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Utilization and costs of compounded medications for commercially insured patients, 2012 – 2013.

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Abstract

Background: Although compounding has a long-standing tradition in clinical practice, insurers and pharmacy benefit managers have instituted policies to decrease claims for compounded medications, citing questions about their safety, efficacy, high costs, and lack of Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approval. There are no reliable published data on the extent of compounding by community pharmacists nor the fraction of patients who use compounded medications. Prior research suggests that compounded medications represent a relatively small proportion of prescription medications, but these surveys were limited by small sample sizes, subjective data collection methods, and low response rates.

Objective: To determine the number of claims for compounded medications, on a per user per year (PUPY) basis, and the average ingredient cost of these claims among commercially insured patients in the United States (US) for 2012 and 2013.

Methods: This study used prescription claims data from a nationally representative sample of commercially insured members whose pharmacy benefits were managed by a large pharmacy benefit management company. A retrospective claims analysis was conducted from January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2013. Annualized prevalence, cost, and utilization estimates were drawn from the data. All prescription claims were adjusted to 30-day equivalents. Data mining techniques (association rule mining) were employed in order to identify the most commonly combined ingredients in compounded medications.

Results: The prevalence of compound users was 1.1% (245,285) of eligible members in 2012 and 1.4% (323,501) in 2013, an increase of 27.3%. Approximately 66% of compound users were female and the average age of a compound user was approximately 42 years throughout the study period. The geographic distribution of compound user prevalence was consistent across the US. Compound users' prescription claims increased 36.6%, from approximately 7.1 million to approximately 9.7 million prescriptions from 2012 to 2013. The number of claims for compounded medications increased by 34.2% from 486,886 to 653,360 during the same period. PUPY utilization remained unchanged at 2 prescriptions per year from 2012 to 2013. The most commonly compounded drugs were similar for all adult age groups, and represented therapies typically indicated for chronic pain or hormone replacement therapy. The average ingredient cost for compounded medications increased by 130.3% from \$308.49 to \$710.36 from 2012 to 2013. The average ingredient cost for these users' non-compounded prescriptions increased only 7.7%, from \$148.75 to \$160.20. For comparison, the average ingredient cost for all prescription users' claims was \$81.50 in 2012, and increased by 3.8% to \$84.57 in 2013.

Conclusions: Compound users represented 1.4% of eligible members in 2013. The average ingredient cost for compound users' compounded prescriptions (\$710.36) was greater than for non-compounded prescriptions (\$160.20). The one-year increase in average compounded prescription costs (130.3%) was also greater than for non-compounded prescriptions (7.7%). Although prevalence of compound users and the PUPY utilization for compounded prescriptions increased only slightly between 2012 and 2013, the mean and median cost of compounded medications increased dramatically during this time. Text mining revealed that drug combinations characteristic of topical pain formulations were among the most frequently compounded medications for adults.

What is already known about this subject:

- Scrutiny of compounded medications by insurers and regulatory agencies has recently increased. There are no published objective data on the number of compounded medications dispensed by community pharmacists nor the costs associated with these prescriptions.
- Prior studies on the extent of compounding were based on surveys with small numbers of responses and respondents' self-reported data.

What this study adds:

- This is the first published study to profile trends in use and cost of compounded medications using an objective, nationally representative dataset.
- It is the first study to apply associative data mining procedures to discern the most often compounded drugs and the conditional likelihood to observe the occurrence of Drug B if Drug A were present.

Disclosures

Southern Illinois University Edwardsville School of Pharmacy and St. Louis College of Pharmacy are members of Professional Compounding Centers of America (PCCA). No proprietary or confidential information regarding PCCA was consulted in conducting and reporting this research.

The authors report no financial or other conflicts of interest.

Utilization and costs of compounded medications for commercially insured patients, 2012 – 2013.

Introduction

Community pharmacists have traditionally compounded medications to provide patients with alternative doses or combinations of drugs, allergen-free formulations, or dosage forms that were not commercially available¹. Pharmacy compounding allows for “...the preparation, mixing, assembling, altering, packaging, and labeling of a drug, drug-delivery device, or device in accordance with a licensed practitioner’s prescription, medication order, or initiative based on the practitioner/patient/pharmacist/compounder relationship in the course of professional practice.”²

Although compounding has a long-standing tradition in clinical practice, insurers and pharmacy benefit managers have recently instituted policies to decrease claims for compounded medications, citing questions about their safety, efficacy, high costs and lack of Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approval.³⁻⁵ A heightened focus has been placed on the practice of compounding by citizens, regulators, and insurers since the 2013 tragedy of contaminated steroid injections from New England Compounding Center, which caused serious infections and other injuries to at least 751 patients and resulted in at least 64 patient deaths.⁶⁻⁸ The use of compounded oral, topical, and transdermal medications dispensed by community pharmacies is also increasingly being scrutinized.⁹ Proponents of compounding have argued that compounded medications represent invaluable personalized therapies for patients who are not treated adequately with traditional FDA-approved drug products.^{10, 11}

Amidst this debate, two important questions remain unanswered: how many patients use compounded medications per year, and how much do the medications cost? Survey research suggests that compounded medications represent a relatively small portion of prescription medications, ranging from 2.3% to 12.2%.¹²⁻¹⁵ However, these studies were limited by small sample sizes, subjective data collection methods, and low response rates. As such, there are no reliable published data on the extent of compounding by community pharmacists nor the fraction of patients who use compounded medications.

