



مجلس الضمان الصحي
Council of Health Insurance

Webinar 1

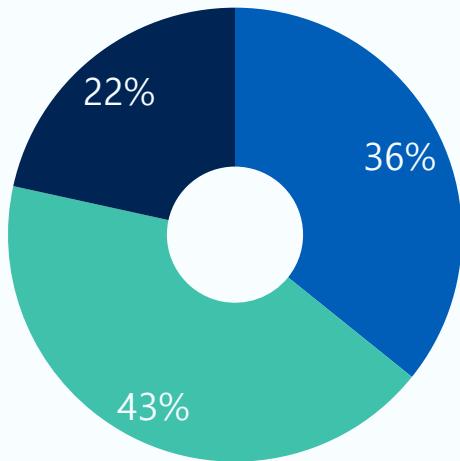
DAMAN DRUG FORMULARY (DDF) FRAMEWORK

Strategic Insights for Stakeholder
Alignment and Effective
Implementation

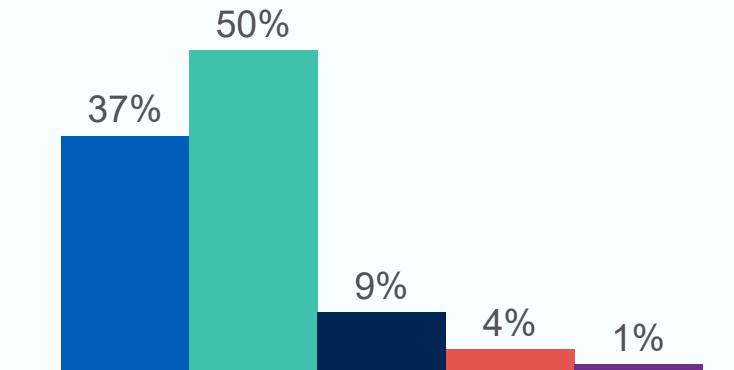


Survey Analysis

Usage of the Master Excel Sheet



Participants Profile



Top 3 questions for the CHI Team

- “I would like to know more about how to access and use the formulary, and if there are any training materials”
- “How to use”
- “What is the plan to find solutions for the challenges
- What is the role of pharmacists in CHI?

Top Challenges mentioned

- What is the process and timeline for adding new molecules to the DDF formulary, and how does NPHIES integration impact this?
- Understand the ecosystem

Yes
No
Others (e.g., sometimes, rarely)

Healthcare Providers
Healthcare Professionals
Pharma Industry
Insurance Companies
CHI Beneficiaries

Webinar Objectives

01.

Understand the structure and governance of the CHI Daman Drug Formulary (DDF)

02.

Learn the process of indication reviews, drug submission, and approval timelines

03.

Gain a comprehensive understanding of the CHI drug monitoring process and its impact

04.

Get practical guidance on using the DDF Master Excel Sheet

***Engage with CHI representatives and stakeholders on current challenges and improvements**

DDF Educational Webinar

Time	Topic	Speaker
15:00- 15:05	Opening Keynote	Dr Ibrahim Al Juffali
15:05–15:25	Evolving DDF Toward a Value-Based Formulary	Dr Ibrahim Al Juffali and Dr Nada Alagil
15:25–16:05	DDF Maintenance and Monitoring	ITKAN
16:05–16:20	Panel of Experts: Insights and Interactive Q&A	ALL
16:20–16:30	Closing Remarks	Dr Nada Alagil

Webinar Panelists



Dr. Ibrahim Al-Juffali

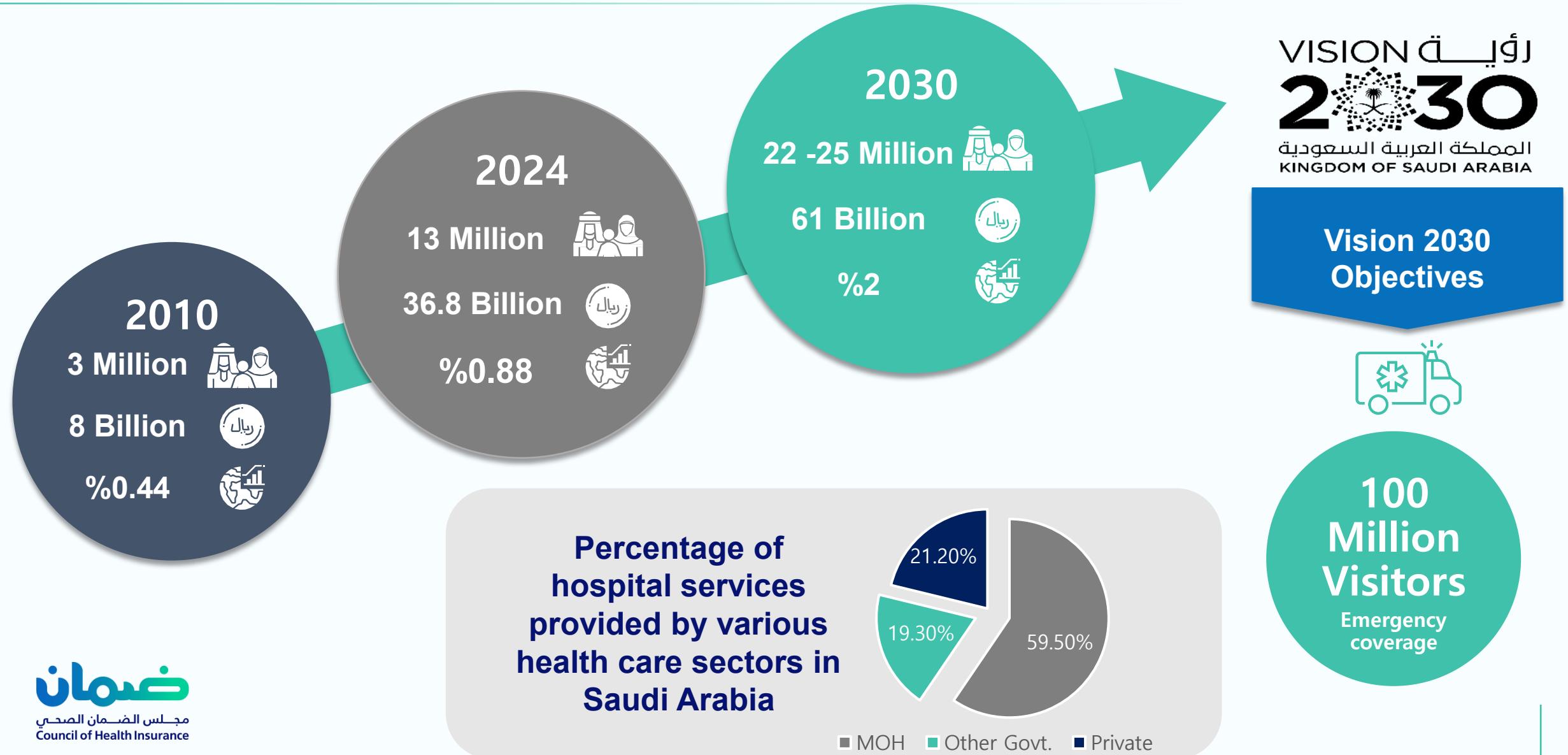
CHI Pharmaceutical
Advisor
Chairperson of PTC



Dr. Nada Alagil

Senior Medical Advisor
CHI

Private Health Insurance Sector growth



Council Of Health Insurance (CHI)



CHI SG
Dr. Shabab Alghamdi

- By 2030, our estimates indicate that the Cooperative Health Insurance Scheme in Saudi Arabia will cover **22 million beneficiaries**.
- In financial terms; this will equate to a Gross Written Premium (**GWP**) of around **SAR60 billion**;
- A full **two per cent of the Kingdom's Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**.
- We draw upon the clearly established strategic objective of the Kingdom's health care transformation agenda, **to shift to Value-Based Health Care (VBHC)**
- We foresee a **holistic approach** within the framework of the CHI's VBHC strategy, involving extensive advocacy and **stakeholder engagement** activities to foster the change.

White Paper on Value-Based Payment
Council of Health Insurance (CHI)
Husein Reka, Senior Advisor Healthcare Finance, Policy & Innovation
Abdullah Almaghrabi, Policy Director
Dr. Shabab Alghamdi, Secretary General

Value-based Health Care in Saudi Health Insurance Market

As part of this strategy, CHI has devised the following strategic objectives:

- 1 Enable **target population segments** to be **fully covered and protected**
- 2 Enable **payers and providers** to **improve their services to beneficiaries with progressive policies**
- 3 Improve the **sustainability and innovation of the sector**
- 4 Operate as a **reliable, lean and learning regulator**
- 5 Catalyze the **digital transformation of the sector**

VALUE = $\frac{\text{Health Outcomes that Matter to Patients}}{\text{Cost of Delivering Healthcare}}$







