STATE OF MICHIGAN
MICHIGAN ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING SYSTEM
FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH
P.O. Box 30763, Lansing, MI 48909
(877) 833-0870; Fax: (517) 373-4147

IN THE MATTER OF:

[redacted],

Docket No. 2014-31433 PHR
Case No. [redacted]

Appellant
_____/

DECISION AND ORDER

This matter is before the undersigned Administrative Law Judge pursuant to MCL 400.9 and MCL 400.37, and upon the Petitioner/Appellant's request for a hearing.

After due notice, a hearing was [redacted]. Appellant appeared and testified on his own behalf.

[redacted], a Clinical Pharmacist with the [redacted] Medicaid Administration ("MMA"), represented the Michigan Department of Community Health ('MDCH" or "Department").

ISSUE

Did the Department properly deny Appellant's prior authorization request for the drug Suboxone?

FINDINGS OF FACT

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the competent, material and substantial evidence on the whole record, finds as material fact:

1. Appellant is a [redacted]-year-old Medicaid beneficiary who is a recipient of the SSI program.

2. There is no Prior Authorization (PA) document in the evidentiary file; it is unrefuted that the Department received a PA request for continuation of Suboxone therapy for opoid dependence and pain management. (Exhibit A)

3. Appellant was referred to chronic treatment long ago and has finished, is doing fine on maintenance, compliant with counseling and md sessions, no other medicine issues. (Exhibit A.3)

4. MCDH guidelines allow Suboxone for maximum treatment duration of 12 months including weaning. Appellant was previously allowed a continuation on the basis that he previously had a primary insurance (in conjunction with Medicaid) that paid over 50% of the drug. Appellant testified that he recently lost and/or had a change in his primary medical insurance coverage.

5. Michigan Medicaid program guidelines do not support Suboxone for chronic or maintenance intervention. (Exhibit A)

6. On [redacted] MMA issued a denial notice denying the Suboxone. (Exhibit A.4)

7. A [redacted] subsequent review by a physician with MDCH confirmed the prior denial. (Exhibit A.13)

8. On [redacted] an Adequate Action Notice was issued confirming the prior denial on the grounds that the drug does not meet the medical criteria. (Exhibit A.14)

9. On [redacted], the Michigan Administrative Hearing System (MAHS) received a request for hearing in this matter. (Exhibit A.2)

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

The Medical Assistance Program is established pursuant to Title XIX of the Social Security Act and is implemented by Title 42 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). It is administered in accordance with state statute, the Social Welfare Act, the Administrative Code, and the State Plan under Title XIX of the Social Security Act Medical Assistance Program.

Medicaid is a social welfare program enacted as an amendment to the Social Security Administration (SSA) of 1935 (Title XIX, 42 USCA Sec 1396). Medicaid is a medical system for the poor administered jointly by the federal and state governments. In Michigan, the MDCH is the agency responsible to administer the program. MDCH subcontracts with Magellan for its Medicaid pharmacy program.

The Social Security Act § 1927(d), 42 USC 1396r-8(d), also provides as follows:

> Limitations on Coverage of Drugs –
>
> (1) Permissible Restrictions –
>
> (A) A state may subject to Prior Authorization any covered outpatient drug. Any such Prior Authorization program shall comply with the

requirements of paragraph (5).

(B) A state may exclude or otherwise restrict coverage of a covered outpatient drug if –

(i) the prescribed use is not for a medically accepted indication (as defined in subsection (k)(6);

(ii) the drug is contained in the list referred to in paragraph (2);

(iii) the drug is subject to such restriction pursuant to an agreement between a manufacturer and a State authorized by the Secretary under subsection (a)(1) or in effect pursuant to subsection (a)(4); or

(iv) the State has excluded coverage of the drug from its formulary in accordance with paragraph 4.

(2) List of drugs subject to restriction–The following drugs or classes of drugs, or their medical uses, may be excluded from coverage or otherwise restricted:

(A) Agents when used for anorexia, weight loss, or weight gain.

(B) Agents when used to promote fertility.

