialty pharmacy is impacted by both the manufacturer and the health plan and/or PBM.



#### **Hurdles:**

- Providers are unaware of SPP requirement
- Individuals don't know which drugs require SPP dispensing
- Individuals don't know which SPP to use or how to find it
- Specialty pharmacies are not like retail, you typically cannot just walk into one



#### **Insights:**

Locating your SPP network and specialty drugs

- Contact your health plan or PBM using your healthcare insurance card to determine the preferred SPP
- Check your plan's online formulary through the patient portal
- Manufacturer HUB for prescribed drug can often provide support







# How Does a Specialty Pharmacy Prescription Get Filled?





Prescriptions are typically transmitted electronically (electronic Rx) from a doctor's electronic medical record to the pharmacy directly.

SPP reaches out to the individual or caregiver through contact information provided on the Rx. First contact usually:

- Establishes disease/condition
- Walks through directions and side effects
- Provides any training needed to give the drug
- Talks about further contact from the SPP as follow-up calls
- Sets up delivery date and reimbursement with individual or caregiver



#### **Hurdles:**

- If the prescription is sent to a retail pharmacy that is unable to fill it
- If the prescription requires a prior authorization or some form of utilization management
- If there is significant financial impact to the individual (ie, out-of-pocket cost)







# What Happens When My Prescription Is Sent to the Wrong Pharmacy?

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#### Sent to retail pharmacy:

- Retail pharmacy gets notified that Rx must be filled at SPP but doesn't always tell members which SPP is in their network
- Electronic Rx's can get put on hold and don't get transferred to the appropriate SPP
- Individual often has to contact the provider's office and tell them where to resend the Rx
- Individual must find out which SPP is in their network and let the provider's office know where the Rx must be sent



#### **Insights:**

- Ask your retail pharmacy if the payer noted who your specialty pharmacy provider is
- Find out which SPP is allowed to fill your prescription
- Contact your provider office and let them know the Rx must be filled at an SPP and where they should resend the Rx
- You may also contact the SPP identified and let them know which retail pharmacy held the original Rx and have them transfer it into the SPP. This can be quicker than involving the provider's office







# What Does It Mean When My Prescription Requires a Prior Authorization?





# This means there are some things your health insurance company wants to confirm before approving the requested drug, such as:

- Individual's age
- Previous therapy

Diagnosis

- Safety concerns
- Prescriber (specialist)
- PA can also include requirements to try another product before receiving the requested agent (step therapy) or limit the quantity an individual may receive (quantity limit)
- If approved, an initial authorization period is assigned to the approval (usually 6–12 months). If denied, an individual may appeal



#### **Insights:**

- Some drugs also include reauthorization criteria, which mean conditions that must be met for individuals to continue therapy
- Your SPP will notify your provider that a PA is required and often helps the provider fill out the paperwork
- Make sure your provider has a full history of medications previously tried
- Your SPP will notify you (most often) when your
   PA has been approved. If it has been denied, TSC
   Alliance has resources that can help with appeals
- Your SPP will call to set up payment and delivery
- If it has been more than 72 hours, contact your SPP and your provider's office for the status of the PA request







# What If I Cannot Afford My Prescription?





# How much you owe for your prescription depends on many things:

- Type of health plan (high deductible)
- Deductible
- Formulary tier
- Cost of your medication



#### **Insights:**

- The SPP can help you locate financial assistance
- HUB by the pharmaceutical company for the prescribed drug can also help

### Types of financial assistance:

- Copay/discount card (commercial members)
- Patient assistance program (income based)
  - SPP/HUB can assist with completion of paperwork
- Foundation's Medicare members may need to ask SPP if there are any programs available for the prescribed drug





# Your Team and the Transition to Adulthood

**Ashley Pounders** MSN, FNP-C

Director, Medical Affairs, TSC Alliance

### **Julie Scroggins**

Community Programs Manager, West TSC Alliance





### **About the TSC Alliance**

The TSC Alliance was founded in 1974 and is an internationally recognized nonprofit organization dedicated to finding a cure for TSC while improving the lives of those affected<sup>1</sup>





Accelerate Research Improve Access and Quality of Care Support and Empower Constituents Educate and Mobilize to Increase Investment