جهة مبتكرة
ومستدامة ومتميزة
رقمياً



تعزيز الالتزام



رعاية صحية مبنية
على الجودة
والكفاءة



تمكين أصحاب
العمل



منظومة محورها
المستفيد

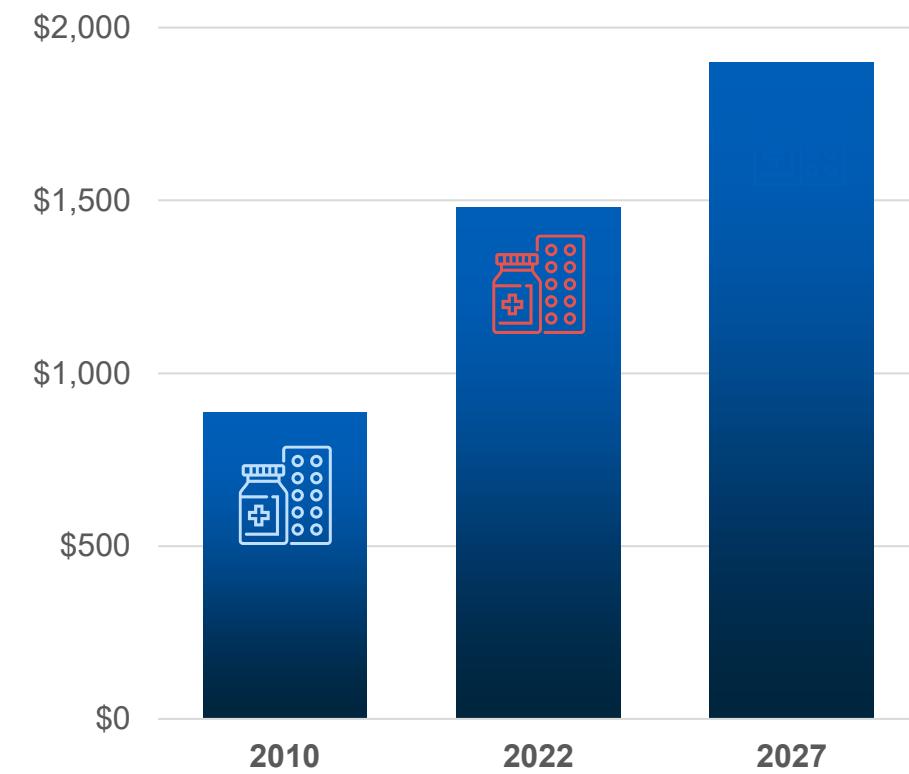


Escalating Drug Costs: Global & Saudi Trends

- In 2022, approximately **1.48 trillion U.S. dollars** had been spent on medicines, up from just 887 billion U.S. dollars in 2010.
- That number is expected to increase to over **1.9 trillion by the year 2027**.
- The Saudi pharmaceutical market is worth about \$8.5 billion in 2021 and the market is estimated to touch **\$11 billion in 2026**.
- Within all markets globally the top therapeutic class is **oncology, followed by antidiabetics**.

Recommendations from a recent National Academy of Sciences report, “Making Medicines Affordable: A National Imperative,” are to “refine methods for determining the 'value' of drugs and identify approaches to support ... formulary design and the selective exclusion of drugs.”

Global Spending on medicine in 2010,2022, and a forecast for 2027 (in billion U.S. dollars)



CHI-Overall Healthcare and Pharmaceutical Spending

KSA's Private Sector Pharmaceutical Spending: Comparable to OECD Trends and Aligned with Saudi National Average

ACCESS TO THIS DATA IS RESTRICTED. FOR DATA REQUESTS, PLEASE CONTACT CHI'S DATA MANAGEMENT OFFICE AT THE EMAIL: DMO@chi.gov.sa

Comparison between Oct 2022-Sept 2023 and Oct 2023- September 2024.

Global Benchmark

In OECD countries, about one-fifth of health spending is on medical goods (mostly pharmaceuticals). Compared to OECD countries, KSA's private sector pharmaceutical spending as a percentage of total healthcare expenditure is relatively close to the OECD average of 18%¹.

KSA's private sector pharmaceutical spending rate is similar to Saudi national numbers (19.85% of total healthcare expenditure)²

In 2023, total healthcare spending in KSA was 239.25 billion SAR³. Pharmaceutical spending for the same year amounted to 47.5 billion SAR². Compared to 2022, healthcare spending increased by 5.11% growth³.

Formulary Definition



A formulary is a list of drugs approved for use in each setting, such as within:

- Hospitals and Health Systems
- Employer Groups
- Managed Care Organizations (MCO)
- Pharmacy Benefit Managers (PBM)
- Government agencies (Medicaid, VA system, CHI)



Dictates prescription drug/class coverage and/or the level of coverage (i.e. patient copayment)

Different Types of Drug Formularies

CHI is moving into Value Based Formulary (VBF)

OPEN
FORMULARY

CLOSED
FORMULARY

POSITIVE
FORMULARY

NEGATIVE
FORMULARY

MANAGED
FORMULARY

INDICATION-
BASED
FORMULARY

DRUG-BASED
FORMULARY

EVIDENCE-
BASED
FORMULARY

VALUE-BASED
FORMULARY
(VBF)

DDF Activities

2019-2022

Existing processes, data sources

review, analysis & evaluation

- Review of potential data sources
- Interviews with key decision makers
- Benchmarking Exercise
- Situational analysis

Nov 2019

Dec 2019

Jan 2020

Jun 2020

Oct 2020

Jun 2021
Online searching tool

Jan 2022

Sep 2022
Launching

Development of Actuarial Model

Development of different scenarios

Scope alignment & kick off

- Project kickoff, 1&2 deep dive and launch
- Understanding & collection of existing Processes & Documents
- Project Management Plan Finalization

Implementation: Development of Policies, & Formulary drug list

Develop Formulary Drug List

Developing Formulary Framework

Develop Audit tools

4 workshops with stakeholders

Post-workshops analysis

Jun 2021
Public poll

Technical
writ up
(EBP)

Change
Management and
engagement

Communication &
stakeholder roll-out

Pre - Roll Out Planning

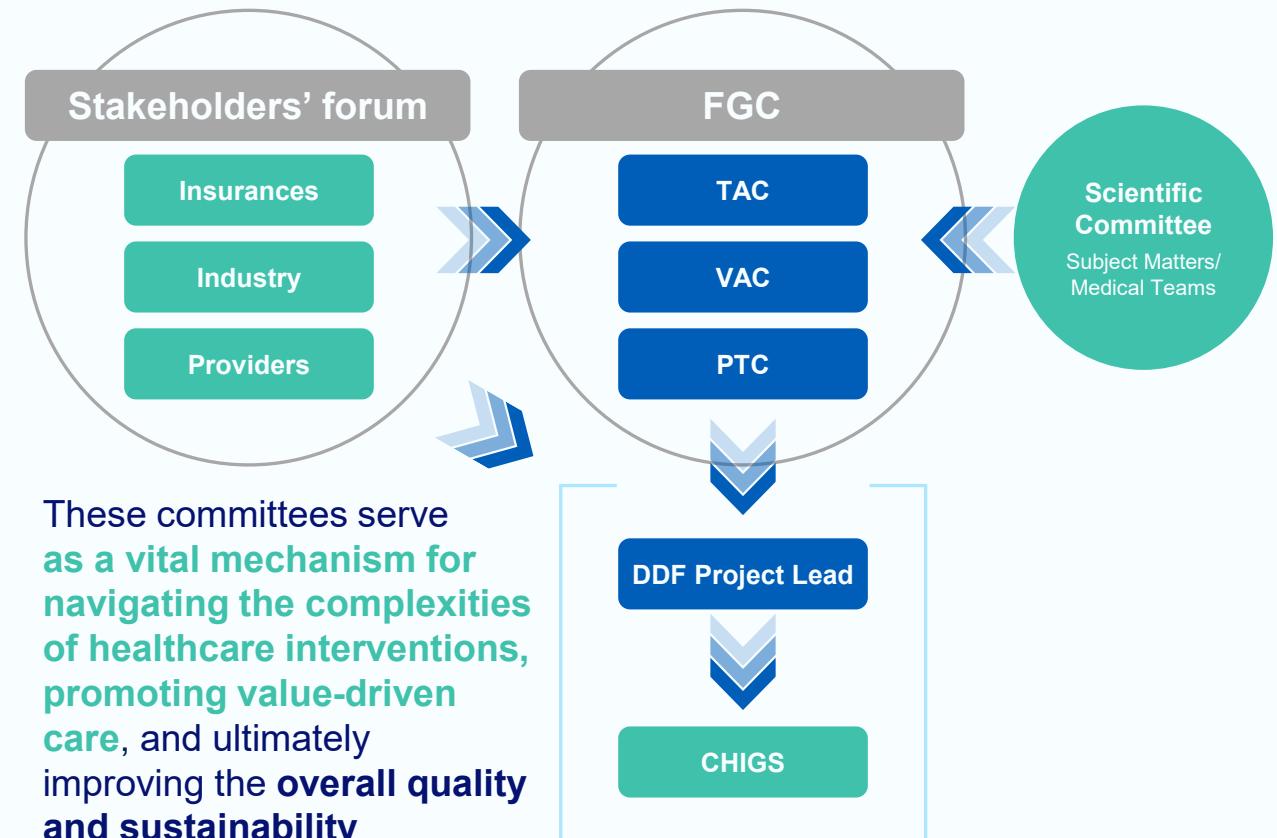
DDF Governance: Committees and Stakeholders Engagement and Interaction

2023+

DDF committees, composed of **multidisciplinary experts**, evaluate the clinical and economic value of medications and interventions to make informed decisions regarding their inclusion in formularies.



DDF Stakeholder's interactions



DDF Key Achievements

2023-2024

PTC Engagement

- **20 online meetings** ensured continuous communication and progress.
- **10 email circulations** efficiently disseminated information and gathered feedback.
- **IPT workshop** fostered collaboration, innovation, and in-depth discussions among members.

