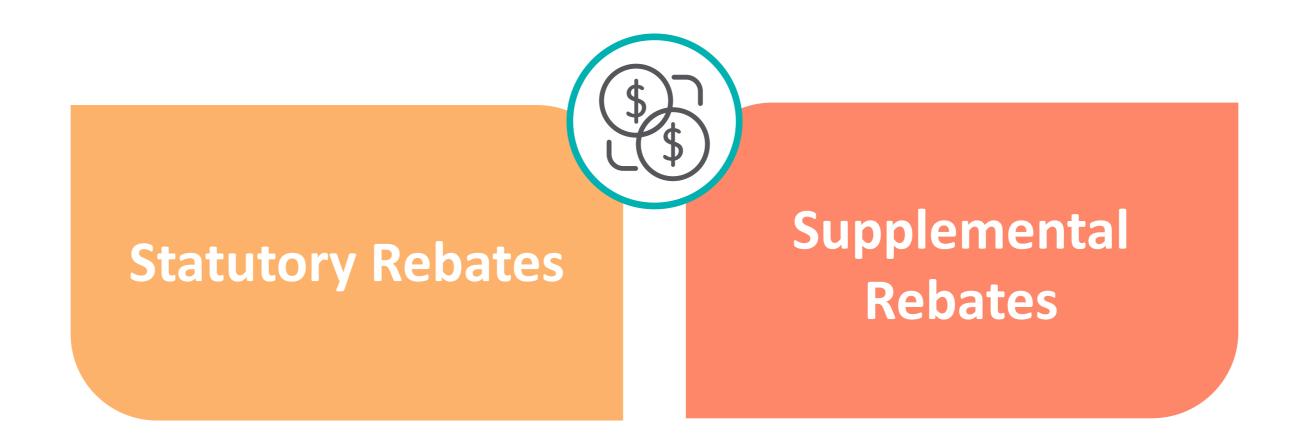
# Medicaid Rebates

Artiasolutions



### Medicaid Rebates



42 U.S. Code 1396r-8 (b)(3)(D) — "...information disclosed by manufacturers or wholesalers under this paragraph...is confidential and shall not be disclosed by the Secretary or the Secretary of Veterans Affairs or a State agency (or contractor therewith) in a form which discloses the identity of a specific manufacturer or wholesaler, prices charged for drugs by such manufacturer or wholesaler..."



# Statutory Medicaid Rebate

Federal Rebate Requirements

### Mandatory

- Medicaid pharmacy coverage is an optional program that a State opts into; expenditures are shared between Federal and State government
- Federal matching funds will not be available for the product unless the pharmaceutical manufacturer signs a rebate agreement with Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)

(Section 1927 of the Social Security Act)

