

Jai Medical Systems Managed Care Organization, Inc.

Opioid Limitations

Initial Fill Limit

Currently, an initial fill of opioid medication is limited to no more than a 7-day supply. An Opioid prescription is defined as a “initial fill” if the member has not filled an opioid medication in the previous 90 calendar days.

If the member has a paid claim for an opioid medication in the previous 90 days, this limitation does not apply.

14 Day Supply Limit (*Effective November 2021*)

Effective November 1, 2021, after a member has received their initial fill of no more than 7 days of opioid medication, all opioid medications are limited to no more than a 14-day supply per fill unless prior authorization is received. Any member who receives a fill for more than a 14 day supply of their opioid medication in the previous 90 days will continue to be able to receive more than a 14 day supply per fill for that medication until there is a 90 day period without a fill for that medication.

To obtain an exception to the 14-day supply limitation, the provider must complete either an opioid prior authorization form OR the standard prior authorization form. Additionally, if the member is identified for an authorization based on their diagnosis code, then this exception will also be granted. On the most recent version of the standard prior authorization form, there is a box the provider can select indicating that they feel it is medically appropriate that the member be given an exception to the 14-day supply limit.

Because the exception is only being made for the requested drug(s), if the member changes their prescription this exception must be requested again.

Other Limitations

All opioid medications may only be refilled after they are 85% elapsed (based on fill date). For non-opioid medications, they can be refilled once they are 75% elapsed. For a 30-day supply, 85% would be day 26.

Any opioid medication that is long acting (Extended Release Oxycodone, Fentanyl, etc.) or methadone when used to treat pain requires prior authorization and completion of an opioid prior authorization form (either section 4 for Exception requests or all four attestation statements in either section 5A or 5B). Any opioid use that adds up to more than a daily 90MME amount (even cumulatively) also requires this type of authorization. Any request for a nonformulary opioid medication should also include what formulary opioid medications have been tried and failed or why they are not appropriate.