Considering that 61.8% of the United States (US) population have private health insurance coverage and the Affordable Care Act requires prescription drug coverage as one of the ten essential benefits that health plans must provide, prescription claims data can be leveraged to examine prevalence, cost and utilization trends among compounded medications.^{16, 17} With limited information about the usage patterns of compounded medications, prescription claim databases offer the advantages of objective data, sample sizes that are representative of a large proportion of the US population, and detailed information on compounded medications. The objective of this study was to determine the number of claims for compounded medications, on a per user per year (PUPY) basis, and the average ingredient cost of these claims among commercially insured patients in

the United States for 2012 and 2013. An additional goal was to examine which drugs were most often compounded together.

Methods

Population

This study used prescription claims data from a nationally representative sample of commercially insured members whose pharmacy benefits were managed by a large pharmacy benefit management company. The health plan sponsors for these benefits included private- and public-sector employer groups, managed care organizations, third-party administrators, and unions. Inclusion was limited to members who were eligible for pharmacy benefits at any time between January 1, 2012 and December 31, 2013.

Study Design

A retrospective claims analysis was conducted from January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2013. Annualized prevalence, cost and utilization estimates were drawn from the data. All prescription claims were adjusted to 30-day equivalents by dividing the days supply by 30.4. This normalization is based on an average month, calculated as $365 \text{ days/year} \div 12 \text{ months/year} = 30.4 \text{ days per month}$.

Under provisions of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, all data specific to individual patients were removed from internal analytical datasets to maintain the privacy of protected health information. The study was declared exempt by both Southern Illinois University Edwardsville (SIUE) and St. Louis College of Pharmacy Institutional Review Boards, as only de-identified administrative pharmacy claims data were used.

Study Variables

The primary outcome measures were number and percent of compound utilizers by age bands, prevalence of users, PUPY utilization and cost associated with compounded medication. Members were defined as persons eligible for prescription benefits at any time between January 1, 2012 and December 31, 2013. Prescription medication users were defined as members who had at least one claim for a prescription medication between January 1, 2012 and December 31, 2013. Compound users were defined as those prescription medication users who had at least one claim for a compounded medication during the same period. Compounded medications were identified at the point of service by the medication provider and submitted to the pharmacy benefit manager. Age categories were birth to nine years, 10 to 19 years, 20 to 29 years, 30 to 39 years, 40 to 49 years, 50 to 59 years, 60 to 69 years, and 70 years or older. Prevalence of compound users was calculated as the number of patients with at least one compound prescription in a calendar year divided by the number of members eligible for pharmacy benefits for that year, expressed as a percentage. Utilization measures were based on prescription claim counts. PUPY utilization for compounded medications was calculated as the

number of 30-day adjusted compounded prescriptions divided by the number of compound medication utilizers per year. Average cost per prescription was calculated by dividing the total ingredient cost of compounded medication claims by the number of 30-day adjusted compounded medication prescriptions per year. Ingredient cost was calculated according to the average wholesale price (AWP), without administrative or dispensing fees.

Analysis

Descriptive and bivariate statistics were generated for the prevalence of use, cost and utilization measures for 2012 and 2013. Prevalence of compound users was analyzed by age groups and gender as well as by geography. Most often utilized drugs were also analyzed by age group to detect similarities/differences in the type of compounded drugs used by patients in different age-bands and gender.

In order to identify the most commonly combined ingredients in compounded medications, the data mining technique of association rule was employed. Data mining is increasingly being used in healthcare research to examine a myriad of issues, including hospital infection control, screening adverse drug reactions, predicting heart disease, exposure to air pollution and respiratory illness, diagnosing medical conditions, and in clinical observations.¹⁸⁻²³ However, to our knowledge, this is the first study to apply associative rule mining to analyze compounded medications.

A priori algorithms for mining association rules were used in this study to identify drugs that were most often compounded together. An *a priori* algorithm uses an iterative approach where n item sets are used to explore n+1 item sets. In this study, item sets refer to unique drugs or different combinations of drugs. This approach efficiently ascertains frequent sets in data.

To address the possibility of many frequently occurring combinations of drugs, minimum levels of support (frequency) and confidence (conditional probability) were used. Support refers to how many times a particular item/item set appears in the data and confidence refers to the conditional probability of item y appearing when item/item set x is observed. In this study, we used a minimum support of 10% to determine how often a particular drug or a combination of drugs appeared in compound medication claims. In addition, a minimum confidence threshold of 50% was used to determine the drug combinations that occurred when a particular drug (with at least 10% support) was observed in compound medication claims.

Results

Claims from retail pharmacies constituted more than 99% of total claims for compounded medications. The remaining claims originated from hospitals, mail-order pharmacies, or other non-retail pharmacies.

Compound users

The demographics of the study population are summarized in Table 1. The number of eligible members in 2012 and 2013 were 22,314,101 and 22,745,508, respectively. Approximately two-thirds of members used at

least one prescription medication in both 2012 and 2013. The average age of prescription user was 36.9 in 2012 and 36.8 in 2013. Females represented 51.6% of prescription medication users in 2012 and 51.5% in 2013.

Compound users represented 1.1% of members (245,285) in 2012 and 1.4% of members (323,501) in 2013. Compound users increased by 78,216 from 2012 to 2013, while members increased by 431,407. The prevalence of compound users thus increased by 27.3% while the number of members increased by 1.9%. The prevalence of prescription medication users increased by only 1% during this time.

The distribution of compound users by age and gender is shown in Figure 1. The distributions were similar for 2012 (Figure 1A) and 2013 (Figure 1B). Overall, the average age of a compound user was approximately 42 years, and approximately two thirds of compound users were female. Patients under 10 years old represented the only category with a greater number of male than female compound users. The greatest proportion of female compound users were aged 50 – 59 (approximately 26%) followed by 40 – 49 (approximately 18%), and 30 – 39 and 60 – 69 (approximately 14% each). The age distribution for male compound users was bimodal, with the greatest proportion of 50 – 59 year olds (approximately 19%) and children under 10 years (approximately 18%). The smallest proportion of compound users were aged 10 – 19 and greater than 70 years (approximately 6% each) for females and 20 – 29 and greater than 70 years (approximately 7% each) for males.

