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SUPPLIES

ACCU-CHEK STRIPS AND KITS **BD INSULIN SYRINGES AND NEEDLES** ONETOUCH STRIPS AND KITS

**CALCIUM REGULATORS** 

§ BISPHOSPHONATES

alendronate

BONIVA

§ CALCITONINS

fortical

PARATHYROID HORMONES

**FORTEO** 

CONTRACEPTIVES

§ MONOPHASIC

ethinyl estradiol-drospirenone

§ TRIPHASIC

ORTHO TRI-CYCLEN LO

§ EXTENDED CYCLE

ethinvl estradiol-levonoraestrel

LOSEASONIQUE

SEASONIOUE

CONTINUOUS

LYBRFI

TRANSDERMAL

ORTHO EVRA

VAGINAL

NUVARING

**ESTROGENS** 

§ ORAL

estradiol

estropipate

ENJUVIA

PREMARIN

§ TRANSDERMAL, ESTROGENS

estradiol

**ESTRADERM** 

VIVELLE-DOT

§ ORAL ESTROGEN/PROGESTINS

estradiol-norethindrone

**PREMPHASE** 

PREMPRO

§ PROGESTINS

medroxyproaesterone

PROMETRIUM

SELECTIVE ESTROGEN RECEPTOR MODULATORS

**FVISTA** 

§ THYROID SUPPLEMENTS

levothyroxine

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#### **GASTROINTESTINAL**

#### § H<sub>2</sub> RECEPTOR ANTAGONISTS

ranitidine

#### **§ PROTON PUMP INHIBITORS**

lansoprazole

omeprazole

pantoprazole

NEXIUM

### **GENITOURINARY**

#### § BENIGN PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA

doxazosin

finasteride

terazosin

**AVODART** FLOMAX

## § URINARY ANTISPASMODICS

oxybutynin

oxybutynin ext-rel

DETROL

DETROL LA

**ENABLEX** 

**GELNIQUE** 

**OXYTROL** 

SANCTURA XR

VFSICARE

## **HEMATOLOGIC**

#### § ANTICOAGULANTS

warfarin

COUMADIN

## **RESPIRATORY**

#### **ANAPHYLAXIS TREATMENT AGENTS**

**EPIPEN** 

FPIPFN IR

## § ANTICHOLINERGICS

SPIRIVA

#### § ANTICHOLINERGIC/BETA AGONISTS

ipratropium-albuterol inhalation solution

COMBIVENT

#### § ANTIHISTAMINES, NONSEDATING

fexofenadine

#### § ANTIHISTAMINE/DECONGESTANTS

fexofenadine/pseudoephedrine ext-rel 12 hour

#### **BETA AGONISTS**

#### § SHORT ACTING

albuterol PROAIR HFA

PROVENTIL HFA

#### LONG ACTING

**FORADIL** SEREVENT The PDL is subject to change at any time during the year without prior notification to members or physicians.

## LEUKOTRIENE RECEPTOR ANTAGONISTS

**SINGULAIR** 

#### **NASAL ANTIHISTAMINES**

**ASTFLIN ASTEPRO** 

#### § NASAL STEROIDS

fluticasone

NASACORT AQ

NASONEX

VERAMYST

#### STEROID/BETA AGONISTS

**ADVAIR** 

**SYMBICORT** 

## STEROID INHALANTS

**ASMANEX** 

FI OVENT

**PULMICORT** OVAR

## **TOPICAL**

#### **DERMATOLOGY**

#### § ACNE

clindamycin solution

clindamycin-benzoyl peroxide

erythromycin solution

erythromycin-benzoyl peroxide

tretinoin

DIFFFRIN

DUAC CS RETIN-A MICRO

ZIANA

#### **OPHTHALMIC**

## § BETA-BLOCKERS, NONSELECTIVE

timolol maleate solution

BFTIMOI

#### BETA-BLOCKERS, SELECTIVE

BETOPTIC S

**PROSTAGLANDINS** LUMIGAN

**TRAVATAN** XALATAN

## § SYMPATHOMIMETICS

brimonidine

Effective 01/01/2010

Updated 01/01/2010

§ Generics are available in this class and should be considered the first line of prescribing.

Indicates the proposed mechanism of action, based on the American Psychiatric Association Summary of Treatment Recommendations.

The drug names listed herein are the registered and/or unregistered trademarks of third-party pharmaceutical companies. These trademarks are included herein for informational purposes only and are not intended to imply or suggest any affiliation with any such third-party pharmaceutical companies.