Drug Therapy Guidelines Build and Strengthen Organization

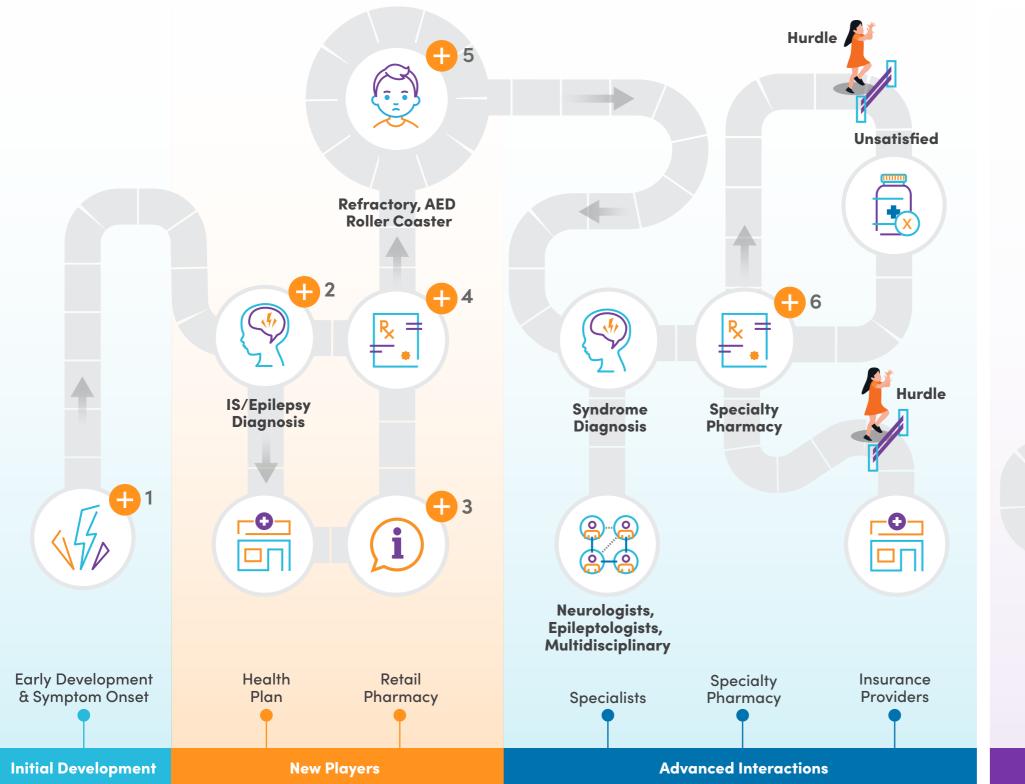


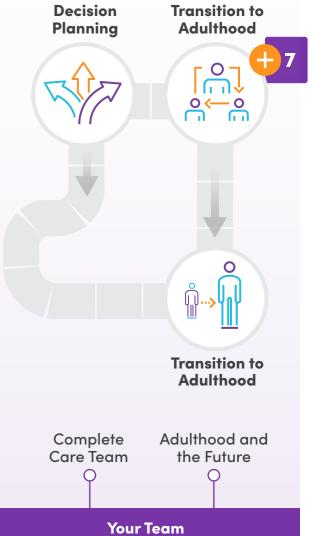




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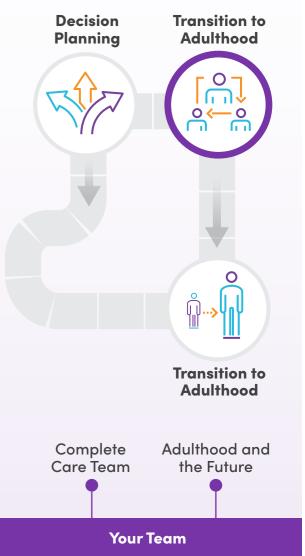




