COVID-19 Weekly Trend Insights

Data Week Ending 5/8/2020
Compiled on 5/21/2020
Executive Summary

COVID-19 in the News & Latest Trends

- Since our last insight report was published, global cases reported have increased by 31%
- The PRA/SHS COVID-19 Patient Cohort that is tracking Diagnosed, Tested, Exposed, and Symptomatic cases is now actively monitoring Patient history and claims activity for over 1.6 million patients
- 63% of the diagnosed patients are 50 years or older.
- 38% of the diagnosed patients had at least one record of inpatient care for their diagnosis.
- Hypertension, hyperlipidemia and Type 2 diabetes continue to be the most common chronic comorbidities observed in patients diagnosed with COVID-19 infections.

Deep Dive: Mental Health

- While it was anticipated that the mounting pressures of social distancing might negatively impact mental health, research indicates minimal trend shifts within our data at this stage.
- The distribution of overall psychotherapeutic usage remains consistent with 2019 trends. Antidepressant prescriptions are up 6% among younger patients compared to 4% among adults.
- Anti-Anxiety prescription trends show minimal changes during recent weeks of the pandemic. Non-Retail sales, on the other hand, displayed more dramatic shifts
- As “stay-at-home” orders are relaxed, mental health patients are starting to resume normal office visit activity.
- All mental health categories showed a substantial drop in newly diagnosed patients during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- New patient starts on antidepressants, anxiolytics, and sleep aids fell below 2019 thresholds during the pandemic and are still trending below normal
- The overall decline in procedures for patients with a mental health diagnosis was sharp, dropping -22% compared to 2019 levels and down -37% from pre COVID-19 2020 levels.

General Market Pulse

- While telemedicine visit remain above 2019 levels, they have started to level off or decline from the COVID-19 peak for most diagnoses.
- This week’s report highlights key trends in High value markets: Cardiology, Antivirals, Respiratory Therapy, Immunology, Oncology
- Cardiology prescriptions paid for by out-of-pocket significantly dropped for chronic patients, while Assistance Program utilization increased for both acute and chronic patient cohorts.
- The COVID-19 pandemic has had minimal impact to overall immunology prescription trends.
- Oncology prescriptions report just under 2019 thresholds. The lack of change may be indicative of a potential drop in overall cancer screenings.
- With the exception of antivirals, trends in average days supply have shown minimal change during the COVID-19 pandemic
- Trends in “elective therapy” markets remain stable with week ending 5/8/2020, however, prescription volumes remain significantly lower compared to the prior year.
- As national unemployment trends skyrocket, Assistance Program usage increased by 20% compared to 2019 while “cash” scripts declined by -13%.
Table of Contents

- **COVID-19: Current Events & Latest Trends**: Slide 4-10
  - COVID-19 Current Events
  - COVID-19 Patient Monitoring
- **Deep Dive: Mental Health & Anxiety**: Slide 11-21
- **General Market Pulse**: 22-37
  - Telemedicine & Office Visit Trends
  - High-Value Markets + Select Elective Therapy Monitoring
  - National / Pay Type / Channel Summaries
COVID-19: Current Events & Latest Trends

COVID-19: Current Events

COVID-19 Patient Monitoring
COVID-19 Weekly Trend Insights

Week Ending

May 13th

The US is on track to produce more electricity this year from renewable power than from coal for the first time on record. This is partly driven by the coronavirus pandemic, with profound implications in the fight against climate change.

Carbon Dioxide emissions are expected to drop by 11% this year.

May 14th

The US CDC issued a health advisory to advising doctors to be on the lookout for a troubling new syndrome that may be associated with Covid-19 infection in children.

The syndrome, called multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children (MIS-C), has been seen in children across Europe and in at least 18 states, plus Washington, DC. It is rarely fatal and most children have recovered.

May 15th

Michigan, one of the states hardest hit by the coronavirus pandemic, was left reeling again after days of torrential rainfall breached two privately owned dams.

Thousands of residents were forced to flee their homes, and much of Midland, the home of Dow Chemical and some of its plants, was submerged in murky floodwaters.

May 17th

NASCAR made its return to racing at Darlington Raceway in SC. NASCAR racing has been on hiatus for more than two months due to COVID-19 and this is the 1st time there was a race without fans in attendance.

