

## New Hampshire Medicaid Maintenance Medications List

Prescribers may write 90-day supplies for their Medicaid recipients for the following therapeutic classes and medical disorders:

### Cardiovascular

- ACE inhibitors and combinations
- Angiotensin II receptor blockers and combinations
- Calcium channel blockers and combinations
- Beta blockers and combinations
- Statins and combinations

### Gastrointestinal

- Hepatitis C agents: pegylated interferon alpha and ribavirin products
- Medications for the treatment of gastrointestinal disease

### Endocrinology

- Bisphosphonates
- Insulins and combinations
- Biguanides and combinations
- Meglitinides and combinations
- Alpha-glucosidase inhibitors and combinations
- Second generation sulfonylureas and combinations
- Thiazolidinediones and combinations
- DPP4 inhibitors and combinations
- GLP-1 agonists and combinations
- SGLT2 inhibitors and combinations

### Arthritis and Analgesic Anti-Inflammatory

- COX II inhibitors
- Medications for the treatment of osteoarthritis

## Respiratory

- Short-acting beta adrenergics and combinations (inhalers and nebulizers)
- Long-acting beta adrenergics and combinations
- Inhaled corticosteroids and combinations
- Nasal corticosteroids
- Leukotriene modifiers

## Ophthalmic/Glaucoma

- Alpha 2 adrenergic agents
- Beta blocker agents
- Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors
- Prostaglandin agonists

## Behavioral Health

- Medications to treat ADHD
- Atypical antipsychotics and combinations
- Novel antidepressants
- Serotonin reuptake inhibitors and combinations

## Neurology

- Alzheimer's agents
- Medications to treat narcolepsy
- Medications for the treatment of seizure disorders
- Medications for the treatment of Parkinson's disease

## Miscellaneous

- Allergy symptoms
- Nutrients such as vitamins, minerals, trace elements and amino acids
- Contraception (available as a 12-month supply)
- Hormone replacement therapies

Maintenance medications are those pharmaceuticals that have been previously prescribed for the recipient for the treatment of chronic diseases. Treatment must have been for continuous daily therapy of at least 120 days duration.

The determination that a 90-day supply is appropriate for any of the above medications rests with the prescribing provider. The prescription must be written for a 90-day supply. Recipients cannot request a 90-day supply at the point of sale. The pharmacist cannot dispense quantities greater than the amount prescribed.

Please keep in mind that a 90-day supply will reduce the co-payment costs to recipients, as recipients will pay only one co-payment per prescription. Additionally, recipients may experience a reduction in any access-related issues through increased dispensing efficiency and less travel to pharmacies.

If you have any questions regarding the above changes, call Prime's Technical Call Center at: 1-866-664-4511. The call center is available 24 hours, 7 days per week.