



Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine

# Drug Effectiveness Review Project: States Working Together to Find Best Available Evidence

**The National Medicaid Congress**  
**June 5, 2006**  
**Washington, DC**



# Beginnings

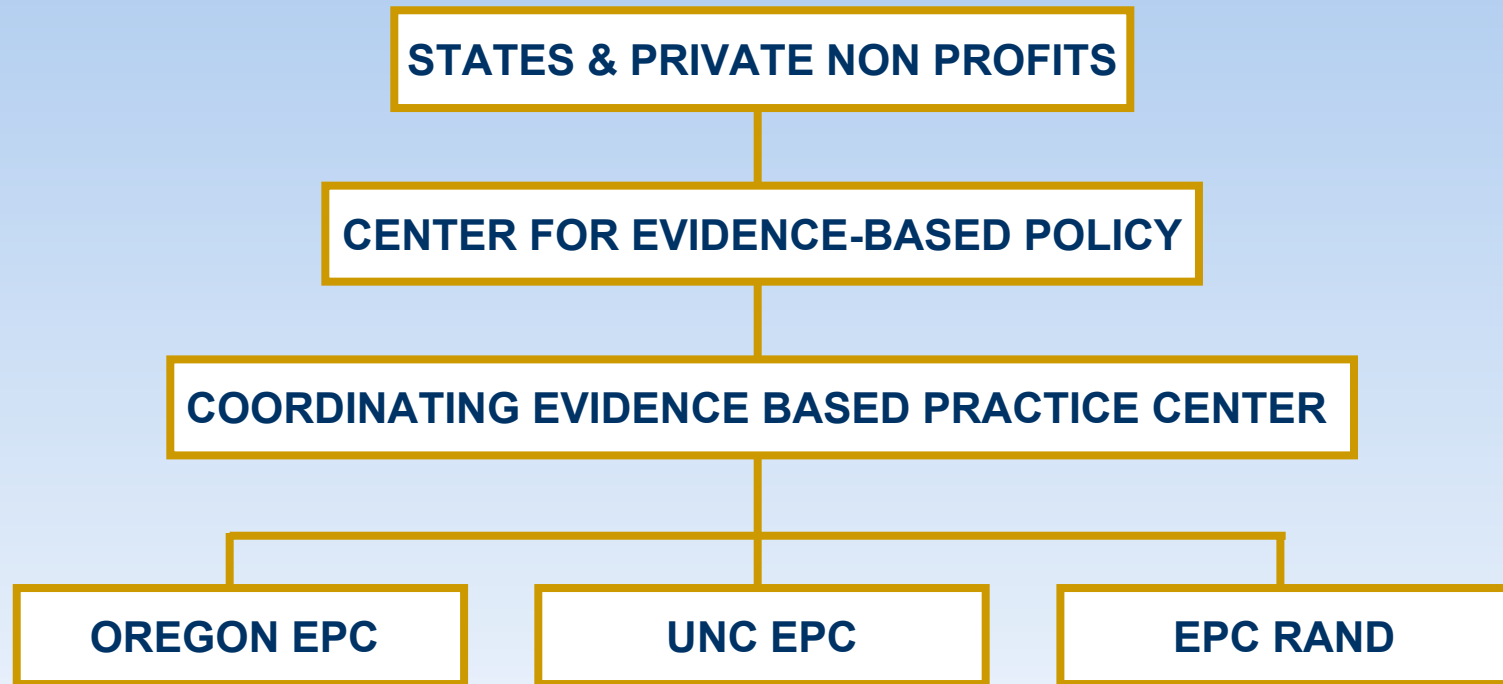
- 60% Increase in drug spending
- Limited Medicaid Resources
- PDL Legislation
  - Consider effectiveness first
  - Consider cost if effectiveness equal
- Collaboration with OHSU EPC
- Washington and Idaho join
- Approach requires broader base

# Drug Effectiveness Review Project

*Self-governing collaboration of organizations that:*

- Obtain and synthesize global evidence on the comparative effectiveness, safety, and effects on subpopulations of drugs within classes.
- Support policy makers in using the evidence to inform policy in local decision making.

# Overview of Project



# Currently Announced Participating Organizations

- Alaska
- Arkansas
- California
- Oregon
- Washington
- Idaho
- Wyoming
- Kansas
- Michigan
- Missouri
- Minnesota
- Montana
- North Carolina
- Wisconsin
- CHCF
- CCOHTA
- New York

# Systematic Reviews

## Comparing Effectiveness of Drugs Within Classes

- Key questions/with public comment
- Inclusion/exclusion criteria
- Global data search
- Evaluation of data quality
- Synthesis of good quality data
- Draft report and peer/public review
- Final report
  - Presentation to participants
  - PowerPoint
  - Executive Summary
  - Full text report

# Template Key Questions

1. What is the comparative efficacy/effectiveness of different (name drug class) in improving (name the outcome desired) for (name type of patients by symptoms, disease etc.)?
2. What are the comparative incidence and nature of complications (serious or life threatening, or those that may adversely affect compliance of different (name the drug class)) for patients being treated for (name the type of patients by symptoms, disease, etc.)?
3. Are there subgroups of patients based on demographics (age, racial/ethnic groups, gender), other medications or co-morbidities (obesity for example) for which one or more medications or preparations are more effective or associated with fewer adverse effects?

# Drug Company Interaction

- One day informational conference
- Dossier Submission
  - Evidence relevant to key questions
  - No economic data
  - Center is industry contact
  - Public Comment Period
- Full disclosure policy

# Four Major Types of Results

- 1. Good evidence, no difference (PPI's)**
- 2. Good evidence marginal difference (Triptans)**
- 3. Good evidence significant difference (Beta Blockers)**
- 4. No good evidence (Opiod analgesics)**

# Classes Reviewed

1. Proton Pump Inhibitors - PPIs
2. Long-acting Opioids
3. Statins
4. Non-steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs - NSAIDs
5. Estrogens
6. Triptans
7. Skeletal Muscle Relaxants - SMRs
8. Oral Hypoglycemics - OHs
9. Urinary Incontinence, Drugs to treat - UI
10. ACE Inhibitors – ACE-I
11. Beta Blockers - BB
12. Calcium Channel Blockers - CCBs
13. Angiotensin II Receptor Antagonists - ARBs
14. 2<sup>nd</sup> Generation Antidepressants
15. Antiepileptic Drugs in Bipolar Mood Disorder and Neuropathic Pain
16. 2<sup>nd</sup> Generation Antihistamines
17. Atypical Antipsychotics - AAP
18. Inhaled Corticosteroids - ICS
19. ADHD and ADD, Drugs to treat
20. Alzheimers, Drugs to treat
21. Anti-platelet Drugs
22. Thiazolidinedione - TZDs
23. 5HT3 Receptor Antagonists
24. Sedative Hypnotics
25. Targeted Immune Modulators

# Use by Participants

- Provider/prescriber/consumer education (NC, CHCF)
- Augment P&T Committee Information with thorough and transparent reports (AK, MI, WI, MN, MO)
- Primary P&T Committee Information base (WA, WY, OR, ID, KS)
- Support to other levels of government (CCOHTA)
- Inter-relationship between PDL exception process, savings, and restrictiveness of lists

# Contact Information

Mark Gibson, Deputy Director  
Center for Evidence-based Policy

503-494-2679

[gibsomar@ohsu.edu](mailto:gibsomar@ohsu.edu)

[www.ohsu.edu/policycenter](http://www.ohsu.edu/policycenter)

[www.ohsu.edu/drugeffectiveness](http://www.ohsu.edu/drugeffectiveness)