

# Indication-Based Pricing – The Good, The Bad, and The Ugly

**Susan Abedi, IMS Consulting Group**

June 2016



## Today's Agenda

---

- What is “indication-specific pricing” ?
- Should we consider indication-specific pricing approaches?
  - The Good
  - The Bad
  - The Ugly
- Where should we go from here?

# The cost of care and value debate has evolved over the years, with significant activity in the last year



## States are getting involved in the pricing debate

---

### **Example: Vermont Price Transparency Law Passed**

#### 1. State officials will identify:

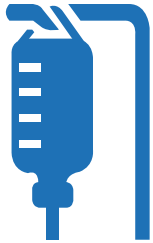
- 15 drugs for which “significant health care dollars” are spent and WAC (list prices) rose by  $\geq 50\%$  over the previous five-year period
- List prices for 15 medicines that rose 15% or more over a 12-month period

#### 2. Then, the state attorney general will request justification for the price hikes from each manufacturer

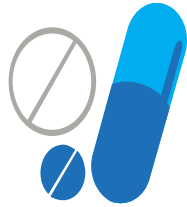
- Manufacturers will provide detailed cost breakdowns and other information that contributed to the price increases

## Determining the value of specialty drugs is noted as a top challenge for payers

---



vs.



**Determining the value** of specialty drugs was the **top challenge** faced by 26% of payers

# Value-based pricing is an umbrella term; today's discussion will focus on indication-specific pricing

---

## Value-Based Pricing

### Indication-specific



***Price determined by comparing efficacy across indications for a single product***

### Outcomes-based



Product value and associated price is assessed based on performance across endpoints, level of patient response, and/or performance on specific metrics as demonstrated by clinical trial endpoints or RWE

