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Original Sources (in

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration www.samhsa.gov

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Views expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of SAMHSA or DHHS





Purpose of Presentation

To understand

- Types of drugs used to treat mental illness
- Factors influencing level and growth in MH drug spending
- Role of primary care physicians (PCPs) in prescribing MH medications
- Pros and cons of prescribing by PCPs





Background

- Relatively stable prevalence of MH conditions over past decade
- More people getting MH treatment with prescription medications
- Prescription MH medications (2006)
 - \$37.8 billion in Rx spending
 - \$1 out of every \$6 spent on drugs nationwide was for MH drugs
 - 458 million new and refilled Rx for psychotherapeutics





Study Design

Estimates of retail pharmacy prescriptions:

- IMS' National Prescription Audit (NPA) Plus[™] database for 2002-2006
 - Sample from 36,000 retail pharmacies
 - Volume and cost of new and refilled prescriptions used to treat mental illness
 - Physician specialty information assigned by IMS (based on DEA #)





Study Design (cont'd)

Physician specialty categories:

- Psychiatric physicians
- Primary care physicians
- Nurse practitioners and physician assistants
- All other physician specialties





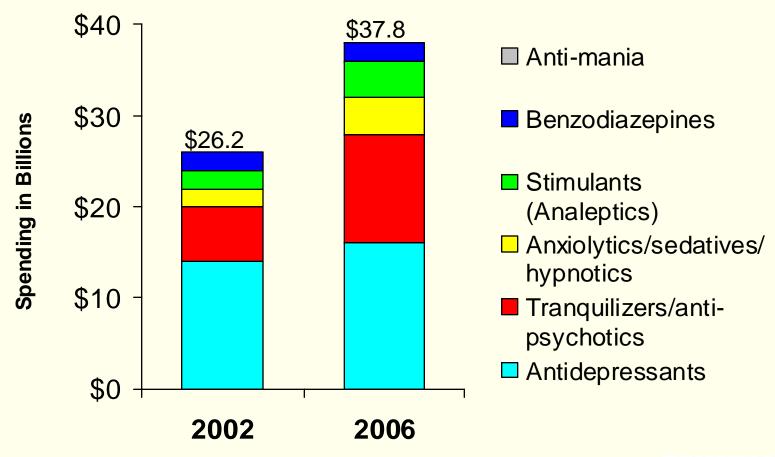
Study Limitations

- Excludes:
 - Drugs dispensed by member-only HMO pharmacies, hospitals, and clinics
 - Diagnoses related to prescriptions
 - Adjustments for dosage (number of pills or medication strength)
- New DEA number regulations allow physician assistants and nurse practitioners to have own DEA number, which can skew recent physician specialty trends





