Drug Effectiveness Review Project

THE PROJECT

The Drug Effectiveness Review Project (DERP) is a trailblazing collaborative of state Medicaid and public pharmacy programs. DERP produces concise, comparative, evidence-based products that assist policymakers and other decision-makers grappling with difficult drug coverage decisions.

Nationally recognized for its clinical objectivity and high-quality research, DERP focuses on specialty and other high-impact drugs—particularly those that have potential to change clinical practice. DERP reports evaluate efficacy, effectiveness, and safety of drugs to ultimately help improve patient safety and quality of care while helping government programs contain exploding costs for new therapies.

HIGH-QUALITY EVIDENCE

DERP offers the best available clinical evidence on which to base policy decisions related to pharmaceuticals. DERP reports compare the effectiveness of drugs commonly used for the same conditions, highlight safety issues, and assist public pharmacy programs to enact policies that help increase the quality of patient care. DERP reports include a comprehensive search of the global evidence, an objective appraisal of the quality of the studies found, and a thorough synthesis of high-quality evidence. Although the reports do not include cost data, policymakers are able to use the reports to make informed policy decisions that save money.

INDEPENDENTLY GOVERNED

DERP is the only self-governed national forum available to public agencies. It uses a collaborative model and provides objective research on drug effectiveness to bring evidence to drug policy decisions. DERP reports are independent and objective. The research is conducted by investigators who have no financial or other conflicts of interest in the pharmaceuticals they study.

IMPROVED DRUG SAFETY & EFFICIENCY

- DERP reports are used to develop prior authorization and drug utilization management policies
- Reports include up-to-date clinical evidence on adverse events and safety information of the drugs reviewed and have highlighted risks associated with the drugs studied before other sources
- DERP reports are used to develop practice guidelines and provider education products to manage drugs with substantial off-label use
DERP REPORTS AND PRODUCTS ARE PROPRIETARY AND ONLY AVAILABLE TO PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

CURRENT DERP REPORTS
- ADHD, Pharmacologic Treatments
- Antipsychotics, Second Generation
- Asthma & Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Drugs to Treat
- Diabetes Medications & Combinations, Newer
- Direct Acting Antiviral Drugs for Hepatitis C
- Injectable Oncology Drugs
- Long-acting Insulins for Type 1 and Type 2 Diabetes
- Long-acting Opioid Analgesics
- Multiple Sclerosis, Disease-modifying Drugs
- Oral Oncology Agents: Indications, Codes, NCCN Guideline Recommendations & Payer Policies
- Proprotein Convertase Subtilisin Kexin type 9 (PCSK9) Inhibitors
- Psychotropics in Children: Academic Detailing
- Targeted Immune Modulators

COLLABORATION
DERP participants have access to a unique forum to share ideas and collaboratively problem-solve policy issues, discuss evidence reviews, and exchange ideas on programs and processes. This includes biannual conferences, monthly conference calls, weekly updates, and regular email exchanges.

RESOURCES & EVIDENCE
The DERP Library includes over 130 reports, covering 37 of the most commonly used drug classes. Translational tools available to participating organizations include summary documents for P&T Committees and clinicians.

BENEFITS
DERP participants pay annual dues. Membership includes:
- Access to proprietary DERP reports & products
- Ability to define the research agenda
- Access to researchers for assistance with interpretation
- Travel & related expenses to attend in-person conferences
- Opportunities to network & share best practices

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT
NICOLE KING
Project Director
503.494.2182
kingni@ohsu.edu

SUSAN AROMAA
Program Manager
503.418.0172
aromaa@ohsu.edu

ERIN SANBORN
Admin. Coordinator
503.494.1092
sanborn@ohsu.edu

DERP is coordinated by the Center for Evidence-based Policy at Oregon Health & Science University, www.ohsu.edu/drugeffectiveness.