There are many terms for indication specific pricing

---

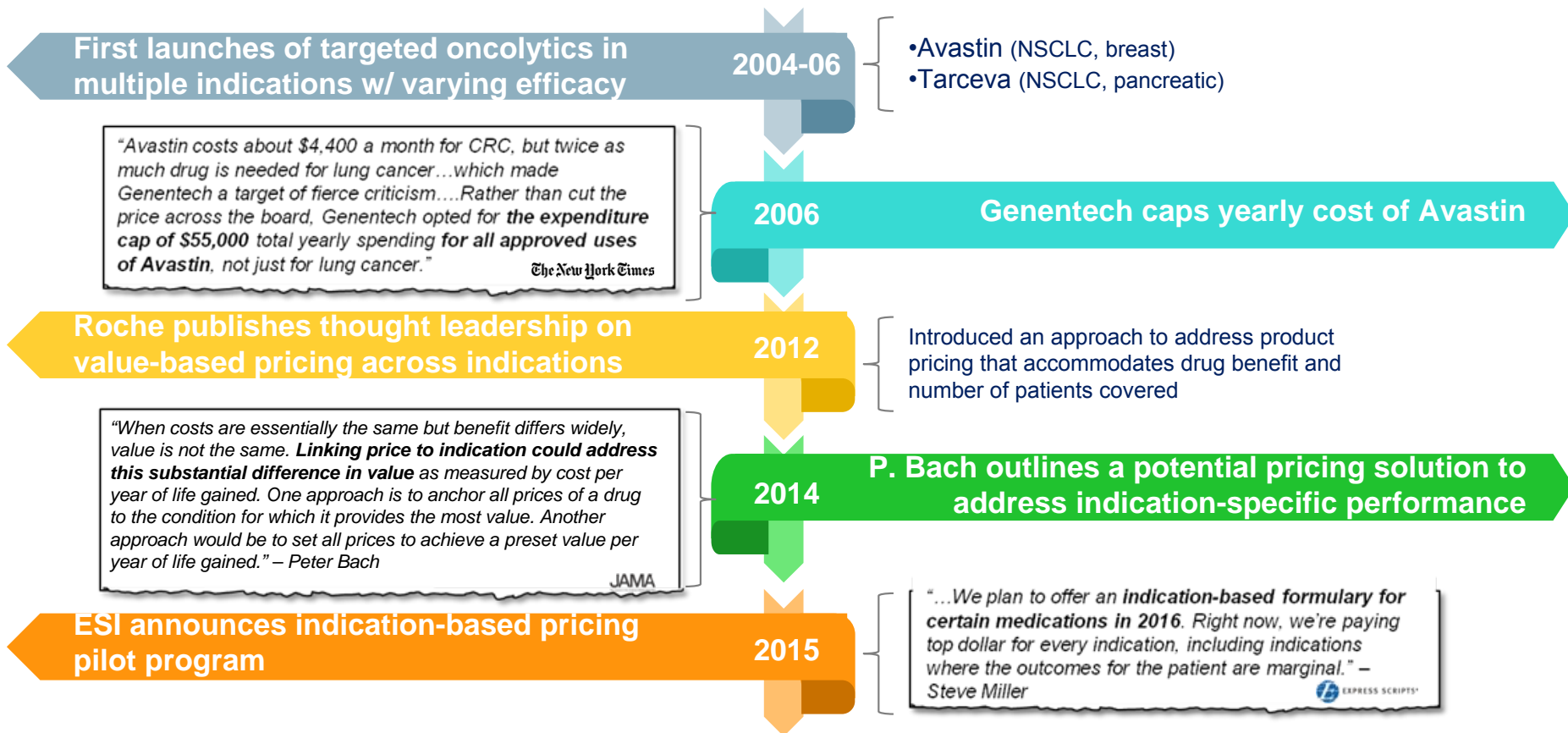
## **Indication based pricing**

**Indication based formulary**

**Indication-specific pricing**

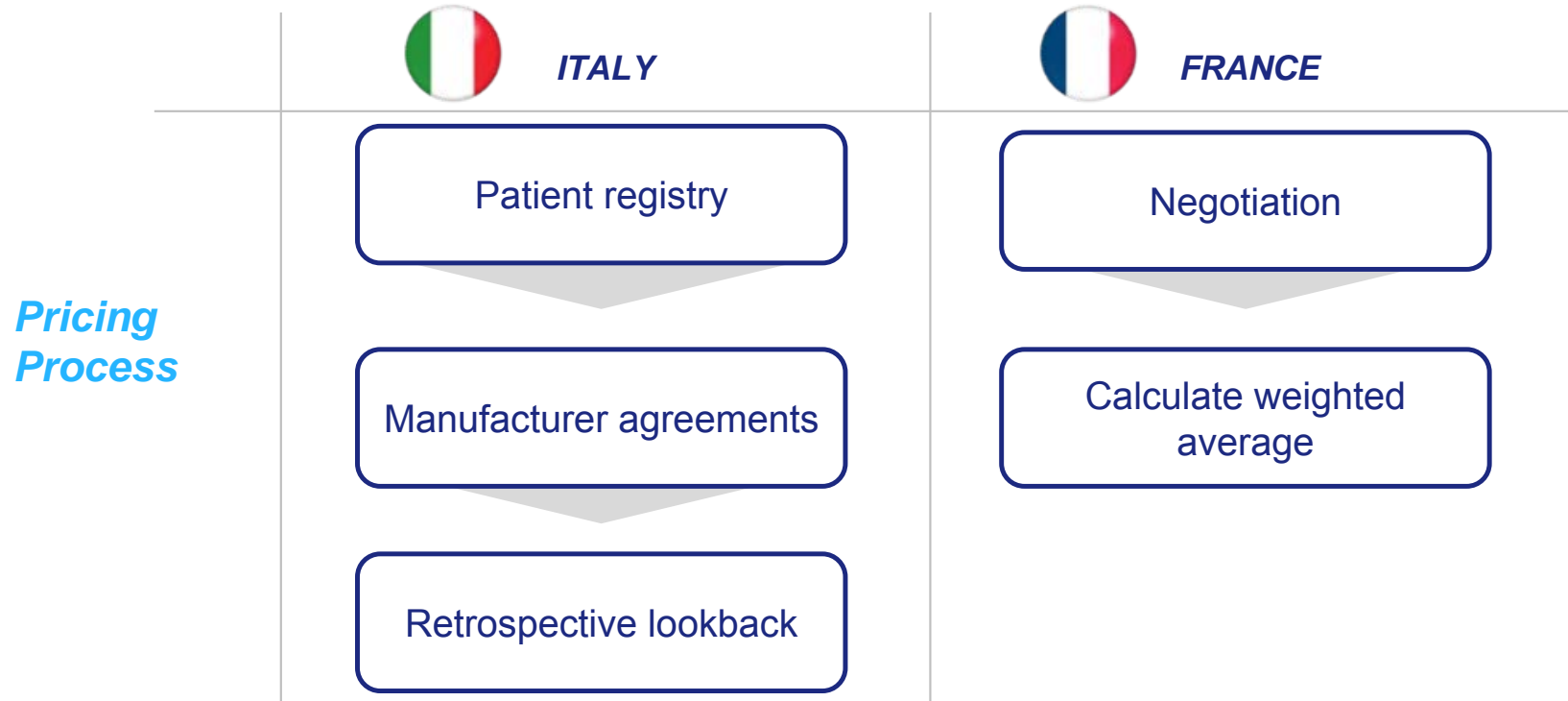
**Multi-indication pricing**

# The concept of indication-specific pricing is not new; it has evolved over time





# Variations of “indication based pricing” are evolving in certain European markets



# CMS recently announced plans to test new Medicare Part B prescription drug models - “*Indication-based pricing*” was included

## “Value-based Pricing Strategies” Proposed by CMS

<i>Strategies</i>	<i>Description</i>
<i>Discounting / eliminating patient cost-sharing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decrease or eliminate the cost sharing to improve access and appropriate use of drugs</li> </ul>
<i>Feedback on prescribing patterns</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop evidence based clinical decision support tools for HCPs that aim to drive appropriate use</li> </ul>
<i>Indication-based pricing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This proposed test would <b>vary the payment for a drug based on its clinical effectiveness for different indications</b>. For example, a medication might be used to treat one condition with high levels of success but an unrelated condition with less effectiveness, or for a longer duration of time. The goal is to pay for what works for patients.</li> </ul>
<i>Reference pricing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set a standard payment benchmark for a group of therapeutically similar products</li> </ul>
<i>Risk-sharing based on outcomes</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop voluntary agreements with drug manufacturers to link outcomes with price adjustments</li> </ul>

