The Evolution of Anti-obesity Medication (AOM) Access

The recognition of obesity as a disease rather than a lifestyle condition is a contributing factor that has influenced the coverage of AOMs¹⁻⁴



In the past, obesity was considered a lifestyle choice.⁵⁻⁷ Many AOM treatments were excluded from federal and commercial health plans, including Medicare Part D.^{3,8}

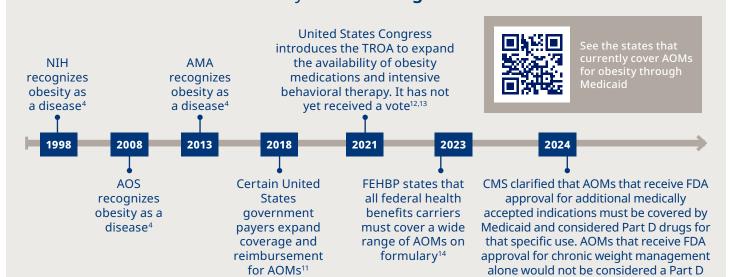


National medical associations agree that obesity is not merely a lifestyle issue, but a serious chronic disease requiring comprehensive treatment. 2,9,a



Currently, AOMs are
 more accessible than in the past and are intended for use with lifestyle modification.^{7,10}

The evolution of obesity disease designation and AOM access



The use of AOMs as part of a comprehensive weight-management plan is **supported by third-party guidance**^{17-19,b}

The current **Endocrine Society Clinical Practice Guidelines** on the Pharmacological Management of Obesity emphasize the need to¹⁰:



Manage obesity as a medical condition



Recommend pharmacotherapy in addition to behavioral modification



Highlight how AOMs may **support adherence to behavior change**

The **AMA supports health insurance coverage** parity for evidence-based treatment of obesity. The AMA recognizes that¹⁹:



The cost of weight-reduction medication can be a significant access barrier for people with obesity



Insurance coverage barriers limit the broad accessibility of these medications

drug but may be covered by certain state Medicaid programs^{15,16}



Providing evidence-based treatment options, including AOMs, aligns with a comprehensive approach to manage obesity and may help reduce health complications

The AMA's policy includes coverage of FDA-approved medications without exclusions or additional carve-outs.¹⁹

Payers and employers **now have a wider range of AOM options** when building comprehensive weight-management programs²⁰

While there is significant variability in coverage and reimbursement for AOMs across payers and plans, as of January 2024 ~50% of private health plans cover AOMs^{21,22}

A trend of expanding coverage in government healthcare plans and commercial formularies to cover AOMs is growing²²:



In Q4 2023, ~50 million people with obesity had coverage for AOMs, compared with ~35 million people in Q4 2022. That is a 42% increase in coverage in 12 months

Employees want AOM benefits

Survey participants in an employee trend report noted a desire to access AOM benefits^{23,a}



53% ranked AOM coverage as a **top 5** important **job perk** ~31% said keeping AOM coverage was an extremely important factor in accepting a new job offer or deciding to stay at their current job

~36% said it was very important and ~23% said it was somewhat important

~68% said they were likely or very likely to stay at a job they did not like in order to sustain coverage for AOMs



Controlling and reducing the prevalence of obesity **may decrease associated healthcare expenditures** through potential improvements in comorbid conditions.²⁴

Work with your EBC or PBM to take action and cover AOMs for your employees or covered lives with obesity		
Identify the number of members/ employees with obesity. Work with your EBC, actuary, or PBM to define this population	See if your weight-management program meets or exceeds current guideline standards or the current FEHBP standard	Ensure your prior authorization criteria align with label indications for proper utilization management of AOMs
Understand the current AOM coverage of your plan or business and its integrated approach (opt-in or opt-out) Please contact your Novo Nordis	Customize your plan's approved medication list to include FDA-approved AOMs k Account Manager or visit NovoNor	Access available tools and resources to demonstrate the potential benefits of covering AOMs in a real-world setting

^aOnline survey of 1300 nationally representative people in the United States conducted by 9amHealth in December 2023.²³ EBC=employer benefit consultant; PBM=pharmacy benefit manager.

References: 1. Green L, Taddei-Allen P, Shifting paradigms: reframing coverage of antiobesity medications for plan sponsors. *J Manag Care Spec Pharm.* 2023;29(5):564-568. doi:10.18553/jmcp.2023.29.5.564
2. Recognition of obesity as a disease H-440.842. American Medical Association. Accessed May 29, 2024. https://wow.pom.gov/hww.pom.gov/hww.pom.gov/hww.pom.gov/hww.pom.gov/hww.pom.gov/hww.pom.gov/hww.pom.gov/hww.pom.gov/hww.pom.gov/hww.pom.gov/hww.pom.gov/hww.pom.gov/hwp.10-3858.

White A Rosen H. Is obesity a disease or a behavior abnormality? Did the AMA get it right? *Missouri Medicine*. 2014;11(2):104-108. S. Coleman E. Food and Drug Administration's obesity drug guidance document: a short history. *Circulation*. 2012;125:2156-2164. doi:10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.111.0238316. Part D Drugs/Part D Excluded Drugs. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Published April 19, 2006. Accessed May 29, 2024. https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Prescription-Drug-Coverage/Prescription-Drug-Coverontra/Downloads/7. Dieguez G, Pyenson B, Tomicki S, Steffens C, Smith R. Obesity in a claim-based analysis of the commercially insured population: prevalence, cost, and the influence of obesity services and anti-obesity medication coverage on health expenditures. Milliman Report. Updated March 2021. Accessed July 23, 2024. https://www.ncms.gov/Medicare/Prescription-Drug-Coverage/Prescription-Drug-Covera

Novo Nordisk is a registered trademark of Novo Nordisk A/S.

All other trademarks, registered or unregistered, are the property of their respective owners.

© 2024 Novo Nordisk All rights reserved.

l. US24OB00490

September 2024

