

Submit your letter here: <https://calegislation.lc.ca.gov/Advocates/>

March XX, 2021

The Honorable Jim Wood, Chair
The Assembly Committee on Health
State Capitol Room 6005
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: AB 1178 (Irwin) Medi-Cal: Serious Mental Illness Drugs

Dear Chairman Wood:

I am writing on behalf of [ORGANIZATION NAME] to express our SUPPORT OF **AB 1178 (Irwin)**, which will improve access to crucial medications for Medi-Cal patients with Serious Mental Illnesses (SMI) by removing unnecessary barriers.

[SHORT DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION]

AB 1178 seeks to improve access to crucial medications for Medi-Cal patients who have a SMI by:

- Removing the prior authorization requirement for one year after an initial prescription is approved and allowing automatic approval of prior authorization if the medication was dispensed in the prior year to a person over 18 years of age and is not under the transition jurisdiction of the juvenile court.
- Allowing a 90-day supply of medication for treatment of SMI if the person is over age 18, has met prior authorization, step therapy or fail first requirements, and has filled a 30-day supply of the prescription in the previous 90 days.
- Allowing a pharmacist to dispense an early refill for lost or stolen medication and for an early refill of prescriptions with less than seven days of remaining therapy.

Prior to the emergence of COVID-19, this legislation was vital to address the needs of SMI patients who are enrolled in Medi-Cal. **In light of the increased risks SMI patients now face due to COVID-19, AB 1178 is all the more important.** Studies of state Medicaid programs found psychiatric patients' lack of access to these medications contributes to a higher rate of negative outcomes for this population including increased emergency room visits, hospitalizations, homelessness or incarceration. In addition, these negative outcomes are further exacerbated across racial and ethnic demographics.¹ In California, 32.4 percent of psychiatric patients reported at least one medication

¹ California Department of Health Care Services. Health Disparities in the Medi-Cal Population. Schizophrenia Medication Adherence. 2015. https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/dataandstats/Documents/HealthDisparities_SchizophreniaMedication.pdf

access problem and 57.9 percent experienced an access problem that led to a negative outcome². Under the best of circumstances, our current healthcare system and criminal justice institutions are not properly equipped for these patients let alone during a pandemic. Increasing psychiatric patients' access to these medications has the potential to reduce the strain on our health care and other institutions.

Additionally, the homelessness crisis is a huge priority for an overwhelming number of Californians and the COVID-19 pandemic has illustrated the elevated health risks of communicable diseases for that population and the communities in which they live. Medication adherence is key to positive outcomes, including stable housing, and a 2014 study³⁴ found that homeless individuals have high non-adherence rates: 47.1 percent for psychiatric medications and 70 percent for schizophrenia medications. Medication adherence is also instrumental in stabilizing SMI patients, which in some cases, can prevent homelessness and in others, can assist patients in transitioning into housing. The provisions of this bill will make it easier for individuals experiencing homelessness to receive medication refills if their medications are lost or stolen, which is a persistent issue in this community. And last, but not insignificant, SMI patients who have been stabilized because of access to critical medications will be better equipped to tend to their healthcare and safety needs.

It is for these reasons that [ORGANIZATION NAME] is seeking these modest, but very impactful changes to the Medi-Cal system that would significantly benefit beneficiaries with SMI. We respectfully request your AYE vote when the bill is heard in your committee.

NAME

TITLE

ORG

CC: Members of the Assembly Committee on Health
Office of Assemblymember Wood

² West JC, et al. Medicaid Prescription Drug Policies and Medication Access and Continuity: Findings From Ten States. *Psychiatric Services*. 2009; 60:601– 610.

³ Unni EJ, et al. [Medication non-adherence in the homeless population in an Intermountain West city](#). *Inov Pharm*. 2014;5(2): Article 160