CENTER FOR HEALTH INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

PRESCRIPTION DRUG USE & SPENDING

AUGUST 2018



Table of Contents

| Introduction |
|---|
| Therapeutic Classes Overview |
| Pharmacy Expenditures by Therapeutic Class |
| Top 10 Therapeutic Classes, by Allowed Amount PMPM |
| Top 10 Therapeutic Classes, by Allowed Amount: Percentage of Total Prescriptions |
| Top 10 Therapeutic Classes, by Allowed Amount, per Prescription |
| Top 10 Therapeutic Classes, by Allowed Amount: Payer Paid and Patient Out-of-Pocket PMPMs |
| Details on Top 10 Therapeutic Classes |
| Antivirials |
| Antiarthritics |
| CNS (Central Nervous System) Drugs |
| Psychotherapeutic Drugs |
| Antihyperglycemics |
| Hormones |
| Unclassified Drug Products |
| Antiasthmatics |
| Cardiovascular |
| Gastrointestinal |
| Top 20 Drug Data |
| Top Drugs Ranked by Number of Prescriptions |
| Top Drugs Ranked by Total Allowed Amount |
| Top Drugs Ranked by Allowed Amount per Prescription |
| Glossary of Terms |



Prescription Drug Use & Spending: Introduction and Overview

In the 2017 Annual Report on the Performance of the Massachusetts Health Care System, the Center for Health Information and Analysis (CHIA) identified pharmacy spending as a major component of total health care expenditures in Massachusetts, representing over 18% of commercial spending in 2015 and 2016. To further understand this important sector of the health care system, this report looks at drivers of pharmacy spending and presents information on high volume and high cost drugs, as well as the associated illnesses they are used to treat.

This initial report on prescription drug use and spending concentrates on the top 10 therapeutic classes² of drugs, as ranked by total expenditures³ incurred during state fiscal year (SFY) 2015.⁴ These therapeutic classes accounted for 71.3%

of pharmacy expenditures during that time period. In addition to presenting average costs by therapeutic class, this report contains detailed pages for each of these 10 therapeutic classes, showing average costs for the top five most frequently prescribed drugs within each class. The report concludes with listings of the top drugs ranked by number of prescriptions, total expenditures, and expenditures per prescription.

CHIA's future reporting on pharmacy spending by therapeutic class will also incorporate analyses of changes over time to help identify shifting patterns of prescription drug utilization and costs.

This report utilized a subset of pharmacy claims data sourced from CHIA's All Payer Claims Database (APCD). This data subset provides useful insight into spending at the individual drug and



¹ See Total Medical Expenses (TME) Databook for CHIA's 2017 Annual Report - TME by Service Category (commercial payers).

² CHIA utilized First Databank's generic therapeutic classification, which groups drugs into 45 different categories based on their pharmacological, chemical, and/or therapeutic characteristics.

³ Expenditures represent the total allowed amount for a health insurance claim, which is a payer's contracted maximum amount that it will allow to be paid for a claim. See the glossary for more information.

⁴ SFY 2015 is July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015.

therapeutic class levels, but it does not represent aggregate statewide pharmacy spending and should not be used for such analysis. The analysis in this report uses the "allowed amount," which includes the amount paid by a health plan to pharmacies plus patient out-of-pocket costs like copay, deductibles, or coinsurance. This report does not reflect the impact of prescription drug rebates for prescription drugs, which may have a significant impact on health plan spending.

The data included pharmacy claims for Massachusetts residents from fully-insured commercial lines of business for the following eight payers: Blue Cross Blue Shield of Massachusetts, Boston

Medical Center HealthNet Plan, CeltiCare Health, Fallon Health, Harvard Pilgrim Health Care, Neighborhood Health Plan, Tufts Health Plan, and Tufts Health Public Plans (formerly Network Health). This report does not include self-insured plan data, Medicaid, or Medicare data.

For additional information on the methods and data sources used in this report, see the accompanying technical appendix and databook.

For questions on this report, contact Lauren Almquist, Manager of Analytics, at lauren.almquist@state.ma.us.



THERAPEUTIC CLASSES OVERVIEW

Pharmacy Expenditures by Therapeutic Class, SFY 2015

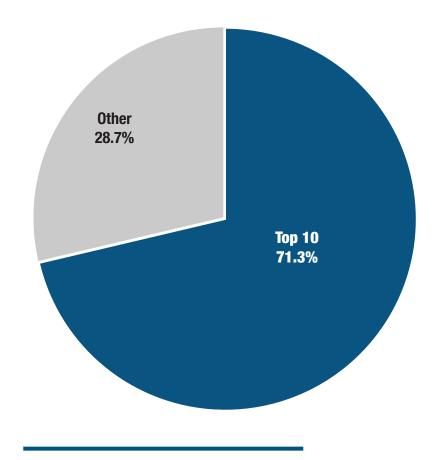
Based on Total Allowed Amount PMPM

During SFY 2015, the total allowed amount per member per month (PMPM) for all 45 therapeutic classes was \$82.12. Expenditures for the top 10 therapeutic classes accounted for 71.3% of total pharmacy expenditures.

These top 10 therapeutic classes include drugs used in the treatment of a wide range of diseases, including HIV, hepatitis C, arthritis, multiple sclerosis, epilepsy, behavioral health disorders, diabetes, asthma/COPD, hypertension, and gastroesophageal reflux.

The remainder of this report focuses primarily on costs for drugs within the top 10 therapeutic classes. Additional data is available in the accompanying databook.

