ANNUAL REPORT TO THE
GOVERNOR AND LEGISLATURE

New York State Medicaid Preferred Drug Program

STATE FISCAL YEAR
APRIL 1, 2012 – MARCH 31, 2013

New York State Department of Health
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New York State Medicaid Preferred Drug Program
Annual Report to the Governor and Legislature
State Fiscal Year April 1, 2012 – March 31, 2013

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APPENDICES

Acronyms

- **BLTG** Brand Less Than Generic
- **CCC** Clinical Call Center
- **CDRP** Clinical Drug Review Program
- **CPT** Certified Pharmacy Technician
- **DAW** Dispense As Written
- **DOH** New York State Department of Health
- **DURB** Drug Utilization Review Board
- **FDA** Federal Drug Administration
- **FHPlus** Family Health Plus
- **FQD** Frequency, Quantity, Duration
- **FUL** Federal Upper Limit
- **HID** Health Information Designs
- **IVR** Interactive Voice Response
- **MCO** Managed Care Organization
- **MGDP** Mandatory Generic Drug Program
- **NMPI** National Medicaid Pooling Initiative
- **NYS** New York State
- **P&TC** Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee
- **PA** Prior Authorization
- **PDL** Preferred Drug List
- **PDP** Preferred Drug Program
- **PDSP** Preferred Diabetic Supply Program
- **PSL** Preferred Supply List
- **SDC** State Direct Contracting
- **SFY** State Fiscal Year

- **SMAC** State Maximum Allowable Cost
- **VIPS** Voice Interactive Phone System

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Executive Summary

Background

In 2006 the Department of Health (DOH) implemented the Preferred Drug Program (PDP) and Clinical Drug Review Program (CDRP) authorized by Sections 270-277 of Article 2A of Chapter 58 of the Laws of 2005 (Appendix 1). Both programs promote cost effective and clinically appropriate prescription drug utilization in the Medicaid program, while maintaining patient access to effective treatment and safeguarding the public health. Effective October 1, 2008, the population eligible for the Preferred Drug Program was expanded to include Family Health Plus (FHPlus) beneficiaries. The pharmacy benefit for FHPlus beneficiaries was "carved-out" of the managed care plan benefit package and moved under the administration of the Medicaid fee-for-service program, whereby prescriptions for FHPlus beneficiaries became subject to Medicaid's Preferred Drug Program, Clinical Drug Review Program and Mandatory Generic Drug Program (MGDP). Effective October 1, 2011, enrollees in mainstream Medicaid managed care and FHPlus no longer receive pharmacy services through NYS Medicaid FFS Pharmacy Benefit Programs. As required by the legislation, this report provides information about the volume of prior authorizations; the quality of the program's responsiveness; a summary of the complaints about the programs; savings attributable to the program; the aggregate amount of supplemental rebates; and the education and outreach conducted by the DOH relative to the programs.

Program(s) Overview

The ***Preferred Drug Program (PDP)*** encourages providers to prescribe drugs that are therapeutically appropriate and cost effective through the use of a Preferred Drug List (PDL). Most preferred drugs on the PDL can be prescribed without any additional action taken by the prescriber; non-preferred drugs require prior authorization (PA) by calling or faxing the Clinical Call Center (CCC) or PA may also be auto assigned if clinical criteria has been met at the point of service.

The ***Clinical Drug Review Program (CDRP)*** is designed to ensure specific drugs are utilized in a medically appropriate manner. These drugs require PA because there are specific safety issues, public health concerns, the potential for fraud and abuse or the potential for significant overuse and misuse associated with these drugs.

PA may be required if a drug is non-preferred or to override clinical criteria including frequency, quantity, duration (***FQD***) or step therapy requirements. Details regarding these limitations can be found by accessing the Preferred Drug List (PDL) at: https://newyork.fhsc.com/providers/PDP_about.asp

The ***Brand Less Than Generic (BLTG)*** program is designed to promote the use of certain multi-source brand name drugs when the cost of the brand name product net of all rebates is less than its generic equivalent.

The ***Preferred Diabetic Supply Program (PDSP)*** covers a wide variety of blood glucose monitors and test strips provided by pharmacies and durable medical equipment providers through use of a preferred supply list (PSL).

Additional Program Descriptions

Prior Authorization (PA) is a management tool that seeks to assure that the medically necessary cost effective drug therapy is prescribed. All drugs available to Medicaid beneficiaries prior to implementation of these programs continue to be available. Prior authorization activities are conducted by the Clinical Call Center (CCC). The CCC is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week and is staffed by certified pharmacy technicians, pharmacists and a physician for peer reviews. In SFY 12/13 the CCC handled 230,627 phone requests and 93,080 fax requests for prior authorization. Almost all phone requests (99.98%) were completed during the initial call. In addition, the CCC provided 92,126 callers with general information or technical assistance, and identified and referred seven suspected instances of fraud and/or abuse to the DOH. Automated POS PA's approved for SFY 12/13 were 1,262,868.

The Pharmacy & Therapeutics (P&T) Committee (Appendix 2), consists of experienced physicians, nurse practitioners, pharmacists and consumer representatives who have been appointed by the Commissioner of Health to serve in an advisory capacity. The group provides clinical guidance to the Commissioner regarding pharmacy issues for the Medicaid program. They bring specialized expertise in areas such as mental health, geriatrics, internal medicine, HIV/AIDS and children's health.

The role of the P&TC is to advise the Commissioner on Medicaid pharmacy matters, including making recommendations on preferred vs non preferred drugs in the PDP and CDRP. The P&TC meets in a public forum. To ensure transparency in the process, a notice of each meeting and the agenda is posted on the DOH website thirty (30) days prior to the meeting. The meetings are audio cast to enable public access to the process.

Interested parties are given an opportunity to submit materials to the P&TC for consideration and to provide public testimony on the agenda items. In SFY 12/13, the P&TC reviewed the testimony from 42 interested parties.

Prescriber, Pharmacy and Patient Satisfaction

Complaints about the program are received through a variety of sources including mail or email, through the CCC or Medicaid Helpline. Occasionally, the Medicaid Helpline receives calls on this topic, but the volume is minimal. When such calls are received they are referred to the DOH Medicaid pharmacy staff where direct assistance is provided. Overall, it is estimated that 16 complaints about the PDP and CDRP were

received during SFY 12/13. Twenty fewer complaints were received this SFY than what was received in SFY 11/12.

Program Savings

In SFY 12/13, Medicaid fee-for-service processed over 15 million pharmacy claims. Of these, 31% were for a drug within one of the classes of drugs on the PDL. Of the drugs subject to the PDP, at the end of the fiscal year 89.3% of claims were for drugs that did not require prior authorization. The remaining 9.7% was for drugs that required prior authorization. There were 184,509 prior authorizations administered for all pharmacy programs. This distribution between prescribing preferred and non-preferred drugs is attributable to the wide selection of preferred drugs within a class, prescribers' general familiarity with PDLs and the extensive outreach and education conducted to enhance prescriber awareness of the Medicaid PDP.

For SFY 12/13, gross savings for the PDP resulting from supplemental rebates was $37,658,168. The remaining savings was from market shift. This is produced by a change in market share from more expensive non-preferred drugs to less expensive preferred drugs within a drug class. Market shift savings were estimated to be $8,008,518.

The CDRP was implemented in October 2006 and initially applied to only three drugs: Revatio®, Serostim® and Zyvox®. The complete list of drugs and PDP classes subject to the Clinical Drug Review Program at the end of SFY 12/13 was as follows: Abstral®, Actiq®, Adcirca®, Anabolic Steroids, CNS Stimulants, Elidel®, Fentora®, Growth Hormone (for adults 21 years of age and older) , Lidoderm®, Onsolis®, Protopic®, Regranex®, Revatio®, Serostim®, Synagis®, Truvada, Xyrem®, Zyvox®.

Consistent with the legislative guidelines, these additions to the CDRP were recommended by the PT&C and approved by the Commissioner related to their potential for misuse and to assure that the drug was appropriately prescribed for its FDA approved indications. For SFY 12/13, a total of 4,856 prior authorization requests were received for CDRP drugs and all were approved using the criteria set forth in the legislation which allows a denial only on the basis of substantial evidence of fraud and abuse. Had the statute allowed for denial on the basis of medical necessity, for requests that did not meet clinical criteria, 12% of the requests would have been denied. Results demonstrate a positive trend in overall prescriber patterns for these drugs toward medically necessary use, and support the CDRP as an effective means to encourage safety and appropriate medication use.

Although all CDRP prior authorization requests were approved, results comparing the number and dollar amount of claims paid in the baseline quarter against the last quarter in SFY 12/13 continue to demonstrate that it was successful in achieving cost avoidance.

Assuming that the number of claims for the CDRP drugs would have stayed the same as before the institution of the CDRP, and adjusting for the MCO shift, the cost avoidance for the SFY is estimated to be $17,443,639 (gross).

The PDSP covers a wide variety of blood glucose monitors and test strips provided by pharmacies and durable medical equipment providers through use of a preferred supply list (PSL). The total PDSP supplement rebates invoiced, for the period of April 1, 2012 through March 31, 2013, are estimated to be $11.5 million.

Conclusion

The PDP and CDRP continue to be successful as a result of:

- an established process for determining the selection of drugs for the PDP and CDRP;
- the responsiveness of the program's Clinical Call Center, including providers' satisfaction with the PA process and ease of use;
- continued patient access to medically necessary medications;
- ongoing, extensive provider education and outreach efforts;
- careful monitoring of the program;
- success in achieving cost savings and cost avoidance.

The PDSP continues to be successful because of:

- an established process for determining the selection of blood glucose monitors and test strips;
- careful monitoring of the program;
- success in achieving cost savings.

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I. Background

In 2005, legislation was passed (Sections 270-277 of Article 2A of Chapter 58 of the Laws of 2005) establishing the Medicaid Preferred Drug Program (PDP) and Clinical Drug Review Program (CDRP). The legislation expanded the membership of the P&TC, established operational and administrative procedures and provided authority for the State to establish a Preferred Drug List (PDL) in order to receive supplemental rebates from drug manufacturers.

In 2006, the PDP and CDRP were implemented through a contract with Magellan Medicaid Administration (formerly known as First Health Services Corporation - FHSC). Magellan Medicaid Administration was selected through a competitive bid to operate the Clinical Call Center that supports the Medicaid PDP, CDRP, and Mandatory Generic Drug Program (MGDP); provide outreach and education services; assist with the clinical drug reviews; and obtain competitive pricing for prescription drugs through supplemental drug rebate agreements with drug manufacturers participating in the National Medicaid Pooling Initiative (NMPI).

Effective October 1, 2008, the population eligible for the PDP was expanded to include Family Health Plus (FHPlus) enrollees. The pharmacy benefit for FHPlus enrollees was "carved-out" of the managed care plan benefit package and moved under the administration of the Medicaid fee-for-service program, whereby prescriptions for Family Health Plus enrollees became subject to Medicaid's Preferred Drug Program, Clinical Drug Review Program and Mandatory Generic Drug Program and eligible for supplemental drug rebates. Effective October 1, 2011, enrollees in mainstream Medicaid managed care and FHPlus no longer receive pharmacy services through NYS Medicaid FFS Pharmacy Benefit Programs. Benefits for remaining fee-for-service populations will be phased in to managed care over four years from 2011.

Expansion of the programs and operational enhancements continued this SFY. The P&TC re-reviewed 35 therapeutic categories already subject to the Preferred Drug List (PDL), to take into consideration drugs within the classes recently approved by the FDA, newly available clinical information and updated financial information. Seven new drug classes were reviewed for inclusion on the PDL. By the end of the SFY there were a total of 97 drug classes subject to the PDP. In addition, three new drugs were reviewed, recommended by the PT&C for inclusion and added to the CDRP.

II. Program Overview

A. The Preferred Drug Program (PDP)

The PDP promotes utilization of clinically appropriate, cost effective prescription drugs through the use of a Preferred Drug List (PDL).

In developing the PDL, the DOH works with the Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee (P&TC) to select therapeutic drug classes where drugs in the class produce similar clinical effects or outcomes. The P&TC evaluates the clinical effectiveness, safety and patient outcomes among drugs in the therapeutic classes chosen for review. If the P&TC establishes that one drug is significantly more effective and safe than others in the class, that drug must be preferred without consideration of cost. If the P&TC ascertains that there is no substantial clinical difference among the drugs in the class, it then considers the net cost of the drug after rebates as a factor in determining preferred status. The P&TC also considers how its recommendations may impact current prescribing and dispensing practices and patient care. Recommendations are presented to the Commissioner of Health, who makes the final determination regarding which drugs will be listed as preferred or non-preferred.

The DOH issues the PDL (Appendix 4), which lists all drugs on the Preferred Drug Program. Revisions were made to the PDL to include links to other pharmacy management programs that may impact PDL drugs. The PDL is updated and posted on the website (newyork.fhsc.com) whenever there is a change.

Effective October 1, 2011, Medicaid coverage and reimbursement of drugs in these classes have been eliminated for the Medicaid/Medicare dual eligible beneficiaries through their Medicare Part D Plans:

- atypical anti-psychotics;
- anti-depressants;
- anti-retrovirals used in the treatment of HIV/AIDS; and
- anti-rejection drugs used for the treatment of organ and tissue transplant (immunosuppressants)

Effective January 1, 2013, Medicaid no longer provides dual eligibles with coverage of benzodiazepines for any condition or for barbiturates when prescribed for Medicare Part D covered indications. Medicaid continues to provide coverage of barbiturates for dual eligibles when prescribed for indications not covered by Medicare Part D.

B. The Clinical Drug Review Program (CDRP)

Implemented in October 2006, the CDRP requires PA for specific drugs for which there may be specific safety issues, public health concerns, the potential for fraud and abuse, or the potential for significant overuse and misuse.

Legislation prohibits cost as a basis for the selection of a drug for the CDRP or as a denial reason when a PA is requested.

Prior to the CDRP legislation, Serostim® and Zyvox® were subject to PA due to public health concerns and the potential for abuse through overuse and misuse. PA was obtained using an automated voice interactive phone system (VIPS). Legislation required that these drugs be transitioned to the CDRP. With that transition in October 2006, the PA process was changed from the VIPS process to the staffed clinical call center, which allows for a clinical discussion with the prescriber.

The P&TC reviews drugs for inclusion to the CDRP. Their recommendations are based on review of established Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved clinical indications, clinical research and input from interested parties. When making the final determination, the following clinical criteria are considered by the Commissioner:

- whether the drug requires monitoring of prescribing protocols to protect both the long-term efficacy of the drug and the public health;
- the potential for, or a history of overuse, abuse, diversion or illegal utilization;
- the potential for or a history of utilization inconsistent with approved indications.

The complete list of drugs/drug classes subject to the CDRP at of the end of SFY 12/13 is as follows:

- **Anabolic Steroids** are indicated for replacement therapy in males for conditions associated with a deficiency or absence of endogenous testosterone. Prior authorization for anabolic steroids was implemented to reinforce appropriate use and provide an additional means to detect and deter overuse, misuse, or abuse.

- **Central Nervous System (CNS) Stimulants** are indicated for the treatment of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). Prior authorization was implemented to reinforce appropriate use and provide an additional means to detect and deter overuse, misuse, or abuse.

- **Fentanyl Mucosal Agents** are FDA approved for management of breakthrough pain in patients with cancer who are already receiving and who are tolerant to opioid therapy for their underlying cancer pain. They are available in a variety of formulations. Prior authorization for fentanyl mucosal agents was implemented to deter fraud, abuse and misutilization.

- **Growth Hormone** [somatropin (rDNA origin) for injection] Genotropin®, Nutropin®, Nutropin AQ®, Saizen®, Humatrope®, Norditropin®, Omnitrope®, and Tev-Tropin® are indicated for the treatment of adults with either childhood-onset or adult-onset growth hormone deficiency. Zorbtive is only indicated for the treatment of Short Bowel Syndrome. Growth

Hormone has been reported to be abused by athletes, bodybuilders, and aging adults for its ability to increase muscle mass and decrease body fat, as well as its purported potential to improve athletic performance and reverse the effects of aging. Prior authorization for Growth Hormone for enrollees 21 years and older was implemented to assure that the drug was appropriately prescribed for its FDA approved indications and to deter fraud and misutilization.

- **Lidoderm®** (lidocaine patch 5%) is a transdermal system FDA approved for the relief of pain associated with post-herpetic neuralgia (PHN). Prior authorization for Lidoderm® was implemented to assure that the drug was appropriately prescribed for its one FDA approved indication and to deter misutilization.
- **Phosphodiesterase type-5 (PDE-5) Inhibitors for pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH)** contain the same active ingredients found in medications used to treat erectile dysfunction (i.e. Cialis® and Viagra®). The Medicaid program is prohibited from covering drugs used for the treatment of erectile dysfunction, unless those drugs are approved by the FDA to treat other conditions. PDE-5 Inhibitors for PAH require prior authorization to ensure that they are being used for documented treatment of primary PAH, an FDA approved indication, and other medical conditions supported in the Compendia of medical literature.
- **Regranex®** (becaplermin gel) Regranex is indicated for the treatment of lower extremity diabetic neuropathic ulcers that extend into the subcutaneous tissue or beyond and have an adequate blood supply. It is to be used as an adjunct to good wound care practices including initial sharp debridement, pressure relief and infection control. Prior authorization for Regranex® was implemented due to its black box warning for increased mortality secondary to malignancy, the need for proper wound care, and the data confirming potential over utilization throughout the State of New York.
- **Serostim®** [somatropin (rDNA origin) for injection] is a human growth hormone (hGH) produced by recombinant DNA technology. It has been approved by the FDA for the treatment of AIDS wasting or cachexia. Growth Hormone has been reported to be abused by athletes, bodybuilders, and aging adults for its ability to increase muscle mass and decrease body fat, as well as its purported potential to improve athletic performance and reverse the effects of aging. Prior authorization for Serostim was implemented to assure that the drug was appropriately prescribed for its FDA approved indications and to deter fraud and misutilization.
- **Synagis®** (palivizumab) is a humanized monoclonal antibody (IgG1κ) that is indicated for the prevention of serious lower respiratory tract disease caused by respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) in pediatric patients at high risk of RSV disease. Prior authorization for Synagis® was implemented to reinforce appropriate use and to ensure utilization consistent with the

approved indications and guidelines established by the American Academy of Pediatrics.

- **Topical Immunomodulators** are indicated as second-line therapy for the short-term and non-continuous chronic treatment of atopic dermatitis in non-immunocompromised adults and children who have failed to respond adequately to other topical prescription treatments, or when those treatments are not advisable. These agents have a black box warning associated with them as their long term safety has not been established. Although a causal relationship has not been established, rare cases of malignancy (e.g., skin and lymphoma), have been reported in patients treated with topical immunomodulators. Prior authorization for topical immunomodulators has been implemented to reinforce appropriate use and to ensure utilization consistent with approved indications

- **Truvada®** (emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate) is indicated in combination with other antiretroviral agents for the treatment of HIV-1 infection. It is also indicated in combination with safer sex practices for pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) to reduce the risk of sexually acquired HIV-1 in adults at high risk. Prior authorization for Truvada has been implemented to reinforce appropriate use and to ensure utilization consistent with approved indications.

- **Xyrem®** (sodium oxybate) is an oral solution indicated for the treatment of excessive daytime sleepiness and cataplexy in patients with narcolepsy. Sodium oxybate is gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB) , a known drug of abuse. Abuse has been associated with some important central nervous system (CNS) adverse events (including death) . Even at recommended doses, use has been associated with confusion, depression and other neuropsychiatric events. Prior authorization for Xyrem® was implemented to ensure that the drug is appropriately prescribed for its FDA approved indications and to deter fraud and misutilization.

