UTILIZATION OF PALIPERIDONE LONG-ActING INJECTION AMONG MEDICARE ADVANTAGE AND MEDICARE PRESCRIPTION DRUG PLAN MEMBERS

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INTRODUCTION

Background and Rationale

There is a growing recognition for long-acting injectable antipsychotics approved for the treatment of schizophrenia.

The Paliperidone Long-Acting Injection (PALI-PALM) implant has been associated with an overall reduction in emergency department (ED) visits and hospitalizations compared to other injectable antipsychotics. (1, 2)

Limited information is available on the utilization and patient characteristics outside of clinical trial settings.

Objectives

To describe demographic, prescription drug utilization, medical consumption, healthcare resource utilization, and healthcare costs for members newly initiated on PALI-PALM prescription drug plan (PDP) members initiated on PALI-PALM between September 1, 2009, and February 28, 2011.

Primary Analysis

Overall

MAPD

PDP

Days from first to second dose

28 (0–144)

28 (0–117)

28 (0–144)

Mean (SD)

330.7 (±187.6)

330.7 (±187.6)

330.7 (±187.6)

Number of PALI-PALM prescription claims

5.1 (±2.2)

4.7 (±2.2)

5.2 (±2.2)

Table 3. Number of PALI-PALM Prescription Claims, MPR, and Therapy Gap Days for Medicare Members Receiving PALI-PALM (n = 138)

RESULTS

Table 1. Demographic Characteristics and Mean Rosetta x2 Score of Members Initiated on PALI-PALM Overall and by Line of Business

Table 2. Days Between Prescription Claims for PALI-PALM

LIMITATIONS

The retrospective study utilized claims data to analyze month-to-month and post-index outcomes. The current group is representative of a larger Medicare Advantage population. Certain demographic characteristics and clinical conditions were not used as inclusion criteria. Some endpoints and potential confounders were not measured or adjusted for. Therefore, the findings may not be generalizable to the Medicare Advantage population at large.

CONCLUSIONS

• Because the current study uses Medicare MAPD and PDP data obtained from a single health plan, the results might not be generalizable to other populations.

REFERENCES

1.


2.


Acknowledgments

The authors acknowledge Blueprint for providing technical assistance for the paper.

Disclosures

Suehs B, Li Y, Li JY, Pasquale M, Patel N, and Patel are employees of Competitive Health Analytics, LLC.

Li Y, Suehs B are employees of Janssen Scientific Affairs, LLC, one of the authors of the current study was conducted.

Competitive Health Analytics, LLC, are beneficiaries, Janssen Scientific Affairs, LLC, in the time the study was conducted.

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Supported by Janssen Scientific Affairs, LLC