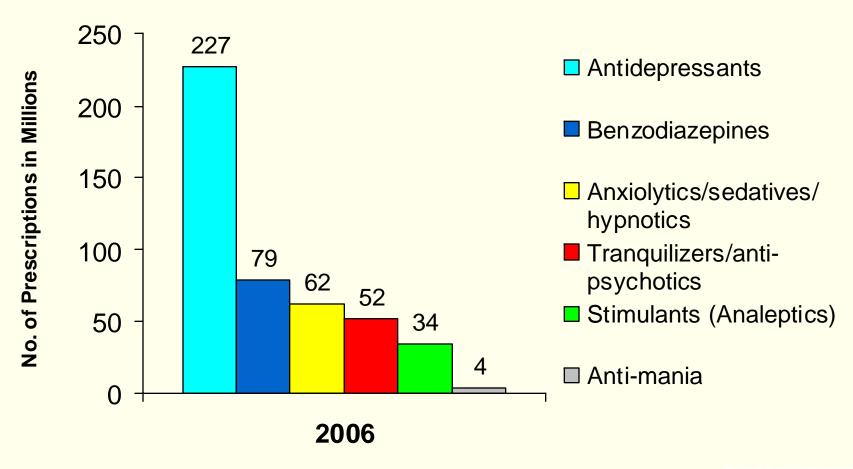
Rx Spending in MH Treatment







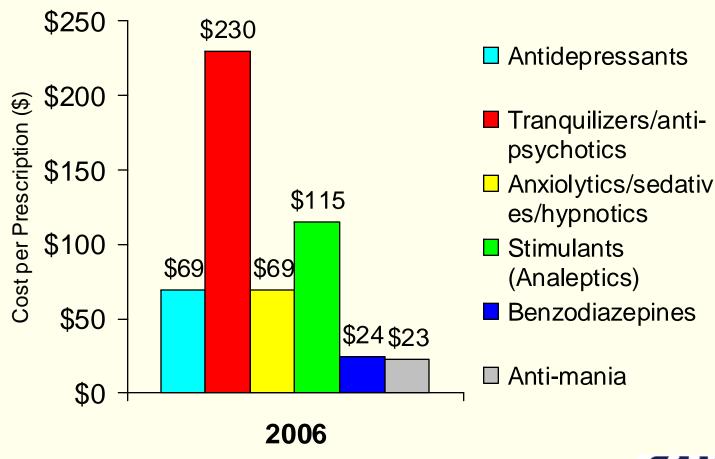
Quantity Factor: No. of MH R_x Filled by Drug Type







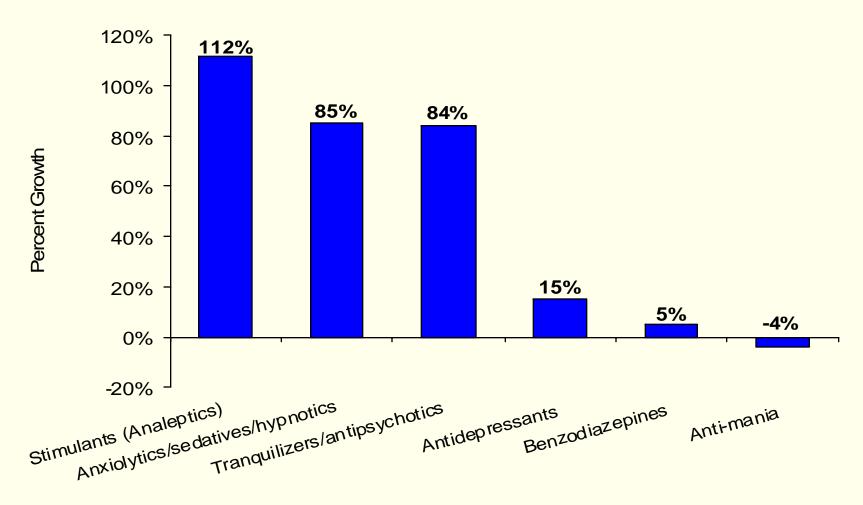
Price Factor: Cost per Prescription by R_x Type







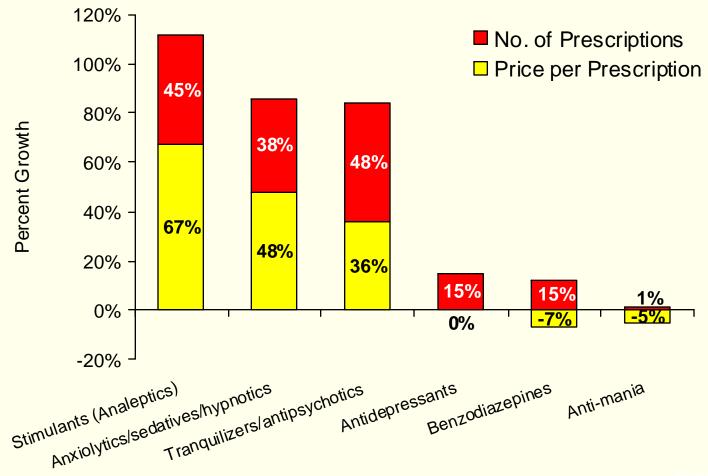
Spending Growth: 2002 to 2006







Factors Affecting Spending Growth, 2002-2006





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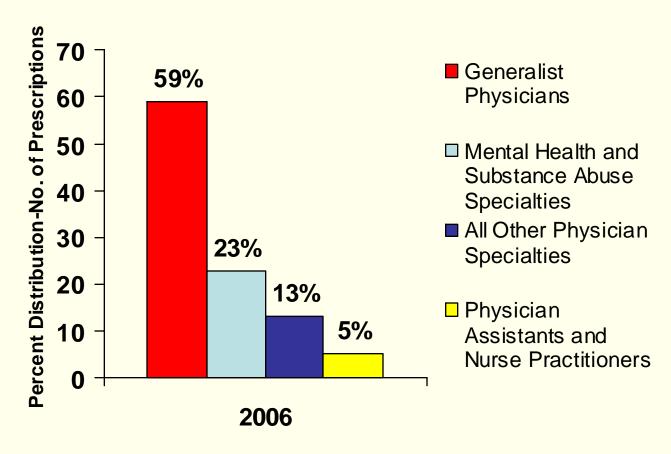
Spending for R_xs Used in MH Treatment