The prevalence of compound users by state of residence for 2013 is shown in Figure 2A. The national average for prevalence of compound users was 1.4% and 40 states exhibited compound user rates of 1 – 2%. Oklahoma (3.5%), Tennessee (2.4%), Alabama (2.3%), and Texas (2.2%) were the only states with prevalence greater than 2%. The percentage increase in compound user prevalence from 2012 to 2013 is shown in Figure 2B. North Dakota was the only state with a decrease in the rate of compound users (–8.3%), while Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, and New Hampshire exhibited no change. The largest increase in compound users occurred in Texas (69.2%), Arkansas (62.5%), Mississippi (54.5%), Connecticut (50%), Hawaii (50%), New Jersey (50%), and Florida (45.5%). All other states exhibited an increase in prevalence of 7 to 37.5%.

Claims for compounded medications

Compound users' prescription cost and utilization data are summarized in Table 2. There were nearly 7.1 million prescription claims for compound users in 2012, of which 486,886 (6.9%) were compounded. In 2013, claims increased to nearly 9.7 million total prescriptions (36.6% increase) and 653,360 compounded medications (34.2% increase). The average utilization was 2 compounded prescriptions PUPY in both 2012 and 2013.

Prescription ingredient costs

Ingredient cost statistics for compound users' prescription claims are shown in Table 2 and Figure 3. Both the mean and median costs were greater for compounded medications than non-compounded drugs. The average cost was \$308.49 for compounded prescriptions and \$148.75 for non-compounded prescriptions in

2012. In 2013, the average cost of compounded prescriptions increased by 130.3% to \$710.36, while non-compounded prescription increased by 7.7% to \$160.20. For comparison, the average ingredient cost for all prescription users' claims was \$81.50 in 2012 and increased by 3.8% to \$84.57 in 2013. The median costs for both types of prescriptions were much lower than the average values, reflecting the influence of a small number of very high cost claims on the cost distribution (Figure 3). The median cost for compounded medications increased by 54.9% from \$61.00 to \$94.49, while non-compounded prescriptions decreased 17.7% from \$29.63 to \$24.39.

Ingredients in compounded medications

The ten drugs most frequently included in compounded prescriptions in 2013 are shown in Table 3. Inactive ingredients (diluent, ointment bases, flavorings, etc.) were not included in this analysis, but they were included in the cost analysis (reported next). The lists for all adult age groups (≥ 20 years) were similar for both 2012 (data not shown) and 2013. These drugs primarily represent therapies for pain management (gabapentin, baclofen, cyclobenzaprine, diclofenac, ketamine, lidocaine, bupivacaine, flurbiprofen) or hormone replacement (progesterone, estradiol, estriol, testosterone).

A text-mining procedure was applied to 2013 data to reveal drug combinations that were frequently compounded together. Claims for compounded medications containing gabapentin (the most frequently compounded drug overall) tended to also contain baclofen (67.7%), cyclobenzaprine (64.1%), and ketamine (52.2%). Cyclobenzaprine (72.9%), gabapentin (61.4%), and baclofen (60.6%) were frequently presented in claims with flurbiprofen. Neither progesterone nor fluticasone was associated with other drugs in the same claim at or above the 50% confidence level.

The most frequently compounded drugs for children and adolescents (< 20 years of age) were more diverse than those for adults (Table 3). The most commonly compounded medications for children were typically used for gastric acid suppression (omeprazole and lansoprazole), hypertension (enalapril, atenolol, spironolactone), and skin conditions (nystatin, hydrocortisone, zinc oxide, triamcinolone). The lists for 2012 (data not shown) and 2013 were substantially similar to each other.

The ingredients that contributed the greatest cumulative costs to compounded medication claims in 2013 are shown in Table 4. Both active and inactive ingredients were included in this analysis, as the cost for compounded medications includes all ingredients. Gabapentin, ketamine, cyclobenzaprine, baclofen, lidocaine, flurbiprofen, and fluticasone were consistently among the most expensive ingredients for patients older than 10 years in 2013. These drugs are commonly used individually and in various topical combinations for pain.²⁴⁻²⁷ Custom Lipo-max Cream® (Professional Compounding Centers of America (PCCA), Houston, TX), Lipoderm® (PCCA), and Pracasil Plus® (PCCA), are proprietary non-medicated bases for topical drug products. Custom Lipo-Max® appeared in the lists for all groups aged 10 and over, and Lipoderm® appeared in the lists for all

groups aged 20 and over. There were several differences between the lists of most expensive ingredients for 2012 (data not shown) and 2013 for patients over 10 years of age. Gabapentin, ketoprofen, ketamine, cyclobenzaprine, and baclofen appeared on some of the lists for 2012, but with lower frequency than in 2013. Similarly, the non-medicated topical bases appeared less frequently in 2012 than 2013.

The highest-expense ingredients for patients under 10 years old in both 2012 (data not shown) and 2013 primarily represented active drugs for treatment of a diverse array of medical conditions (influenza, gastric acid suppression, skin conditions). The inactive ingredients were Pracasil Plus® (2013), sodium bicarbonate (2013), and PCCA-Plus® oral syrup vehicle (2012 and 2013).

