Opioid Prior Authorization Criteria



Topics



1. Short-acting Opioid Prior Authorization Criteria

- Initial Criteria
- Reauthorization Criteria

2. Long-acting Opioid Prior Authorization Criteria

- Initial Criteria
- Reauthorization Criteria

3. Opioid Quantity Limit Prior Authorization

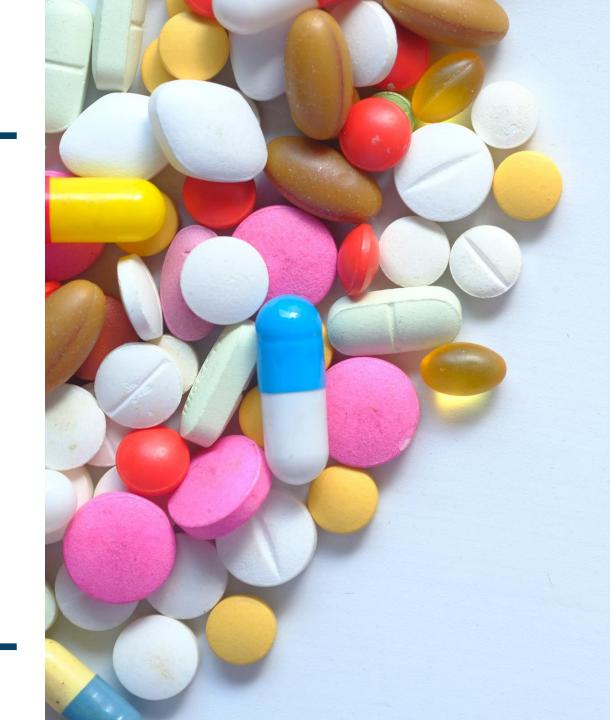
Opioid Procedures

- Requests for opioid analgesics may be subject to prior authorization.
 - Requests will be screened for medical necessity and appropriateness using the prior authorization.



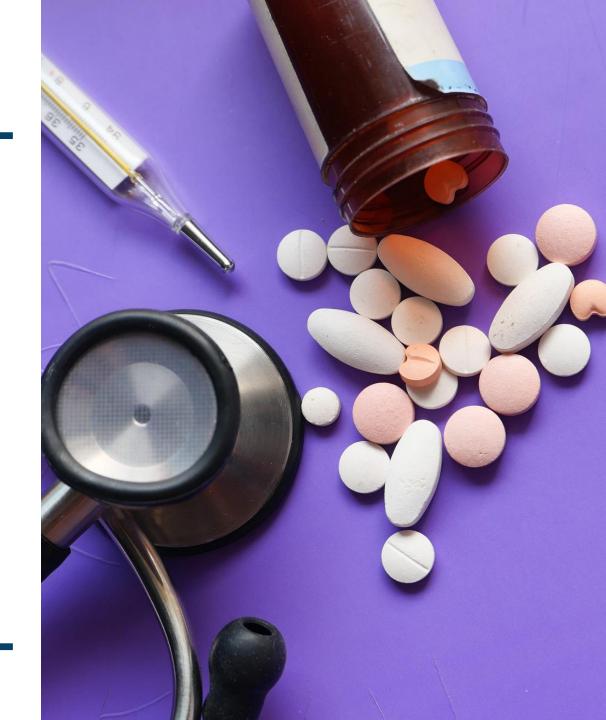
Opioid Procedures

- All requests for opioids will reject for members with an active claim for opioid dependence treatment (e.g., buprenorphine, naloxone, naltrexone).
 - These will be subject to individual review and approval.



Opioid Procedures

 Members with documented active cancer, hospice/palliative care, or sickle cell diagnoses are exempt from prior authorization requirements.



Section 1

Short-Acting Opioid Prior Authorization Criteria



Short-Acting Opioid Prior Authorization Criteria

Coverage may be provided for a **short-acting opioid** when the **duration of therapy threshold** is exceeded, and the following criteria is met:

- Prior authorization is required for adults (age 21 and older) when more than a five-day supply is prescribed in a 30-day period.
- Prior authorization is required for children (age 20 and younger) when more than a three-day supply is prescribed in a 30-day period.