Future versions of this report will analyze trends in pharmacy costs both within and across therapeutic classes.



| Therapeutic Class | Allowed Amount PMPM | % |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|
| Antivirals | \$9.03 | 11.0% |
| Antiarthritics | \$7.84 | 9.5% |
| CNS Drugs | \$7.70 | 9.4% |
| Psychotherapeutic Drugs | \$7.40 | 9.0% |
| Antihyperglycemics | \$5.48 | 6.7% |
| Hormones | \$4.69 | 5.7% |
| Unclassified Drug Products | \$4.36 | 5.3% |
| Antiasthmatics | \$4.31 | 5.2% |
| Cardiovascular | \$4.15 | 5.0% |
| Gastrointestinal | \$3.61 | 4.4% |
| All Other Classes Combined | \$23.56 | 28.7% |
| TOTAL | \$82.12 | 100.0% |
| Top 10 Therapeutic Classes | \$58.56 | 71.3% |

TOTAL ALLOWED AMOUNT PMPM: \$82.12

Source: MA APCD

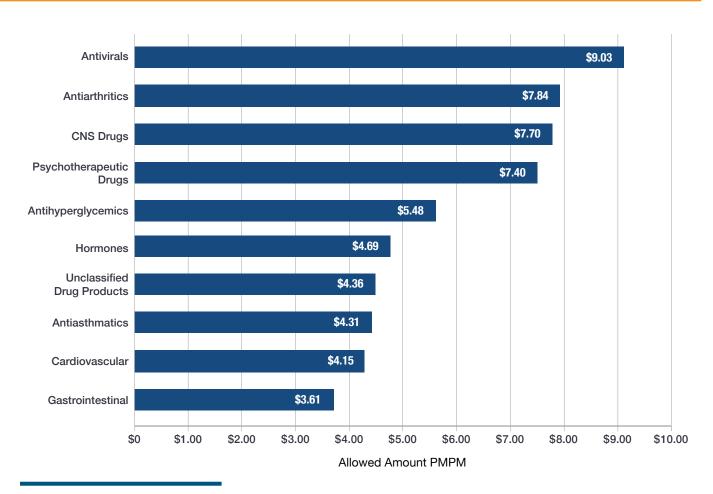
Notes: CNS Drugs are Central Nervous System agents such as sedatives and stimulants. Antihyperglycemics include drugs to treat diabetes. Unclassified Drug Products include some non-drug products and drugs not otherwise categorized into the Therapeutic Classes as defined by First Databank; this class includes a wide variety of drugs; among the most common are Viagra, Cialis, and Suboxone.



Allowed Amount PMPM, SFY 2015

Top 10 Therapeutic Classes Ranked by Total Allowed Amount PMPM

Spending for the top 10 therapeutic classes totaled \$58.56 PMPM in SFY 2015. Some therapeutic classes, such as Antivirals, represented a relatively low percentage of total prescriptions but had a high average cost per prescription. Spending on Antivirals was driven by high cost drugs like Harvoni and Sovaldi, while Psychotherapeutic and Cardiovascular drug spending was due to higher prescription volume but lower average costs per prescription.



TOP 10 CLASSES PMPM: \$58.56

Source: MA APCD

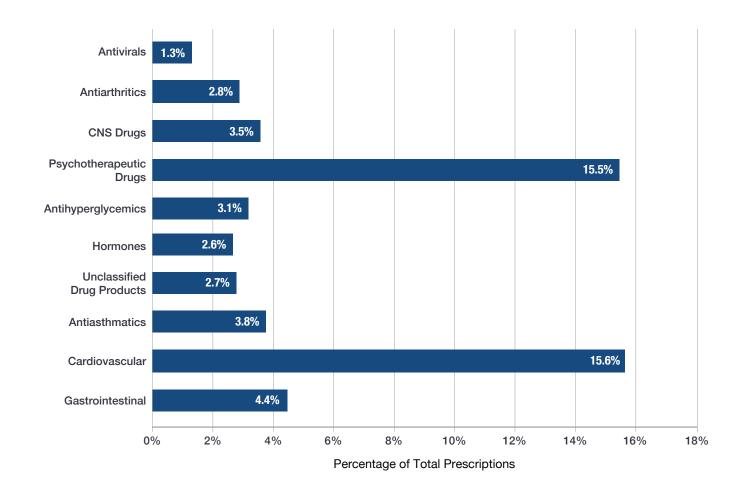
Notes: CNS Drugs are Central Nervous System agents such as sedatives and stimulants. Antihyperglycemics include drugs to treat diabetes. Unclassified Drug Products include some non-drug products and drugs not otherwise categorized into the Therapeutic Classes as defined by First Databank; this class includes a wide variety of drugs; among the most common are Viagra, Cialis, and Suboxone.



Percentage of Total Prescriptions, SFY 2015

Top 10 Therapeutic Classes Ranked by Total Allowed Amount PMPM

The top 10 therapeutic classes accounted for 55.5% of total prescriptions in SFY 2015. Together, Psychotherapeutic (15.5%) and Cardiovascular (15.6%) drugs accounted for 31.1% of total prescriptions.



