

TO: CSRxP
FR: Morning Consult
DT: January 2023
RE: Polling Results



Voters and Their Families Find Financial Difficulty Affording Prescribed Medications

- A quarter of voters report that they and/or a family member have had financial difficulty affording a prescribed medication.

Voters Support Certain Drug Pricing Provisions of Recently Passed Legislation

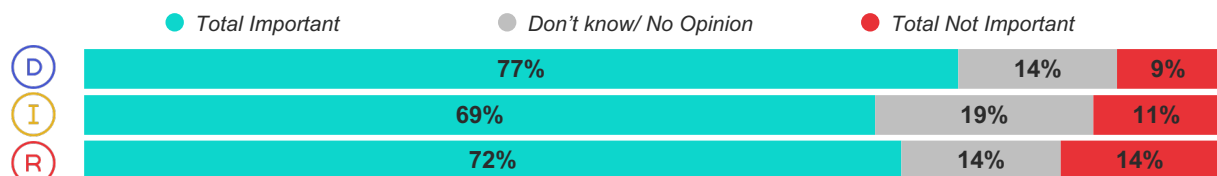
- Four in five voters support keeping pharmaceutical companies' price increases below the rate of inflation on certain drugs (78%) and also support ensuring pharmaceutical companies take a share of the burden when seniors reach the most expensive phase of coverage in the Medicare Part D program (78%).

Voters Support Additional Work in Washington to Hold The Pharmaceutical Industry Accountable

- Eighty-six percent of voters agree that *Republicans and Democrats should work together to lower drug prices by holding the pharmaceutical industry accountable.*
- Additionally, three-quarters also feel that Congress should be doing more to help lower prescription drug prices.

Voters Hold Pharmaceutical Companies Most Responsible for Rising Drug Prices and Feel It Is Important to Reject Pharmaceutical Industry Proposals Targeting Others in the Supply Chain

- Three-quarters of voters, including a bipartisan majority, feel it is important to reject pharmaceutical companies' proposals targeting others in the supply chain that could increase drug company profits.



How important, if at all, is it that the Federal government and Congress address each of the following to lower prescription drug prices?:
Reject pharmaceutical companies' proposals targeting others in the supply chain that could increase drug company profits.

- Unaided, a plurality of voters feel that the pharmaceutical industry is most responsible for the rising prices of prescription drugs (47% responsible) and after learning more about pharmaceutical industry practices and examples of recent activity, 62 percent of voters say pharmaceutical companies are most responsible for rising prescription drug prices.

This poll was conducted between December 20-December 22, 2022 among a sample of 1991 Registered Voters. The interviews were conducted online and the data were weighted to approximate a target sample of Registered Voters based on gender by age, educational attainment, race, marital status, home ownership, race by educational attainment, 2020 presidential vote, and region. Results from the full survey have a margin of error of plus or minus 2 percentage points.



Voters Support Public Policy Solutions to Increase Competition, Stop Drug Company Patent Abuse and Encourage Fair Prices for Treatments in Line with Clinical Value for Patients

- Eighty-five percent of voters, including a bipartisan majority of Democrats (86%), independents (75%), and Republicans (81%), feel it is important to prevent pharmaceutical companies from abusing the patent system to extend monopolies and keep prices high by blocking competition.

Based on what you know do you agree or disagree with Congress passing legislation to stop the practice of 'patent thickening?' **69%** **20%** **11%**

As you may know, one-way brand name drug companies are able to block competition on products is through a practice called 'patent thickening.' Patent thickening is a process where companies will build a dense web of many overlapping patents surrounding one drug, which extends periods of exclusivity on that drug and make it difficult for other companies to produce more affordable alternatives.

Based on what you know do you agree or disagree with Congress passing legislation to stop the practice called 'product-hopping' or 'evergreening?' **70%** **18%** **12%**

Another way brand name drug companies block competition and maintain monopoly power is through a practice called 'product hopping' or 'evergreening,' in which the company pursues strategies to reformulate a product and extend patent exclusivity.

- Additionally, 86% of voters, including a majority of Democrats (86%), independents (85%), and Republicans (85%), feel it is important to encourage fair prices for new treatments in line with their clinical value for patients.