Indications Review

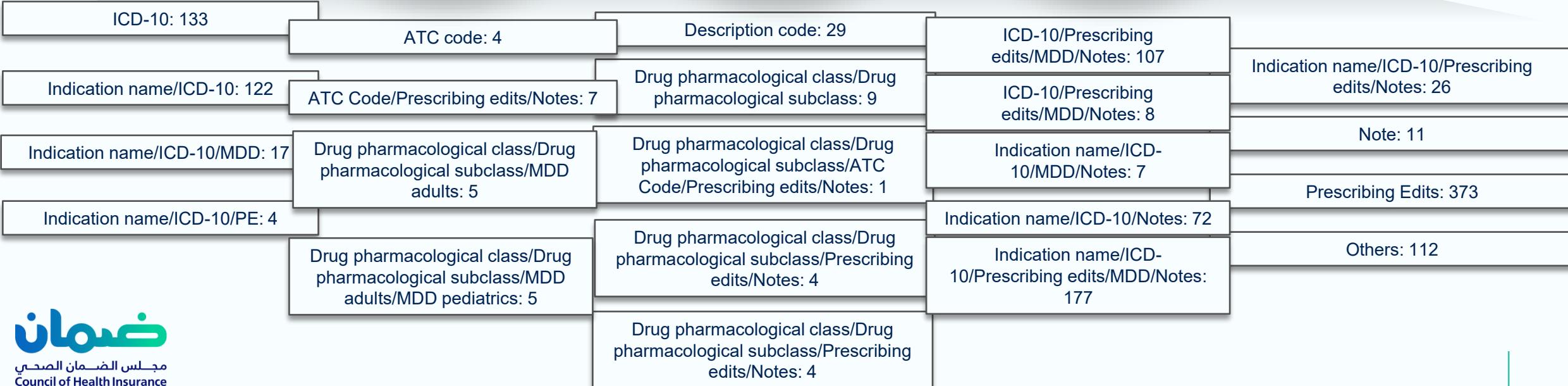
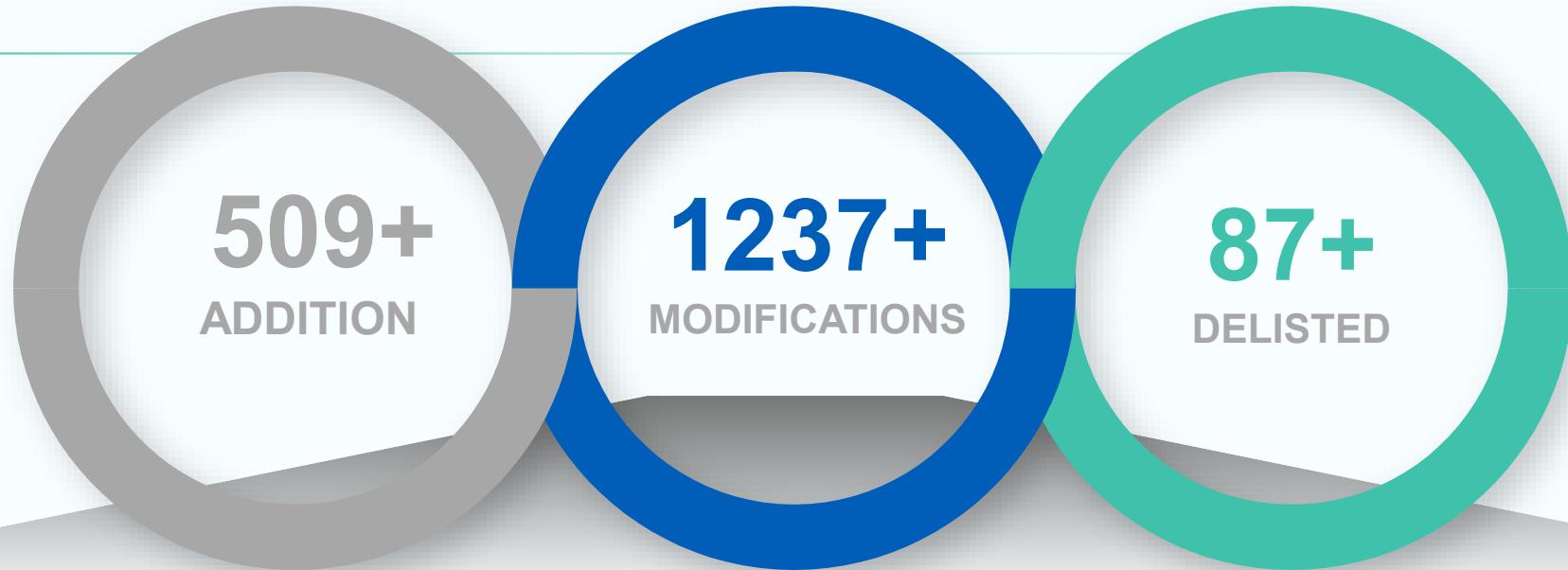
The **PTC members** meticulously reviewed and deliberated **200 indications**. Among these, there were **60 new indications** and **140 updated indications**.

