

NASTAD

National ADAP Monitoring Project Annual Report

APRIL 2008

KAISE

The AIDS Drug Assistance Program: Findings from the National ADAP Monitoring Project Annual Survey

Presented at a Policy Forum & Release of the Annual Report of the National ADAP Monitoring Project April 8, 2008 Washington, DC

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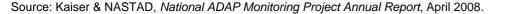
The National ADAP Monitoring Project and Survey

- Partnership between Kaiser and NASTAD since 1996
- All ADAPS receiving federal earmark surveyed
 - 58 in FY 2007; 53 responded
 - Non-responders represent <1% of estimated living HIV and AIDS cases
- Data from:
 - June 2007 for most indicators; offers monthly "snapshot" comparisons to earlier periods
 - FY 2007 for budget indicators and some policy variables
 - More recent information from supplemental data collection for formularies, waiting lists and cost-containment measures
- Full report on www.kff.org and www.NASTAD.org
- State-level data on www.statehealthfacts.org/hiv



- ADAPs are the nation's prescription drug safety-net for people with HIV/AIDS with limited or no access to needed medications,
 - reach their target, serving some of the most vulnerable people with HIV in the U.S. (mostly low-income, uninsured)
- National ADAP caseload has grown over time
- ADAP clients reflect national epidemic,
 - concentrated in states with the highest numbers of people living with HIV/AIDS
 - the South has a greater share of clients than any other region





Highlights and Major Themes, Continued...

- First effects of Ryan White Reauthorization felt, new opportunities and new challenges
 - ADAP supplemental funding changes, overall formula changes
 - Minimum formulary requirement instituted
- Some good news, easing of past pressures due to numerous factors
 - Waiting lists virtually eliminated, many states increased enrollment, formularies expanded
 - Why? Increased funding for some ADAPs (from states, drug rebates, Ryan White changes), PAI, Part D
- But concern for the future
 - Uncertainty and unpredictability
 - ADAP "budget levers" triggered at different times
 - Signs of a renewed state-level economic downturn



Ryan White Reauthorization: Changes for ADAPs

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- Minimum formulary
 - At least one ARV from each approved class of ARV medications
- ADAP supplemental
 - Increased from 3% to 5% of the ADAP earmark
 - Matching requirements can be waived in some instances
 - Change in eligibility
 - Hold harmless "delinked" from ADAP supplemental
- Funding formula
 - Incorporation of living HIV cases in addition to actual (previously estimated) living AIDS cases
- Changes to other parts of Ryan White
 - 75% of funds must be spent on core medical services
 - Part B base formula modifications
 - All territories eligible for ADAP
 - Penalties on future funding if 98% of award not spent

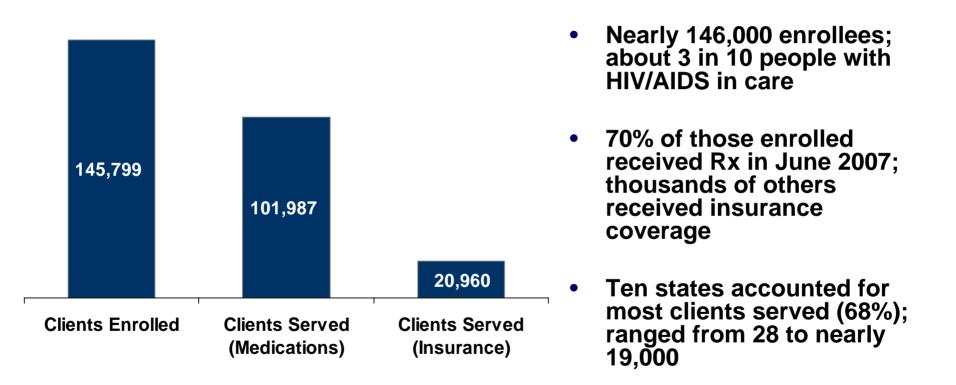


Clients & Expenditures





ADAP Clients, June 2007

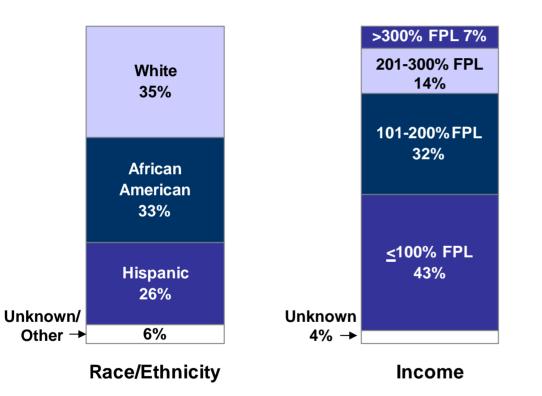


Notes: 53 ADAPs reported data. Some clients receiving insurance coverage through ADAP may also be receiving medications. Source: Kaiser & NASTAD, *National ADAP Monitoring Project Annual Report*, April 2008.