Voters Also Support Regulatory Solutions to Encourage Competition and Weigh Clinical Value and Cost

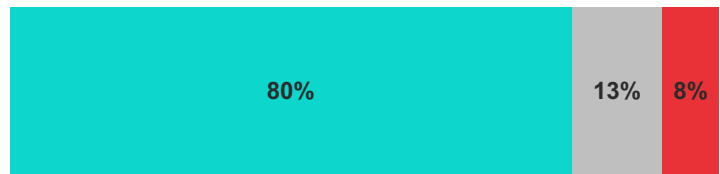
- Eighty-one percent of voters, including 80% of Democrats, 72% of independents, 76% of Republicans, feel it is important that federal agencies, like the U.S. Patent and Trade Office and U.S. Food and Drug Administration, encourage competition in the prescription drug marketplace.
- Four in five voters agree (80%) that when making serious decisions on new medications, government agencies should consider both a medication's effectiveness for patients and its likely cost to patients and the U.S. health system.

● Total Support

● Don't know/ No Opinion

● Total Oppose

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement:
When making serious decisions on new medications, like whether to approve them for public use or cover them under taxpayer programs federal regulators at the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and U.S. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) should consider both a medication's effectiveness for patients and its likely cost to patients and the U.S. health system.



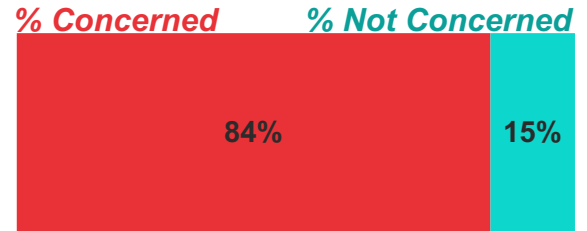
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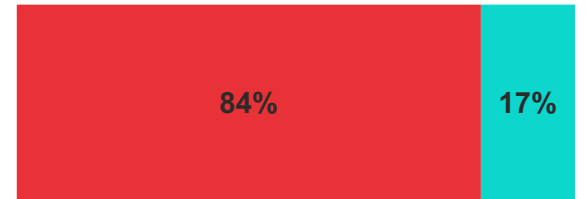
Voters Are Concerned With Recent Examples of Pharmaceutical Industry Activity

- Below are a few statements about recent news regarding prescription drug prices. After hearing each, please indicate how concerning, if at all, you find each of the statements

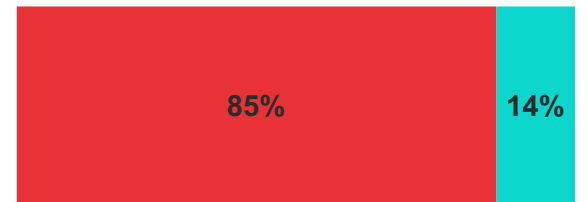
Pharmaceutical companies, including Pfizer, Moderna and Eli Lilly, have increased prices on COVID-19 vaccines and treatments as the U.S. government ends its blanket coverage for these medicines and the responsibility for paying for them shifts to the commercial market. Pfizer, for instance, recently announced plans to increase the price of its COVID-19 vaccine by 400 percent as patients and health insurance companies take over responsibility for paying for it.



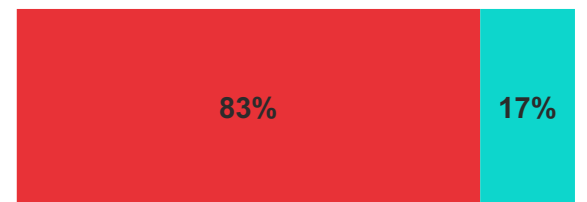
Traditionally, pharmaceutical companies increase prescription drug prices twice annually, at the beginning of the year in January and the middle of the year in July. Most recently, pharmaceutical companies increased prices on more than 100 brand name drugs in July of this year and increased prices on 791 brand name drugs in January of this year.



In November, pharmaceutical companies CSL Behring and uniQure set a \$3.5 million price tag on the new hemophilia drug Hemgenix, which was recently approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) as a treatment for adults with Hemophilia B. The drug is a gene therapy that helps clot blood for Hemophilia patients. The pricing of the drug makes it the most expensive drug in the world and is more than \$600,000 higher than what the Institute for Clinical and Economic Review (ICER) estimated for the upper limits of a fair price.



In October, pharmaceutical company Amylyx set a list price of \$158,000 annually on the company's new and unproven treatment for amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Relyvrio, following FDA approval. The FDA's approval came even though the drug has only completed Phase II trials, while most FDA-approved drugs typically require Phase III trials. The drug, if proven effective, would help slow the progression of ALS. Amylyx's \$158,000 price tag for Relyvrio was between five and 17 times what experts estimated would be a fair price for the treatment that lacks clear evidence of its clinical value for patients.



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