



What You Need to Know About:

SHINGLES

MEDICARE PART D 2011

NEW DRUGS OFF PATENT

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Roosevelt University - “It’s Your Body”

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Shingles Information 2012

- What is Shingles?
 - Painful skin rash often with blisters; starts as blisters that scab after 3-5 days
 - Often called Herpes Zoster or Zoster
 - Usually appears on one side of face or body and clears in 2-4 weeks
 - Main symptom – pain, itch, tingle
 - Can include fever, headache, chills and upset stomach

Shingles

- More Shingles Information
 - Severe pain can continue long after rash clears (post herpetic neuralgia syndrome)
 - Shingles caused by same virus that causes chickenpox (Varicella Zoster)
 - Only someone who has had chickenpox can get shingles
 - The virus stays in your body and can cause shingles many years later – but usually does not cause problems

Shingles

- You can't catch shingles from another person with shingles; however, the virus can be spread
- A person who has never had chickenpox (or chickenpox vaccine) could get chickenpox from someone with shingles – not very common
- More common in people 50 and older and with weakened immune systems (cancer, chemotherapy)

Shingles Vaccine

- First available in 2006
- Reduced risk of shingles by 50%
- At least 1 million people per year get shingles in United States
- A single dose of shingles vaccine is recommended for people 60 years old or older (per CDC)
- US FDA lowered age to 50!

Who Shouldn't Get Shingles Vaccine?

- Anyone who has life-threatening allergic reaction to gelatin, the antibiotic neomycin, or any other component of shingles vaccine
- Has weakened immune system due to AIDS/HIV, cancer, radiation, chemotherapy, leukemia, lymphoma, pregnant
- If a moderate/severe illness is present, wait until recovered or OK'd by doctor

What are the risks from Shingles Vaccine?

- Redness, soreness, swelling, or itching at the site of the injection
- Headache (1 in 70 persons)
- No serious problems have been identified with the shingles vaccine (per CDC)

Where to Get Vaccinated?

- Most pharmacies provide vaccination for many different types of vaccines
- ALL vaccines discussed today, FLU, Pneumonia and Shingles are covered by either Medicare Part B or Part D (Shingles)
- Doctor's office
- Local Public Health Department

Any Questions on Any Vaccine?

- Contact your doctor, healthcare provider or pharmacist
- Contact local health department
- Contact the Centers for Disease Control (CDC)
 - Call **1-800-232-4636 (1-800-CDC-INFO)**
–or www.cdc.gov/vaccines