Source: MA APCD

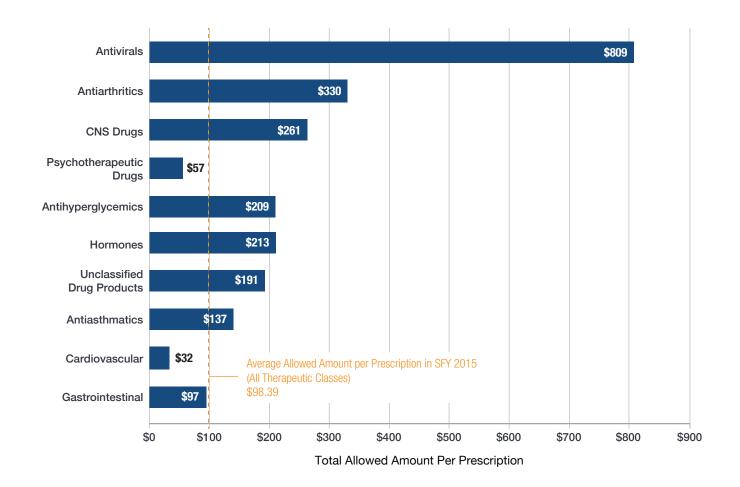
Notes: CNS Drugs are Central Nervous System agents such as sedatives and stimulants. Antihyperglycemics include drugs to treat diabetes. Unclassified Drug Products include some non-drug products and drugs not otherwise categorized into the Therapeutic Classes as defined by First Databank; this class includes a wide variety of drugs; among the most common are Viagra, Cialis, and Suboxone.



Allowed Amount Per Prescription, SFY 2015

Top 10 Therapeutic Classes Ranked by Total Allowed Amount PMPM

The overall average cost per prescription was \$98.39 in SFY 2015. The Cardiovascular and Psychotherapeutic therapeutic classes had the two lowest average costs per prescription (under \$60). The average cost per prescription for Antivirals was \$809, more than eight times the overall average.



Source: MA APCD

Notes: CNS Drugs are Central Nervous System agents such as sedatives and stimulants. Antihyperglycemics include drugs to treat diabetes. Unclassified Drug Products include some non-drug products and drugs not otherwise categorized into the Therapeutic Classes as defined by First Databank; this class includes a wide variety of drugs; among the most common are Viagra, Cialis, and Suboxone.



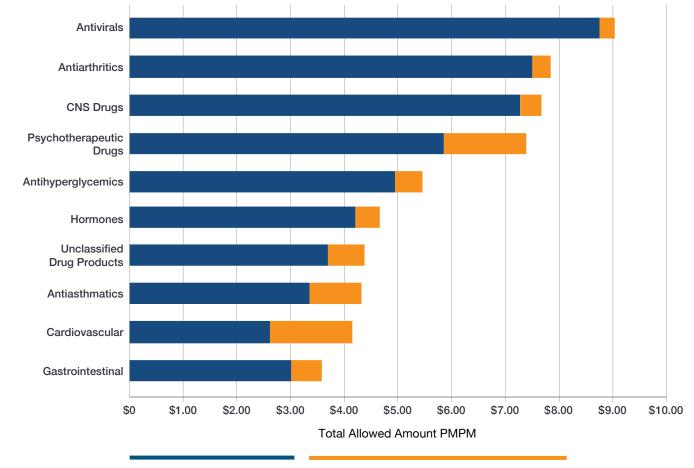
Payer Paid and Patient Out-of-Pocket PMPMs, SFY 2015

Top 10 Therapeutic Classes Ranked by Allowed Amount PMPM

The allowed amount includes the amount paid by a health plan plus patient out-of-pocket costs like copays, deductibles, or coinsurance.

Overall, health plans paid 86.1% of the total allowed amount for the drugs assessed in this report, while patients paid the remaining 13.9%.

Within the top 10 therapeutic classes,
Cardiovascular drugs had the highest
proportion of patient out-of-pocket PMPM
costs, and Psychotherapeutic drugs had the
highest actual PMPM out-of-pocket costs for
patients. These therapeutic classes also had
the lowest average costs per prescriptions of
the 10 classes.



Overall, SFY 2015

PLAN PAID PMPM: \$70.74

PATIENT OUT-OF-POCKET PMPM: \$11.38

Source: MA APCD

Notes: CNS Drugs are Central Nervous System agents such as sedatives and stimulants. Antihyperglycemics include drugs to treat diabetes. Unclassified Drug Products include some non-drug products and drugs not otherwise categorized into the Therapeutic Classes as defined by First Databank; this class includes a wide variety of drugs; among the most common are Viagra, Cialis, and Suboxone.



Details on Top 10 Therapeutic Classes

This section contains additional detail and cost data for the most prescribed drugs within each of the top 10 therapeutic classes for SFY 2015. Each page shows the following drug-level information within each class:

- The five most-prescribed drugs by proportion of the class's total number of prescriptions, allowed amount per prescription, and allowed amount per day's supply.
- The proportion of prescriptions that were generic or brandname drugs within the class.

In addition, the following key data points are noted for each therapeutic class:

- Allowed amount PMPM
- Percentage of total prescriptions in this report's dataset
- Average cost (allowed amount) per prescription

Please see the technical appendix for more information on data fields and methodology.

Note that the percentage axes on the "Top Five Most-Prescribed Drugs by Percentage of Prescriptions" may be scaled differently depending on the percentage values for each class.



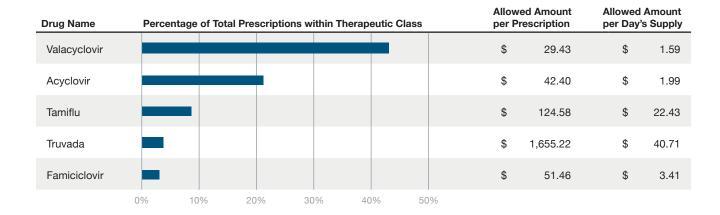
Antivirals are used to inhibit the production of viruses that cause certain diseases. Illnesses caused by viruses include influenza, hepatitis C, herpes, and HIV.

