

## The MI Medicaid Fee-for-Service DUR Board

December 10, 2019

#### **Trish Bouck**

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Bureau of Medicaid Care Management & Customer Service
Medical Services Administration
Michigan Department of Health & Human Services



# **MDHHS Updates**

### Prescriber Edit Updates: Effective 10/1/2019

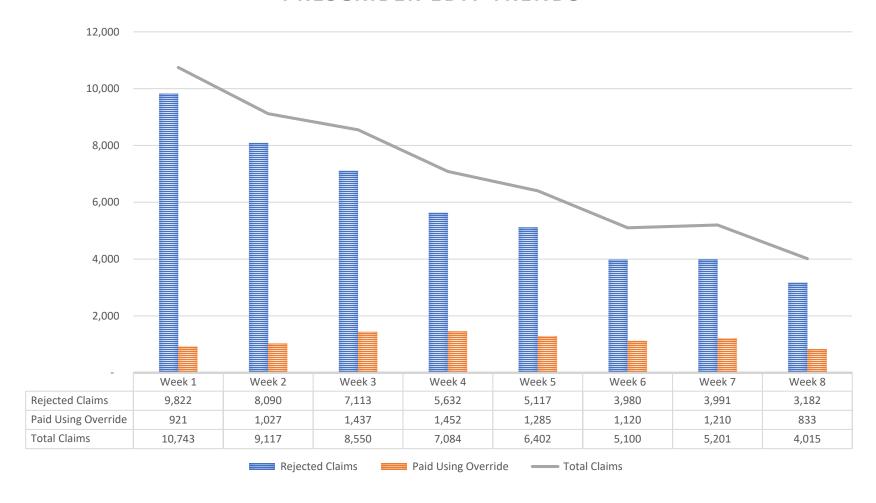
## **Prescriber Edit Statistics**

	Rejected Claims	Override Utilization
October	33,225	5,734
November	14,935	4,448

- As of 12/2/19, there are 3,876 prescribers who are still not enrolled in CHAMPS and had claims in November
- Only 11,721 of the November rejected claims would still reject at this time due to new enrollments mid-November to current

## Prescriber Edit: Trends

#### PRESCRIBER EDIT TRENDS



## Prescriber Edit: Post Implementation

## Customer Service Department Statistics

#### • October:

- 20 Customer Care issues were reported for "Provider Not Enrolled"
- No system or edit issues, only education was provided in order to resolve these completely
- There were only about ten service requests created on the provider side

### November:

• 3 Customer Care issues were reported for "Provider Not Enrolled"

## SUPPORT ACT – MCO Coordination

- As a result of September's DUR Board meeting discussion, the Department developed a new process to forward quarterly antipsychotic and benzodiazepine utilization to the MHPs for their members.
- MHPs were asked to perform a concurrent utilization review (opioids and antipsychotics & opioids and benzodiazepines) for the same quarter being reviewed by FFS (e.g. 7/1/2019-9/30/2019)
- Not all of the responses were received in time to compile, but we are planning to share MHP aggregate utilization trends to compare to FFS and overall Department trends at our March 2020 meeting.

## Proposed Policies

- 1. 1918-Pharmacy: Medicaid Health Plan Transition Fill
  - Published: 9/1/2019
  - Original Proposed Effective Date: 10/1/2019
  - On hold determined by Health Plan Carveout Proposed Policy Decision
- 2. 1936-Pharmacy: Health Plan Carveout Policy
  - Published: 9/30/2019
  - Original Proposed Effective Date: 12/1/2019
  - No decision yet
- 3. Effective Date clarifications
  - Web Announcement: To give proper consideration to all public comments, the Department is formally announcing that this policy will not be effective on 12/1/19. Future decisions as to whether this policy will proceed as proposed, and the timeline for doing so (if applicable), will be forthcoming. (michigan.magellanrx.com > Provider)
  - L-Letter coming soon

## New Proposed Policy: API & Excipients Coverage

- 10/1/2019 Effective Date
- Implementation is contingent upon approval of a State Plan Amendment by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)
- Certain drug products only specific to NDC
- Products previously not on the MPPL
- Currently in MDHHS Leadership Review
  - Expected Proposal Publish Date: Dec. 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup>
  - Public Comment Phase: 35 days

## MDHHS Opioid Strategy/Workplan

- L 19-41: Removal of Prior Authorization from PDL Preferred Medications for Opioid Use Disorders
- Effective 12/2/2019
- Part of the MDHHS Opioid workplan
- Non-Preferred Medications and Dosages exceeding FDA approved labeling still require Prior Authorization

## Chronic Opioid High MEDD Edit

- Effective 12/1/19: FFS Limit was lowered from 150 down to 120 MEDD
- Modified PA Form back in August 2019 to identify Best Practices
- Coming Soon: MDHHS further streamlining PA Form to include Prescriber Attestation of compliance with best practices, CDC opioid prescribing guidelines, etc.
- All Fee-For-Service pharmacy PA Forms available from our website at: <a href="https://michigan.magellanrx.com/">https://michigan.magellanrx.com/</a>
  - Provider Portal>>Forms>>Prior Authorization Forms

## CMS Annual DUR Report: FFY2018

- Annual reports are available from the CMS DUR website at: <a href="https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/prescription-drugs/drug-utilization-review/index.html">https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/prescription-drugs/drug-utilization-review/index.html</a>
- CMS issued the MCO aggregate report last week something to review further at our March 2020 meeting.