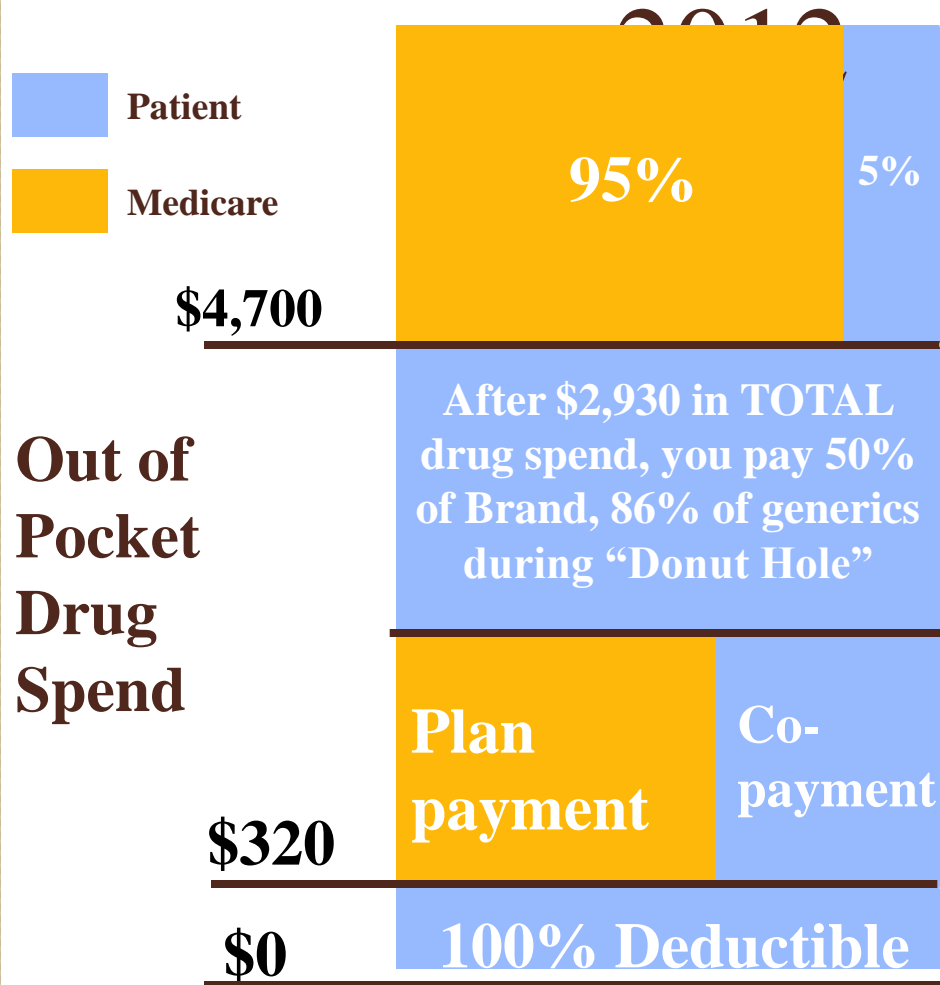
Medicare Part D: The Basics

- Launched in 2006 – Managed privately
- Designed primarily to help reduce prescription drug costs for low-income seniors
- Subsidies for limited and low-income beneficiaries available
- Part D is a voluntary benefit
- Open to Medicare Part A and Part B beneficiaries

2011 vs 2012

- **Standard plan in 2011 vs. 2012 :**
 - Premium average is \$39.40/month
 - Annual deductible is \$310 (2011) vs \$320 (2012)
 - **After meeting deductible, you pay co-payment and plan pays the rest until you reach \$2,840 in total spend (\$2930 in 2012)**
 - **Total Out of Pocket Spend 2011 vs 2012**
 - 2011 - \$2,840 (you pay 93% Generic, 50% Brand until \$4,550)
 - 2012 - \$2,930 (you pay 86% Generic, 50% Brand until \$4,700)
 - **After \$4,700 catastrophic coverage begins and you pay 5% of costs or small co-payment (such as \$2.50 or \$6.30) for each prescription until end of year**
 - **By 2020, 75% of drug costs to be paid by Medicare Part D & Manufacturers**

Standard Plan Design for Part D



Catastrophic coverage begins after **\$4,700** in “true” out-of-pocket costs (TrOOP)

Some plans offer generic coverage during the donut hole

The amount of co-pay varies according to plan and drugs used

New in 2012

- The full retail cost of the drugs will still apply to getting out of the donut hole even though 50% was paid for by the pharmaceutical manufacturers.
- Enrollees will pay a maximum of 86% co-pay on **generic** drugs while in the coverage gap. (It was 93% in 2011).

Generic Discounts ↑ Each Year

Plan Year	Beneficiary Cost-Sharing	Plan Cost-Sharing
2011	93%	7%
2012	86%	14%
2013	79%	21%
2014	72%	28%
2015	65%	35%
2016	58%	42%
2017	51%	49%
2018	44%	56%
2019	37%	63%
2020	25%	75%

Brand Discounts ↓ Each Year

Plan Year	Beneficiary Cost-Sharing	Plan Cost-Sharing	Manufacturer Cost Share
2011	50%	0%	50%
2012	50%	0%	50%
2013	47.5%	2.5%	50%
2014	47.5%	2.5%	50%
2015	45%	5%	50%
2016	45%	5%	50%
2017	40%	10%	50%
2018	35%	15%	50%
2019	30%	20%	50%
2020	25%	25%	50%