Short-Acting Opioid Prior Authorization Criteria

Preferred agents:

- Benzhydrocodone/APAP
- Butalbital compound/codeine
- Codeine
- Codeine/APAP
- Hydrocodone/APAP
- Hydromorphone tablets, morphine tabs/solution

- Oxycodone capsules/tablets/solution
- Oxycodone/APAP
- Pentazocine/APAP
- Tramadol
- Tramadol/APAP

Short-Acting Opioid Initial Criteria Authorization

- A pain assessment (type, cause, duration, severity of pain, etc.) is provided.
- A signed provider-patient pain management contract is submitted.
- The prescribing provider, or the prescribing provider's delegate, confirms they
 have reviewed the Delaware Prescription Monitoring Program (DPMP) database
 for the member's-controlled substance prescription history.
- Provider has evaluated the member for risk factors for opioid-related harm.
 - If the member is identified at high-risk for opioid related harm, the provider has educated the member on being a candidate for carrying naloxone.

Short-Acting Opioid Initial Criteria Authorization

- Documentation the member has tried and failed or has an intolerance or contraindication to:
 - Non-pharmacologic therapies (e.g., behavioral, cognitive, physical therapies, and in situations where covered, acupuncture and/or yoga).
 - Non-opioid analgesics (e.g., acetaminophen, NSAID, antidepressant, anticonvulsant).

Documentation the:

- Short-acting opioid will be used in combination with tolerated non-pharmacologic therapy and non-opioid pharmacologic therapy.
- Member, or parent/guardian, has been educated on the potential adverse effects of opioid analgesics.
 - This includes the risk of misuse, abuse, and addiction.

Short-Acting Opioid Initial Criteria Authorization

- Member is not taking a benzodiazepine, unless the benzodiazepine or opioid is being tapered or concomitant use is determined medically necessary.
 - If taking concomitantly, physician must attest awareness of the black box warning associated with concurrent use of benzodiazepines and opioids.
- A recent UDS has been completed and results are consistent with prescribed controlled substances. If the UDS is not consistent, provider must state the results and resolution.

Authorization length: up to 3 months

Short-Acting Reauthorization Criteria

- Documentation is submitted that shows an improvement in pain control and level of functioning.
 - Rationale is provided for continued use of opioid therapy or a plan for taper/discontinuation.
- Documentation that the short-acting opioid will be used in combination with tolerated non-pharmacologic therapy and non-opioid pharmacologic therapy.
- The prescribing provider, or the prescribing provider's delegate, confirms they
 have reviewed the DPMP database for the member's-controlled substance
 prescription history.

Short-Acting Reauthorization Criteria

- Provider has evaluated the member for risk factors for opioid-related harm.
 - If the member is identified at high risk for opioid related harm, the provider has educated the member on being a candidate for carrying naloxone.
- Member is being monitored by the prescriber for adverse events and warning signs for serious problems, such as overdose and opioid use disorder.
- Member is not taking a benzodiazepine, unless the benzodiazepine or opioid is being tapered or concomitant use is determined medically necessary.
 - If taking concomitantly, physician must attest awareness of the black box warning associated with concurrent use of benzodiazepines and opioids.

Short-Acting Reauthorization Criteria

- A UDS has been completed every six months and results are consistent with prescribed controlled substances.
 - If the UDS is not consistent, provider must state the results and resolution.

Authorization length: up to 6 months

- In situations when the request is deemed not medically necessary and the member is currently on chronic opioids and/or benzodiazepines, up to a three-month authorization will be granted to allow for tapering of medication(s).
- For members who require longer than a three-month taper, the provider must submit either a tapering plan or discontinuation plan to support the extended length of time.

Section 2

Long-Acting Opioid Prior Authorization Criteria



Long-Acting Opioid Prior Authorization Criteria

- All long-acting opioids require prior authorization.
 - Requests will be screened for medical necessity and appropriateness using the prior authorization criteria.
- Coverage may be provided for a long-acting opioid when certain criteria are met.