Within the top 10 therapeutic classes,
Antivirals was the most expensive therapeutic class by average cost per prescription
and it accounted for the highest share of expenditures of all classes (11.0% of total allowed amount). The most frequently prescribed drugs within this class
(Valacyclovir and Acyclovir) accounted for over 64% of the class's prescriptions, but were relatively inexpensive. Valacyclovir and Acyclovir are used to treat herpes, shingles, and chicken pox.

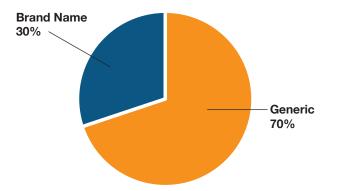
The Antivirals class also includes the brand-name hepatitis C drugs Harvoni and Sovaldi, which cost \$31,024 and \$27,863 per prescription, respectively. Although these two drugs together made up only 1.3% of the total number of prescriptions for the class, they accounted for almost half of the total \$9.03 allowed amount PMPM.

Antivirals

Top Five Most Prescribed Drugs, SFY 2015



Percentage of Prescriptions Generic vs. Brand Name



ALLOWED AMOUNT PMPM: \$9.03

PERCENT OF TOTAL PRESCRIPTIONS: 1.3% AVERAGE COST PER PRESCRIPTION: \$809

MA APCD

Notes: Most Prescribed Drugs refers to the highest number of prescriptions within therapeutic class.



Antiarthritic drugs treat conditions such as rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, and/ or help block the inflammation and tissue damage of such conditions. Some commonly prescribed drugs in this category also treat gout, fevers, and mild and moderate pain caused by inflammation.

Four of the five most frequently prescribed Antiarthritic drugs, which accounted for 57.0% of the total prescriptions within the class, were nonsteroidal anti-inflammatories, or NSAIDs (Ibuprofen, Naproxen, Meloxicam, and Diclofenac Sodium).

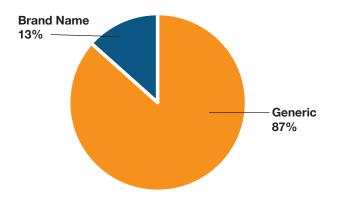
Humira and Humira pens, with average costs of over \$3,500 per prescription, made up 50.1% of the total allowed amount in this therapeutic class but made up less than 5% of the total number of prescriptions for the class.

Antiarthritics

Top Five Most Prescribed Drugs, SFY 2015

| Drug Name | Percenta | age of Total Pro | escriptions with | in Therapeutic Cla | ss | d Amount escription | Allowed per Day's | |
|-------------------|----------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----|----------------------------|-------------------|------|
| Ibuprofen | | | | | | \$ 6.00 | \$ | 0.33 |
| Allopurinol | | | | | | \$ 7.92 | \$ | 0.17 |
| Naxproxen | | | | | | \$ 5.90 | \$ | 0.23 |
| Meloxicam | | | | | | \$ 6.48 | \$ | 0.19 |
| Diclofenac Sodium | | | | | | \$ 17.53 | \$ | 0.58 |
| | 0% | 10% | 20% | 30% | 40% | | | |

Percentage of Prescriptions Generic vs. Brand Name



ALLOWED AMOUNT PMPM: \$7.84

PERCENT OF TOTAL PRESCRIPTIONS: 2.8%

AVERAGE COST PER PRESCRIPTION: \$330

Source: MA APCD

Notes: Most Prescribed Drugs refers to the highest number of prescriptions within therapeutic class.



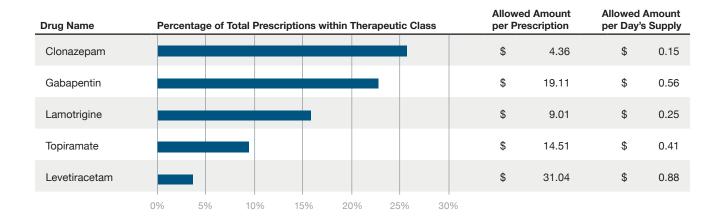
CNS Drugs affect the central nervous system, which consists of nerves in the brain and spinal cord. CNS drugs include anesthetics, anticonvulsants, muscle relaxants, certain pain relievers, and sedatives. Illnesses treated by CNS drugs include multiple sclerosis (MS) and Parkinson's Disease.

The five most frequently prescribed drugs within this class were relatively inexpensive and are primarily used to treat seizures.

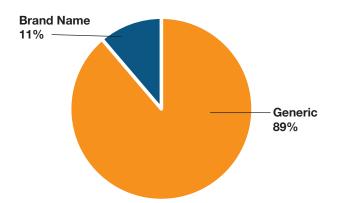
Cost drivers in this category included drugs to treat MS, such as Copaxone (\$5,248 per prescription) and Tecfidera (\$5,260 per prescription). These two drugs accounted for 2.2% of prescriptions for this therapeutic class.

Central Nervous System (CNS) Drugs

Top Five Most Prescribed Drugs, SFY 2015



Percentage of Prescriptions Generic vs. Brand Name



ALLOWED AMOUNT PMPM: \$7.70

PERCENT OF TOTAL PRESCRIPTIONS: 3.5%

AVERAGE COST PER PRESCRIPTION: \$261

Source: MA APCD

 ${\hbox{Notes: Most Prescribed Drugs refers to the highest number of prescriptions within the rapeutic class.}\\$



Psychotherapeutic drugs are used to treat a wide range of conditions including depression, anxiety, and psychosis. Drugs included in this class also treat hyperactivity and attention deficit disorder.