# In the US, Express Scripts is piloting an indication-based approach in Oncology



## Scope:

2016 **pilot** program—Oncology Care Value Program—will be limited to a select number of **oral oncology** products within **commercial** lines of business

## Approach:



Conduct assessment of value-based price per indication



Calculate a weighted average of prices across indications



Bring analysis to negotiating table

# ESI has announced plans to develop an indication-based formulary for inflammation

---



## *Objective:*

- The **Inflammatory Care Value program** will use an indication based approach to formulary management
- Divide inflammatory diseases into four separate indications to enable drugs with fewer (~1-2) indications to be on an equal playing field with products that are indicated for various inflammatory diseases

## *Ideal Outcomes (ESI Perspective) :*

- Facilitate more price competition among clinically equivalent drugs
- Control costs
- Ensure patient access to the best drug for their disease

## Considerations of Indication-Specific Pricing – The Good

---



The Good



The Bad



The Ugly

# Indication-specific pricing could both facilitate patient access and address payer cost concerns

---



## *Payers*

- ✓ Provides patient access to innovative medicines
- ✓ Potential for cost-savings and additional price concessions
- ✓ Demonstrates payer innovation

## Innovative pricing models could also address manufacturer needs

---



### ***Manufacturers***

- ✓ Enables broad patient access to innovative medicines
- ✓ Incentivizes high value secondary indications
- ✓ Demonstrates active willingness to think creatively about drug prices
- ✓ Provides rationale for higher prices for indications with greater clinical value