LIVE VIBRANTLY

Whole Health

Outcomes Report: June-Dec. 2018



### **Evaluation Methodology**



#### **Purpose**

The purpose of this report is to evaluate the clinical impact of the Live Vibrantly Whole Health academic detailing program on prescribing trends for all closed consultations dated between **June 2018 and December 2018** 



SAS version 9.4 was used to extract records from ImpactPro and Pharmacy Tracking Application



681 distinct prescribers,390 distinct members and5 evaluated algorithms



Proxy for continuous enrollment – URAC's Pharmacy Benefit Management Performance Measurement Specifications



Cross-sectional analysis to compare pharmacy spend



Members with no claims during the post intervention period were also excluded



Generated visualization to show the rate in which gaps in care were closed over time



METHODOLOGY

### Clinical Schedule and Algorithms



Algorithm	Q3			Q4			
Algorithm	Jun -18	Jul – 18	Aug – 18	Sep - 18	Oct – 18	Nov – 18	
Multiple Controlled Substances from Multiple Doctors and Pharmacies (3)	X	X	X	X	X	X	
High Morphine Milligram Equivalents [≥120]	X	X	Х				
High Morphine Milligram Equivalents [≥120] with Benzodiazepine Use	X	X	X				
High Morphine Milligram Equivalents [≥90]				X	X	X	
High Morphine Milligram Equivalents Dosing with Benzodiazepine Use [≥90]				X	X	Х	

<sup>\*</sup>Clinical schedule is based on ImpactPro run dates



<sup>\*\*</sup>Outreach occurred July 2018 through December 2018

### **Outreach Summary**



Algorithm	Intervention Method	Distinct Engaged Providers*
Multiple Controlled Substances from Multiple Doctors and Pharmacies (3)	Mail	275
	Visit	13
High Morphine Milligram Equivalents (MME) ≥120	Mail	242
	Telephone	7
	Visit	57
High Morphine Milligram Equivalents ≥120 with Benzodiazepine Use	Mail	70
	Telephone	1
	Visit	19
High Morphine Milligram Equivalents ≥90	Mail	234
	Telephone	4
High Morphine Milligram Equivalents ≥90 with Benzodiazepine Use	Mail	77

<sup>\*</sup>Providers can receive multiple interventions via different methods for either the same member or for different members



# Multiple Controlled Substances from Multiple Doctors and Pharmacies (3)





- 277 Distinct Prescribers
- **74** Distinct Members
- On average, there was a reduction of two prescribers per member prescribing opioids
- On average, there was a reduction of one pharmacy per member filling opioids
- **50% reduction** in opioid claims

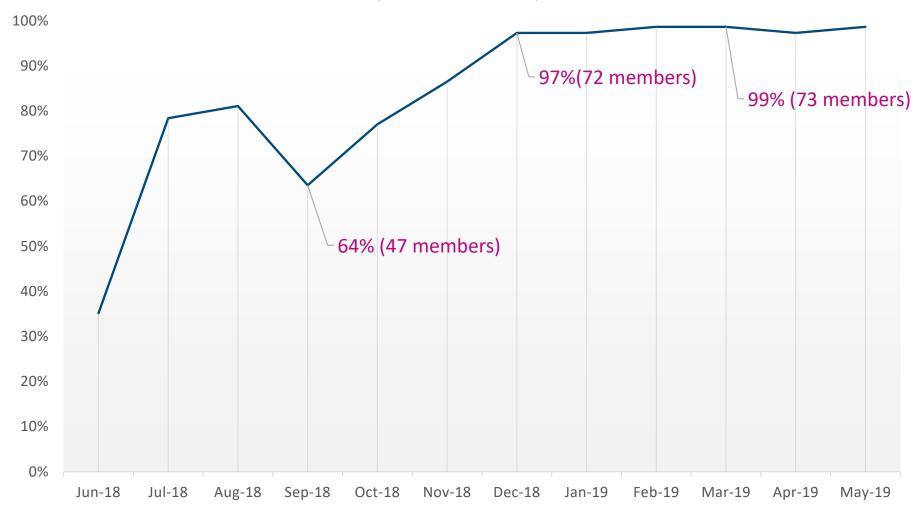
 Most utilized medications: hydrocodoneacetaminophen tablets: 5-325 mg, 10-325 mg, and 7.5-325 mg