Long-Acting Opioid Prior Authorization Criteria

Preferred agents:

- Fentanyl transdermal: 12mcg,
 25mcg, 50mcg, 75mcg, 100 mcg/hr
- Morphine ER tablets
- Tramadol ER (gen. Ultram ER)
- Butrans
- Xtampza ER



Long-Acting Opioid Initial Criteria

- A pain assessment (type, cause, duration, severity of pain, etc.) is provided.
- A signed provider-patient pain management contract is submitted.
- The prescribing provider, or the prescribing provider's delegate, confirms they
 have reviewed the DPMP database for the member's-controlled substance
 prescription history.
- Provider has evaluated the member for risk factors for opioid-related harm.
 - If the member is identified at high risk for opioid related harm, the provider has educated the member on being a candidate for carrying naloxone.

Long-Acting Opioid Initial Criteria

- Documentation the member has tried and failed or has an intolerance or contraindication to:
 - Non-pharmacologic therapies (e.g., behavioral, cognitive, physical therapies, and in situations where covered, acupuncture, and/or yoga).
 - Non-opioid analgesics (e.g., acetaminophen, NSAIDs, antidepressant, anticonvulsant).
- Documentation that the:
 - Long-acting opioid will be used in combination with tolerated non-pharmacologic therapy and non-opioid pharmacologic therapy.
 - Member has had a trial of at least one short-acting opioid.
 - Member, or parent/guardian, has been educated on the potential adverse effects of opioid analgesics, including the risk of misuse, abuse, and addiction.

Long-Acting Opioid Initial Criteria

- The long-acting opioid must be prescribed for ongoing continuous therapy. Longacting opioids are not intended to be used on an as needed (prn) basis.
- Member is not taking a benzodiazepine, unless the benzodiazepine or opioid is being tapered or concomitant use is determined medically necessary.
 - If taking concomitantly, physician must attest awareness of the black box warning associated with concurrent use of benzodiazepines and opioids.
- A recent UDS has been completed and results are consistent with prescribed controlled substances. If the UDS is not consistent, provider must state the results and resolution.

Authorization length: up to three months

Long-Acting Reauthorization Criteria

- Documentation is submitted that shows:
 - An improvement in pain control and level of functioning. Rationale is provided for continued use of opioid therapy or a plan for taper/discontinuation.
 - The long-acting opioid will be used in combination with tolerated non-pharmacologic therapy and non-opioid pharmacologic therapy.
- The prescribing provider, or the prescribing provider's delegate, confirms they
 have reviewed the DPMP database for the member's-controlled substance
 prescription history.

Long-Acting Reauthorization Criteria

- Provider has evaluated the member for risk factors for opioid-related harm.
 - If the member is identified at high risk for opioid related harm, the provider has educated the member on being a candidate for carrying naloxone.

• Member is:

- Being monitored by the prescriber for adverse events and warning signs for serious problems, such as overdose and opioid use disorder.
- Not taking a benzodiazepine, unless the benzodiazepine or opioid is being tapered or concomitant use is determined medically necessary.
 - If taking concomitantly, physician must attest awareness of the black box warning associated with concurrent use of benzodiazepines and opioids.

Long-Acting Reauthorization Criteria

- A UDS has been completed every six months and results are consistent with prescribed controlled substances.
 - If the UDS is not consistent, provider must state the results and resolution.

Authorization length: up to six months

- In situations when the request is deemed not medically necessary and the member is currently on chronic opioids and/or benzodiazepines, up to a three-month authorization will be granted to allow for tapering of medication(s).
- For members who require longer than a three-month taper, the provider must submit either a tapering plan or discontinuation plan to support the extended length of time.

