



PREFERRED DRUG LIST UPDATES

Integrated (Title 19/21 SMI) and ACC, DD and ALTCS

Additions:

- Calamine-Zinc Oxide Lotion
- Calcium Carbonate-Cholecalciferol Chew Tab 500 Mg-400 Unit
- Diaper Rash Products - Ointment (Age Limit)
- Dimethicone-Zinc Oxide-Vitamin A-Vitamin D Cream 1-10% (Age Limit)
- Glycerin Liquid Suppos 2.8 Gm (2.7 MI)
- Glycerin Suppos 1 Gm
- Glycerin Suppos 1.2 Gm
- Glycerin Suppos 2 Gm
- Lubiprostone Cap 24mcg (Quantity Level Limit)
- Lubiprostone Cap 8mcg (Quantity Level Limit)
- Mineral Oil
- Pediatric Multiple Vitamin W/ C & Fa Chew Tab
- Pediatric Multiple Vitamin W/ Extra C & Fa Chew Tab
- Pediatric Multiple Vitamins W/ Iron Chew Tab 18 Mg
- Sodium Fluoride Cream 1.1%
- Sodium Fluoride Paste 1.1%
- Sucralfate Susp 1 Gm/10ml (Age Limit)
- Zinc Oxide Cream 13% (Age Limit)

Removals:

- Amitiza Cap 24mcg
- Amitiza Cap 8mcg

Other Updates

- None

Behavioral Health (Title 19/21 Non-SMI & Non-Title 19/21)

Additions:

- None

Removals:

- None

Other Updates

- None

** Drugs that are not on the formulary may be available via PA (prior authorization) **

- For the complete preferred drug lists, please refer to the Mercy Care websites below
 - RBHA: <https://www.mercycareaz.org/providers/rbha-forproviders/pharmacy>
 - [Behavioral Health Preferred Drug List](#): For members who qualify under Non-Title 19/21 determined to have a serious mental illness (SMI) or Non-Title 19/21 children/adolescents with a serious emotional disturbance (SED), Mercy Care RBHA fills only behavioral health medications.
 - [Integrated Preferred Drug List](#): For Title 19/21 SMI members, Mercy Care RBHA fills physical health and behavioral health medications.
 - [Crisis Medication List](#): For adults or children who are Non-Title 19/21 and Non-SMI who present in crisis at any of the facility-based psychiatric urgent care centers, detox

facilities and/or access point in Maricopa County. The medications on this list will help stabilize an individual in crisis and bridge them to a follow-up outpatient appointment.

- ACC, DD and ALTCS: <https://www.mercycareaz.org/providers/complecare-forproviders/pharmacy>

Monitoring Blood Glucose and risk of developing diabetes in people with Severe Mental Illness

People with schizophrenia and bipolar disorder have a greater risk of developing diabetes than the general population. Lifestyles associated with severe mental illness and antipsychotic treatments are both contributing factors. Examples of treatments with a greater increase in blood glucose are clozapine and olanzapine and lower risk medications are risperidone and quetiapine. The increase in blood glucose associated with clozapine and olanzapine are not usually dose dependent. It may occur 10 days to 18 months after the dose is started and is reversible upon discontinuation of the medication.

Consider screening all patients with schizophrenia for diabetes particularly those with risk factors for developing diabetes and those on higher risk medications. Educate those identified to be at risk about the symptoms of diabetes.

Monitoring recommendations for all patients are baseline measurements, at three months and annual fasting glucose. Repeat labs as medication drug therapy changes. Monitoring may be increased if there are changes in fasting glucose or if risk factors change.

If diabetes develops switching to a drug with less risk of developing diabetes should be considered if clinically appropriate.

As healthcare providers let's bridge the collaboration gap between physical and mental health care to promote better healthcare outcomes for our vulnerable serious mentally ill (SMI) population.

Surveillance of the overall health status of SMI patients should include continued monitoring of weight, body mass index (BMI), waist circumference (WC), blood pressure, fasting plasma glucose, fasting lipids, smoking, physical inactivity, diet, oral and sexual health, as well as adverse effects of the used psychotropic medications.

Reminder for quicker determinations of a Prior Authorization use the ePA link for Our

Providers: Please click [here to initiate an electronic prior authorization \(ePA\)](#) request

References:

1. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3104888/>
2. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3048500/>
3. De Hert M, Correll CU, Cohen D. Physical illness in patients with severe mental disorders. I. Prevalence, impact of medications and disparities in health care. World Psychiatry. 2011;10:52–77.

This newsletter is brought to you by the Mercy Care Pharmacy Team. For questions, please email Fanny A Musto (MustoF@mercycareaz.org), Denise Volkov (VolkovD@mercycareaz.org) or Trennette Gilbert (gilbert@mercycareaz.org)