# **Preferred Drug List**

Your prescription benefit provides you and your doctor with many choices. Understanding them will help you make informed health care decisions. It will also enable you to ask your doctor or pharmacist the right questions about your medication needs. We want to make sure you have the information you need to make the best choice for you.

## What is a Preferred Drug List (PDL)?

A PDL is a list of prescription medications chosen for their clinical value and cost-effectiveness by an independent panel of physicians and pharmacists. With our PDL, you and your doctor have the freedom to choose the medication that works best for you. Since there may be more than one drug available for your medical condition, we encourage you to use generic and preferred brand-name drugs whenever possible to help manage your prescription costs. NOTE: The PDL is subject to change without notice at any time during the year without prior notice to members or physicians. For updated PDL information, please visit our Web site at www.tccofsc.com and click on the "Members/Group Leaders" link Then click on the Caremark link

## Should I use generic drugs?

Absolutely! Generic drugs become available when patents expire on brand-name drugs. They contain the same active ingredients as brand drugs, but are not manufactured under a brand name or trademark. The color and shape of the generic drug may be different from its brand-name counterpart, but the active ingredients are the same for both. Generic drugs must meet the same Food and Drug Administration (FDA) quality standards as the brand-name drugs. You should always ask your doctor to allow a generic substitution if one is available. When you use a generic drug, you get the same quality as the brand-name drug – at a lower cost.

(Most employers offer a 3-tier benefit plan. Refer to your group benefit

#### What is a 3-tier benefit?

booklet to see if this applies to you.) Medications in a 3-tier benefit structure are divided into three tiers – Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3. Each tier is assigned a copayment or coinsurance amount, which is the amount you pay when you receive a prescription. Refer to your benefit document to find the amounts that apply to you. Tier 1 drugs are generic drugs. Tier 1 drugs in this document are in all lowercase letters. For the lowest out-of-pocket expense, you should always consider Tier 1 drugs if you and your doctor decide they are appropriate for you. Tier 2 drugs are preferred brand-name drugs. Tier 2 drugs in this document are listed after the Tier 1 drugs. Consider Tier 2 drugs if no Tier 1 drug is available to treat your condition. Tier 3 drugs are non-preferred and will usually cost you more. If you are using a Tier 3 drug, talk to your doctor about Tier 1 and 2 drugs that may be appropriate for you. NOTE: When a generic becomes available, most of the time the brand-name drug will automatically move to the 3rd tier.

15748 see other side

## What is a specialty drug benefit?

A specialty drug benefit requires that you pay a different amount (copayment) for specialty drugs, no matter what the status is of your drug on our PDL. If you have a specialty drug benefit, you will pay the specialty drug copayment or coinsurance under your plan for specialty drugs, whether or not you receive a generic, preferred brand or non-preferred brand drug. Refer to your benefit document to find the amounts that apply to you for specialty drugs.

## What if my drug is not listed on this PDL?

This is a listing of the most commonly prescribed drugs within certain categories. If your drug is not listed, it may well be that:

- Your drug is a generic and all generics are considered preferred drugs,
- 2. Your drug is not a preferred drug and is available at the highest copayment or coinsurance, or
- Your drug is preferred but is not included in this brochure.
  For an alphabetical listing of commonly prescribed generic
  and preferred brand-name drugs, visit our Web site at
  www.tccofsc.com, where you may also use our searchable
  PDL. Or, call Caremark, an independent company your health
  plan has chosen to administer your pharmacy benefits, at
  1-888-963-7290 for assistance.
- There are a few drugs for which your doctor may need to request prior authorization from us before you can fill the prescription. This is to make sure your benefit plan covers the drugs. Visit our Web site for more details.
- Your drug is available over-the-counter or is excluded from coverage. For many conditions, an over-the-counter medication may be the most appropriate treatment. Talk to your doctor about over-the-counter alternatives. They may be a good choice for you and may cost you less.

Keep in mind this list is subject to change. Your benefit document defines your actual benefit and may exclude coverage for certain drugs listed in this booklet. Some drugs have quantity limits on them. This means you only can receive a limited amount at one time or during a specific time period. Your pharmacist can tell you if your benefit plan applies any limitations to your prescriptions.

#### www.tccofsc.com

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#### **ANTI-INFECTIVES**

#### **ANTIBACTERIALS**

#### § CEPHALOSPORINS

cefaclor cefdinir cephalexin

#### § ERYTHROMYCINS/MACROLIDES

azithromycin clarithromycin clarithromycin ext-rel erythromycins

#### § FLUOROOUINOLONES

ciprofloxacin ext-rel ciprofloxacin tablet AVELOX CIPRO SUSPENSION LEVAQUIN The PDL is subject to change at any time during the year without prior notification to members or physicians.

