# COST SAVINGS AND GENERIC SUBSTITUTION OF ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES (OCPs)

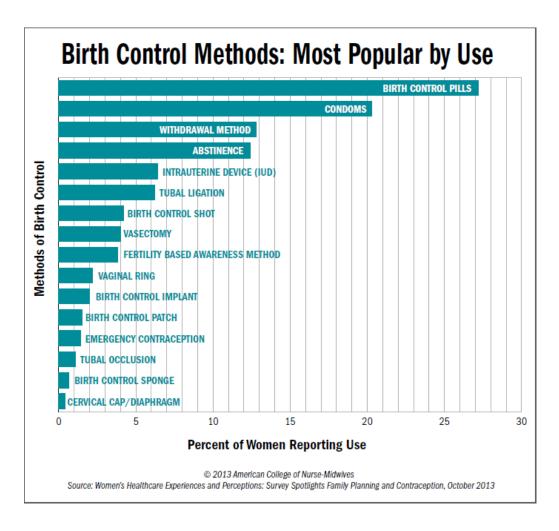






# **OCPs Commonly Used**

- 25% of reproductive age women report using OCPs
- Low failure rates<sup>1</sup>
- Almost all available as generic<sup>2</sup>



#### Concerns About Generic OCPs Overblown

- ACOG committee opinion supported requests for brand OCPs due to concerns about packaging and adherence<sup>3</sup>
- Multiple studies show <u>increased</u> adherence with generic drugs
  - OR 1.62 of adherence in analysis of claims data primarily looking at OCPs<sup>4</sup>
- Health policy implications of lower cost of generic OCPs



WOMEN'S HEALTH

Monday, July 11, 2011

Is Your Generic Birth Control Pill Really the Same as the Brand Name Version?



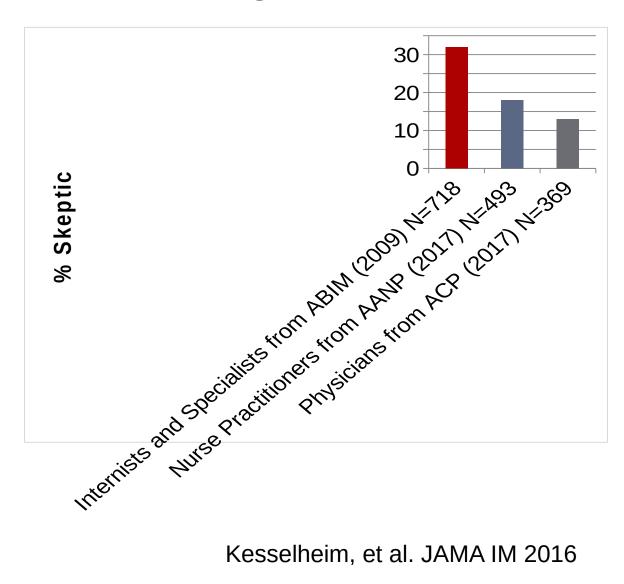
# Barriers to Prescribing Generics Exist

- Focus group data from ACP & AANP meetings identified barriers to prescribing generic OCPs:
  - attitude & knowledge regarding generics, lack of trusted sources, multiple generic brands for OCPs



#### Generic Skepticism Decreasing But Still Exists

 Generic **skepticism:** lack of agreement that generics are as effective as, as safe as, or do not cause more adverse events than their brand counterparts.



# Remember: Generics are Therapeutically Equivalent!

- The FDA considers generic and brand OCPs
   Therapeutically Equivalent
- This means they are both
  - **1. Phamaceutical Equivalent:** Same active ingredients, dosage form, route of administration, strength/concentration
  - 2. <u>Bioequivalent:</u> No significant difference in rate or degree to which the active ingredient in a pharmaceutically equivalent drug product becomes available at the site of action, when administered at same molar dose



# FDA Approval Process Rigorous

- All generics go through rigorous testing before approval
- Manufacturers of generics must prove their drug is "therapeutically equivalent" to brand name
- Adverse events closely monitored for generic drugs
- www.FDA.gov/GenericDrugs

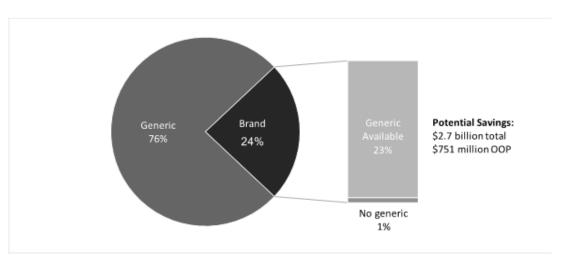


# Cost Savings from OCPs Substantial

- Usage and cost of OCPs derived from the 2010-2014 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS)<sup>5</sup>
- Estimated total brand name OCP expenditure: \$916 million
  - \$171 million out-of-pocket
- Estimated total avoidable cost opportunity: \$456 million
  - \$37 million out-of-pocket

Figure 1: Estimated Cost Savings Switching from Brand to Generic OCPs





### Cost Savings Translated to Patients

- The estimated total out-of-pocket savings
  - \$751 million between 2010-2015

OCP Type	Average OOP Cost Per Year	Average Total Cost Per Year
Brand	\$117.15	\$427.06
Generic	\$59.53	\$163.24
Potential Savings of Switching	\$57.62	\$263.82

#### Having a Discussion With Your Patient Matters

 Patients who reported having a discussion with their clinicians were 5x more likely to switch to a drug of lower cost<sup>9</sup>



#### Medication adherence is suboptimal

- A big reason for this is cost
- A simple solution is generics



- Why are we focusing on OCPs?
  - Commonly prescribed drug with more skepticism than other drugs

Drugs

 Offer a window for highlighting need to support generic prescribing in other classes of drugs which translate into mortality benefit and huge savings

#### References

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