Discussion

The current study has established that compound users represented a small but increasing proportion of eligible members for the study period of 2012 – 2013. The rate of increase in prevalence of compound users (27.3%) and the number of claims for compounded medications (34.2%) were several times greater than the rate of increase in eligible members (1.9%). Utilization was consistent at approximately 2 compounded prescriptions PUPY. There was a concurrent increase of 130.3% in the mean ingredient cost for compounded medications. The total ingredient costs for compounded medications increased from \$134 million in 2012 to \$457 million in 2013. These findings are significant for managed care providers as they reconcile providing access to medications for members while containing costs for clients. The increases in utilization and costs of compounded medications may indicate a nascent trend that managed care providers should understand and plan for.

Compounded prescriptions represented a similar percentage of users' total prescription claims in both years of the study (6.9% in 2012, 6.8% in 2013). However, as a percentage of users' total prescription cost, compounded medications increased by 76.2% from 2012 to 2013. The National Council for Prescription Drug Programs (NCPDP) implemented revised standards D.0 effective January 1, 2012.²⁸ The coverage change incorporated inclusion of all ingredients in the compound medication for reimbursement as opposed to just the most expensive ingredient. Although the new standards went into effect January 1, 2012, pharmacy benefit managers had until April 1, 2012 to adopt and implement the standards. The pharmacy benefit manager providing data for this study adopted the standard starting January 1, 2012 but some claims that were inconsistent with D.0 were accepted until April 1, 2012. Implementation of the D.0 standards beginning in the second quarter of 2012 may have, in part, contributed to lower the ingredient costs for compounded medications in 2012.

The decrease in median cost for compound users' non-compounded prescriptions was surprising. Further investigation indicated that the primary cause was an increase in the generic fill rate for non-compounded prescriptions among these patients from 2012 to 2013 (data not shown).

There appear to be no other data in the peer-reviewed literature with which to compare the results of this analysis. Prior research on compounding by community pharmacists relied on pharmacists' self-reports of their prescription dispensing volumes. The current data, on the other hand, represent a nationwide population and all of the claims submitted by eligible members for compounded medications for the two years studied. There are no comparable published data on compounded prescription costs.

The prevalence of compound users was consistent across the US, as most states exhibited rates similar to the national average. Only four states had prevalence of compound users greater than 2% in 2013. Future research focused on states with high proportions of compound users may identify factors that predict compounded medication use and that contribute to the increasing number and costs of compounded prescriptions.

Given the variety of drug therapy problems that compounding can address, diversity in the most frequently compounded drugs by age and gender was expected. Claims for patients under 10 years of age represented several therapeutic indications. However, the most frequently compounded drugs and most expensive ingredients were very similar across all adult age-gender groups. For example, 20 – 29 year old women and 60 – 69 year old men had 9 of the 10 most frequently compounded drugs in common. The only drugs that were different between these groups were the hormone replacement products progesterone (women) and testosterone (men). The fact that pain management and hormone replacement were well-represented in the most frequently compounded drugs is not surprising, as pharmacists have previously reported these as significant niche areas for pharmacy compounding and two thirds of compound users were women.^{9, 13, 29}

Prior research indicated that pharmacists were frequently called upon by physicians to recommend specific compounded formulations appropriate to their patients' medical needs.^{29, 30} Pharmacists may develop drug formulations based on their own research and experience, or they may obtain standardized formulations from medical and pharmacy journals, compounding suppliers, professional colleagues, etc. Standardization is generally beneficial, in that pharmacists who employ well-characterized formulations are more likely to compound medications of high quality, safety and purity.³¹ The high degree of association of several drugs in the same prescriptions suggests that a few standardized topical pain formulations were widely adopted. The sources of the formulations have not been rigorously investigated. However, there are several references that pharmacists may use to support their compounding practice. Every issue of the *International Journal of Pharmaceutical Compounding (IJPC)*, for example, includes articles on professional and scientific issues related to compounding and specific example formulations for compounded medications. The formulations published in *IJPC* typically include quality control and stability information. The compounding supplier PCCA claims a "...database of more than 8,000 proprietary formulations that have been pre-tested..." and employs pharmacists to provide compounding-related technical support to their 3,600 member pharmacists in the US.³² Thus, it is plausible that the homogeneity in most frequently prescribed drugs was due, at least in part, to a few

standardized topical pain formulations having been widely recommended by compounding pharmacists throughout the US.

The average utilization of 2 compounded prescriptions PUPY was unexpectedly low, considering that the most frequently compounded drugs were typically recommended for medical issues with longer expected durations of therapy, such as chronic pain and hormone replacement.^{26, 33-40} The data suggest instead that most compounded medications were used for acute conditions. If so, the cost versus benefit relationship of the compounded medications would warrant further study, as there are numerous treatment modalities for acute pain syndromes, including manufactured drug products of several pharmacologic classes. It is also possible that the compounded medications were prescribed for chronic conditions, but the users discontinued them after a short duration of use due to unsatisfactory therapeutic response, loss of insurance coverage, etc. These data argue for research into patient satisfaction and adherence to therapy with compounded medications to elucidate the determinants of compounded medication use.

Health plans and pharmacy benefit managers have responded to the increase in prevalence of compound users and costs of compounded medications by excluding ingredients used in compounding from reimbursement. Express Scripts announced in June 2014 that 1,000 ingredients used in compounding would no longer qualify for reimbursement beginning July 1, 2014.³ While the full list is confidential, a subset of 25 non-covered ingredients was released to pharmacies. With the exceptions of lidocaine, testosterone, estradiol, estriol, progesterone, and triamcinolone acetonide, all of the 10 most frequently compounded drugs and 10 most expensive ingredients for adult age groups (≥ 20 years old) for 2013 appear on the excluded ingredient list (disclosed with permission). It is not clear if these exceptions will continue to be reimbursed. It is impossible to predict whether patients will continue to pay out of pocket for non-reimbursed compounded medications. However, the reimbursement of compounded medications for commercially insured patients is expected to decrease in 2014 due to the effects of the extensive ingredient exclusion lists.