- **Zyvox®** (linezolid) is a synthetic antibiotic, the first of the oxazolidinone class, used for the treatment of infections caused by multi-resistant bacteria including methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA). Prior authorization for Zyvox® was implemented to address potential misutilization and inappropriate prescribing, which could result in bacterial resistance adversely affecting the health of all New Yorkers.

C. *Brand Less Than Generic (BLTG) Program*

The Brand Less Than Generic program (BLTG) is designed to promote the use of certain multi-source brand name drugs when the cost of the brand name product net of all rebates, is less than its generic equivalent.

On April 26, 2010, New York State Medicaid implemented a new cost containment initiative promoting the use of certain multi-source brand name drugs when the cost of the brand name product net of all rebates, is less than its generic equivalent. In conformance with State Education Law which intends that

patients receive the lowest cost alternative, brand name drugs included in this program:

- do not require 'Dispense as Written' (DAW) or 'Brand Medically Necessary' on the prescription;
- have a generic co-payment;
- are paid at the Brand Name Drug reimbursement rate or usual and customary price, whichever is lower (SMAC/FUL are not applied);
- do not require a new prescription if the drug is removed from this program.

Once it is determined that the generic drug is more cost-effective than the brand name equivalent, the prior authorization requirement will be removed for the generic drug. Brand name drugs that were subject to this program at the end of SFY 12/13 include:

Adderall XR	Duetact	Symbyax
Astelin	Epivir	Tegretol suspension
Bactroban cream	Gris-PEG	Tegretol XR
Carbatrol	Kadian	Tobradex
Catapres - TTS	Lovenox	Tricor
Combivir	Maxalt MLT	Valtrex
Concerta	Nasacort AQ	Ziagen tablet
Diastat	Sanctura XR	

D. The Preferred Diabetic Supply Program (PDSP) Diabetic Supply Program

As a result of legislation passed in 2008, the New York State Medicaid Program implemented, on October 1, 2009, the Preferred Diabetic Supply Program (PDSP). The PDSP was originally established for fee-for-service, Medicaid Managed Care and Family Health Plus enrollees. The program does not include Medicare/Medicaid dually enrolled beneficiaries. The PDSP covers a wide variety of blood glucose monitors and test strips provided by pharmacies and durable medical equipment providers through use of a preferred supply list (PSL). In SFY 12/13, a total of 196,873 diabetic supply claims were processed through the Diabetic Supply Rebate program. For SFY 12/13, gross savings for the Diabetic Supply Rebate program resulting from manufacturer rebates was $11,567,049. Diabetic supply rebates by county have been included in Appendix 10.

E. The Role of the Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee (P&TC)

P&TC consists of experienced physicians, nurse practitioners, pharmacists and consumer representatives who have been appointed by the Commissioner of Health to serve in an advisory capacity. The commissioner designates a member of the department to serve as chairperson of the committee. The group provides clinical guidance to the Commissioner regarding pharmacy issues for the Medicaid program. They bring specialized expertise in areas such as mental health, geriatrics, internal medicine, HIV/AIDS and children's health (Appendix 2).

The P&TC is subject to the Public Officers Law and meetings are subject to the Open Meeting Law. A notice of each meeting and the agenda is posted on the DOH website thirty (30) days prior to the meeting. Interested parties are given an opportunity to submit materials to the P&TC for consideration and to provide public testimony on the agenda items. The meetings are audiocast and all audiocasts are available on-demand for a minimum of thirty days.

The P&TC hears public comments and first reviews clinical information relevant to the drugs under consideration during the public session. The clinical information consists of the most current therapeutic drug class reviews and evidence-based research obtained through the DOH's participation in the Oregon Health Sciences University Drug Effectiveness Review Project, and clinical information provided by Magellan Medicaid Administration and DOH staff. Materials submitted by interested parties prior to the meeting, as well as oral testimony provided during the public session, are discussed as well.

Following the clinical presentation and consideration of all clinical information, the P&TC adjourns for an executive session in order to evaluate confidential drug pricing information with respect to rebates. The P&TC reconvenes in open session to discuss any remaining issues, then votes on the recommendations to be submitted to the Commissioner of Health.

A summary of the meeting's proceedings, including the P&TC's recommendations, is posted to the DOH website, which initiates a 5-day public comment opportunity. The P&TC's recommendations as well as the statements made during the public comment period are then presented to the Commissioner who makes the final determination.

The Commissioner's final determination is posted to the DOH website, and includes an analysis of the impact on state public health plan populations, providers and the fiscal impact to the State.

A list of the drug classes reviewed during SFY 12/13 appears in Appendix 3.

F. The Prior Authorization Process

The Clinical Call Center (CCC), operated by Magellan Medicaid Administration is available twenty-four (24) hours a day, seven (7) days a week. Performance is monitored closely by the DOH to ensure appropriate and timely response to

prescriber and pharmacy requests, and to ensure that beneficiaries are afforded the protections required by law.

For SFY 12/13, the CCC received approximately 230,627 phone requests and 93,080 fax requests for prior authorization under the PDP and CDRP. Nearly all phone requests (99.98%) were completed during the initial call. In addition, the CCC provided approximately 92,126 callers with general information or technical assistance with the PA process and identified and referred seven potential instances of fraud and/or abuse to the Department. The CCC and quality assurance team continued to provide assistance to DOH, Office of Medicaid Inspector General (OMIG) and Office of the Attorney General (OAG) in collecting data related to suspected fraud cases.

Medicaid enrolled prescribers can also initiate prior authorization requests using a web-based application. PAXpress® is a web based pharmacy PA request/response application that is accessible through eMedNY.

Preferred Drug Program (PDP) Prior Authorization Process

Under the PDP, prescribers or their authorized agents (such as a nurse or office staff), contact the CCC by phone or fax to present medical justification for non-preferred drugs. The criteria used by the CCC staff to evaluate a request for a non-preferred drug is set forth in legislation and consists of the following:

- the preferred drug has been tried by the patient and has failed to produce the desired health outcomes;
- the patient has tried the preferred drug and has experienced undesirable side effects;
- the patient has been established on a non-preferred drug and transition to the preferred drug would be medically contraindicated; or
- other clinical indications identified by the P&TC for the patient's use of the non-preferred drug, giving consideration to the medical needs of special populations, including children, elderly, chronically ill persons with mental health conditions, and persons affected by HIV/AIDS (e.g. for the beta blocker drug class a question regarding heart failure was added to the clinical criteria).

Prescribers initially speak with a Certified Pharmacy Technician (CPT) when requesting authorization for a non-preferred drug or a drug requiring prior authorization due to frequency, quantity or duration requirements. If the responses to the clinical criteria support the PA request, a PA is issued by the CPT. In the event the request does not meet the criteria, the call is referred to a pharmacist so that the prescriber may provide additional information that would support the use of the non-preferred drug. If, after that discussion, the clinical criteria are met, a PA is issued. However, as required by legislation, when a prescriber maintains that the use of the non-preferred drug is necessary, despite not meeting the clinical criteria, the prescriber's determination prevails and PA is granted. This occurred in 4.37% of the PDP PAs processed in SFY 12/13.

Clinical Drug Review Program (CDRP) Prior Authorization Process

Initially, the prescriber speaks with a CPT when requesting authorization. For select CDRP medications, only the prescriber who orders a CDRP drug can initiate the PA process. If, in the course of the discussion, the clinical criteria for approval are not met, the request is referred to a pharmacist so that the prescriber may provide additional information to support the use of the drug. At the prescriber's request, a physician peer review may take place. In SFY 12/13, there were 16 physician peer reviews completed, however, consistent with last year, there were no denials rendered. Unlike the PDP which always allows the prescriber to prevail, the CDRP legislation allows for a denial where there is substantial evidence of fraud or abuse. Under current statute, requests may not be denied for lack of medical necessity.

III. Outreach and Education

Outreach and education efforts continued to play an important role in the ongoing success of the PDP and CDRP. These efforts have focused on ensuring that providers and beneficiaries are informed about Medicaid's pharmacy PA programs and kept up to date on program changes.

During the SFY 12/13, changes to the PDP occurred through the re-review of existing classes and addition of new drug classes. With each change, prescribers and pharmacies were notified in advance when the Preferred Drug List (PDL) was changing and the PA requirements that would apply to newly non-preferred and CDRP drugs. Notification was achieved via electronic notification and the Medicaid Update (a monthly Medicaid provider communication,). The PDP website (newyork.fhsc.com) is another venue for information, offering easy access for prescribers, pharmacists, beneficiaries and other interested parties (Appendix 7). Brochures for beneficiaries are available on-line and in a number of languages including Bosnian, Chinese, Yiddish and Haitian Creole (Appendix 6).

IV. Prescriber, Pharmacy and Patient Satisfaction

Complaints

Complaints may be received through a variety of sources including by mail or email, through the Clinical Call Center (CCC) or Medicaid Helpline. Sixteen (16) complaints about the PDP and CDRP were received during SFY 12/13, primarily via phone calls and letters.

This year's education efforts focused on ensuring provider awareness of and easy access to information about the program.

The DOH Medicaid pharmacy staff individually addresses issues related to policy. These inquiries are also used to identify providers who may need additional program education.

Beneficiary reaction to the PDP remains positive. Medicaid's Helpline for beneficiaries receives very few calls on this topic, but when such calls are received, they are referred to the DOH Medicaid pharmacy staff, which provides direct assistance to the beneficiary and/or their providers.

V. Outcomes and Cost Savings

Preferred Drug Program

Under the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program created by the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1990 (OBRA), drug manufacturers are required to enter into rebate agreements with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), for drug products reimbursed by Medicaid. Medicaid programs must cover all outpatient drugs of a manufacturer that signs a national rebate agreement. Many Medicaid programs, including New York's, use a PDP to collect supplemental rebates from manufacturers when their drugs are designated as preferred within the drug class.

In order to receive supplemental rebates, New York State joined the National Medicaid Pooling Initiative (NMPI). They also participate in the New York State Direct Contracting Program (SDC), to secure rebates for manufacturers that do not participate in NMPI. Both programs are administered by Magellan Medicaid Administration. New York is among 11 states that currently participate in the NMPI. Others include Alaska, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, South Carolina, North Carolina and the District of Columbia. At the end of the SFY 12/13 the NMPI included 91 participating manufacturers and affected approximately 3.8 million member lives.

Manufacturer bid prices for both programs, are dependent on the number of member lives and the number of competing preferred drugs in a particular drug class. Under both supplemental rebate programs, the contracts with manufacturers have a three-year net price guarantee; net prices may decrease during the period but they may not increase. Rebate amounts are based on the Wholesale Acquisition Cost (WAC) for each individual drug. Each Participating State in the NMPI program maintains its own P&TC and the ability to designate a drug as preferred or non-preferred.

The Medicaid program processed approximately 15 million pharmacy claims in SFY 12/13. Of these, 31 percent were for a drug that fell within one of the classes of drugs on the PDP. Of the drugs subject to the PDP, at the end of the fiscal year 89.3% of claims were for drugs that did not require prior authorization. The remaining 9.7% was for drugs that required prior authorization. This percentage is attributable to the wide selection of preferred drugs within a class, prescriber familiarity with the Medicaid PDP and education efforts. Success is further supported by the pharmacy provider community in advising prescribers of preferred drug choices.

Under the PDP, the highest volume of requests for non-preferred drugs for this SFY 12/13 were the Long and Short Acting Narcotics (21 percent combined), which are analgesics used to treat moderate to severe pain. The other top classes for PA

requests were Proton Pump Inhibitors (12 percent), used to treat acid reflux; second generation antipsychotics (6 percent), primarily used to treat mental health illnesses such as schizophrenia and bipolar disorder; Sedative Hypnotics (5 percent), which are used as sleep aids; SSRIs (4%), used primarily to treat depression; prescription Non-Steroidal Anti-inflammatory (5 percent), used primarily to treat pain and arthritis and Antihistamines (5 percent), used primarily to treat allergies.

Consistent with the experience last SFY, primary indicators for PDP PA requests to prescribe a non-preferred drug include treatment failure on preferred medication, contraindications preventing transition to preferred medications and adverse reactions to preferred medications. Education efforts have continued to encourage prescriber compliance with the PDL and resultant market shift towards preferred agents. Overall, after consultation with CCC staff, 2.4 percent of the total requests resulted in the prescriber agreeing to use the preferred drug in lieu of a non-preferred drug. The CCC representatives have continued to promote the use of preferred agents as clinically appropriate, attributing to the relative changes observed. For SFY 12/13, gross savings for the PDP resulting from supplemental rebates was $37,658,168. The remaining savings was from market shift. This is produced by a change in market share from more expensive non-preferred drugs to less expensive preferred drugs within a drug class. Market shift savings for SFY 12/13 were approximately $8 million.

Outcomes and Cost Savings - Clinical Drug Review Program (CDRP)

In SFY 12/13, a total of 4,856 requests were approved for PA of drugs under the CDRP as follows:

- **Anabolic Steroids:** 215
- **CNS Stimulants:** 18 or Older: 1768
- **Fentanyl Mucosal Agents:** 273
- **Growth Hormones:** 21 or Older: 20
- **Immunomodulators:** Topical: 459
- **Lidoderm®:** 1319
- **Phosphodiesterase type-5 (PDE-5) Inhibitors for PAH:** 191
- **Regranex®**: 12
- **Serostim®:** 17
- **Synagis®:** 130
- **Truvada®:** 190
- **Xyrem®:** 3
- **Zyvox®:** 259

All CDRP requests were authorized using the criteria in current statute, which allows a denial only on the basis of substantial evidence of fraud and abuse, which is difficult to establish during a PA phone call. If statute allowed denial on the basis of medical necessity, 12 percent of requests would have been denied. This suggests that although the program has a strong sentinel effect, helping to ensure appropriate prescribing practices and protect patient safety, opportunities exist to enhance the program further.

In accordance with the requirements of the legislation, CDRP gross savings by county has been included in Appendix 10.

In SFY 12/13, a total of 196,873 diabetic supply claims were processed through the Diabetic Supply Rebate program. For SFY 12/13, gross savings for the Diabetic Supply Rebate program resulting from manufacturer rebates was $11,567,049. Diabetic supply rebates by county has been included in Appendix 10.

VI. Conclusion

The seventh full fiscal year of operation of the PDP, and CDRP, proceeded smoothly. Results continue to show that the PDP and CDRP programs are effective in assuring access to high quality, cost effective medications and have resulted in significant program savings, without impeding access to medically necessary drugs for Medicaid enrollees.

In SFY 12/13, the P&TC re-reviewed 35 classes of drugs in the PDP to include drugs recently approved by the FDA and newly available clinical and financial information. Seven new drug classes were reviewed for inclusion on the PDP. By the end of the SFY there were a total of 97 drug classes subject to the PDP. In addition, three, new drugs were reviewed and recommended by the PT&C for inclusion to the CDRP, and added to the program.

Technological advancements including audiocasts of P&TC, meetings and email notification to interested parties whenever the PDL is changed have ensured the transparency of the PDP and CDRP process.

Providers continue to receive notification of PDL revisions through email distribution lists, website postings and Medicaid Update article publications.

Effective October 1, 2011, enrollees in mainstream Medicaid managed care and FHPlus no longer receive pharmacy services through NYS Medicaid FFS Pharmacy Benefit Programs. This change explains the variance in rebates from this year compared to years past. The Medicaid FFS PDP continues to provide value to members that remain in FFS through the use of a preferred drug list which promotes clinically appropriate drug utilization, while also reducing costs.

The PDP, CDRP and MGDP continue to be monitored closely by DOH staff. An annual review of the NMPI and SDC supplemental invoice process by an independent consultant, as well as by NYS, is conducted to ensure appropriate protocol and accounting is maintained. Complaints are tracked to ensure appropriate resolution, and feedback from complaints is evaluated for potential enhancements to the process.

Legislation
Article 2A of Chapter 58 of the Laws of 2005

ARTICLE 2-A

PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

§ 270. Definitions. As used in this article, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

1. "Administrator" means an entity with which the commissioner contracts for the purpose of administering elements of the preferred drug program, as established under section two hundred seventy-two of this article or the clinical drug review program established under section two hundred seventy-four of this article.

2. "Clinical drug review program" means the clinical drug review program created by section two hundred seventy-four of this article.

3. "Committee" or "pharmacy and therapeutics committee" means the pharmacy and therapeutics committee created by section two hundred seventy-one of this article.

4. "Emergency condition" means a medical or behavioral condition as determined by the prescriber or pharmacists, the onset of which is sudden, that manifests itself by symptoms of sufficient severity, including severe pain, and for which delay in beginning treatment prescribed by the patient's health care practitioner would result in:

(a) placing the health or safety of the person afflicted with such condition or other person or persons in serious jeopardy;

(b) serious impairment to such person's bodily functions;

(c) serious dysfunction of any bodily organ or part of such person;

(d) serious disfigurement of such person; or

(e) severe discomfort.

5. "Non preferred drug" means a prescription drug that is included in the preferred drug program and is not one of the drugs on the preferred drug list because it is either: (a) in a therapeutic class that is included in the preferred drug program and is not one of the drugs on the preferred drug list in that class or (b) manufactured by a pharmaceutical manufacturer with whom the commissioner is negotiating or has negotiated a manufacturer agreement and is not a preferred drug under a manufacturer agreement.

6. "Panel" means the elderly pharmaceutical insurance coverage panel established pursuant to section two hundred forty-four of the elder law.

7. "Preferred drug" means a prescription drug that is either (a) in a therapeutic class that is included in the preferred drug program and is one of the drugs on the preferred drug list in that class or (b) a preferred drug under a manufacturer agreement.

8. "Preferred drug program" means the preferred drug program established under section two hundred seventy-two of this article.

9. "Prescription drug" or "drug" means a drug defined in subdivision

seven of section sixty-eight hundred two of the education law, for which a prescription is required under the federal food, drug and cosmetic act. Any drug that does not require a prescription under such act, but which would otherwise meet the criteria under this article for inclusion on the preferred drug list may be added to the preferred drug list under this article; and, if so included, shall be considered to be a prescription drug for purposes of this article; provided that it shall be eligible for reimbursement under a state public health plan when ordered by a prescriber authorized to prescribe under the state public health plan and the prescription is subject to the applicable provisions of this article and paragraph (a) of subdivision four of section three hundred sixty-five-a of the social services law.

10. "Prior authorization" means a process requiring the prescriber or the dispenser to verify with the applicable state public health plan or its authorized agent that the drug is appropriate for the needs of the specific patient.

11. "State public health plan" means the medical assistance program established by title eleven of article five of the social services law (referred to in this article as "Medicaid") , the elderly pharmaceutical insurance coverage program established by title three of article two of the elder law (referred to in this article as "EPIC") , and the family health plus program established by section three hundred sixty-nine-ee of the social services law to the extent that section provides that the program shall be subject to this article.

12. "Supplemental rebate" means a supplemental rebate under subdivision ten of section two hundred seventy-two of this article.

13. "Therapeutic class" means a group of prescription drugs that produce a particular intended clinical outcome and are grouped together as a therapeutic class by the pharmacy and therapeutics committee.

14. "Manufacturer agreement" means an agreement between the commissioner and a pharmaceutical manufacturer under paragraph (b) of subdivision eleven of section two hundred seventy-two of this article.

§ 271. Pharmacy and therapeutics committee. 1. There is hereby established in the department a pharmacy and therapeutics committee. The committee shall consist of eighteen members, who shall be appointed by the commissioner and who shall serve three year terms; except that for the initial appointments to the committee, five members shall serve one year terms, seven shall serve two year terms, and five shall serve three year terms. Committee members may be reappointed upon the completion of their terms. With the exception of the chairperson, no member of the committee shall be an employee of the state or any subdivision of the state, other than for his or her membership on the committee, except for employees of health care facilities or universities operated by the state, a public benefit corporation, the State University of New York or municipalities.

