Second Annual Policy Symposium and Roundtable

PRESCRIPTION DRUG COSTS AND COVERAGE: MOVING TOWARDS A BALANCE

Wednesday 5 June 2002
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Legislative Office Building, Room 104A
Albany, New York

Convened by
American Cancer Society, New York State chapter
New Yorkers for Accessible Health Coverage
New York Statewide Senior Action Council
Acknowledgement

This talk rests heavily on analyses conducted with my colleague, Deborah Socolar
Web posting

www.healthreformprogram.org
Overview

I. Spending, prices, and unprotected people

II. Three choices: death, dollars, discontinuity

III. Paralysis

IV. State action is vital

V. Peace treaty
I. Problems

A. Spending
B. Prices
C. Unprotected people
PRESCRIPTION DRUG SPENDING PER PERSON, 1997 + 2002 (projected)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>1997</th>
<th>2002</th>
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<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>$321</td>
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<td>U.K.</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>$346</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>$358</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
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<td>$364</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
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<td>$391</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>$416</td>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>$427</td>
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<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>319</td>
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PRESCRIPTION DRUG SPENDING PER PERSON, 1997 + 2002 (projected)
The graph illustrates the cumulative rise in retail Rx (prescription drugs) + total health spending from 1994 to 2002. The data is presented as a percentage increase each year. The Rx spending shows a steady rise, starting at 4.9% in 1995 and reaching 185.4% in 2002. The health spending, on the other hand, starts at 10.0% in 1995 and reaches 63.6% in 2002. The graph clearly demonstrates the significant increase in health spending over the years compared to Rx spending.
U.S. EXCESS ABOVE 7 NATIONS' FACTORY DRUG PRICES, 2000

Drug Makers' U.S. Prices Averaged This Much Above Foreign Prices

- **Switzerland**: 44.5%
- **UK**: 45.8%
- **Germany**: 53.1%
- **Sweden**: 57.1%
- **Canada**: 60.1%
- **France**: 81.3%
- **Italy**: 89.0%

[Graph showing the percentage increase in drug prices in the United States compared to other countries, with Italy having the highest increase at 89.0% and Switzerland having the lowest at 44.5%.]
BRAND NAME DRUG MAKERS’ MARKETING AND R&D JOBS, 1995 - 2000

Domestic U.S. Jobs at PhRMA Members

MARKETING

12% ABOVE R&D
55,348

R&D
49,409

52,066

50,486

51,002

45,192

48,527


87,810
81% ABOVE R&D
81,296
71,374
67,392
60,539
55,348
52,066
50,486
51,002
45,192
48,527

50,000
60,000
70,000
80,000
90,000

40,000
50,000
60,000
70,000
80,000
90,000
98 MILLION LACKED PRESCRIPTION DRUG FINANCIAL SECURITY IN 2000

- Adequate Rx coverage: 66%
- Rx-underinsured: 10%
- No Rx: 4%
- Seniors-no Rx: 4%
- No insurance at all: 16%
NEW YORKERS' PRESCRIPTION DRUG COVERAGE, 2002

- Medicare no Rx: 6%
- No insurance: 15%
- Insurance no Rx: 4%
- Under-insured: 10%
- Latent risk: 15%
- Adequately insured: 50%
Suffering is growing

- Employers cut retiree Rx coverage
- HMOs cut Rx benefits
- Rising Rx prices
II. Three choices
II. Three choices: death, dollars, discontinuity

- **Continued suffering** and dying for lack of needed drugs. Intolerable.

- **Paying much more** public and private money for needed drugs. Unaffordable.

- **Changing our ways**, to secure needed drugs at small additional costs while rewarding innovation. Unavoidable.
To-date, suffering and higher payments have been much more common than reasonable change and reform.
In the face of growing suffering,

Congress has examined Medicare Rx benefit
States have sought to cope with rising costs

• More money
  – Senior pharmacy programs
  – Rx insurance

• Price control efforts
  – Maine Rx price limits
  – Extend Medicaid rebates to more people
III. Paralysis
III. Paralysis

Why has progress been slow?

