

**New Jersey Drug Utilization Review Board
Annual Report**

July 1, 2006 Through June 30, 2007

Table of Contents

- I. Acknowledgements**
- II. Executive Summary**
- III. Background**
- IV. Findings**
 - A. Overview of Activities and Interventions and Impact on Quality of Care**
 - B. Assessment of Costs**
 - C. Recommendations**
- V. Acronyms**
- VI. Appendices**
 - A. Public Law 1998, Chapter 41, as amended and supplemented**
 - B. Unisys Cost Avoidance Reports**

I. Acknowledgements

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Robert Kocsardy, R.Ph., Pharmaceutical Consultant, Office of Utilization Management, Division of Medical Assistance and Health Services, NJ Department of Human Services. Special thanks are added to the record in appreciation for his continuing education presentations throughout the State of New Jersey.

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Martin T. Zanna, M.D., Acting Director, State of New Jersey, Department of Health and Senior Services, Office of Planning and Development, ex-officio, NJ Department of Health and Senior Services representative to the Drug Utilization Review Board.

II. Executive Summary

In accordance with Public Law 1998, chapter 41, the State of New Jersey Department of Human Services and the Department of Health and Senior Services are required by the December 1st of each calendar year to provide an annual report, with copies to the United States Department of Health and Human Services, the Governor, the Legislature, the New Jersey Pharmacists Association and the Medical Society of New Jersey. The report includes a description of the highlights and opportunities identified by the New Jersey Drug Utilization Review Board (NJDURB) for the period beginning July 1, 2006 and ending June 30, 2007.

It is important to note that requirements for the Drug Utilization Review (DUR) annual report submitted to the United States Department of Health and Human Services by the New Jersey Division of Medical Assistance and Health Services (DMAHS) differ from those indicated by Public Law 1998, chapter 41 (Appendix A). Information included in this annual report will serve as input the federal DUR report.

The NJDURB met quarterly during SFY 2007. The Board reviewed and discussed utilization data for a number of different drug classes as well as individual drugs of interest. Several prior authorization protocols were recommended, as well as additions to the State's drug-drug interaction and duration edit. The Board also continued to oversee retrospective projects dealing with antihypertensive, antiretroviral and anti-diabetic medications. The prescribing of medications will continue to require review, as well as over-the-counter (OTC) medications.

The NJDURB is SFY 2007 spent \$13,259. There were educational lectures presented that included the topics of diabetes, hypertension, mental health, AIDS-HIV, drug interactions and pharmacy errors.

As part of Prospective Drug Utilization Review (PDUR), the edits recommended by the NJDURB that deny a claim from being processed, serve to prevent adverse reactions and duplicate therapies, thereby protecting the patient as well as preventing fraud, waste and abuse. Upon receipt of clinical denials, pharmacists have an opportunity to interact with their patients and respective prescribers, and are in fact, changing prescribing habits, and ultimately controlling utilization and improving outcomes. The report sample in Appendix B for SFY 2007 indicates likely savings to the State averaging nearly \$4.8 million per month for all populations combined.

The cost of administering the Medical Exception Process (MEP) through Unisys for the period of July 1, 2006 through June 30, 2007 was \$2,970,902.

III. Background

The NJDURB is responsible for reviewing and recommending specific processes for prospective and retrospective components of the DUR process. These processes are intended to improve quality of care.

Prospective drug utilization review (PDUR) consists of interventions performed by a pharmacist prior to a drug being dispensed to a fee for service (FFS) Medicaid client. These interventions involve consultations with the patient and physician regarding drug utilization, including the potential for severe drug-drug interactions, exceeding maximum daily dosage, possible therapeutic duplication, and exceeding duration of medication use.

Retrospective Drug Utilization Review (RDUR) evaluates these same criteria. However, such reviews are performed on a beneficiary's drug claim history after medications have been dispensed. The process is useful to the State and/or the prescriber in evaluating prescribing patterns. Based on this information, to assure continuous quality assurance, the Board is responsible for performing certain educational outreach activities to bring about changes in these patterns to encourage clinically appropriate drug utilization.