2. The membership shall be composed as follows:

(a) six persons licensed and actively engaged in the practice of medicine in the state;

(b) one person licensed and actively engaged in the practice of nursing as a nurse practitioner, or in the practice of midwifery in the state;

(c) six persons licensed and actively engaged in the practice of pharmacy in the state;

(d) one person with expertise in drug utilization review who is either a health care professional licensed under title eight of the education law, is a pharmacologist or has a doctorate in pharmacology;

(e) three persons who shall be consumers or representatives of organizations with a regional or statewide constituency and who have been involved in activities related to health care consumer advocacy,

including issues affecting Medicaid or EPIC recipients; and

(f) a chairperson designated pursuant to subdivision four of this section.

3. The committee shall, at the request of the commissioner, consider any matter relating to the preferred drug program established pursuant to section two hundred seventy-two of this article, and may advise the commissioner or the panel thereon. The committee may, from time to time, submit to the commissioner or the panel recommendations relating to such preferred drug program. The committee may also evaluate and provide recommendations to the commissioner or the panel on other issues relating to pharmacy services under Medicaid or EPIC, including, but not limited to: therapeutic comparisons; enhanced use of generic drug products; enhanced targeting of physician prescribing patterns; prior authorization of drugs subject to the clinical drug review program established pursuant to section two hundred seventy-four of this article; fraud, waste and abuse prevention; negotiations for rebates; pharmacy benefit management activity by an administrator; and negotiation of lower initial drug pricing.

4. The commissioner shall designate a member of the department to serve as chairperson of the committee.

5. The members of the committee shall receive no compensation for their services but shall be reimbursed for expenses actually and necessarily incurred in the performance of their duties.

6. The committee shall be a public body under article seven of the public officers law and subject to article six of the public officers law. In addition to the matters listed in section one hundred five of the public officers law, the committee may conduct an executive session for the purpose of receiving and evaluating drug pricing information related to supplemental rebates, or receiving and evaluating trade secrets, or other information which, if disclosed, would cause substantial injury to the competitive position of the manufacturer.

7. Committee members shall be deemed to be employees of the department for the purposes of section seventeen of the public officers law, and shall not participate in any matter for which a conflict of interest exists.

8. The department shall provide administrative support to the committee.

§ 272. Preferred drug program. 1. There is hereby established a preferred drug program to promote access to the most effective prescription drugs while reducing the cost of prescription drugs for persons in state public health plans.

2. When a prescriber prescribes a non-preferred drug, state public health plan reimbursement shall be denied unless prior authorization is obtained, unless no prior authorization is required under this article.

3. The commissioner shall establish performance standards for the program that, at a minimum, ensure that the preferred drug program and the clinical drug review program provide sufficient technical support and timely responses to consumers, prescribers and pharmacists.

4. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, no preferred drug program or prior authorization requirement for prescription drugs, except as created by this article, paragraph (a-1) or (a-2) of subdivision four of section three hundred sixty-five-a of the social services law, paragraph (g) of subdivision two of section three hundred sixty-five-a of the social services law, subdivision one of section two hundred forty-one of the elder law and shall apply to the state public health plans.

5. The pharmacy and therapeutics committee shall consider and make recommendations to the commissioner for the adoption of a preferred drug program. (a) In developing the preferred drug program, the committee

shall, without limitation: (i) identify therapeutic classes or drugs to be included in the preferred drug program; (ii) identify preferred drugs in each of the chosen therapeutic classes; (iii) evaluate the clinical effectiveness and safety of drugs considering the latest peer-reviewed research and may consider studies submitted to the federal food and drug administration in connection with its drug approval system; (iv) consider the potential impact on patient care and the potential fiscal impact that may result from making such a therapeutic class subject to prior authorization; and (v) consider the potential impact of the preferred drug program on the health of special populations such as children, the elderly, the chronically ill, persons with HIV/AIDS and persons with mental health conditions.

(b) In developing the preferred drug program, the committee may consider preferred drug programs or evidence based research operated or conducted by or for other state governments, the federal government, or multi-state coalitions. Notwithstanding any inconsistent provision of section one hundred twelve or article eleven of the state finance law or section one hundred forty-two of the economic development law or any other law, the department may enter into contractual agreements with the Oregon Health and Science University Drug Effectiveness Review Project to provide technical and clinical support to the committee and the department in researching and recommending drugs to be placed on the preferred drug list.

(c) The committee shall from time to time review all therapeutic classes included in the preferred drug program, and may recommend that the commissioner add or delete drugs or classes of drugs to or from the preferred drug program, subject to this subdivision.

(d) The committee shall establish procedures to promptly review prescription drugs newly approved by the federal food and drug administration.

6. The committee shall recommend a procedure and criteria for the approval of non-preferred drugs as part of the prior authorization process. In developing these criteria, the committee shall include consideration of the following:

(a) the preferred drug has been tried by the patient and has failed to produce the desired health outcomes;

(b) the patient has tried the preferred drug and has experienced unacceptable side effects;

(c) the patient has been stabilized on a non-preferred drug and transition to the preferred drug would be medically contraindicated; and

(d) other clinical indications for the use of the non-preferred drug, which shall include consideration of the medical needs of special populations, including children, the elderly, the chronically ill, persons with mental health conditions, and persons affected by HIV/AIDS.

7. The commissioner shall provide thirty days public notice on the department's website prior to any meeting of the committee to develop recommendations concerning the preferred drug program. Such notice regarding meetings of the committee shall include a description of the proposed therapeutic class to be reviewed, a listing of drug products in the therapeutic class, and the proposals to be considered by the committee. The committee shall allow interested parties a reasonable opportunity to make an oral presentation to the committee related to the prior authorization of the therapeutic class to be reviewed. The committee shall consider any information provided by any interested party, including, but not limited to, prescribers, dispensers, patients, consumers and manufacturers of the drug in developing their recommendations.

8. The commissioner shall provide notice of any recommendations developed by the committee regarding the preferred drug program, at

least five days before any final determination by the commissioner, by making such information available on the department's website. Such public notice shall include: a summary of the deliberations of the committee; a summary of the positions of those making public comments at meetings of the committee; the response of the committee to those comments, if any; and the findings and recommendations of the committee.

9. Within ten days of a final determination regarding the preferred drug program, the commissioner shall provide public notice on the department's website of such determinations, including: the nature of the determination; and analysis of the impact of the commissioner's determination on state public health plan populations and providers; and the projected fiscal impact to the state public health plan programs of the commissioner's determination.

10. The commissioner shall adopt a preferred drug program and amendments after considering the recommendations from the committee and any comments received from prescribers, dispensers, patients, consumers and manufacturers of the drug.

(a) The preferred drug list in any therapeutic class included in the preferred drug program shall be developed based initially on an evaluation of the clinical effectiveness, safety and patient outcomes, followed by consideration of the cost-effectiveness of the drugs.

(b) In each therapeutic class included in the preferred drug program, the committee shall determine whether there is one drug which is significantly more clinically effective and safe, and that drug shall be included on the preferred drug list without consideration of cost. If, among two or more drugs in a therapeutic class, the difference in clinical effectiveness and safety is not clinically significant, then cost effectiveness (including price and supplemental rebates) may also be considered in determining which drug or drugs shall be included on the preferred drug list.

(c) In addition to drugs selected under paragraph (b) of this subdivision, any prescription drug in the therapeutic class, whose cost to the state public health plans (including net price and supplemental rebates) is equal to or less than the cost of another drug in the therapeutic class that is on the preferred drug list under paragraph (b) of this subdivision, may be selected to be on the preferred drug list, based on clinical effectiveness, safety and cost-effectiveness.

(d) Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, the commissioner may designate therapeutic classes of drugs, including classes with only one drug, as all preferred prior to any review that may be conducted by the committee pursuant to this section.

11. (a) The commissioner shall provide an opportunity for pharmaceutical manufacturers to provide supplemental rebates to the state public health plans for drugs within a therapeutic class; such supplemental rebates shall be taken into consideration by the committee and the commissioner in determining the cost-effectiveness of drugs within a therapeutic class under the state public health plans.

(b) The commissioner may designate a pharmaceutical manufacturer as one with whom the commissioner is negotiating or has negotiated a manufacturer agreement, and all of the drugs it manufactures or markets shall be included in the preferred drug program. The commissioner may negotiate directly with a pharmaceutical manufacturer for rebates relating to any or all of the drugs it manufactures or markets. A manufacturer agreement shall designate any or all of the drugs manufactured or marketed by the pharmaceutical manufacturer as being preferred or non preferred drugs. When a pharmaceutical manufacturer has been designated by the commissioner under this paragraph but the commissioner has not reached a manufacturer agreement with the pharmaceutical manufacturer, then the commissioner may designate some or

all of the drugs manufactured or marketed by the pharmaceutical manufacturer as non preferred drugs. However, notwithstanding this paragraph, any drug that is selected to be on the preferred drug list under paragraph (b) of subdivision ten of this section on grounds that it is significantly more clinically effective and safer than other drugs in its therapeutic class shall be a preferred drug.

(c) Supplemental rebates under this subdivision shall be in addition to those required by applicable federal law and subdivision seven of section three hundred sixty-seven-a of the social services law. In order to be considered in connection with the preferred drug program, such supplemental rebates shall apply to the drug products dispensed under the Medicaid program and the EPIC program. The commissioner is prohibited from approving alternative rebate demonstrations, value added programs or guaranteed savings from other program benefits as a substitution for supplemental rebates.

13. The commissioner may implement all or a portion of the preferred drug program through contracts with administrators with expertise in management of pharmacy services, subject to applicable laws.

14. For a period of eighteen months, commencing with the date of enactment of this article, and without regard to the preferred drug program or the clinical drug review program requirements of this article, the commissioner is authorized to implement, or continue, a prior authorization requirement for a drug which may not be dispensed without a prescription as required by section sixty-eight hundred ten of the education law, for which there is a non-prescription version within the same drug class, or for which there is a comparable non-prescription version of the same drug. Any such prior authorization requirement shall be implemented in a manner that is consistent with the process employed by the commissioner for such authorizations as of one day prior to the date of enactment of this article. At the conclusion of the eighteen month period, any such drug or drug class shall be subject to the preferred drug program requirements of this article; provided, however, that the commissioner is authorized to immediately subject any such drug to prior authorization without regard to the provisions of subdivisions five through eleven of this section.

§ 273. Preferred drug program prior authorization. 1. For the purposes of this article, a prescription drug shall be considered to be not on the preferred drug list if it is a non preferred drug.

2. The preferred drug program shall make available a twenty-four hour per day, seven days per week telephone call center that includes a toll-free telephone line and dedicated facsimile line to respond to requests for prior authorization. The call center shall include qualified health care professionals who shall be available to consult with prescribers concerning prescription drugs that are not on the preferred drug list. A prescriber seeking prior authorization shall consult with the program call line to reasonably present his or her justification for the prescription and give the program's qualified health care professional a reasonable opportunity to respond.

3. (a) When a patient's health care provider prescribes a prescription drug that is not on the preferred drug list, the prescriber shall consult with the program to confirm that in his or her reasonable professional judgment, the patient's clinical condition is consistent with the criteria for approval of the non-preferred drug. Such criteria shall include:

(i) the preferred drug has been tried by the patient and has failed to produce the desired health outcomes;

(ii) the patient has tried the preferred drug and has experienced unacceptable side effects;

(iii) the patient has been stabilized on a non-preferred drug and

transition to the preferred drug would be medically contraindicated; or

(iv) other clinical indications identified by the committee for the patient's use of the non-preferred drug, which shall include consideration of the medical needs of special populations, including children, elderly, chronically ill, persons with mental health conditions, and persons affected by HIV/AIDS.

(b) In the event that the patient does not meet the criteria in paragraph (a) of this subdivision, the prescriber may provide additional information to the program to justify the use of a prescription drug that is not on the preferred drug list. The program shall provide a reasonable opportunity for a prescriber to reasonably present his or her justification of prior authorization. If, after consultation with the program, the prescriber, in his or her reasonable professional judgment, determines that the use of a prescription drug that is not on the preferred drug list is warranted, the prescriber's determination shall be final.

(c) If a prescriber meets the requirements of paragraph (a) or (b) of this subdivision, the prescriber shall be granted prior authorization under this section.

(d) In the instance where a prior authorization determination is not completed within twenty-four hours of the original request, solely as the result of a failure of the program (whether by action or inaction) , prior authorization shall be immediately and automatically granted with no further action by the prescriber and the prescriber shall be notified of this determination. In the instance where a prior authorization determination is not completed within twenty-four hours of the original request for any other reason, a seventy-two hour supply of the medication shall be approved by the program and the prescriber shall be notified of this determination.

4. When, in the judgment of the prescriber or the pharmacist, an emergency condition exists, and the prescriber or pharmacist notifies the program that an emergency condition exists, a seventy-two hour emergency supply of the drug prescribed shall be immediately authorized by the program.

5. In the event that a patient presents a prescription to a pharmacist for a prescription drug that is not on the preferred drug list and for which the prescriber has not obtained a prior authorization, the pharmacist shall, within a prompt period based on professional judgment, notify the prescriber. The prescriber shall, within a prompt period based on professional judgment, either seek prior authorization or shall contact the pharmacist and amend or cancel the prescription. The pharmacist shall, within a prompt period based on professional judgment, notify the patient when prior authorization has been obtained or denied or when the prescription has been amended or cancelled.

6. Once prior authorization of a prescription for a drug that is not on the preferred drug list is obtained, prior authorization shall not be required for any refill of the prescription.

7. No prior authorization under the preferred drug program shall be required when a prescriber prescribes a drug on the preferred drug list; provided, however, that the commissioner may identify such a drug for which prior authorization is required pursuant to the provisions of the clinical drug review program established under section two hundred seventy-four of this article.

8. The department shall monitor the prior authorization process for prescribing patterns which are suspected of endangering the health and safety of the patient or which demonstrate a likelihood of fraud or abuse. The department shall take any and all actions otherwise permitted by law to investigate such prescribing patterns, to take remedial action and to enforce applicable federal and state laws.

9. No prior authorization under the preferred drug program shall be required for any prescription under EPIC until the panel has made prior authorization applicable to EPIC under section two hundred seventy-five of this article.

§ 274. Clinical drug review program. 1. In addition to the preferred drug program established by this article, the commissioner may establish a clinical drug review program. The commissioner may, from time to time, require prior authorization under such program for prescription drugs or patterns of utilization under state public health plans. When a prescriber prescribes a drug which requires prior authorization under this section, state public health plan reimbursement shall be denied unless such prior authorization is obtained.

2. The clinical drug review program shall make available a twenty-four hour per day, seven days per week response system.

3. In establishing a prior authorization requirement for a drug under the clinical drug review program, the commissioner shall consider the following:

(a) whether the drug requires monitoring of prescribing protocols to protect both the long-term efficacy of the drug and the public health;

(b) the potential for, or a history of, overuse, abuse, drug diversion or illegal utilization; and

(c) the potential for, or a history of, utilization inconsistent with approved indications. Where the commissioner finds that a drug meets at least one of these criteria, in determining whether to make the drug subject to prior authorization under the clinical drug review program, the commissioner shall consider whether similarly effective alternatives are available for the same disease state and the effect of that availability or lack of availability.

4. The commissioner shall obtain an evaluation of the factors set forth in subdivision three of this section and a recommendation as to the establishment of a prior authorization requirement for a drug under the clinical drug review program from the pharmacy and therapeutics committee. For this purpose, the commissioner and the committee, as applicable, shall comply with the following meeting and notice processes established by this article:

(a) the open meetings law and freedom of information law provisions of subdivision six of section two hundred seventy-one of this article; and

(b) the public notice and interested party provisions of subdivisions seven, eight and nine of section two hundred seventy-two of this article.

5. The committee shall recommend a procedure and criteria for the approval of drugs subject to prior authorization under the clinical drug review program. Such criteria shall include the specific approved clinical indications for use of the drug.

6. The commissioner shall identify a drug for which prior authorization is required, as well as the procedures and criteria for approval of use of the drug, under the clinical drug review program after considering the recommendations from the committee and any comments received from prescribers, dispensers, consumers and manufacturers of the drug. In no event shall the prior authorization criteria for approval pursuant to this subdivision result in denial of the prior authorization request based on the relative cost of the drug subject to prior authorization.

7. In the event that the patient does not meet the criteria for approval established by the commissioner in subdivision six of this section, the clinical drug review program shall provide a reasonable opportunity for a prescriber to reasonably present his or her justification for prior authorization. If, after consultation with the program, the prescriber, in his or her reasonable professional judgment,

determines that the use of the prescription drug is warranted, the prescriber's determination shall be final and prior authorization shall be granted under this section; provided, however, that prior authorization may be denied in cases where the department has substantial evidence that the prescriber or patient is engaged in fraud or abuse relating to the drug.

8. In the event that a patient presents a prescription to a pharmacist for a prescription drug that requires prior authorization under this section and for which prior authorization has not been obtained, the pharmacist shall, within a prompt period based on professional judgment, notify the prescriber. The prescriber shall, within a prompt period based on professional judgment, either seek prior authorization or shall contact the pharmacist and amend or cancel the prescription. The pharmacist shall, within a prompt period based on professional judgment, notify the patient when prior authorization has been obtained or denied or when the prescription has been amended or cancelled.

9. In the instance where a prior authorization determination is not completed within twenty-four hours of the original request solely as the result of a failure of the program (whether by action or inaction) , prior authorization shall be immediately and automatically granted without further action by the prescriber and the prescriber shall be notified of this determination. In the instance where a prior authorization determination is not completed within twenty-four hours of the original request for any other reason, a seventy-two hour supply of the medication will be approved by the program and the prescriber shall be notified of the determination.

10. When, in the judgment of the prescriber or the pharmacist, an emergency condition exists, and the prescriber or pharmacist notifies the program to confirm that such an emergency condition exists, a seventy-two hour emergency supply of the drug prescribed shall be immediately authorized by the program.

11. The department or the panel shall monitor the prior authorization process for prescribing patterns which are suspected of endangering the health and safety of the patient or which demonstrate a likelihood of fraud or abuse. The department or the panel shall take any and all actions otherwise permitted by law to investigate such prescribing patterns, to take remedial action and to enforce applicable federal and state laws.

12. The commissioner may implement all or a portion of the clinical drug review program through contracts with administrators with expertise in management of pharmacy services, subject to applicable laws.

13. No prior authorization under the clinical drug review program shall be required for any prescription under EPIC until the commissioner has made prior authorization applicable to EPIC under section two hundred seventy-five of this article.

14. For the period of eighteen months, commencing with the date of enactment of this article, the commissioner is authorized to continue prior authorization requirements for prescription drugs subject to prior authorization as of one day prior to the enactment of this article and which are not described in subdivision fourteen of section two hundred seventy-two of this article. At the conclusion of the eighteen month period, any such drug shall be subject to the clinical drug review program requirements of this section; provided, however, that the commissioner is authorized to immediately subject any such drug to prior authorization without regard to the provisions of subdivisions three through six of this section.

§ 275. Applicability of prior authorization to EPIC. The panel shall, no later than April first, two thousand eight, proceed to make prior authorization under the preferred drug program and the clinical review

drug program, under this article, applicable to prescriptions under EPIC. The panel shall take necessary actions consistent with this article to apply prior authorization under this article to EPIC. Upon determining that the necessary steps have been taken to apply prior authorization under this article to EPIC, the panel shall, with reasonable prior public notice, make prescriptions under EPIC subject to prior authorization under this article as of a specified date. If necessary, the panel may provide that such applicability take effect on separate dates for the preferred drug program and the clinical drug review program.