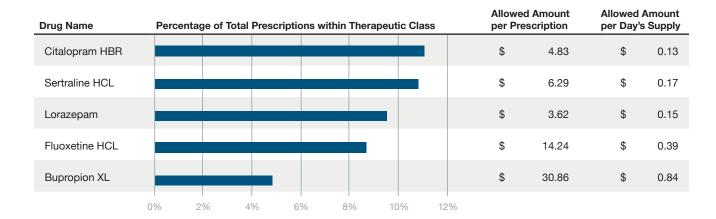
Psychotherapeutic drugs had the second lowest average cost per prescription (\$57) of the top 10 therapeutic classes. Three of the five most frequently prescribed drugs within this class (Citalopram, Sertraline, and Fluoxetine HCL) were selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), which are primarily used to treat depression and accounted for over 30% of the total prescriptions in this class.

This class had the lowest proportion of brand name drugs (5.9%) of the top 10 classes.

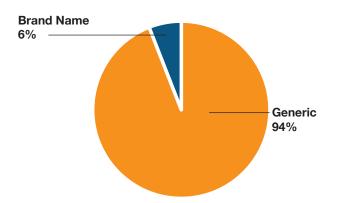
Abilify, a brand name drug with an average cost of \$970 per prescription, accounted for 19.6% of the total allowed amount for this class, but only 1.2% of the prescriptions.

Psychotherapeutic Drugs

Top Five Most Prescribed Drugs, SFY 2015



Percentage of Prescriptions Generic vs. Brand Name



ALLOWED AMOUNT PMPM: \$7.40

PERCENT OF TOTAL PRESCRIPTIONS: 15.5%

AVERAGE COST PER PRESCRIPTION: \$57

Source: MA APCD

Notes: Most Prescribed Drugs refers to the highest number of prescriptions within therapeutic class.

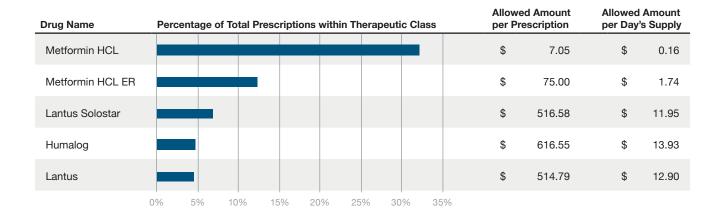


Antihyperglycemic drugs include insulin and other medicines to treat diabetes by counteracting high levels of glucose in the blood.

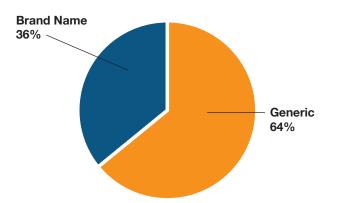
Metformin (HCL and HCL Extended Release) is a relatively low cost oral drug used to treat type 2 diabetes that accounted for over 44% of this class's prescriptions. Injectable drugs Lantus and Humalog, also in this class, were significantly more expensive but made up a smaller proportion of prescriptions.

Antihyperglycemics

Top Five Most Prescribed Drugs, SFY 2015



Percentage of Prescriptions Generic vs. Brand Name



ALLOWED AMOUNT PMPM: \$5.48

PERCENT OF TOTAL PRESCRIPTIONS: 3.1%

AVERAGE COST PER PRESCRIPTION: \$209

Source: MA APCD

Notes: Most Prescribed Drugs refers to the highest number of prescriptions within therapeutic class.



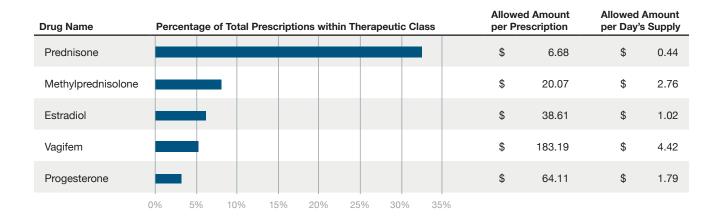
Hormones treat hormone-related conditions or needs. Conditions treated can include menopausal symptoms, osteoporosis, fertility issues, and growth delay or "wasting" caused by some illnesses. Contraceptives and thyroid medications are not included in this therapeutic class.

Prednisone and Methylprednisolone, relatively inexpensive generic drugs, accounted for over 40% of total prescriptions in this class.

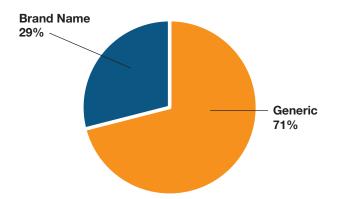
They are steroids used to treat many different autoimmune diseases and inflammatory conditions, including allergic reactions, asthma, and arthritis. Other commonly prescribed drugs in this class included hormones that treat symptoms caused by menopause or removal of ovaries (Estradiol and Vagifem).

Hormones

Top Five Most Prescribed Drugs, SFY 2015



Percentage of Prescriptions Generic vs. Brand Name



ALLOWED AMOUNT PMPM: \$4.69

PERCENT OF TOTAL PRESCRIPTIONS: 2.6%

AVERAGE COST PER PRESCRIPTION: \$213

Source: MA APCD

Notes: Most Prescribed Drugs refers to the highest number of prescriptions within therapeutic class.