Limitations

There were several limitations, many of which were derived from the exclusive use of pharmacy claims data. The study population consisted only of commercially insured patients. Workers' compensation claims, Medicare claims, and non-insured prescriptions were not represented in the study. The study population was members who were eligible at any time throughout the 2 year study period, so claims from chronic compound users who were not continuously eligible may have decreased the PUPY utilization value. An unknown fraction of pharmacies do not accept pharmacy benefit cards for compounded medications.⁴¹ However, insured patients who purchased compounded medications from a non-participating pharmacy could submit a claim for reimbursement of the prescription, and these self-submitted claims were included in the database.

The study results are generalizable to retail pharmacy claims, as they constituted more than 99% of the compounded medication claims. Claims from hospitals, mail order, or other non-retail pharmacies constituted less than 1% of the compounded medication claims.

Finally, the data did not include medical claims or diagnosis codes associated with conditions for which compounded medications were being prescribed. Inferences regarding the therapeutic indications for compounded medications were based on the drugs' therapeutic classifications and users' age and gender groups.

Conclusions

This is the first published study to profile trends in use of compounded medications using a diverse, nationwide pharmacy dataset. Compound users represented 1.4% of eligible members in 2013. The average ingredient cost for compound users' compounded prescriptions (\$710.36) was greater than for non-compounded prescriptions (\$160.20). The one-year increase in average compounded prescription costs (130.3%) was also greater than for non-compounded prescriptions (7.7%). Although prevalence of compound users and the PUPY utilization of compounded prescriptions increased only slightly between 2012 and 2013, the mean and median cost of compounded medications increased dramatically during this time. Text mining revealed that drug combinations characteristic of topical pain formulations were among the most frequently compounded medications for adults.

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Table 1. Demographic data

	2012	2013	Change
Eligible members	22,314,101	22,745,508	431,407 (1.9%)
Prescription medication users	14,960,649	15,110,518	149,869 (1.0%)
Prevalence of prescription medication users	67.0%	66.4%	-0.9%
Average age (standard deviation)	36.9 (20.7)	36.8 (20.6)	-0.1 yr
Female	11,508,347	11,713,474	1.8%
Percent female	51.6%	51.5%	-0.2%
Compound users	245,285	323,501	78,216 (31.9%)
Prevalence of compound users	1.1%	1.4%	27.3%
Average age (standard deviation)	41.8 (21.3)	42.3 (21.1)	0.5 yr
Female	162,471	212,590	30.8%
Percent female	66.2%	65.7%	-0.8%

Table 2. Medication costs and utilization among compound users, 2012 – 2013.

		2012	2013	Change
All prescriptions		7,083,961	9,677,954	36.6%
Ingredient cost	Mean	\$163.42	\$209.76	28.4%
	Median	32.57	27.86	-14.5%
	Standard deviation	1,340.64	38,715.93	
Compounded prescriptions		486,886	653,360	34.2%
Ingredient cost	Mean	\$308.49	\$710.36	130.3%
	Median	61.00	94.49	54.9%
	Standard deviation	1,220.27	3,076.07	
	PUPY utilization	1.98	2.02	2.0%
Compounded prescriptions as percent of prescription claims		6.9%	6.8%	-1.8%
Compounded prescriptions as percent of ingredient cost		13.0%	22.9%	76.2%
Non-compounded prescriptions		6,597,075	9,024,593	36.8%
Ingredient cost	Mean	\$148.75	\$160.20	7.7%
	Median	29.63	24.39	-17.7%
	Standard deviation	1,351.35	40,575.40	

Table 3. Ten most frequently compounded drugs by user age and gender, 2013

Rank	< 10		10 – 19		20 – 29		30 – 39		40 – 49		50 – 59		60 – 69		≥ 70	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
1	Omeprazole	Omeprazole	Baclofen	Baclofen	Baclofen	Baclofen	Gabapentin	Gabapentin	Progesterone	Baclofen	Progesterone	Gabapentin	Progesterone	Gabapentin	Gabapentin	Gabapentin
2	Lansoprazole	Lansoprazole	Cyclobenzaprine HCl	Cyclobenzaprine HCl	Gabapentin	Cyclobenzaprine HCl	Progesterone	Baclofen	Gabapentin	Gabapentin	Estradiol	Baclofen	Estradiol	Baclofen	Baclofen	Baclofen
3	Enalapril maleate	Enalapril maleate	Gabapentin	Lidocaine HCl viscous	Cyclobenzaprine HCl	Gabapentin	Baclofen	Cyclobenzaprine HCl	Baclofen	Cyclobenzaprine HCl	Testosterone	Cyclobenzaprine HCl	Gabapentin	Cyclobenzaprine HCl	Cyclobenzaprine HCl	Cyclobenzaprine HCl
4	Nystatin	Oseltamivir	Lidocaine HCl viscous	Methylcobalamin	Ketamine HCl	Ketamine HCl	Cyclobenzaprine HCl	Ketamine HCl	Cyclobenzaprine HCl	Ketamine HCl	Gabapentin	Testosterone	Baclofen	Testosterone	Diclofenac sodium	Diclofenac sodium
5	Oseltamivir	Hydrocortisone	Diclofenac sodium	Salicylic acid	Diclofenac sodium	Diclofenac sodium	Ketamine HCl	Diclofenac sodium	Testosterone	Diclofenac sodium	Baclofen	Ketamine HCl	Testosterone	Ketamine HCl	Ketamine HCl	Ketamine HCl
6	Hydrocortisone	Nystatin	Salicylic acid	Gabapentin	Progesterone	Lidocaine	Diclofenac sodium	Lidocaine	Estradiol	Testosterone	Cyclobenzaprine HCl	Diclofenac sodium	Cyclobenzaprine HCl	Diclofenac sodium	Lidocaine	Testosterone
7	Zinc oxide	Zinc oxide	Lidocaine	Diclofenac sodium	Lidocaine	Lidocaine HCl viscous	Lidocaine	Bupivacaine HCl	Ketamine HCl	Lidocaine	Estriol	Lidocaine	Diclofenac sodium	Lidocaine	Bupivacaine HCl	Lidocaine
8	Ursodiol	Baclofen	Hydrocortisone	Omeprazole	Bupivacaine HCl	Flurbiprofen	Bupivacaine HCl	Flurbiprofen	Diclofenac sodium	Bupivacaine HCl	Diclofenac sodium	Bupivacaine HCl	Ketamine HCl	Bupivacaine HCl	Progesterone	Bupivacaine HCl
9	Atenolol	Spirolactone	Ketamine HCl	Lidocaine	Flurbiprofen	Bupivacaine HCl	Flurbiprofen	Lidocaine HCL	Lidocaine	Flurbiprofen	Ketamine HCl	Flurbiprofen	Estriol	Flurbiprofen	Lidocaine HCL	Lidocaine HCL
10	Baclofen	Triamcinolone acetate	Bupivacaine HCl	Ketamine HCl	Lidocaine HCL	Lidocaine HCL	Testosterone	Testosterone	Bupivacaine HCl	Lidocaine HCL	Lidocaine	Lidocaine HCL	Lidocaine	Lidocaine HCL	Estradiol	Triamcinolone acetate