NO REBATE AGREEMENT = NO MEDICAID COVERAGE<sup>1</sup>

The rebate amount is applied to all Medicaid utilization

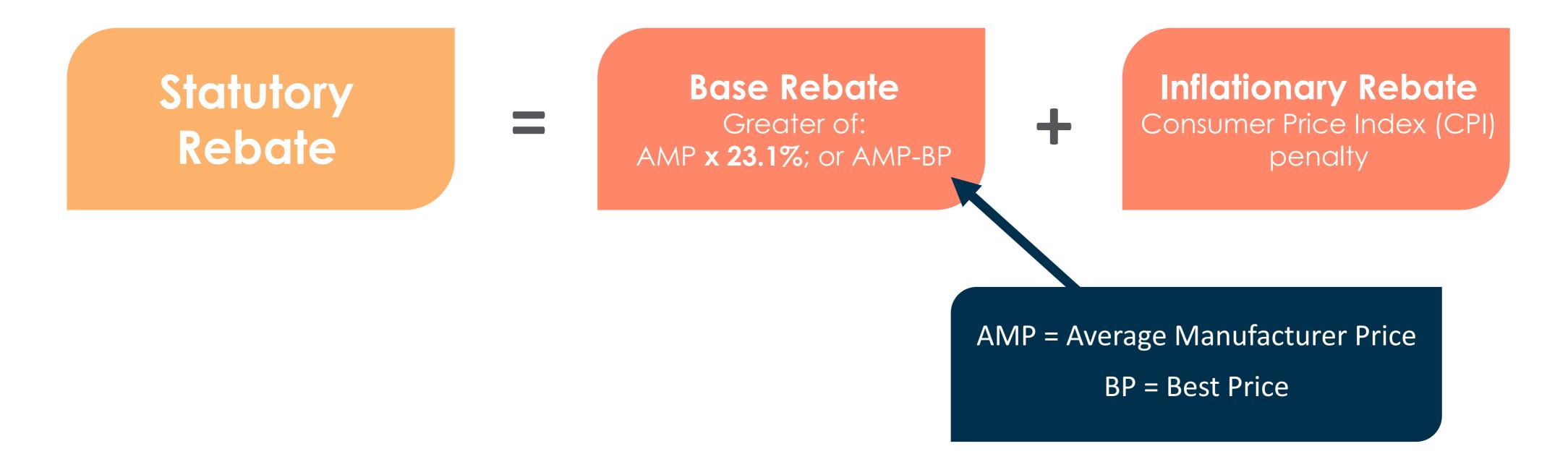
States invoice manufacturers each quarter for rebate amounts based on reimbursed units of pharmaceuticals

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> States have the option to cover products without a CMS Rebate agreement, but they will not receive federal matching funds.



# Statutory Medicaid Rebate

Unit Rebate Amount (URA) Calculation



Medicaid's status as Best Price-exempt permits State Medicaid programs to contract for additional rebates without impacting any other government program's discounts

Source: Section 1927 Social Security Act

## Supplemental Rebates



### **Preferred Drug Lists (PDLs)**

- States operate preferred drug lists to contain costs while still providing access to medication.
- PDLs are used to leverage supplemental rebates from manufacturers, who participate voluntarily
  - Manufacturers with similar products compete on clinical effectiveness and cost for positioning in their therapeutic class



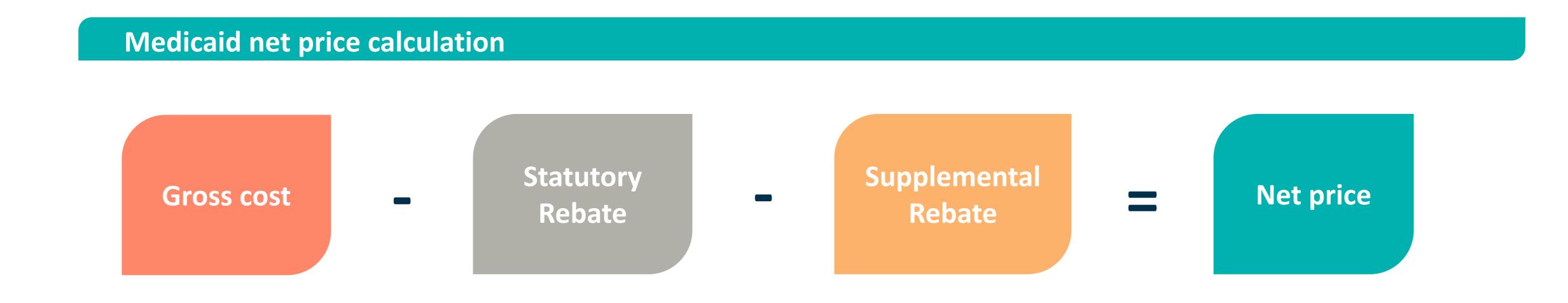
### Manufacturers pay Supplemental Rebates for positioning on Medicaid PDLs

- Preferred positioning generally allows unrestricted access to product unless specific restrictions are permitted by contract
- Non-preferred positioning requires doctor or pharmacy to obtain Prior Authorization approval or step through 1 or more preferred products
- Most states use a vendor to provide rebate contracting services, but vendors do not retain any Medicaid rebates

The Medicaid program cannot be leveraged for discounts for other government programs



# Supplemental Rebate



Drug safety, effectiveness, and net price are considered when State Medicaid programs assign PDL statuses





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