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HB 664

February 25, 2020

TO: Members of the House Government and Operations Committee

FROM: Nicholas Blendy, Deputy Director of Government Relations

RE: House Bill 664 – Pharmacists - Required Notification and Authorized

Substitution - Lower-Costing Drugs, Medical Devices, and Biological

Products

POSITION: SUPPORT

Chair Pendergrass, Vice Chair Pena-Melnyk, and Members of the Committee, please be advised that the Baltimore City Administration (BCA) **supports** House Bill (HB) 664.

Access to affordable prescription drugs can save lives and ultimately reduce healthcare costs. However, a major barrier to prescription drug accessibility is the unsustainable and rising price of prescription drugs in America. According to the National Health Expenditure published by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, the United States spent \$333 billion in 2017 on prescription drugs, up from \$236 billion in 2007, amounting to a more than 40 percent increase. In Maryland in 2018, over 63 million prescription drugs were provided to patients.

Rising prescription drug costs greatly harm the average American adult, who must pay almost half of all prescription drug costs out-of-pocket.³ This translates to \$177 in out-of-

¹ "NHE Fact Sheet". 2019. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Retrieved 21 Feb. 2020. Available at: https://www.cms.gov/research-statistics-data-and-systems/statistics-trends-and-reports/nationalhealthexpenddata/nhe-fact-sheet

² Kirzinger, A; Neuman, T; et al. Data Note: Prescription Drugs and Older Adults. 9 Aug 2019. Accessed at: https://www.kff.org/health-reform/issue-brief/data-note-prescription-drugs-and-older-adults/

³ "Prescription drugs." N.d. Georgetown Health Policy Institute. Retrieved 21 Feb. 2020. Available at: https://hpi.georgetown.edu/rxdrugs/

pocket costs for the average American; for adults ages 69-79, the average out-of-pocket cost of prescription drugs increases to \$456; and for adults 80 years and older, the cost rises to \$530.⁴ In a recent Kaiser Family Foundation poll, due to the prohibitive cost of prescription medications nearly a third of US older adults⁵ were not taking their prescribed medications and reported their condition(s) worsened as a result.⁶

In late 2018, the United States Congress passed a bipartisan ban on the "gag rule," thereby preventing pharmaceutical benefit managers (PBMs) from gagging pharmacists from discussing lower priced options with patients. ⁷ Despite the removal of the gag rule, pharmacists are still not *required* to inform patients of whether they can save money by paying with cash or receiving a generic drug. ⁸ Compounding the costs for patients, insurance company copayments often exceed the price of paying for a medication with cash. Fortunately, a generic or biosimilar medication is usually available for a fraction of the price of the brand name drug.

This bill, in requiring a pharmacist to inform consumers about the availability of certain therapeutically equivalent drug and the cost differences between said drugs, will increase transparency for consumers. In Maryland, where 28% of older adults in Baltimore live below 150% of the poverty line, this bill presents the option to purchase more affordable prescription drugs. In so doing, this bill will reduce burdensome out-of-pocket healthcare expenditures and ultimately improve healthcare access for all Maryland residents.⁹

We respectfully request a favorable report on House Bill 664.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Older adults was defined here as 65 years or older.

⁶ Kirzinger A et al. 9 Aug. 2019. "Data Note: Prescription Drugs and Older Adults." Kaiser Family Foundation. Retrieved 21 Feb. 2020. Available at: https://www.kff.org/health-reform/issue-brief/data-note-prescription-drugs-and-older-adults/

⁷ Jaffe, S. No More Secrets: Congress Bans Pharmacist 'Gag Orders' On Drug Prices. 10 Oct 2018. Accessed at: https://khn.org/news/no-more-secrets-congress-bans-pharmacist-gag-orders-on-drug-prices/

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ "Census Data for Older Adults (65+) in Baltimore City." 2018. United States Census Bureau. Retrieved 21 Feb. 2020. Available at: https://data.census.gov/