Table 4. Ten most expensive ingredients in compounded medications by user age and gender, 2013.

Rank	< 10		10 – 19		20 – 29		30 – 39		40 – 49		50 – 59		60 – 69		≥ 70	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
1	Oseltamivir	Oseltamivir	Gabapentin	Gabapentin	Gabapentin	Gabapentin	Gabapentin	Gabapentin	Gabapentin	Gabapentin	Gabapentin	Gabapentin	Gabapentin	Gabapentin	Gabapentin	Gabapentin
2	Lansoprazole	Omeprazole	Fluticasone propionate	Fluticasone propionate	Fluticasone propionate	Ketamine HCl	Ketamine HCl	Ketamine HCl	Ketamine HCl	Ketamine HCl	Ketamine HCl	Ketamine HCl	Ketamine HCl	Ketamine HCl	Ketamine HCl	Ketamine HCl
3	Fluticasone propionate	Lansoprazole	Flurbiprofen	Flurbiprofen	Ketamine HCl	Flurbiprofen	Fluticasone propionate	Flurbiprofen	Flurbiprofen	Flurbiprofen	Flurbiprofen	Flurbiprofen	Flurbiprofen	Flurbiprofen	Flurbiprofen	Flurbiprofen
4	Omeprazole	Methylcobalamin	Ketamine HCl	Ubiquinol	Flurbiprofen	Fluticasone propionate	Flurbiprofen	Fluticasone propionate	Fluticasone propionate	Custom Lipo-max (TM)	Custom Lipo-max (TM)	Custom Lipo-max (TM)	Custom Lipo-max (TM)	Custom Lipo-max (TM)	Custom Lipo-max (TM)	Custom Lipo-max (TM)
5	Sildenafil	Leucovorin calcium	Custom Lipo-max (TM)	Ketamine HCl	Custom Lipo-max (TM)	Custom Lipo-max (TM)	Custom Lipo-max (TM)	Testosterone	Custom Lipo-max (TM)	Cyclobenzaprine HCl	Cyclobenzaprine HCl	Cyclobenzaprine HCl	Cyclobenzaprine HCl	Cyclobenzaprine HCl	Cyclobenzaprine HCl	Cyclobenzaprine HCl
6	Tacrolimus	Sildenafil	Cyclobenzaprine HCl	Custom Lipo-max (TM)	Pracasil ^(TM) Plus	Cyclobenzaprine HCl	Cyclobenzaprine HCl	Cyclobenzaprine HCl	Cyclobenzaprine HCl	Fluticasone propionate	Fluticasone propionate	Baclofen	Baclofen	Baclofen	Baclofen	Baclofen
7	Nystatin	Ubiquinol	Pracasil ^(TM) Plus	Cyclobenzaprine HCl	Cyclobenzaprine HCl	Baclofen	Pracasil ^(TM) Plus	Custom Lipo-max (TM)	Baclofen	Baclofen	Baclofen	Testosterone	Fluticasone propionate	Alprostadil	Lipoderm ^(TM) base	Lipoderm ^(TM) base
8	Pracasil ^(TM) Plus	Sodium bicarbonate	Baclofen	Oseltamivir	Baclofen	Lipoderm ^(TM) base	Baclofen	Baclofen	Lipoderm ^(TM) base	Testosterone	Lipoderm ^(TM) base	Lipoderm ^(TM) base	Lipoderm ^(TM) base	Lipoderm ^(TM) base	Ketoprofen	Ketoprofen
9	Baclofen	Tacrolimus	Lipoderm ^(TM) base	Pracasil ^(TM) Plus	Mometasone furoate	Pracasil ^(TM) Plus	Lipoderm ^(TM) base	Lipoderm ^(TM) base	Pracasil ^(TM) Plus	Lipoderm ^(TM) base	Progesterone	Fluticasone propionate	Progesterone	Testosterone	Diclofenac sodium	Testosterone
10	Sodium bicarbonate	PCCA-Plus ^(TM)	Oseltamivir	Baclofen	Lipoderm ^(TM) base	Mometasone furoate	Bupivacaine HCl	Ethoxydiglycol	Progesterone	Ethoxydiglycol	Diclofenac sodium	Bupivacaine HCl	Mometasone furoate	Fluticasone propionate	Bupivacaine HCl	Diclofenac sodium

Figure 1. Age and gender distribution of compound users.