All races will be strictly tailored, in every way, to follow specific guidelines set by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

May 19th

May 20th

States have moved at different paces as governors balance reopening their economies with keeping residents safe.

With all states partially reopen, at least 18 states have registered an upward trend in average daily cases -- a rise of at least 10% -- over the previous seven days.

Sources:
Since our last COVID-19 insight report on May 8th, Global cases have increased by over 1,185,000 cases (or approximately 31%).

Global recovered cases reached over 1.34 million, increasing by over 274,000 cases or 26%.

Latin America overtook the United States and Europe in the past week to report the largest portion of new daily cases globally.

Source: https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/may/07/coronavirus-world-map-which-countries-have-the-most-cases-and-deaths
COVID-19 INSIGHTS

Confirmed Cases in the USA

- Confirmed cases of COVID-19 increased by nearly 300,000 from May 8th to May 21st, representing an increase of roughly 24%.

- Connecticut is no longer on the Top 10 List for confirmed cases (replaced by Maryland).

- Since the last Insights Report, Illinois has garnered nearly 30,000 new cases, representing a 42% increase (the most among any top 10 state).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/ Territory</th>
<th>Tests</th>
<th>Confirmed Cases</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>% of Confirmed Cases to Tests</th>
<th>% of Deaths to Confirmed Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>1,505,836</td>
<td>354,370</td>
<td>22,976</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>531,343</td>
<td>150,399</td>
<td>10,747</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>642,713</td>
<td>100,418</td>
<td>4,525</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>489,953</td>
<td>88,970</td>
<td>6,066</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>1,380,120</td>
<td>84,057</td>
<td>3,436</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>349,700</td>
<td>63,666</td>
<td>4,624</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>437,072</td>
<td>53,009</td>
<td>5,060</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>770,241</td>
<td>51,323</td>
<td>1,419</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>772,705</td>
<td>47,471</td>
<td>2,173</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>215,330</td>
<td>42,323</td>
<td>2,123</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Through patient activity observed for diagnosis, testing, exposure or symptoms of COVID-19 infection, PRA is tracking about 1.6M patients during the time period Feb 4, 2020 to May 13, 2020. Data is updated weekly to report on latest updates for trends observed.

Patients could be reported in multiple status categories based on claims captured and mapped to status.

Amongst the 277,617 COVID-19 diagnosed patients:
- 63% of the diagnosed patients are 50 years or older.
- 38% of the diagnosed patients had at least one record of inpatient care for their diagnosis.

Demographic overview of COVID-19 diagnosed patients (N= 277,617)

- TOP SPECIALTIES DIAGNOSING OR TESTING PATIENTS
  - 36% INTERNAL MEDICINE
  - 22% FAMILY MEDICINE
  - 19% EMERGENCY MEDICINE
  - 15% INFECTIOUS DISEASE
  - 8% PULMONARY CRITICAL CARE MEDIC
  - 5% DIAGNOSTIC RADIOLOGY
  - 5% CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE
  - 5% PULMONARY DISEASE
  - 3% NEPHROLOGY
  - 0% PEDIATRIC INFECTIOUS DISEASE

- TOP PLACES OF SERVICE
  - HOSPITAL - INPATIENT (38%)
  - OFFICE (20%)
  - HOSPITAL - OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENT (17%)
  - TELEHEALTH (12%)
  - HOSPITAL - EMERGENCY ROOM (12%)
  - SKILLED NURSING FACILITY (5%)
  - URGENT CARE FACILITY (5%)
  - INDEPENDENT LABORATORY (4%)
  - HOME (3%)
  - HOSPITAL - REFERENCED DIAGNOSTICS (2%)

- PATIENT AGE
  - 56.1 MEAN AGE
  - 57 MEDIAN AGE

- PATIENT GENDER
  - 53% FEMALE
  - 47% MALE

Caveats: Due to expected lag in claim submissions to payers, trends for metrics such as patient volumes by all demographic and other attributes are expected to change on a rolling 8 to 10 weeks period. PRA is using guidance provided by CDC and CMS, to classify patients as diagnosed, tested, exposed, symptomatic and exposed or tested.