Profile of ADAP Clients, June 2007

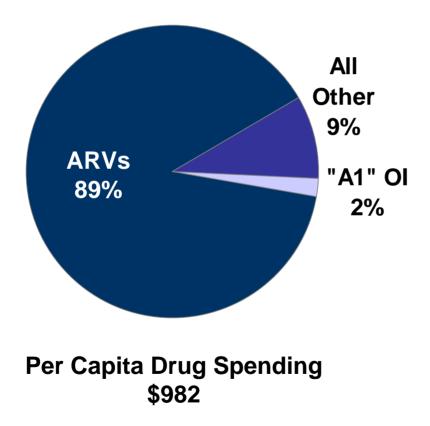


- Most were people of color (63%)
- Most were low-income (75% < 200% FPL)
- Most were uninsured (69%)
- Most were men (77%)
- Half were aged 25-44 (50%)
- Half had indications of advanced HIV disease (51% CD4 count <a>



ADAP Drug Expenditures & Per Capita Drug Spending, June 2007

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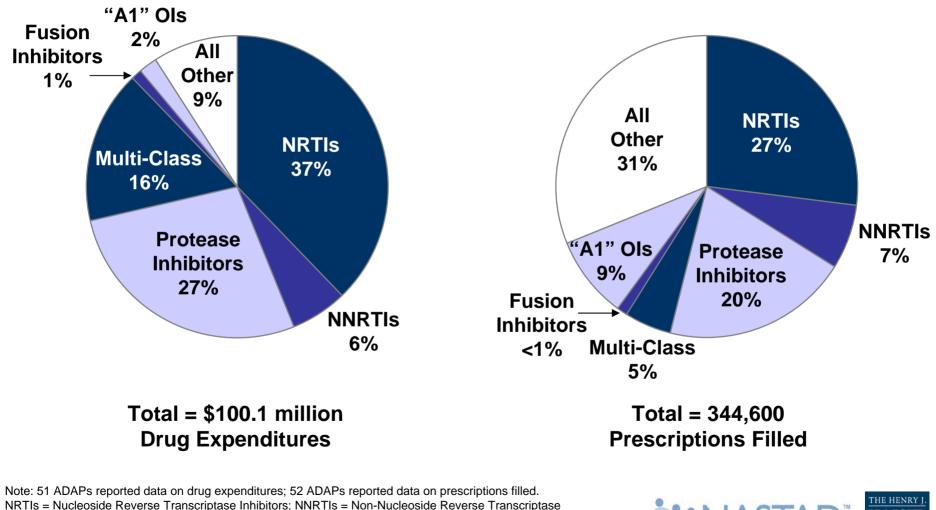
- Drug spending totaled \$100.1 million
- ADAPs also spent \$8.8 million on insurance coverage in June 2007; \$74.5 million in FY 2007
- 10 states accounted for most drug spending (75%); ranged from \$21K to more than \$22 million

Note: 51 ADAPs reported data. **ARVs = Antiretrovirals**, **"A1" Ols = Drugs recommended ("A1") for prevention and treatment of opportunistic infections (Ols).** Source: Kaiser & NASTAD, *National ADAP Monitoring Project Annual Report*, April 2008.