Click here to see insights





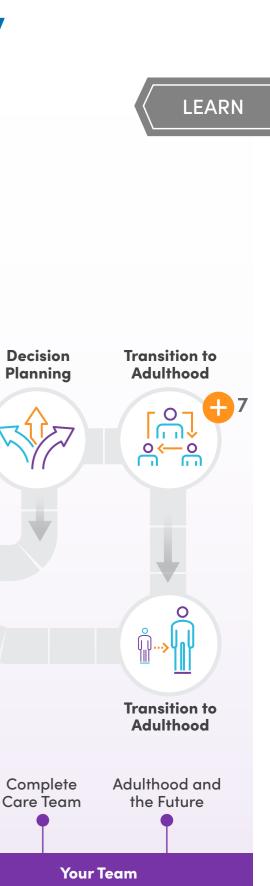


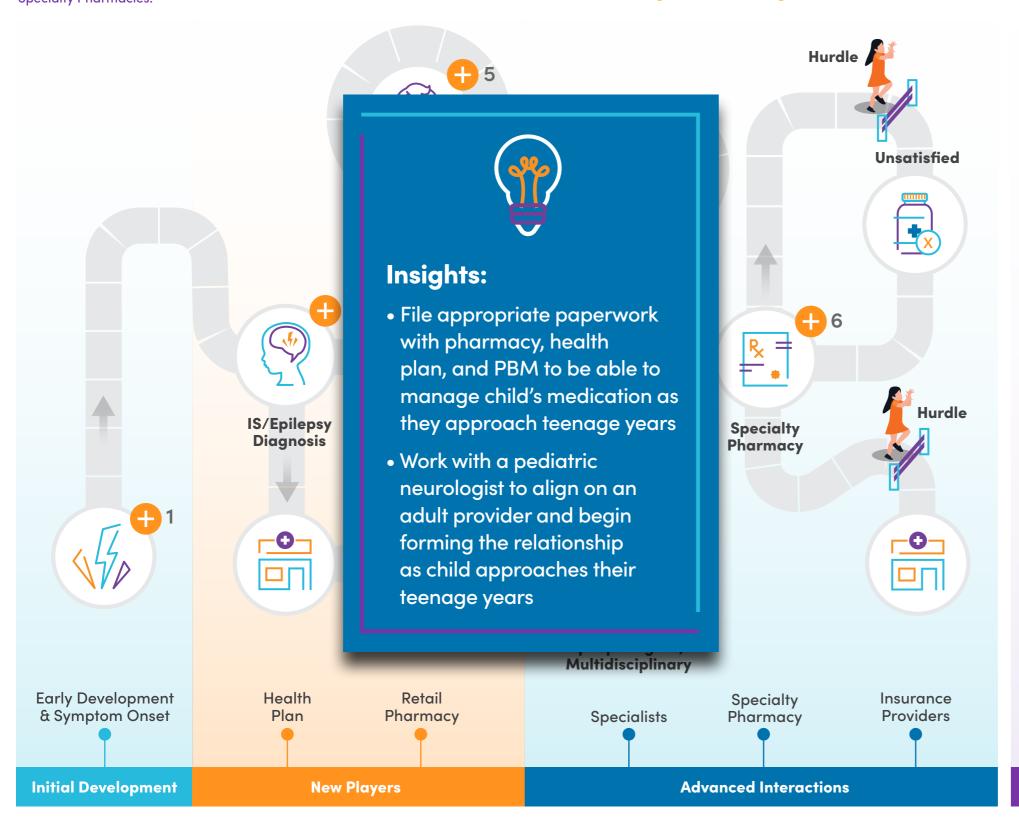






Click <u>here</u> to read the key takeaways from this tool









# Key Takeaways Click here to return to beginning



- Health plans and PBMs make coverage decisions through committees comprised of practicing physicians, pharmacists, and nurses
- Specialty pharmacies are used to maximize clinical outcomes in complex chronic conditions<sup>1</sup>
- Be PROACTIVE in understanding your pharmacy benefits and communicating with providers
- Know which drugs require SPP dispensing and what your specialty pharmacy is
- Individuals should track when authorizations will expire and keep enough drug on hand
- SPPs can help with affordability through various programs. Ask about available programs
- As adulthood approaches, supply appropriate documents in preteen years to reduce disruption
- The TSC Alliance has numerous resources available for members. Contact TSC Alliance Support Navigators with any questions or concerns





### Welcome to the TS Alliance Webinar Presentation



### Current TSC Alliance Partnerships That Offer Resources

Alliance for Genetic Etiologies in Neurodevelopmental Disorders and Autism (AGENDA): <a href="https://www.alliancegenda.org/">https://www.alliancegenda.org/</a>

American Thoracic Society Public Advisory Roundtable (ATS PAR): <a href="https://www.thoracic.org/patients/par/">https://www.thoracic.org/patients/par/</a>

The Arc: <a href="https://thearc.org/">https://thearc.org/</a>

Child Neurology Foundation: <a href="https://www.childneurologyfoundation.org/">https://www.childneurologyfoundation.org/</a>

Epilepsy Leadership Council: <a href="https://www.epilepsyleadershipcouncil.org/">https://www.epilepsyleadershipcouncil.org/</a>

Global Genes: <a href="https://globalgenes.org/">https://globalgenes.org/</a>

Infantile Spasms Action Network (ISAN): <a href="https://infantilespasms.org/">https://infantilespasms.org/</a>

