A.1. The Medicaid agency meets the requirements of Section 1927(g) of the Act for a drug use review (DUR) program for outpatient drug claims.

2. The DUR program assures that prescriptions for outpatient drugs are:
   - Appropriate
   - Medically necessary
   - Are not likely to result in adverse medical results

B. The DUR program is designed to educate physicians and pharmacists to identify and reduce the frequency of patterns of fraud, abuse, gross overuse, or inappropriate or medically unnecessary care among physicians, pharmacists, and patients, or associated with specific drugs or groups of drugs, as well as:
   - Potential and actual severe adverse drug reactions
   - Therapeutic appropriateness
   - Overutilization and underutilization
   - Appropriate use of generic products
   - Therapeutic duplication
   - Drug disease contraindications
   - Drug-drug interactions
   - Incorrect drug dosage or duration of drug treatment
   - Drug-allergy interactions
   - Clinical abuse/misuse

C. The DUR program shall assess data use against predetermined standards whose source materials for their development are consistent with peer-reviewed medical literature which has been critically reviewed by unbiased independent experts and the following compendia:
   - American Hospital Formulary Service Drug Information
   - United States Pharmacopeia-Drug Information
   - The DRUGDEX Information System
D. DUR is not required for drugs dispensed to residents of nursing facilities that are in compliance with drug regimen review procedures set forth in 42 CFR 483.60. The State has never-the-less chosen to include nursing home drugs in:

- Prospective DUR
- Retrospective DUR.

E.1. The DUR program includes prospective review of drug therapy at the point of sale or point of distribution before each prescription is filled or delivered to the Medicaid recipient.

2. Prospective DUR includes screening each prescription filled or delivered to an individual receiving benefits for potential drug therapy problems due to:

- Therapeutic duplication
- Drug-disease contraindications
- Drug-drug interactions
- Serious drug interactions with non-prescription or over-the-counter drugs
- Incorrect drug dosage or duration of drug treatment
- Drug allergy interactions
- Clinical abuse/misuse

3. Prospective DUR includes counseling for Medicaid recipients based on standards established by State law and maintenance of patient profiles.

F.1. The DUR program includes retrospective DUR through its mechanized drug claims processing and information retrieval system or otherwise which undertakes ongoing periodic examination of claims data and other records to identify:

- Patterns of fraud and abuse
- Gross overuse
- Inappropriate or medically unnecessary care among physicians, pharmacists, Medicaid recipients, or associated with specific drugs or groups of drugs.
State/Territory: OHIO

Citation

1927(g)(2)(C) 42 CFR 456.709(b) F.2. The DUR program, on an ongoing basis, assesses data on drug use against explicit predetermined standards including but not limited to monitoring for:

- Therapeutic appropriateness
- Overutilization and underutilization
- Appropriate use of generic products
- Therapeutic duplication
- Drug-disease contraindications
- Drug-drug interactions
- Incorrect drug dosage/duration of drug treatment
- Clinical abuse/misuse

1927(g)(2)(D) 42 CFR 456.711 3. The DUR program through its State DUR Board, using data provided by the Board, provides for active and ongoing educational outreach programs to educate practitioners on common drug therapy problems to improve prescribing and dispensing practices.

1927(g)(3)(A) 42 CFR 456.716(a) G.1. The DUR program has established a State DUR Board either:

- Directly, or
- X Under contract with a private organization

1927(g)(3)(B) 42 CFR 456.716 (A) AND (B) 2. The DUR Board membership includes health professionals (one-third licensed actively practicing pharmacists and one-third but no more than 51 percent licensed and actively practicing physicians) with knowledge and expertise in one or more of the following:

- Clinically appropriate prescribing of covered outpatient drugs.
- Clinically appropriate-dispensing and monitoring of covered outpatient drugs.
- Drug use review, evaluation and intervention.
- Medical quality assurance.

1927(g)(3)(C) 42 CFR 456.716(d) 3. The activities of the DUR Board include:

- Retrospective DUR,
- Application of Standards as defined in section 1927(g)(2)(C), and
- Ongoing interventions for physicians and Pharmacists, targeted toward therapy problems or individuals identified in the course of retrospective DUR.

TN: 19-027
Supersedes: 1927(g)(2)(B) Supersedes:
TN: 93-10

Approval Date: 2/6/2020
Effective Date: 10/01/2019
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Citation</th>
<th>OHIO</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1927(g)(3)(C) 42 CFR 456.711 (a)-(d)</td>
<td>G.4 The interventions include in appropriate instances:</td>
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<tr>
<td>1927(g)(3)(D) 42 CFR 456.712 (A) And (B)</td>
<td>H. The State assures that it will prepare and submit an annual report to the Secretary, which incorporates a report from the State DUR Board, and that the State will adhere to the plans, steps, procedures as described in the report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927(h)(1) 42 CFR 456.722</td>
<td>I.1. The State establishes, as its principal means of processing claims for covered outpatient drugs under this title, a point-of-sale electronic claims management system to perform on-line:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927(g)(2)(A)(i) 42 CFR 456.705(b)</td>
<td>2. Prospective DUR is performed using an electronic point of sale drug claims processing system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927(j)(2) 42 CFR 456.703(c)</td>
<td>J. Hospitals which dispense covered outpatient drugs are exempted from the drug utilization review requirements of this section when facilities use drug formulary systems and bill the Medicaid program no more than the hospital's purchasing cost for such covered outpatient drugs.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
K.1. Claims Review Limitations

- Day supply limits in the prospective point-of-sale system for new starts on short-acting opioids.
- Morphine Equivalent Dose (MED) limits in the prospective point of sale system.
- Early refill thresholds for opioid prescriptions in the point of sale system that are more restrictive than non-controlled medication refill thresholds.
- Periodic retrospective claims review which monitors for concerning opioid therapy treatment. Interventions applied as deemed appropriate.
- Periodic retrospective claims review which monitors for concurrent utilization of opioids and benzodiazepines as well as opioids and antipsychotics.
- Duplicate fill safety edits in the point of sale system for opioid prescriptions.

2. Program to Monitor Antipsychotic Medications by Children

- Periodic retrospective claims review which monitors for concerning use of antipsychotic medications in children including foster children.

3. Fraud and Abuse Identification

- Enrollment in the Coordinated Services Program, also known as the Lock-in-Program.
- Periodic retrospective claims review which monitors for potential fraud and abuse of controlled medications by individuals, health care providers and pharmacies. Interventions applied and referrals made as deemed appropriate.