Using Real-World Data to Better Understand Biosimilar Adoption Variation Across Healthcare Provider Specialties

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BACKGROUND

- •The US biologics market has significantly expanded in recent years; projected to reach \$62 billion in prescription drug spend by 2025 1,2,3
- ·Biosimilar approvals have outpaced healthcare provider (HCP) adoption with goals to increase competition, reduce cost, and improve access,^{4,5,6,7} highlighting needed focus for HCP awareness and real-world data explaining variation.

OBJECTIVE

To evaluate whether provider specialty is a driver for biosimilar adoption, defined as adoption probability difference (APD).

METHODS

Data Sources

We used PurpleLab's HealthNexus[™] report and data analytics to understand the impact of HCP specialty on biosimilar adoption. A total of 278,477 HCPs and 2,980,581 patient lives were captured from US commercial, Medicaid, and Medicare outpatient facility, professional, and pharmacy claims.

Reference and respective biosimilars included adalimumab, infliximab, rituximab and trastuzumab. Reporting periods varied for each reference biologic and biosimilar cohort to account for time on market and market launch.

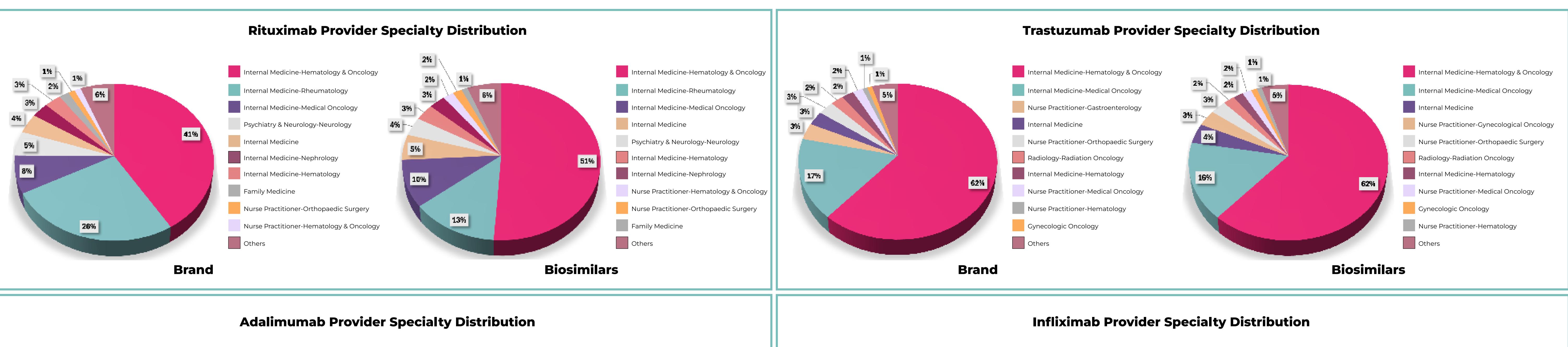
Statistical Analysis

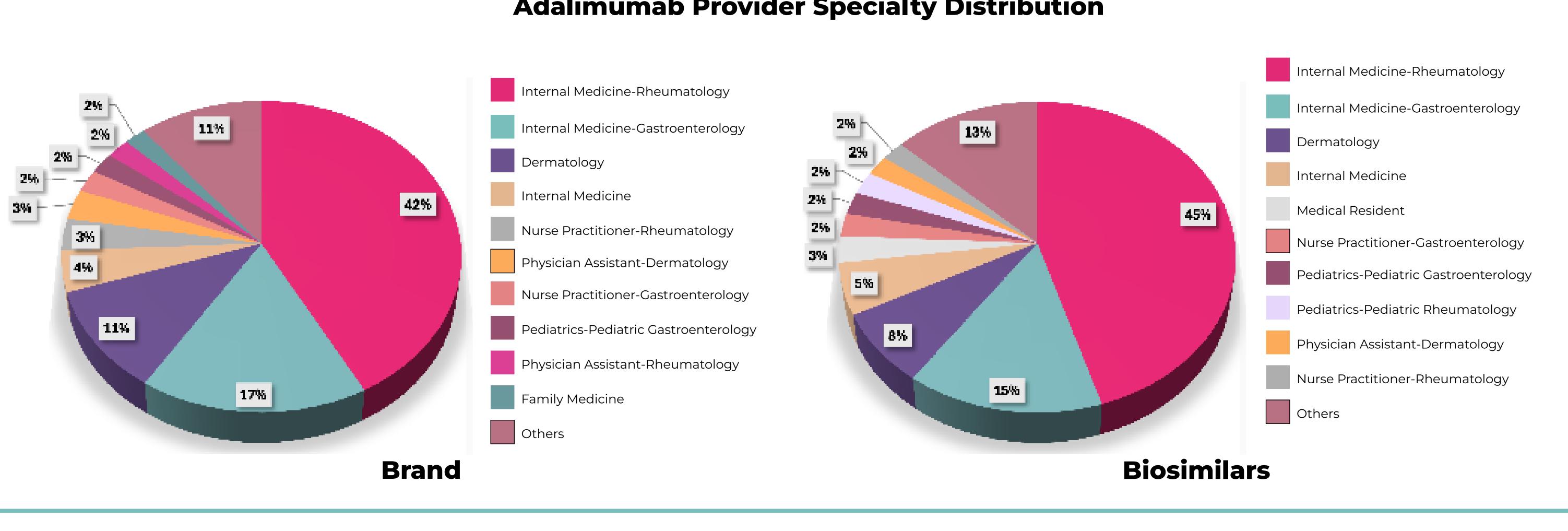
Data analysis was performed using R (4.4.0)8 to create HCP relationships that account for real-world provider practice. We used a Random Forest model to predict variation of HCP specialty biosimilar APD. Higher adoption was defined as APD of greater than 20% in HCP specialty pairwise comparison for the biosimilar.