The NJDURB is responsible for recommending DUR standards to avoid duplication of therapy, inappropriate dosing, drug-drug interactions, drug-disease contraindications, and inappropriate therapeutic usage. The Commissioners of the Department of Human Services and the Department of Health and Senior Services then consider these standards for approval. These standards are maintained through the State's point-of-sale (POS) claims processing system.

IV. Findings

A. Overview of Activities and Interventions and Impact on Quality of Care

During SFY 2007, the Board

- Recommended drug-drug interaction apply to claims for opioids when concomitant suboxone therapy is on record
- Recommended a protocol for filgrastim and pegfilgrastim to require a diagnosis of one of the following and absolute neutrophil count (ANC): neutropenia associated with bone marrow transplant, HIV/AIDS, or drug-induced; congenital, cyclic, or idiopathic neutropenia; peripheral blood progenitor cell transplantation or mobilization; myelodysplastic syndrome or aplastic anemia; or patients receiving myelosuppressive chemotherapy
- Recommended a protocol for pharmacy methadone claims for pain management. The initial doses in opioid –naïve patients are limited to 15 mg/day. Any prescriptions for opioids must be from the same prescriber or practice group; and the prescribers are to be notified if the patient is on any other drug that influences methadone metabolism
- Recommended the initiation of a pilot program to provide coverage of OTC loratadine as an alternative to available prescription antihistamines
- Recommended a protocol for buprenorphine/naloxone be adopted so that claims for this drug are reviewed to verify that the prescriber has the required DEA waiver to prescribe this medication and to verify the prescription is being used to treat opioid addiction/withdrawal
- Recommended a protocol for modafinil approval with one of the following diagnosis: narcolepsy, adjunct therapy to continuous positive airway pressure in obstructive sleep apnea/hypopnea syndrome, shift work sleep disorder, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, adjunct therapy to antidepressant medication in patients with depression unresponsive to monotherapy, fatigue associated with multiple sclerosis; parkinson's disease, or antipsychotic medications, for doses up to 600 mg daily with no concurrent sedative/hypnotic on profile
- Recommended State conduct a pilot program to provide coverage for OTC ketotifen ophthalmic drops as an alternative to olopatadine, azelastine, epinastine, and emedastine
- Recommended a protocol for approval of hepatitis C virus to ensure appropriate treatment for patients
- Recommended a protocol for approval of erythropoiesis stimulating agents to ensure appropriate treatment and monitoring of patients

All the recommendations made by the Board in SFY 2007 were accepted by the Commissioner of the Department of Human Services and the Commissioner of the Department of Health and Senior Services.

The Warfarin/Antibiotic Retrospective Process (WARP), initiated in March 1, 2001 continued as a regular activity for the beginning of SFY 2006. Because of the change from FHCS to Unisys, programming was not completed for Unisys to take over the project from December 30, 2005 to Present. The State is working with Unisys to implement this process to resume normal practice. The process results in notification to the warfarin prescriber when a beneficiary on warfarin receives an antibiotic which can potentially interact with warfarin. The notification recommends that the prescriber test their patient seven to ten days after initiating the antibiotic. The process is intended to heighten the awareness of this potentially life-threatening interaction, improve the quality of care for beneficiaries, and reduce the number of hospital admissions associated with this interaction.

The Antiretroviral Adherence Intervention Project, started in February 2003, involves prescriber notification when a beneficiary failed to renew their prescription for antiretroviral therapy within a specified time frame that would indicate under-utilization of the product. Adherence to antiretroviral therapy has a strong impact on virologic response and emergence of viral resistance.

The Antihypertensive Therapy Intervention Project, started April 2004, is designed to assist prescribers in the management of their hypertensive patients. When a beneficiary fails to renew their prescription for antihypertensive therapy within a specified time frame, it indicates possible under-utilization of the medication, and may indicate a patient is having difficulty adhering to the prescribed therapy. Notification to the prescriber facilitates intervention and follow-up to improve compliance.

The Antidiabetic Medication Adherence Intervention Project, started in May 2004, is designed to assist prescribers in the management of their diabetic patients. When a beneficiary fails to renew their prescription for antidiabetic therapy within a specified time frame, it indicates possible under-utilization of the medication, and may indicate that a patient is having difficulty adhering to the prescribed therapy. Notification to the prescriber facilitates intervention and follow-up to improve compliance and glycemic control.