ADAP Drug Expenditures & Prescriptions Filled, by Drug Class, June 2007

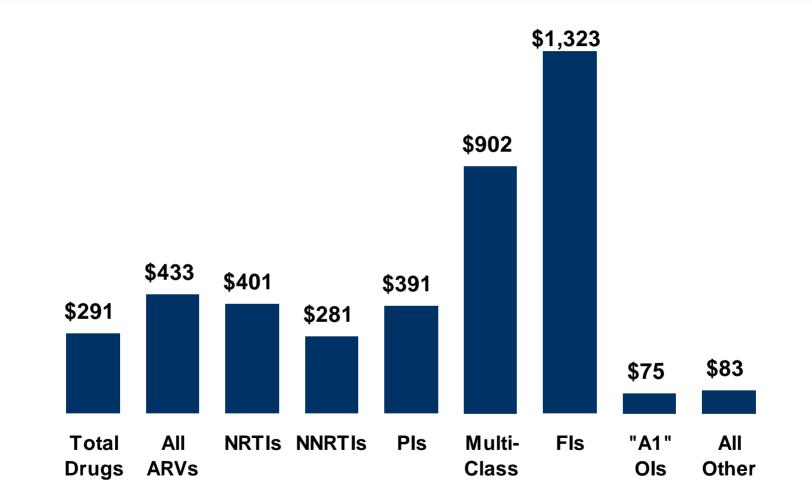


prevention and treatment of opportunistic infections (OIs). Source: Kaiser & NASTAD, *National ADAP Monitoring Project Annual Report*, April 2008.

Inhibitors; Multi-Class = Multi-Class Combination Products; "A1" OIs = Drugs recommended ("A1") for the



ADAP Expenditures Per Prescription, by Drug Class, June 2007



Note: 51 ADAPs reported data. **ARVs = Antiretrovirals; NRTIs = Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors; NNRTIs = Non-Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors; PIs = Protease Inhibitors; FIs = Fusion Inhibitors; Multi-Class = Multi-Class Combination Products; "A1" OIs = Drugs recommended ("A1") for the prevention and treatment of opportunistic infections (OIs).** Source: Kaiser & NASTAD, *National ADAP Monitoring Project Annual Report*, April 2008.

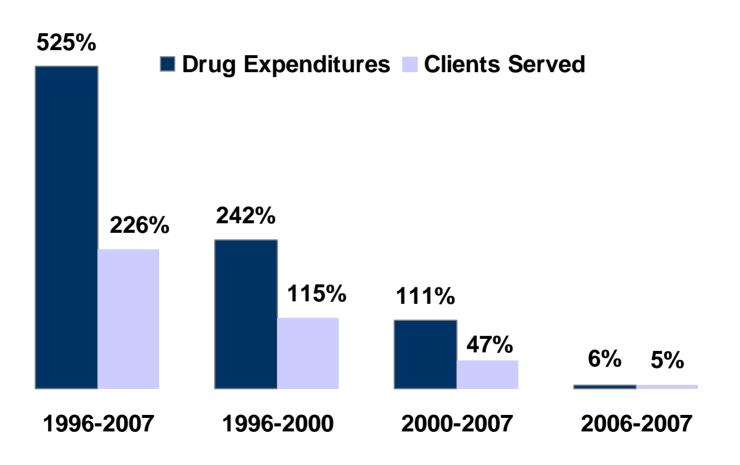




Trends in ADAP Clients & Drug Expenditures, 1996-2007

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(Percent Change)



Note: Drug expenditure comparisons over time based on 46 ADAPs reporting in each comparison period; clients served comparisons over time based on 47 ADAps reporting in each comparison period. Source: Kaiser & NASTAD, *National ADAP Monitoring Project Annual Report*, April 2008.





Trends in ADAP Clients & Drug Expenditures, Continued....

- Overall program expansion over past decade
- Client enrollment up
- Client utilization up (number receiving medications)
 - Increased significantly over time, but at a decreasing rate
 - Increased over last year
- Drug expenditures up
 - Have grown more than twice the rate of client utilization over same period, also at decreasing rate
 - Increased over last year
- Part D Impact: appears to have been one-time effect
 - As expected, stabilization seen in last report did not continue; reflected one-time shift to Part D, some ADAP clients have had to return, some ADAPs have accommodated new clients