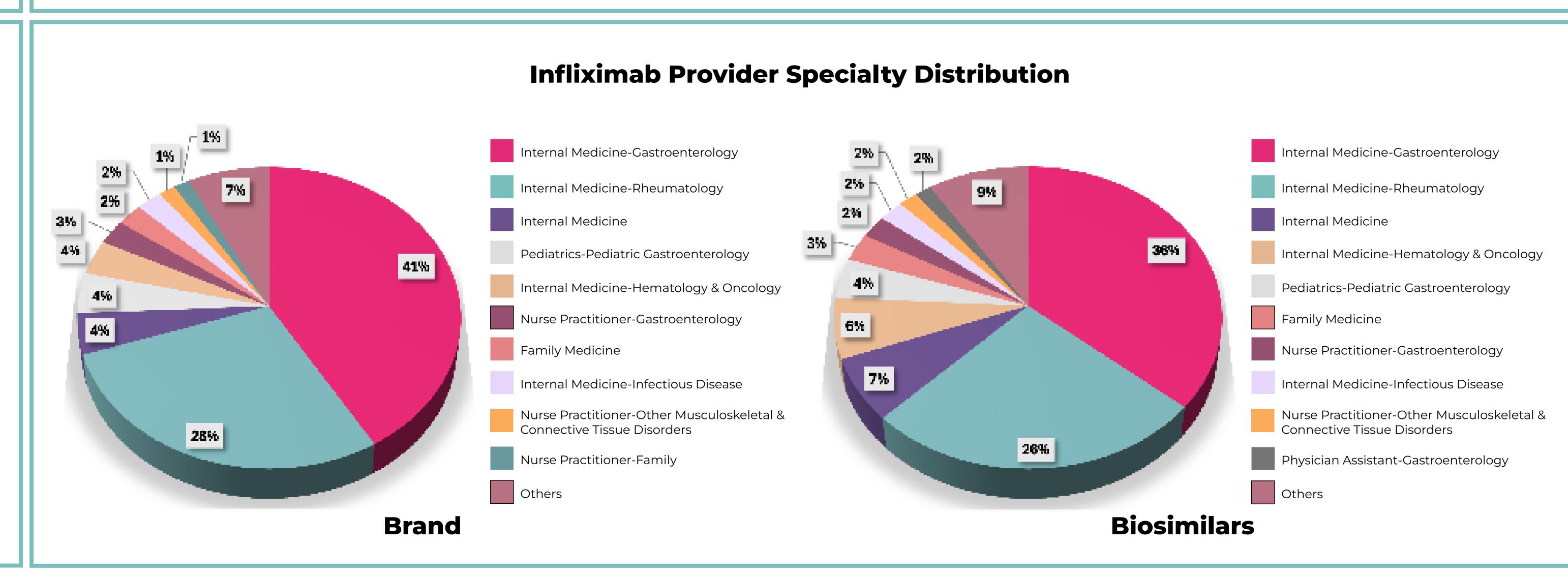
RESULTS

We analyzed patient distribution by HCP specialty and sub-specialty using NPI specialty taxonomy for each cohort with pairwise provider comparisons.

- ·New biosimilar launches had lower provider counts and adoption. Biosimilar APD was higher for specialty and non-specialty medical HCPs compared to specialty advanced practice providers (APPs) and rheumatology, gastroenterology, and dermatology specialties with adalimumab and infliximab.
- ·A similar trend was observed with rituximab and trastuzumab related to medical and APP providers, however, rituximab had a lower biosimilar APD for neurology, indicating more utilization of reference biologic for this specialty practice.







CONCLUSION

- ·The specialty biologic market growth is projected to continue at a rate of 8% yearly and by 2025 will account for \$62 billion in prescription drug spend. These drugs represent only 2% of U.S. prescription volume, but account for 37% of drug spending.
- ·Our analysis found that biosimilar prescribing varied with specialty, defined by APD. Other reasons may include new launch, need for switching studies, minimal savings, and coverage restriction.^{9,10} Survey data¹¹ reports providers dislike interchangeability without intervention.
- •Expansion of biosimilars brings a need for provider awareness of product availability, experience, and use of real-world data to enhance the provider- patient journey.
- •Provider adoption is key, but this can vary based on FDA approval status of interchangeability and payer drug formulary policy. While these medications are available, not all providers may be using them, so having this information can ultimately help direct patients to these HCP practices.
- •These insights are important for provider organizations to develop strategies that focus on HCP awareness and enable pharma companies to identify provider specialty shifting and biosimilar adoption.

RESOURCES

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