- PhRMA’s power + weak analysis = diversion of effort,
- wasting time coping with symptoms
Solutions that have enjoyed good political currency

A. To lower prices or spending

B. To expand coverage
To lower prices or spending

- PBMs
- formularies
- counter-detailing
- drug discount cards
- greater use of generics
- importing from Canada/Mexico
- de-insure patients--make them pay more
- fragmented public and private demands for discounts
All are badly flawed

• Probably won’t be very effective in making drugs affordable
• No coordination between these controls and patients’ needs or drug makers’ needs
• If these controls do cut use and therefore spending, they may well cut dollars drug makers say are needed to finance research
To expand coverage

• “Reform Medicare,” enroll elders in competing HMOs, and let those HMOs worry about Rx coverage
• legislate Medicare Rx benefit without substantial price controls
• Neither likely to be enacted
• Neither likely to work if enacted
Why?

- Saving Medicare HMOs will be costly
- Medicare Rx without lower prices = high premiums and subsidies but low benefits
- Industry hopes for windfall profit on new volume
- Ten-year federal cost of modest plan:
  - $118 B - June 1999 and
  - $318 B - June 2001
  - $500 B - June 2002?
Underlying causes of paralysis

• PhRMA’s power
• weak analysis
Origins of PhRMA’s power

• PhRMA’s fog of fear
• PhRMA’s desperate pursuit of strategies (fear + high prices + marketing) that cannot work in the long run
• Public worry that costs are rising so rapidly already--how will we be able to buy enough drugs to help even more people? Stunted empathy.
PhRMA’s Fog of Fear

• Years of denial that U.S. prices were high
• Then, high prices are good for us
  – High prices mean high profits, and high profits mean innovation
  – Price controls deter investment. “The lights go out in the labs, and there is no R&D.” (Baroni)
• And high prices result from market forces
Dispersing the fog

• Recently soaring prices don’t result from much breakthrough research
• Raising prices on existing drugs + more marketing = substitute for breakthroughs, not means to innovation
• No free market legitimates drug profits.
Double anxiety

• Drug makers are the most nervous very-well-dressed people in the U.S.A.
  – High prices depress use, arouse political anger
  – Dearth of new breakthrough drugs
  – Over-reliance on high prices and marketing
  – Lack of fall-back position

• Their fear for future profits presses them to frighten us and to seek political protection.
PhRMA’s high prices: Enemy of research

• Claims that high prices and profits are essential to breakthrough drugs are undermined by May 02 NIHCM report
  – 1/3 of new Rx used new ingredients
  – 15% were truly innovative (1989-2000)

• Soaring Rx spending will elect world’s angriest Congress, which could slash prices, gutting research dollars
Weak analysis

- Very low marginal, incremental cost of higher volume
- High prices deter use; low prices hike use
- Need for deal that protects all stakeholders
- Package deal means thinking in different ways—ways that depart from the tradition of opportunistic incrementalism
- Build on state traditions of more public money + price controls
Stronger analysis

- ~ $200 B for Rx in 2002 should be enough
- Pre-empt devastating price cuts
- Higher factory prices spur cuts in use
- Lower factory prices permit all needed use
- Total revenue = price * quantity (!)
- Need package deal to align lower prices with higher volume, to protect total revenue, profits, and research
IV. State action is vital
Why is state action vital?

• Congress unlikely to move in time to protect public or drug makers
  – Lack real-world experience with solutions (recall the Clintons’ 1993-94 effort)
  – Republicans seek Medicare reform via HMOs, but HMOs lack Rx solutions
  – Sticker shock of Medicare Rx benefit
    • High Rx costs
    • Public pays higher percentage of that cost

• Some states will be willing/able to tinker--diversify, try new ideas
Issues affecting state action

• Legal
  – Maine law still in court: but Solicitor-general Olson just urged against Supreme Court review
  – Find and test new legislative approaches

• Practical
  – New Yorkers will buy some $14 billion worth of Rx this year

• Political
  – Some states are more willing to innovate
  – Stakes are lower
  – More chances to talk with drug makers
State Rx action: two choices

• Continued attention to Medicaid and EPIC
  – Prior approval or Florida-style formularies. These offer one-time relief at best
  – Extend Medicaid price umbrella, as Vermont
  – Illinois-style rigid cap on federal Medicaid dollars for elderly in exchange for flexibility to extend Rx benefit to more seniors. Risky.