B. Assessment of Costs

Training

Expenditures for SFY 2007 for the NJDURB totaled \$13,259. Special thanks are due to Mr. Robert Koscardy for providing his services as lecturer for the educational forums at no additional cost. Educational programs, including those sponsored by the NJDURB, have succeeded in increasing awareness about drug interactions among prescribers and pharmacists.

Drug Costs

The specific therapeutic class with highest volume of claims reviewed by Unisys in SFY 2007 was gastrointestinal medications. 55,468 claims were reviewed with 42,492 approvals, and 12,976 denials. The other high volume classes consisted of opioids analgesics and nutritional supplements with a total claim volume of 53,051 (46,351 approvals, 6,700 denials) and 10,785 claims (7,580 approvals, 3,205 denials) respectively. The major reasons for review and approval were multiple prescriptions, dosage and duration of therapy above established DUR standards, appropriate diagnosis, and other drug causing a drug-drug interaction.

The PDUR program utilized by the State in SFY 2007 is supported by various edit tables designed by the State to provide maximum discretion to the State in applying PDUR edits. These tables include standards for individual Generic Code Numbers or Specific Therapeutic Class, minimum age, maximum age, approved standards based on relationships between a claim's reported metric quantity and days supply, effective date and ability to immediately deny claims or override with prior authorization or allow a 30 day supply of drug to be dispensed to allow for interventions with the physician to take place. As part of PDUR, the edits recommended by the DURB which block a claim from being processed prevent adverse reactions, unnecessary prescriptions and duplicate therapies, thus protecting the patient as well as preventing fraud, waste and abuse.

Medical Exception Process

The cost of administering the MEP through Unisys for SFY 2007 was \$2,970,902.

C. Recommendations

In order to improve the State's DUR program, it is recommended that the Board be provided the opportunity to continuously discuss and recommend the use of non-prescription medications. In order to oversee the entire Medicaid population the Board should extend its recommendations to beneficiaries enrolled in health maintenance organizations (HMO). The NJDURB and its expertise can assist the State in better managing the funds appropriated for Medicaid beneficiaries by recommending strategies and approving protocols that ensure appropriate drug utilization, prevent abuse, and deter fraud. Educational programs sponsored by the Board should focus on promoting clinically appropriate utilization of medication and simultaneously promote cost-effectiveness.

V. Acronyms

ADDP	AIDS Drug Distribution Program
DCCT	Diabetes Control and Complications Trial
DMAHS	Division of Medical Assistance and Health Services
DUR	Drug Utilization Review
DURB	Drug Utilization Review Board
FHCS	First Health Clinical Services
HAART	Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
MEP	Medical Exception Process
NJDURB	New Jersey Drug Utilization Review Board
OTC	Over-the-Counter
PA	Prior Authorization
PAAD	Pharmaceutical Assistance to the Aged and Disabled
PDUR	Prospective Drug Utilization Review
POS	Point-of-Sale
PPI	Proton Pump Inhibitor
PRONJ	Peer Review Organization of New Jersey
RDUR	Retrospective Drug Utilization Review
SFY	State Fiscal Year
WARP	Warfarin/Antibiotic Retrospective Process

VI. Appendices

Appendix A

P.L. 1998, Chapter 41, approved June 30, 1998, as amended and supplemented

§ 30:4D-17.6. Definitions

As used in this act:

“Beneficiary” means a person participating in a State pharmaceutical benefits program.

“Board” means the Drug Utilization Review Board established pursuant to section 2 of P.L.1998, c. 41 (C.30:4D-17.17a) in connection with State pharmaceutical benefits programs.

“Compendia” means those resources widely accepted by the medical professions in the efficacious use of drugs which is based on, but not limited to, these sources: the “American Hospital Formulary Services Drug Information,” the “U.S. Pharmacopeia-Drug Information,” the “American Medical Association Drug Evaluation,” and the peer-reviewed medical literature, and information provided from the manufacturers of drug products.

“Criteria” means those explicit and predetermined elements that are used to assess or measure drug use on an ongoing basis to determine if the use is appropriate, medically necessary, and not likely to result in adverse medical outcomes.