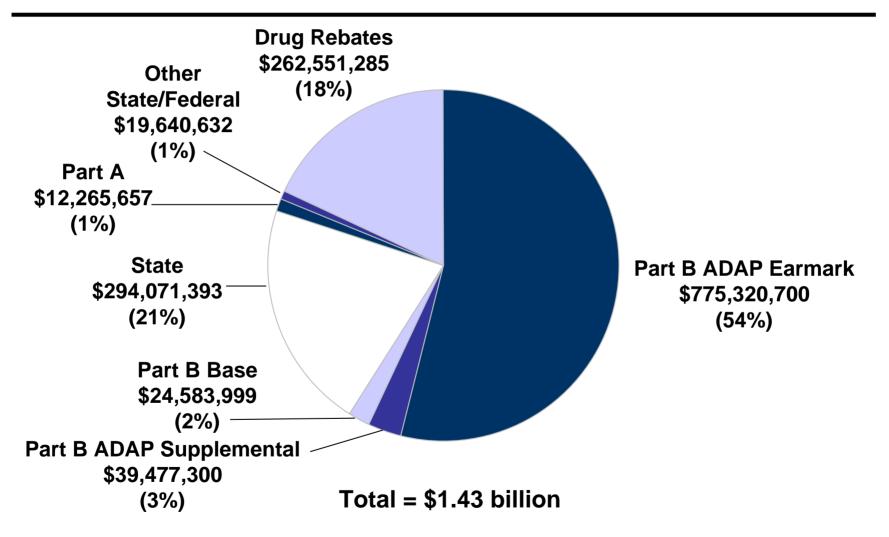
The ADAP Budget





The National ADAP Budget, by Source, FY 2007

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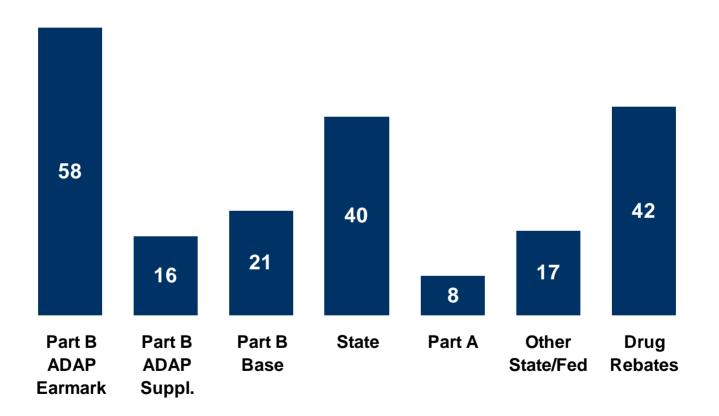


Note: 53 ADAPs reported data. Part B ADAP earmark and supplemental funding data available for 58 jurisdictions. Source: Kaiser & NASTAD, *National ADAP Monitoring Project Annual Report*, April 2008.





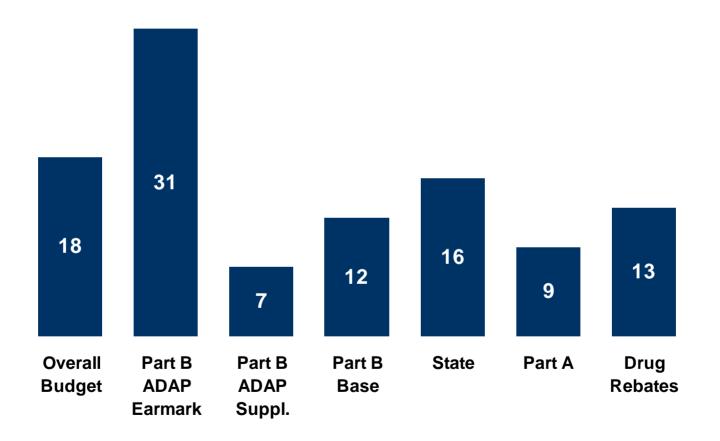
Number of ADAPs, by Budget Source, FY 2007





Notes: 53 ADAPs reported data. Part B ADAP earmark and supplemental funding data available for 58 jurisdictions. Source: Kaiser & NASTAD, *National ADAP Monitoring Project Annual Report*, April 2008.

Number of ADAPs with Funding Decreases, by Budget Source, FY 2006-2007



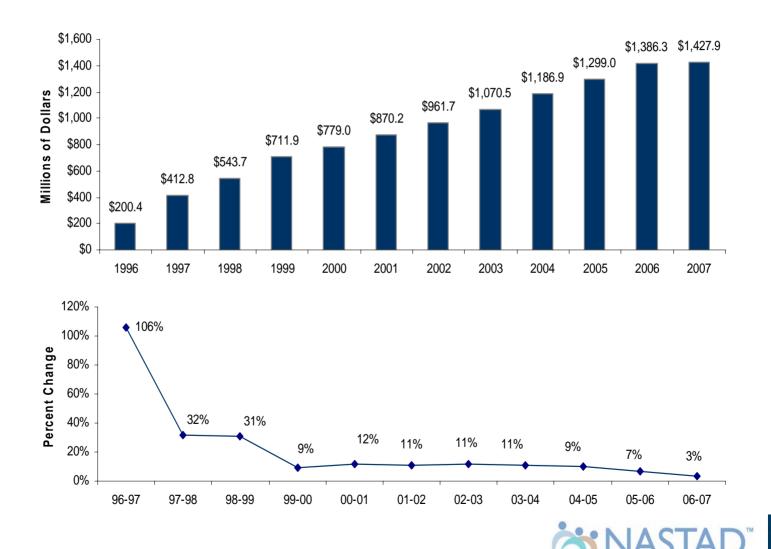
Notes: 53 ADAPs reported data. Part B ADAP earmark and supplemental funding data available for 58 jurisdictions. Source: Kaiser & NASTAD, *National ADAP Monitoring Project Annual Report*, April 2008.





