

Background Context



There is **no cure** for HIV/AIDS. However, through the use of ARVs — known for inhibiting viral replication and allowing for immune reconstitution — HIV-related morbidity and mortality can be **prevented**.



A primary goal of ARVs is to **reduce the risk** of HIV transmission to sexual partners and to infants born to persons with HIV. ARVs are widely accepted as **effective treatment** for the control of HIV as well as the prevention of transmission of HIV.

Bill Summary



The version of California **Senate Bill (SB) 427** analyzed by CHBRP would require DMHC-regulated health plans and CDI-regulated health to cover all U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved or Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)-recommended **antiretroviral drugs, products, and devices (ARVs)** for HIV/AIDS with **no cost sharing or utilization review requirements** for enrollees in grandfathered and nongrandfathered plans and policies under the outpatient prescription drug benefit.

Insurance Subject to the Mandate

- CDI and DMHC Regulated (Commercial & CalPERS)
- Medi-Cal (but no impact due to pharmacy benefit carve out)
- Federally Regulated (Medicare, self-insured products, etc.)
- Medi-Cal COHS

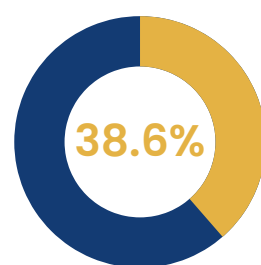
Medical Effectiveness



- **Inconclusive evidence** on the effect of cost sharing for ARVs on long-term adherence and viral suppression for people living with HIV.
- **Insufficient evidence** on the effects of cost sharing and utilization management for ARVs on healthcare utilization and health outcomes.

Benefit Coverage and Cost Impacts

At baseline, **98.9%** of enrollees with DMHC- or CDI-regulated health insurance plans/policies have coverage for ARVs, and **38.6%** of enrollees have coverage for ARV that is fully compliant with SB 427. Postmandate, **100%** of enrollees with coverage subject to SB 427 would have coverage for ARV without cost sharing or utilization review requirements.



SB 427 would increase total net annual expenditures by **\$51,601,000** or **0.0352%** for enrollees with state-regulated insurance, excluding DMHC-regulated Medi-Cal

Public Health Impacts



CHBRP estimates an additional **1,402** enrollees would seek ARVs overall for the prevention or treatment for HIV/AIDS. Including an **increase** in the number of individuals who do not seroconvert due to PrEP (**47**) and PEP (**22**) access, an increase in the number of HIV-positive individuals who access ARV and sustain linkages to care (**1,332**), and a subsequent decrease in both short- and long-term adverse health outcomes.