

## Prescription Drug Cost Transparency Issuers Including Medicaid and CHIP

This document contains aggregate data from 40 health benefit plan issuers from the 2019 calendar year. The data was collected under House Bill 2536, passed by the 2019 Texas Legislative Session. The Texas Department of Insurance did not audit the data; instead, the agency is reporting the data as reported by the issuers.

### Most frequently prescribed drugs

Each health benefit plan issuer submitted a list of its 25 most frequently prescribed drugs. The table below shows the number of times that each drug appeared on issuers' lists. Of the 110 drugs that appeared on the lists from issuers, this table shows the 41 drugs cited by at least 20 percent of issuers.

#### Drugs most cited by 40 issuers

Drug name	Drug class	Conditions treated*	Issuers
Albuterol	Bronchodilator	asthma; COPD	39 (98%)
Montelukast	leukotriene receptor antagonist	allergies; asthma	39 (98%)
Azithromycin	antibiotic	bacterial infections	38 (95%)
Amoxicillin	antibiotic	bacterial infections	37 (93%)
Fluticasone Propionate	corticosteroid	asthma; COPD	34 (85%)
Levothyroxine	thyroid hormone	hypothyroidism	34 (85%)
Metformin	anti-diabetic	type 2 diabetes	31 (78%)
Atorvastatin	statin	high cholesterol and triglycerides	29 (73%)
Amlodipine	calcium channel blocker	chest pain; high blood pressure	28 (70%)
Lisinopril	ACE inhibitor	high blood pressure; heart failure	28 (70%)
Losartan	angiotensin II receptor blocker	high blood pressure	27 (68%)
Amoxicillin and clavulanate potassium	antibiotic	bacterial infections	26 (65%)
Prednisone	corticosteroid	inflammatory conditions	25 (63%)
Cetirizine	antihistamine	Allergies	21 (53%)
Gabapentin	anticonvulsant	epilepsy; shingles pain	21 (53%)
Ibuprofen	nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory	inflammation; fever; pain	21 (53%)
Metoprolol	beta blocker	high blood pressure; chest pain	21 (53%)
Escitalopram	SSRI	anxiety; depression	19 (48%)
Hydrochlorothiazide	diuretic	high blood pressure; fluid retention	19 (48%)
Rosuvastatin	statin	high cholesterol and triglycerides	18 (45%)
Sertraline	SSRI	anxiety; depression; OCD	18 (45%)
Amphetamine and dextroamphetamine	stimulants	narcolepsy; ADHD	17 (43%)
Bupropion	antidepressant	depression	17 (43%)
Ondansetron	5-HT3 antagonist	nausea; vomiting	15 (38%)
Pantoprazole	proton pump inhibitor	gastroesophageal reflux	15 (38%)
Cefdinir	antibiotic	bacterial infections	14 (35%)