The National ADAP Budget, FY 1996-2007

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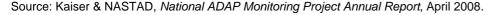


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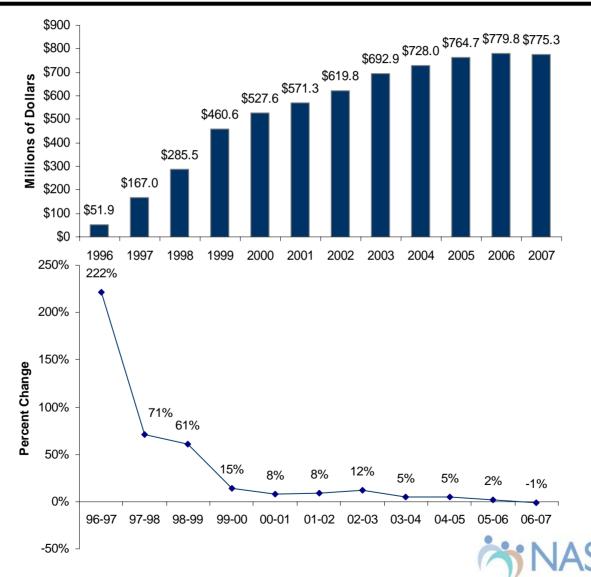
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Part B ADAP Earmark Funding, FY 1996-2007



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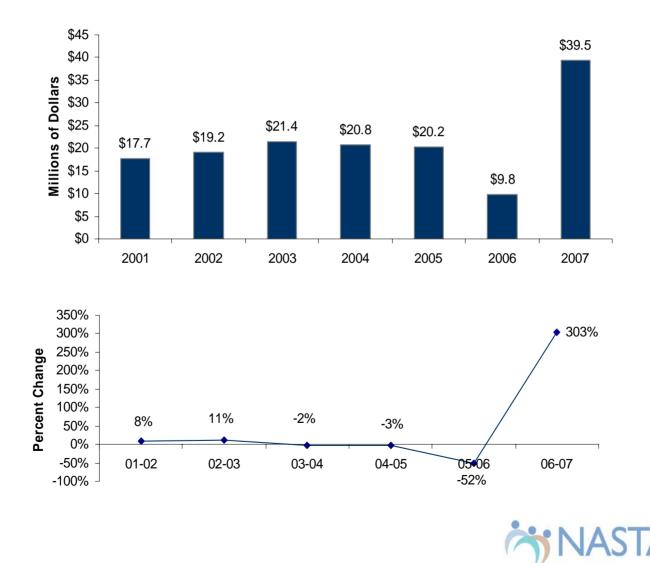
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Part B ADAP Supplemental Funding, FY 2001-2007

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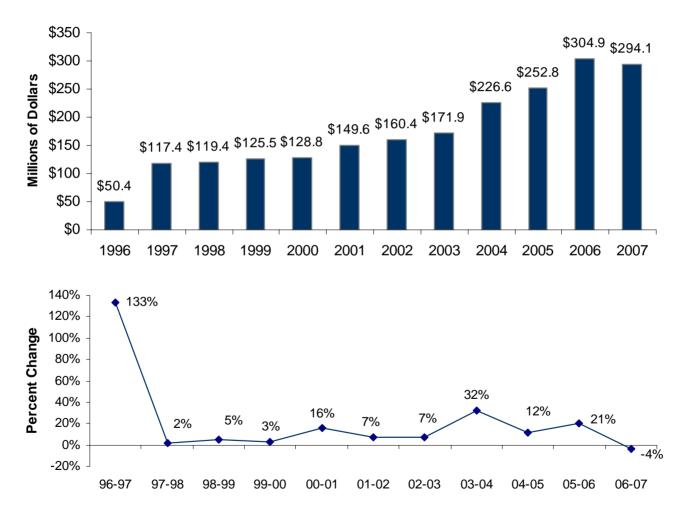
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State Funding, FY 1996-2007

