Tele-pharmacy

Improvise, Adapt, Overcome.

Learning objectives

- Show how tele-pharmacy works
- Describe the tele-pharmacy regulatory environment
- Explain why tele-pharmacy is needed

Tele-Pharmacy

Albion, Indiana



Population 2,330 Albion is the county seat of Noble County



Tele-pharmacy in Albion, Indiana FIRST LOCAL PHARMACY SINCE 2006





How it works

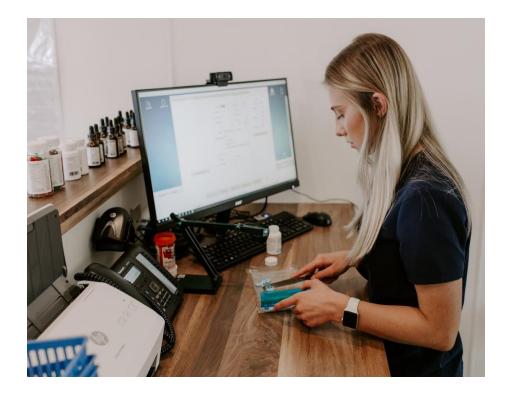
Supervising Pharmacy

Tele-pharmacy



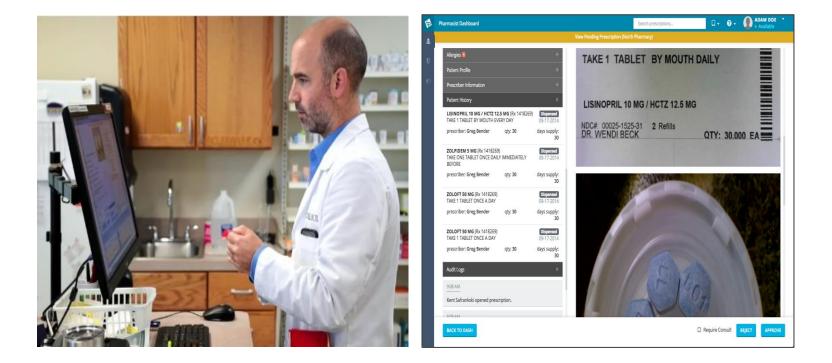


Technician at Telepharmacy fills prescription

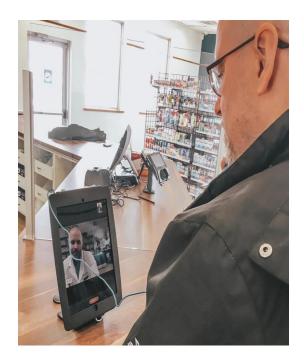


Taking images of the process

Pharmacist at Supervising Pharmacy reviews images to verify accuracy

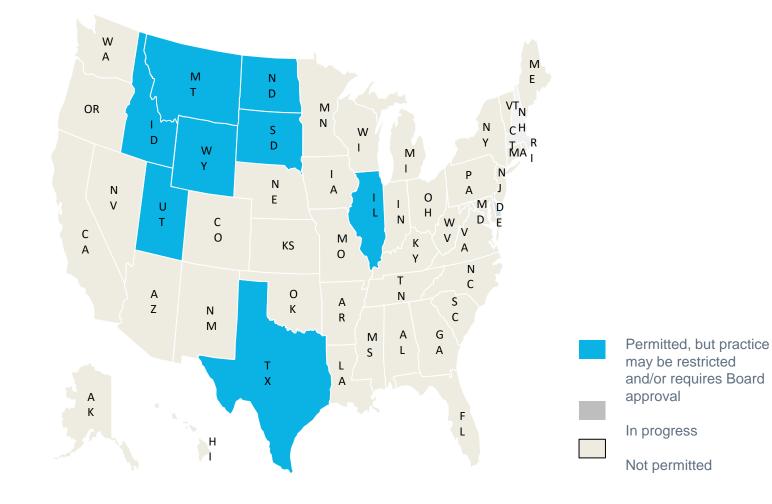


Patient picks up Prescription at Telepharmacy and Pharmacist counsels with video chat

