

REDUCING OVERPRESCRIBING OF QUETIAPINE IN MEDICARE PART D

Peer comparison letters for high prescribers of quetiapine reduce prescription volume and improve guideline conformity of prescription fills



Target a Priority Outcome

Antipsychotics such as quetiapine are often prescribed for reasons not supported by clinical evidence, increasing healthcare costs and potentially exposing patients to harms.^{1,2} The U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) estimates that \$158 million in Medicare Part D plan payments for quetiapine fall under this category.³ The Center for Program Integrity (CPI) at the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) partnered with the Office of Evaluation Sciences (OES) and academic researchers to develop and test an intervention to reduce overprescribing of quetiapine and improve the value and safety of prescribing in Medicare Part D.⁴



Translate Evidence-Based Insights

CPI sent a series of letters to high prescribers indicating that their quetiapine prescribing was extremely high relative to their within-state peers and that it was under review. Research indicates that sending messages to high prescribers informing them how their prescribing habits deviate from that of their peers offers a potentially effective, inexpensive, and low-touch

intervention for reducing overprescribing.^{5,6,7}



Embed Tests

The study team randomly assigned roughly the top 5 percent of general-care quetiapine prescribers in the Medicare Part D program (N = 5,055) to receive the treatment letter or a control letter describing an unrelated Medicare regulation. CPI and OES compared the number of quetiapine prescription fills associated with the prescribers, as well as the prescription fills by the prescribers' baseline patients (N = 89,500) over 9 months.



Analyze Using Existing Data

The study team accessed data from the CMS Integrated Data Repository (IDR), which tracks Medicare beneficiary enrollment and health care utilization. The database tracks all prescribing in Medicare Part D, which we used to produce our outcome measure of quetiapine prescribing. IDR data are updated with a short lag, which allowed the study team to report results quickly.



Reanalyzed Results

Prescribers who were sent peer comparison letters supplied 11.1 percent less quetiapine in the 9 months following the intervention than prescribers

¹ Surrey M. Walton et al, *Developing Evidence-Based Research Priorities for Off-Label Drug Use*. (Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2009).

² Christine M. Campanelli, "American Geriatrics Society Updated Beers Criteria for Potentially Inappropriate Medication Use in Older Adults," *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*, 60, 4 (2015): 2227-2246.

³ Government Accountability Office. *Antipsychotic Drug Use: HHS Has Initiatives to Reduce Use among Older Adults in Nursing Homes, but Should Expand Efforts to Other Settings*. (GAO, 2015).

⁴ For a full report, see: Adam Sacarny, Michael Barnett, Jackson Le, Frank Tetkoski, David Yokum, and Shantanu Agrawal, "Effect of peer comparison letters for high-volume primary care prescribers of quetiapine in older and disabled adults: a randomized clinical trial." *JAMA Psychiatry*. Published online August 1, 2018. doi:10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2018.1867

⁵ Adam Sacarny, David Yokum, Amy Finkelstein, and Shantanu Agrawal, "Medicare Letters to Curb Overprescribing of Controlled Substances Had No Detectable Effect on Providers," *Health Affairs*, 35, 3 (2016): 471-479.

⁶ Michael Hallsworth et al., "Provision of Social Norm Feedback to High Prescribers of Antibiotics in General Practice: A Pragmatic National Randomised Controlled Trial," *Lancet*, 387 (2016): 1743-1752.

⁷ Daniella Meeker et al., "Effect of Behavioral Interventions on Inappropriate Prescribing among Primary Care Practices: A Randomized Controlled Trial," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 315, 6 (2016): 562-570.

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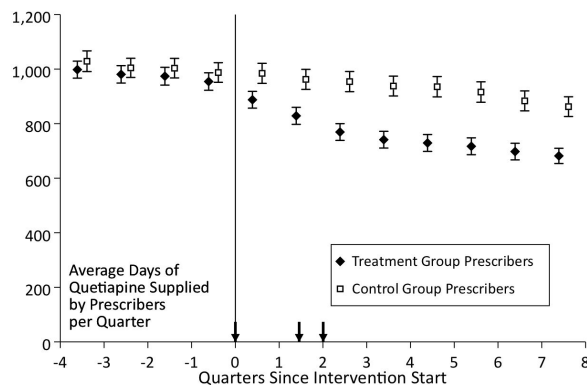
who were sent placebo letters ($p < 0.001$, 95% CI [9.2%, 13.1%]). Baseline patients of prescribers who were sent peer comparison letters received 3.9 percent less quetiapine than patients of prescribers who were sent placebo letters ($p < 0.001$, 95% CI [2.9%, 5.0%]). This reduction in quetiapine receipt was significantly larger among patients who were low value candidates for quetiapine than patients with guideline concordant indications (test of difference: $p = .01$): The reduction was 5.9 percent for patients with low value indications ($p < 0.001$, 95% CI [3.9%, 8.0%]) and 2.4 percent for patients with guideline concordant indications ($p = 0.002$, 95% CI [0.9%, 4.0%]). Analyses did not detect signs of prescriber “gaming” of study outcomes, and there was no evidence of patient harm based on hospitalization and emergency department visits.



Build Evidence Sending peer comparison letters to high prescribers of quetiapine reduced prescribing, and did so without any detectable adverse impacts.

Considering the cost to Medicare Part D of antipsychotics like quetiapine and concerns about over-prescribing of these and other drugs, low-cost interventions like this one offer the potential to reduce spending in Medicare while raising the quality of health care that beneficiaries receive.

Figure 1. Quarterly Quetiapine Prescribing in Treatment and Control Groups



* Each point is the average days of quetiapine supplied by prescribers in the quarter. Error bars indicate 95% confidence intervals. Arrowheads denote when letters were sent to prescribers.