# Multiple Controlled Substances from Multiple Doctors and Pharmacies (3)



#### Percentage of Closed Gaps in Care





### High Morphine Milligram Equivalents [≥120]



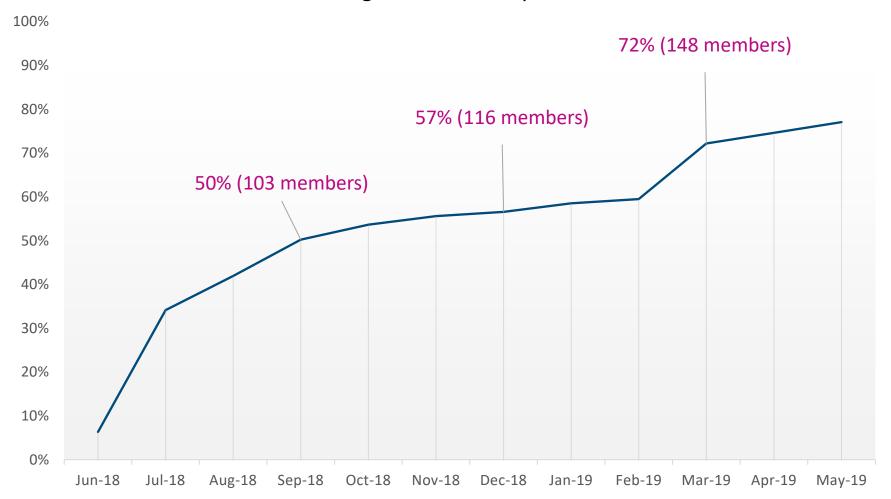


- 259 Distinct Prescribers
- 205 Distinct Members
- 38% reduction in the average morphine milligram equivalents (MME) per member per claim from 133.2 to 83.2
- 21% reduction in opioid claims
- Most utilized medications: hydrocodoneacetaminophen, methadone, and oxycodone- acetaminophen
- Medications with the largest reductions in utilization: methadone, morphine, and hydrocodoneacetaminophen
- Eligible sample included four members under the age of 18
   Magellan R

### High Morphine Milligram Equivalents [≥120]



#### Percentage of Closed Gaps in Care





# High Morphine Milligram Equivalents [≥120] with Benzodiazepine Use





- 77 Distinct Prescribers
- 51 Distinct Members
- 59% reduction in the average MME per member per claim from 123.8 to 50.2
- 25% reduction in the average diazepam equivalent per member per claim from 20 to 15
- 21% reduction in opioid claims

- 43% reduction in members prescribed an opioid medication and 10% reduction in members prescribed a benzodiazepine
- Most utilized opioid medications: oxycodoneacetaminophen, hydrocodoneacetaminophen, and morphine



# High Morphine Milligram Equivalents [≥120] with Benzodiazepine Use



#### Percentage of Closed Gaps in Care





### High Morphine Milligram Equivalents [≥90]





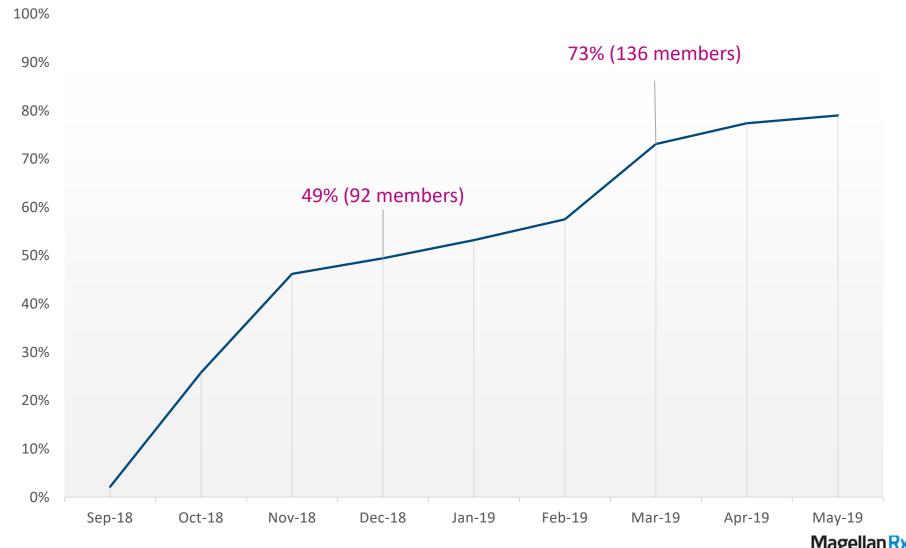
- 235 Distinct Prescribers
- **186** Distinct Members
- 35% reduction in the average MME per member per claim from 97.9 to 63.2
- **13% reduction** in opioid claims
- Most utilized medications: hydrocodoneacetaminophen, morphine, and oxycodoneacetaminophen
- Medications with the largest reductions in utilization: hydrocodoneacetaminophen, oxycodoneacetaminophen, and Fentanyl TD Patch 72HR



## High Morphine Milligram Equivalents [≥90]



#### Percentage of Closed Gaps in Care



# High Morphine Milligram Equivalents [≥90] with Benzodiazepine Use





- 77 Distinct Prescribers
- 41 Distinct Members

- 29% reduction in the average MME per member per claim from 99.8 to 70.9
- 16% reduction in opioid claims