Data Period: Feb 4th, 2020 to May 13th, 2020
PRA US patient longitudinally linked medical and hospital claims data, raw patient volumes
Caveats: Due to expected lag in claim submission to payers, trends for metrics such as patient volumes by all demographic and other attributes are expected to change on a rolling 8 to 10 weeks period.

• Hypertension, hyperlipidemia and T2DM were the most common chronic comorbidities observed in patients diagnosed with COVID-19 infections.

• Acute infection symptoms and diagnoses captured within a month prior to or on date of first COVID-19 infection included acute respiratory failure with hypoxia, cough, shortness of breath, acute kidney failure, hypoxemia, and sepsis.
Amongst the most common locations of care for Covid-19 diagnosed patients, patients seen in inpatient settings are relatively older, while patients seen through telehealth are relatively younger.

Of the 5% of patients with place of stay as skilled nursing facility, 49% of patients are 80 and older.

Data Period: Feb 4th, 2020 to May 13th, 2020
PRA US patient longitudinally linked medical and hospital claims data, raw patient volumes
Mental Health & Anxiety
**COVID-19: Mental Health & Anxiety**

- Given the on-going mental strain experienced by multiple groups, we conducted further research into mental health diagnoses & procedures as well as overall prescription trends for psychotherapeutics.

- As the COVID-19 pandemic continues, common opinion is that mounting pressures could negatively impact mental health.

- However, further research indicates these mental health concerns are not necessarily reflected in market data trends yet as virus fears prevent patients from seeking help.

- Mental health problems can present as physical complaints (such as headaches or stomachaches) or cognitive problems (such as having trouble concentrating).

- In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, it appears likely that there will be substantial increases in anxiety and depression, substance use, loneliness, and domestic violence; and with schools closed, there is a very real possibility of an epidemic of child abuse.

- People with existing mental health conditions, including substance abuse, have a higher likelihood of being stressed during the COVID-19 pandemic.

- In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, it appears likely that there will be substantial increases in anxiety and depression, substance use, loneliness, and domestic violence; and with schools closed, there is a very real possibility of an epidemic of child abuse.

- Women and children are at greater physical and mental risk as they have experienced increased domestic violence and abuse.

- Doctors, first responders, and health care workers are more likely to suffer from stress and depression during a pandemic.

- Leading Contributors to Anxiety:
  - People are afraid of dying or losing a family member.
  - People have lost or are at risk of losing their livelihoods.
  - Prolonged social isolation.

- **Depression affects 264 million people in the world, while around half of all mental health conditions start by age 14.**

- **Symphony Health**
  - A PRA Health Sciences Company

---

https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamainternalmedicine/fullarticle/2764404
The distribution of psychotherapeutic usage remains consistent with 2019 trends. While women lead in prescription activity for almost all psychotherapeutic categories, increases in utilization during the pandemic are minor compared to the prior year.
COVID-19
Changes in Psychotherapeutic Usage for Children & Adults

- Antidepressant prescriptions are up 6% among younger patients compared to 4% among adults.

- Newer Generation Psychotherapeutic Agents show the largest increases for all age groups. These increases are driven primarily by generics indicated for ADHD, specifically GUANFACINE HCL ER and ATOMOXETINE HCL.
Anti-Anxiety prescription trends show minimal changes during recent weeks of the pandemic. Non-Retail sales, on the other hand, displayed more dramatic shifts as hospitals struggled to manage COVID-19 patients, legislative directives, and reduced resources.

- The spike with Non-Retail Pack Units was driven by Midazolam HCL, a sedative used to produce sleepiness or drowsiness and relieve anxiety before surgery or certain procedures.

- Midazolam units dropped significantly in April as hospitals postponed elective surgeries to limit potential COVID-19 exposure to patients.
As “stay-at-home” orders are relaxed, mental health patients are starting to resume normal office visit activity. During the pandemic, more patients adopted telemedicine sessions which increased an average of ~840% compared to pre-COVID-19 weeks.
All mental health categories showed a substantial drop in newly diagnosed patients during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Group 1: OCD, Schizophrenia, Bipolar, Anxiety and PTSD were initially impacted but have returned to 2019 levels or above.