“Department” means the Department of Human Services.

“Drug Interactions” means the occurrence when two or more drugs taken by a recipient lead to clinically significant toxicity that is characteristic of one or any of the drugs present or that leads to the interference with the effectiveness of one or any of the drugs.

“Drug-disease contraindication” means the occurrence when the therapeutic effect of a drug is adversely altered by the presence of another disease or condition.

“Intervention” means a form of educational communication utilized by the Board with a prescriber or pharmacist to inform about or to influence prescribing or dispensing practices.

“Medicaid” means the program established pursuant to P.L.1968, c. 413 (C.30:4D-1 et seq.).

“Over-utilization or under-utilization” means the use or non-use of a drug in quantities such that the desired therapeutic goal is not achieved.

“PAAD” means the program of pharmaceutical assistance to the aged and disabled established pursuant to P.L.1975, c. 194 (C.30:4D-20 et seq.).

“Prescriber” means a person authorized by the appropriate State professional and occupational licensing board to prescribe medications and devices.

“Prospective drug utilization review” means that part of the drug utilization review program that occurs before the drug is dispensed and is designed to screen for potential drug therapy problems based on knowledge of the patient, the patient’s continued drug use and the drug use criteria and standards developed by the board.

“Retrospective drug utilization review” means that part of the drug utilization review program that assesses or measures drug use based on an historical review of drug data against criteria and standards developed by the Board on an ongoing basis with professional input.

“Standards” means the acceptable range of deviation from the criteria that reflects local medical practice and that is tested on the beneficiary database.

“State pharmaceutical benefits program” means the following programs: Medicaid, PAAD, the AIDS drug distribution program, and any other State and Federally funded pharmaceutical benefits program.

“Therapeutic appropriateness” means drug prescribing and dispensing based on rational drug therapy that is consistent with the criteria and standards developed pursuant to P.L.1993, c.16 (C.30:4D-17.16 et seq.) and section 2 of P.L.1998, c. 41 (C.30:4D-17.17a).

“Therapeutic duplication” means the prescribing and dispensing of the same drug or of two or more drugs from the same therapeutic class when overlapping time periods of drug administration are involved and when the prescribing or dispensing is not medically indicated.

HISTORY: L. 1993, c. 16, §1; amended 1998, c. 41, §1.

§ 30:4D-17.17a. Drug Utilization Review Board

a. There is established the Drug Utilization Review Board in the department to advise the department on the implementation of a drug utilization review program pursuant to P.L. 1993, c. 16 (C. 30:4D-17.16 et seq.) and this section. The board shall establish a Senior Drug Utilization Review Committee to address the specific prescribing needs of the elderly and an AIDS/HIV Drug Utilization Review Committee to address the specific prescribing needs of persons with AIDS/HIV, in addition to such other committees as it deems necessary. It shall be the responsibility of each committee to evaluate the specific prescribing needs of its beneficiary population, and to submit recommendation to the board in regard thereto.

The Board shall consist of 17 members, including the Commissioners of Human Services and Health and Senior Services or their designees, who shall serve as nonvoting ex

officio members, and 15 public members. The public members shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The appointments shall be made as follows: six persons licensed and actively engaged in the practice of medicine in this State, including one who is a psychiatrist and at least two who specialize in geriatric medicine and two who specialize in AIDS/HIV care, one of whom is a pediatric AIDS/HIV specialist, four of whom shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the Medical Society of New Jersey and two upon the recommendation of the New Jersey Association of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons; one person licensed as a physician in this State who is actively engaged in academic medicine; four persons licensed in and actively practicing or teaching pharmacy in this State, who shall be appointed from a list of pharmacists recommended by the New Jersey Pharmacists Association, the New Jersey Council of Chain Drug Stores, the Garden State Pharmacy Owners, Inc., the New Jersey Society of Hospital Pharmacists, the Academy of Consultant Pharmacists and the College of Pharmacy of Rutgers, The State University; one additional health care professional; two persons certified as advanced practice nurses in this State, who shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the New Jersey State Nurses Association; and one member to be appointed upon the recommendation of the Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America.