5700+
new
drug-indications
pairs
ADDED

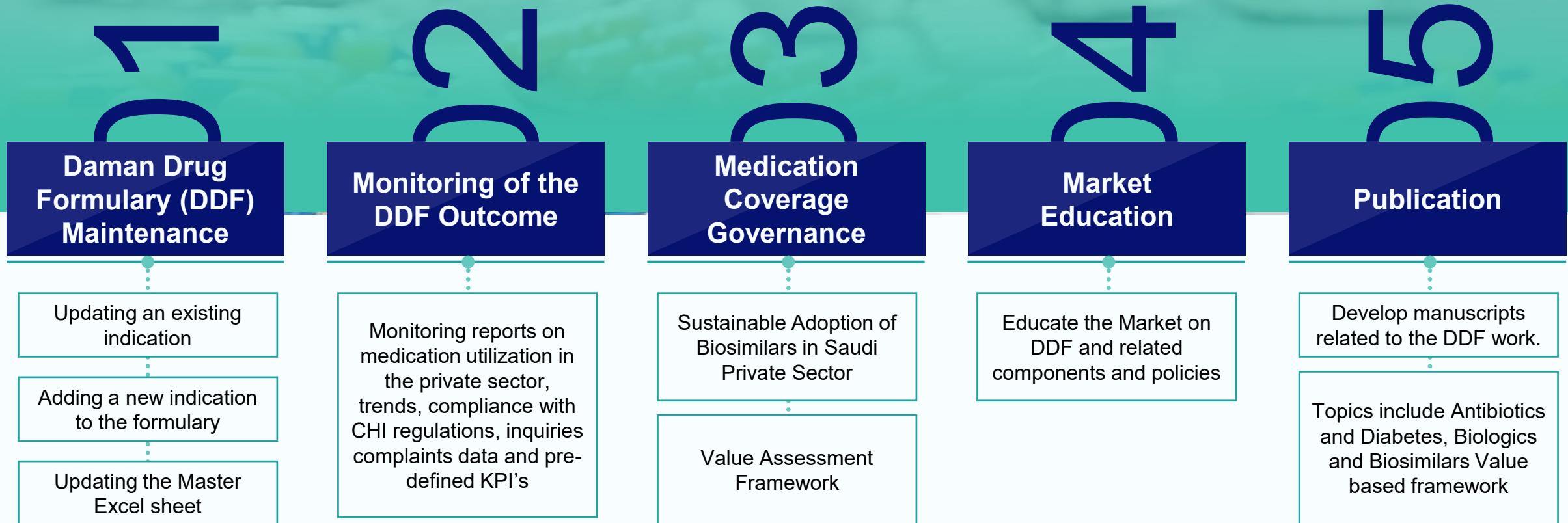
3300+
molecules
MODIFIED

380+
molecules
DELISTED

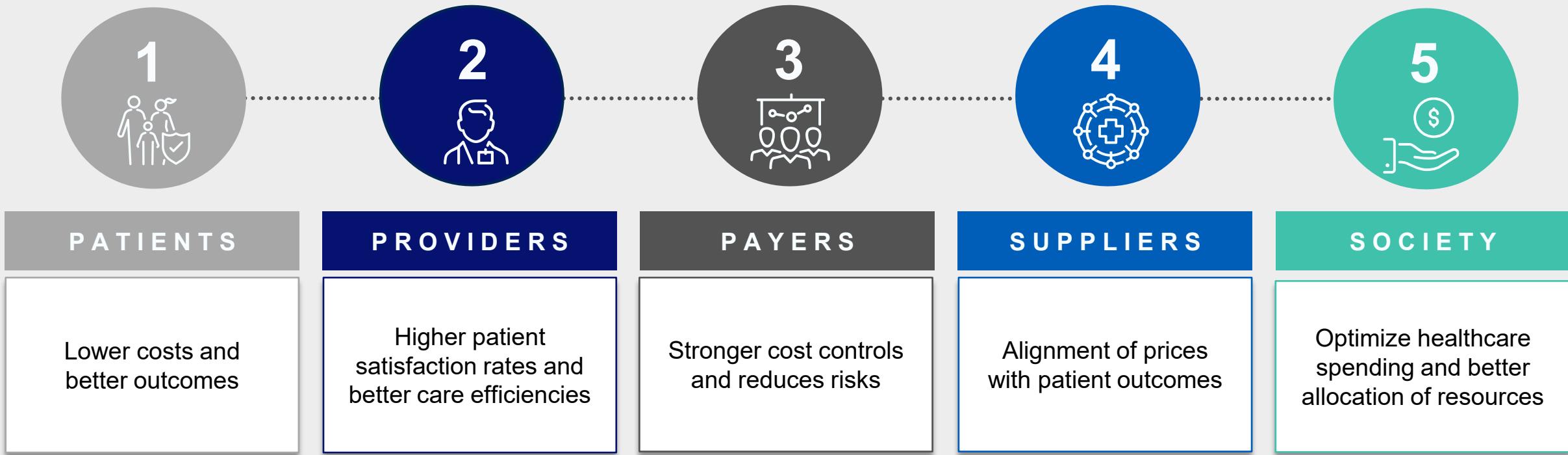
DDF Update 2025



Daman Drug Formulary 2025 Updates

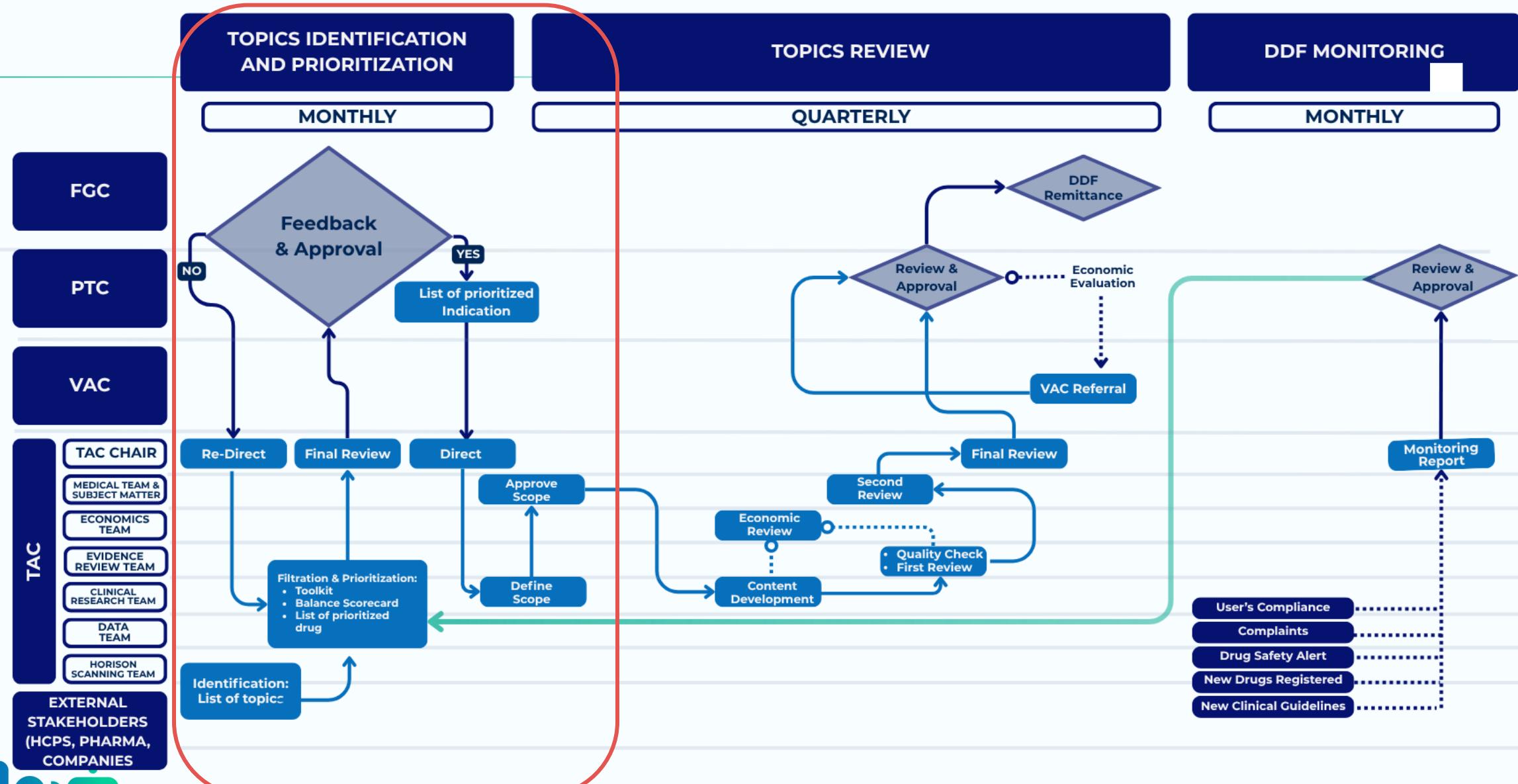


Conclusion – Benefits of Value-based Formularies



DDF Maintenance and Monitoring Process

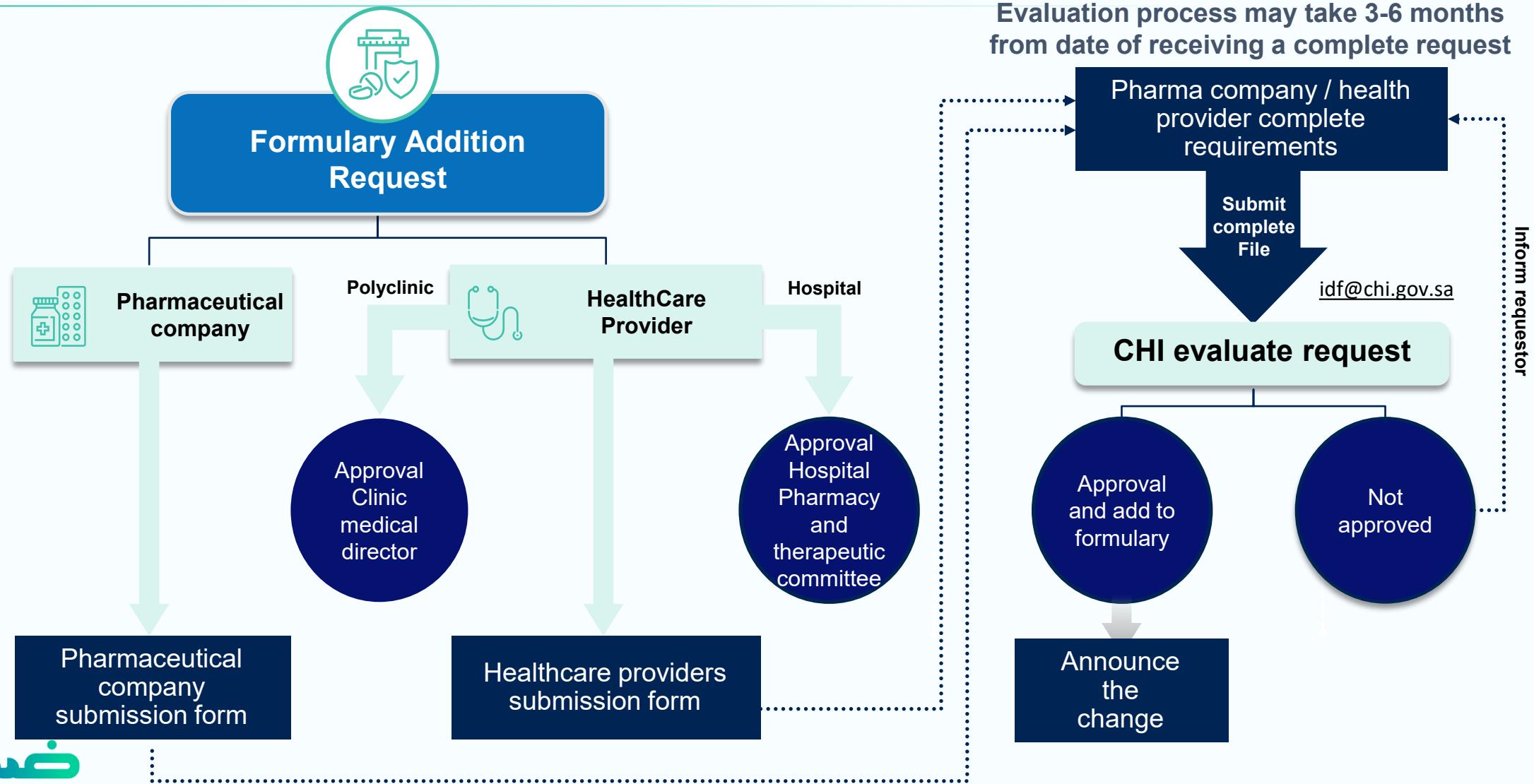
DDF Maintenance and Monitoring Process



DDF Maintenance and Monitoring

Topic	Description
Triggers for Updates Horizon Scanning Sources	<p>External Submissions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Drug submissions by the pharmaceutical industry▪ Drug submissions by healthcare providers (HCPs) <p>Periodic Horizon Scanning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Indication Prioritization Tool (IPT)▪ New national and international clinical guidelines▪ Newly SFDA-registered drugs▪ Safety alerts
Process Name	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ DDF Maintenance and Monitoring Process
Primary Output	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ DDF Master Excel Sheet
Update Frequency	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Quarterly (Every 3 Months)
User Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Master Excel Sheet Guidebook
Supporting Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Indications Review Document▪ List of Ingredients▪ Submission Forms

