The State of Drug Electronic Prior Authorization (ePA)

Prior Authorization Working Group

Colorado Department of Regulatory Authority (DORA)



What We'll Discuss



- What is medication ePA
- Where are we and how did we get here?
- What is the medication ePrior Authorization process?
- Where is the country relative to ePA?
- Thoughts on your charge

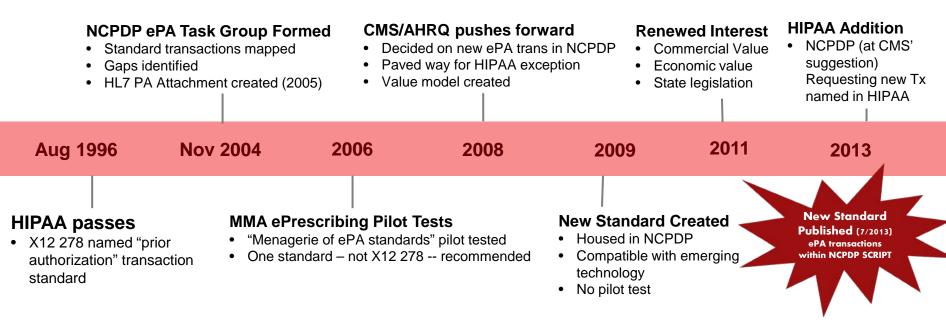
Defining Electronic Prior Authorization (ePA): Real-time request and response

- ePA allows the provider to electronically request or be presented with a PA question set, return the answers to the payer and receive a real-time response
 - Can utilize a network or direct connection to enable bi-directional communications
 - Real-time response returns approval or pending
 - Denial response could require a manual review
 - Real-time adjudication override for approved drugs
- ePA integrated into a web portal or EHR or ePrescribing applications/modules for prescribers and their staff
- Can leverage other existing transactions/standards to facilitate the PA process
- The prior authorization process could also be automated to improve clinical workflow

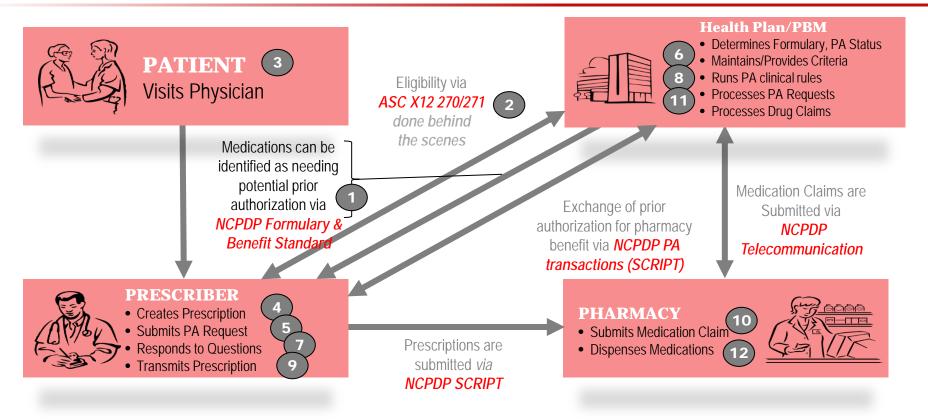
Electronic Prior Authorization Milestones



Federal and state government (HIPAA, MMA, CMS/AHRQ) efforts to encourage development and adoption of ePA has brought us to the precipice.

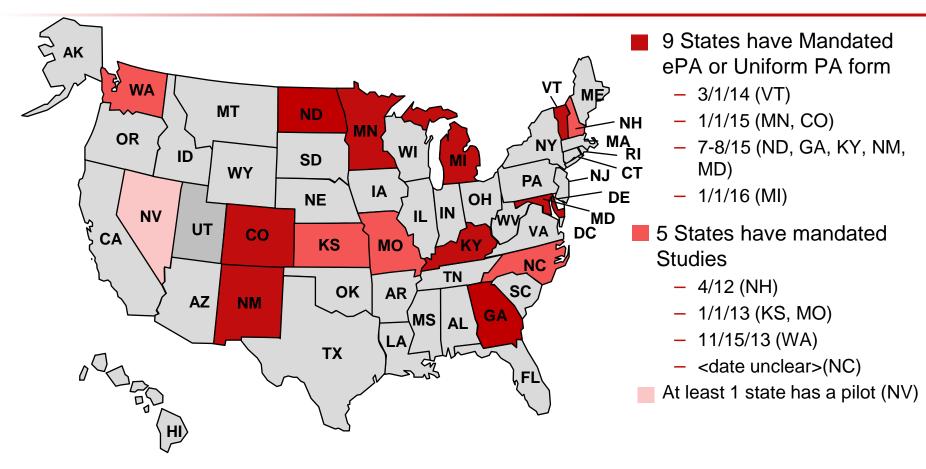


Electronic Prior Authorization Process



14 States have Mandated ePA in some form





Vendors and Payers making it happen (finally!)

