



CONTINUING EDUCATION

Attendance Form and Statement of Credit Information

To obtain full continuing education credit for seminars, the participant must be in attendance for the entire program. Partial credit may be obtained if the participant must arrive late or cannot remain for the entire program.

The following guidelines have been established to assist in documenting the attendance of web-based participants:

- a. every participant must register before starting the online program
- b. each participant must complete the attendance form below: this form will be accepted **only** at the conclusion of the program.
- c. if a participant must leave before the conclusion of the program, the arrival and departure times must be noted on the form below
- d. each participant must complete a pre/post test; this form must be completed and turned in with attendance form

These guidelines apply to those participants wishing to receive a statement of credit and/or continuing education credit for re-licensure in mandatory states. Statements of credit will be distributed upon completion of the course or mailed to participants by the College of Pharmacy after documentation of attendance has been received. The 49 boards of pharmacy which have mandatory continuing education requirements are: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming, and District of Columbia.



The University of Utah College of Pharmacy is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education as a provider of continuing pharmacy education.

Please print and fill in all areas for credit.

DATE OF PROGRAM: _____ LOCATION OF PROGRAM (city & state): _____

NAME: _____ PHONE: (____) _____

(COMPLETE) ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP CODE: _____

EMAIL: _____

Please check if you would like to receive PHARMACY CE credits for completing.

PharmacistState(s) registered in and license number(s): _____

SPECIFY PRESENTATION(S) ATTENDED:

"The MAPDP and PDP Bid Game: Who Won, Who Lost, and What are the Implications for MCOs and Medicare Recipients in 2006"

ACPE Program Number: 068-999-05-045-H04 (3.5 contact hour – 0.35 CEUs)

I certify that I attended the above program in its entirety for the continuing education contact hour(s) indicated.

YOUR SIGNATURE: _____

Certificates will be processed by the responsible party. Allow up to 6 weeks for processing.

Please turn in only at the conclusion of the program. Thank you.

University of Utah College of Pharmacy

Program Evaluation Form

“The MAPDP and PDP Bid Game: Who Won, Who Lost, and What are the Implications for MCOs and Medicare Recipients in 2006” – Web-based Education Program

ACPE Program Number: 068-999-05-045-H04 (3.5 contact hour – 0.35 CEUs)

DATE ONLINE PROGRAM WAS ACCESSED: _____

Please rate the extent to which you are now able to meet each of the program objectives using the scale below:

1 (Strongly Disagree) to 4 (Strongly Agree) for each item.

- Review the Center for Medicaid and Medicare Services criteria for participation as a prescription drug plan (PDP) provider under Medicare Part D. 1 2 3 4
- Describe the varying perspectives of a pharmacy benefit manager and a state Medicaid agency in providing prescription drug services for a Medicare population. 1 2 3 4
- Explain the changes to top-dollar volume therapeutic drug classes between Medicaid and Medicare populations, and the impact this may have on a Medicare drug plan. 1 2 3 4
- Describe the implications of pricing based on average sales price vs. average wholesale price to the administration of a formulary for Medicare recipients. 1 2 3 4

Please rate the program on a scale of 1 (Strongly Disagree) to 4 (Strongly Agree) for each item:

- | | | | |
|--|---------|---|---------|
| The program was well-administered by staff. | 1 2 3 4 | The site of the program was desirable. | 1 2 3 4 |
| The learning environment stimulated idea exchange. | 1 2 3 4 | Food Service was acceptable. | 1 2 3 4 |
| The pace of the program was appropriate. | 1 2 3 4 | Used visual aids effectively. | 1 2 3 4 |
| The course scheduling was reasonably convenient. | 1 2 3 4 | The meeting room was conducive to learning. | 1 2 3 4 |

1. The program was free from commercialism and bias. Yes/No If no, please explain.

2. What did you like about this program?

3. Was there something you did *not* like about this program?

4. Please list one or more topics which you would like to see covered in future continuing education programs.

Thank you!

University of Utah College of Pharmacy
Post Test

“The MAPDP and PDP Bid Game: Who Won, Who Lost, and What are the Implications for MCOs and Medicare Recipients in 2006” - Web-based education program

ACPE Program Number: 068-999-05-045-H04 (3.5 contact hour – 0.35 CEUs)

DATE ONLINE PROGRAM WAS ACCESSED: _____

Please complete the following post test by circling the correct answer. You must pass with a 70% or higher in order to receive your CE credit. This form must be mailed along with the Attendance Form and Evaluation Form:

1. Which of the following are sources of Evidenced Based Medicine?
 - a. AMCP Dossier's
 - b. OHSU's Drug Effectiveness Reports
 - c. IOM's Comparative Effectiveness Project
 - d. The Cochrane Collaboration
 - e. All of the above
2. PDP and MAPDP's do not base formulary decisions on _____?
 - a. Academic Evidence
 - b. Peer reviewed literature
 - c. Good Housekeeping recommendations
 - d. Pharmacoeconomic Studies
 - e. Standards of Practice
3. Formulary Review requires identification of key research questions; which of the following is not a key research question?
 - a. What is the cost?
 - b. What is the evidence for clinical efficacy?
 - c. How safe is the product?
 - d. Is the product therapeutically equivalent to alternatives?
 - e. Is the product targeted to a subpopulation of patients?
4. Medicaid is a public sector program with public sector obligations; which of the following are obligations?
 - a. All products receiving federal rebates must have a pathway to coverage.
 - b. Formulary decisions must be based on medical evidence and necessity.
 - c. FDA indications may not be the sole criteria for coverage.
 - d. PBM, private sector formularies may not be mirrored without revision.
 - e. All of the above.
5. What class of pharmaceutical agents represents the greatest expenditures in Medicaid?
 - a. Statin Agents
 - b. Behavioral Health Agents
 - c. Gastrointestinal Agents
 - d. Antimicrobial Agents
 - e. Antiepileptic Agents
6. Employers offer generous pharmacy benefits; which of the following is not true of employers?
 - a. 98% offer open formularies
 - b. Only 35% use 3 tier co-pays
 - c. 43% cover smoking cessation
 - d. 80% support child care
 - e. 30% cover weight loss
7. Employers may get a subsidy for their MMA enrollees if they meet certain requirements; which is not a requirement for an employer?
 - a. Submit an application for a subsidy
 - b. Contribute to political parties
 - c. Have actuarial attestation of equivalence
 - d. Maintain Rx claims for 6 years
 - e. Submit enrollment information about retirees and dependents
8. Which of the following is not a shared risk channel for Part D benefits?
 - a. Traditional fee for service model with a Rx plan
 - b. Medicare Advantage drug plans
 - c. Medigap insurance with no Rx plans
 - d. Employer sponsored benefits
9. Medicare is utilizing community pharmacies for Part D enrollment; which of the following is not allowed?
 - a. Discuss Part D plan options with beneficiaries
 - b. Have Part D Brochures
 - c. Set up tables in the pharmacy away from the pharmacy counter for discussion
 - d. Promote a particular plan for an enrollment fee
 - e. Contract with plans for marketing, education and enrollment and receive compensation for services
10. Dual eligible (Medicare and Medicaid) are a challenging patient population; which is not a characteristic of this at risk population?
 - a. Limited literacy
 - b. Strong organized patient advocacy groups
 - c. Lack of knowledge of healthcare systems
 - d. Inability to perform self-care
 - e. Cultural and language barriers

Thank you!