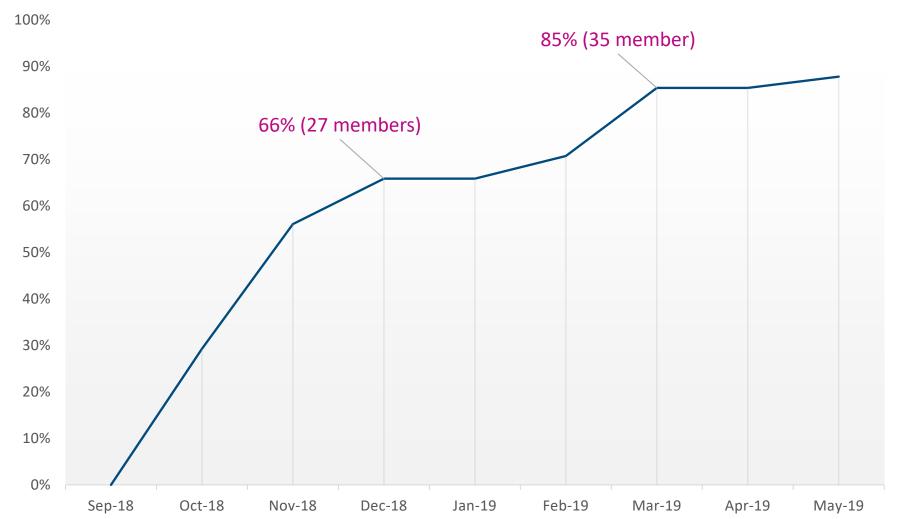
- 22% reduction in members prescribed an opioid medication and 2.4% reduction in members prescribed a benzodiazepine
- Most utilized opioids: hydrocodoneacetaminophen, oxycodoneacetaminophen, and morphine



# High Morphine Milligram Equivalents [≥90] with Benzodiazepine Use



#### Percentage of Closed Gaps in Care



#### Limitations





Unable to account for seasonality



Unable to capture cash paid claims



Did not exclude members based on the specific places of service and/or diagnosis codes



## **Prescriber Specialties**



Provider Specialty	Provider Count				
Family/Internal Medicine	243				
Surgery/Anesthesiology	60				
Emergency Medicine	30				
Oncology/Hematology	25				
Pain/Addiction Medicine	24				
Physical Medicine/ Rehabilitation	15				
Dentistry	14				
Psychiatry/Neurology	9				
Pediatrics	7				
Obstetrics & Gynecology	7				
Otolaryngology	4				
Urology	4				
Hospice and Palliative Medicine	3				
Gastroenterology	2				
Pulmonary Disease	2				
Podiatry*	1				
Cardiovascular Disease	1				
Endocrinology	1				
Infectious Disease	1				
Nephrology*	1				
Pediatric Rheumatology	1				
Legal Medicine	1				

Provider Type	<b>Provider Count</b>
Mid-level Providers	182
Students	34
Specialist	8



<sup>\*</sup> Benzodiazepine prescribed

### Summary



#### Family Medicine Providers (243)

- Dr. Shopping: 107 providers

High MME ≥ 120: 113

#### Dentist

- Dr. Shopping: 14 providers

#### Emergency Medicine (30)

- Dr. Shopping: 26

High MME ≥ 120: 3

 High MME ≥ 120 plus Benzo: 1 (benzodiazepine prescribed)