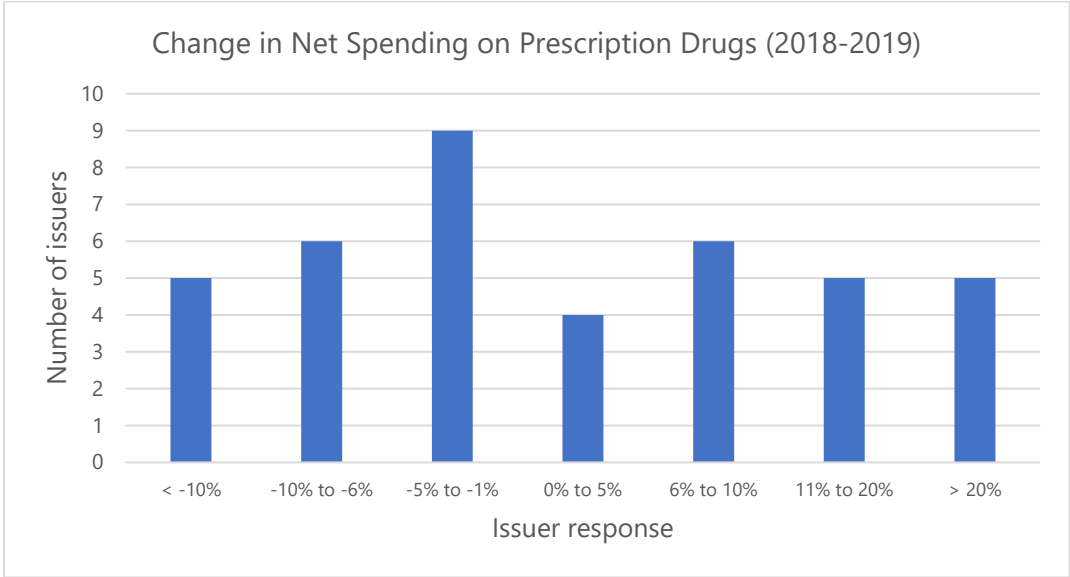
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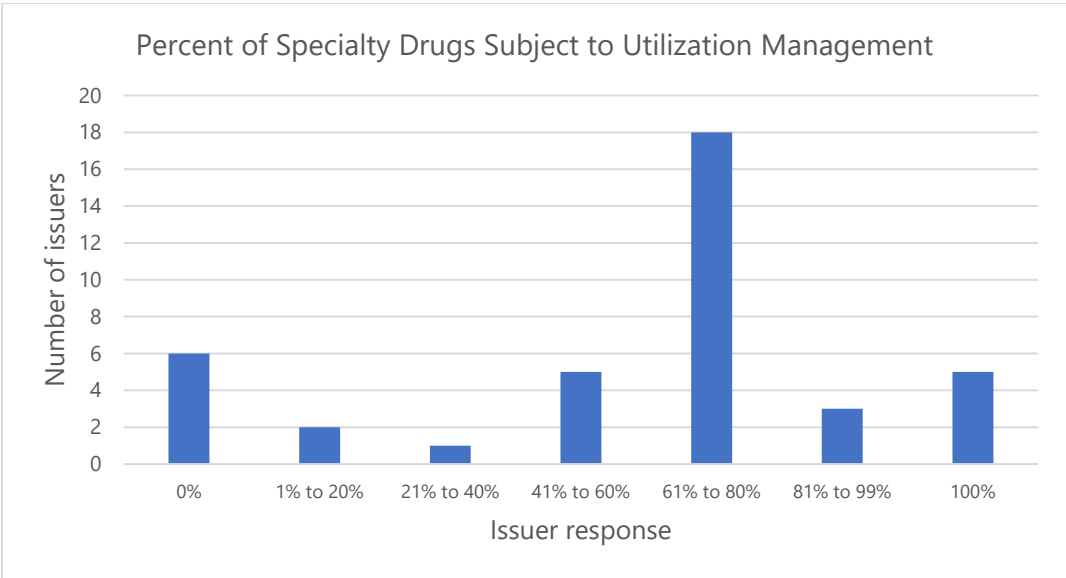
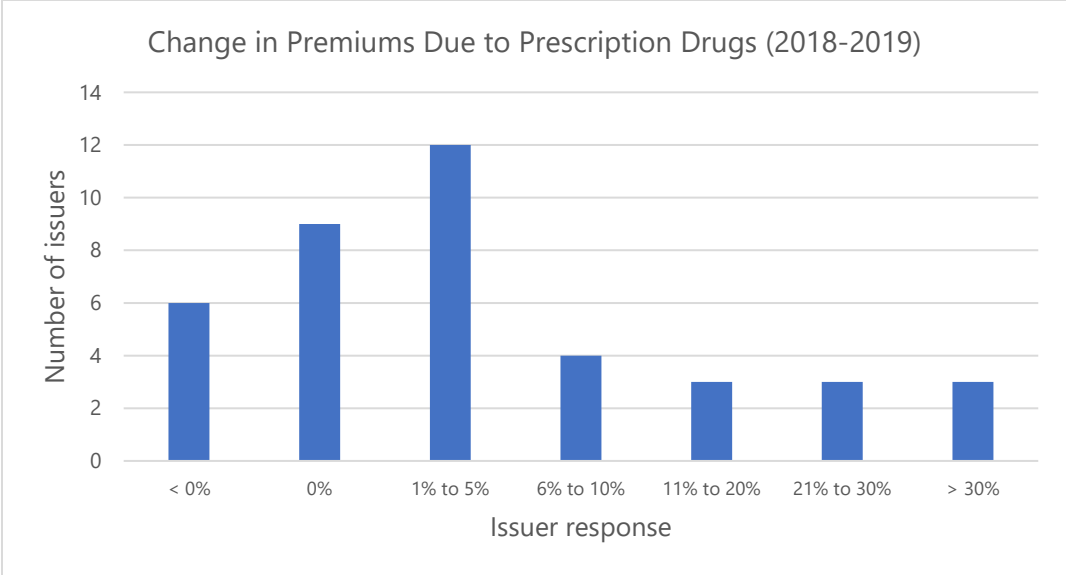
Drug name	Drug class	Conditions treated*	Issuers
Omeprazole	proton pump inhibitor	gastroesophageal reflux	14 (35%)
Oseltamivir	antiviral	flu	14 (35%)
Alprazolam	benzodiazepine	anxiety	13 (33%)
Hydrochlorothiazide and lisinopril	ACE inhibitor	high blood pressure	13 (33%)
Hydrocodone and acetaminophen	opioid and pain reliever	moderate to severe pain	12 (30%)
Lisdexamfetamine	stimulant	ADHD	12 (30%)
Methylphenidate	stimulant	narcolepsy; ADHD	12 (30%)
Simvastatin	statin	high cholesterol and triglycerides	11 (28%)
Prednisolone	corticosteroid	inflammatory conditions	10 (25%)
Clonidine	alpha-2-agonist	high blood pressure	9 (23%)
Mupirocin	topical antibiotic	skin infections	9 (23%)
Triamcinolone	corticosteroid	eczema; psoriasis	9 (23%)
Brompheniramine and pseudoephedrine	antihistamine and decongestant	common cold; allergies	8 (20%)
Trazodone	SSRI	depression	8 (20%)
Vitamin D	vitamin	bone disorders	8 (20%)

\* The conditions listed in this column illustrate common uses of the drug and are not intended to be an exhaustive list.

### Drug spending data

The following graphs illustrate how the 40 issuers responded to questions about prescription drug spending.





The issuers reported aggregate savings of \$281 million due to specialty drug utilization management.