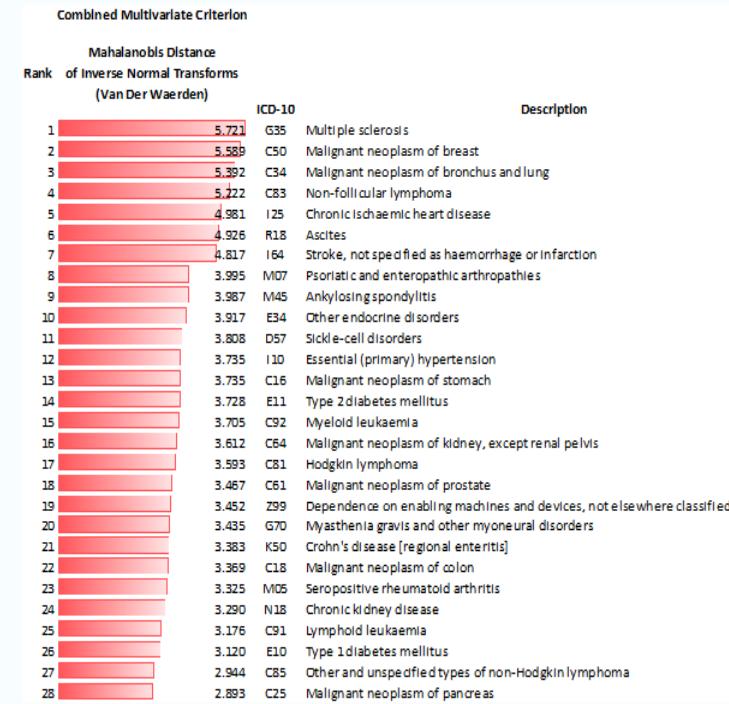
Formulary Addition Request



Priority Setting Using IPT Tool: Value Criteria Priority Setting

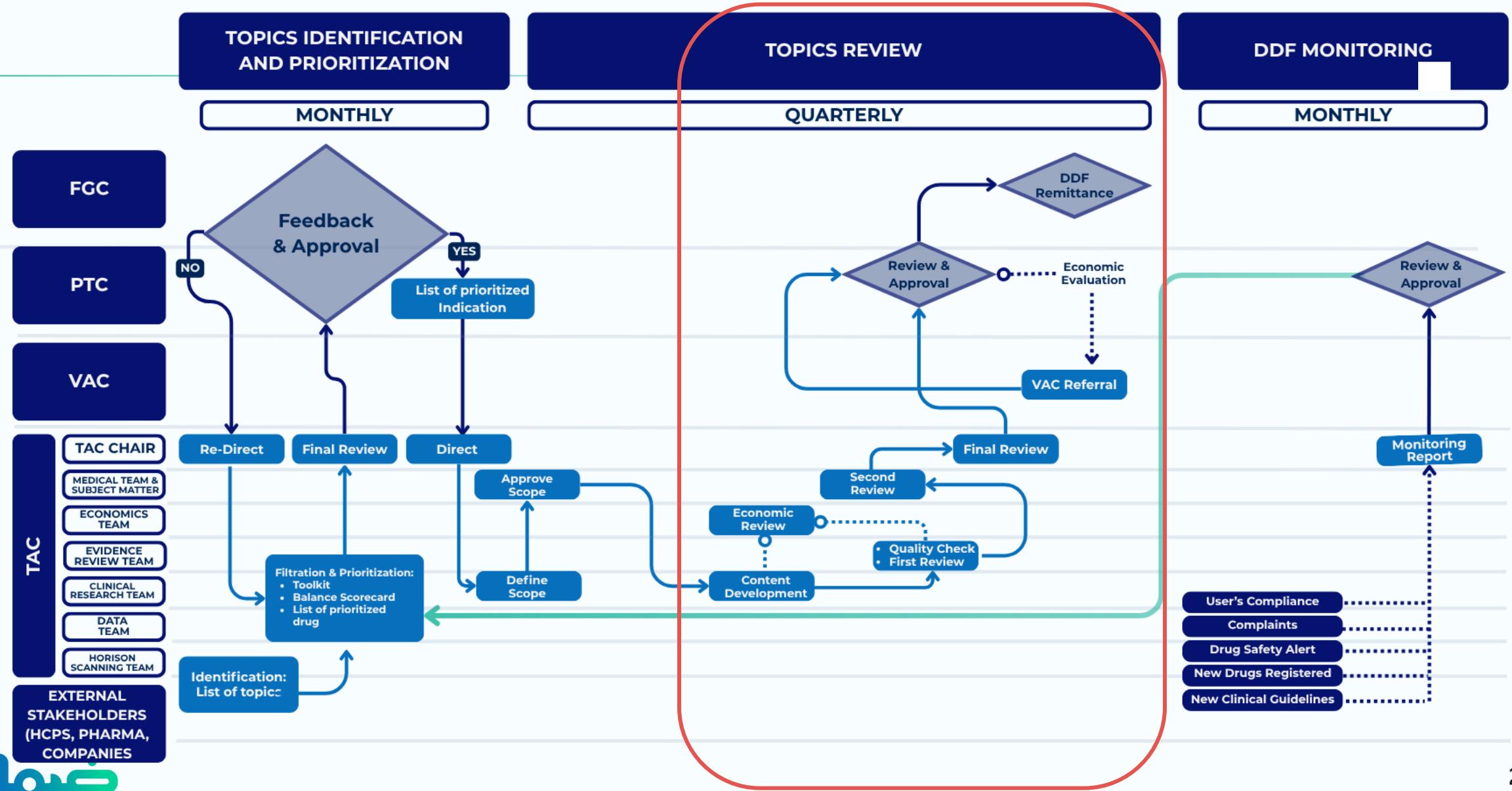
- Innovative Tool developed using AI algorithms with Nphies Real-World Data (RWD)
- A list of criteria for prioritization based on research and contextualized to the Saudi healthcare
- Consensus Meeting with key stakeholders to approve scoring, criteria, and prioritized indications

Prioritization criterion #	Criterion	Measurement unit
1	Volume of patients corresponding to indication	Integer
2	Macro cost - total cost of managing indication	SAR
3	Total cost per member per month – PMPM of managing the indication	SAR PMPM
4	Total medications cost within indication	SAR
5	Total medications PMPM cost within indication	SAR PMPM
6	Proportion of “total medications cost” to total cost	%
7	Rejection rate	%
8	Qualitative criteria	

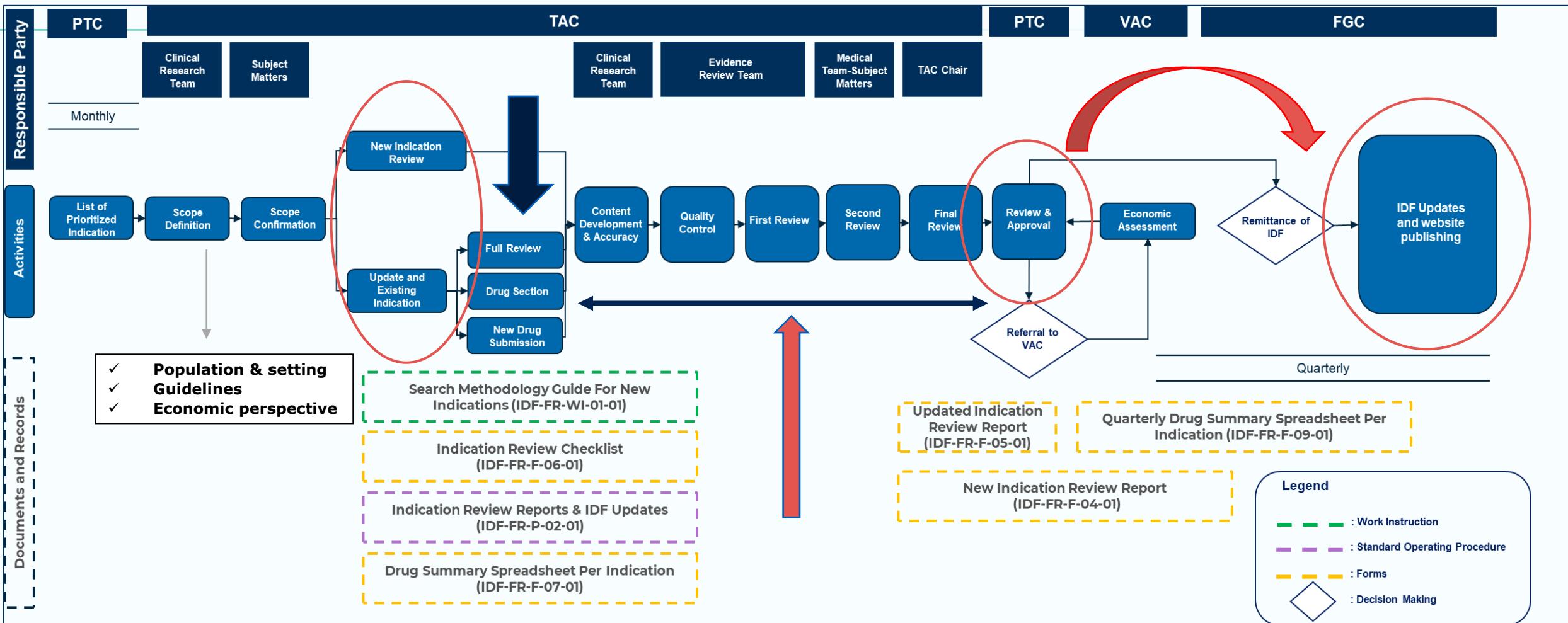


C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6
Macro Cost [Million SAR]	Volume of Patients [x1,000]	Macro Cost [PMHn SAR]	Medications SAR]	Cost PMPM [1,000 SAR]	Medications Cost / Macro
22.3	1.5	2.47779	17.0	1.8828317	7.6%
43.8	1.6	4.61327	17.5	1.8429326	4.0%
23.6	0.2	17.2901	8.5	6.1942364	3.6%
14.3	0.1	18.3592	5.6	7.198472	3.9%
112.6	15.0	1.25895	21.7	0.2421759	1.9%
29.1	0.2	30.4178	3.6	3.7719425	1.2%
142.5	4.3	5.48249	12.9	0.4958635	0%
3.4	0.5	1.16453	2.5	0.8726157	7.5%
5.5	0.9	1.03753	4.0	0.7620371	7.3%
13.7	3.6	0.64425	8.9	0.4184751	6.5%
63.6	3.7	2.88867	9.8	0.4434187	1.5%
304.0	109.9	0.4625	78.0	0.1186216	2.6%
8.6	0.1	11.5728	1.6	2.1967436	1.9%
504.8	166.4	0.50757	156.2	0.166993	3.1%
3.2	0.1	3.85537	1.6	1.9977777	5.2%
5.3	0.2	3.86729	2.2	1.6368114	4.2%
3.8	0.2	3.56327	1.8	1.7225534	4.8%
5.6	0.4	2.33443	2.5	1.0226575	4.4%
14.7	0.4	5.63725	2.8	1.0882062	1.9%
2.5	0.2	1.94474	1.5	1.1666747	6.0%
10.1	1.3	1.29175	5.0	0.6436201	5.0%
19.6	0.7	4.66025	3.8	0.9070036	1.9%
8.0	2.1	0.62593	4.9	0.3804829	6.1%
75.2	5.3	2.38075	8.4	0.2663571	1.1%
4.5	0.1	5.41941	1.3	1.6069502	3.0%
64.3	11.8	0.91102	12.8	0.1818069	2.0%
3.0	0.1	4.36783	0.9	0.13405713	3.1%
5.0	0.1	6.39034	0.9	1.1799178	1.8%

DDF Maintenance and Monitoring Process



Topic Review



Topic Review

Question Type	Databases
National Guidelines	Saudi Ministry of Health (MOH) Saudi Health Council Saudi Professional Organizations
North American- European- major international clinical guidelines (Japanese, Australian)	PubMed
Systematic Reviews and Meta-analysis	PubMed, Cochrane
Secondary resources	Google Scholar Ovid Health Technology Assessment Database Guide National Institute for Health and Care Research Journals Library
Tertiary resources	UpToDate
Local Data as priority guideline – SFDA Status FDA, EMA, MHRA, & PMDA-approved medications	FDA: CenterWatch EMA: European Pharmaceutical Review MHRA: MHRA website PMDA: PMDA website
Health Technology Assessment	NICE (UK)- CDA (Canada)- HAS (France)- IQWIG (Germany)- PBAC (Australia), HTAi database, INAHTA database, EUnetHTA database, ICER database
Drug Monograph/Prescribing Information	Lexicomp Medscape BNF
Maximum Daily Dose	EMC

DOCUMENTATION



DDF-FR-F-06-01
Indication Review
Checklist

CHI Indication Review

Transparency
& Standardization



Introduction



User Guide



Medication



Indication Review



Appendix

ASTHMA

CHI Formulary Development Project

Search...