Each member of the board shall have expertise in the clinically appropriate prescribing and dispensing of outpatient drugs.

b. All appointments to the board shall be made no later than the 60th day after the effective date of this act. The public members shall be appointed for two-year terms and shall serve until a successor is appointed and qualified, and are eligible for reappointment; except that of the public members first appointed, eight shall be appointed for a term of two years and five for a term of one year.

c. Vacancies in the membership of the board shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointments were made but for the unexpired term only. Members of the board shall serve with compensation for the time and expenses incurred in the performance of their duties as board members, as determined by the Commissioners of Human Services and Health and Senior Services, and subject to the approval of the Director of the Division of Budget and Accounting in the Department of the Treasury.

d. The board shall select a chairman from among the public members, who shall serve a one-year term, and a secretary. The chairman may serve consecutive terms. The board shall adopt bylaws. The board shall meet at least quarterly and may meet at other times at the call of the chairman. The board shall in all respects comply with the provisions of the "Open Public Meetings Act," P.L. 1975, c. 231 (C. 10:4-6 et seq.). No motion to take any action by the board shall be valid except upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the authorized membership of the board.

e. The duties of the board shall include the development and application of the criteria and standards to be used in retrospective and prospective drug utilization review. The criteria and standards shall be based on the compendia and developed with professional

input in a consensus fashion. There shall be provisions for timely reassessments and revisions as necessary and provisions for input by persons acting as patient advocates. The drug utilization review standards shall reflect the local practices of prescribers, in order to monitor:

- (1) therapeutic appropriateness;
- (2) over-utilization or under-utilization;
- (3) therapeutic duplication;
- (4) drug-disease contraindications;
- (5) drug-drug interactions;
- (6) incorrect drug dosage;
- (7) duration of drug treatment; and
- (8) clinical drug abuse or misuse.

The board shall recommend to the department criteria for denials of claims and establish standards for a medical exception process. The board shall also consider relevant information provided by interested parties outside of the board and, if appropriate, shall make revisions to the criteria and standards in a timely manner based upon this information.

f. The board, with the approval of the department, shall be responsible for the development, selection, application, and assessment of interventions or remedial strategies for prescribers, pharmacists and beneficiaries that are educational and not punitive in nature to improve the quality of care, including:

- (1) Information disseminated to prescribers and pharmacists to ensure that they are aware of the duties and powers of the board;
- (2) Written, oral or electronic reminders of patient-specific or drug-specific information that are designed to ensure prescriber, pharmacist, and beneficiary confidentiality, and suggested changes in the prescribing or dispensing practices designed to improve the quality of care;
- (3) The development of an educational program, using data provided through drug utilization review as a part of active and ongoing educational outreach activities to improve prescribing and dispensing practices as provided in this section. These educational outreach activities shall include accurate, balanced and timely information about drugs and their effect on a patient. If the board contracts with another entity to provide this program, that entity shall publicly

disclose any financial interest or benefit that accrues to it from the products selected or used in this program;

- (4) Use of face-to-face discussions between experts in drug therapy and the prescriber or pharmacist who has been designated by the board for educational intervention;
- (5) Intensified reviews or monitoring of selected prescribers or pharmacists;
- (6) The timely evaluation of interventions to determine whether the interventions have improved the quality of care; and
- (7) The review of case profiles prior to the conducting of an intervention.

HISTORY: L. 1998, c. 41, §2; amended 2003, c. 262.

§ 30:4D-17.18. Responsibilities of department

The department shall be responsible for:

- a. (Deleted by amendment, P.L.1998, c. 41).
- b. The implementation of a drug utilization review program, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Health and Senior Services, to ensure that prescriptions are appropriate, medically necessary, and not likely to result in adverse medical outcomes, including the approval of the provisions of any contractual agreement between the State pharmaceutical benefits program and other entities processing and reviewing drug claims and profiles for the drug utilization review program.

The program shall include both retrospective and prospective drug utilization review. Retrospective drug utilization review shall include an analysis of drug claims processing data in order to identify patterns of fraud, abuse or gross overuse, an inappropriate or medically unnecessary care, and to assess data on drug use against standards that are based on the compendia and other sources. Prospective drug utilization review shall include a review conducted by the pharmacist at the point-of-sale.