## Considerations of Indication-Specific Pricing – The Bad

---



The Good



The Bad



The Ugly



## But, can we do it?

---

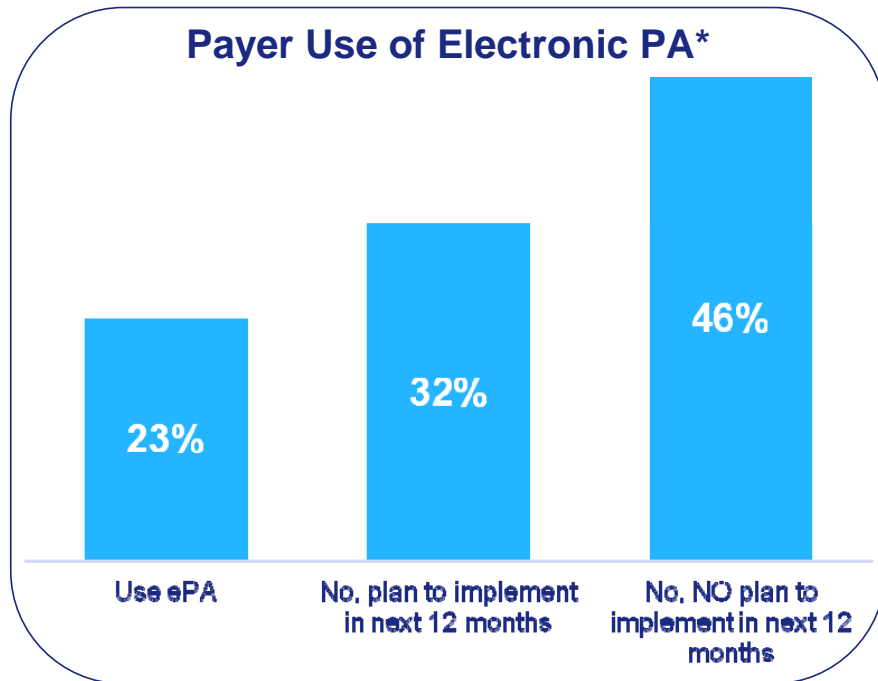
1. Products are not tracked by indication
2. Products are not tiered differentially by indication

# Implementing indication-specific pricing would require infrastructure adjustments to track drug use by indication

- Infrastructure would need to be overhauled to capture, share, and report patient and indication level data
  - Governance models would need to be developed to ensure data is stored and shared appropriately

	<b>Physicians / HCPs</b>	<b>Payers</b>
<b>Change Needed</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Systems to capture indications have not been widely implemented</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Systems would likely need to change the way prices are reviewed and drugs are purchased</li></ul>
<b>Potential Challenge</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Administrative burden may increase</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Reporting requirements necessary to capture the prescription indication may vary<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– E.g., differences in medical vs. pharmacy benefit or site of care</li></ul></li></ul>

Today , the majority of Prior Authorizations (PA) are submitted by paper, making tracking by indication a challenge



Of payers who use ePA, it accounts for  
**~10%** of submissions\*

\*Based on EMD Serono Specialty Medicines Survey Respondents answer to the question: "Does the plan use an ePA for at least 1 specialty drug?"

SOURCE: IMSCG Analysis; *Express Scripts' Payer Clients On Board With Indication-Based Pricing, Exec Says*, The Pink Sheet Daily , 9/17/15; National Adoption Scorecard: Electronic Prior Authorization (ePA), Cover My Meds (2015); *Specialty Digest, 12<sup>th</sup> Edition*, EDM Serono (2015)

## Indication-specific pricing may also have negative implications for patients

---



### **Individual Patient Needs**

- Could limit drug use to certain populations



### **Patient Savings**

- Savings may not be passed through to patients

# If implemented, there are concerns that indication-specific pricing could impact benchmarks

---



## **Government Pricing Policies**

- Medicaid requires manufacturers to provide rebates that match the “best price” obtained by private market payers
- Other government run programs may be affected (i.e., 340B and Medicare)