#### § PENICILLINS

amoxicillin amoxicillin-clavulanate

dicloxacillin penicillin VK

#### § TETRACYCLINES

doxycycline hyclate minocycline tetracycline

#### § MISCELLANEOUS

metronidazole

sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim

#### § ANTIFUNGALS

fluconazole itraconazole terbinafine tablet

#### ANTIVIRALS

#### § HERPES AGENTS

acyclovir VALTREX

#### § INFLUENZA AGENTS

amantadine rimantadine RELENZA TAMIFI U

#### **CARDIOVASCULAR**

#### **§ ACE INHIBITORS**

fosinopril lisinopril auinapril

quinapri ramipril

## § ACE INHIBITOR/DIURETIC COMBINATIONS

fosinopril-hydrochlorothiazide lisinopril-hydrochlorothiazide auinapril-hydrochlorothiazide

## § ACE INHIBITOR/CALCIUM

#### **CHANNEL BLOCKERS**

TARKA

# ANGIOTENSIN II RECEPTOR ANTAGONISTS/ COMBINATIONS

AVAPRO/AVALIDE BENICAR/BENICAR HCT MICARDIS/MICARDIS HCT

## **ANTILIPEMICS**

#### ANTILIPEMIC COMBINATIONS

VYTORIN

## § BILE ACID RESINS

cholestyramine WFI CHOI

### **CHOLESTEROL ABSORPTION INHIBITORS**

ZETIA

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#### § FIBRATES

fenofibrate

TRICOR TRILIPIX

#### § HMG-CoA REDUCTASE INHIBITORS

pravastatin simvastatin LIPITOR

#### NIACINS/COMBINATIONS

ADVICOR NIASPAN SIMCOR

#### § BETA-BLOCKERS

atenolol

carvedilol metoprolol

metoprolol succinate ext-rel

nadolol propranolol BYSTOLIC COREG CR

#### § CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS

amlodipine diltiazem ext-rel nifedipine ext-rel verapamil ext-rel

# CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKER/ANTILIPEMIC COMBINATIONS

CADUET

#### § DIGITALIS GLYCOSIDES

digoxin

#### **§ DIURETICS**

furosemide

hydroch loroth iazide

metolazone

spironolactone-hydrochlorothiazide

torsemide

triamterene-hydrochlorothiazide

#### **CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM**

#### **ANTIDEPRESSANTS**

## § MISCELLANEOUS AGENTS

bupropion bupropion ext-rel mirtazapine

## § SELECTIVE SEROTONIN REUPTAKE INHIBITORS (SSRIs)

citalopram fluoxetine paroxetine paroxetine ext-rel sertraline

I FXAPRO

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# § SEROTONIN NOREPINEPHRINE REUPTAKE INHIBITORS (SNRIs)¹

venlafaxine CYMBALTA FFFFXOR XR

PRISTIO

## § HYPNOTICS, NONBENZODIAZEPINES

zolpidem

## MIGRAINE

#### § SELECTIVE SEROTONIN AGONISTS

sumatriptan MAXALT ZOMIG

#### ENDOCRINE AND METABOLIC

#### **ANDROGENS**

ANDRODERM ANDROGEI

#### ANTIDIABETICS

#### § BIGUANIDES

metformin metformin ext-rel

#### DIPEPTIDYL PEPTIDASE-4 (DPP-4) INHIBITORS

JANUVIA ONGLYZA

## DIPEPTIDYL PEPTIDASE-4 (DPP-4) INHIBITOR/

**BIGUANIDE COMBINATIONS** 

JANUMET

#### INCRETIN MIMETIC AGENTS

BYETTA

## INSULINS

APIDRA

HUMALOG HUMULIN

LANTUS

LEVEMIR NOVOLIN NOVOLOG

#### **INSULIN SENSITIZERS**

ACTOS

## INSULIN SENSITIZER/BIGUANIDE COMBINATIONS

ACTOPLUS MET

## INSULIN SENSITIZER/SULFONYLUREA COMBINATIONS

DUETACT

## MEGLITINIDES

PRANDIN

#### § SULFONYLUREAS

glimepiride glipizide glipizide ext-rel

#### § SULFONYLUREA/BIGUANIDE COMBINATIONS

glipizide-metformin