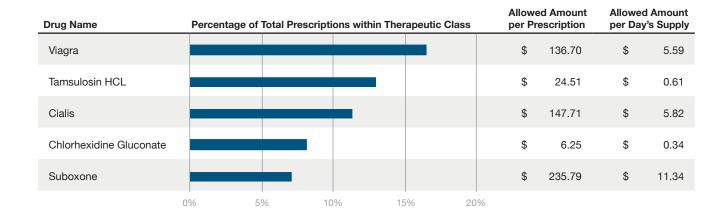
The Unclassified Drug Products therapeutic class includes drugs not otherwise categorized into one of the 44 other therapeutic classes.¹ It includes drugs that treat a range of conditions, including erectile dysfunction and prostate disorders; drug or alcohol dependence (e.g., Suboxone, Vivitrol); osteoporosis; and urinary tract disorders.

Viagra, Tamsulosin HCL, and Cialis, drugs that treat erectile dysfunction and prostate disorders, accounted for over 40% of the prescriptions in this therapeutic class. Suboxone represented 7.0% of this class's prescriptions and had an average cost of \$236 per prescription.

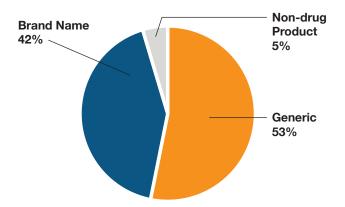
¹Based on First Databank's Generic Therapeutic Class grouping.

Unclassified Drug Products

Top Five Most Prescribed Drugs, SFY 2015



Percentage of Prescriptions Generic vs. Brand Name



ALLOWED AMOUNT PMPM: \$4.36

PERCENT OF TOTAL PRESCRIPTIONS: 2.7%

AVERAGE COST PER PRESCRIPTION: \$191

Source: MA APCD

Notes: Most Prescribed Drugs refers to the highest number of prescriptions within therapeutic class.

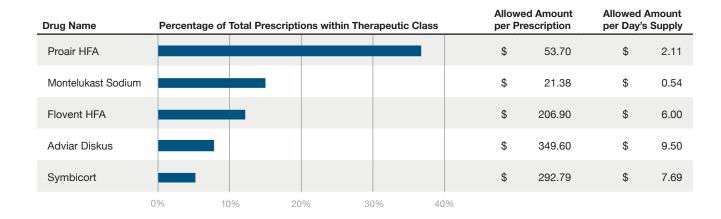


Antiasthmatics treat asthma symptoms and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

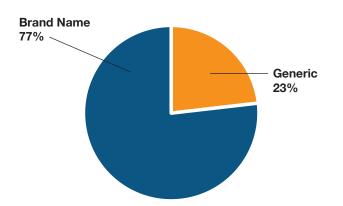
This therapeutic class had the highest proportion of brand name drugs of the top 10 classes. The most prescribed drug in this class (36.9% of Antiasthmatics) was Proair HFA, a brand name albuterol inhaler. In 2008, the FDA banned generic albuterol inhalers that contained chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and they were replaced with inhalers that used hydrofluoroalkanes (HFAs). HFA inhalers are newer and still under patent, which contributed to this class having a high share of brand name drugs compared to other therapeutic classes.

Antiasthmatics

Top Five Most Prescribed Drugs, SFY 2015



Percentage of Prescriptions Generic vs. Brand Name



ALLOWED AMOUNT PMPM: \$4.31

PERCENT OF TOTAL PRESCRIPTIONS: 3.8%

AVERAGE COST PER PRESCRIPTION: \$137

Source: MA APCD

 ${\hbox{Notes: Most Prescribed Drugs refers to the highest number of prescriptions within the rapeutic class.}\\$

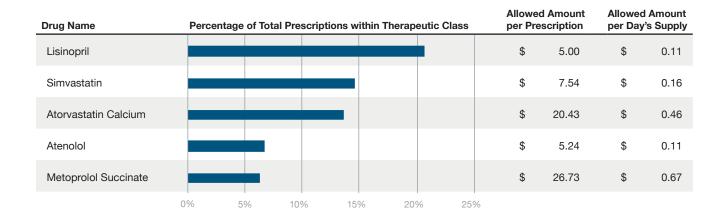


Cardiovascular drugs treat medical conditions associated with blood vessels, such as arrhythmias, blood clots, coronary artery disease, high or low blood pressure, high cholesterol, heart failure, or stroke.

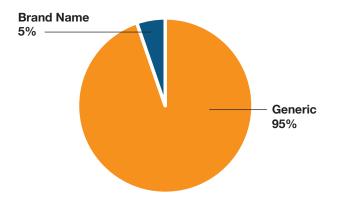
This class, which includes statins and beta blockers, had the lowest average cost per prescription among the top 10 classes in this report. Lisinopril, which treats high blood pressure and heart failure, and Simvastatin, a cholesterol-lowering drug, were two of the top three prescribed drugs across all therapeutic classes during SFY 2015. In addition, these two drugs were relatively inexpensive (\$5.00 and \$7.54 per prescription, respectively).

Cardiovascular

Top Five Most Prescribed Drugs, SFY 2015



Percentage of Prescriptions Generic vs. Brand Name



ALLOWED AMOUNT PMPM: \$4.15

PERCENT OF TOTAL PRESCRIPTIONS: 15.6%

AVERAGE COST PER PRESCRIPTION: \$32

Source: MA APCD

 ${\hbox{Notes: Most Prescribed Drugs refers to the highest number of prescriptions within the rapeutic class.}\\$

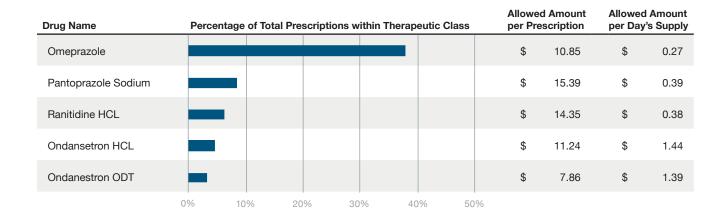


Gastrointestinal drugs treat disorders of the digestive system, such as conditions caused by excess stomach acid (e.g., gastroesophageal reflux disease, or GERD), chronic irritable bowel syndrome, constipation, and nausea.