§ 276. Education and outreach. The department or the panel may conduct education and outreach programs for consumers and health care providers relating to the safe, therapeutic and cost-effective use of prescription drugs and appropriate treatment practices for containing prescription drug costs. The department or the panel shall provide information as to how prescribers, pharmacists, patients and other interested parties can obtain information regarding drugs included on the preferred drug list, whether any change has been made to the preferred drug list since it was last issued, and the process by which prior authorization may be obtained.

§ 276-a. Prescription drug retail price lists. 1. The department shall make prescription drug retail price lists of pharmacies, with the name and address of each pharmacy, available to the public in a database on its website at all times. The website shall enable consumers to search the database for drug retail prices of pharmacies selected by zip code of the pharmacy and other appropriate factors, including enabling consumers to display and compare prices for one or more selected drugs as well as for the full list. The website shall enable consumers to download and print displayed information. The website shall accommodate reasonably anticipated and actual public use of the database. The database shall display drug retail prices for the compendium of the one hundred fifty most frequently prescribed drugs received by the department from the department of education under section sixty-eight hundred twenty-six of the education law.

2. The department shall extract pharmacy retail price information, showing the actual price to be paid to the pharmacy by a retail purchaser for any listed drug at the listed dosage, from usual and customary price data collected by the medical assistance program under title eleven of article five of the social services law. Provided, however, that any pharmacy participating in the medical assistance program shall provide the usual and customary price data for the one hundred fifty most frequently prescribed drugs under section sixty-eight hundred twenty-six of the education law to the department through the same mechanism that the usual and customary price data is received under the medical assistance program. If the department is unable to process such data, the pharmacy shall fax or electronically transmit to the department the usual and customary price data for the one hundred fifty most frequently prescribed drugs under section sixty-eight hundred twenty-six of the education law. The prescription drug retail price list database shall be subject to and conform with applicable state and federal requirements, including those concerning privacy, confidentiality and use of information. The commissioner shall seek a waiver of any federal requirement necessary for development and implementation of the database under this section. Upon implementation of this system, this section shall apply in place of any inconsistent provision of section sixty-eight hundred twenty-six of the education law. The prescription drug retail price list database on the department's website shall list a pharmacy's price information extracted under this subdivision as the pharmacy's retail price for each drug. The

department shall update the prescription drug retail price list at least weekly using the most recent retail price for each drug for each pharmacy as reasonably practicable.

2-a. Pharmacies which do not provide usual and customary price data in the manner specified in subdivision two of this section shall transmit the drug retail price list compiled pursuant to section sixty-eight hundred twenty-six of the education law to the department in a manner and frequency prescribed by the department and the department shall extract the usual and customary price data information from such drug retail price list; provided that the commissioner may exempt any category of pharmacy not required to compile such list pursuant to section sixty-eight hundred twenty-six of the education law.

3. The prescription drug retail price list database on the department's website shall contain an advisory statement by the department alerting consumers of the need to tell their health care practitioner and pharmacist about all the medications they may be taking and to ask them how to avoid harmful interactions between the drugs, if any. A pharmacy may submit to the department a brief statement, acceptable to the department, to be included on the website in conjunction with the pharmacy's prescription drug retail price information: (a) concerning discounts from its listed retail prices that may be available to consumers and (b) any limitations that the pharmacy may have as to what group or groups of customers it serves.

4. In developing and implementing the prescription drug retail price list database system, the department may seek and shall receive the assistance of the departments of education and law.

5. The commissioner shall provide an interim progress report concerning efforts to develop and implement the database system under this section not later than January thirty-first, two thousand six. The report shall include a projected completion date, a description of obstacles to development and implementation of the database system, and an estimate of the costs to complete the implementation of the database system.

6. As used in this section, "pharmacy" means any place in which drugs or prescriptions are possessed for the purpose of retailing, or in which drugs or prescriptions are retailed, or in which drugs or prescriptions are by advertising or otherwise offered for sale at retail.

§ 276-b. Prescriber education. The department shall develop in collaboration with an academic institution a program designed to provide prescribers with an evidence-based, non-commercial source of the latest objective information about pharmaceuticals. Information shall be presented to prescribers by specially-trained pharmacists, nurses or other health professionals to assist the prescriber in making appropriate therapeutic recommendations.

§ 277. Review and reports. 1. The commissioner, in consultation with the pharmacy and therapeutics committee, shall undertake periodic reviews, at least annually, of the preferred drug program which shall include consideration of:

(a) the volume of prior authorizations being handled, including data on the number and characteristics of prior authorization requests for particular prescription drugs;

(b) the quality of the program's responsiveness, including the quality of the administrator's responsiveness;

(c) complaints received from patients and providers;

(d) the savings attributable to the state, and to each county and the city of New York, due to the provisions of this article;

(e) the aggregate amount of supplemental rebates received in the previous fiscal year and in the current fiscal year, to date; and such amounts are to be broken out by fiscal year and by month;

(f) the education and outreach program established by section two hundred seventy-six of this article.

2. The commissioner and the panel shall, beginning March thirty-first, two thousand six and annually thereafter, submit a report to the governor and the legislature concerning each of the items subject to periodic review under subdivision one of this section.

3. The commissioner and the panel shall, beginning with the commencement of the preferred drug program and monthly thereafter, submit a report to the governor and the legislature concerning the amount of supplemental rebates received.

Medicaid Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee Membership

Name and Affiliation:

1. **Mary Lee Wong, M.D.**
   Internal and Pediatric Medicine, Allergy and Immunology
   Beth Israel Medical Center
2. **Renante F. Ignacio, MD, FACP, AGSF, CMD.**
   Elder Medical Services
3. **Andrew T. Cheng, M.D.**
   Private Practice/Otolaryngology - Head & Neck Surgery
4. **Glenn A. Martin, M.D.**
   Psychiatry/Neurology Medicine
5. **David F. Lehmann, M.D., Pharm D.**
   Professor of Medicine and Pharmacology
   SUNY Upstate Medical University
6. **Physician Vacancy**
7. **Andrew G. Flynn, R.Ph.**
   Albany College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences,
   Community Practice Coordinator
8. **William P. Scheer, R.Ph.**
   Independent Pharmacy Owner
9. **Roxanne Hall Richardson, R.Ph.**
   Oswego Hospital
10. **Pharmacist Vacancy**
11. **Donna Chiefari, Pharm D.**
    Empire / Wellpoint
12. **Jeffrey Dubitsky, R.Ph.**
    NYC Health & Hospital Corporation
13. **Nancy Balkon, Ph.D., NP**
    Stony Brook University School of Nursing,
    Clinical Associate Professor
14. **Tamara Goldberg, Pharm D**.
    Arnold & Marie Schwartz College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences
    Assistant Professor of Pharmacy Practice
15. **Marla Suzan Eglowstein, M.D.**
    National Multiple Sclerosis Society
16. **John Wikiera.**
    Central New York Health Systems Agency, AIDS Care Inc, SUNY UMU ID Clinic (DAC)
17. **Consumer Vacancy**
18. **Jason A. Helgerson,**
    Commissioner Designee Deputy Commissioner, Office of Heath Insurance Programs

Drug Classes in the Preferred Drug Program

The following table lists drug classes that were reviewed at the P&TC during SFY. Also included is the review date, the date the PDL was publicly posted, and the date non-preferred drugs within the class required PA.

P&TC Meeting	Drug Class	Posting Date	Date PA Required
April 19, 2012	ANTICHOLINERGICS: RESPIRATORY	June 21, 2012	July 12, 2012
April 19, 2012	ANTICOAGULANTS: ORAL	June 21, 2012	July 12, 2012
April 19, 2012	ANTIVIRALS: HEPATITIS C – INJ	June 21, 2012	July 12, 2012
April 19, 2012	ANTIVIRALS: HEPATITIS C - ORAL, PROTEASE INHIBITOR	June 21, 2012	July 12, 2012
April 19, 2012	ANTIVIRALS: HEPATITIS C - ORAL, RIBAVIRIN	June 21, 2012	July 12, 2012
April 19, 2012	ATYPICAL ANTIPSYCHOTICS	October 30, 2012	November 29, 2012
April 19, 2012	BETA ADRENERGIC/CORTICOSTEROID	June 21, 2012	July 12, 2012
April 19, 2012	BETA AGONISTS: LONG-ACTING	June 21, 2012	July 12, 2012
April 19, 2012	BETA AGONISTS: SHORT-ACTING	June 21, 2012	July 12, 2012
April 19, 2012	CNS STIMULANTS	June 21, 2012	July 12, 2012
April 19, 2012	DIRECT RENIN INHIBITORS	June 21, 2012	July 12, 2012
April 19, 2012	LEUKOTRIENE MODIFIERS	June 21, 2012	July 12, 2012
April 19, 2012	NSAIDS: PRESCRIPTION	June 21, 2012	July 12, 2012
April 19, 2012	PLATELET INHIBITORS	June 21, 2012	July 12, 2012
April 19, 2012	PROTON PUMP INHIBITORS	June 21, 2012	July 12, 2012
April 19, 2012	SNRIS	June 21, 2012	July 12, 2012
April 19, 2012	SSRIS	June 21, 2012	July 12, 2012
April 19, 2012	STATINS	June 21, 2012	July 12, 2012
April 19, 2012	TRIG. LOWERING AGENTS	June 21, 2012	July 12, 2012
June 15, 2012	ALPHA REDUCTASE INHIBITORS: BPH	August 13, 2013	August 30, 2012
June 15, 2012	ANABOLIC STEROIDS: TOPICAL	August 13, 2013	August 30, 2012
June 15, 2012	ANTIBIOTIC: OPHTHALMIC	August 13, 2013	August 30, 2012
June 15, 2012	ANTIBIOTIC-STEROID COMBINATION: OPHTHALMIC	August 13, 2013	August 30, 2012
June 15, 2012	ANTI-EMETICS: ORAL	August 13, 2013	August 30, 2012
June 15, 2012	BETA BLOCKER/DIURETIC COMBINATIONS	August 13, 2013	August 30, 2012
June 15, 2012	BETA BLOCKERS	August 13, 2013	August 30, 2012
June 15, 2012	CHOLESTEROL ABSORPTION INHIBITORS	August 13, 2013	August 30, 2012
June 15, 2012	IMMUNOMODULATORS: INJECTABLE	August 13, 2013	August 30, 2012
June 15, 2012	PHOSPHATE REGULATORS	August 13, 2013	August 30, 2012
June 15, 2012	PROSTAGLANDIN AGONISTS: OPHTH	August 13, 2013	August 30, 2012
June 15, 2012	QUINOLONES: ORAL	August 13, 2013	August 30, 2012
June 15, 2012	SULFASALAZINE DERIVATIVES	August 13, 2013	August 30, 2012
June 15, 2012	URINARY TRACT ANTISPASMODICS	August 13, 2013	August 30, 2012
November 15, 2012	ADHD: OTHER AGENTS	January 18, 2013	February 21, 2013
November 15, 2012	ANABOLIC STEROIDS: TOPICAL	January 18, 2013	February 21, 2013
November 15, 2012	ANTICONVULSANTS: SECOND GENERATION	January 18, 2013	February 21, 2013
November 15, 2012	CARBAMAZEPINE DERIVATIVES	January 18, 2013	February 21, 2013
November 15, 2012	CNS STIMULANTS	January 18, 2013	February 21, 2013
November 15, 2012	GROWTH HORMONES	January 18, 2013	February 21, 2013

Preferred and Non-Preferred Drug List

New York State Medicaid Fee-For-Service Pharmacy Programs

OVERVIEW OF CONTENTS

Preferred Drug Program (PDP) (Pages 3–31)

The PDP promotes the use of less expensive, equally effective drugs when medically appropriate through a Preferred Drug List (PDL). All drugs currently covered by Fee-For-Service (FFS) Medicaid remain available under the PDP and the determination of preferred and non-preferred drugs does not prohibit a prescriber from obtaining any of the medications covered under Medicaid.

- Non-preferred drugs in these classes require prior authorization (PA), unless indicated otherwise.
- Preferred drugs that require prior authorization are indicated by footnote.
- Specific Clinical, Frequency/Quantity/Duration, Step Therapy criteria is listed in column at the right.

Clinical Drug Review Program (CDRP) (Page 32)

The CDRP is aimed at ensuring specific drugs are utilized in a medically appropriate manner. Under the CDRP, certain drugs require prior authorization because there may be specific safety issues, public health concerns, the potential for fraud and abuse, or the potential for significant overuse and misuse.

Drug Utilization Review (DUR) Program (Pages 33–36)

The DUR helps to ensure that prescriptions for outpatient drugs are appropriate, medically necessary, and not likely to result in adverse medical consequences. This program uses professional medical protocols and computer technology and claims processing to assist in the management of data regarding the prescribing and dispensing of prescriptions. Frequency/Quantity/Duration (F/Q/D) Program and Step Therapy parameters are implemented to ensure clinically appropriate and cost effective use of these drugs and drug classes. Effective March 21, 2013, additional Step Therapy and Frequency/Quantity/Duration criteria were included as noted on page 10 of the New York State Medicaid Update Article. (http://www.health.ny.gov/health_care/medicaid/program/update/2013/feb_update.pdf)

Brand Less Than Generic (BLTG) Program (Page 37)

The Brand Less Than Generic Program is a cost containment initiative which promotes the use of certain multi-source brand name drugs when the cost of the brand name drug is less expensive than the generic equivalent. This program is in conformance with State Education Law which intends that patients receive the lower cost alternative.

Mandatory Generic Drug Program (Pages 38)

State law excludes Medicaid coverage of brand name drugs that have a Federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved A-rated generic equivalent, unless a prior authorization is obtained. Drugs subject to the Preferred Drug Program (PDP), Clinical Drug Review Program (CDRP), and/or the Brand Less Than Generic (BLTG) Program are not subject to the Mandatory Generic Program.

For more information on the NYS Medicaid Pharmacy Programs: http://www.health.ny.gov/health_care/medicaid/program/pharmacy.htm
To contact the NYS Medicaid Pharmacy Clinical Call Center please call 1-877-309-9493
To download a copy of the Prior Authorization fax form go to https://newyork.fhsc.com/providers/PA_forms.asp

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New York State Medicaid Fee-For-Service Pharmacy Programs

PREFERRED DRUG LIST – TABLE OF CONTENTS

For more information on the NYS Medicaid Pharmacy Programs: http://www.health.ny.gov/health_care/medicaid/program/pharmacy.htm
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Revised: January 18, 2013

NYS Medicaid Fee-For-Service Preferred Drug List

Preferred Drugs		Non-Preferred Drugs		Prior Authorization/Coverage Parameters
I. ANALGESICS				
Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDS) – Prescription				
diclofenac potassium	meloxicam	Anaprox®	ketoprofen SA	**CLINICAL CRITERIA (CC)** ➢ Celebrex – one of the following criteria will not require PA – Over the age of 65 years – Concurrent use of an anticoagulant agent – History of GI Bleed/Ulcer or Peptic Ulcer Disease
diclofenac sodium	nabumetone	Anaprox® DS	meclofenamate	
diclofenac sodium XR	naproxen	Arthrotec®	mefenamic acid	
etodolac	naproxen EC	Cambia™	Mobic®	
flurbiprofen	naproxen sodium	Cataflam®	Nalfon®	
ibuprofen	oxaprozin	Celebrex® CC	Naprelan®	
indomethacin	piroxicam	Clinoril®	Naprosyn®	
indomethacin SR	sulindac	Daypro®	Naprosyn® EC	
ketoprofen	Voltaren® Gel	diclofenac/misoprostol	Pennsaid®	
ketorolac		diflunisal	Ponstel®	
		Duexis®	Sprix®	
		etodolac SA	tolmetin	
		Feldene®	Vimovo®	
		fenoprofen	Voltaren® XR	
		Flector® patch	Zipsor®	
		Indocin®		

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Revised: January 18, 2013

NYS Medicaid Fee-For-Service Preferred Drug List

Preferred Drugs	Non-Preferred Drugs	Prior Authorization/Coverage Parameters
Opioids – Long-Acting[CC]		
fentanyl patch F/Q/D Kadian® F/Q/D morphine sulfate SR (tablet) F/Q/D	Avinza® F/Q/D Butrans™ Conzip™ ST, F/Q/D Duragesic® F/Q/D Exalgo® F/Q/D morphine sulfate ER (capsule) F/Q/D MS Contin® F/Q/D Nucynta® ER ST, F/Q/D Opana ER® F/Q/D Oramorph SR® F/Q/D oxycodone HCL CR F/Q/D Oxycontin® F/Q/D oxymorphone ER F/Q/D Ryzolt® ST, F/Q/D tramadol ER ST, F/Q/D Ultram® ER ST, F/Q/D	**CLINICAL CRITERIA (CC)** ➢ Limited to a total of four (4) opioid prescriptions every 30 days **STEP THERAPY (ST)** ➢ Nucynta® ER (tapentadol ER) – Trial with tapentadol IR before tapentadol ER for patients who are naïve to a long-acting opioid ➢ Tramadol ER – (tramadol naïve patients): attempt treatment with IR formulations before the following ER formulations: – Conzip – Ryzolt – tramadol ER – Ultram ER **FREQUENCY/QUANTITY/DURATION (F/Q/D)** ➢ Nucynta ER (tapentadol ER) – maximum 2 (two) units per day ➢ Nucynta ER – maximum daily dose of tapentadol IR and tapentadol ER formulations if used in combination should not exceed 500mg/day ➢ Tramadol ER – maximum 30 tablets dispensed as a 30 day supply Patients *without* documented cancer or sickle cell diagnosis for the following: ➢ Hydromorphone ER, oxymorphone ER: – maximum 4 units per day, 120 units per 30 days ➢ Oxycodone CR: – maximum 2 units per day, 60 units per 30 days. Not to exceed a total daily dose of 160 mg ➢ Fentanyl transdermal patch: – maximum 10 patches per 30 days; maximum 100mcg/hr (over a 72 hour dosing interval) ➢ Morphine ER (excluding MS Contin products): – maximum 2 units per day, 60 units per 30 days ➢ Morphine ER (MS Contin 15mg, 30mg, 60mg only): – maximum 3 units per day, 90 units per 30 days ➢ Morphine ER (MS Contin 100mg only): – maximum 4 units per day, up to 3 times a day, maximum 120 units per 30 days ➢ Morphine ER (MS Contin 200mg only): – maximum 2 units per day, maximum 60 units per 30 days

