

STANDARDIZED ONE PAGE PHARMACY PRIOR AUTHORIZATION FORM

Mississippi Division of Medicaid, Pharmacy Prior Authorization Unit, Gainwell Technologies, PO Box 2480, Ridgeland, MS 39158

Medicaid Fee for Service/MSCAN/MSCHIP MembersGainwell Technologies

Fax to: 1-866-644-6147 Ph: 1-833-660-2402 Pharmacy Prior Authorization - Mississippi Division of Medicaid (ms.gov)

Submit your PA requests via the MESA (Medicaid Enterprise System Assistance) provider portal for the most efficient processing Mississippi Medical Assistance Portal for Providers > Home (ms-medicaid-mesa.com)

BENEFICIARY INFORMATION				
Beneficiary ID:	DOB://			
Beneficiary Full Name:				
PRESCRIBER INFORMATION				
Prescriber's NPI:				
Prescriber's Full Name:		Phone:		
Prescriber's Address:		FAX:		
PHARMACY INFORMATION		174		
Pharmacy NPI:				
Pharmacy Name:				
Pharmacy Phone:		Pharmacy FAX:		
CLINICAL INFORMATION				
Requested PA Start Date: Requested PA End Date:				
Drug/Product Requested:	Strengt	h: Quantity:		
Days Supply: RX Refills: Diagnosis or ICD-10 Code(s):				
Hospital Discharge Additional Medical Justification Attached				
Medications received through coupons and/or samples are not acceptable as justification				
PLEASE COMPLETE AND FAX DRUG SPECIFIC CRITERIA/ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION FORM FOUND BELOW. PLEASE SUBMIT ANY ADDITIONAL SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION (E.G., CHART NOTES, LAB RESULTS, ETC.).				
Prescribing provider's signature (signature and date stamps, or the signature of anyone other than the provider, are not acceptable)				
I certify that all information provided is accurate and appropriately documented in the patient's medical chart.				
Signature required:		Date:		
Printed name of prescribing provider:				

FAX THIS PAGE

PRIOR AUTHORIZATION DESCRIPTION



OPIOID PRIOR AUTHORIZATION CRITERIA- Effective August 1, 2019

- * Patients with a diagnosis of cancer or sickle-cell disease are exempt from edits (A-C) but are subject to edit (D) below.
- * To ensure that prescriptions process for these patients, please denote the patient's diagnosis code on the prescription.

A. SHORT-ACTING OPIOIDS

New opioid prescriptions (first opioid fill within 90 days) for opiate-naïve patients must be for short-acting (SA) opioid. For new starts (first opioid fill within 90 days) a SA opioid can be filled for a maximum of two 7-day supplies in a 30-day period. Use of SA opioids for longer periods will require a manual PA.*

1. For Opioid-Naïve Patients

An opioid-naïve patient is defined as not having filled an opioid prescription in each month of the past three months. **Patients will be limited to two 7-day supplies** in a rolling 30 days and less than 90 morphine equivalent daily dose (MEDD) cumulative dose for their opioid fill. Any requests for traumatic injury/post-operative use of, short-acting opioids cannot exceed a single 7-day supply without medical justification. Opioid-naïve members may receive greater than any of the following: (1) Mississippi Medicaid's quantity limit (2) \geq 90 MEDD (3) > a 7 day supply (4) additional prescriptions after the two-seven days' supply with a prior authorization when the prescriber attests to the following:

- a. The beneficiary's history on the Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP) has been evaluated and continues to be evaluated on a regular basis.
- b. (If applicable) I, the prescriber initiating or maintaining concomitant opioid and benzodiazepine therapy, acknowledge the risk of adverse events such as respiratory depression, coma, and death associated with concurrent utilization.
- c. (If applicable) I have informed the beneficiary about the risks of concomitant utilization of opioid and benzodiazepine therapy and the beneficiary expressed understanding of these risks.
- d. That the information provided is true and accurate to the best of the prescriber's knowledge.
- e. The prescriber understands that the Division of Medicaid (DOM) may perform a routine audit and request the medical information necessary to verify the accuracy of the information provided
- f. Females of child-bearing age have been counseled on the risk of neonatal abstinence syndrome to the fetus

Authorization will be issued for the requested duration (up to 90 days).

2. For Patients Routinely Using Opioids

A routine opioid user is defined as having 1 opioid claim per month for the past 3 months prior to the current date of service.