- c. (Deleted by amendment, P.L.1998, c. 41).
- d. (Deleted by amendment, P.L.1998, c. 41).
- e. The submission of an annual report, which shall be subject to public comment prior to its issuance, to the Federal Department of Health and Human Services by December 1st of each year. The annual report shall also be submitted to the Governor, the Legislature, the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association and the Medical Society of New Jersey by December 1st of each year. The report shall include the following information:

- (1) An overview of the activities of the board and the drug utilization review program;
 - (2) Interventions used and their ability to improve the quality of care; however, this information shall not disclose the identifies of individual prescribers, pharmacists, or beneficiaries, but shall specify whether the intervention was a result of under-utilization or over-utilization of drugs;
 - (3) The costs of administering the drug utilization review program;
 - (4) Any cost impact to other areas of the State pharmaceutical benefits program resulting from the drug utilization review program, such as hospitalization rates or changes in long-term care;
 - (5) A quantitative assessment of how drug utilization review has improved beneficiaries' quality of care;
 - (6) A review of the total number of prescriptions and medical exception requests reviewed by drug therapeutic class;
 - (7) An assessment of the impact of the educational program established pursuant to subsection f. of section 2 of P.L.1998, c.41 (C.30:4D-17.17a) and interventions on prescribing or dispensing practices, total program costs, quality of care and other pertinent patient patterns; and
 - (8) Recommendations for improvement of the drug utilization review program.
- f. The development of a working agreement between the board and other boards or agencies, including, but not limited to: the Board of Pharmacy of the State of New Jersey and the State Board of Medical Examiners, in order to clarify any overlapping areas of responsibility.
 - g. The establishment of an appeal process for prescribers, pharmacists and beneficiaries pursuant to P.L.1993, c.16 (C.30:4D-17.16 et seq) and section 2 of P.L.1998, c.41 (C.30:4D-17.17a).
 - h. The publication and dissemination of medically correct and balance educational information to prescribers and pharmacists to identify and reduce the frequency of patterns of fraud, abuse, gross overuse, or inappropriate or medically unnecessary care among prescribers, pharmacists and beneficiaries, including:
 - (1) potential or actual reactions to drugs;
 - (2) therapeutic appropriateness;

- (3) over-utilization or under-utilization;
 - (4) appropriate use of generic drugs;
 - (5) therapeutic duplication;
 - (6) drug-disease contraindications;
 - (7) drug-drug interactions;
 - (8) incorrect drug dosage or duration of drug treatment;
 - (9) drug allergy interactions; and
 - (10) clinical abuse or misuse.
- i. the development and publication, with the input of the Board of Pharmacy of the State of New Jersey, of the guidelines to be used by pharmacists, including mail order pharmacies, in their counseling of beneficiaries.
 - j. The adoption and implementation of procedures designed to ensure the confidentiality of any information collected, stored, retrieved, assessed, or analyzed by the board, staff to the board, or contractors to the drug utilization review program, that identifies individual prescribers, pharmacists, or beneficiaries. The board may have access to identifying information for purposes of carrying out intervention activities, but the identifying information may not be released to anyone other than a member of the board, except that the board may release cumulative non-identifying information for purposes of legitimate research. The improper release of identifying information in violation of this act may subject that person to criminal or civil penalties.
 - k. The determination of whether nursing or long-term care facilities under 42 CFR 483.60 are exempt from the provisions of this act.
 - l. The establishment of a medical exception process by regulation.
 - m. The provision of such staff and other resource as the board requires.

HISTORY: L. 1993, c. 16, § 3; amended 1998, c. 41, § 3.

§ 30:4D-17.18a. Rules, regulations

The Commissioner of Human Services, pursuant to the “Administrative Procedure Act,” P.L.1968, c. 410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), and subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Health and Senior Services as appropriate, shall adopt rules and regulation to effectuate the purposes of P.L.1993, c. 16 (C.30:4D-17.16 et seq.) and section 2 of

P.L.1998, c. 41 (C.30:4D-17.17a); except that, notwithstanding any provision of P.L.1968, c. 410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.) to the contrary, the Commissioner of Human Services, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Health and Senior Services, may adopt, immediately upon filing with the Office of Administrative Law, such regulations as the commissioner deems necessary to implement the provisions of P.L.1993, c. 16 (C.30:4D-17.16 et seq.) and section 2 of P.L.1998, c. 41 (C.30:4D-17.17a), which shall be effective for a period not to exceed six months and may thereafter be amended, adopted, or re-adopted by the Commissioner of Human Services, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Health and Senior Services, in accordance with the requirements of P.L.1968, c. 410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.).