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Revised: January 18, 2013

NYS Medicaid Fee-For-Service Preferred Drug List

Preferred Drugs	Non-Preferred Drugs	Prior Authorization/Coverage Parameters
Opioids – Short-Acting CC, F/Q/D		
butalbital/APAP/codeine F/Q/D codeine F/Q/D codeine/APAP F/Q/D hydrocodone/APAP F/Q/D hydrocodone/ibuprofen F/Q/D morphine IR F/Q/D oxycodone/APAP F/Q/D tramadol	butalbital compound/codeine F/Q/D butorphanol nasal spray Cocet® F/Q/D Cocet® Plus F/Q/D Demerol® dihydrocodeine/APAP/ caffeine F/Q/D Dilaudid® F/Q/D Endodan® F/Q/D Fioricet®/codeine F/Q/D Fiorinal®/codeine F/Q/D hydromorphone F/Q/D Ibudone™ F/Q/D levorphanol Magnacet® F/Q/D meperidine Nucynta® ST, F/Q/D Opana® F/Q/D Oxecta® F/Q/D oxycodone F/Q/D oxycodone/ASA F/Q/D oxycodone/ibuprofen F/Q/D oxymorphone F/Q/D pentazocine/APAP F/Q/D pentazocine/naloxone Percocet® 2.5/325 mg F/Q/D Percodan® F/Q/D Primlev™ F/Q/D Reprexain™ F/Q/D Roxicet® (caplets, solution) F/Q/D Roxicodone® Rybix™ ODT Synalgos® DC F/Q/D tramadol/APAP F/Q/D Trezix™ F/Q/D Tylenol®/codeine #3 F/Q/D Tylenol®/codeine #4 F/Q/D Tylox® F/Q/D Ultracet® F/Q/D Ultram® Vicoprofen® F/Q/D Xolox® F/Q/D Zamicet™ F/Q/D Zydone® F/Q/D	**CLINICAL CRITERIA (CC)** ➢ Limited to a total of four (4) opioid prescriptions every 30 days **STEP THERAPY (ST)** ➢ **Nucynta® (tapentadol IR)** - Trial with tramadol and one (1) preferred opioid before tapentadol immediate-release (IR) **FREQUENCY/QUANTITY/DURATION (F/Q/D)** **Quantity Limits:** ➢ Nucynta® (tapentadol IR) – maximum 6 (six) units per day; 180 units per 30 days ➢ Nucynta® – maximum daily dose of tapentadol IR and tapentadol ER formulations used in combination not to exceed 500mg/day ➢ Morphine and congeners immediate-release (IR) non-combination products (codeine, hydromorphone, morphine, oxycodone, oxymorphone): – maximum 6 (six) units per day, 180 (one hundred eighty) units per 30 (thirty) days – Additional/alternate parameters: To be applied to patients without a documented cancer or sickle cell diagnosis ➢ Morphine and congeners immediate-release (IR) combination products maximum recommended: – acetaminophen (4 grams) – aspirin (4 grams) – ibuprofen (3.2 grams) – or the FDA approved maximum opioid dosage as listed in the PI, whichever is less – Additional/alternate parameters: To be applied to patients without a documented cancer or sickle cell diagnosis **Duration Limits:** ➢ 90 days for patients without a diagnosis of cancer or sickle-cell disease. Excludes tramadol-containing products

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Revised: January 18, 2013

NYS Medicaid Fee-For-Service Preferred Drug List

Preferred Drugs	Non-Preferred Drugs	Prior Authorization/Coverage Parameters
II. ANTI-INFECTIVES		
Anti-Fungals – Oral for Onychomycosis		
Gris-PEG® griseofulvin (suspension) terbinafine (tablet)	Grifulvin V® (tablet) griseofulvin ultramicronized itraconazole Lamisil® (tablet) Sporanox®	
Anti-Virals – Oral		
acyclovir (capsule, suspension, tablet) Valtrex®	famciclovir Famvir® valacyclovir Zovirax® (capsule, suspension, tablet)	
Cephalosporins – Third Generation		
cefdinir cefpodoxime proxetil Suprax®	Cedax® cefditoren Spectracef®	
Fluoroquinolones – Oral		
Cipro® (suspension) ciprofloxacin (tablet) levofloxacin (tablet)	Avelox® Avelox ABC Pack® Cipro® (tablet) ciprofloxacin ER Factive® Levaquin® levofloxacin (solution) Noroxin® ofloxacin (tablet)	
Hepatitis B Agents		
Baraclude® Epivir-HBV® Hepsera® Tyzeka®	None	

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Revised: January 18, 2013

NYS Medicaid Fee-For-Service Preferred Drug List

Preferred Drugs		Non-Preferred Drugs	Prior Authorization/Coverage Parameters
Hepatitis C Agents – Injectable F/Q/D			
Pegasys®	PegIntron®	None	**FREQUENCY/QUANTITY/DURATION (F/Q/D)** ➢ PA required for the initial 14 weeks therapy to determine appropriate duration of therapy based on genotype. ➢ Further documentation required for continuation of therapy at weeks 14 and 26. ➢ After 12 weeks of therapy obtain a quantitative HCV RNA. Continuation is supported if undetectable HCV RNA or at least a 2 log decrease compared to baseline. ➢ After 24 weeks of therapy obtain a HCV RNA. Continuation for genotype 1 and 4 is supported if undetectable HCV RNA.

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Revised: January 18, 2013

NYS Medicaid Fee-For-Service Preferred Drug List

Preferred Drugs	Non-Preferred Drugs	Prior Authorization/Coverage Parameters
Hepatitis C Agents – Oral: Protease Inhibitors ST, F/Q/D		
Incivek® Victrelis®	None	**STEP THERAPY (ST)** ➢ **Incivek (telaprevir)** – step therapy assuring concomitant peginterferon and ribavirin therapy. ➢ **Victrelis (boceprevir)** – step therapy assuring four (4) consecutive weeks of peginterferon and ribavirin therapy immediately before initiation of boceprevir. **FREQUENCY/QUANTITY/DURATION (F/Q/D)** ➢ Incivek (telaprevir): – quantity limit: maximum 6 (six) units per day, 180 units per 30 days – quantity limit: minimum 9 (nine) tablets per day for beneficiaries receiving efavirenz – duration limit: Initially 56 days, pending results of quantitative HCV RNA testing after 4 weeks of treatment. – maximum 12 consecutive weeks over beneficiary lifetime, pending results of quantitative HCV RNA testing ➢ Victrelis (boceprevir): – quantity limit: maximum 12 units per day, 360 units per 30 days – duration limit: Initially 84 days, pending results of quantitative HCV RNA testing after 4 and 8 weeks of boceprevir treatment (i.e. weeks 8 and 12 of triple therapy) – subsequent limit of 84 days, pending results of quantitative HCV RNA testing after 20 weeks of boceprevir treatment (i.e. week 24 of triple therapy) ❖ maximum 44 consecutive weeks over beneficiary lifetime, pending results of quantitative HCV RNA testing if: ○ prior peginterferon/ribavirin non responder ○ compensated cirrhosis ○ maximum 32 consecutive weeks over beneficiary lifetime, pending results of quantitative HCV RNA testing for all other beneficiaries ➢ Click here for a copy of the Hepatitis C fax form
Hepatitis C Agents – Oral: Ribavirins		
ribavirin	Copegus® Rebetol® Ribapak® Ribasphere™	

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Revised: January 18, 2013

NYS Medicaid Fee-For-Service Preferred Drug List

Preferred Drugs		Non-Preferred Drugs		Prior Authorization/Coverage Parameters
Tetracyclines				
demeclocycline doxycycline hyclate 50 mg, 100 mg doxycycline monohydrate minocycline HCl Morgidox™ (capsule) tetracycline		Adoxa® Doryx® ST, F/Q/D doxycycline hyclate 20 mg doxycycline Hyclate DR ST, F/Q/D Dynacin® minocycline ER Oracea® Periostat® Solodyn® Vibramycin®		**STEP THERAPY (ST)** ➢ trial of a more cost effective doxycycline IR before progressing to doxycycline DR **FREQUENCY/QUANTITY/DURATION (F/Q/D)** ➢ doxycycline DR: – maximum 28 tablets/capsules per fill
III. CARDIOVASCULAR				
Angiotensin Converting Enzyme Inhibitors (ACEIs)				
benazepril captopril enalapril maleate lisinopril	moexipril ramipril (capsule) trandolapril	Accupril® Aceon® Altace® fosinopril sodium Lotensin® Mavik®	perindopril Prinivil® quinapril Univasc® Vasotec® Zestril®	
ACE Inhibitors / Calcium Channel Blockers				
benazepril/amlodipine Lotrel®	Tarka® trandolapril/verapamil ER	None		
ACE Inhibitors / Diuretics				
benazepril/HCTZ captopril/HCTZ enalapril maleate/HCTZ	lisinopril/HCTZ moexipril/HCTZ	Accuretic® fosinopril/HCTZ Lotensin HCT® Prinzide®	quinapril/HCTZ Uniretic® Vaseretic® Zestoretic®	
Angiotensin Receptor Blockers (ARBs) ST				
Diovan®	losartan	Atacand® Avapro® Benicar® Cozaar® Edarbi™	eprosartan irbesartan Micardis® Teveten®	**STEP THERAPY (ST)** ➢ trial of a product containing ACE inhibitor prior to preferred ARB ➢ trial containing either an ACE inhibitor or ARB prior preferred direct renin inhibitor (DRI)

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Revised: January 18, 2013

NYS Medicaid Fee-For-Service Preferred Drug List

Preferred Drugs		Non-Preferred Drugs		Prior Authorization/Coverage Parameters
ARBs / Calcium Channel Blockers ST				
Exforge®	Exforge HCT®	Azor® Tribenzor™	Twynsta®	**STEP THERAPY (ST)** ➢ trial of product containing ACE Inhibitor prior to preferred ARB ➢ trial of product containing either ACE inhibitor or ARB prior to initiating DRI
ARBs / Diuretics ST				
Diovan HCT®	losartan/HCTZ	Atacand HCT® Avalide® Benicar HCT® candesartan/HCTZ Edarbyclor™ Hyzaar®	irbesartan/HCTZ Micardis HCT® Teveten HCT® valsartan/HCTZ	**STEP THERAPY (ST)** ➢ trial of product containing ACE Inhibitor prior to preferred ARB ➢ trial of a product containing either an ACE inhibitor or an ARB prior to preferred DRI
Beta Blockers				
atenolol carvedilol labetalol	metoprolol tartrate propranolol	acebutolol betaxolol bisoprolol Bystolic® Coreg® Coreg CR® Corgard® Inderal LA® InnoPran XL® Kerlone® Levatol®	Lopressor® metoprolol succinate XL nadolol pindolol propranolol ER/SA Sectral® Tenormin® timolol Toprol XL® Trandate® Zebeta®	
Beta Blockers / Diuretics				
atenolol/chlorthalidone bisoprolol/HCTZ propranolol/HCTZ		Corzide® Dutoprol™ Lopressor HCT® metoprolol tartrate/HCTZ nadolol/bendroflumethiazide Tenoretic® Ziac®		

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Preferred Drugs		Non-Preferred Drugs		Prior Authorization/Coverage Parameters
Calcium Channel Blockers (Dihydropyridine)				
Afeditab CR®	nicardipine HCl	Adalat CC®	Plendil®	
amlodipine	Nifediac CC®	Cardene SR®	Procardia®	
DynaCirc CR®	Nifedical XL®	nisoldipine	Procardia XL®	
felodipine ER	nifedipine	Norvasc®	Sular®	
isradipine	nifedipine ER/SA			
Cholesterol Absorption Inhibitors				
cholestyramine	colestipol (tablet)	Colestid (granules)	Questran Light®	
cholestyramine light	Prevalite®	colestipol (granules)	Welchol™	
Colestid® (tablet)		Questran®	Zetia®	
Direct Renin Inhibitors ST				
Tekturna®	Tekturna HCT®	Amturnide™	Valturna®	**STEP THERAPY (ST)** ➢ trial of product containing ACE Inhibitor prior to preferred ARB ➢ trial of product containing either an ACE inhibitor or an ARB prior to initiating preferred DRI
		Tekamlo™		
Endothelin Receptor Antagonists for Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (PAH)				
Letairis®	Tracleer®	None		
HMG-CoA Reductase Inhibitors (Statins)				
atorvastatin	Simcor®	Advicor®	Lescol XL®	
lovastatin	simvastatin	Altoprev®	Lipitor®	
pravastatin		atorvastatin/amlodipine	Livalo®	
		Caduet®	Mevacor®	
		Crestor®	Pravachol®	
		fluvastatin	Vytorin®	
		Lescol®	Zocor®	
Niacin Derivatives				
Niaspan®		None		

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Phosphodiesterase type-5 (PDE-5) Inhibitors for PAH CDRP				
Adcirca® Revatio®	sildenafil	None		**CLINICAL DRUG REVIEW PROGRAM (CDRP)** ➢ all prescriptions for Adcirca®, Revatio® and sildenafil must have PA ➢ prescribers are required to respond to a series of questions that identify prescriber, patient and reason for prescribing drug ➢ please be prepared to fax clinical documentation upon request ➢ prescriptions can be written for a 30-day supply with up to 5 refills ➢ the CDRP Phosphodiesterase type-5 (PDE-5) Inhibitors for PAH Prescriber Fax Form and Instructions provides step-by-step assistance in completing the prior authorization process
Triglyceride Lowering Agents				
gemfibrozil Tricor®	Trilipix®	Antara® fenofibrate fenofibric acid Fibricor® Lipofen®	Lofibra® Lopid® Lovaza® ST, F/Q/D Triglide® Vascepa® ST, F/Q/D	**STEP THERAPY (ST)** ➢ Lovaza® (omega-3-acid ethyl-esters) and Vascepa® (icosapent ethyl) – Trial of fibric acid derivative OR niacin prior to treatment with omega-3-acid ethyl-esters **FREQUENCY/QUANTITY/DURATION (F/Q/D)** ➢ Lovaza® (omega-3-acid ethyl-esters) and Vascepa® (icosapent ethyl) – Required dosage equal to 4 (four) units per day
IV. CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM				
Alzheimer's Agents				
donepezil Exelon® (patch, solution) galantamine	galantamine ER Namenda® rivastigmine	Aricept® Exelon® (capsule)	Razadyne® Razadyne ER®	
Anticonvulsants – Second Generation				
Felbatol® gabapentin lamotrigine levetiracetam levetiracetam ER	Lyrica® ST topiramate Vimpat® zonisamide	Banzel® CC,2 felbamate CC,2 Gabitril® CC,2 Keppra® CC,2 Keppra XR® CC,2 Lamictal® CC,2 Lamictal® XR™ CC,2	lamotrigine ER Neurontin® CC,2 Potiga™ Sabril® CC,2 tiagabine Topamax® CC,2 Zonegran® CC,2	**CLINICAL CRITERIA (CC)** ➢ clinical editing will allow patients currently stabilized on a non-preferred agent to continue to receive that agent without PA **STEP THERAPY (ST)** ➢ Lyrica® (pregabalin) - Requires a trial with a tricyclic antidepressant **OR** gabapentin for treatment of Diabetic Peripheral Neuropathy (DPN)

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Antipsychotics – Second Generation				
clozapine Fanapt™ olanzapine (tablet) quetiapine F/Q/D	risperidone Saphris® Seroquel XR® F/Q/D ziprasidone	Abilify® CC clozapine ODT Clozaril® CC FazaClo® CC Geodon® CC Invega® CC, ST, F/Q/D	Latuda® CC olanzapine ODT CC Risperdal® CC Seroquel® F/Q/D Zyprexa® CC	**CLINICAL CRITERIA (CC)** ➢ clinical editing will allow patients currently stabilized on a non-preferred agent to continue to receive that agent without PA ➢ **Abilify® - PA is not required when prescribed for treatment of bipolar disorder or schizophrenia as verified by Medicaid claims information** **STEP THERAPY (ST)** ➢ trial of risperidone prior to paliperidone (Invega®) therapy **FREQUENCY/QUANTITY/DURATION (F/Q/D)** ➢ Invega® 1.5mg, 3mg, 9mg tablets – maximum 1 (one) unit per day ➢ Invega® 6mg tablets – maximum 2 (two) units per day ➢ quetiapine/quetiapine extended-release (Seroquel®/Seroquel XR®) – minimum 100mg/day; maximum 800mg/day ➢ quetiapine (Seroquel®) – maximum 3 (three) units per day, 90 units per 30 days ➢ Seroquel XR® (150mg and 200mg) – 1 (one) unit per day, 30 units per 30 days ➢ Seroquel XR® (50mg, 300mg and 400mg) – 2 (two) units per day, 60 units per 30 days
Benzodiazepines – Rectal				
Diastat® 2.5mg	Diastat® AcuDial™	diazepam (rectal gel)		
Carbamazepine Derivatives				
carbamazepine (chewable, tablet) Carbatrol® Epitol® Equetro® oxcarbazepine Tegretol® (suspension) Tegretol XR® Trileptal® (suspension)		carbamazepine (suspension) CC,2 carbamazepine ER (capsule) carbamazepine XR (tablet) CC,2 Oxtellar XR™ Tegretol® (chewable, tablet) CC,2 Trileptal® (tablet) CC,2		**CLINICAL CRITERIA (CC)** ➢ clinical editing will allow patients currently stabilized on a non-preferred agent to continue to receive that agent without PA

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Central Nervous System (CNS) Stimulants CDRP,F/Q/D				
Adderall XR® amphetamine salt combo immediate-release Concerta® dexmethylphenidate dextroamphetamine Focalin XR® Metadate ER® Methylin® Methylin ER® methylphenidate methylphenidate SR 10 mg, 20 mg (tablet) Vyvanse®		Adderall® amphetamine salt combo extended-release Daytrana® Desoxyn® Dexedrine Spansule® dextroamphetamine SR Focalin® Metadate CD® methamphetamine methylphenidate CD (generic for Metadate CD) methylphenidate ER (generic for Concerta) methylphenidate ER (generic for Ritalin LA) Nuvigil® CC Procentra® Provigil® CC Quillivant XR™ Ritalin® Ritalin LA® Ritalin SR®		**CLINICAL CRITERIA (CC)** ➢ patient-specific considerations for drug selection include treatment of excessive sleepiness associated with shift work sleep disorder or as an adjunct to standard treatment for obstructive sleep apnea. **CLINICAL DRUG REVIEW PROGRAM (CDRP)** ➢ For patients 18 years of age and older: – Require confirmation of FDA approved, compendia supported, or Medicaid covered diagnosis ➢ Click here for a copy of the CNS Stimulant for patients 18 years and older fax form **FREQUENCY/QUANTITY/DURATION (F/Q/D)** ➢ quantity limits based on daily dosage as determined by FDA labeling ➢ quantity limits for patients less than 18 years of age to include: – Short-acting CNS stimulants, not to exceed 3 dosage units daily with maximum of 90 days per strength (for titration) – Long-acting CNS stimulants, not to exceed 1 dosage unit daily with maximum of 90 days ➢ quantity limits for patients 18 years of age and older to include: – Short-acting CNS stimulants, not to exceed 3 dosage units daily with maximum of 30 days – Long-acting CNS stimulants, not to exceed 1 dosage unit daily with maximum of 30 days ➢ For patients 18 years of age and older: a 90 day supply may be obtained with confirmation of FDA approved, Compendia supported or Medicaid covered diagnosis
Multiple Sclerosis Agents				
Avonex® Betaseron®	Copaxone® Rebif®	Aubagio® Extavia®	Gilenya™	
Non-Ergot Dopamine Receptor Agonists				
pramipexole	ropinirole	Mirapex® Mirapex ER Neupro®	Requip® Requip® XL™ ropinirole ER	
Other Agents for Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)				
Intuniv™	Strattera®	Kapvay™ 2		

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Sedative Hypnotics/Sleep Agents		
chloral hydrate estazolam flurazepam temazepam 15 mg, 30 mg zolpidem F/Q/D	Ambien® F/Q/D Ambien CR® F/Q/D Doral® Edluar™ F/Q/D Halcion® Intermezzo® F/Q/D Lunesta® F/Q/D Restoril® Rozerem® F/Q/D Silenor® Somnote® Sonata® F/Q/D temazepam 7.5 mg, 22.5 mg triazolam zaleplon F/Q/D zolpidem ER F/Q/D Zolpimist™ F/Q/D	**FREQUENCY/QUANTITY/DURATION (F/Q/D)** ➢ Frequency and duration limits for the following products: – for non-zaleplon containing products: ❖ 30 dosage units per fill/1 dosage unit per day/30 days – for zaleplon-containing products: ❖ 60 dosage units per fill/2 dosage units per day/30 days Duration limit equivalent to the maximum recommended duration: ➢ 360 days for immediate-release zolpidem products ➢ 180 days for eszopiclone and ramelteon products ➢ 168 days for ER zolpidem products ➢ 30 days for zaleplon products Additional/Alternate parameters: ➢ for patients naïve to non-benzodiazepine sedative hypnotics (NBSH): – first-fill duration and quantity limit of 10 dosage units as a 10 day supply, except for zaleplon-containing products which the quantity limit is 20 dosage units as a 10 day supply
Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors (SSRIs)		
citalopram escitalopram fluoxetine 10 mg, 20 mg, 40 mg fluvoxamine paroxetine sertraline	Celexa® fluoxetine 60 mg fluoxetine weekly Lexapro® Luvox CR® paroxetine CR Paxil® Paxil CR® Pexeva® Prozac® Sarafem® Viibryd™ Zoloft®	
Serotonin-Norepinephrine Reuptake Inhibitors (SNRIs) ST		
Cymbalta® venlafaxine venlafaxine ER (capsule)	Effexor XR® Pristiq Savella® venlafaxine ER (tablet)	**STEP THERAPY (ST)** ➢ trial of an SSRI prior to an SNRI – ST is not required for the following indications: ❖ Chronic musculoskeletal pain (CMP) ❖ Diabetic peripheral neuropathy (DPN) ❖ Fibromyalgia (FM) ➢ Cymbalta® (duloxetine) - Requires a trial with a tricyclic antidepressant **OR** gabapentin for treatment of Diabetic Peripheral Neuropathy (DPN)