(C) Agents when used for cosmetic purposes or hair growth.

(D) Agents when used for the symptomatic relief of cough and colds.

(E) Agents when used to promote smoking cessation.

(F) Prescription vitamins and mineral products, except prenatal vitamins and fluoride preparations.

(G) Nonprescription drugs.

(H) Covered outpatient drugs, which the manufacturer seeks to require as a condition of sale that associated tests or monitoring services be purchased exclusively from the manufacturer or its designee.

(I) Barbiturates.

(J) Benzodiazepines.

(K) Agents when used for the treatment of sexual or erectile dysfunction, unless such agents are used to treat a condition, other than sexual or erectile dysfunction, for which the agents have been approved by the Food and Drug Administration.

* * *

(4) Requirements for formularies — A State may establish a formulary if the formulary meets the following requirements:

(A) The formulary is developed by a committee consisting of physicians, pharmacists, and other appropriate individuals appointed by the Governor of the State (or, at the option of the State, the State's drug use review board established under subsection (g)(3)).

(B) Except as provided in subparagraph (C), the formulary includes the covered outpatient drugs of any manufacturer, which has entered into and complies with an agreement under subsection (a) (other than any drug excluded from coverage or otherwise restricted under paragraph (2)).

(C) A covered outpatient drug may be excluded with respect to the treatment of a specific disease or condition for an identified population (if any) only if, based on the drug's labeling (or, in the case of a drug the prescribed use of

which is not approved under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act but is a medically accepted indication, based on information from appropriate compendia described in subsection (k)(6)), the excluded drug does not have a significant, clinically meaningful therapeutic advantage in terms of safety, effectiveness, or clinical outcome of such treatment for such population over other drugs included in the formulary and there is a written explanation (available to the public) of the basis for the exclusion.

(D) The state plan permits coverage of a drug excluded from the formulary (other than any drug excluded from coverage or otherwise restricted under paragraph (2)) pursuant to a Prior Authorization program that is consistent with paragraph (5),

(E) The formulary meets such other requirements as the Secretary may impose in order to achieve program savings consistent with protecting the health of program beneficiaries.

A Prior Authorization program established by a State under paragraph (5) is not a formulary subject to the requirements of this paragraph.

(5) Requirements of Prior Authorization programs—A State plan under this title may require, as a condition of coverage or payment for a covered outpatient drug for which Federal financial participation is available in accordance with this section, with respect to drugs dispensed on or after July 1, 1991, the approval of the drug before its dispensing for any medically accepted indication (as defined in subsection (k)(6)) only if the system providing for such approval –

(A) Provides response by telephone or other telecommunication device within 24 hours of a request for prior authorization; and

(B) Except with respect to the drugs referred to in paragraph (2) provides for the dispensing of at

> least 72-hour supply of a covered outpatient prescription drug in an emergency situation (as defined by the Secretary).

The Department is therefore authorized by federal law to develop a formulary of approved prescriptions and a Prior Authorization process.

42 USC 1396r-8(k)(6) MEDICALLY ACCEPTED INDICATION -

> The term “medically accepted indication" means any use for a covered outpatient drug which is approved under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act [21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.] or the use of which is supported by one or more citations included or approved for inclusion in any of the compendia described in subsection (g)(1)(B)(i).

The Medicaid Provider Manual provides, in pertinent part, as follows regarding prior authorizations:

8.2 PRIOR AUTHORIZATION REQUIREMENTS

PA is required for:

- Products as specified in the MPPL. Pharmacies should review the information in the Remarks as certain drugs may have PA only for selected age groups, gender, etc. (e.g., over 17 years).
- Payment above the Maximum Allowable Cost (MAC) rate.
- Prescriptions that exceed MDCH quantity or dosage limits.
- Medical exception for drugs not listed in the MPPL.
- Medical exception for noncovered drug categories.
- Acute dosage prescriptions beyond MDCH coverage limits for H2 Antagonists and Proton Pump Inhibitor medications.
- Dispensing a 100-day supply of maintenance medications that are beneficiary-specific and not on the maintenance list.
- Pharmaceutical products included in selected therapeutic classes. These classes include those with products that have minimal clinical differences, the same or similar therapeutic actions, the

same or similar outcomes, or have multiple effective generics available.