HISTORY: L. 1998, c. 41, § 4.

Appendix B

Unisys Cost Avoidance Reports

Claims represented in this report did not reappear for future payment and are considered an avoidance of inappropriate expenditure

July 2006-September 2006

Edit	FFS Medicaid	GA	PAAD	ADDP	Senior Gold	Grand Total
405	\$295,639	\$133,309	\$237,619	\$883	\$16,815	\$684,265
417	\$700,704	\$46,326	\$506,414	\$10,384	\$38,536	\$1,302,364
447	\$51,919	\$17,564	\$17,392	\$397	\$1,231	\$88,503
449	\$156,375	\$32,005				\$188,380
535	\$2,455,200	\$524,648	\$862,652	\$215,280	\$25,620	\$4,083,400
537	\$228,170	\$42,531	\$80,707	\$3,998	\$2,169	\$375,575
577		\$3,963,305				\$3,963,305
869	\$5,714	\$1,737	\$353	\$2,071	\$88	\$9,963
916	\$222,693	\$45,892	\$66,975	\$110,740	\$5,031	\$451,331
2007	\$1,251,688	\$146,593	\$365,367	\$192,567	\$15,745	\$1,971,960
2021	\$183,661					\$183,661
Total	\$5,551,763	\$4,953,910	\$2,137,479	\$536,320	\$105,235	\$13,284,707

Cost savings identified in this report reflect costs for DUR claims denied by a DUR edit for which no future paid claims were identified for the 60 day period following the date of denial

This report has been unduplicated by claim and edit

Description of Edits

- 405 Possible Therapeutic Class Duplication
- 417 Generic Substitution Required
- 447 Daily Dose Exceeds Recommended Limits
- 449 "Inappropriate Narcotic Use"
- 535 Daily Quantity Exceeded
- 537 Daily Drug Quantity Exceeded
- 577 PA Required for WFNJ/GA Drug Coverage
- 869 Possible Severe Drug-Drug Interaction
- 916 Severe Drug-Drug Interaction
- 2007 Prior Authorization Required
- 2021 Medicare Part D Wraparound Drug Requires PA

Appendix B

Unisys Cost Avoidance Reports

Claims represented in this report did not reappear for future payment and are considered an avoidance of inappropriate expenditure

October 2006-December 2006

Edit	FFS Medicaid	GA	PAAD	ADDP	Senior Gold	Grand Total
405	\$727,506	\$187,296	\$284,685	\$7,291	\$35,748	\$1,242,526
417	\$96,990	\$3,230	\$75,495	\$1,001	\$3,725	\$180,441
447	\$65,804	\$19,392	\$17,707	\$1,090	\$2,348	\$106,341
449	\$124,712	\$26,068				\$150,780
535	\$506,477	\$42,817	\$73,576	\$2,354	\$7,387	\$632,611
537	\$1,039,163	\$100,580	\$180,133	\$4,147	\$11,481	\$1,335,504
577		\$2,861,881				\$2,861,881
869	\$11,871	\$87	\$378	\$1,864	\$264	\$14,464
916	\$209,976	\$52,234	\$66,307	\$121,151	\$8,409	\$458,077
2007	\$4,750,874	\$427,112	\$1,391,891	\$398,239	\$102,605	\$7,070,721
2021	\$121,790					\$121,790
Total	\$7,655,163	\$3,720,697	\$2,090,172	\$537,137	\$171,967	\$14,175,136

Cost savings identified in this report reflect costs for DUR claims denied by a DUR edit for which no future paid claims were identified for the 60 day period following the date of denial