Name

Date



[Abdominal Spasm-Indication Update](#)

2023-11-01

INDICATION UPDATE

ADDENDUM- March 2025

To the CHI Original Asthma Clinical
Guidance- Issued January 2020



Introduction



User Guide



Medication



Indication Review



Appendix

Search...

Name

Date



[Abdominal Spasm treatment algorithm](#)

2023-11-01

GINA 2024 – Adults & adolescents
12+ years

Personalized asthma management
Assess, Adjust, Review
for individual patient needs

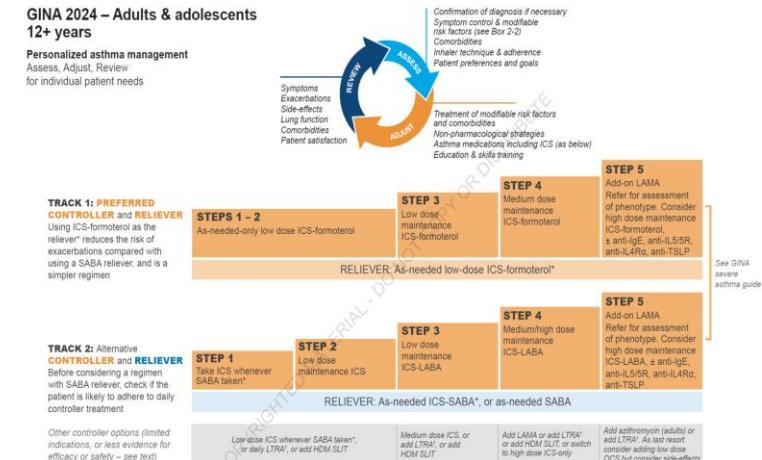


Figure 1: Management of asthma in adults

*available on CHI website

Topic Review

Full Review

DDF-FR-F-04-01 New Indication Review Report



SCD Example

Executive Summary
SCD has been recognized as a global health issue by multiple key organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations. The disease has been reported in over 50 countries around the world with KSA being among the countries with high prevalence where more than 4.5% adults and 0.2% children are estimated to have SCD.

The disease course can be characterized by frequent hospitalizations necessitating hospital admissions of SCD patients, emergency department visits and admissions. The number of cases has been estimated to be around 2.4 million worldwide and 1.5 million in the US with a life expectancy of 30-40 years.

Some drugs are approved to appear in the formulary facilitator.

This report compiles all clinical and economic evidence related to sickle cell disease (SCD) and associated complications according to the relevant sources. The ultimate objective of issuing SCD guidelines by the Council of Health Insurance is to update the ICD (HC Drug Formulary) with the best available clinical and economic evidence related to drug therapies, ensuring timely and safe access to SCD patients in Saudi Arabia. The report is the first of its kind in Saudi Arabia. North American and European guidelines issued within the last five years in addition to recent systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses.

The management of SCD involves a multidisciplinary approach and is focused on preventing and treating resultant complications. Management of the disease and its complications based on recent guidelines are summarized in section 2.

New therapies are emerging to help provide more options for patients with this rare disease. There is a reduction in Vaso-occlusive episodes, increase in hemoglobin levels, prevention of end-organ damage, and improvement in patient quality of life status.

There are four current medication options on the global market, and KSA has access to three of them. Section 3 provides full description of each with final statement on the placement of therapy. All recommendations are well supported by reference guidelines, Grade of Recommendation (GORE). Level of

Evidence (GORE) and Strength of Agreement (SOA) reflecting specific drug class role in the SCD therapeutic management.

Main recommendations issued by different Health Technology Assessment (HTA) bodies on the use of the current medications in sickle cell disease were reviewed and summarized. These include the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE), the Canadian Agency for Drugs and Technologies in Health, Haute Autorité de Santé (HAS), Institute for Quality and Efficiency in Healthcare (IQWiG), and the Pharmaceutical Benefits Advisory Committee (PBAC).

Section 3 lists the key recommendations synthesis for SCD treatment. Main recommendations for SCD treatment and associated therapies are presented below.

Executive Summary

Drugs Recommended for Formulary Inclusion with level of evidence

Main recommendations are provided below				
Management of Sickle Cell Disease				
Medication	Indication	Line of Therapy	Recommendation	Evidence
Hydroxyurea ¹⁰ [Causes combination with hydroxyurea]	Reduce vaso-occlusive crises, pain episodes, recurrence of stroke, and incidence of death in SCD patients > 2 years of age.	1 st	A	I
Crizanlizumab ¹¹ [Causes combination with hydroxyurea]	Reduce SCD-related vaso-occlusive crises in patients > 16 years of age.	Recommend: Non-formulary	B	II
Voxelotor ¹² [Causes combination with hydroxyurea]	Treatment of SCD patients > 4 years of age with increased hemoglobin levels and decreased hemolysis markers.	Recommend: Non-formulary	B	II

Rationales of Recommendations are provided below

- Major clinical outcomes reported for treatment of SCD patients with hydroxyurea include reduction in mortality, stroke prevention, reduction of pain episodes, reduction in pain episodes, and improvement in quality of life.
- Hydroxyurea remains standard of care for management of patients with SCD in all reported global evidence-based guidelines

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Rational of Recommendations

Cerebrovascular Disease in Children and Adults
Main Recommendations are provided below¹³

- Screening with Transcranial Doppler (TCD) yearly starting from second year of life up to the age of 16 is recommended.
- If TCD measurements > 200 cm/sec, patient should be on chronic transfusion therapy targeting HbS levels < 30% and hemoglobin levels > 9 g/dL.
- Patients should be screened for silent strokes and blood transfusions could help decrease the risk.
- For patients unable to receive blood transfusions for stroke prevention, hydroxyurea (hydroxyurea) would be recommended as an option.

Other types of support for the management of the SCD are

- Stem Cell Transplantation
- Transfusion Support
- Health maintenance

Stem Cell Transplantation
Main Recommendations are provided below¹⁴

- Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT) as a strategy to cure SCD should be considered over transfusion in individuals who had matched related sibling and had:
 - high risk of stroke
 - neurological injury
 - high frequency of VOC (e.g. recurrent ACS, more than 2 recurrent VOC despite of maximum dose of hydroxyurea)
- Having the HSCT treatment at an earlier age has better outcomes, especially that with increasing age SCD becomes more damaging to the body.

Transfusion Support
Main Recommendations are provided below¹⁵

- Transfusion support remains a mainstay for management of patients with SCD.
- Red blood cells are subject to extensive profiling and matching, before receipt of blood rather than old techniques of blood-type testing.
 - Use only Phenotypically-matched RBCs.
 - Determine extended phenotype (Rh, Kell, Duffy, Kidd and MNS blood groups) at first visit.
 - In patients with no previous alloantibodies, select RBCs matched for the patient's Rh (D, C, E) and Kell (K) antigens.
 - Transfusion of RBCs that are mismatched for the patient's Rh (D, C, E, Kell (K), Kidd (Ku), Duffy (Fy) and S (s) antigens, as well as any antigens to which the patient is immunized.¹⁶

Health Maintenance
Main Recommendations are provided below¹⁷

- Pneumococcal infection prevention:
 - Penicillin monotherapy especially for pediatric patients < 5 years old (conditional recommendation, low quality evidence)¹⁸
 - Immunization with pneumococcal vaccination.
- Transfusion support as mentioned above.
- Proteinuria screening (annual).
- Systemic blood pressure control to target < 130 mmHg.
- Ophthalmic exams and audiometry especially for some iron cheating agents¹⁹.

When a range of clinically suitable and equivalent treatments are equally effective in the management of SCD related complications, treatment should be started with the least expensive medication, taking into account administration costs, dosage, price per dose and commercial arrangements if any.

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Management of SCD complications

- Summary of Reviewed Clinical Guidelines and Evidence
 - KSA GuidelinesIn the 2015 SCD guidelines published by Saudi expert panel, the following recommendations were provided:
 - Nonpharmacologic management:**
 - Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) is suggested in the presence of pain. (Conditional recommendation, low certainty)
 - Patient education on adequate hydration, avoiding harsh weather and avoiding intensive exercising is suggested for patients with chronic pain. (Conditional recommendation, low certainty)
 - Blood transfusions:**
 - Use of simple preoperative transfusion is suggested over no transfusion or aggressive transfusion. (Conditional recommendation, low certainty)
 - Aggressive transfusion, like transfusion, can be considered in patients at high risk of SCD related complications and those with high baseline Hgb levels. (Conditional recommendation, low certainty)
 - Transplantation:**
 - HSCT is recommended for patients with chronic pain. (Strong recommendation, very low certainty)
 - Other:**
 - Use of oral contraceptives is suggested for patients with chronic pain. (Conditional recommendation, very low certainty)
 - Whistling agent plus a combination of hydroxyurea and voxelotor. (Conditional recommendation, low certainty)
 - Hydration:**
 - Adequate hydration is recommended for patients with pain crises. (Strong recommendation, low certainty)