# Urology, Gastroenterology, Pulmonary Disease, Infectious Disease

- Dr. Shopping

#### Oncology/Hematology

- High MME ≥ 120: 15

#### Obstetrics & Gynecology

High MME ≥ 120: 2

- High MME ≥ 90: 5

#### Pediatrics

High MME ≥ 120: 4

- High MME ≥ 90: 3

#### Otolaryngology

- High MME ≥ 120: 1

- High MME ≥ 90: 4

#### Cardiovascular Disease

- High MME ≥ 90: 1

#### Endocrinology

High MME ≥ 90: 1

## **MME** Dose Tapering

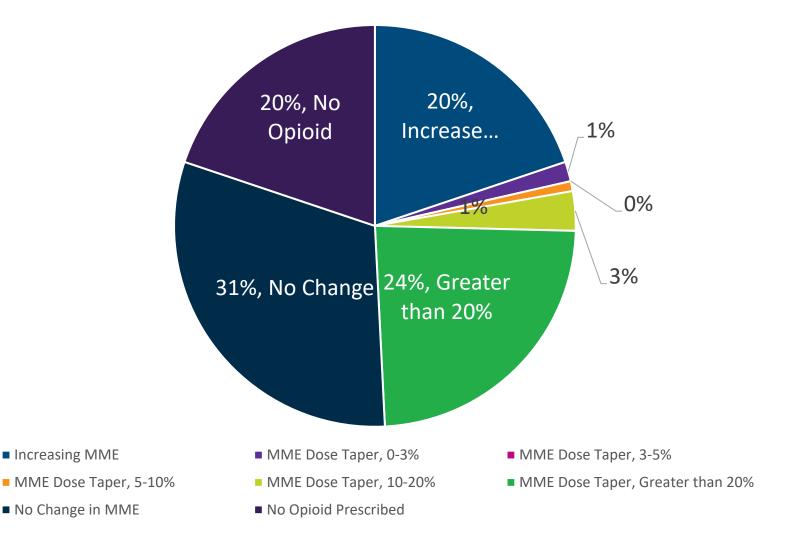


	Post Intervention Month %Members					
MME Dose Category	1	2	3	4	5	6
Increasing MME	27.8%	27.0%	19.1%	16.7%	27.0%	19.8%
MME Dose Taper, 0-3%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	1.6%
MME Dose Taper, 3-5%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MME Dose Taper, 5-10%	2.38%	3.17%	2.38%	1.59%	0.79%	0.79%
MME Dose Taper, 10-20%	4.76%	2.38%	6.35%	6.35%	3.17%	3.17%
MME Dose Taper, Greater than 20%	36.51%	26.98%	26.98%	27.78%	24.60%	23.81%
No Change in MME	26.2%	25.4%	30.2%	32.5%	24.6%	31.0%
No Opioid Prescribed	0.00%	15.1%	15.1%	15.1%	19.1%	19.8%
Average MME	207.56	197.37	200.14	181.27	210.11	200.48
Change in Average MME	-23.35%	-4.91%	1.40%	-9.43%	15.91%	-4.58%



# Change in MME for Chronic Opioid Users- 6 Months Post > Intervention







## Algorithm Selection for 2020



## 2019 Clinical Algorithm Schedule



Algorithm	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
	January – March 2019	April – May 2019	June – August 2019	September – December 2019
Medication Adherence to Antipsychotics	X			
Medication Adherence to Antidepressants	X			
Atypical Antipsychotic Polypharmacy	X			
High MME* ≥ 90		X		
High MME* ≥ 90 with Benzodiazepine Use		X		
Low Dose Seroquel			X	
BH Polypharmacy- 6+ Meds			X	
Pediatric BH Polypharmacy- 4+ Meds				X
Pediatric Antipsychotic Polypharmacy				X

<sup>\*</sup>MME= Morphine Milligram Equivalent



## Potential Algorithm Report





## **Current Initiatives**



## Pediatric Behavioral Health Algorithms



Pediatric Behavioral
Health (BH)
Polypharmacy- 4+
Medications

Identifies members taking 4 or more behavioral health medications in the last 30 days whose age  $\leq$ 17.

Pediatric

Antipsychotic

Polypharmacy

Identifies members continually taking more than one antipsychotic for > 60 days whose age ≤ 17



### Provider Resource Toolbox



- Resources on tapering behavioral health medications
- Guidelines for metabolic monitoring
- Antipsychotic and antidepressant target doses by indication
- Long-acting injectable comparison charts and oral overlap recommendations
- Michigan Collaborative (MC3) Program Information



### Field Insights and Trends



- Concurrent utilization of guanfacine and clonidine in patients with ADHD
  - Usually guanfacine ER plus clonidine IR
  - Sedating effects disappear over time with guanfacine ER but not with clonidine ER; clonidine IR settles patients at night and sedating effects help with insomnia
- IR Stimulant + XR Stimulant
  - Most common combinations
    - Adderall XR plus Adderall IR
    - Vyvanse plus Adderall IR or methylphenidate
- Duplicate antidepressants- 2 SSRIs or SSRI plus SNRI combinations
- Providers are aware of the risks associated with antipsychotic polypharmacy in pediatric patients
  - Tapering slower to prevent relapse and minimize symptom recurrence
  - Most frequently used combinations: Abilify plus Latuda or Olanzapine
- Several pediatricians were authorizing refills but not necessarily managing patients
  - Lots of coordination of care between PCPs and specialists



### **Outreach Summary**



		1 <sup>st</sup>	Quarter 20	19	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quart	ter 2019	3	rd Quarter 20	019	4 <sup>th</sup>	Quarter 20	)19	
Provider Pa	ticipation	January 2019	February 2019	March 2019	April 2019	May 2019	June 2019	July 2019	August 2019	September 2019	October 2019	November 2019	Totals
Completed with	Telephone	1		3	2	3	2	2	3	2	1	. 1	20
Provider	Visit	8	37	63	4	13	17	12	31	23	23	14	245
	Email								5				5
Completed with Staff	Telephone	1			2	3	4		3	7	1	. 1	22
	Visit		15	19	7	14	17	39	15	9	15	5 25	199
	Email												
Total Contacts		10	52	85	15	33	40	53	57	41	40	41	467
Total Provider Mailings													5207



## **Next DUR Meeting**

- Provide an overview of initiatives for 1st quarter 2020
  - Select algorithms for 2nd quarter 2020



For questions regarding information in this slide deck, feel free to reach out to:

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## **RetroDUR Reviews**

DONNA JOHNSON, PHARMD



### Agenda

- Gabapentin Utilization
- Opioid Potentiators
- Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) Utilization









#### • Purpose:

- Evaluate the impact of recent changes on gabapentin utilization
  - LARA categorization as a Schedule 5 controlled substance (January 9, 2019)
  - Dosage edit that limits the accumulated daily dose of gabapentin to 3600mg (September 3, 2019)
- Evaluate the prescribed dosages
- Evaluate the diagnoses of those members on high doses (>2400mg/day).
- Identify the specialties of the prescribers of high doses (>2400mg/day).