This report has been unduplicated by claim and edit

Description of Edits

- 405 Possible Therapeutic Class Duplication
- 417 Generic Substitution Required
- 447 Daily Dose Exceeds Recommended Limits
- 449 "Inappropriate Narcotic Use"
- 535 Daily Quantity Exceeded
- 537 Daily Drug Quantity Exceeded
- 577 PA Required for WFNJ/GA Drug Coverage
- 869 Possible Severe Drug-Drug Interaction
- 916 Severe Drug-Drug Interaction
- 2007 Prior Authorization Required
- 2021 Medicare Part D Wraparound Drug Requires PA

Appendix B

Unisys Cost Avoidance Reports

Claims represented in this report did not reappear for future payment and are considered an avoidance of inappropriate expenditure

January 2007-March 2007

Edit	FFS Medicaid	GA	PAAD	ADDP	Senior Gold	CF	Grand Total
403	\$107,516	\$5,258	\$20,259	\$3,269	\$328		\$136,630
404	\$90,186	\$14,218	\$46,450	\$2,803	\$4,613		\$158,270
405	\$921,289	\$217,100	\$231,026	\$13,404	\$25,522		\$1,408,341
417	\$12,898	\$1,413	\$5,263		\$1,249		\$20,823
447	\$66,404	\$20,559	\$18,805	\$1,610	\$2,496		\$109,874
449	\$86,771	\$26,781					\$113,552
535	\$135,359	\$2,102	\$9,376		\$1,411		\$148,248
537	\$2,376,799	\$204,640	\$552,549	\$53,546	\$61,397	\$135	\$3,249,066
577		\$2,887,706					\$2,887,706
869	\$5,129	\$578	\$1,087	\$2,295	\$298		\$9,387
877			\$12				\$12
916	\$397,209	\$61,620	\$89,720	\$168,816	\$8,247		\$725,612
2007	\$6,434,312	\$778,187	\$1,276,221	\$490,514	\$97,119		\$9,076,353
2021	\$114,153						\$114,153
Total	\$10,748,025	\$4,220,162	\$2,250,768	\$736,257	\$202,680	\$135	\$18,158,027

Cost savings identified in this report reflect costs for DUR claims denied by a DUR edit for which no future paid claims were identified for the 60 day period following the date of denial

This report has been unduplicated by claim and edit

Description of Edits

- 403 Duration Exceeded
- 404 Duration Standard Exceeded
- 405 Possible Therapeutic Class Duplication
- 417 Generic Substitution Required
- 447 Daily Dose Exceeds Recommended Limits
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Appendix B

Unisys Cost Avoidance Reports

Claims represented in this report did not reappear for future payment and are considered an avoidance of inappropriate expenditure

April 2007-June 2007

Edit	FFS Medicaid	GA	PAAD	ADDP	Senior Gold	CF	Grand Total
403	\$62,307	\$3,783	\$10,690	\$873	\$1,406		\$79,059
404	\$65,528	\$6,122	\$16,793	\$393	\$2,008		\$90,844
405	\$772,987	\$125,514	\$95,119	\$5,271	\$8,335		\$1,007,226
417	\$497,997	\$29,511	\$185,796	\$8,162	\$51,159		\$772,625
447	\$42,957	\$10,720	\$6,488	\$560	\$615		\$61,340
449	\$56,933	\$13,268					\$70,201
535	\$18,239		\$6,998		\$270		\$25,507
537	\$1,454,384	\$97,298	\$185,210	\$18,205	\$18,295	\$270	\$1,773,662
577		\$1,435,061					\$1,435,061
869	\$5,053	\$599		\$451	\$186		\$6,289
916	\$173,768	\$30,111	\$20,071	\$61,191	\$2,397		\$287,538
2007	\$4,789,080	\$492,136	\$309,198	\$129,836	\$14,806		\$5,735,056
2021	\$50,685						\$50,685
2047	\$183	\$7		\$645			\$835
Total	\$7,990,101	\$2,244,130	\$836,363	\$225,587	\$99,477	\$270	\$11,395,928

Cost savings identified in this report reflect costs for DUR claims denied by a DUR edit for which no future paid claims were identified for the 60 day period following the date of denial

This report has been unduplicated by claim and edit

Description of Edits

- 403 Duration Exceeded
- 404 Duration Standard Exceeded
- 405 Possible Therapeutic Class Duplication
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