







About Myself

- Sonali Acharya, PharmD
- BS in Biology and Microbiology from the University of Georgia.
- PharmD from the University of Georgia College of Pharmacy
- In the Carolinas for over 19 years with husband and 3 children.
- Work experience includes community pharmacy, CRO and currently employed by The UNC Shared Services Specialty
   Pharmacy with focus on clinical care in hematology and oncology
- Love to travel and spend time with my family and friends

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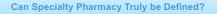
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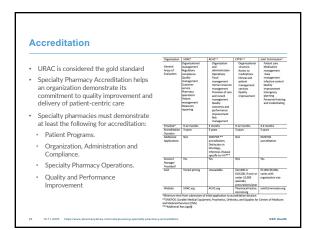


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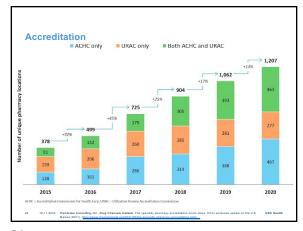




- State-licensed pharmacy that solely or largely provides medications for people living with serious health conditions requiring complex therapies.
- Accredited or in process of accreditation by independent third parties. URAC Accreditation Accreditation Commission for Health Care (ACHC)
- Center for Pharmacy Practice Accreditation (CPPA)
- Joint Commission
- Encompasses the provision of specialty pharmaceuticals, which typically require unique fulfillment and patient care support services



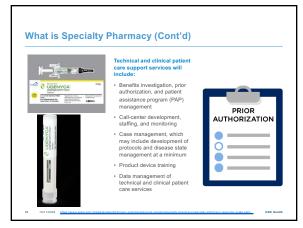
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24











# Why Does Specialty Pharmacy Matter?

- They are a reliable distribution channel for high-cost medications
- They offer lower costs while maximizing insurance reimbursements from those companies that cover the drug
- They incorporate disease state management programs
- They have a highly trained pharmacy staff in the treatment
  of many chronic diseases including oncology
- · They offer convenience to the patient

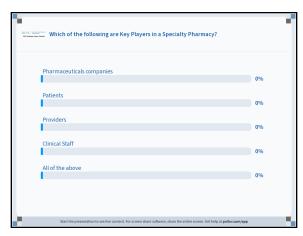
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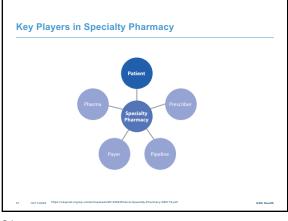
# Why Does Specialty Pharmacy Matter?

- · 24-hour access to pharmacists
- Benefits investigation

- Prior atthorization assistance
   Financial assistance
   Enonlment in patient assistance programs
   Communication and follow-up with the physician
   Patient education and medication adverse effect counseling
- Dispensing of specialty pharmaceuticals and shipping coordination
- coordination
  Proactive patient outreach for prescription refill and renewal
  Adherence management
  Patient monitoring for safety and efficacy
  Payer and/or manufacturer reporting

29













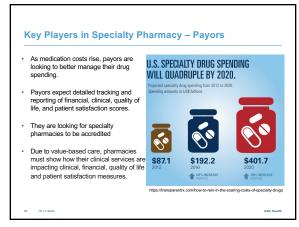
# Key Players in Specialty Pharmacy – Pharma

- · Specialty pharmacy can secure
- access to limited distribution contracts by these factors:
- y these factors: Clinical expertise from knowledgeable care team that can manage relationships between patients, caregivers,
- prescribers, and payors Accreditation
- Technology to track and report financial,
- operational, and clinical outcomes Systems in place for medication handling, dispensing, and monitoring requirements
- Clinical support for specialty diseases or specific patient populations



34

10-11-2023







### The Impact of Specialty Pharmacy on Patient Outcomes

- The Journal of Drug Assessment published a retrospective, observational study to measure the adherence of patients to oncolytic and neurologic specialty medication provided by a specialty pharmacy
- Objective: To measure the adherence rate to the oncology and neurology specially drug dispensed by the specialty pharmacy. Secondary objective is to compare the quality of life (QoL) of patients who voluntarily participated in the Specialty pharmacy provided medication therapy management (SPMTM) program at the start of care assessment (SOC) and at the follow-up assessment.
- Methods: One-year observational study of patient reported outcomes (PRO) was conducted at a specialty pharmacy among patients diagnosed with various forms of cancer and neurological issues who had filled specialty prescriptions. Phormatical provided patient obviation, each patient was offend modication therapy assessment at SOC and 7 days into teach reliat depended. The assessment included 2 day RPM metrics (1) lamber of days work/short missed and (2) How have you been fileling on a scale of 1-10 (1 = tentilie, 10 = wonderful). Data was captured monthly and annualized means were compared using the Mam-Whitney U-value and Proportion of Days Covered (PROC) was calculated using URAC PDC formula
- Results: 39,567 unique patients with an average of 2 dispenses per patient. 33,243 patients voluntarily participated in the SPMTM program and out of those 19,946 completed only the SOC assessment. 3,324 completed the follow in the SPMTM program and out of those 19,946 completed only the SOC assessment, 3,324 completed t up assessment and 4,322 completed both. The overall mean annual PDC was 0.962 (96.2%) which was compared to the industry standard adherence rate of ~80%.
- Conclusion: From this 1-year study it was determined that: (1) the annualized PDC adherence rate of 0.96 was 20.25% higher than the industry standard of 0.8; (2) the Number of days work missed QoL was less after starting on a SP-V with SPMIX, band (3) the How patients Feld QOL merit, demonstrated that patients felt better after starting SP-D with SPMIX, The improved adherence rate was associated with taking the SP-D while participating in the SPMIX.
- Royce Burruss, Binita Bhunal, & et al (2019) Adherence of patients to oral oncolytic and neurologic specialty medications provided by a 10-11-2023 specialty pharmacy, journal of Drug Assessment, B::up1, 10-11, DDI: 10-1080/21556666.2010.1558288 UNC