Group 2: Sleep Disorders, Depression, Phobia and Substance Abuse showed a more severe drop in newly diagnosed patients and have still not fully returned to 2019 levels.

There are two distinct clusters of diagnoses in terms of their COVID-19 impact:

- **Index = Current Week vs. 12 Week Rolling Average (from the same time period in 2019)**
New patient starts on antidepressants, anxiolytics, and sleep aids fell below 2019 thresholds during the pandemic. Even with the relaxation of “stay-at-home” orders in recent weeks, new patient starts are still trending below normal as of week ending 5/8/2020.

- As of week ending May 8th, antidepressants and sleep aids were up 10 points from their low and only off 8-9 points from 2019 levels.

- Anxiolytics had both the highest and the lowest index, with only slight improvement from the low point. The initial peak was 15% above 2019 levels and the low index was 22% below 2019 levels.
The overall decline in procedures for patients with a mental health diagnosis was sharp, dropping -22% compared to 2019 levels and down -37% from pre COVID-19 2020 levels.

- The volume of procedure claims has increased back to 2019 levels, but is still below pre COVID-19 2020 levels.

*Average Index for Top Procedures Associated with Mental Health Diagnoses*

*Index = Current Week vs. 12 Week Rolling Average (from the same time period in 2019)*
Most common procedures for mental health patients had a low to moderate impact from COVID-19.

- Claims for these procedures declined initially, reaching the lowest point during the week of March 27th, but are recovering to pre-COVID-19 rates.

### Common Procedures for Mental Health Patients with Minimal Impact During COVID-19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CLINIC VISIT/ENCOUNTER, ALL-INCLUSIVE</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>0.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRUG TST PRSMV INSTRMNT CHEM ANALYZERS PR DATE</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>0.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISIT HIGH/URGENT SEVERITY</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>1.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISIT MODERATE SEVERITY</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>0.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMERGENCY DEPT VISIT HIGH SEVERITY&amp;THREAT FUNCJ</td>
<td>1.29</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>1.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFFICE OUTPATIENT VISIT 15 MINUTES</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>1.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFFICE OUTPATIENT VISIT 25 MINUTES</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>0.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSTIC EVAL W/MEDICAL SERVICES</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSYCHOTHERAPY W/PATIENT 45 MINUTES</td>
<td>1.11</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>0.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSYCHOTHERAPY W/PATIENT 60 MINUTES</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSYCHOTHERAPY W/PATIENT W/E&amp;M SRVCS 30 MIN</td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1.22</td>
<td>1.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSYCHOTHERAPY W/PATIENT W/E&amp;M SRVCS 45 MIN</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>0.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBSQ HOSPITAL CARE/DAY 15 MINUTES</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBSQ HOSPITAL CARE/DAY 25 MINUTES</td>
<td>1.11</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>1.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBSQ HOSPITAL CARE/DAY 35 MINUTES</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBSQ NURSING FACIL CARE/DAY MINOR COMPLJ 15 MIN</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>1.23</td>
<td>1.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THERAPEUTIC INJECTION IV PUSH EACH NEW DRUG</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URNLS DIP STICK/TABLET REAGENT AUTO MICROSCOPY</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>0.93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Index = Current Week vs. 12 Week Rolling
Average (from the same time period in 2019)*
Procedures defined on the right are down significantly following the COVID-19 outbreak, however hospitalizations have begun to stabilize and are now on par with 2019 levels.

Most of this selection of mental health procedures dropped by 40-60% from 2019 levels and even more compared to pre-COVID-19 2020 levels.

These procedures show little recovery since declining.

Index = Current Week vs. 12 Week Rolling Average (from the same time period in 2019)
General Market Pulse

Telemedicine & Care Delivery Trends
High Value Market + Select Elective Therapy Monitoring
National / Channel / Pay Type Summaries
While telemedicine trends remain flat with week ending 5/8/2020, patient office visits continue to rebound as states move forward with relaxing or ending “stay-at-home” orders.
• While telemedicine visits remain above 2019 levels, they have started to level off or decline from the COVID-19 peak for most diagnoses.