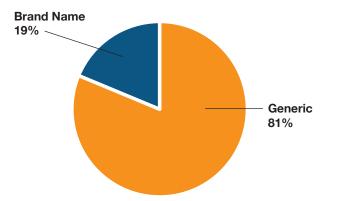
Nearly 40% of prescriptions in this class were for Omeprazole, which is a relatively inexpensive (\$10.85 per prescription) generic drug used to treat heartburn, stomach ulcers, and GERD.

Gastrointestinal

Top Five Most Prescribed Drugs, SFY 2015



Percentage of Prescriptions Generic vs. Brand Name



ALLOWED AMOUNT PMPM: \$3.61

PERCENT OF TOTAL PRESCRIPTIONS: 4.4%

AVERAGE COST PER PRESCRIPTION: \$97

Source: MA APCD

Notes: Most Prescribed Drugs refers to the highest number of prescriptions within therapeutic class.



Top Drugs Ranked by Number of Prescriptions, SFY 2015

| | Drug Name | Number of Prescriptions | Total Allowed Amount | Allowed Amount PMPM | Allowed Amount per Prescription |
|----|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Lisinopril | 438,464 | \$2,190,422 | \$0.13 | \$5.00 |
| 2 | Levothyroxine Sodium | 354,315 | \$4,058,963 | \$0.25 | \$11.46 |
| 3 | Simvastatin | 308,783 | \$2,329,055 | \$0.14 | \$7.54 |
| 4 | Atorvastatin Calcium | 290,710 | \$5,939,325 | \$0.36 | \$20.43 |
| 5 | Citalopram HBR | 232,593 | \$1,122,526 | \$0.07 | \$4.83 |
| 6 | Omeprazole | 231,460 | \$2,594,304 | \$0.16 | \$11.21 |
| 7 | Sertraline HCL | 228,033 | \$1,462,122 | \$0.09 | \$6.41 |
| 8 | Hydrochlorothiazide | 212,026 | \$932,123 | \$0.06 | \$4.40 |
| 9 | Fluticasone Propionate | 202,425 | \$2,539,870 | \$0.16 | \$12.55 |
| 10 | Lorazepam | 200,260 | \$725,063 | \$0.04 | \$3.62 |
| 11 | Amoxicillin | 189,140 | \$1,076,178 | \$0.07 | \$5.69 |
| 12 | Proair HFA | 188,547 | \$10,124,460 | \$0.62 | \$53.70 |
| 13 | Fluoxetine HCL | 182,239 | \$2,602,819 | \$0.16 | \$14.28 |
| 14 | Amlodipine Besylate | 178,970 | \$914,887 | \$0.06 | \$5.11 |
| 15 | Azithromycin | 153,980 | \$1,214,088 | \$0.07 | \$7.88 |
| 16 | Atenolol | 142,298 | \$748,492 | \$0.05 | \$5.26 |
| 17 | Metformin HCL | 138,174 | \$973,859 | \$0.06 | \$7.05 |
| 18 | Ibuprofen | 135,718 | \$816,573 | \$0.05 | \$6.02 |
| 19 | Metoprolol Succinate | 135,209 | \$3,613,573 | \$0.22 | \$26.73 |
| 20 | Clonazepam | 122,797 | \$535,551 | \$0.03 | \$4.36 |

Source: MA APCD

Notes: Based on analysis of fully-insured commercial lines of business for the following eight payers: Blue Cross Blue Shield of Massachusetts, Boston Medical Center HealthNet Plan, CeltiCare Health, Fallon Health, Harvard Pilgrim Health Care, Neighborhood Health Plan, Tufts Health Plan, and Tufts Health Public Plans (formerly Network Health), for Massachusetts residents. This report does not reflect the impact of prescription drug rebates.



Top Drugs Ranked by Total Allowed Amount, SFY 2015

| | Drug Name | Total Allowed Amount | Number of Prescriptions | Allowed Amount PMPM | Allowed Amount per Prescription |
|----|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Harvoni | \$51,469,608 | 1,659 | \$3.15 | \$31,024.48 |
| 2 | Humira Pen | \$50,302,744 | 14,574 | \$3.08 | \$3,451.54 |
| 3 | Enbrel | \$43,232,232 | 13,557 | \$2.65 | \$3,188.92 |
| 4 | Copaxone | \$31,013,268 | 5,909 | \$1.90 | \$5,248.48 |
| 5 | Tecfidera | \$24,358,334 | 4,631 | \$1.49 | \$5,259.84 |
| 6 | Abilify | \$23,629,047 | 24,366 | \$1.45 | \$969.75 |
| 7 | Sovaldi | \$21,454,881 | 770 | \$1.31 | \$27,863.48 |
| 8 | Dextroamphetamine-Amphet ER | \$17,200,301 | 118,330 | \$1.05 | \$145.36 |
| 9 | Gonal-F RFF Redi-Ject | \$15,778,632 | 3,702 | \$0.97 | \$4,262.19 |
| 10 | Atripla | \$15,731,790 | 5,414 | \$0.96 | \$2,905.76 |
| 11 | Lantus Solostar | \$15,486,611 | 29,979 | \$0.95 | \$516.58 |
| 12 | Crestor | \$15,299,850 | 58,203 | \$0.94 | \$262.87 |
| 13 | Advair Diskus | \$14,098,316 | 40,327 | \$0.86 | \$349.60 |
| 14 | Flovent HFA | \$12,984,359 | 62,758 | \$0.80 | \$206.90 |
| 15 | Humalog | \$12,583,881 | 20,410 | \$0.77 | \$616.55 |
| 16 | Methylphenidate ER | \$12,281,488 | 71,828 | \$0.75 | \$170.98 |
| 17 | Truvada | \$11,412,776 | 6,895 | \$0.70 | \$1,655.22 |
| 18 | EpiPen 2-Pak | \$10,842,072 | 27,321 | \$0.66 | \$396.84 |
| 19 | Humira | \$10,720,600 | 3,068 | \$0.66 | \$3,494.33 |
| 20 | Revlimid | \$10,540,663 | 1,139 | \$0.65 | \$9,254.31 |

