

Kentucky Department for Medicaid Services

Drug Review Options

The following chart lists the agenda items scheduled and the options submitted for review at the January 19, 2005 meeting of the Pharmacy and Therapeutics Advisory Committee.

| Item | Options for Consideration |
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| Oral Anti-virals, Influenza | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The influenza antiviral agents are considered to be equivalent for safety and efficacy. 2. DMS to prefer agents based on January 14, 2006, CDC recommendations. 3. For any new chemical entity in the antiviral influenza agent class require a PA and quantity limit until reviewed by the P & T Advisory Committee. |
| Alzheimer's Disease: Cholinesterase Inhibitors Class Review | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All agents in the Alzheimer's disease cholinesterase inhibitor class are equivalent in efficacy and safety. 2. DMS to select agent(s) based on economic evaluation. 3. Agents not selected as preferred based on economic evaluation will require PA. 4. DMS to allow patients to continue on current therapy. 5. For any new chemical entity in the Alzheimer's disease cholinesterase inhibitor class, require a PA and quantity limit until reviewed by the P&T Advisory Committee. |
| Agents used in Multiple Sclerosis Class Review | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All agents in the multiple sclerosis class are considered clinically equivalent in efficacy and safety. 2. DMS to prefer all agents in class at this time. 3. For any new chemical entity in the Multiple Sclerosis class, require a PA and quantity limit until reviewed by the P&T Advisory Committee |

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.