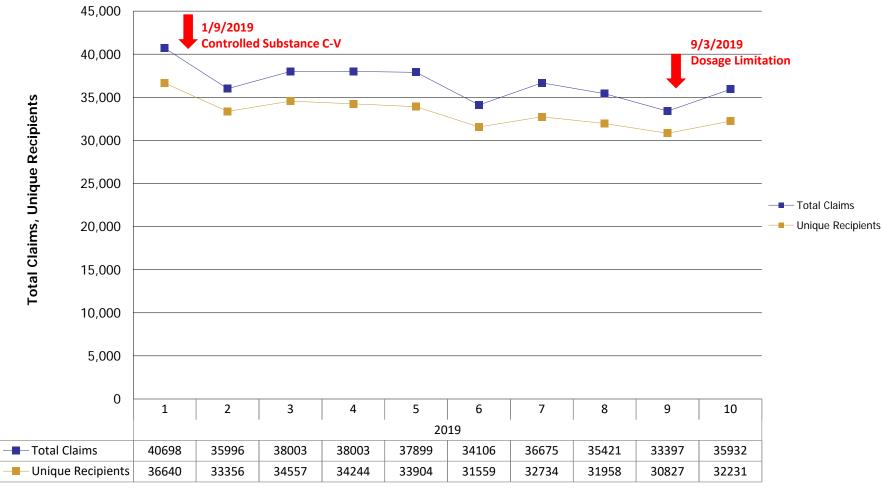
#### Methods:

- Paid pharmacy claims for both FFS and MHP members were searched for gabapentin during the service period of 1/1/19 through 10/31/19 to reveal the monthly trend in 2019.
- Using service period 7/1/19 through 9/30/19, members and their prescribers were identified with paid pharmacy claims for gabapentin and their accumulated daily dosages were calculated
- Paid medical claims for members with total daily doses greater than 2400mg during September 2019 were searched for diagnoses.





#### **Gabapentin Utilization Trend**

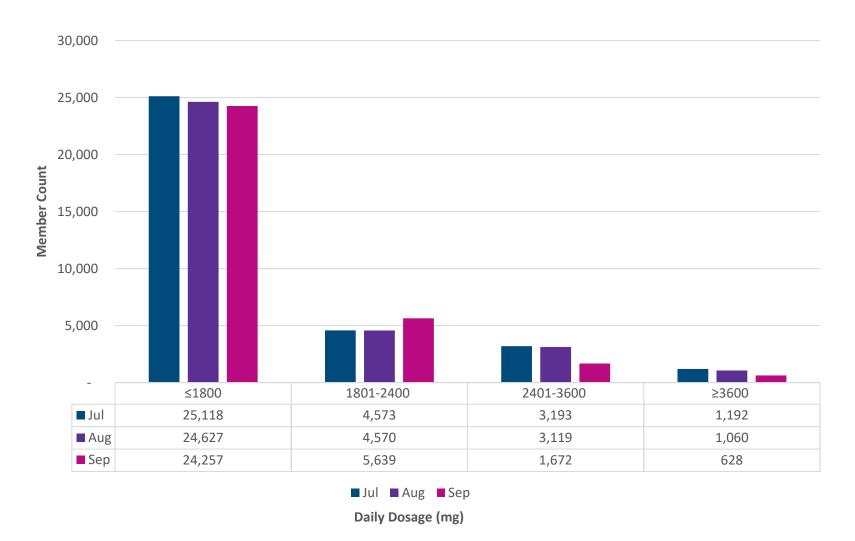


Service Year, Service Month





### Dosage Trend – 3Q 2019







Diagnoses of Members taking >2400mg/day (n = 1060 members; FFS = 425, MHP = 687)

DIAGNOSIS	MEMBER COUNT
Opioid Abuse	420
Back Pain	209
Major Depressive Disorder	192
Anxiety Disorder	153
Chronic Pain	107
Alcohol Abuse	77
Bipolar Disorder	75
Stress Disorders	75
Neoplasms	63
Seizure disorders	51
Neuropathies	35
Schizophrenia/Psychoses	30
Nicotine Abuse	29
Psychoactive Substance Abuse	29
Post-procedural Pain	23
Cannabis Abuse	8





Prescriber Specialties for High Dose Gabapentin Claims >2400mg/day (n = 1008 prescribers)

Prescriber Specialty	Prescriber Count
Family Practice	283
Nurse Practitioner	182
Internal Medicine	134
Physician Assistant	121
Neurology	73
Psychiatry	66
Pediatrics	36
Pain Specialist	29
General Practice	24
Geriatrics	13
Emergency Medicine	12
Surgery	6
Oncology	6
Rheumatology	6
Hopsice/Palliative Care	5
Sleep Medicine	5
Addiction Specialist	4
OB/GYN	3