37

38

Outcomes

## The Impact of Specialty Pharmacy on Patient **Outcomes**

- Journal of Managed Care and Specialty Pharmacy published a single-center retrospective cohort study comparing crail oncology medication adherence in patients when dispensing through an internal health-system specialty pharmacy (HSSP) versus an external specialty pharmacy.

- Objective: To confirm the effect of an internal HSSP compared with external specialty pharmacies on oncolytic adherence as measured by proportion of days covered (PDC), medication possession of ratio (MPR), and time to treatment (TTT).

- Method: Fill data was extracted from pharmacy claims databases and electronic medical records (EVIR). For PDC and WFR patients with at least 3 fills per oncolv(ic ware included. All patients were included for TTT analysis. Or source or Fisher's exact tests were used to analyze categorical differences. Differences in continuous variables across pharmacy groups were evaluated using Wilcowan rank-sum tests.

- - Results: 871 prescriptions met inclusion criteria: 549 patients were included in the PDC/MPR analysis, and 758 patients included in the TTF analysis.
     Patients included in the TTF analysis.
     Patients who filled at an internal HSSP had a higher median PDC compared with those who filled at enternal specialty pharmacy. (0.99 (QR = 0.89-1.00) vs.091 (QR = 0.76-0.981; P<-0.01).</li>
     The adherence rate measured by MRP was higher for patients who used an internal HSSP. (MPR = 1.00) (0.081 (QR = 0.76-0.091; P<-0.01).</li>
     Median TTF was hower for patients using the internal HSSP. (5 days [IQR = 2-13] vs.27 days [IQR = 2-82], respectively; P < 0.01).</li>
- Conclusion: Internal HSSP services improved adherence as measured by PDC and MPR. Significantly lower TTT was also seen with the internal HSSP vs. external specialty pharmacy

The Impact of Specialty Pharmacy on Patient

Journal of Managed Care and Specialty Pharmacy also published a multisite retrospective cohort study across 7 health system specialty pharmacy (HSSP) sites to understand reasons behind primary medication nonadherence (PMN) and how the health system specialty pharmacy model is uniquely positioned to positively impact these rates. Objective: To evaluate the rate and reasons of PMN to specialty oncology medications in an HSSP setting. Method: Patients were included if they had an orally self-administered by the health system of the affiliated specially pharmacy. Data collected at each site using pharmacy software and electronic health record (EHR) were delerhitted and aggregated for analysis. They identified utilided the administered and aggregated for analysis. They identified utilided the administered and aggregated for analysis. They identified utilided the administered and aggregated for analysis. They identified utilided the administered for analysis. They identified utilided the administered and aggregated for analysis. They identified utilided the administered for administered and aggregated for analysis. They identified utilided at a aggregated for analysis. They identified utilided at a aggregated for analysis. They identified utilided at a aggregated at a administered for analysis. They identified utilided at aggregated at a aggregated for analysis. They identified utilided at a adjust and adjust at adjust and adjust adjust and adjust adjust and adjust and adjust and adjust adjust and adjust and adjust adjust and adjust adjust and adjust ad at betted bit i ream treduct (prim) were backmanned at bageragedo to a langes. They used limited unlined referred within a 604 mill window and then comprised a trenspective character twelver to identify time referral outcomes and reasons for unlifted referrals. Referral autocomes were categorized as unknown fill outcomes, filled by the rSSS or not filled. The primary outcome was PMN to teach PMN-trigbet referral and ascondary outcomes included reason for PMN and time to fill. The final PMN rate was calculated by dividing the number of unlifted referrals by total referrals with a known fill outcome.

 Results: 3,891 referral, 947 were PMN eligible.
 246/947 referrals have unknown fill outcome (could be due to referral to another fulfillment method or if 246947 referras rave unnown ill outcome (could be due to referrar to andref hullimmert method or if sorigit vas for benefits investigation only).
 696017 referrad with horwn outcomes were true instances of PMN (final PMN rate of 11%), Patient decision was the most common reason for not filling (17/69 PMN cases). Most referral were filled by the HSSP (65%). The median time to fill after initial referral was 5 days.

Conclusion: HSSPs have a high percentage of patient initiation of new oral oncology medication treatments in a timely manner. This study found that 85% of patients who received cancer medication from a HSSP start treatment. HSSP PMN of 11% vs. reported rate of 30% across Macare beneficiaries.

