Medicare Negotiations for Lower Drug Prices Explained: Fiasp/NovoLog

Thanks to President Biden and Democrats in Congress, Medicare is currently negotiating lower prices for the first 10 drugs selected for the Negotiation Program, and will negotiate lower prices for more drugs each year. By 2030, up to 80 drugs will have lower negotiated prices. One of the first ten drugs selected for negotiation is Fiasp/NovoLog, a drug used to treat diabetes, manufactured by Novo Nordisk. Fiasp/NovoLog has made billions of dollars in revenue, and big drug companies like Novo Nordisk are eager to protect their sky-high profits by blocking the Medicare Negotiation so they can continue to charge patients unaffordable prices.

Hundreds of Thousands of Medicare Beneficiaries Rely on Fiasp/NovoLog.

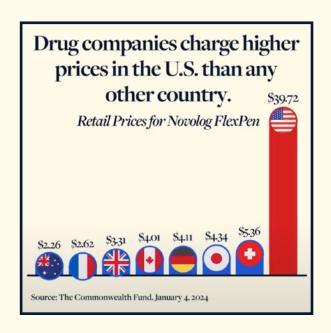
- 763,000 Medicare Part D beneficiaries rely on Fiasp/NovoLog as of 2022 1.4 percent of Medicare Part D enrollees.
- Beneficiaries who are not enrolled in the Extra Help program pay an average of \$121 annually for Fiasp/NovoLog.

Fiasp/NovoLog Costs Taxpayers Billions.

• Fiasp/NovoLog has cost Medicare \$27.3 billion as of 2022 – an average of \$3,323 per beneficiary taking Fiasp/NovoLog.

Novo Nordisk Price Gouges Americans for Fiasp/NovoLog.

- Fiasp/NovoLog costs significantly more in the U.S. than in other high-income countries. For example, Novo Nordisk charges U.S. customers more than 7x more than customers in Switzerland, and 17.5x more to U.S. customers than to customers in Australia.
- Fiasp/NovoLog has increased in price by
 628 percent since its launch in 2000.





Novo Nordisk Rakes In Profits While Rewarding Shareholders and Lobbying.

- Fiasp/NovoLog has generated nearly \$40.7 billion in global revenue since its launch.
- Novo Nordisk has spent over \$36 billion on stock buybacks for their investors since launching Fiasp/NovoLog.
- Novo Nordisk has spent \$52.5 million on lobbying since launching Fiasp/NovoLog.

Table 1: Fiasp/NovoLog By The Numbers.

Fiasp/NovoLog Quick Facts		
Years on U.S. Market Since Approval	24	
Fiasp/NovoLog List Price Increase Since Launch	628 percent	
Global Revenue Since Fiasp/NovoLog's Launch	\$40.7 billion	
Lobbying Since Fiasp/NovoLog's Launch	\$52.5 million	
Stock Buybacks Since Fiasp/NovoLog's Launch	\$36 billion	

Fiasp/NovoLog Is Disproportionately Taken by Medicare Enrollees of Color. Relative to their proportion in the population enrolled in Medicare Part D:

- The <u>proportion</u> of American Indian and Alaska Native enrollees taking Fiasp/NovoLog is 3.33 times higher. American Indian and Alaska Native adults are <u>almost three times more likely</u> to be diagnosed with diabetes and <u>2.3 times more likely</u> to die from diabetes. American Indian and Alaska Native Medicare beneficiaries diagnosed with diabetes seek Emergency care more than twice as often as White beneficiaries.
- The <u>proportion</u> of Black enrollees taking Fiasp/NovoLog is 1.59 times higher. Black Americans are 60 percent more likely to be diagnosed with diabetes and twice as likely to die from the disease when compared to their White counterparts. Black Americans are 2.5 times as likely to be hospitalized for complications of diabetes and have <u>nearly three times</u> higher rates of emergency department visits for the disease than their White counterparts.
- The proportion of Latino enrollees taking Fiasp/NovoLog is 1.09 times higher. Latinos are 70 percent more likely to be diagnosed with diabetes and 1.3 times more likely to die from diabetes when compared to their non-Hispanic White counterparts. Latinos are more likely to have higher levels of disability-related diabetes compared to their non-Hispanic White counterparts.