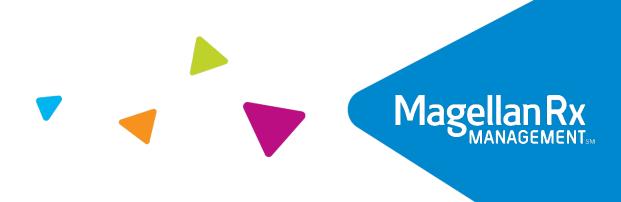


# Questions



### Agenda

- Gabapentin Utilization
- Opioid Potentiators
- Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) Utilization







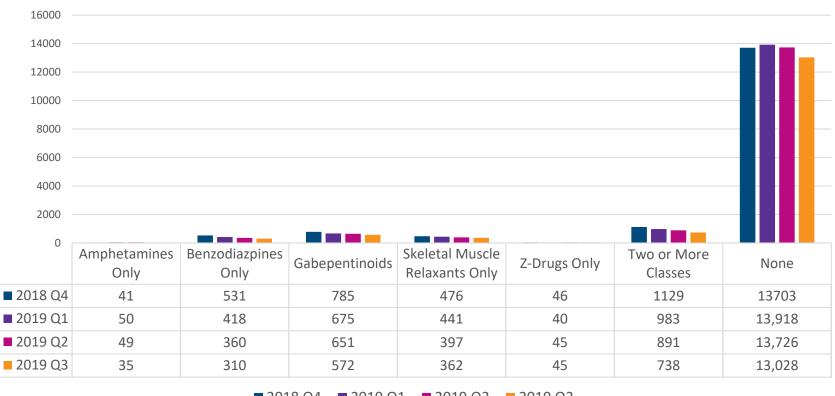


- Paid pharmacy claims were searched for opioids for both adult and pediatric
   FFS populations
  - Service period 10/1/2018 through 9/30/2019
- Additional analysis was performed on the identified members with concurrent utilization with a 30 day or longer overlap with potentiator medications.
  - Potentiator medications are those that enhance the opioid effect such as amphetamines, benzodiazepines, gabapentinoids, muscle relaxers and sedative hypnotics (Z-drugs)
- CMS now requires monitoring of concurrent use of opioids and antipsychotics based on the FDA's warning of increased risk of respiratory and Central Nervous System (CNS) depression. Therefore, starting with third quarter 2019 data, we also searched for concurrent use of opioids and antipsychotics in both adults and pediatrics.





#### **Opioid Potentiator Trend FY2019 - Adults**

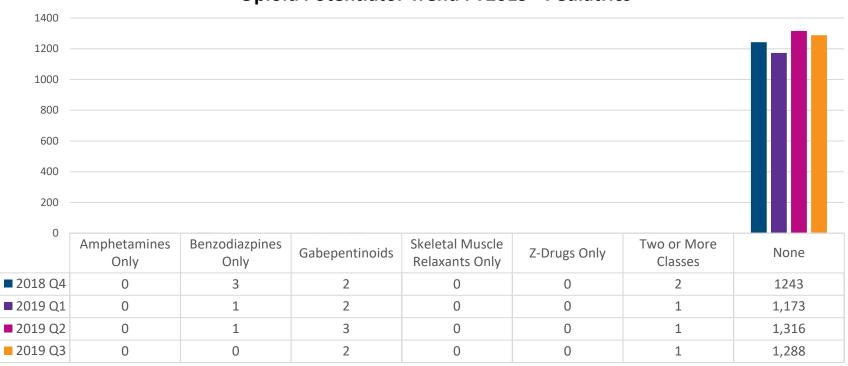


■ 2018 Q4 ■ 2019 Q1 ■ 2019 Q2 ■ 2019 Q3





#### **Opioid Potentiator Trend FY2019 - Pediatrics**



■ 2018 Q4 ■ 2019 Q1 ■ 2019 Q2 ■ 2019 Q3





## Concurrent Opioid and Potentiators – Adults Antipsychotics, Benzodiazepines and Gabapentinoids

Potentiator Classes	Current Avg. Daily MME								
(>=30-day overlap)	< 30	30-49.9	50-89.9	90-119.9	120-200	>200	Total		
Antipsychotics Only	139	71	29	10	4	6	259		
Benzodiazpines Only	238	167	89	29	34	11	568		
Antipsychotics and Benzodiazepines	74	50	30	7	7	2	170		
Gabapentinoids Only	355	106	76	14	12	9	572		
Total	806	394	224	60	57	28	1,569		





## Concurrent Opioid and Potentiators – Pediatrics Antipsychotics, Benzodiazepines and Gabapentinoids

Potentiator Classes	Current Avg. Daily MME									
(>=30-day overlap)	< 30	30-49.9	50-89.9	90-119.9	120-200	>200	Total			
Antipsychotics Only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Benzodiazpines Only	1	0	0	0	0	0	1			
Antipsychotics and Benzodiazepines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Gabapentinoids Only	2	0	0	0	0	0	2			
Total	3	0	0	0	0	0	3			

- Patient on benzodiazepine plus an opioid has seizure disorder and cerebral palsy
- One patient on gabapentin plus an opioid has seizure disorder and cerebral palsy
- And the other patient on gabapentin plus an opioid has sickle cell anemia



# Questions



### Agenda

- Gabapentin Utilization
- Opioid Potentiators
- Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) Utilization