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Serotonin Receptor Agonists (Triptans)				
Maxalt-MLT® F/Q/D rizatriptan (tablet) F/Q/D	sumatriptan F/Q/D	Amerge® F/Q/D Axert® F/Q/D Frova® F/Q/D Imitrex® F/Q/D Maxalt® F/Q/D naratriptan F/Q/D	Relpax® F/Q/D rizatriptan ODT F/Q/D Sumavel® DosePro™ Treximet® F/Q/D Zomig® F/Q/D	**FREQUENCY/QUANTITY/DURATION (F/Q/D)** Amerge® — 18 units every 30 days Axert® 6.25mg — 18 units every 30 days Frova® — 18 units every 30 days Imitrex® tablets — 18 units every 30 days Imitrex® Nasal Spray — 18 units every 30 days naratriptan — 18 units every 30 days Relpax® 20mg — 18 units every 30 days sumatriptan tablets — 18 units every 30 days Treximet® — 18 units every 30 days Zomig/Zomig® ZMT 2.5mg — 18 units every 30 days Zomig® /Zomig® ZMT 5mg — 18 units every 30 days Zomig® Nasal Spray — 18 units every 30 days Axert® 12.5mg — 24 tablets every 30 days Maxalt® /Maxalt MLT® — 24 tablets every 30 days Relpax® 40mg — 24 tablets every 30 days rizatriptan (tablet, ODT) — 24 tablets every 30 days
V. DERMATOLOGIC AGENTS				
Agents for Actinic Keratosis				
Carac® Efudex® Fluoroplex®	fluorouracil Solaraze® F/Q/D	None		**FREQUENCY/QUANTITY/DURATION (F/Q/D)** ➢ Solaraze® – Maximum 100 (one hundred) grams as a 90 day supply – Limited to one (1) prescription per year

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Antibiotics – Topical		
Altabax® Bactroban® (cream) mupirocin (ointment)	Bactroban® (ointment) Bactroban Nasal® (ointment) CC Centany™ (ointment) mupirocin (cream)	**CLINICAL CRITERIA** ➢ Bactroban Nasal® ointment – Patient-specific considerations for drug selection include concerns related to use for the eradication of nasal colonization with methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) in a patient greater than 12 years of age.
Anti-Fungals – Topical		
clotrimazole OTC miconazole OTC Nyamyc™ nystatin (cream, ointment) nystatin (powder) nystatin/triamcinolone Nystop® Pedi-Dri® terbinafine OTC tolnaftate OTC	Ciclodan® ST ciclopirox (cream, gel, suspension) ST clotrimazole/ betamethasone ST clotrimazole Rx ST econazole ST Ertaczo® ST Exelderm® ST Extina® ST ketoconazole ST Ketodan™ ST Loprox® ST Lotrisone ST Mentax® ST Naftin® ST Oxistat® ST Vusion® F/Q/D Xolegel® ST	**STEP THERAPY (ST)** ➢ trial of a preferred product (of comparable coverage) before using a non-preferred product **FREQUENCY/QUANTITY/DURATION (F/Q/D)** ➢ Vusion® 50 gm ointment - Maximum 100 (one hundred) grams in a 90 day time period
Anti-Virals – Topical		
Abreva® Zovirax® (ointment)	Denavir® Xerese™ Zovirax® (cream)	
Immunomodulators – Topical CDRP		
Elidel® Protopic®	None	**CLINICAL DRUG REVIEW PROGRAM (CDRP)** ➢ all prescriptions require prior authorization ➢ refills on prescriptions are allowed ➢ Click here for CDRP Topical Immunomodulators Prescriber Fax Form and Instructions

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Preferred Drugs	Non-Preferred Drugs	Prior Authorization/Coverage Parameters
Psoriasis Agents – Topical		
calcipotriene (ointment, scalp solution) Dovonex® (cream)	Calcitrene™ (ointment) calcitriol (ointment) Dovonex® (scalp solution) Taclonex® Taclonex® Scalp® Sorilux® Vectical™	
Steroids, Topical – Low Potency		
hydrocortisone acetate OTC hydrocortisone acetate Rx hydrocortisone/aloe vera	Aclovate® ST alclometasone ST Derma-Smoothe/FS® ST Desonate® ST desonide ST Desowen® ST fluocinolone (oil) ST Texacort® ST Verdeso™ ST	STEP THERAPY (ST) ➢ trial of preferred product (of comparable potency) before using non-preferred product.
Steroids, Topical – Medium Potency		
hydrocortisone butyrate (ointment, solution) hydrocortisone valerate mometasone furoate	Cloderm® ST Cordran® ST Cutivate® ST Dermatop® ST Elocon® ST fluocinolone (cream, ointment, solution) ST fluticasone propionate ST hydrocortisone butyrate (cream) ST Luxiq® ST Pandel® ST prednicarbate ST Synalar® ST	STEP THERAPY (ST) ➢ trial of preferred product (of comparable potency) before using non-preferred product

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Steroids, Topical – High Potency		
amcinonide fluocinonide fluocinonide emollient fluocinonide-E triamcinolone acetonide	Apexicon® ST Apexicon-E® ST Beta-Val® ST betamethasone dipropionate ST betamethasone dipropionate, augmented ST betamethasone valerate ST desoximetasone ST diflorasone ST Diprolene® ST Diprolene® AF ST Halog® ST Kenalog® ST Topicort® ST Topicort LP® ST Trianex® ST Vanos™ ST	**STEP THERAPY (ST)** ➢ trial of preferred product (of comparable potency) before using non-preferred product
Steroids, Topical – Very High Potency		
clobetasol (cream, gel, ointment, solution) halobetasol	clobetasol (foam, lotion) ST Clobex® ST Cormax® ST Olux® ST Olux-E® ST Temovate® ST Temovate-E® ST Ultravate® ST	**STEP THERAPY (ST)** ➢ trial of preferred product (of comparable potency) before using non-preferred product.
VI. ENDOCRINE AND METABOLIC AGENTS		
Amylin Analogs ST		
Symlin®	None	**STEP THERAPY (ST)** ➢ Requires a trial with metformin with or without insulin prior to initiating other antidiabetic agents, unless there is a documented contraindication.

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Anabolic Steroids – Topical CDRP, F/Q/D		
Androderm® Testim® Androgel®	Axiron® Fortesta™	**CLINICAL DRUG REVIEW PROGRAM (CDRP)** ➢ For diagnosis of hypogonadotropic or primary hypogonadism: – Requires documented low testosterone concentration with two tests prior to initiation of therapy. – Require documented testosterone therapeutic concentration to confirm response after initiation of therapy. ➢ For diagnosis of delayed puberty: – Requires documentation that growth hormone deficiency has been ruled out prior to initiation of therapy. ➢ Click here for a copy of the Anabolic Steroid fax form **FREQUENCY/QUANTITY/DURATION (F/Q/D)** ➢ Limitations for anabolic steroid products based on approved FDA labeled daily dosing and documented diagnosis: — Duration limit of six (6) months for delayed puberty — Duration limit of one (1) month for all used of oxandrolone products
Biguanides		
metformin HCl metformin ER (generic for Glucophage XR)	Fortamet® Glucophage® Glucophage XR® Glumetza® metformin ER (generic for Fortamet) Riomet® (solution)	

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Bisphosphonates – Oral F/Q/D				
alendronate	Fosamax® (solution)	Actonel® Atelvia® Binosto™ Boniva®	Fosamax® (tablet) Fosamax® Plus D ibandronate	**FREQUENCY/QUANTITY/DURATION (F/Q/D)** Actonel® 150mg — 1 tablet every 28 days Boniva® 150mg — 1 tablet every 28 days ibandronate sodium 150 mg — 1 tablet every 28 days Actonel® 35 mg — 4 tablets every 28 days alendronate sodium 35 mg — 4 tablets every 28 days alendronate sodium 70 mg — 4 tablets every 28 days Atelvia® 35 mg — 4 tablets every 28 days Fosamax® 35 mg — 4 tablets every 28 days Fosamax® 70mg — 4 tablets every 28 days Fosamax® Plus D — 4 tablets every 28 days Fosamax® Solution 70mg/75ml single-dose bottle — 4 bottles every 28 days
Calcitonins – Intranasal				
calcitonin-salmon	Miacalcin®	Fortical®		
Dipeptidyl Peptidase-4 (DPP-4) Inhibitors ST				
Janumet® Janumet® XR Januvia® Jentadueto™	Kombiglyze XR™ Onglyza® Tradjenta™	Juvisync™ Kazano™	Nesina™ Oseni™	**STEP THERAPY (ST)** ➢ Requires a trial with metformin with or without insulin prior to initiating other antidiabetic agents, unless there is a documented contraindication.
Glucagon-like Peptide-1 (GLP-1) Agonists ST				
Byetta®		Bydureon™	Victoza®	**STEP THERAPY (ST)** ➢ Requires a trial with metformin plus another oral antidiabetic agent prior to a GLP-1 agonist. ➢ Prior authorization is required with lack of covered diagnosis in medical history.

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Growth Hormones CC, CDRP				
Genotropin® Norditropin®[1]	Nutropin® Nutropin AQ®	Humatrope® Omnitrope® Saizen®	Tev-Tropin® Zorbtive®	**CLINICAL DRUG REVIEW PROGRAM (CDRP)** ➢ prescriptions for enrollees that are 21 years of age or older require PA under the CDRP ➢ prescribers, not authorized agents, are required to call the clinical call center toll free number 1-877-309-9493 and respond to a series of questions that identify prescriber, patient and reason for prescribing a drug in this class for enrollees 21 years of age or older ➢ refills on prescriptions are allowed ➢ refer to the Preferred Drug Program web page and review list of preferred and non- preferred drugs when prescribing for enrollees under the age of 21 ➢ Click here for a copy of the CDRP Growth Hormone Prescriber Fax Form and Instructions **CLINICAL CRITERIA (CC)** ➢ patient-specific considerations for drug selection include concerns related to use of a non-preferred agent for FDA approved indications that are not listed for a preferred agent. ➢ appropriate diagnosis is required for all Growth Hormones, regardless of age or preferred status.
Insulin – Long-Acting				
Lantus®	Levemir	None		
Insulin – Mixes				
Humalog® Mix	Novolog® Mix	None		
Insulin – Rapid-Acting				
Apidra® Humalog®	Novolog®	None		
Pancreatic Enzymes				
Creon® pancrelipase	Zenpep®	Pancreaze® Pertzye™	Ultresa™	

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Thiazolidinediones (TZDs)[ST]		
Duetact® pioglitazone/ metformin pioglitazone	Actoplus Met® Actoplus Met® XR Actos® Avandamet® Avandaryl® Avandia® pioglitazone / glimepiride	STEP THERAPY (ST) ➢ Requires a trial with metformin with or without insulin prior to initiating other antidiabetic agents, unless there is a documented contraindication.
VII. GASTROINTESTINAL		
Anti-Emetics		
ondansetron (ODT, solution, tablet)	Anzemet® granisetron (tablet) Sancuso® Zofran® (ODT, solution, tablet) Zuplenz™	
Helicobacter pylori Agents		
Helidac® Pylera® Prevpac®	Omeclamox-Pak®	

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Proton Pump Inhibitors (PPIs) F/Q/D				
omeprazole Rx pantoprazole Prilosec® OTC		Aciphex® Dexilant™ lansoprazole Rx (capsule, ODT) Nexium® omeprazole OTC omeprazole/sodium bicarbonate Rx Prevacid® OTC Prevacid® Rx Prilosec® Rx Protonix®		**FREQUENCY/QUANTITY/DURATION (F/Q/D)** ➢ Quantity limits: – Once daily dosing (30 units every 30 days) for: ❖ GERD, ❖ erosive esophagitis, ❖ healing and maintenance of duodenal/gastric ulcers (including NSAID-induced), ❖ prevention of NSAID-induced ulcers – Twice daily dosing (60 units every 30 days) for: ❖ hypersecretory conditions, ❖ Barrett's esophagitis, ❖ H. pylori, ❖ refractory GERD ➢ Duration limits: – 60 days for: ❖ Mild/moderate GERD, ❖ acute healing of duodenal/gastric ulcers (including NSAID-induced) – 365 days for: ❖ Maintenance treatment of duodenal ulcers – 14 days for: ❖ H. pylori
Sulfasalazine Derivatives				
Apriso® Asacol® Dipentum®	sulfasalazine DR/EC sulfasalazine IR	Asacol HD® Azulfidine® Azulfidine Entab® balsalazide	Colazal® Giazo™ Lialda® Pentasa®	
VIII. HEMATOLOGICAL AGENTS				
Anticoagulants – Injectable				
fondaparinux Fragmin®	Lovenox®	Arixtra® enoxaparin sodium	Innohep®	
Anticoagulants – Oral				
Coumadin® Jantoven®	Pradaxa® warfarin	Eliquis® Xarelto®		

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Erythropoiesis Stimulating Agents (ESAs)		
Aranesp® Procrit®	Epogen®	
Platelet Inhibitors		
Aggrenox® dipyridamole clopidogrel Effient®	Brilinta™ Plavix® Persantine® ticlopidine	
IX. IMMUNOLOGIC AGENTS		
Immunomodulators – Injectable		
Enbrel® Humira®	Cimzia® Orencia® (subcutaneous) Kineret® Simponi™	
X. MISCELLANEOUS		
Progestins (for Cachexia)		
megestrol acetate (suspension)	Megace® (suspension) Megace ES®	
XI. MUSCULOSKELETAL AGENTS		
Skeletal Muscle Relaxants		
baclofen chlorzoxazone cyclobenzaprine 5mg, 10mg dantrolene methocarbamol orphenadrine orphenadrine compound orphenadrine compound forte tizanidine (tablet)	Amrix® carisoprodol ST, F/Q/D carisoprodol compound ST, F/Q/D carisoprodol compound - codeine ST, F/Q/D cyclobenzaprine 7.5 mg Dantrium® Fexmid® Lorzone™ metaxalone Parafon Forte® DSC Robaxin® Skelaxin® Soma® ST, F/Q/D Soma® 250 ST, F/Q/D tizanidine (capsule) Zanaflex®	**STEP THERAPY (ST)** ➢ Trial with one (1) preferred analgesic and two (2) preferred skeletal muscle relaxants prior to use of carisoprodol containing products; – carisoprodol – carisoprodol/ASA – carisoprodol/ASA/codeine – Soma® **FREQUENCY/QUANTITY/DURATION (F/Q/D)** ➢ maximum 84 cumulative units per a year ➢ carisoprodol - maximum 4 (four) units per day, 21 day supply ➢ carisoprodol combinations - maximum 8 (eight) units per day, 21 (twenty-one) day supply (not to exceed the 84 cumulative units per year limit)

1 = Preferred as of 02/21/2013
2 = Non-preferred as of 02/21/2013

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Revised: January 18, 2013

NYS Medicaid Fee-For-Service Preferred Drug List

Preferred Drugs	Non-Preferred Drugs	Prior Authorization/Coverage Parameters
XII. OPHTHALMICS		
Alpha-2 Adrenergic Agonists (for Glaucoma) – Ophthalmic		
Alphagan P® brimonidine	apraclonidine Iopidine®	
Antibiotics – Ophthalmic		
bacitracin/polymyxin B erythromycin gentamicin Natacyn® neomycin/gramicidin/polymyxin polymyxin/trimethoprim sulfacetamide (solution) tobramycin	Azasite® bacitracin Bleph®-10 Garamycin® Ilotycin™ neomycin/bacitracin/polymyxin Neosporin® Polytrim® sulfacetamide (ointment) Tobrex®	
Antibiotics/Steroids – Ophthalmic		
Blephamide® Maxitrol® (ointment) neomycin/polymyxin/dexamethasone TobraDex® (ointment, suspension) sulfacetamide/prednisolone	Maxitrol® (suspension) neomycin/bacitracin/polymyxin/hydrocortisone neomycin/polymyxin/hydrocortisone Pred-G® TobraDex® ST tobramycin / dexamethasone Zylet™	
Antihistamines – Ophthalmic		
Pataday®	azelastine Bepreve® Elestat® Emadine® epinastine Lastacaft™ Optivar® Patanol®	

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Revised: January 18, 2013

NYS Medicaid Fee-For-Service Preferred Drug List

Preferred Drugs		Non-Preferred Drugs		Prior Authorization/Coverage Parameters
Beta Blockers – Ophthalmic				
betaxolol Betimol® Betoptic S® carteolol Combigan® Istalol® levobunolol metipranolol timolol maleate (gel, solution)		Betagan® Optipranolol® Timoptic®	Timoptic® in Ocudose® Timoptic-XE®	
Fluoroquinolones – Ophthalmic ST				
ciprofloxacin ofloxacin	Vigamox®	Besivance™ Ciloxan® IQUIX® levofloxacin Moxeza™	Ocuflox® Quixin® Zymar® Zymaxid™	**STEP THERAPY (ST)** ➢ for patients 21 yrs or younger, attempt treatment with a non-fluoroquinolone ophthalmic antibiotic before progressing to the following products: – Besivance® – Ciloxan® – ciprofloxacin – IQUIX® – levofloxacin – Moxeza® – Ocuflox® – ofloxacin – Quixin® – Vigamox® – Zymar® – Zymaxid®
Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDS) – Ophthalmic				
diclofenac flurbiprofen	ketorolac	Acular® Acular LS® Acuvail® Bromday™ bromfenac	Ilevro™ Nevanac® Ocufen® Voltaren® Xibrom®	
Prostaglandin Agonists – Ophthalmic				
latanoprost		Lumigan® Travatan Z®	Xalatan® Zioptan™	
XIII. OTICS				
Fluoroquinolones – Otic				
Ciprodex®	ofloxacin	Cetraxal®	Cipro HC®	

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Revised: January 18, 2013

NYS Medicaid Fee-For-Service Preferred Drug List

Preferred Drugs		Non-Preferred Drugs		Prior Authorization/Coverage Parameters
XIV. RENAL AND GENITOURINARY				
Alpha Reductase Inhibitors for BPH				
Avodart®	finasteride	Jalyn™	Proscar®	
Phosphate Binders/Regulators				
calcium acetate Eliphos™ Fosrenol®	Renagel® Renvela® (tablet)	Phoslo® Phoslyra™	Renvela® (oral powder)	
Selective Alpha Adrenergic Blockers				
alfuzosin	tamsulosin	Flomax Rapaflo™	Uroxatral®	
Urinary Tract Antispasmodics				
oxybutynin Oxytrol® Sanctura XR®	Toviaz™ Vesicare®	Detrol® Detrol LA® Ditropan XL® Enablex® Gelnique™	Myrbetriq™ oxybutynin ER Sanctura® trospium trospium ER	
Xanthine Oxidase Inhibitors				
allopurinol		Uloric®	Zyloprim®	
XV. RESPIRATORY				
Anticholinergics – Inhaled/COPD Agents				
Atrovent HFA® Combivent® ipratropium	ipratropium/albuterol Spiriva®	Combivent® Respimat® Daliresp®	Duoneb® Tudorza™ Pressair™	
Antihistamines – Intranasal				
Astelin® Astepro™	Patanase®	azelastine		