Table 2: Fiasp/NovoLog Is Disproportionately Taken by Medicare Enrollees of Color

Race/Ethnicity	Medicare Part D Pop.	Fiasp/NovoLog Population	Difference
Black	11 percent	17 percent	1.59 times higher
Latino	10 percent	11 percent	1.09 times higher
American Indian and Alaska Native	o.3 percent	1 percent	3.33 times higher

Fiasp/NovoLog Is Most Expensive In Rural States Like North Dakota. The ten drugs selected for price negotiation by Medicare, with few exceptions, are most expensive in heavily rural states. Fiasp/NovoLog costs Medicare Part D beneficiaries residing in North Dakota, Iowa, and Nebraska the most out-of-pocket.

Table 3: States with the Highest Out-of-Pocket Costs for Medicare Part D Enrollees Taking Fiasp/NovoLog

State	Average Out-of-Pocket Costs for Fiasp/ NovoLog By State	Difference From National Average*	Rurality
North Dakota	<u>\$251</u>	2.07 times higher	39 percent of residents live in rural areas
Iowa	<u>\$246</u>	2.03 times higher	36.8 percent of residents live in rural areas
Nebraska	\$202	1.67 times higher	27 percent of residents live in rural areas

^{*}Medicare Part D beneficiaries not in the Extra Help program pay an average of \$121 annually for Fiasp/NovoLog

Novo Nordisk Has A Long History of Jacking Up Prices and Exploiting Patents for Fiasp/NovoLog:

• Lab Manager: Drug Manufacturers Use FDA, Patent Strategies to Keep Insulin Prices High. "The researchers found that protection on insulin was enhanced by patents obtained after FDA approval, which lengthened expected market exclusivity by a median of six years. Moreover, many patents were on the insulin delivery devices rather than the drugs themselves. In two-thirds of drug-device combinations, the device patents were the last to expire; these last-to-expire device patents extended protection for a median of 5.2 years. Overall, manufacturers secured a median of 16 years of protection on their insulin products through patents and exclusivities, surpassing the median of 14 years observed in other studies of top-selling small-molecule drugs. The insulin lines with the longest periods of expected protection from the first product approved to last-to-expire patent was Lantus (32.9 years), followed by Novolog (32.3



- years) and Novolog 70/30 (30.9 years)." [Lab Manager, 11/17/23]
- ZME Science: Why Is Insulin So Outrageously Expensive In The United States? "Only three pharmaceutical giants Novo Nordisk, Sanofi-Aventis, and Eli Lilly produce and control 90% of the global insulin supply. Basically, these big three control the market. They also tend to mirror each other's prices. Usually, when a drug has been on the market for decades, its patent expires, which means any manufacturer can produce a generic version that should drive the prices down by a high margin. But this expectation falls apart in the case of insulin if anything, the reverse is true. Part of the reason for this is something called 'evergreening', the practice involving various techniques to extend the protection of a drug and block competition that might lead to price reductions. Oftentimes, this means simply making an incremental improvement to the insulin product, thereby resetting the patent's length by decades." [ZME Science, 2/22/23]
- The Intercept: Biden Administration Adds Insulin to Drug Price Negotiation List in Major Blow to Big Pharma. "The IRA was passed in the face of one of the heftiest barrages of lobbying in congressional history, with the pharmaceutical industry spending more than \$700 million over 2021 and 2022 several times more than the second- and third-ranking industries much of it aimed at stopping the legislation, watering it down, or undermining its implementation. [...] 'This was an unexpected victory in a long fight against an illegal cartel of three corporations who have raised their insulin prices in lockstep,' said Alex Lawson, executive director of Social Security Works, referring to Eli Lilly, Novo Nordisk, and Sanofi. [...] Joe Biden's insulin category covers a wide variety of products, including Fiasp, Fiasp FlexTouch, and Fiasp PenFill rapid-acting insulin products as well as commonly prescribed insulin products NovoLog, NovoLog FlexPen, and NovoLog PenFill." [The Intercept, 8/29/23]

Additional Resources

- <u>Protect Our Care</u>: Big Drug Companies Continue To Bring In Hundreds of Billions While Americans Struggle To Afford Skyrocketing Prices
- <u>Protect Our Care</u>: Fact Sheet: American Seniors Will Save As Medicare Negotiates Lower Drug Costs
- <u>Protect Our Care</u>: Big Drug Companies Are in Court to Stop Medicare Negotiation and Protect Their Sky-High Profits
- <u>Protect Our Care</u>: FACT SHEET: How Medicare's New Drug Price Negotiation Power Will Advance Health Equity
- <u>Protect Our Care</u>: By the Numbers: The Ten Costly Drugs That Are Now Eligible to Have Lower Prices Negotiated by Medicare