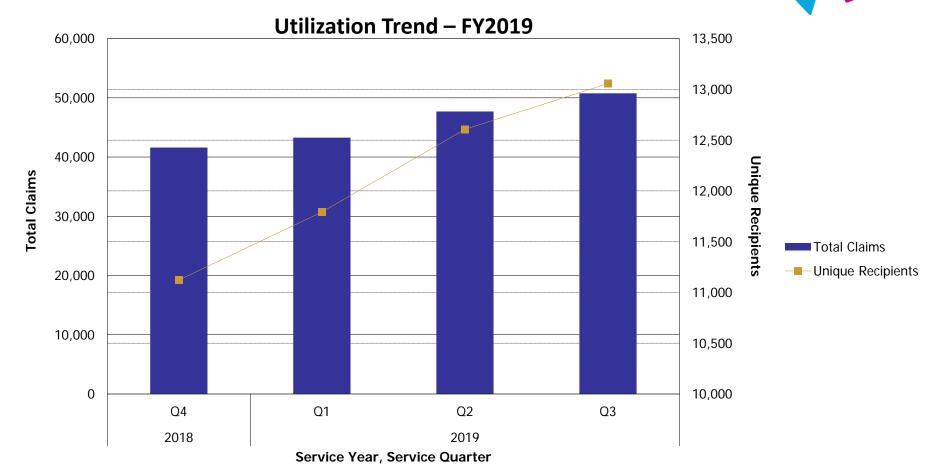






- Paid pharmacy claims were searched for FY2019 (10/1/2018 9/30/2019)
   to show the trend in utilization for each quarter.
- Paid pharmacy and medical claims were searched for FFS and managed
   Medicaid Health Plan (MHP) members taking MAT medications
  - Service period: 07/1/2019 through 9/30/2019
- Utilization metrics, patient demographics, and prescriber taxonomies are displayed on the following slides





Service Year	Service Quarter	Total Claims	Unique Recipients
2018	Q4	41,607	11,122
2019	Q1	43,278	11,792
	Q2	47,697	12,606
	Q3	50,758	13,058
Summary		183,340	19,835





Drug	Nbr Mbrs	Nbr Claims	Nbr Prescribers	Avg Mbrs/ Prescriber	Avg Claims/Mbr
Buprenorphine products	11,652	47,805	703	17	4.1
Vivitrol (pharmacy claim)	1,487	2,510	435	3	1.7
Vivitrol (J-code claim)	300	379	n/a	n/a	1.3

Note: buprenorphine products include buprenorphine/naloxone, buprenorphine medications approved for the treatment of opioid abuse





### **Buprenorphine Products**

Drug	Nbr Members	Nbr Claims
Suboxone SL film	9,781	39,343
Zubsolv SL tab	1,673	6,220
buprenorphine SL tab	301	1,311
Sublocade injection	168	319
buprenorphine-naloxone SL tab	124	463
buprenorphine-naloxone film	51	118
Bunavail buccal film	11	31





### **Comparison of FFS vs MHP Pharmacy Claims**

	All Groups			FFS Only			MHPs		
Drug	Nbr Mbrs	Nbr Prescribers	Nbr Claims	Nbr Mbrs	Nbr Prescribers	Nbr Claims	Nbr Mbrs	Nbr Prescribers	Nbr Claims
Buprenorphine Products	11,652	703	47,085	1,133	349	3,188	10,519	686	44,617
Vivitrol (pharmacy claims)	1,487	435	2,510	231	117	299	1,256	407	2,211





### **Member Demographics**

Drug	Gender					
Drug	Female	Male				
Buprenorphine products	5,998	5,654				
Vivitrol (pharmacy claim)	614	873				
Vivitrol (J-code claim)	128	172				





### **Member Demographics**

Davis		Age (yrs)									
Drug	13-17	18-24	25-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-69				
Buprenorphine products [range 13 -73y]	13	654	2,976	4,798	2,052	1,057	102				
Vivitrol (pharmacy claim) [range 13 -64y]	13	93	295	526	341	197	22				
Vivitrol (J-code claim) [range 18 - 62y]	0	24	80	114	48	29	5				





	Dru	Total	
Prescriber Taxonomy	Buprenorphine Products	Vivitrol (pharmacy)	Total Prescribers
Family Practice/General Practice	214	108	322
Internal Medicine	120	43	163
Nurse Practitioner	110	128	238
Psychiatry	98	66	164
Physicians Assistant	76	55	131
Addiction Specialist	39	13	52
Emergency Medicine	24	9	33
Obstetrics/Gynecology	19	1	20
Pain Specialist	15	2	17
Pediatrics	10	3	13
Anesthesiology	10	2	12
Physical Medicine and Rehab	8	1	9
Surgery	7	2	9
Neurology	3	1	4
Hospice/Palliative Care	1	1	2





Vivitrol Diagnoses	Nbr Mbrs
Alcohol Abuse	339
Opioid Abuse	360

39 members with both alcohol and opioid abuse diagnoses

Pregnancy-related Diagnoses	Nbr Mbrs
Buprenorphine products	462
Vivitrol	48



# Questions

