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**eMethods.** Data Source  
**eTable 1.** Branded Products, Including Manufacturer  
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This supplemental material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.
eMethods. Data Source

IQVIA’s Longitudinal Access and Adjudication Data (LAAD) set is a longitudinal (2015-present), patient-level dataset that includes medical and pharmacy claims. Overall, LAAD is comprised of 318 million anonymous patients as of January 2022. The pharmacy claims sample represents 92% of retail claims, 68% of mail order claims, and 75% of long-term care claims. A subset of pharmacy claims has full lifecycle visibility, meaning that payer rejections, reversals, and approvals are captured. A subset also has secondary payer visibility, meaning that patient co-pay support in the form of coupons, foundations, etc. are applied to claims and reflected the final out-of-pocket costs patients pay in addition to the co-pays to which patients are exposed based on benefit design. Coverage and capture may vary by therapeutic area.

eTable 1. Branded Products, Including Manufacturer

| Product   | Manufacturer          |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| Praluent  | Sanofi / Regeneron    |
| Repatha   | Amgen                 |

eTable 2. Generic Products

| Product                |
|------------------------|
| amlodipine-atorvastatin|
| rosuvastatin           |
| fluvastatin            |
| atorvastatin           |
| lovastatin             |
| pravastatin            |
| ezetimibe-simvastatin  |
| simvastatin            |

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**eTable 3. Other Products to Lower Cholesterol Levels**

| Product                        |
|-------------------------------|
| **Branded Statin**            |
| Altoprev                      |
| Crestor                       |
| Lipitor                       |
| Livalo                        |
| Zypitamag                     |
| **Other Brand**               |
| Lipofen                       |
| Lovaza                        |
| Nexletol                      |
| Nexlizet                      |
| Niacin                        |
| Niaspan                       |
| Prevalite                     |
| Tricor                        |
| Vascepa                       |
| Welchol                       |
| Zetia                         |
| **Other Generic**             |
| Cholestyramine                |
| Colesevelam Hydrochloride     |
| Colestipol Hcl                |
| Ezetimibe                     |
| Fenofibrate                   |
|Gemfibrozil                    |
| Generic Omega-3               |
| Icosapent Ethyl               |
| Niacin                        |
| Omega-3-Acid Ethyl Esters     |

*New-to-class claims classification*

For the utilization management analysis, new-to-class (NCRx) claims were identified as a given patient’s first submitted claim within one of the two designated classes, looking back to Jan 1, 2017. NCRx claims occurring from Jan 1, 2018 to July 30, 2021 were included.

*Post-rejection behavior analysis*

For the post-rejection behavioral analysis, new-to-brand (NBRx) claims were identified as a given patient’s first filled claim for a given product across a comprehensive list of branded and generic cholesterol-lowering medications, looking back to Jan 1, 2017. Eligible NBRx claims were then identified as having occurred within 120 days after the initial PCKS9i rejection.
### eTable 4. Rejection Types and Definitions

| Rejection Type                        | Abbreviation | Definition                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Not Covered                           | R-NC         | Payer rejected the claim because it is excluded from the plan’s formulary |
| Prior Authorization/Step Therapy      | R-PA/ST      | Payer rejected the claim because of an unmet requirement in a prior authorization or step therapy policy for the product |
| Specialty Pharmacy Requirement       | R-SP         | Claim rejected by the payer due to a requirement to fill the product through a specialty pharmacy network |
| Administrative                        | R-ADM        | Claim rejected for another reason not specified above, typically an administrative reason (e.g., Quantity Limit, Missing Information) |
| Unknown                               | R-UNK        | Claim rejected without capture of the specific reason                     |
| Filled with Assistance                | -            | Claim was initially rejected, then the patient filled the product with a different primary payer—often a payer associated with manufacturer-sponsored assistance |
| Filled with Cash                      | -            | Claim was initially rejected, then the patient filled the product by paying the pharmacy cash price |