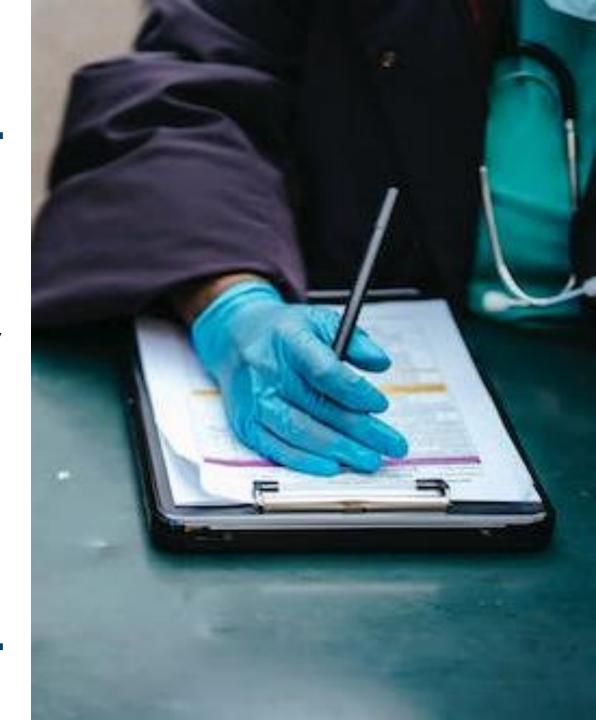
Section 3

Opioid Quantity Limit Prior Authorization



Opioid Quantity Limit Prior Authorization

- Short and/or long-acting opioid analgesics will require prior authorization when:
 - Exceeding a quantity limit and/or meeting or exceeding the cumulative daily dose threshold of 90 MME.
 - Requests will be screened for medical necessity and appropriateness using the prior authorization criteria listed below.
- Quantity over Time limit: 720 units per 365 days
- Daily Dose limit: 4
- Monthly limit: 120 units per 30 days (except tramadol QL is 240/30 days)



Opioid Quantity Limit Prior Authorization

- Coverage may be provided for quantities exceeding the threshold or quantity limit when the following criteria is met:
 - The prescribing provider, or the prescribing provider's delegate, confirms they have reviewed the DPMP database for the member's-controlled substance prescription history.
 - A signed provider-patient pain management contract is submitted.
 - A treatment plan is provided:
 - This includes clinical rationale to support medical necessity for the high dose, is provided.
 - For chronic pain diagnoses:
 - Clinical rationale is provided for not utilizing a long-acting opioid If requesting high doses of short-acting opioids in the absence of a long-acting opioid.

Opioid Quantity Limit Prior Authorization

- For members meeting or exceeding 90 MME/day, the provider has educated the member on being a candidate for carrying naloxone.
- Clinical rationale is provided to support medical necessity if requested dosing frequency exceeds the maximum FDA-approved dosing frequency.

Authorization length: up to six months

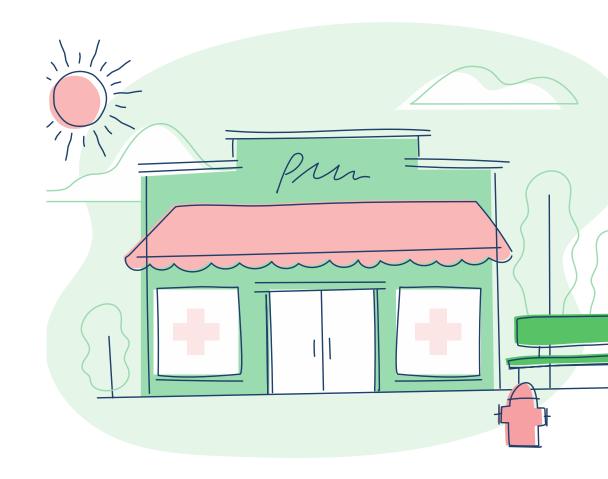
- In situations when the request is deemed not medically necessary and the member is currently on chronic opioids and/or benzodiazepines, up to a three-month authorization will be granted to allow for tapering of medication(s).
- For members who require longer than a three-month taper, the provider must submit either a tapering plan or discontinuation plan to support the extended length of time.

Pharmacy Services



Pharmacy Network

- Retail pharmacy network includes most local, independent, and national chains.
- In 2017, specialty pharmacy network launched for medications requiring special monitoring, adherence, handling, or storage requirements.



Formulary Standards

- Highmark Health Options formulary follows the Delaware Health and Social Services (DHSS) Preferred Drug List (PDL).
- Review the complete
 Delaware Medicaid PDL at
 hho.fyi/de-medicaid-pdl

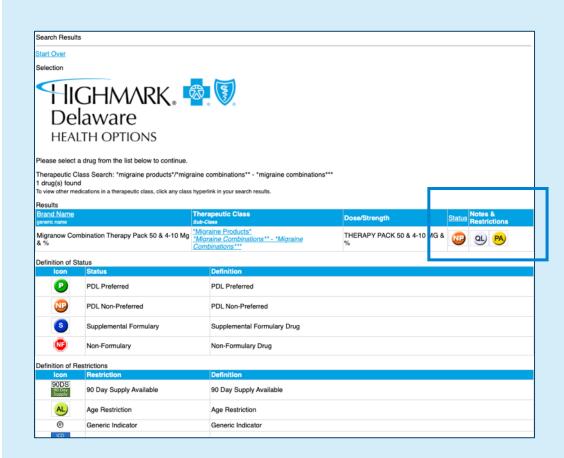


Searching the Drug Formulary

Some medications:

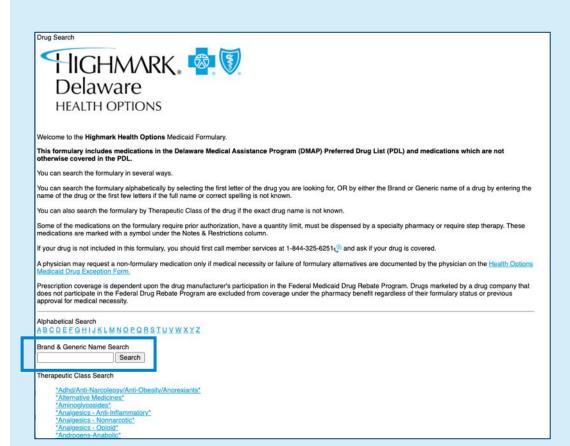
- Require prior authorizations.
- Have a quantity limit.
- Must be dispensed by a specialty pharmacy.
- Require step therapy.

These medications are marked with a symbol in Notes & Restrictions.



Searching the Drug Formulary

- Alphabetically:
 - Select the first letter of the drug you are looking for.
- By brand or generic name:
 - Use the first few letters of the name.
- By therapeutic class of the drug:
 - If the exact drug name is not known.



Medication Information for Providers

Go to hho.fyi/meds to:

- Find medications requiring prior authorizations.
- Download the General Drug Exception Form (Prior Auth Form).
- Find the prior authorization forms to fax.
- Search prior authorization criteria by type.
- Use the drug formulary database.

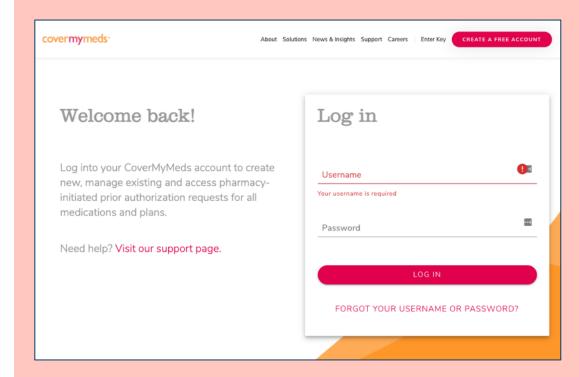
Requesting Prior Authorizations

Prior authorizations can be submitted to HHO RX three ways:

• Fax: 855-476-4158

- Phone: 844-325-6251, Monday Friday, 8 a.m. – 7 p.m. Messages may be left after normal business hours and will be returned the next business day.
- Electronic Prior Authorization (ePA) using the CoverMyMeds.

Processing time for all PA requests is 24 hours from time of receipt.



Free Market Health

About Free Market Health

- Free Market Health (FMH) is a healthcare technology company that orchestrates and optimizes the specialty drug fulfillment process.
- In the 1st quarter of 2023, Highmark Health Options is working with FMH to launch an innovative specialty pharmacy program for select specialty medications.
- The new program facilitates a match process that gets a specialty prescription to the in-network specialty pharmacy best-suited to service that member.

Why is HHO working with Free Market Health?

Value of Free Market Health Collaboration

- To increase process efficiency, improve care quality, and decrease the time it takes for members to receive their medications.
- To offer transparent and fair access to authorized referrals to our specialty pharmacy network and reward high-quality care.
- To leverage dynamic drug rates and ensure specialty drugs remain affordable for our members.

How does this impact prescribers?

Prescriber Impact

- The prior authorization process is not changing, and prescribers should continue to submit prior authorizations as usual.
- Because any in-network specialty pharmacy may service Highmark Health Options members, prescribers and their patients may notice new specialty pharmacies dispensing their medication(s).
 - The specialty pharmacy authorized by Highmark Health Options to service a specialty referral will coordinate with the prescriber office to obtain the prescription.
- Highmark Health Options works closely with network pharmacies to maintain strict controls for quality.