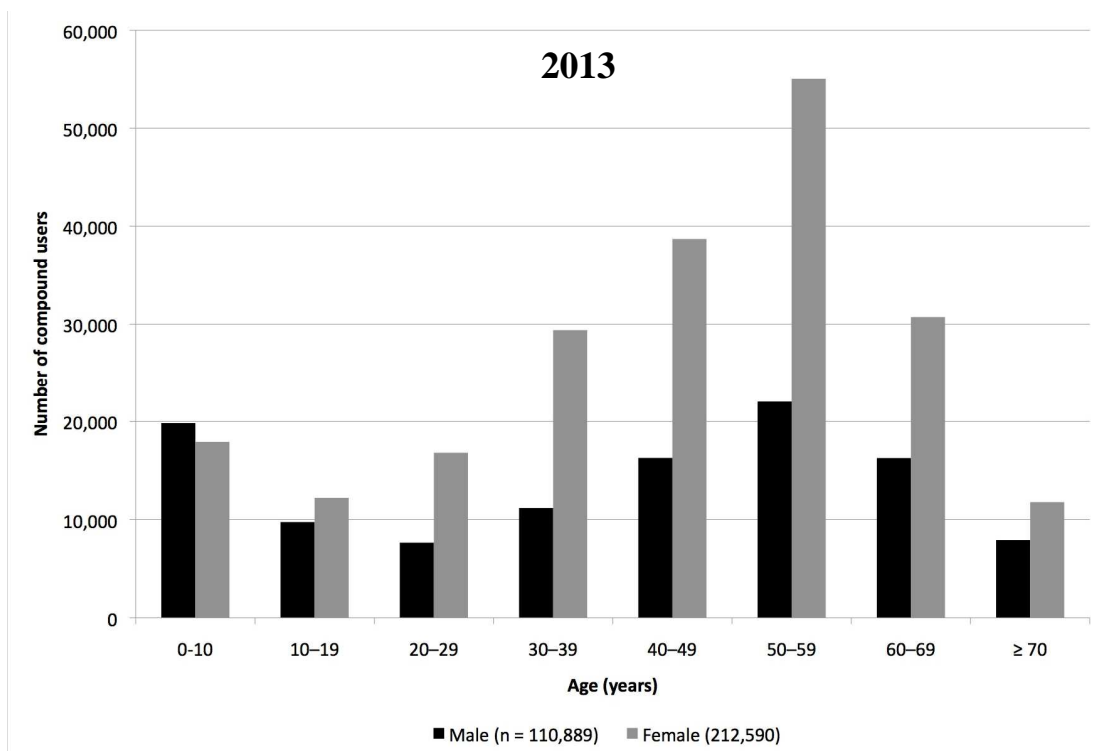
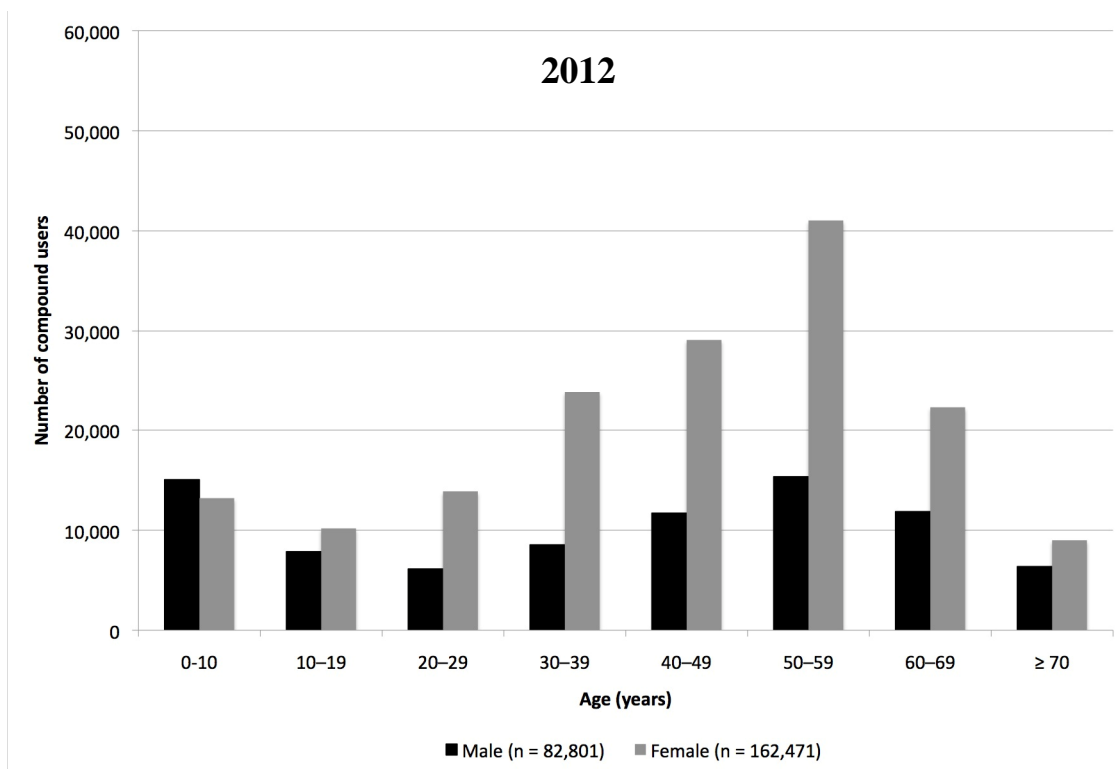


Figure 2. Prevalence of compound users by state of residence for 2013 and change in prevalence of compound users 2012 to 2013.