Source: MA APCD

Notes: Based on analysis of fully-insured commercial lines of business for the following eight payers: Blue Cross Blue Shield of Massachusetts, Boston Medical Center HealthNet Plan, CeltiCare Health, Fallon Health, Harvard Pilgrim Health Care, Neighborhood Health Plan, Tufts Health Plan, and Tufts Health Public Plans (formerly Network Health), for Massachusetts residents. This report does not reflect the impact of prescription drug rebates.



Top Drugs Ranked by Allowed Amount per Prescription, SFY 2015

| | | Total Allowed Amount | Number of | Total Allowed | Allowed Amount |
|----|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Drug Name | per Prescription | Prescriptions* | Amount | PMPM |
| 1 | Harvoni | \$31,024.48 | 1,659 | \$51,469,608 | \$3.15 |
| 2 | Sovaldi | \$27,863.48 | 770 | \$21,454,881 | \$1.31 |
| 3 | Fluticasone Propionate Micro | \$12,638.55 | 335 | \$4,233,915 | \$0.26 |
| 4 | Afinitor | \$12,020.74 | 206 | \$2,476,273 | \$0.15 |
| 5 | Stelara | \$11,554.59 | 840 | \$9,705,859 | \$0.59 |
| 6 | Sprycel | \$9,500.73 | 353 | \$3,353,758 | \$0.21 |
| 7 | Revlimid | \$9,254.31 | 1,139 | \$10,540,663 | \$0.65 |
| 8 | Gleevec | \$9,078.01 | 942 | \$8,551,489 | \$0.52 |
| 9 | Tasigna | \$8,693.89 | 229 | \$1,990,900 | \$0.12 |
| 10 | Imbruvica | \$8,667.37 | 306 | \$2,652,215 | \$0.16 |
| 11 | Humira Pen Crohn-Uc-Hs Starter | \$8,514.84 | 241 | \$2,052,077 | \$0.13 |
| 12 | Xyrem | \$8,492.10 | 437 | \$3,711,046 | \$0.23 |
| 13 | Tarceva | \$6,066.80 | 271 | \$1,644,102 | \$0.10 |
| 14 | Neulasta | \$5,879.93 | 1,089 | \$6,403,241 | \$0.39 |
| 15 | Gilenya | \$5,347.72 | 1,872 | \$10,010,931 | \$0.61 |
| 16 | Rebif | \$5,340.41 | 1,132 | \$6,045,339 | \$0.37 |
| 17 | Tecfidera | \$5,259.84 | 4,631 | \$24,358,334 | \$1.49 |
| 18 | Betaseron | \$5,249.31 | 624 | \$3,275,567 | \$0.20 |
| 19 | Copaxone | \$5,248.48 | 5,909 | \$31,013,268 | \$1.90 |
| 20 | Avonex Pen | \$5,141.81 | 980 | \$5,038,973 | \$0.31 |

Source: MA APCD

Notes: Based on analysis of fully-insured commercial lines of business for the following eight payers: Blue Cross Blue Shield of Massachusetts, Boston Medical Center HealthNet Plan, CeltiCare Health, Fallon Health, Harvard Pilgrim Health Care, Neighborhood Health Plan, Tufts Health Plan, and Tufts Health Public Plans (formerly Network Health), for Massachusetts residents. This report does not reflect the impact of prescription drug rebates.



^{*}Drugs with fewer than 200 prescriptions were excluded from this list.

Glossary of Terms

Allowed Amount: A payer's contracted maximum amount that it will allow to be paid for a claim. It includes a portion that the insurer will pay plus a portion designated as the insured's out-of-pocket liability (copay, coinsurance, and deductible).

Allowed Amount Per Day's Supply: The maximum contracted amount that an insurance company will allow as payment (payer paid + patient out-of-pocket) divided by the number of days' supply that the prescription is for.

Allowed Amount Per Member Per Month (PMPM): The maximum contracted amount that an insurance company will allow as payment (payer paid + patient out-of-pocket) for a prescription, divided by the total number of member months for that insurance company.

Allowed Amount Per Prescription: The maximum contracted amount that an insurance company will allow as payment divided by the number of prescriptions.

Patient Out-of-Pocket: Amount the patient is expected to pay under his or her health insurance contract, usually through a deductible, copayment, or coinsurance.

Payer Paid: The amount an insurance plan paid for a claim.

Therapeutic Class: CHIA uses First Databank (FDB) as a grouper, which categorizes drugs that are similar in pharmacologic, therapeutic, and/or chemical characteristics into therapeutic classes. This report used FDB's Generic Therapeutic Class, which has 45 classes.

Notes: Please see the technical appendix for more information.





For more information, please contact:

CENTER FOR HEALTH INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

501 Boylston Street Boston, MA 02116 www.chiamass.gov @Mass_CHIA

(617) 701-8100