Recently Launched Generics

Brand Name	Brand Sales	Generic Name	Launch Date
Ritalin® LA	\$90M	Methylphenidate hydrochloride	1/4/2012
Combivir®	\$315M	Lamivudine; zidovudine	12/27/2011
Epivir®	\$75M	Lamivudine	12/27/2011
Caduet®	\$339M	Amlodipine Atorvastatin	12/1/2011
Lipitor®	\$10.7B	Atorvastatin	11/30/2011
Kadian®	\$275M	Morphine Sulfate	11/10/2011
Zyprexa®	\$3.6B	Olanzapine	10/24/2011
Zyprexa® Zydys® ODT	\$300M	Olanzapine	10/24/2011
Keppra XR®	\$150M	Levetiracetam	9/12/2011
Seasonique® (tablets)	\$110M	Ethinyl estradiol; levonorgestrel	7/28/2011
Uroxatral® (tablets)	\$280M	Alfuzosin HCL	7/18/2011
Arixtra®	\$220M	Fondaparinux sodium	7/11/2011
Entocort® EC	\$350M	Budesonide	6/23/2011
Levaquin® (tablets)	\$640M	Levofloxacin	6/20/2011
Nasacort® AQ	\$336M	Triamcinolone acetonide	6/15/2011
Carbatrol®	\$120M	Carbamazepine	5/20/2011
Amrix®	\$165M	Cyclobenzapine hydrochloride	5/13/2011
Concerta®	\$480M	Methylphenidate	5/2/2011
Femara®	\$483M	Letrozole	4/22/2011
Aromasin®	\$150M	Exemestane	4/1/2011
Xalatan®	\$680M	Latanoprost	3/22/2011
Taxotere	\$2.2B	Docetaxel	3/15/2011

Potential Generic Launches

Projected Launch	Brand Name	Generic Name	Brand Sales	Launch Trigger
2012 (Q1)	Arthrotec®	Diclofenac sodium, misoprostol	\$500M	FDA Approval
2012 (Q1)	Avapro®	Irbesartan	\$190M	Expiration of Pediatric Exclusivity
2012 (Q1)	Boniva® Tablets	Ibandronate sodium	\$840M	FDA Approval
2012 (Q1)	Coreg CR® (Caps)	Carvedilol hydrochloride	\$150M	Settlement
2012 (Q1)	Geodon®	Ziprasidone	\$410M	FDA Approval
2012 (Q1)	Lexapro®	Escitalopram Oxalate	\$2.4B	Settlement
2012 (Q1)	Revatio®	Sildenafil	\$100M	FDA Approval
2012 (Q1)	Rhinacort Aqua®	Budesonide Nasal Spray	\$90M	FDA Approval
2012 (Q1)	Seroquel®	Quetiapine	\$3.1B	Expiration of Pediatric Exclusivity
2012 (Q1)	Solodyn®	Hydrochloride	\$110M	FDA Approval
2012 (Q1)	Suboxone®	Buprenorphone/Naloxone ODT Tablets	\$550M	Citizen's Petition
2012 (Q1)	Symbyax®	Olanzapine, fluoxetine hydrochloride	\$90M	FDA Approval
2012 (Q1)	Vancocin® (Caps)	Vancomycin	\$120M	FDA Approval
2012 (Q2)	Avalide®	Irbesartan/HCTZ	\$410M	Expiration of Pediatric Exclusivity
2012 (Q2)	Avandamet®	Rosiglitazone Maleate Metformin	\$217M	Settlement

Potential Generic Launches (cont)

Projected Launch	Brand Name	Generic Name	Brand Sales	Launch Trigger
2012 (Q2)	Avandia®	Rosiglitazone Maleate	\$463M	Settlement
2012 (Q2)	Plavix®	Clopidogrel bisulfate		
2012 (Q2)	Provigil®	Modafinal	\$929M	Settlement
2012 (Q3)	Actos®	Pioglitatazone	\$3B	Settlement
2012 (Q3)	Adenoscan®	Adenosine	\$300M	Settlement
2012 (Q3)	Clarinox®	Desloratadine	\$230M	Settlement
2012 (Q3)	Diovan®	Valsartan	\$1.8B	Expiration of Pediatric Exclusivity
2012 (Q3)	Singulair®	Montekulast	\$3.5B	Expiration of Pediatric Exclusivity
2012 (Q3)	Tricor®	Fenofibrate	\$1.3B	Settlement
2012 (Q4)	Actoplus® Met			
2013 (Q1)	Clarinox-D® 12 and 24 Hour	Desloratadine	\$36M	Settlement
2013 (Q1)	Propecia®	Finasteride	\$94M	Settlement
2013 (Q2)	Aciphex®	Rabeprazole sodium	\$1.3B	Patent Expiration
2013 (Q3)	Temodar® capsules	Temozolomide	\$369M	Settlement

Other Issues of Concern

- Whooping Cough
 - AKA Pertusis
 - Cases reported has been increasing
 - 1995 – 5,137
 - 2005 – 25,616
 - 2007 – 8,739 (since ‘booster’ recommended)
- Celadrin – Joint medication
 - OTC
 - Proprietary formula! BEWARE

QUESTIONS?