No PA criteria except for the following:

- a. Mississippi Medicaid's quantity limit (Max Unit Override PA)
- b. PDL Exception Request Criteria
- c. MEDD ≥ 90 MEDD Cumulative Threshold- criteria applies
- d. When a PA is approved for ≥ 90 MEDD, and the prescription's required quantity exceeds DOM's monthly quantity limit, the PA Unit shall issue an accompanying MAX Unit override PA.

Authorization will be issued for the requested duration (up to 180 days).

PRIOR AUTHORIZATION DESCRIPTION



B. LONG-ACTING OPIOIDS

Long-Acting Opioids – Criteria for review of long acting opioid when there is no previous claim history of an opioid on file.

- 1. If the patient has moved to MS or has lost private insurance and is on Medicaid, the PA Unit shall contact the patient's pharmacy or provider for claims history to verify that patient is NOT opioid naïve. DOM assumes such measures are included in the existing transition of care plans for FFS and CAN beneficiaries.
 - a. Pain is moderate to severe and expected to persist for an extended period of time
 - b. Pain management is required around the clock with a long-acting opioid

AND

2. Prior to the start of therapy with the long-acting opioid, the patient has failed an adequate (minimum of 2 week) trial of a short-acting opioid within the last 30 days. (Document drug(s), dose, duration and date of trial), unless the patient is already receiving chronic opioid therapy prior to surgery for postoperative pain, or if the postoperative pain is expected to be moderate to severe and persist for an extended period of time.

Authorization will be issued for the requested duration (up to 180 days).

C. MORPHINE EQUIVALENT DAILY DOSE (MEDD) \geq 90 MEDD Cumulative Threshold

Any prescriptions (whether individual and/or cumulative daily sum of all prescriptions for the patient) with a Morphine Equivalent Daily Dose (MEDD) of \geq 90 will require a manual PA with documentation that the benefits outweigh the risks and that the patient has been counseled about the risks of overdose and death.*

- 1. Patients may receive opioid treatment for ≥90 MEDD in certain situations and the following are required:
 - a. Initial authorization the prescriber attests to all of the following:
 - i. The information provided is true and accurate to the best of the prescriber's knowledge.
 - ii. Opioid medication doses of <90 MEDD have been tried and did not adequately control pain (document drug regimen or MEDD and dates of therapy).
 - iii. If patient exceeds 90 MEDD it is recommended that Naloxone be co-prescribed due to increased risk of accidental death.
- 2. When a PA is approved for ≥ 90 MEDD, and the prescription's required quantity exceeds DOM's monthly quantity limit, the PA Unit shall issue an accompanying MAX Unit override PA
 - b. **Reauthorization** non-cancer/non-sickle cell disease-related pain and the prescriber attests to all of the following:
 - i. Member demonstrates meaningful improvement in pain and function as documented in pain score improvement or increased function
 - ii. (If applicable) Please provide tapering plan or justification for not tapering /discontinuing and
 - iii. That the information provided is true and accurate to the best of the prescriber's knowledge.

Initial and reauthorization requests will be issued for the requested duration (up to 180 days).

PRIOR AUTHORIZATION DESCRIPTION



D. CONCOMITANT USE OF OPIOIDS AND BENZODIAZEPINES

Concomitant use of long-acting opioids and benzodiazepines will require a manual PA.

Concomitant use of short-acting opioids and benzodiazepines should require a manual PA if the following exceptions are not met.

- To allow for the short-term treatment of pre-procedure anxiety or other short-term anxiety, a prescription
 for up to 2 units of a solid oral dosage form of a benzodiazepine can be overridden at the point-of-sale by the
 dispensing pharmacist based upon his/her clinical judgment and consultation with the prescriber. A
 maximum of two, 2-unit prescriptions may be overridden in a 60-day period. Prospective DUR billing
 directions can be found on DOM's website.
- 2. Concomitant use of opioids and benzodiazepines is defined as a beneficiary having at least one day of concurrent therapy from both of the classes.
- 3. Patients may receive concomitant short-acting opioid and benzodiazepine therapy in certain situations:
 - a. If patient is a chronic benzodiazepine user (defined as a history of one benzodiazepine claim per month for the past 3 months prior to the date of service) the prescriber shall provide a tapering plan or justification for not tapering /discontinuing and continuing concomitant use.
- 4. Prescribers must attest to the following
 - a. Concomitant short-acting opioid and benzodiazepine therapy is medically necessary.
 - b. The prescriber has acknowledged that he/she has informed the beneficiary about the risks of concomitant utilization of opioid and benzodiazepine therapy or other drugs that could potentially cause respiratory depression, and the beneficiary expressed understanding of these risks.