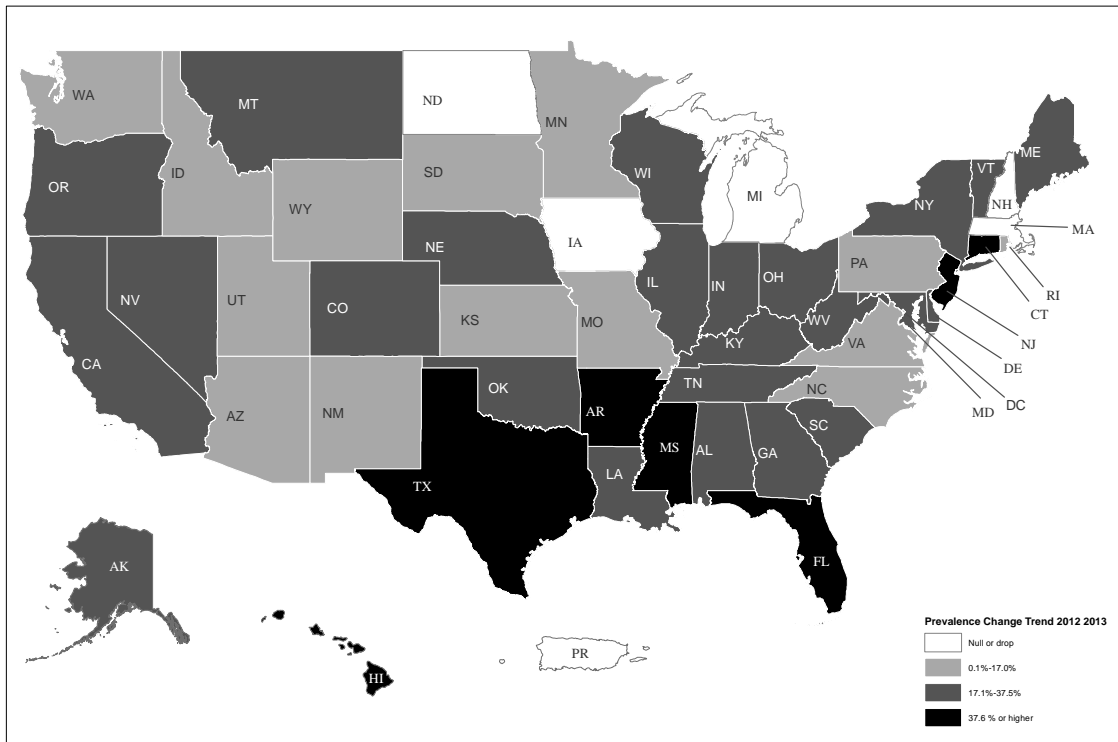
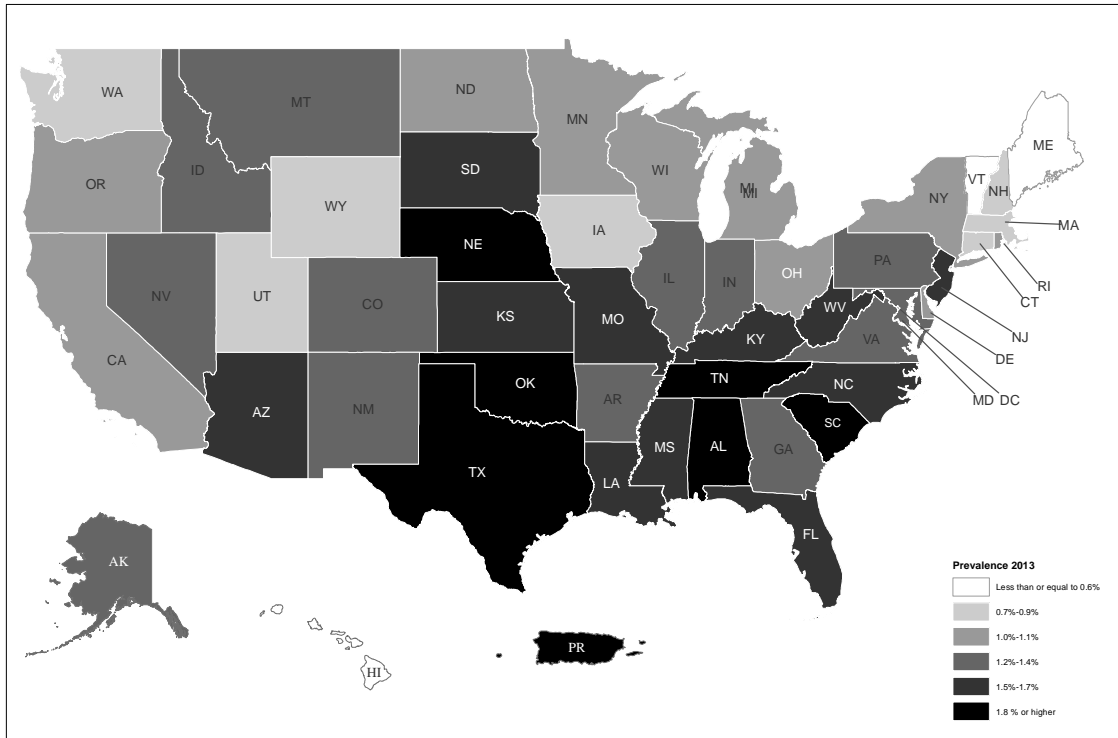


Figure 3. Ingredient cost distribution for compound users' prescription claims.