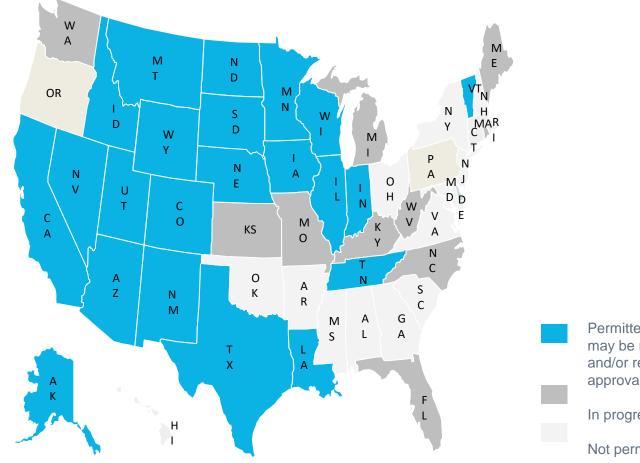




Telepharmacy regulations, 2008



Telepharmacy regulations, 2018



Permitted, but practice may be restricted and/or requires Board approval

In progress

Not permitted

Tele-pharmacy Regulations are fragmented



Pharmacy technician certification hours/experience



Special rules around controls



Limits on number of remote sites or technicians



Security requirements



Mileage restrictions



Technology requirements

Steps to implementing regulations

- 1. Look for statutory authority if no statutory authority, must engage legislature
- 2. Have Board Rules Committee draft rules
- 3. Board notices rules to the public
- 4. Public comment period
- 5. Administrative rules review process & approval
- 6. Implementation

Tips to drafting regulations

Look into what other states have for regulation

telepharmacy location which is in

> Understand the landscape in your state

> > Ensure statutes leave room for administrative rules

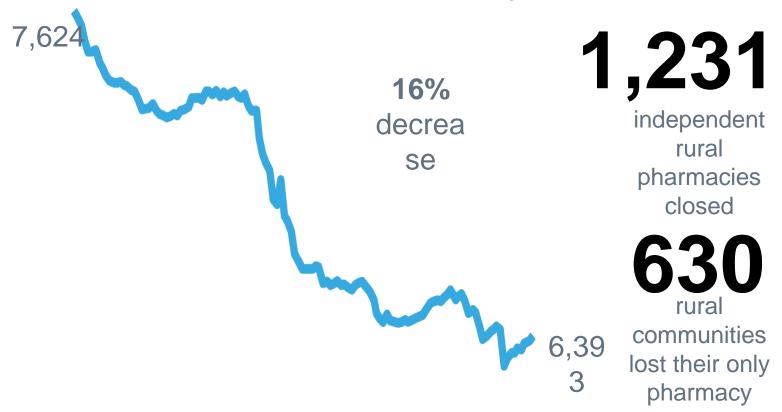
Why do we need tele-pharmacy?

- Pharmacy Benefit Managers (PBMs) continue to take a larger slice the drug plan benefit
- Profit per prescription for community pharmacies declines every year
- PBMs steer patients to PBM-owned pharmacies
- 630 rural communities nationwide that had at least one retail pharmacy in 2003 had Zero retail pharmacies in 2018 *

* https://rupri.publichealth.uiowa.edu/publications/policybriefs/2018/2018%20Pharmacy%20Closur es.pdf What community pharmacies charge patients and are reimbursed is determined **by a competitor**

- If medication is covered by insurance, the patient's price is set by the PBM, not the pharmacy
- PBMs own or are affiliated with competing retail, mailorder, and/or specialty pharmacies
- PBMs often require or incentivize patients to use the PBMowned pharmacy

Independent Rural Pharmacies 2003-2018



3 PBMs control as much as 89% of the market: 238 million lives out of 266 million lives^{1,2}

- Take-it-or-leave-it contracts
- A lack of transparency in reimbursement pricing
- Underwater reimbursements without recourse
- Retaliatory audits
- Network exclusion
- Prior authorization headaches
- No process for appeals or remedy for unfair practices
- Retroactive fees are unpredictable and often untraceable

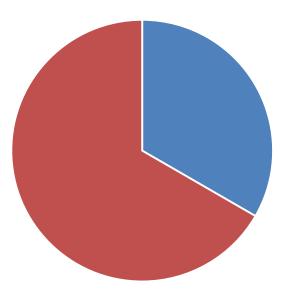
1: Mathematical calculation based on number of covered lives CMS/Caremark, UnitedHealth and ESI self-reported.

2: From testimony of PCMA CEO Mark Merritt before the U.S. House of Representatives Energy

& Commerce Committee Subcommittee on Health, December 13, 2017

How big is the adherence problem?

2/3 of Americans with prescriptions are nonadherent



\$300B

U.S. healthcare expenses directly related to nonadherence avoidable costs

Patients desire convenience



One out of three patients fail to fill their initial prescriptions

95% of patients

patients filled initial prescriptions when offered at doctor's office

Access to health care impacts one's overall physical, social, and mental health status and quality of life

Patients visit their pharmacist more than any other healthcare provider

Provider	# visits
Primary care physician	4
Other healthcare providers	9
Pharmacist	35



Source: Pharmacists as Influencers of Patient Adherence, August 21, 2014, Joseph Moose, PharmD, and Ashley Branham, PharmD, BCACP

Bringing pharmacists back to Rural America

- At the time of the 2010 Decennial Census, almost 60 million people, about 19 percent of the population, lived in rural areas of the United States.
- "Telepharmacy helps create a new patientpharmacist relationship that wasn't possible before."

~ Angela Falk, Pharm.D., Sav Mor Pharmacy, an independent pharmacy with fifteen locations spread across Illinois

Better Education + Better Access

Better Outcomes

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