F.2. The DUR program assesses data on drug use against explicit predetermined standards including but not limited to monitoring for:

- Therapeutic appropriateness
- Overutilization and underutilization
- Appropriate use of generic products
- Therapeutic duplication
- Drug-disease contraindications
- Drug-drug interactions
- Incorrect drug dosage/duration of drug treatment
- Clinical abuse/misuse

3. The DUR program through its State DUR Board, using data provided by the Board, provides active and ongoing educational outreach programs to educate practitioners on common drug therapy problems to improve prescribing and dispensing practices.

G.1. The DUR program has established a State DUR Board either:

- [X] Directly, or
- [___] Under contract with a private organization

2. The DUR Board membership includes health professionals (one-third licensed actively practicing pharmacists and one-third but no more than 51 percent licensed and actively practicing physicians at least 1/3 but no more than fifty-one percent (51%) licensed and actively practicing physicians and at least 1/3 licensed and actively practicing pharmacists) with knowledge and experience in one or more of the following:

- Clinically appropriate prescribing of covered outpatient drugs.
- Clinically appropriate dispensing and monitoring of covered outpatient drugs.
- Drug use review, evaluation and intervention.
- Medical quality assurance.

3. The activities of the DUR Board include:

- Retrospective DUR,
- Application of Standards as defined in section 1927(g)(2)(C), and
- Ongoing interventions for physicians and pharmacists targeted toward therapy problems or individuals identified in the course of retrospective DUR.
G.4. The interventions include in appropriate instances:

- Information dissemination
- Written, oral, and electronic reminders
- Face-to-Face discussions
- Intensified monitoring/review of prescribers/dispensers

H.1. The DUR program meets the requirements of Section 1004 of the SUPPORT Act for substance use-disorder prevention that promotes opioid recovery and treatment. Opioid claim review limitations for initial and subsequent refills require prospective safety edits and comprehensive retrospective claims review processes.

a) Prospective point-of-sale safety edits
   - Therapeutic duplication edit
   - Maximum daily quantity edit
   - Maximum monthly quantity edit
   - Morphine Milligram Equivalent edit
   - Refill too soon logic
   - Age edit
   - Maximum days’ supply edits for treatment naïve
     and treatment experienced

b) Retrospective claims review
   - Morphine Milligram Equivalent review per
     recipient and prescriber
   - Concurrent opioid and benzodiazepine usage
     prompts prescriber or pharmacy provider
     notification by letter
   - Concurrent opioid and antipsychotic medication
     usage prompts prescriber or pharmacy provider
     notification by letter
   - Review opioid use in adolescents
   - Review prescribing and dispensing patterns on
     opioid claims
   - Retrospective reviews on opioid prescriptions
     exceeding these above limitations on an
     ongoing basis

H.2. Program to monitor antipsychotic medication use by children

a) Prospective point-of-sale edits
   - Age edits for recipients < 18 years old
   - Therapeutic duplication edit
   - Maximum dose edit
   - Antipsychotic medication usage in children
     including those in foster care are monitored in
     monthly reports by a staff psychiatrist
   - Routine metabolic labs required

b) Retrospective claims review
   - Monitor antipsychotic use patterns in children
     including foster care
   - Doses of antipsychotic medications monitored
H.2. Program to monitor antipsychotic medication use by children
   a) Prospective point-of-sale edits
      • Age edits for recipients < 18 years old
      • Therapeutic duplication edit
      • Maximum dose edit
      • Antipsychotic medication usage in children
        including those in foster care are monitored in
        monthly reports by a staff psychiatrist
      • Routine metabolic labs required
   b) Retrospective claims review
      • Monitor antipsychotic use patterns in children
        including foster care
      • Doses of antipsychotic medications monitored

H.3. Fraud and Abuse Identification
   a) Lock-in program for recipients identified by
      Retrospective DUR for possible abuse or misuse of
      controlled substances
   b) Prescriber and pharmacy provider patterns of
      misuse/overprescribing
      • Identified by Retrospective DUR
      • Identified by contracted auditor(s)
   c) Prescription Drug Monitoring programs enable
      prescribers and pharmacy providers to search the PDMP
      for monitoring narcotic use behavior including access to
      other states

X

HI. The State assures that it will prepare and submit an annual
report to the Secretary, which incorporates a report from the
State DUR Board, and that the State will adhere to the
plans, steps, procedures as described in the report.

H.J.1. The State establishes, as its principal means of processing
claims for covered outpatient drugs under this title, a point-
of-sale electronic claims management system to perform on-line:

- real time eligibility verification
- claims data capture
- adjudication of claims
- assistance to pharmacists, etc. applying for and receiving
  payment.

2. Prospective DUR is performed using an electronic point of
sale drug claims processing system.

JK. Hospitals which dispense covered outpatient drugs are
State/Territory: ARKANSAS

exempted from the drug utilization review requirements of this section when facilities use drug formulary systems and bill the Medicaid program no more than the hospital's purchasing cost for such covered outpatient drugs.