

## Kentucky Department for Medicaid Services

### Drug Review Options

The following chart lists the agenda items scheduled and the options submitted for review at the March 16, 2006 meeting of the Pharmacy and Therapeutics Advisory Committee.

<b>Item</b>	<b>Options for Consideration</b>
<b>Insulin</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The injectable agents in the insulin class are considered to be equivalent for safety and efficacy.</li><li>2. Non-injectable dosage forms of insulin will require PA.</li><li>3. DMS to prefer agent(s) based on economic evaluation.</li><li>4. Agents not selected as preferred based on economic evaluation will require PA.</li><li>5. For any new chemical entity in the insulin class require a PA and quantity limit until reviewed by the P &amp; T Advisory Committee.</li></ol>
<b>Quinolones</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. All agents in the quinolone class are equivalent in efficacy and safety within each generation.</li><li>2. DMS to select agent(s) based on economic evaluation within each generation.</li><li>3. Agents not selected as preferred based on economic evaluation will require PA.</li><li>4. For any new chemical entity in the Quinolone class, require a PA and quantity limit until reviewed by the P&amp;T Advisory Committee.</li></ol>

The following terms will be utilized within the therapeutic monograph to classify medications during Drug Class Reviews. By using these terms, the reviewer will be able to easily identify any clinical differences between the medications within the class being reviewed.

Superior - Following evidence-based review, it is determined that the drug provides a therapeutic advantage, in terms of safety and/or efficacy, over other available products within the same treatment modality.

Equivalent - Following evidence-based review, it is determined that the drug is therapeutically equivalent in both safety and efficacy to other available products within the same treatment modality.

Not Essential - Following evidence-based review, it is determined that the drug has no therapeutic advantage, due to either reduced safety or efficacy, over other available products within the same treatment modality.