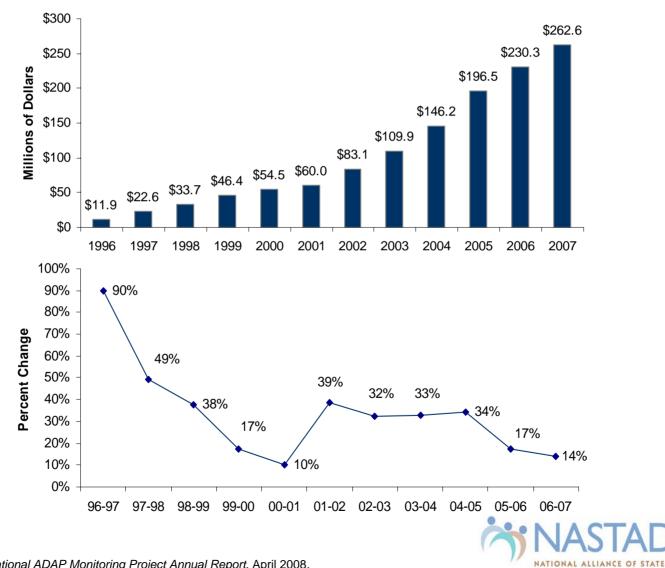
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Source: Kaiser & NASTAD, National ADAP Monitoring Project Annual Report, April 2008.

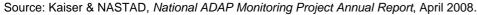
Drug Rebates, FY 1996-2007



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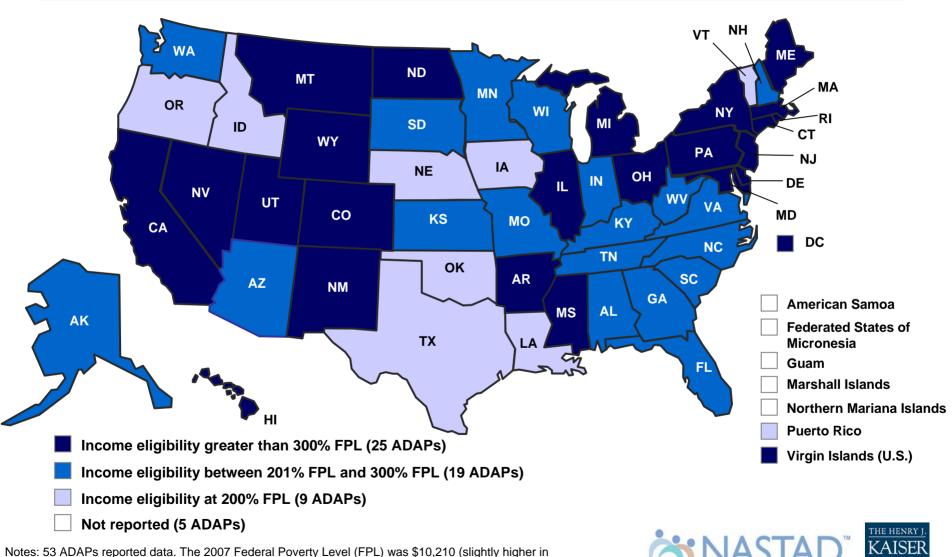
Program Policies & Design





ADAP Income Eligibility, December 31, 2007

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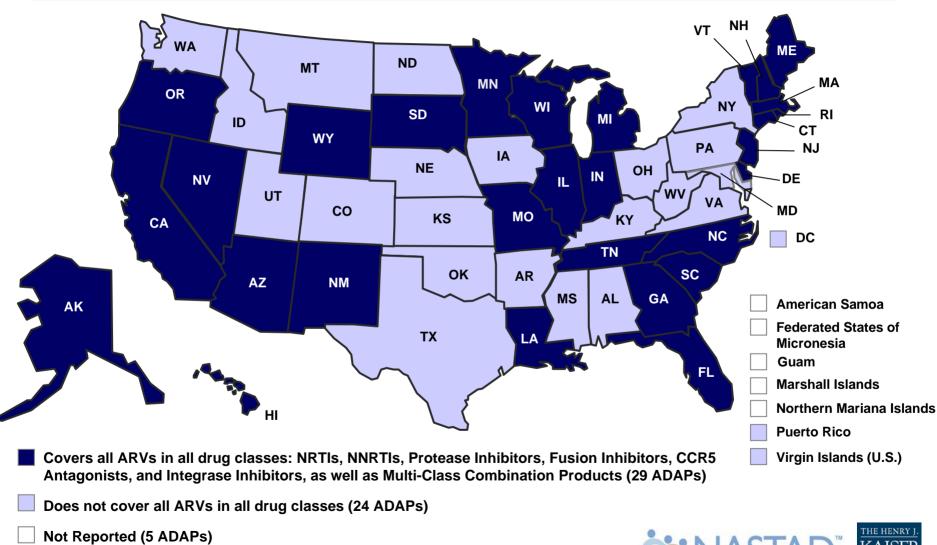
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Alaska and Hawaii) for a household of one. Source: Kaiser & NASTAD, National ADAP Monitoring Project Annual Report, April 2008.