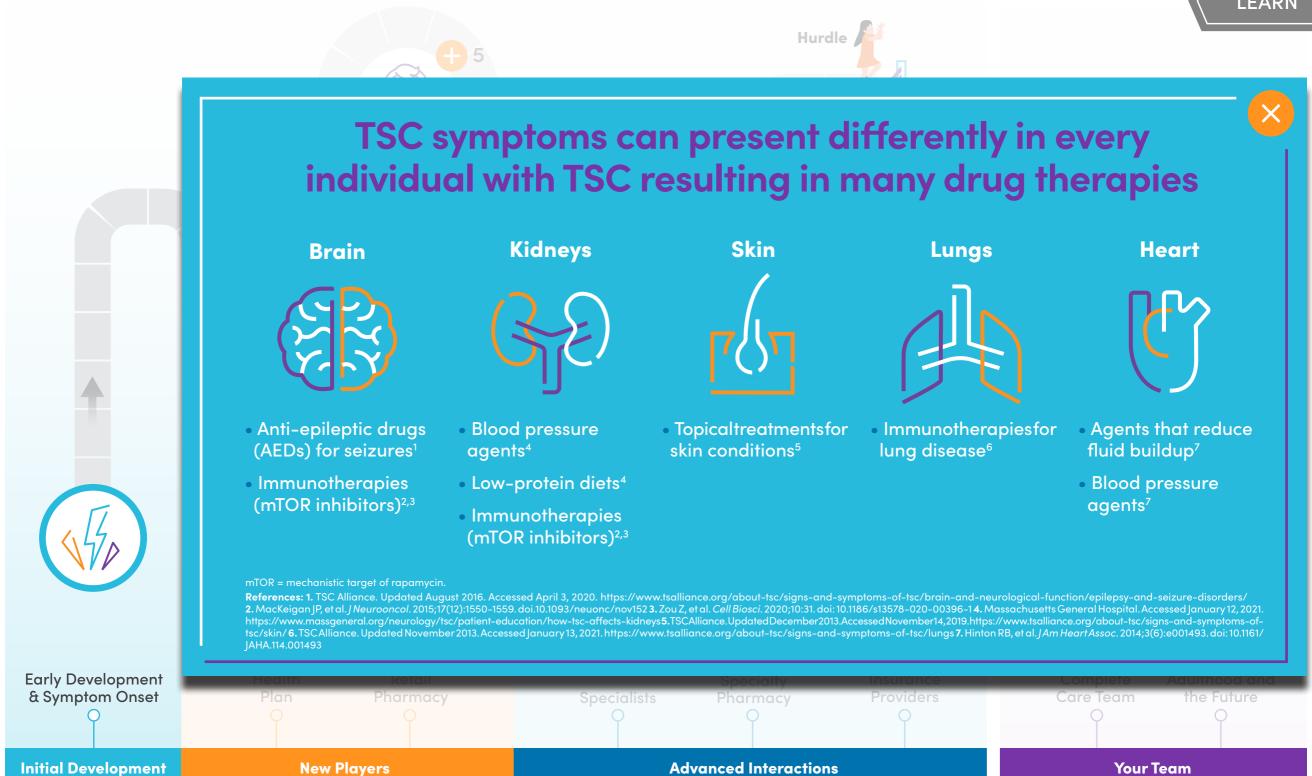
National Organization for Rare Disorders (NORD): <a href="https://rarediseases.org">https://rarediseases.org</a>

Rare Epilepsy Network: <a href="https://www.rareepilepsynetwork.org/">https://www.rareepilepsynetwork.org/</a>

Seizure Action Plan (SAP) Coalition: <a href="https://www.seizureactionplans.org/">https://www.seizureactionplans.org/</a>



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### **Common Jargon**

Cost Sharing	
Deductible	The amount of money you must pay before insurance will pay a claim <sup>1</sup>
Co-insurance	Your share against a claim²
Copay	The amount you owe after insurance has paid <sup>3</sup>
Out of pocket	Money paid from your reserves⁴
Out of network	An HCP that doesn't have a contract with your health plan to provide service⁴
Healthcare Services	
Pharmacy Benefit Manager	A third-party organization that administers prescription drug benefits on behalf of health plans <sup>5</sup>
Health plan	A type of insurance coverage that pays for medical and surgical expenses incurred by the insured <sup>4</sup>
Vertical integration	The combination of two or more stages of production normally operated by separate firms, such as when health plans acquire pharmacy benefit managers or specialty pharmacies <sup>6</sup>
Specialist consult	$A conversation with a doctor that specializes in a disease or body system, such as a neurologist \tt^4$
Genetic testing	Type of medical test that identifies changes in chromosomes, genes, or proteins and can confirm or rule out suspected genetic conditions <sup>7</sup>
Pharmacy	
Formulary & Tier	A formulary is a list of prescription drugs covered by your health plan <sup>4</sup> A tier is a category within the formulary (usually by drug type) that further divides drugs by cost <sup>4</sup>
Electronic Rx	A prescription entered into a computer that is automatically sent to a pharmacy <sup>8</sup>
Side effects	An unwanted effect from a drug that comes along with the intended effect⁴