- Spending grew from \$26.2 billion in 2002 to \$37.8 billion in 2006
- 44% increase in MH drug spending
 - -52% due to increase in use
 - -48% due to increase in cost per script
- Factors accounting for spending growth differed by drug type





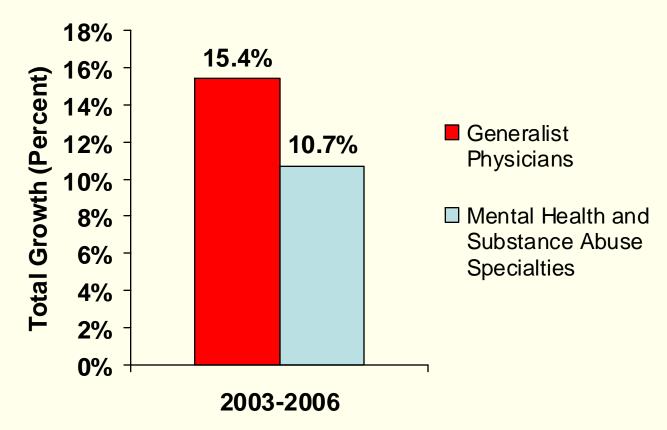
Distribution of MH Medications by Prescribing Physician Specialty







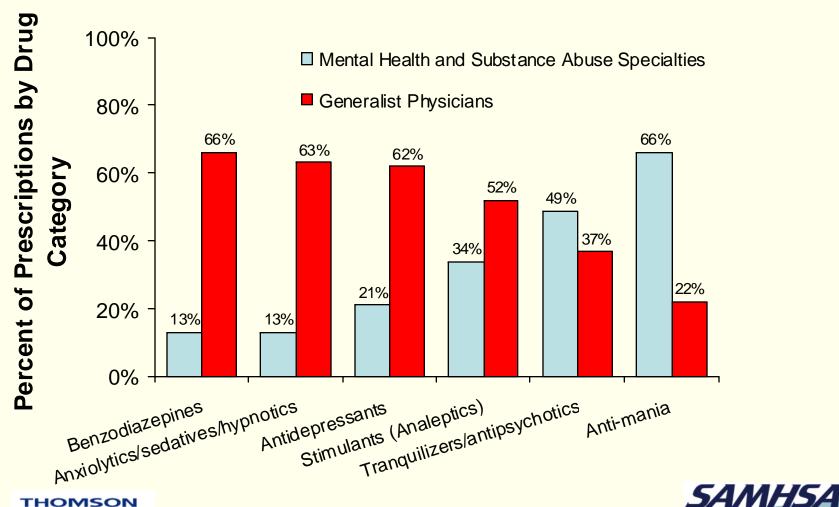
Growth in MH Medications by Prescribing Physician Specialty







Distribution of MH Prescriptions by Physician Specialty & R_x Type



Medstat • MercuryMD • Micromedex • PDR • Solucient

Role of Physician Specialties in Prescribing MH Medications

- 6 out of every 10 MH scripts are written by primary care physicians (PCPs)
- Growth in PCP MH prescribing was 50% faster than that of MH specialist prescribing (2003-2006)
- PCPs prescribed a greater share of benzodiazepines, anxiolytics, antidepressants, and stimulants
- MH specialists prescribed a greater share of antipsychotics and antimanics





Possible Pros & Cons of Primary Care Physician (PCP) Prescribing

- Patient Access
- Diagnosis and Treatment
- Training
- Insurance Incentives





Possible Pros of PCP Prescribing: Patient Access

- PCPs may provide access to care in areas where MH professionals are in short supply
- PCPs may prescribe in conjunction with treatment by psychologists, counselors, or social workers (who cannot write prescriptions)
- Individuals may receive MH treatment in a setting that is comfortable (family doctor), avoid perceived stigma





Possible Cons of PCP Prescribing: Diagnosis and Treatment

- PCPs may be less well trained to diagnose mental illness
 - Formal assessment instruments used less often
 - Potential for under- or misdiagnosis and inappropriate treatment
- Shift in prescribing to PCPs can de-link medication therapy from proven benefits of behavioral therapy





Possible Cons of PCP Prescribing: Physician Training and Insurance Incentives

- PCPs may be less knowledgeable about MH medications and their side effects and effectiveness
- PCPs may not have the payment incentives to encourage routine monitoring of MH conditions in primary care settings



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