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Revised: January 18, 2013

NYS Medicaid Fee-For-Service Preferred Drug List

Preferred Drugs		Non-Preferred Drugs		Prior Authorization/Coverage Parameters
Antihistamines – Second Generation				
cetirizine Rx (syrup) OTC cetirizine (tablet, syrup) OTC loratadine (tablet, syrup)		Allegra®CC Allegra-D® Clarinex®CC Clarinex-D® desloratadine fexofenadine	fexofenadine-D levocetirizine OTC cetirizine-D OTC loratadine-D Semprex-D® Xyzal®CC	CLINICAL CRITERIA (CC) ➢ no PA required for patients less than 24 months of age
Beta$_2$ Adrenergic Agents – Inhaled Long Acting				
Foradil®	Serevent Diskus®	Arcapta™ Brovana®	Perforomist®	
Beta$_2$ Adrenergic Agents – Inhaled Short Acting				
albuterol Maxair Autohaler®	ProAir HFA® Proventil HFA®	Accuneb® levalbuterol (solution) Ventolin HFA®	Xopenex® (solution) Xopenex HFA®	

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Revised: January 18, 2013

NYS Medicaid Fee-For-Service Preferred Drug List

Preferred Drugs		Non-Preferred Drugs		Prior Authorization/Coverage Parameters
Corticosteroids – Inhaled F/Q/D				
Asmanex®	Flovent HFA®	Alvesco®	Pulmicort® (Flexhaler) CC	**CLINICAL CRITERIA** ➢ patient-specific considerations for drug selection include concerns related to pregnancy **FREQUENCY/QUANTITY/DURATION (F/Q/D)**
Flovent Diskus®	QVAR®			

Alvesco® 80 mcg	1 inhaler every 30 days
Alvesco® 160 mcg	1 inhaler every 30 days Up to 1 inhaler every 15 days with previous oral corticosteroid use.
Asmanex® 110 mcg	1 inhaler every 30 days
Asmanex® 220 mcg (30 units)	1 inhaler every 30 days
Asmanex® 220 mcg (60 units)	1 inhaler every 30 days Up to 1 inhaler every 15 days with previous oral corticosteroid use.
Asmanex® 220 mcg (120 units)	1 inhaler every 60 days Up to 1 inhaler every 30 days with previous oral corticosteroid use.
Flovent Diskus® 50mcg	1 diskus every 30 days
Flovent Diskus® 100mcg	1 diskus every 30 days
Flovent Diskus® 250mcg	1 diskus every 15 days Up to 1 diskus every 7 days with previous oral corticosteroid use.
Flovent HFA® 44mcg	1 inhaler every 30 days
Flovent HFA® 110mcg	1 inhaler every 30 days
Flovent HFA® 220mcg	1 inhaler every 30 days Up to 1 inhaler every 15 days with previous oral corticosteroid use.
Pulmicort 90mcg	1 inhaler every 30 days
Pulmicort 180mcg	1 inhaler every 15 days
QVAR® 40mcg	1 inhaler every 25 days
QVAR® 80mcg	1 inhaler every 12 days

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Revised: January 18, 2013

NYS Medicaid Fee-For-Service Preferred Drug List

Preferred Drugs	Non-Preferred Drugs	Prior Authorization/Coverage Parameters
Corticosteroid/Beta$_2$ Adrenergic Agent (Long-Acting) Combinations – Inhaled F/Q/D		
Advair Diskus® Advair HFA® Dulera® Symbicort®	None	**FREQUENCY/QUANTITY/DURATION (F/Q/D)** Advair Diskus®, Advair HFA®, Dulera®, Symbicort®: One (1) inhaler/Diskus every 30 days
Corticosteroids – Intranasal F/Q/D		
Nasacort AQ®	Beconase AQ® Dymista™ Flonase® flunisolide fluticasone Nasonex® Omnaris® QNASL™ Rhinocort Aqua® triamcinolone Veramyst® Zetonna™	**FREQUENCY/QUANTITY/DURATION (F/Q/D)** Beconase AQ®: One (1) inhaler every 22 days flunisolide: One (1) inhaler every 25 days Dymista™, Flonase, fluticasone, Nasacort AQ®, Nasonex®, Omnaris®, QNASL®, Rhinocort Aqua®, triamcinolone, Veramyst®, Zetonna™: One (1) inhaler every 30 days
Leukotriene Modifiers		
Accolate® montelukast ST Singulair® ST zafirlukast	None	**STEP THERAPY (ST)** ➢ For non-asthmatic patients, trial of intranasal corticosteroid or a 2nd generation oral antihistamine before montelukast.

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Revised: January 18, 2013

NYS Medicaid Fee-For-Service Clinical Drug Review Program (CDRP)

The Clinical Drug Review Program (CDRP) is aimed at ensuring specific drugs are utilized in a medically appropriate manner.

Under the CDRP, certain drugs require prior authorization because there may be specific safety issues, public health concerns, the potential for fraud and abuse or the potential for significant overuse and misuse.

Prior Authorization

Prior authorization for some drugs subject to the CDRP must be obtained through a representative at the clinical call center. Prior authorization is required for original prescriptions, not refills. For some drugs subject to the CDRP, only prescribers, not their authorized agents, can initiate the prior authorization process.

Fax requests for prior authorization are not permitted. Each CDRP drug has specific clinical information that must be provided to the clinical call center before prior authorization will be issued. Prescribers may be asked to fax that information. Clinical guidelines for the CDRP as well as prior authorization worksheets are available online at http://newyork.fhsc.com/providers/CDRP_forms.asp.

The following drugs are subject to the Clinical Drug Review Program:

- becaplermin gel (Regranex®)
- emtricitabine/tenofovir (Truvada®)
- fentanyl mucosal agents
- lidocaine patch (Lidoderm®)
- linezolid (Zyvox®)
- palivizumab (Synagis®)
- sodium oxybate (Xyrem®)
- somatropin (Serostim®)

The following drug classes are subject to the Clinical Drug Review Program and are also included on the Preferred Drug List:

- Anabolic Steroids
- Central Nervous System (CNS) Stimulants for 18 years and older
- Growth Hormones for 21 years and older
- Phosphodiesterase type-5 (PDE-5) Inhibitors for PAH
- Topical Immunomodulators

Revised: January 18, 2013

NYS Medicaid Fee-For-Service Drug Utilization Review (DUR) Program

<table>
<tr><th>Drug / Class Name</th><th>Step Therapy (ST) Parameters</th><th>Frequency / Quantity / Duration (F/Q/D) Parameters</th><th>Additional / Alternate Parameter(s)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Acthar® (ACTH injectable)</td><td>Requires trial of first-line therapy for all FDA-approved indications, other than infantile spasms.

Note: Acthar is first line therapy for infantile spasms in children less than 2 years of age – step therapy not required.</td><td><u>QUANTITY LIMITS:</u>
➢ Infantile spasms – 30 mL (six 5 mL vials)
➢ Multiple sclerosis – 35 mL (seven 5 mL vials)
<u>DURATION LIMITS:</u>
➢ Infantile spasms – 4 weeks; indicated for < 2 years of age
➢ Multlple sclerosis – 5 weeks
➢ Rheumatic disorders – 5 weeks
➢ Dermatologic conditions – 5 weeks
➢ Allergic states (serum sickness) – 5 weeks</td><td>Confirm diagnosis for Medicaid covered uses. Medicaid Fee-For-Service benefit does not cover for diagnostic purposes.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="3"><table>
<tr><th>FDA Indication</th><th>First line Therapy</th></tr>
<tr><td>MS exacerbations</td><td>Corticosteroid or plasmapheresis</td></tr>
<tr><td>Polymyositis/ dermatomyositis</td><td>Corticosteroid</td></tr>
<tr><td>Idiopathic nephrotic syndrome</td><td>ACE Inhibitor, diuretic, corticosteroid (and for refractory patients: an immunosuppressive)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)</td><td>Corticosteroid, antimalarial, or cytotoxic/immunosuppressive agent</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nephrotic syndrome due to SLE</td><td>Immumosuppressive, corticosteroid, or ACE Inhibitor</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rheumatic disorders (specifically: psoriatic arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis)</td><td>Corticosteroid, topical retinoid, biologic disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (DMARD), non-biologic DMARD, or a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dermatologic diseases (specifically Stevens-Johnson syndrome and erythema multiforme)</td><td>Corticosteroid or analgesic</td></tr>
<tr><td>Allergic states (specifically serum sickness)</td><td>Topical or oral corticosteroid, antihistamine, or NSAID</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ophthalmic diseases (keratitis, iritis, iridocyclitis, diffuse posterior uveitis/choroiditis, optic neuritis, chorioretinitis, anterior segment inflammation)</td><td>Analgesic, anti-infective agent, and agents to reduce inflammation, such as NSAIDs and steroids</td></tr>
<tr><td>Respiratory diseases (systemic sarcoidosis)</td><td>Oral costicosteroid or an imunosuppressive.</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Amitiza® (lubiprostone)</td><td>Step therapy with trials of both a bulking-agent and an osmotic laxative prior (defined as within 89 days) to lubiprostone</td><td><u>DURATION LIMIT:</u>
➢ 30 days with 2 refills/prescription</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

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Revised: January 18, 2013

Drug / Class Name	Step Therapy (ST) Parameters	Frequency / Quantity / Duration (F/Q/D) Parameters	Additional / Alternate Parameter(s)
Anabolic Steroids – Oral ➢ Anadrol-50® ➢ Android® ➢ Androxy™ ➢ Methitest® ➢ Oxandrin® ➢ oxandrolone ➢ Testred® Anabolic Steroids – Injectable ➢ Depo-Testosterone® ➢ Testosterone cypionate ➢ Testosterone enanthate		Limitations for anabolic steroid products is based on approved FDA labeled daily dosing and documented diagnosis not to exceed a 90-day supply (30-day supply for oxandrolone): ➢ initial duration limit of 3 months (for all products except oxandrolone), requiring documented follow-up monitoring for response and/or adverse effects before continuing treatment ➢ duration limit of 6 months for delayed puberty ➢ duration limit of 1 month for all uses of oxandrolone products	
Anti-Retroviral (ARV) Interventions		**QUANTITY LIMITS:** ➢ limit ARV active ingredient duplication ➢ limit ARV utilization to a maximum of five products concurrently - excluding boosting with ritonavir (dose limit 600 mg or less) or cobicistat ➢ limit Protease Inhibitor utilization to a maximum of two products concurrently	
Antidiabetic agents ➢ acarbose (Precose®) ➢ acetohexamide ➢ chlorpropamide ➢ glimepiride ➢ glipizide/metformin (Metaglip®) ➢ glyburide (Diabeta®, Glynase®) ➢ glyburide, micronized ➢ glyburide/metformin (Glucovance®) ➢ miglitol (Glyset®) ➢ nateglinide (Starlix®) ➢ repaglinide (Prandin®) ➢ repaglinide/metformin (Prandimet®) ➢ tolazamide ➢ tolbutamide	Requires a trial with metformin with or without insulin prior to initiating other antidiabetic agents, unless there is a documented contraindication.		

Revised: January 18, 2013

Drug / Class Name	Step Therapy (ST) Parameters	Frequency / Quantity / Duration (F/Q/D) Parameters	Additional / Alternate Parameter(s)
Buprenorphine sublingual (SL)		**QUANTITY LIMIT:** ➢ 6 tablets dispensed as a 2-day supply	
Fentanyl transmucosal agents		**QUANTITY LIMIT:** ➢ 4 units per day, 120 units per 30 days	Quantity limit not applicable to patients with a documented cancer or sickle cell diagnosis
Forteo® (teriparatide)	Requires a trial with a preferred oral bisphosphonate prior to teriparatide.	**QUANTITY LIMIT:** ➢ one unit (2.4 mL) per 30-day period **LIFETIME QUANTITY LIMIT:** ➢ 25 months of therapy	
Metozolv® ODT (metoclopramide)	Requires a trial with conventional metoclopramide before metoclopramide orally disintegrating tablet (ODT), except with diagnosis of diabetes mellitus	**QUANTITY LIMIT:** ➢ 4 units per day, 120 units per 30 days **DURATION LIMIT:** ➢ 90 days	
Methadone		**QUANTITY LIMIT:** ➢ 12 units per day, 360 units per 30 days	Quantity limit not applicable to patients with a documented cancer or sickle cell diagnosis
Moxatag® (amoxicillin)	Prescribers should attempt treatment with a more cost effective immediate-release amoxicillin first before progressing to extended-release amoxicillin	**QUANTITY LIMIT:** ➢ Equal to 10 tablets per fill	
Quinine		**QUANTITY AND DURATION LIMITS:** ➢ Maximum 42 capsules as a 7-day supply ➢ limited to 1 prescription per year	
Regranex®		**QUANTITY LIMIT:** ➢ 2 (two) 15 gram tubes in a lifetime	
Restasis®	Diagnosis documentation required to justify utilization as a first line agent or attempt treatment with an artificial tear, gel or ointment	**QUANTITY LIMIT:** ➢ 60 vials dispensed as a 30-day supply	
Suboxone® sublingual (SL) Tablet and Film		**QUANTITY LIMIT:** ➢ 3 sublingual tablets or films per day; maximum of 90 tablets or films dispensed as a 30-day supply	

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Revised: January 18, 2013

Drug / Class Name	Step Therapy (ST) Parameters	Frequency / Quantity / Duration (F/Q/D) Parameters	Additional / Alternate Parameter(s)
Xifaxan® (rifaximin)	Traveler's diarrhea: Requires trial of a preferred fluoroquinolone antibiotic before rifaximin	**QUANTITY LIMITS:** ➢ Traveler's diarrhea (200 mg tablet) – 9 (nine) tablets per 30 days (Dose = 200 mg three times a day for three days) ➢ Hepatic encephalopathy (550 mg tablets) – 60 tablets per 30 days (Dose = 550 mg twice a day)	Requires confirmation of diagnosis of Traveler's diarrhea or hepatic encephalopathy

For more information on DUR Program, please refer to http://nyhealth.gov/health_care/medicaid/program/dur/index.htm.

Revised: January 18, 2013

NYS Medicaid Fee-For-Service Brand Less Than Generic (BLTG) Program

On April 26, 2010, New York Medicaid implemented a new cost containment initiative, which promotes the use of certain multi-source brand name drugs when the cost of the brand name drug is less expensive than the generic equivalent.

In conformance with State Education Law, which intends that patients receive the lower cost alternative, brand name drugs included in this program:

- Do not require 'Dispense as Written' (DAW) or 'Brand Medically Necessary' on the prescription
- Have a generic copayment;
- Will be paid at the Brand Name Drug reimbursement rate or usual and customary price, whichever is lower
- Do not require a new prescription if the drug is removed from this program

Effective March 21, 2013

- **Bactroban cream, Duetact, Felbatol, Gris-PEG, Maxalt MLT, Tegretol suspension, Tegretol XR, Tobradex and Tricor will be added** to the Program.
- **Actoplus Met will be removed** from the Program and its generics will be preferred.

Current list of Brand name drugs included in this program* (Date Revised 03/21/2013):

Adderall XR	Diastat	Lovenox	Tobradex
Astelin	Diovan HCT	Maxalt MLT	Tricor
Bactroban cream	Duetact	Nasacort AQ	Valtrex
Carbatrol	Epivir	Sanctura XR	Ziagen tablet
Catapres-TTS	Felbatol	Symbyax	
Combivir	Gris-PEG	Tegretol suspension	
Concerta	Kadian	Tegretol XR	

* List is subject to change

Please keep in mind that drugs in this program may be subject to prior authorization requirements of other pharmacy programs; again promoting the use of the most cost-effective product.

IMPORTANT BILLING INFORMATION

- Prescription claims submitted to the Medicaid program do not require the submission of Dispense As Written/Product Selection Code of '1';
- Pharmacies can submit any valid NCPDP field (408-D8) value

For more information on the Brand Less Than Generic (BLTG) Program, please refer to https://newyork.fhsc.com/providers/bltgp_about.asp

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Revised: January 18, 2013

NYS Medicaid Fee-For-Service Mandatory Generic Drug Program

State law excludes Medicaid coverage of brand name drugs that have a Federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved A-rated generic equivalent, unless a prior authorization is obtained.

Drugs subject to the Preferred Drug Program (PDP), Clinical Drug Review Program (CDRP), and/or the Brand Less Than Generic (BLTG) Program are not subject to the Mandatory Generic Program.

Prior Authorization Process

- Prescribers, or an agent of the prescriber, must call the prior authorization line at **1-877-309-9493** and respond to a series of questions that identify the prescriber, the patient and the reason for prescribing this drug. The Mandatory Generic Program Prescriber Worksheet and Instructions provide step-by-step assistance in completing the prior authorization process.
- The prescriber must write "DAW and Brand Medically Necessary" on the face of the prescription.
- The call line **1-877-309-9493** is in operation 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Exempt Drugs

- Based on specific characteristics of the drug and/or disease state generally treated, the following brand name drugs are exempt from the program and do **NOT** require PA:

Clozaril®	Levothyroxine Sodium (Unithroid®, Synthroid®, Levoxyl®)
Coumadin®	Neoral®
Dilantin®	Sandimmune®
Gengraf®	Tegretol®
Lanoxin®	Zarontin®

For more information on the Mandatory Generic Program, please refer to https://newyork.fhsc.com/providers/MGDP_about.asp.

Preferred Supply List

Revised 1/22/2013

NYS Medicaid Preferred Diabetic Supply Program
Preferred Supply List (PSL)
https://newyork.fhsc.com/providers/diabeticsupplies.asp

MANUFACTURER	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	NDC	STRIPS/ METERS
Abbott Diabetes	Freestyle Lite Meter	99073070805	Meter
Abbott Diabetes	Freestyle Lite Test Strip	99073070822	Strips
Abbott Diabetes	Freestyle Lite Test Strip	99073070827	Strips
Abbott Diabetes	Freestyle Freedom Lite Meter	99073070914	Meter
Abbott Diabetes	Freestyle Insulinx Meter	99073071143	Meter
Abbott-Diabetes	Freestyle Insulinx Test Strip	99073071227	Strips
Abbott Diabetes	Freestyle Insulinx Strips	99073071231	Strips
Bayer Diag Div	Ascensia Breeze 2 Monitor Kit	00193144001	Meter
Bayer Diag Div	Ascensia Breeze 2 10-Test Disc	00193146550	Strips
Bayer Diag Div	Ascensia Breeze 2 10-Test Disc	00193146621	Strips
Bayer Diag Div	Ascensia Contour Strips	00193708050	Strips
Bayer Diag Div	Ascensia Contour Strips	00193709021	Strips
Bayer Diag Div	Ascensia Contour System	00193715101	Meter
Bayer Diag Div	Contour Next EZ Meter	00193725201	Meter
Bayer Diag Div	Contour Next Test Strips	00193731150	Strips
Bayer Diag Div	Contour Next Test Strips	00193731221	Strips
LifeScan	One Touch Ultramini Meter	53885020801	Meter
LifeScan	One Touch Ultra Test Strips	53885024450	Strips
LifeScan	One Touch Ultra Test Strips	53885024510	Strips
LifeScan	One Touch Ultra System Kit	53885024701	Meter
LifeScan	One Touch Verio IQ Meter	53885026701	Meter
LifeScan	One Touch Verio Test Strips	53885027025	Strips
LifeScan	One Touch Verio Test Strips	53885027150	Strips
LifeScan	One Touch Verio Test Strips	53885027210	Strips
LifeScan	One Touch Ultramini Meter	53885041901	Meter
LifeScan	One Touch Ultramini Meter	53885042001	Meter
LifeScan	One Touch Ultra 2 Glucose Syst	53885044801	Meter
LifeScan	One Touch Ultra Smart Meter	53885052401	Meter
LifeScan	One Touch Ultramini Meter	53885091101	Meter
LifeScan	One Touch Ultramini Meter	53885091201	Meter
LifeScan	One Touch Ultra Test Strips	53885099425	Strips
Medisense,Inc (Abbott)	Precision Xtra Monitor	57599881401	Meter
Medisense,Inc (Abbott)	Precision Xtra Test Strips	57599972804	Strips
Medisense,Inc. (Abbott)	Precision Xtra Test Strips	57599987705	Strips
Therasense (Abbott)	Freestyle Test Strips	99073012050	Strips
Therasense (Abbott)	Freestyle Test Strips	99073012101	Strips

Enrollee Brochure

PDP

New York State Medicaid Preferred Drug Program

A GUIDE FOR PEOPLE WITH MEDICAID

What is the Medicaid Preferred Drug Program (PDP)?