ADAP Formulary Coverage of Antiretroviral Drugs, December 31, 2007

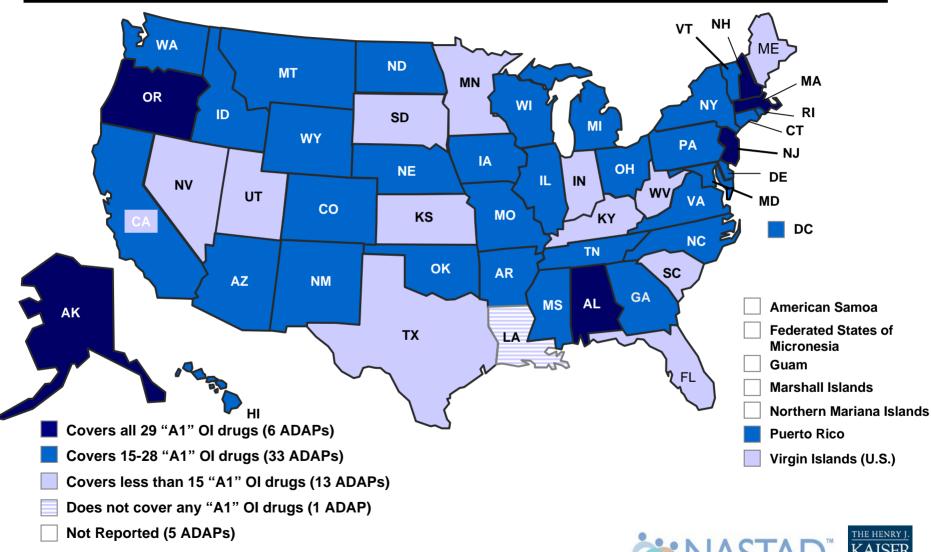
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Notes: 53 ADAPs reported data. **ARVs = Antiretrovirals.** Source: Kaiser & NASTAD, *National ADAP Monitoring Project Annual Report*, April 2008.



ADAP Formulary Coverage of "A1" Drugs for Ols, December 31, 2007



Notes: 53 ADAPs reported data. "A1" OIs = Drugs recommended ("A1") for the prevention and treatment of opportunistic infections (OIs).

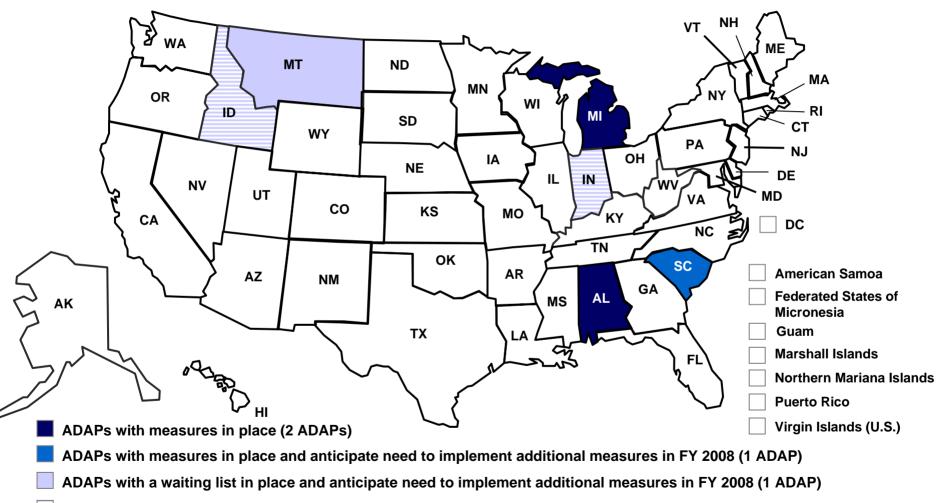
Source: Kaiser & NASTAD, National ADAP Monitoring Project Annual Report, April 2008.