• Combine two traditional state approaches--more state money + cost controls--to win affordable Rx for all citizens
ESTIMATED PRESCRIPTION DRUG SPENDING, 2002,
IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

Japan: $46,297
Germany: $29,403
France: $25,281
Italy: $24,048
U.K.: $20,731
New York: $13,693
Canada: $9,957
Belgium: $4,023
Seeking affordable medications for all citizens

• State establishes itself as unique wholesaler
  – Buys on behalf of all residents
  – Takes legal title, not physical title, allowing drugs to be distributed as today
  – Why should different payors pay different prices for drugs? In a free market, we’d all pay the same price for the same thing.
  – So why not set a single price, which all public and private payors pay for the same drug?
Seeking affordable medications for all citizens

- State establishes itself as unique buyer/single payor for prescription drugs, carving out Rx from all existing health plans. This facilitates covering everyone but means higher taxes.
  - State pays prescription by prescription
  - Or state contracts for unlimited volume using flexible budget (paying for higher volume at marginal or incremental cost)
V. Peace Treaty
Peace treaty aims

- **Short-run**: To finance and deliver all existing medications to all Americans who need them, at the lowest possible spending increase consonant with protecting research and manufacturers

- **Long-run**: To increase financing of breakthrough research, cut waste, get right medications to the patients who need them
Peace treaty provisions, short-run

1. Legislate Canadian-level factory prices for brand-name drugs, cutting manufacturers’ N.Y. State revenues by ~ $3.5 B in 2002 -- if do nothing else

2. Replace much or most of lost revenue through higher private market volume responding to lower prices (extent depends on price-elasticity of demand)
Peace treaty provisions, short-run

3. Provide the rest of the revenue needed to maintain pre-reform return on equity, for each drug maker, via publicly-subsidized purchases for people who can’t afford even the newly-discounted private prices.
Peace treaty provisions, short-run

4. To maintain return on equity, publicly subsidized prices would be set to replace that share of the $3.5 B in lost revenue not recouped privately (in step 2), plus marginal cost of new volume. The upper limit on revenue replacement would be that required to maintain return on equity, allowing for reasonable cost rises.
Strengths of short-run elements

- All prescriptions needed by New Yorkers are filled, a rise of perhaps 66 million more than today’s 200 million (1/3 rise)
- Incremental cost = only about $600 million
- Each manufacturer is financially whole: returns on equity would be maintained at pre-reform levels for (say) 5 years
Complications and problems, short-run (1)

- Public share of Rx cost rises visibly and private share falls somewhat less
- Asymmetry between pain and gain: private parties who pay less may be less vocal than taxpayers who pay more
**BRAND NAME Rx PAYMENT BY SOURCE, 2000 AND POST-REFORM, AT FACTORY PRICES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Actual 2000</th>
<th>Reform</th>
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<tr>
<td>new public prog</td>
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<tr>
<td>hosp+NH</td>
<td>$11.0</td>
<td>$9.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medicaid</td>
<td>$10.3</td>
<td>$8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>private ins.</td>
<td>$53.8</td>
<td>$44.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cash</td>
<td>$21.3</td>
<td>$5.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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*Illustrative*

Higher private volume replaces 50% of lost private revenue.
ILLUSTRATIVE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE Rx PAYMENTS, BEFORE AND AFTER REFORM, FACTORY PRICES
Complications and problems, short-run (2)

- How to measure revenue each manufacturer needs to sustain return on equity
- How to set public payor’s price for each drug at level needed to sustain company-wide return on equity, and cover each drug’s marginal cost of manufacturing
- Burden on pharmacies/pharmacists
- Risk to research and innovation
Dealing with Complications
short-run

• We can learn from other nations’ regulatory experience, such as U.K.’s profit regulations
• Researchers will find gainful employment measuring marginal costs and needed revenue
• Building a trusting private-public partnership is key to peace treaty.
Dealing with Complications
short-run

• Competition and regulation are allies, not antagonists.

  -- Competition and adequate financing will spur innovation.