## **Drug Arbitrage**

- Payers/institutions could buy the drug for the lower priced indication and use it for the higher priced indication

## Considerations of Indication-Specific Pricing – The Ugly

---



The Good



The Bad



The Ugly

# Should we do it?

---

## **DEFINING VALUE**

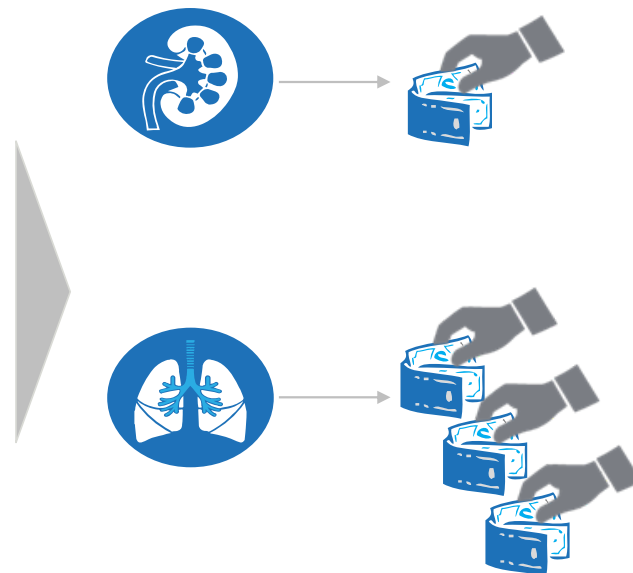
- Who is the arbiter of “value”?
  - How should site of care be factored in?
  - Do we pay more for better services?
- How should products be judged within an indication?
  - How can real world data be incorporated?
  - Should off-label use be incorporated into value metrics?
- Should they be compared to other available products in that indication (i.e. Tarceva vs. other pancreatic drugs) rather than vs. Tarceva in NSCLC?
- How should differences in dosing and dosing schedules be reflected in a price?