DDF Output



CLICK

1528 DDF LIST OF INGREDIENTS

CLICK

DDF INDICATION & DRUGS MASTER
EXCEL SHEET – MARCH 2025

Scope
Definition

Evidence
Generation

Report
Development

DDF Master
Sheet Update

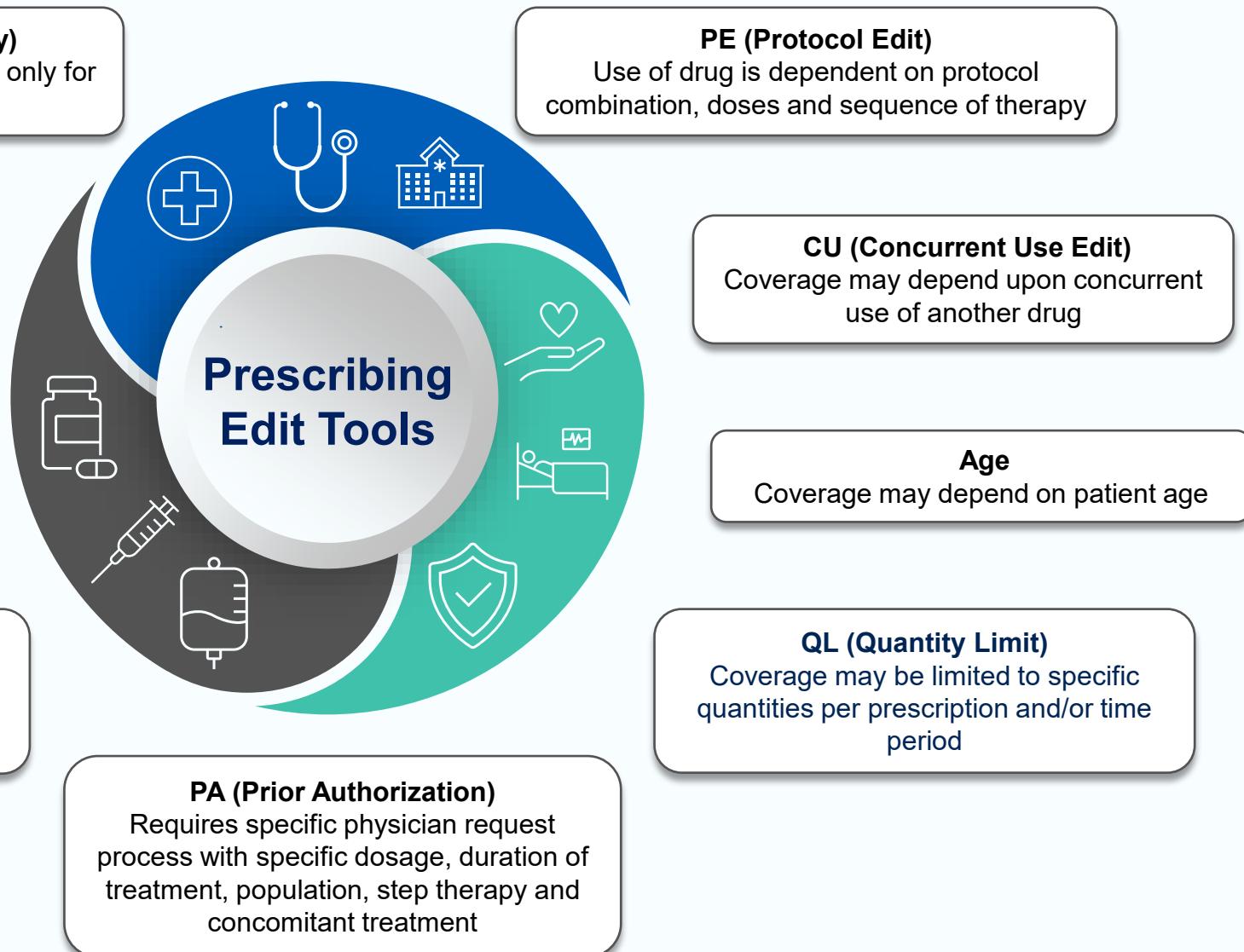


CHI Drug Formulary Master
Excel Sheet User Guide

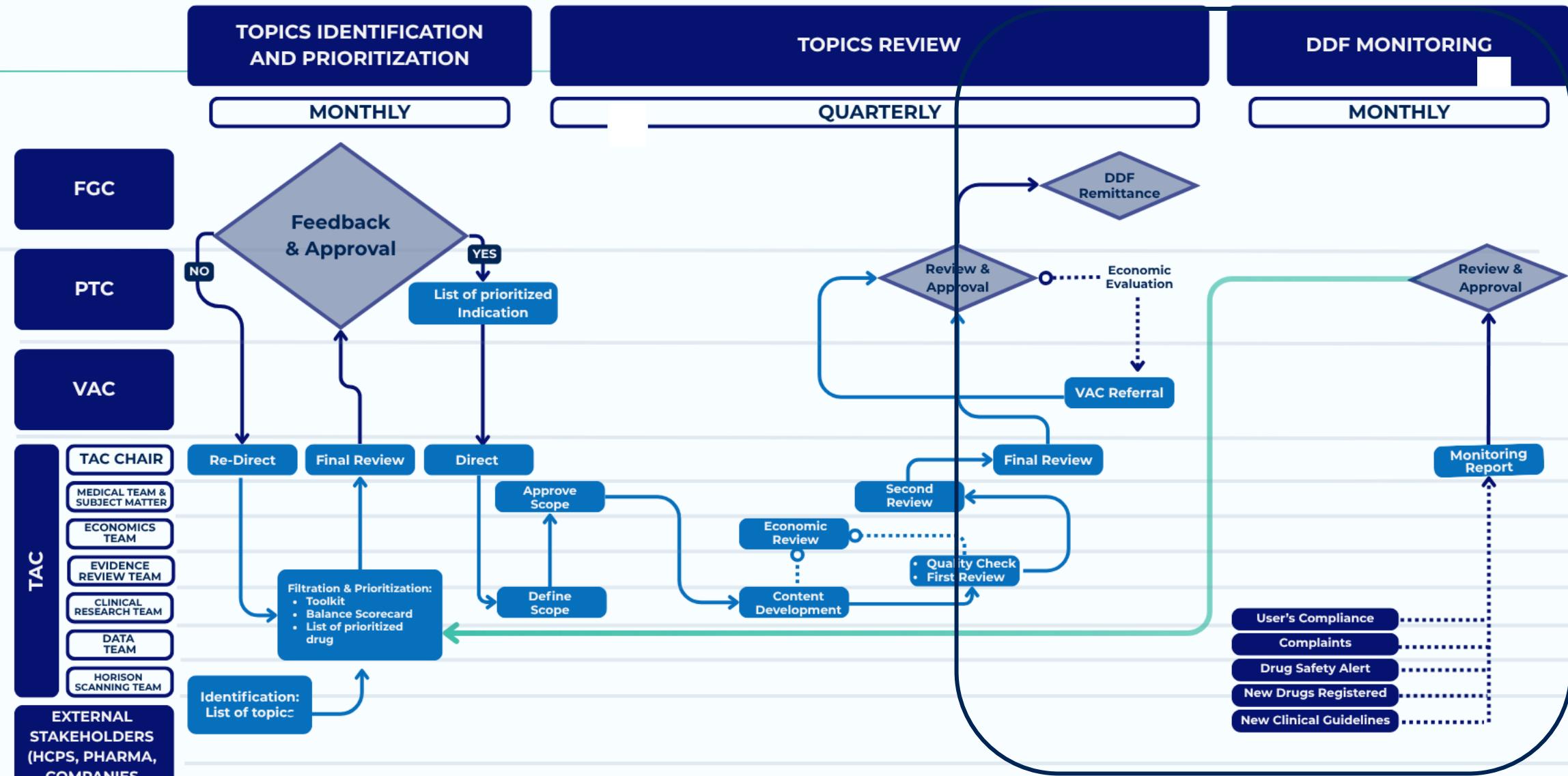
June 2023

DDF Prescribing Edits

Master Excel Sheet



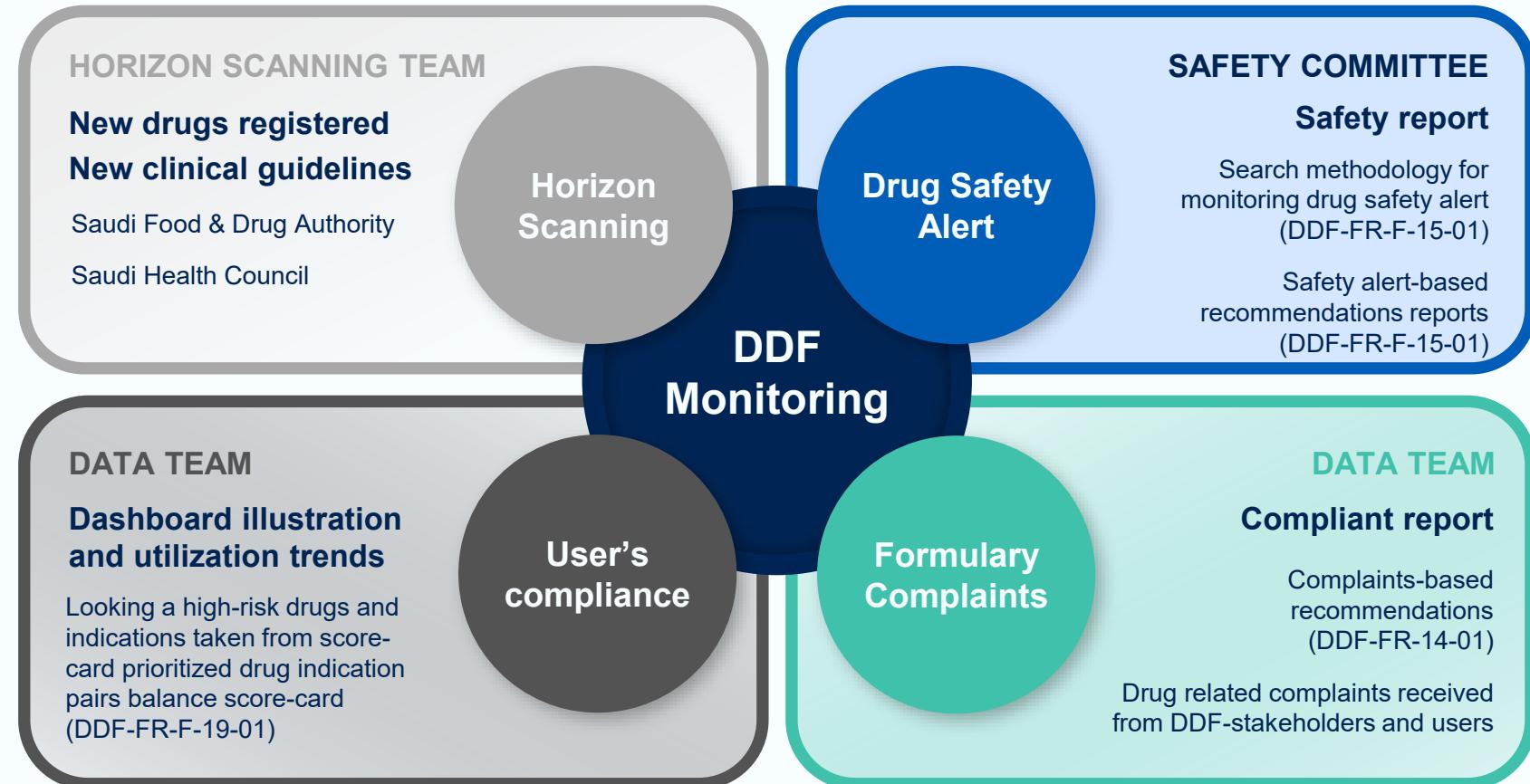
DDF Maintenance and Monitoring Process



DDF Monitoring

DDF is monthly monitored for *Clinical, Safety, Compliance, & Users' Feedback*

- DDF innovative tool generating monthly dynamic report sheet using **dynamic visualization matrix**
- Specific Indicators built with validated methods using Nphies RWD
- A **simulation and predictive analysis** is developed to validate and monitor policies, utilization trend, and financial risks



Performance Metrics of General Reports

1. Spending Dynamics & Impact: Unveiling Costs Within Total Healthcare and Pharmaceutical Spending

- Proportion of Indication Healthcare Spending
- Proportion of Indication Pharmaceutical Spending out of Total Healthcare Spending
- Proportion of Indication Pharmaceutical Spending out of Indication Healthcare Spending
- Proportion of Indication Pharmaceutical Spending out of Pharmaceutical Spending
- Pharmaceutical Breakdown: Spending and Utilization of Brand vs Generic vs Biosimilar vs Originator
- Healthcare Spending Trend Metrics
- Healthcare Spending Per Member Per Month (PMPM)

2. Spending Patterns Analysis: Highlighting Cost Drivers and Trend Dynamics

- Top 10 Drugs by Spending
- Pharmaceutical Quarterly Spending Trend (in SAR)
- Pharmaceutical Percentage Change in Spending (in %)
- Pharmaceutical Spending Per Member Per Month (PMPM)
- Member Out-of-Pocket Costs
- Top 10 Spending by Indications

3. Utilization Patterns Analysis: Uncovering Prescribing Trends and Claim Dynamics

- Utilization Trend: Total Claims Processed Per Quarter
- Percentage Change in Claim Volume (in %)
- Top 10 Drugs by Utilization
- Average Claims Per Member
- New vs. Repeat Prescriptions Ratio
- Utilization Rate by Pharmacological Classes

4. Claims Stratification: Insights by Payer, Provider, and Geographical Region

- Utilization & Spending by Payer
- Utilization and Spending Intensity by Region (per 1,000 insured)
- Utilization & Spending by Provider Type
- Top Drugs by Spending per Provider Type

5. Exploring Specialty (when applicable)

- Specialty Drug Utilization Rate (%)
- Specialty Drug Spending Rate (%)
- Quarterly/Annual Trends in Utilization and Spending
