

At a Glance | October 1, 2018

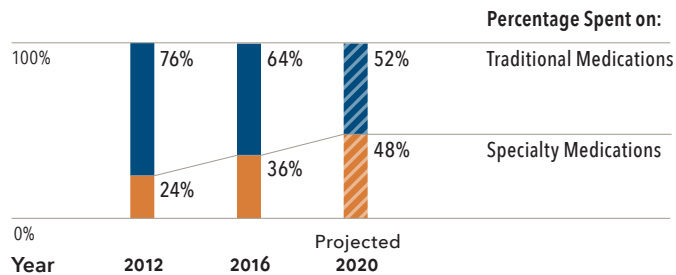
Specialty Medication Implications

Specialty medications are high-cost prescription drugs used to treat chronic, often rare, conditions such as autoimmune diseases and multiple sclerosis.

SPECIALTY MEDS ON THE RISE

By 2020, specialty medications are expected to account for nearly half of total drug spending in the commercial market, doubling in under a decade.

Share of Spending by Drug Type¹



TOTAL SPENDING

The percentage of total spending accounted for by specialty medications ranged from 19% for ulcerative colitis to 66% for multiple sclerosis.

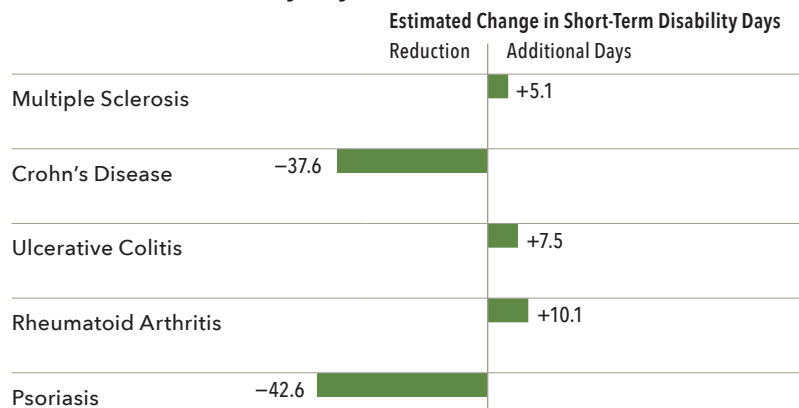
Spending by Employer/Insurer and Employee Combined per Individual Being Treated²

2013	Total Annual Spending	Portion Spent on Specialty Medications
Multiple Sclerosis	\$50,722	\$33,360 (66%)
Crohn's Disease	\$32,962	\$10,834 (33%)
Ulcerative Colitis	\$24,172	\$4,641 (19%)
Rheumatoid Arthritis	\$23,114	\$9,471 (41%)
Psoriasis	\$19,116	\$9,929 (52%)

SHORT-TERM DISABILITY DAYS

Our expectation was that use of specialty medications might increase productivity by reducing both absenteeism and short-term disability among workers with these treatable autoimmune disorders. Yet, we did not find strong evidence to support this.

Impact of Employees Use of Specialty Medications on Short-Term Disability Days



1. Express Scripts, Drug Trend Report, 2012-2017, and EBRI projection. 2. EBRI estimates based on administrative enrollment and claims data.