

## Oral Anticancer Access Treatment Legislation

### Bill Summary

This bill prohibits state-regulated health insurance plans and policies that cover intravenously administered, injected, and oral anti-cancer therapies from requiring the insured to pay a higher co-payment, deductible, or coinsurance for orally administered anti-cancer medications than is required for anti-cancer medications injected or intravenously administered by a health care provider which are covered by the plan or policy, regardless of the formulation or benefit category determination. Health insurance plans may not comply with the prohibition by increasing co-payment, deductible, or coinsurance for intravenous or injected chemotherapy that is covered under the policy or plan or by reclassifying benefits with respect to anti-cancer medications.

### Model Language

(a) Any health plan or policy *[include references to applicable state-regulated health plans and policies]* that covers anti-cancer medications that are injected or intravenously administered by a health care provider and patient administered anti-cancer medications, including but not limited to those orally administered or self-injected, may not require a higher co-payment, deductible, or coinsurance amount for patient administered anti-cancer medications than it requires for injected or intravenously administered anti-cancer medications, regardless of the formulation or benefit category determination by the policy or plan.

(b) The health insurance policy or plan may not comply with paragraph (a) by

- (1) Increasing the co-payment, deductible, or coinsurance amount required for injected or intravenously administered anti-cancer medications that are covered under the policy or plan.
- (2) Reclassifying benefits with respect to anti-cancer medications.

(c) Definitions – “Anti-cancer medication” is defined as drugs and biologics that are used to kill, slow, or prevent the growth of cancerous cells.

(d) Effective date - This act is effective upon enactment.