- Mean Specialty Drug Spending PMPM (SAR)
- Comparison of Specialty vs. Non-Specialty PMPM

6. Generics Trends and Impact

- Brand vs. Generic Split (% Claims and % Spending)
- Generic Utilization Trend Over Time
- Generic Uptake Rate (%) by Scientific Name
- Generic Penetration by Therapeutic Class
- Current Savings Achieved by Generics (SAR)
- Potential Additional Savings from Increased Generic Utilization (SAR)

7. Biosimilar Trends and Impact

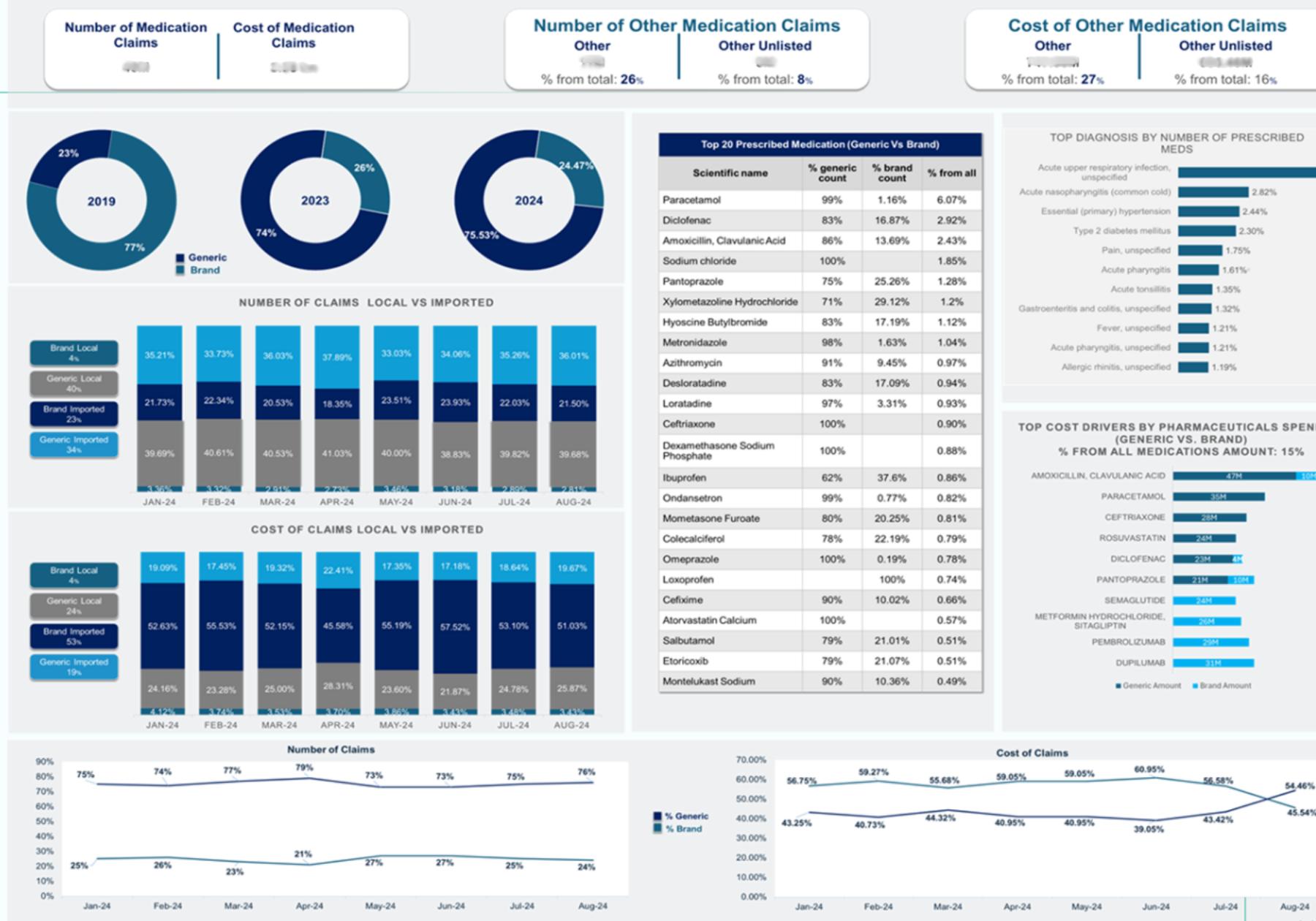
- Originator vs. Biosimilar Split (% Claims and % Spending)
- Biosimilar Utilization Trend Over Time
- Biosimilar Uptake Rate (%) by Scientific Name
- Biosimilar Penetration by Therapeutic Class
- Current Savings Achieved by Biosimilars (SAR)
- Potential Savings from Increased Biosimilar Utilization (SAR)

8. Access Challenges: Trends in Rejection Rates

- Medication Rejection Rate
- Rejection Rate by Geographic Area
- Rejection Rate by Payer
- Rejection Rate by Provider

9. Insights on Policy and Process Improvements

CHI Monitoring Dashboard



Co-Pay and Generics Policy in the DDF

Medication Type	Copayment
1. Generic medications (prescription or OTC)	0 to 20% with a maximum pay of 30 SAR, for the total prescription
2. Brand medications (prescription or OTC): <u>With available registered generics</u>	Copayment for brands is 0 to 50% for each medication
3. Brand medications (prescription or OTC): <u>Without available registered generics</u>	0 to 20% with a maximum pay of 30 SAR, for the total prescription

- Beneficiary must be given the choice between generics and brands with explanation on the coinsurance impact to them.
- Medications that should not be replaced as per the SFDA, bylaws, will be considered as generics in term of coinsurance (point 1 above)

Expected Impact of Co-Pay Policy on Stakeholders



- Address Moral Hazard
- Cost-Saving
- Lead the way to preferred generics



- Reasonable payment cap
- Better allocation of budget to enhance basic plan (treat more health conditions)



- Reduce conflict of interest with pharmaceuticals
- Encourage medical practice ethics



- Plan of purchase/ deals based on preferred generics



- Encourage competition and repricing



- Incentivizing Local Manufacturing



- Better allocation of budget to cover innovative treatments
- Encourage R&D/ Pharmaceutical Innovation

Panel of Experts Insights and Interactive Q&A

DDF Prospects – Stay Tuned

01.

Biosimilar Policy
& Impact

02.

Drug
Dictionary

03.

Nphies
Intelligence

04.

Value Based
Framework



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