

Reimbursement Methods for Community Pharmacy Practices Handout

Key Takeaways

1. Reimbursement Models

- a. Fee-for-service provides predictable revenue, but doesn't reward improved outcomes
 - b. Value-based care ties reimbursement to patient outcomes and quality metrics, promoting better care
 - c. NOTES:
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2. DIR Fees

- a. Direct and Indirect Remuneration (DIR) fees create financial unpredictability for pharmacies by applying retroactive charges
 - b. NOTES:
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3. MTM Services

- a. MTM includes Comprehensive Medication Reviews (CMRs) and Targeted Medication Reviews (TMRs)
 - b. NOTES:
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4. Pharmacy Deserts

- a. Limited access to pharmacies affects millions in the U.S., reducing access to essential care like vaccinations
 - b. NOTES:
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5. Vaccination Reimbursement

- a. Reimbursement for services like COVID-19 vaccinations demonstrates the importance of expanding pharmacy offerings beyond dispensing medications
 - b. NOTES:
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6. Advocating for Fair Reimbursement

- a. Pharmacists play a key role in advocating for policies that ensure equitable and sustainable reimbursement practices
 - b. NOTES:
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Reflections and Discussion

1. How can knowledge of reimbursement models help pharmacists improve patient access and pharmacy sustainability?
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2. What role does advocacy play in creating equitable reimbursement practices for pharmacy-based services?

3. How can MTM services, like CMRs or TMRs, address challenges in chronic disease management for underserved populations?

4. What strategies can pharmacists use to build trust and improve outcomes in a value-based reimbursement system?