# Does it benefit patients?

---

## IMPACT ON PATIENTS

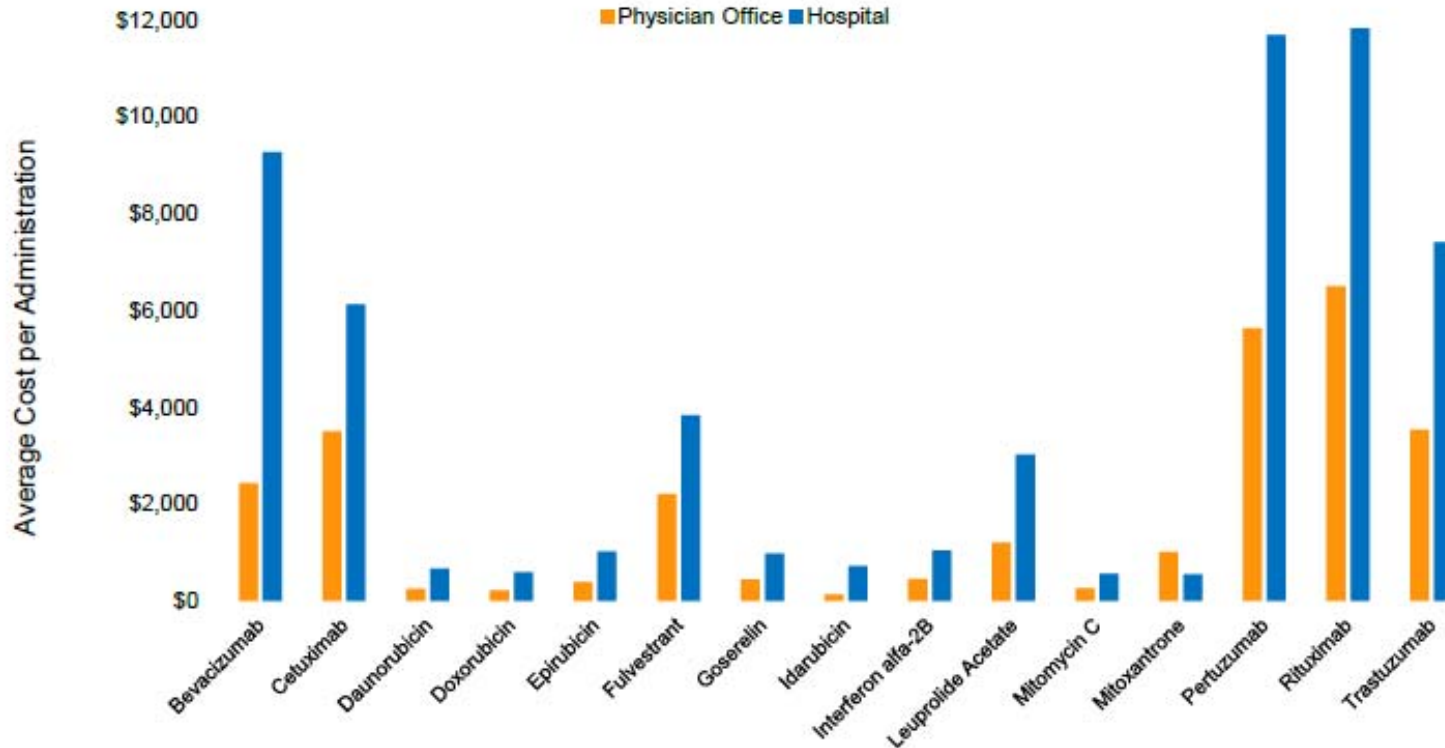
- Should one patient pay more for the higher “value” indication ? Or should they pay less, if we think of the Premara Value-Based Benefit Design approach ?
- Will patients feel they are being unfairly targeted for having a tumor type with more efficacious treatments available?





# Where to do it? Today, costs vary for the same drug by setting

## Hospital and Physician Outpatient Costs



# There is more to value than price

---

## Examples

### •Technology

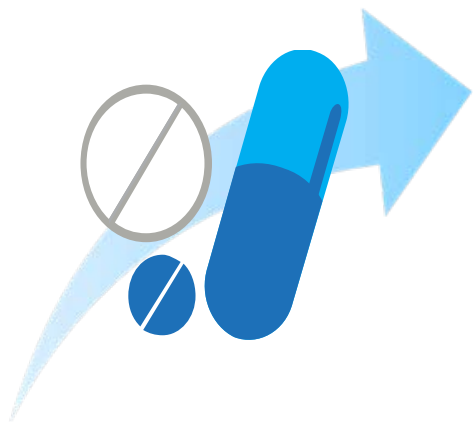
- Biogen used FitBit fitness trackers for MS patients to monitor treatment outcomes

### •Patient services

- Provide patient support via education, training, advocacy and financial support
- J&J and IBM developed a patient engagement app that helped reduce hospital readmissions

### •Infrastructure

- Integrated systems that support data analytics and clinical decision making (e.g., via ePA or lab testing)



# Where should we go from here?

---

## *Preparing For The Future*



***Manufacturers***

- What investments should be made to support decision making?
- How can manufacturers prepare for these agreements from a data perspective?



***Payers***

- How should conflicting value assessments be resolved?
- How can real-world evidence be incorporated in real time after a value-based price has been assigned to a product?



***Patients***

- Does such a system allow for individual patient characteristics to be factored into value assessments?

# #thepill – what color is the pill ?

---



## #thepill – what color is the pill ?

---

White and gold?

- OR -

Blue and black?

# Now if value was the pill- how do payers and pharma engage?

---

Blue and black?



White and gold?

---

# QUESTIONS?

Please contact me for more information

---



**Susan Abedi**  
Senior Principal,  
IMS Consulting Group

[sabedi@imscg.com](mailto:sabedi@imscg.com)  
+646-266-0747