  -- Regulation to lower price and achieve universal coverage will sustain political and financial support.
Inevitable limitations of short-run elements

- Short-term elements make today’s meds affordable for all
- They do little to slow rise in drug spending
- They do little to squeeze out waste
- Alone, they may sustain today’s level of innovation but don’t spur greater innovation
Peace treaty provisions
long-run elements

1. Raising the money
2. Paying for medications
3. Identifying and rewarding good innovation
4. Financing research
5. Protecting competition
6. Ending marketing waste
7. Identifying and promoting affordable drugs
1. Raising the money

- The public share of the Rx dollar will rise from about 20% to 50%.
- Why not go whole hog and consider complete public financing
  - Would simplify administration
  - Drug makers would see threat of constricted revenues if must compete in budget against other priorities
2. Paying for medications

• In a free market, we all pay the same price for the same thing
• Why should different payors pay different prices for drugs?
• So why not set a single price at which all public and private payors pay for the same drug?
3. Identifying and rewarding good innovation

• After 5 years of short-term profit protection, future profits would depend on value of new drugs developed.

• Cease rewarding copy-cat research unless it offers demonstrably big benefits
  -- It’s no longer needed to engender competition to hold down prices, since regulation does that
3. Identifying and rewarding good innovation

• If 40% of research is copy-cat, ending it would liberate some $9-10 B annually
• Set prices on valuable innovative drugs to yield generous but fair profits on investment
• What is “generous but fair”? Enough to sustain desired level of investment
• (What level of investment is desired?)
3. Identifying and rewarding good innovation

- To begin to set a benchmark, we need to know current profits on making drugs
- Merck, for example, reported company-wide return on revenue of 26.3% in 1999
- How much did it make on prescription drugs, after teasing out its low-return-on-revenue Medco business?
Merck Firm-Wide and Pharmaceutical Segment Return on Revenue, 1999

Published % return on revenue company-wide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% return on revenue</th>
<th>Pharmaceutical segment profit as % of segment revenue</th>
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26.3

37.4
3. Identifying and rewarding good innovation

• A 37.4% return seems high

• Drug makers claim that high profits are needed to finance risky research. But each year’s profits are residue after financing research, and have been high for decades

• And they have not been willing to identify a profit floor below which research would suffer, or a profit ceiling above which no further research would be elicited
4. Financing research

• Continued NIH budget growth means more public money to finance the riskiest research

• Politically, the public will increasingly demand a fair return on its growing investment, in the form of affordable medications

• How to ensure that innovation is not stifled by bean-counters or study sections?
5. Protecting competition

- Mergers mean less competition
- High marketing costs can spur mergers
- So can high research and development costs
- Competition requires competitors
- Eliminating marketing costs and sharing research costs with the public will spur competition, especially when innovation and value are rewarded
MARKET CONCENTRATION IN THE TOP THERAPEUTIC CATEGORIES, 1998

- SSRI/SNRI antidepressants: 97.5%
- Antihistamines: 91.1%
- Benzodiazepines anti-anxiety: 86.0%
- Beta blockers: 84.8%
- Cholesterol lowering: 82.0%
- Oral diabetes: 81.5%
- Calcium channel blockers: 66.1%
- Anti-ulcerants: 64.2%
- Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory: 63.4%
- Cephalosporin antibiotics: 34.8%
6. Ending marketing waste

- Drug makers boast about research spending
- But don’t even estimate their own marketing costs
- Marketing cost estimates appear inaccurate and incomplete
- They are huge and growing
6. Ending marketing waste

- Marketing = wrong way to give doctors information on need, efficacy, or cost
  -- 1 of 4 MDs prescribes recommended antibiotic for urinary tract infection
  -- Right Rx prescribed 49 % in 1990 but 24 % in 1998  (14 Jan 02 Ann Int Med)
- Aggressive marketing of high-price drugs spurs payors to erect barriers to use
- Negotiate end to marketing as a peace treaty provision
7. Identifying effective and affordable drugs and promoting their use

- Well-insulated public or independent organization collates available evidence and collects additional
- Disseminate results to all physicians
- Recycle a fraction of the saved marketing dollars to finance this work, and use the rest of the savings to finance another $10 B for research
Winning Durably Affordable Medications for All

• Insisting on more money for business as usual will raise private barriers to use, spur radical public action to slash prices, or both

• Better to combine the two initial and more recent threads of state governments’ efforts -- to finance care for uninsured people and -- to cut prices

And combine them in one peace treaty
Winning Durably Affordable Medications for All

• A peace treaty will be difficult to negotiate and implement

• But if more money for business as usual is unaffordable and unsustainable, what is the alternative?