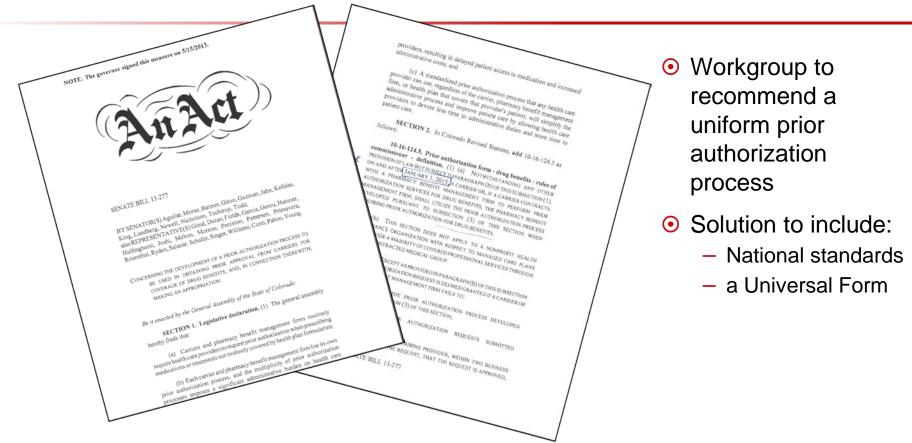


- <u>Vendor</u> involvement in ePA
 - Two vendors (Allscripts, Navinet) are involved in Caremark pilot
 - Six EHRs involved in Surescripts working group
 - One multi-payer portal, several single-payer portals
 - 2-3 large workflow solution providers
 - 3-4 medium-sized workflow solution providers
 - Two vendors that intercept the rejected pharmacy claim and forward forms

- Payer involvement in ePA
 - One PBM (Caremark) has Piloted ePA transactions
 - Four PBMs involved in Surescripts working group
 - Several health plans/PBMs have implemented automation to speed the acceptance and processing of PA requests

Thoughts/Comments





What key stakeholders believe are elements of a good process



Physicians/EHRs

- Validates that a PA is needed (formularies are not always specific)
- Asks structured questions that can easily be drawn from EHR data and answered by a query rather than reinputting data.
- Responds quickly with an answer or a request for added information
- Resolves most requests in a minute and all within a reasonable time

Payers

- Consistent format with specific drug clinical assessment
- A complete and accurate physician response that doesn't require postsubmission follow-up
- Houses criteria in payer systems to reduce out-of-date forms
- Minimize ability to "game" the system by keeping rules in-house

Considerations



- There will be two HIPAA-named electronic prior authorization standards the X12 278 and transactions within the NCPDP SCRIPT standard
 - Effort to have second named standard driven by key stakeholders' desires to implement NCPDP
- Both use a model of a specific standardized structure and supports payer questions that can be customized by member and medication.
- Uniform PA forms ...
 - could be a stopgap until electronic processing is ready ... or a diversion.
 - are a solution for a provider who can't find a payer's specific paper form;
 - are intended to homogenize the <u>demographic</u> data without regulating specific payer clinical requirements.
 - may not contain all of the needed <u>clinical</u> information for condition and/or medication-specific PA, possibly resulting in additional back-and-forth manual or electronic communication.
- It is critical that drugs that require PA be identified. Such drugs often vary by patient and plan, and step-therapy may be part of the benefit design.

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Why NCPDP SCRIPT transactions vs X12 278?

- Interest is and has been predominantly from the prescribing and pharmacy benefit perspective in the
 - 2006 pilots
 - 2009 Expert Panel
 - 2011
 - 2012-2013 task group
- ASC X12 278 and 275 version 5010 supported limited functionality
 - No apparent industry use of X12 XML in prior authorization
 - Question set responses limited to yes/no answers
 - Questions in an attachment instead of in the main transaction
- HL7 Drug PA Attachment remained in draft status; no further work from industry.
 - Built on CDA release 1. Industry has moved to CDA release 2.
 - Too complex as created.



Why NCPDP SCRIPT transactions vs X12 278?

- Interest in using NCPDP draft XML-based transaction set brought forward with question sets
 - Based on SCRIPT Standard
 - Industry ready, pilots were beginning
 - Prescribing vendors were supportive of reuse of SCRIPT and wanted to see industry movement on prior authorization transactions
 - Interest from eprescribing, pharmacy benefit perspectives
 - Operational flow works with eligibility transaction and formulary and benefit file exchanges used in eprescribing functions