References:1.HealthCare.gov.Deductible.AccessedJanuary12,2021.https://www.healthcare.gov/glossary/co-insurance/3.HealthCare.gov.Coinsurance.AccessedJanuary12,2021.https://www.healthcare.gov/glossary/co-insurance/3.HealthCare.gov.Copayment.AccessedJanuary12,2021.https://www.healthcare.gov/glossary/co-payment/4.CentersforMedicare.gov/Glossary/co-insurance.AccessedJanuary12,2021.https://www.cms.gov/apps/glossary/default.asp?Letter=O&Language=English5.TheCommonwealthFund.April22,2019.AccessedJanuary12,2021.https://www.commonwealthfund.org/publications/explainer/2019/apr/pharmacy-benefit-managers-and-their-role-drug-spending6. HannaJ.PharmacyTimes.AccessedJanuary26,2021.https://www.pharmacytimes.com/news/vertical-integration-in-health-care-the-next-stairway-to-heaven7.NationalLibraryofMedicine.MedlinePlus.Genetics.AccessedJuly14,2021.https://www.healthit.gov/faq/what-electronic-prescribing



### **Utilization Management Types**

Prior Authorization (PA)	Approvalfromahealthplanthatmayberequiredbeforeaserviceorprescriptioniscoveredby a health plan <sup>1</sup>
Step Therapy	Type of prior authorization that requires use of the most preferred drug therapy before allowing other therapies <sup>2</sup>
Quantity Limit	Limit on the amount of a drug per duration of time (eg, 30 pills per 30 days) <sup>3</sup>
Medical Policy	A set of guidelines or requirements that need to be met for medical services, procedures, devices, and drugs before coverage is provided <sup>4</sup>
Out of Network	An HCP that doesn't have a contract with your health plan to provide service <sup>5</sup>

### **General Individual Cost Share**

Tier 1	Prescription drug tier with the lowest-cost tier of prescription drugs, majority are generic <sup>6,7</sup>
Tier 2	Prescriptiondrugtierwithmedium-costdrugs,mostaregenericwithsomebrand-namedrugs
Tier 3	Prescriptiondrugtierwithhigher-costdrugs,themajorityarebrand-namedrugsandsomeare specialty drugs <sup>6,7</sup>
Tier 4 or Specialty	Prescription drug tier with the highest-cost drugs, majority are specialty drugs <sup>6,7</sup>
Out of Network	An HCP that doesn't have a contract with your health plan to provide service <sup>5</sup>

References: 1. HealthCare.gov. Prior authorization. Accessed January 12, 2021. https://www.healthcare.gov/glossary/prior-authorization/ 2. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. August 7, 2018. Accessed January 12, 2021. https://www.medicare-advantage-prior-authorization-and-step-therapy-part-b-drugs 3. Medicare Interactive.org. Accessed January 12, 2021. https://www.medicareinteractive.org/glossary/quantity-limit 4. Wellmark. Accessed January 12, 2021. https://www.wellmark.com/Provider/MedPoliciesAndAuthorizations/MedicalPolicies.aspx 5. Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Illinois. 2021. Accessed July 13, 2021. https://www.bcbsil.com/insurance-basics/understanding-health-insurance/glossary#O 6. Blue Cross Blue Shield of North Carolina. 2021. Accessed January 12, 2021. https://www.bluecrossnc.com/understanding-insurance/how-drug-benefits-work/copayment-tier-definitions#:~:text=Copayment\*20Definitions\*20for%20the%20Four,some%20brand%2Dname%20prescription\*20drugs 7. Blue Cross Blue Shield Blue Care Network of Michigan. Updated April 27, 2020. Accessed January 12, 2021. https://www.bcbsm.com/medicare/help/understanding-plans/pharmacy-prescription-drugs/tiers.html



### About the TSC Alliance



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