Authorization requests will be issued for the requested duration (up to 90 days).

CRITERIA/ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION OPIOIDS



BENEFICIARY INFORMATION				
Ranaficiary ID:	DOS	3:/		
Beneficiary ID:		D/		
Beneficiary Full Name:				
SECTION A: SHORT-ACTING OPIOIDS				
Drug Name	Dosage Strength	Quantity		
Length of Therapy	Total Daily Dose	Daily MEDD		
Clinical justification for the use of opioid therapy greater than the day supply limit(s). Non-Preferred opioids must be accompanied by PDL Exception Request.				
SECTION B: LONG-ACTING OPIOIDS				
Drug Name	Dosage Strength	Quantity		
Length of Therapy	Total Daily Dose	Daily MEDD		
Clinical justification for the use of LA opioid therapy and attest that the patient has failed an adequate (minimum 2 week) trial of a SA opioid. Non-Preferred opioids must be accompanied by PDL Exception Request.				
SECTION C: MORPHINE EQUIVALENT DA	ILY DOSE (MEDD) ≥ 90 MEDD Cu	ımulative Threshold		
Opioid #1	Dosage Strength	Quantity		
Length of Therapy	Total Daily Dose	Total Daily MEDD		
Opioid #2	Dosage Strength	Quantity		
Length of Therapy	Total Daily Dose	Total Daily MEDD		
If ≥90 MME, provide clinical rationale (tapering plan or justification for not tapering and discontinuing the opioid)				
SECTION D: CONCOMITANT USE OF OPIOIDS AND BENZODIAZEPINES				
Benzodiazepine Drug Name	Dosage Stren	ogth Quantity		
Day Supply Length of Therapy Total Daily Dose Diagnosis / ICD-10 code(s) for Benzodiazepine therapy:				
Please provide tapering plan or justification for not tapering /discontinuing and continuing concomitant use.				

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CRITERIA/ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION OPIOIDS



PRESCRIBER ATTESTATION (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)		
☐ The patient's history on the Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP) has been evaluated and continues to be		
evaluated on a regular basis.		
\square If applicable, I, the prescriber initiating or maintaining concomitant opioid and benzodiazepine therapy,		
acknowledge the risk of adverse events such as respiratory depression, coma, and death associated with concurrent utilization.		
☐ If applicable, I have informed the patient about the risks of concomitant utilization of opioid and benzodiazepine		
therapy or other drugs that could potentially cause respiratory depression and the patient expressed understanding		
of these risks.		
☐ If applicable, I am aware that this drug is not FDA approved or has limitation for use due to the patient's age or medical condition and/or diagnosis.		
☐ If applicable, for females of childbearing age, I have counseled the patient on the risks of becoming pregnant while		
receiving opioids, including the risk of neonatal abstinence syndrome.		
By signing below, the prescriber certifies that the benefits of opioid treatment for this patient outweigh the risks and		
verifies that the information on this form is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.		
December Signatures		
Prescriber Signature: Date: Date:		
Prescribers should consider offering naloxone to beneficiaries with an increased risk of opioid overdose. Naloxone is		
covered in the Division of Medicaid's Universal Preferred Drug List (UPDL).		

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10/1/2024

CRITERIA/ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION OPIOIDS



If exceeding limits (e.g., quantity limits) for the requested product, please complete and submit the below Maximum Unit Override form as well.

BENEFICIARY INFORMATION			
Beneficiary ID:	DOB://		
Beneficiary Full Name:			
Maximum Unit Override Request			
 In accordance with state law, Medicaid provides up to a 31-day supply of medications. The maximum daily dose is determined according to the FDA-approved and manufacturer's suggested recommended daily dose. Some drugs have assigned monthly quantity limits, as recommended by DOM's Drug Utilization Review Board, and are subject to the Maximum Unit Override. The specific agents with the corresponding quantity limits can be found at https://medicaid.ms.gov/providers/pharmacy/pharmacy-resources/ 			
Medicaid may request chart documentation for verification	of submitted information.		
Criteria for Maximum Unit Override: The request for doses higher to must be submitted for prior approval: • The request must be substantiated by diagnosis and support end of the supporting documentation must be available in the patient end of the substantial end of the supporting documentation must be available in the patient end of the support of	ting medical justification. record.		
2. If dosing is weight-based or body surface area-based:			
Beneficiary's Weight: Beneficiary'	's Height:		
3. Detailed description of reason beneficiary needs a greater quantity allowed than quantity limit or dose greater than what the FDA approved label recommends:			
Printed Name of Prescribing Provider:	Date:		

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