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ADAPs Reporting Current or Planned Cost-Containment Measures, as of March 5, 2008

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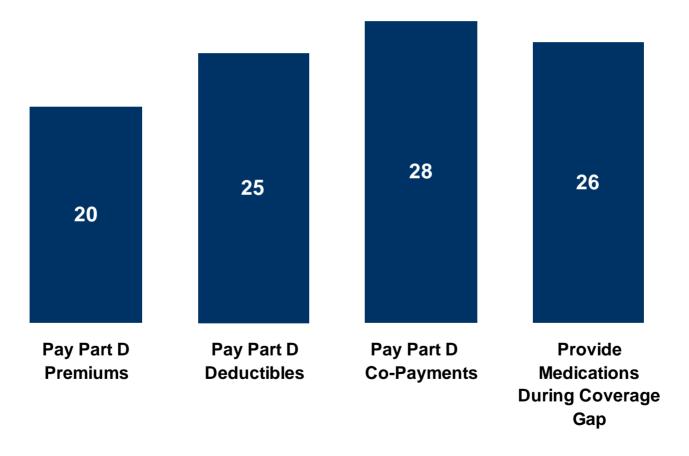
ADAPs with no measures in place but anticipate need to implement additional measures in FY 2008 (2 ADAPs)

Note: 53 ADAPs reported data. Includes waiting lists. Source: Kaiser & NASTAD, *National ADAP Monitoring Project Annual Report*, April 2008.





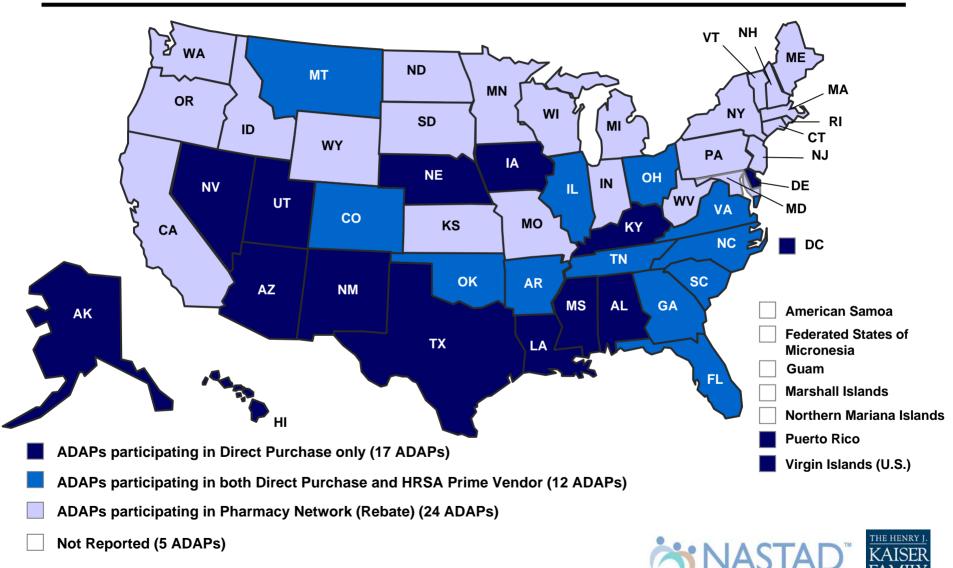
Medicare Part D: ADAP Policies, as of May 2007





Drug Purchasing Mechanisms, FY 2007

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Notes: 53 ADAPs reported data.

Source: Kaiser & NASTAD, National ADAP Monitoring Project Annual Report, April 2008.

The Outlook

- Critical role of ADAPs will continue
 - Growing population of people living with HIV/AIDS
 - Filling the "gap" between other programs (Medicare Part D, Medicaid)
 - If gap grows, more may turn to ADAP
- Key areas to monitor include:
 - Ryan White reauthorization impacts over time
 - Waiting lists will current trend continue?
 - Part D ADAP interface with Medicare Part D, role of Part D for ADAP clients
 - State fiscal environment / economic downturn what will it mean for ADAPs?
 - ADAP budget levers, predictability, stability future role of State funding? Drug rebates? Other sources?
 - State and regional program variability