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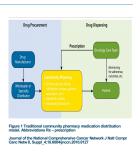
# The Impact of Specialty Pharmacy on Patient Outcomes

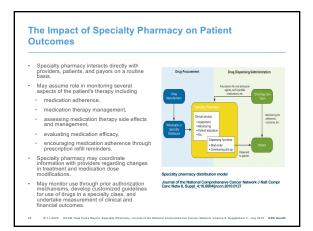
- In 2010, a National Comprehensive Cancer Network task force report listed potential advantages of specialty pharmacy services, which included appropriate medication selection, increased adherence, avoidance of unnecessary drug costs, and increased patient and provider satisfaction.
- Additionally, disease state complexities and treatment toxicities highlight the need for integrated clinical and pharmacy services to ensure safe and efficient treatment, while fostering better interdisciplinary collaboration.

# 40

# The Impact of Specialty Pharmacy on Patient Outcomes

In a traditional community pharmacy model pharmacies purchase medications from a wholesaler. After a prescription is received from a licensed prescriber, the pharmacist dispenses and provides patient information about the medication. Traditionally, pharmacies receive payment directly from the patient or third-party payors through the patient's insurer. Pharmacists may monitor medication and treatment plan adherence, but this often falls to the original prescriber or health care team. Some pharmacies may notify prescribers when patients fail to pick up their prescriptions and may provide longitudinal follow up of patients during therapy.

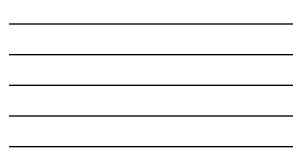


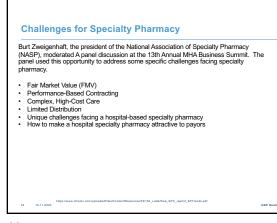






Which of the following are not challenges for Specialty Pharmacy?	
Performance-Based Contracting	0%
Complex, High-Cost Care	0%
Limited Distribution	0%
Fair Market Value (FMV) I All of the above are challenges	0%
	0%
Start the presentation to see live content. For screen share software, share the entire screen. Get help at polexcom/sop	





44





Li	mited Distribution	Challenges facing a hospital-	How to make a hospital		
•	Many providers are closed out of specialty drug networks	based specialty pharmacy	specialty pharmacy attractive		
		<ul> <li>High cost of specialty</li> </ul>	to pavors		
1	Difficult for smaller specialty pharmacies to obtain access	medications, most over \$2,000 per fill	<ul> <li>Invest in IT and data analytics to track and report</li> </ul>		
	to some specialty medications	<ul> <li>Fewer than two percent of patient populations requires</li> </ul>	data and outcomes as required by payors		
•	Can result in fragmented	these drug.	Achieve accreditation from		
	care and even greater chance of polypharmacy for patients	<ul> <li>Complex administration and compliance issues</li> </ul>	two of these accrediting bodies		
		Manufacturers may choose	<ul> <li>URAC</li> </ul>		
•	Pro: Drugs that are highly complex, that have a high degree of sensitivity around	to limit specialty drug	ACHC		
		distribution	CPPA		
	their use and that require considerable clinical		Joint Commission		
	oversight-that's less				
	providers that need to be monitored for multiple levels				
45	of compliance		UNC Healt		

# Trends in Specialty Pharmacy • Continued growth in specialty medications with an estimated 43% global spending by 2027 • Oncolytics will be one of the biggest contributors to drug spending including treatment through cell therapy, RNA therapy and immuno-oncology treatments • Due to the significantly high costs of specialty medication payors will need to find a way to cover the specialty medications.

 Due to the significantly high costs of specialty medication payors will need to find a way to cover the specialty medications.
 Possibility of specialty drugs categorized as a separate benefit to enable payers to gain better control over costs

47

# Conclusion

- To say specialty pharmacy is growing is an understatement. It is probably one of the fastest growing segments of drug spending under the pharmacy benefits umbrella.
- Specialty pharmacy benefits not only patients but also providers, manufacturers and payors.
- Retrospective studies show improvement in patient adherence when medication is dispensed by a specialty pharmacy (specifically HSSP)
- Specialty pharmacies liaise with providers to facilitate the benefits investigation process by providing insurance support such as prior authorization referrals and high copay assistance.
- As more and more specialty medications become available, specialty pharmacies play an essential role in providing appropriate channels to help patients navigate challenges in obtaining and adhering to specialty medications as well as providing clinical support for these rare, complex diseases.

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48

10/11/2023

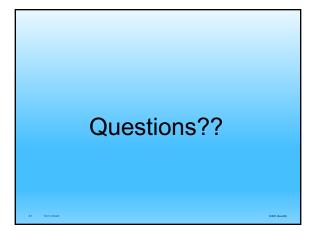


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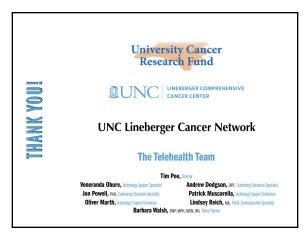
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