This program encourages doctors to prescribe certain drugs, called "preferred" drugs. When they prescribe other similar drugs which are not included on the preferred drug list, they need to get special approval (prior authorization) before you can receive the drug.

Who decides which drugs are "preferred"?

A committee made up of doctors, pharmacists, and patient advocates works with the Department of Health to review drugs and identify those that are safe, effective and less expensive. Preferred drugs have been found to be as effective as non-preferred drugs.

What if I don't want to change my medications?

Only your doctor can decide which drugs you should take. Ask your doctor or pharmacist if you have questions about changes made to your prescriptions.

Need help? Call the Medicaid Helpline:
1-800-541-2831

Remember:

- All drugs that Medicaid currently covers are still available.
- Only your doctor can decide which drugs you should take.
- Ask your doctor or pharmacist if you have questions about your medicine.

What if I need my medication and the doctor's office is closed?

If your doctor cannot be contacted, and you have a valid prescription, the pharmacist can give you a 72-hour emergency supply of medicine until your doctor can be contacted.

For more information, visit the NYS Medicaid Preferred Drug Program Website:
https://newyork.fhsc.com

Follow us on:
health.ny.gov
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twitter.com/HealthNYGov
youtube.com/NYSDOH

State of New York
Department of Health

10/11

MGDP

New York State Medicaid Generic Drug Program

A GUIDE FOR PEOPLE WITH MEDICAID AND FAMILY HEALTH PLUS

What is the Generic Drug Program?

The law requires doctors to prescribe the generic version of a drug, unless they get special approval for a brand name drug.

What is a generic drug?

A generic drug is a copy of a brand name drug. It is the same medicine with the same active ingredients as the brand name drug, but usually made by another company.

Is a generic drug as good as a brand name drug?

Yes. The federal government makes certain that the generic drug is as safe and effective as the brand name drug. (You may already be taking generic drugs).

What if I am taking a brand name drug that has a generic version?

Medicaid will not pay for your brand name drug unless your doctor calls Medicaid to get approval, and writes the approval number on your prescription.

Need help? Call the Medicaid Helpline:
1-800-541-2831

Remember:

- Only your doctor can decide which drugs you should take.
- Generic drugs are safe and effective copies of brand name drugs and are approved by the federal government.
- Ask your doctor and pharmacist about generic drugs.

What if my doctor forgets to get the approval for my brand name drug?

The pharmacist can call your doctor to discuss if the generic drug is right for you.

What if I really need my medicine and the doctor's office is closed?

In an emergency, if you have a valid prescription, the pharmacist may give you a small supply of the brand name drug until you can talk to someone at your doctor's office or clinic.

Why are my pills a different color than they used to be?

Generic pills may look different because they are made by another company. They may be a different color or shape, but they are as safe and effective as the brand name drug.

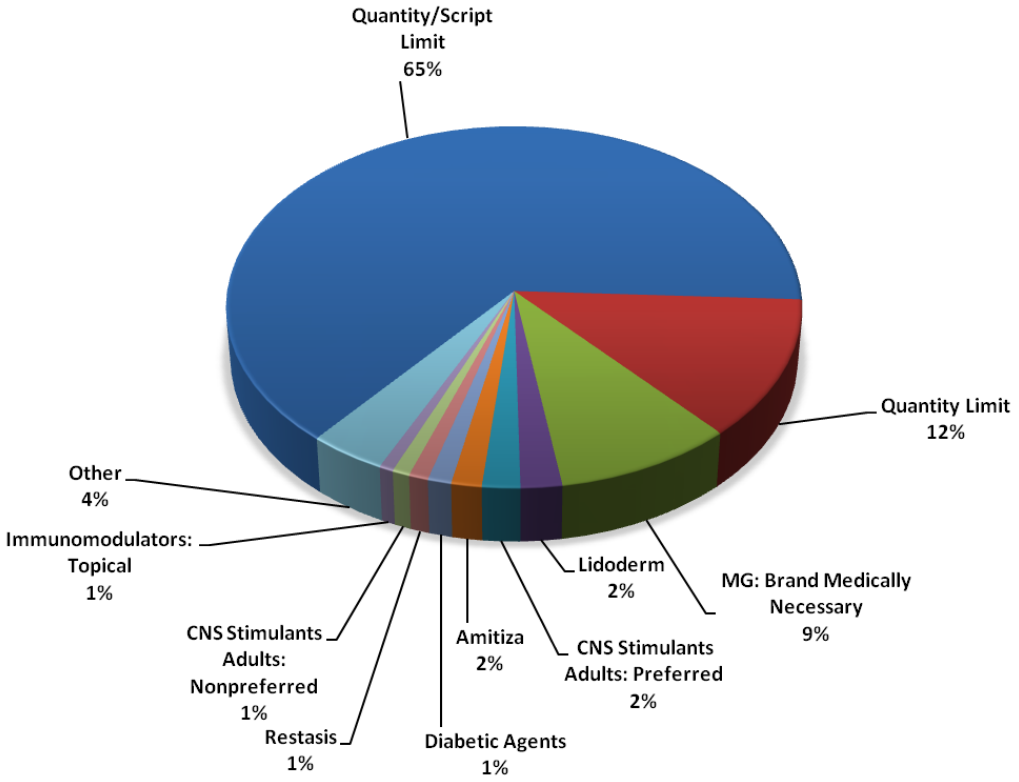
State of New York
Department of Health

6/08

Preferred Drug Program Website Information

- Information about the NY Medicaid Pharmacy Prior Authorization Programs can be accessed on the Internet at: https://newyork.fhsc.com/ or http://www.health.state.ny.us
- The complete PDL can be accessed at: https://newyork.fhsc.com/downloads/providers/NYRx_PDP_PDL.pdf

CDRP & OTHER Prior Authorizations by Type

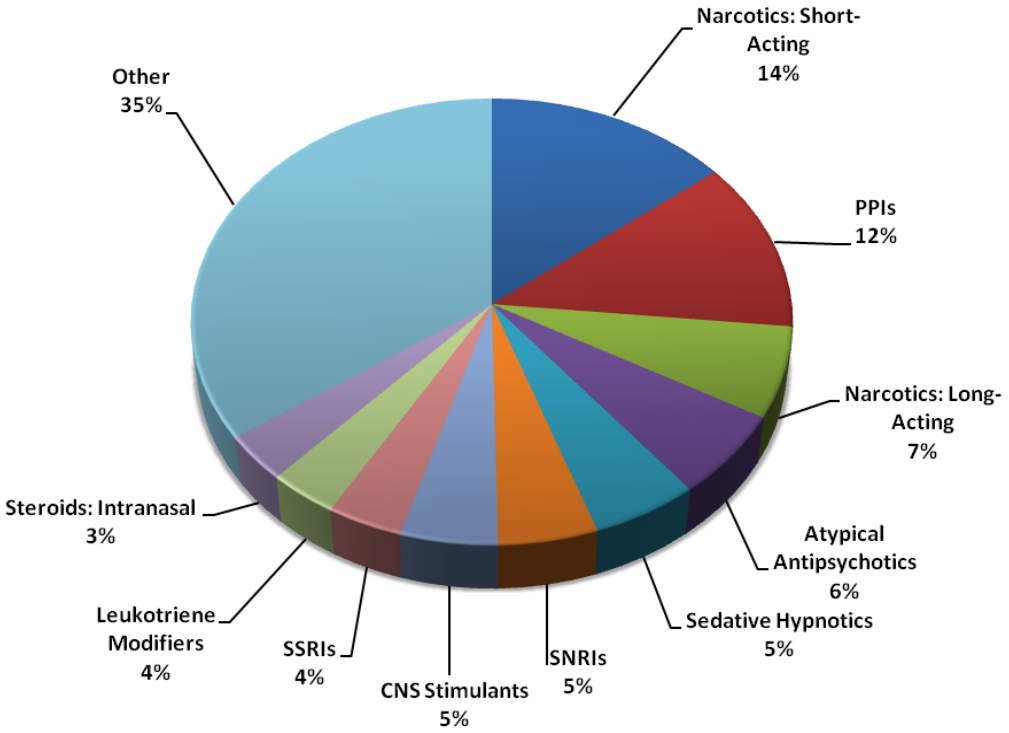


**This chart represents Approved PAs for the following: drugs/drug classes subject to step therapy, FQD (Frequency, Quantity and Duration Limits), PDP classes subject to CDRP and CDRP.

Total PAs = 61,520

1.) Acthar	2	18.) MG: Generic Unavailable	46
2.) Actiq/Fentora	273	19.) Non-Quinolone Ophthalmic Antibiotic	38
3.) Adcirca	48	20.) Ophthalmic Antibiotic/Steroid Combo	41
4.) Amitiza	971	21.) Quantity Limit	7707
5.) Anabolic Steroids	215	22.) Quantity/Script Limit	39755
6.) ARV	333	23.) Quinine	5
7.) Barbiturates: Dual Eligible	147	24.) Regranex	12
8.) BLTG	96	25.) Restasis	624
9.) CNS Stimulants Adults: Nonpreferred	557	26.) Revatio	143
10.) CNS Stimulants Adults: Preferred	1211	27.) Script Limit	54
11.) Diabetic Agents	755	28.) Serostim	17
12.) Forteo	31	29.) Synagis	130
13.) Growth Hormones: 21 or Older	20	30.) Tramadol ER	263
14.) Immunomodulators: Topical	459	31.) Truvada	190
15.) Lidoderm	1319	32.) Xifaxan	53
16.) MG: 72Hour Supply	36	33.) Xyrem	3
17.) MG: Brand Medically Necessary	5707	34.) Zyvox	259

PDP Prior Authorizations by Class



Total PDP PAs = 122,989

Of the PAs issued in SFY 12/13, the following PDP drug classes are listed by the number of PAs requested:

1.) ACE Inhibitor/Diuretic Combinations	16	30.) Central Acting Agonist	166	59.) Ophthalmics: Beta Blockers	4
2.) ACE Inhibitors	212	31.) Cholesterol Absorption Inhibitors	979	60.) Ophthalmics: NSAIDs	75
3.) Alpha Reductase Inhibitor: BPH	23	32.) CNS Stimulants	6005	61.) Ophthalmics: Prostaglandin Agonists	516
4.) Alzheimer's Agents	37	33.) Direct Renin Inhibitors	30	62.) Ophthalmics: Quinolones	340
5.) Amylin Analog	4	34.) DPP-4 Inhibitors	691	63.) Otics: Quinolones	44
6.) Anabolic Steroids: Topical	62	35.) ESAs	19	64.) Pancreatic Enzymes	65
7.) Antibiotics: Topical	101	36.) Fluoroquinolones	831	65.) Phosphate Binders/Regulators	49
8.) Anticoagulants: Injectable	112	37.) GLP-1 Agonist	796	66.) Platelet Inhibitors	163
9.) Anticoagulants: Oral	187	38.) Growth Hormones	309	67.) PPIs	15181
10.) Anticonvulsants: 2nd Generation	1010	39.) H. Pylori Agents	4	68.) Progestins	41
11.) Antiemetics	66	40.) Hepatitis C Agents: Injectable	611	69.) Psoriasis Agents: Topical	63
12.) Antifungal: Topical	3392	41.) Hepatitis C Agents: Oral	277	70.) Sedative Hypnotics	6599
13.) Antifungals	103	42.) Hepatitis C Agents: Ribavirins	98	71.) Selective Alpha Adrenergic Blockers	161
14.) Antihistamines	1703	43.) Immunomodulators: Injectable	78	72.) Skeletal Muscle Relaxants	2038
15.) Antihistamines: Nasal	41	44.) Inh. Long Acting Beta-2 Adrenergic	179	73.) SNRIs	6137
16.) Antivirals	98	45.) Inh. Short Acting Beta-2 Adrenergic	2541	74.) SSRIs	4673
17.) Antivirals: Topical	177	46.) Inhaled Anticholinergics	115	75.) Statins	3375
18.) ARB/CCB Combinations	384	47.) Inhaled Corticosteroids	232	76.) Steroids: Intranasal	4176
19.) ARB/Diuretic Combinations	1536	48.) Inhaled Steroid/Beta2 LA Combo	47	77.) Sulfasalazine Derivatives	303
20.) ARBs	3252	49.) Leukotriene Modifiers	4257	78.) Tetracycline	113
21.) Atypical Antipsychotics	7573	50.) Multiple Sclerosis Agents	55	79.) Thiazolidinediones	124
22.) Benzodiazepines: Rectal	61	51.) Narcotics: Long-Acting	8107	80.) Topical Steroids: High Potency	803
23.) Beta Blocker/Diuretic Combinations	30	52.) Narcotics: Short-Acting	17523	81.) Topical Steroids: Low Potency	586
24.) Beta Blockers	3987	53.) Non-Ergot Dopamine Receptor Agonist	83	82.) Topical Steroids: Medium Potency	707
25.) Biguanides	123	54.) NSAIDs: Rx	2606	83.) Topical Steroids: Very High Potency	133
26.) Bisphosphonates	582	55.) Ophthalmic Antibiotic/Steroid Combo	66	84.) Triglyceride Agents	1696
27.) Calcitonin	1	56.) Ophthalmics: Alpha-2 Adrenergics	4	85.) Triptans	857
28.) Calcium Channel Blockers (DHP)	83	57.) Ophthalmics: Antibiotics	88	86.) Urinary Tract Antispasmodics	1476
29.) Carbamazepine Derivatives	76	58.) Ophthalmics: Antihistamines	524	87.) Xanthine Oxidase Inhibitors	138

PDP and CDRP Total Cost Avoidance by County

County	CDRP	PDP	Diabetic Supplies	Total	% Total
Albany	$388,018	$259,155	$80,965	$728,138	1.45%
Allegany	$114,822	$81,160	$28,673	$224,654	0.45%
Broome	$220,405	$238,858	$69,684	$528,946	1.05%
Cattaraugus	$102,943	$98,763	$26,734	$228,440	0.45%
Cayuga	$73,908	$73,433	$20,741	$168,082	0.33%
Chautauqua	$118,781	$117,897	$36,252	$272,930	0.54%
Chemugn	$277,155	$380,189	$109,931	$767,275	1.53%
Chenango	$133,299	$141,608	$50,001	$324,908	0.65%
Clinton	$195,329	$179,055	$75,794	$450,178	0.90%
Columbia	$52,792	$62,975	$10,987	$126,754	0.25%
Cortland	$40,913	$48,291	$14,689	$103,893	0.21%
Delaware	$76,548	$98,335	$35,429	$210,313	0.42%
Dutchess	$246,800	$183,786	$50,353	$480,940	0.96%
Erie	$811,670	$629,936	$320,217	$1,761,822	3.51%
Essex	$84,466	$86,587	$28,320	$199,373	0.40%
Franklin	$92,385	$152,157	$61,811	$306,353	0.61%
Fulton	$58,071	$78,433	$20,682	$157,185	0.31%
Genesee	$47,512	$50,186	$10,576	$108,274	0.22%
Greene	$52,792	$41,828	$13,749	$108,368	0.22%
Hamilton	$0	$4,072	$353	$4,425	0.01%
Herkimer	$81,827	$68,470	$24,971	$175,268	0.35%
Jefferson	$341,825	$528,810	$143,657	$1,014,292	2.02%
Lewis	$124,060	$109,907	$31,434	$265,401	0.53%
Livingston	$75,228	$54,217	$18,625	$148,071	0.29%
Madison	$64,670	$60,721	$13,984	$139,374	0.28%
Monroe	$743,041	$719,013	$376,974	$1,839,028	3.66%
Montgomery	$58,071	$56,203	$18,155	$132,429	0.26%
Nassau	$617,661	$554,907	$249,828	$1,422,396	2.83%
Niagara	$166,293	$151,735	$46,005	$364,033	0.72%
Oneida	$199,288	$263,137	$81,611	$544,036	1.08%
Onondaga	$633,498	$458,794	$152,764	$1,245,056	2.48%
Ontario	$130,659	$70,952	$22,151	$223,762	0.45%
Orange	$382,739	$287,248	$79,202	$749,189	1.49%
Orleans	$29,035	$39,523	$16,510	$85,069	0.17%
Oswego	$96,345	$95,327	$31,845	$223,517	0.44%
Otsego	$81,827	$62,844	$16,040	$160,711	0.32%
Putnam	$77,867	$33,306	$4,465	$115,639	0.23%
Rensselaer	$120,101	$131,200	$33,843	$285,144	0.57%
Rockland	$217,765	$181,768	$72,152	$471,684	0.94%
St. Lawrence	$463,246	$699,802	$184,374	$1,347,421	2.68%
Saratoga	$258,678	$127,787	$32,903	$419,368	0.83%
Schenectady	$224,364	$142,717	$58,050	$425,132	0.85%
Schoharie	$34,314	$26,388	$7,521	$68,223	0.14%
Schuyler	$47,512	$65,684	$15,276	$128,473	0.26%
Seneca	$32,995	$31,033	$10,106	$74,134	0.15%
Steuben	$289,034	$395,314	$113,222	$797,569	1.59%

County	CDRP	PDP	Diabetic Supplies	Total	% Total
Suffolk	$807,710	$767,508	$189,486	$1,764,705	3.51%
Sullivan	$64,670	$77,560	$15,923	$158,153	0.31%
Tioga	$153,095	$174,000	$52,762	$379,858	0.76%
Tompkins	$84,466	$56,535	$24,090	$165,091	0.33%
Ulster	$95,025	$138,531	$41,775	$275,331	0.55%
Warren	$176,852	$188,844	$47,181	$412,877	0.82%
Washington	$98,984	$62,639	$14,806	$176,430	0.35%
Wayne	$81,827	$70,166	$23,502	$175,495	0.35%
Westchester	$563,550	$539,377	$265,633	$1,368,559	2.72%
Wyoming	$162,334	$102,776	$36,076	$301,186	0.60%
Yates	$9,239	$18,384	$7,051	$34,674	0.07%
Total for above	$11,078,301	$10,619,833	$3,639,894	$25,338,028	50.43%
New York City	$6,200,364	$10,119,580	$7,833,264	$24,153,208	48.07%
OMH	$43,553	$233,522	$53,056	$330,131	0.66%
OMR	$121,421	$263,191	$40,835	$425,447	0.85%
NYS DOH	-	-	-	$0	0.00%
Grand Total	**$17,443,639**	**$21,236,126**	**$11,567,049**	**$50,246,814**	