

Department of Legislative Services
Maryland General Assembly
2015 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE

House Bill 733 (Delegate Cullison, *et al.*)
Health and Government Operations

Pharmacists - Substitution and Dispensing - Interchangeable Biological Products

This bill authorizes a pharmacist to substitute an interchangeable biological product, of the same dosage form and strength, for any brand name drug if (1) the authorized prescriber does not expressly state that the prescription must be dispensed only as directed; (2) the substitution is recognized as specified; and (3) the consumer is charged less for the interchangeable biological product than the brand name drug.

Within 10 days after dispensing a biological product for which there is an approved interchangeable biological product, the pharmacist (or a designee) must notify the authorized prescriber of the biological product provided, including the name of the biological product and its manufacturer. This notice generally must be provided through an electronically accessible entry. Notification is not required for refill prescriptions if the dispensed product is not changed.

Fiscal Summary

State Effect: Potential minimal increase in special fund expenditures for the State Board of Pharmacy. Revenues are not affected.

Local Effect: None.

Small Business Effect: Minimal.

Analysis

Bill Summary: “Interchangeable biological product” means a biological product that is (1) licensed by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and determined to be

interchangeable under federal law or (2) determined to be therapeutically equivalent under FDA's current list of approved drug products with therapeutic equivalence evaluations (the "orange book").

If a pharmacist substitutes an interchangeable biological product, the pharmacist must (1) notify the patient in writing that the interchangeable biological product dispensed is interchangeable with the prescribed drug and (2) record specified information on the prescription label and keep a record of the name and manufacturer of the interchangeable biological product. A pharmacist who substitutes an interchangeable biological product incurs no greater liability in filling the prescription than would be incurred otherwise.

Subject to requirements for public comment, the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene may disqualify an interchangeable biological product from being used in Maryland if it determines it is not interchangeable or has a negative physical or biological effect on the consumer.

The State Board of Pharmacy must maintain a link on its website to the current list of biological products determined by FDA to be interchangeable with a specific biological product.

Current Law: Under federal law (42 U.S.C. § 262(i)) "biological product" means a virus, therapeutic serum, toxin, antitoxin, vaccine, blood, blood component or derivative, allergenic product, protein (except any chemically synthesized polypeptide) or analogous product, or arsphenamine or derivative of arsphenamine (or any other trivalent organic arsenic compound) applicable to the prevention, treatment, or cure of a disease or condition of human beings.

A pharmacist may substitute a generically equivalent drug or device product, of the same dosage form and strength, for any brand name drug or device product prescribed if (1) the authorized prescriber does not state expressly that the prescription is to be dispensed only as directed; (2) the substitution is recognized in FDA's current list of approved drug or device products with therapeutic equivalence evaluations; and (3) the consumer is charged less for the substituted drug or device than the price of the brand name drug or device.

If a drug or device product is substituted, a pharmacist must (1) notify the patient in writing that the drug or device product dispensed is a generic equivalent of the prescribed drug or device product and (2) record on the prescription and keep a record of the name and manufacturer of the substituted drug or device product.

DHMH may list any additional drug or device products that it determines meet requirements that are adequate to assure product quality and therapeutic equivalence, after an opportunity for public comment. DHMH may disqualify a drug or device product on

FDA's current list from being used in Maryland as a generic substitute if DHMH determines that the drug or device is therapeutically nonequivalent or has a negative physical or biological effect on the consumer of that drug or device product – if the department provides specified opportunity for public comment.

A pharmacist who substitutes a drug or device product in compliance with the law incurs no greater liability in filling the prescription by dispensing the equivalent drug or device product than would be incurred in filling the prescription by dispensing the prescribed brand name drug or device.

Background: The federal Biologics Price Competition and Innovation Act, passed as part of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA) in 2010, established an abbreviated approval pathway for biological products that are demonstrated to be biosimilar to or interchangeable with an FDA-licensed biological product. According to FDA, biological products are generally produced using a living system or organism. Biological products may be manufactured through biotechnology, derived from natural sources, or produced synthetically.

FDA can designate a biological product as interchangeable when (1) the biological product is biosimilar to the reference biological product; (2) it can be expected to produce the same clinical results as the reference product in any given patient; and (3) for a biological product that is administered more than once to an individual, the risk in terms of safety or diminished efficacy of alternating or switching between use of the biological product and the reference product is not greater than the risk of using the reference product without such alternation or switch. To date, FDA has not approved a biological product as interchangeable. An FDA panel has approved a drug manufactured by Sandoz as biosimilar to the Amgen cancer drug Neupogen.

According to the National Conference of State Legislatures, eight states have enacted legislation establishing state standards for substitution of a “biosimilar” drug product.

State Expenditures: Special fund expenditures for the State Board of Pharmacy may increase by a minimal amount due to increased inspection times necessary to determine whether proper notice has been provided to prescribers as required under the bill. The board may impose additional disciplinary action to the extent pharmacists do not comply with the bill. Any additional expenditures are anticipated to be minimal and do not occur until such time as FDA approves biological products as interchangeable.

Additional Comments: Similar legislation, SB 781 of 2013, would have authorized a pharmacist to substitute a biosimilar biological product for a prescribed biological reference product under specified circumstances. SB 781 passed the Senate and received

a hearing in the House Health and Government Operations Committee, but no further action was taken on the bill.

Additional Information

Prior Introductions: None.

Cross File: SB 537 (Senator Conway) - Education, Health, and Environmental Affairs.

Information Source(s): U.S. Food and Drug Administration, National Conference of State Legislatures, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Department of Legislative Services

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