* * *

8.4 DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

For all requests for PA, the following documentation is required:

- Pharmacy name and phone number;
- Beneficiary diagnosis and medical reason(s) why another covered drug cannot be used;
- Drug name, strength, and form;
- Other pharmaceutical products prescribed;
- Results of therapeutic alternative medications tried; and
- MedWatch Form or other clinical information may be required.

* * *

8.6 PRIOR AUTHORIZATION DENIALS

PA denials are conveyed to the requester. PA is denied if:

- The medical necessity is not established.
- Alternative medications are not ruled out.
- Evidence-based research and compendia do not support it.
- It is contraindicated, inappropriate standard of care.
- It does not fall within MDCH clinical review criteria.
- Documentation required was not provided.

Medicaid Provider Manual; Pharmacy Section
Version Date: April 1, 2011, Pages 14-16

Very often, the bottom line for drug availability is due to the Department having certain financial arrangements with drug companies for financial discounts. Those drugs become preferred drugs. Use of drugs that are not on the preferred list require prior approval. The prior approval process a criterion is listed in a document titled the Michigan Medicaid Clinical and PDL Criteria pursuant to the title of the document found in Exhibit A.15. The specific Michigan Medicaid Clinical and PDL criteria for the drug Suboxone, at issue herein, is found in the criteria publication. This section indicates that the approval is limited to chronic intervention, and 12 month therapy (with certain exceptions not at issue herein). Exhibit A.15-19)

It is noted that Appellant has been very compliant with his program. This is not at issue herein.

Department evidence indicates that Suboxone is only approved for a maximum of 12 months, including weaning, and is not approved for pain management. Appellant argued in part that he previously had the drug approved beyond the 12 month maximum period. In response to this, the Department indicated that Appellant may have been approved due to having other primary medical/pharmacy insurance that paid over 50% of the drug. In fact, Appellant indicated that he believed that this was the case, and, that his primary provider had recently changed and he was possibly without coverage for a few months. The Department indicated that this MAY be the reason Appellant received the drug for 39 months. While Appellant may once again be eligible under such circumstances, the “other drug” coverage is not at issue herein.

It is also noted that there are certain exceptions to continuing the drug. It appears that Appellant’s physician was asked for additional documentation at one point; however, there is no evidence that an exception was alleged or is at issue herein

The purview of an administrative law judge (ALJ) is to review the Department’s action and to make a determination if those actions are in compliance with Department policy, and not contrary to law. The ALJ must base the hearing decision on the preponderance of the evidence offered at the hearing or otherwise included in the record.

After a careful review of the credible and substantial evidence on the whole records, this ALJ finds that the Department’s actions were in compliance with its policy, and supported by the documentary and testimonial evidence taken as a whole. As such, the denials must be upheld. Appellant’s arguments were not supported by any evidence or authority that would sufficiently rebut the Department’s evidence. As such, the Department’s actions in this case must be upheld.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based on the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides that the Department properly denied the Appellant's prior authorization request.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that:

The Department's decision is **AFFIRMED**.

/s/
Janice Spodarek
Administrative Law Judge
for James K. Haveman, Director
Michigan Department of Community Health

[redacted]

Date Signed: 4/18/2014

Date Mailed: 4/21/2014

cc: [redacted]

***** NOTICE *****

The Michigan Administrative Hearing System may order a rehearing on either its own motion or at the request of a party within 30 days of the mailing date of this Decision and Order. The Michigan Administrative Hearing System will not order a rehearing on the Department's motion where the final decision or rehearing cannot be implemented within 90 days of the filing of the original request. The Appellant may appeal the Decision and Order to Circuit Court within 60 days of the mailing date of the Decision and Order or, if a timely request for rehearing was made, within 60 days of the mailing date of the rehearing decision.