• One notable exception is disease of the blood and blood forming organs, which continues to increase.
Office Visits: Diagnosis

- Office visits have been gradually increasing from their lowest point during the week of March 27.
- The one notable exception is diseases of the respiratory system which bottomed out during the week of April 17 and has not improved since then. This may be driven by seasonality and COVID-19 specific affects on coding practices.

Index = Current Week vs. 12 Week Rolling Average (from the same time period in 2019)
Telemedicine use by provider specialty has leveled off or declined slightly since the peak in mid-April.

Among cardiologists, the use of telemedicine is down significantly from peak usage, but still almost 150 times higher than 2019 trends.
Office visits continue to increase from their low point in the week of March 27 for all specialties.

As of the week of May 15th, psychiatry office visits were actually up 20% from 2019 levels.

All other specialties, except Pediatrics, are at least 75% of 2019 levels as of week ending May 15th.

Pediatrics remains down by -40% compared to 2019 levels.

Index = Current Week vs. 12 Week Rolling Average (from the same time period in 2019)
Despite having numerous COVID-19 treatment candidates within the market, overall antiviral activity continues to report below last year’s thresholds. Assistance Program utilization is 39% higher compared to 2019, mirroring skyrocketing unemployment trends.

- Antiviral prescription activity continues to maintain a ~600K threshold since early April, but is still reporting below 2019 volumes.

- Assistance Program utilization is 39% higher compared to 2019 while out-of-pocket "cash" prescriptions are down 14% as unemployment rates continue to skyrocket.
Cardiology prescriptions paid for by out-of-pocket significantly dropped for chronic patients, while Assistance Program utilization increased for both acute and chronic patient cohorts.

- Older patients with acute, cardiac events have decreased Medicare utilization rates by -7% compared to 2019, while chronic patients increased Medicare usage by 8%.
- Medicaid and Assistance Program usage is up for both acute and chronic patient cohorts, mirroring national unemployment trends.

Data Week 19: May 8th, 2020

- After achieving peak reporting with week ending 3/20/2020 (as a result of patients reacting to the COVID-19 outbreak), Cardiology trends have since stabilized within normal reporting thresholds.
The COVID-19 pandemic has had minimal impact to overall immunology prescription trends. Unlike other markets, Assistance Program usage is actually down -3% compared to 2019 while other pay types display increases between 5%-11%.

- Immunology prescriptions continue to report slightly above the previous year’s reporting thresholds as of week ending 5/8/2020.
Oncology prescriptions report just under 2019 thresholds. The lack of change may be indicative of a potential drop in overall cancer screenings as patients weigh the risks of COVID-19 exposure vs. performing routine health maintenance.

- Oncology trends normalized just below last year’s reporting thresholds following peak activity with week ending 3/20/2020.

- Similar to antivirals, cardiology, and respiratory therapies, Assistance Program usage is up for oncology while out-of-pocket prescription purchases declined compared to the prior year.
Respiratory therapies continue to decline, falling below the previous year’s prescription thresholds as of week ending 5/1/2020.

- Prescriptions surged with week ending 3/20/2020 since respiratory therapies were utilized as a primary treatment for COVID-19 exposure.
- ALBUTEROL SULFATE HFA, typically used to treat asthma and COPD, is still a frequently used treatment for COVID-19 patients.

Data Week 19: May 8th, 2020

- With the exception of cash, all pay types are up compared to 2019, most notably Assistance Programs with a 41% increase.
With the exception of antivirals, trends in average days supply displayed minimal change during the COVID-19 pandemic.

**COVID-19 INSIGHTS**

**Market Summary: Average Days Supply**

- The average days supply for Antivirals increased approximately around the same time states went into lockdown.
- Despite surges in overall prescription activity for Cardiology, Immunology, Oncology, and Respiratory Therapy with week ending 3/20/2020, changes to days supply were actually minimal.
Elective Therapies Continue to Report Below Prior Year Thresholds

- Trends in “elective therapy” markets remain stable with week ending 5/8/2020, however, prescription volumes remain significantly lower compared to the prior year.
National prescription trends continue to report below the previous year’s thresholds, with new prescription activity currently at -15% below the same week in 2019.
As national unemployment trends skyrocket, Assistance Program usage increased by 20% compared to 2019 while “cash” scripts declined by -13%. Other than Medicare, the remaining payment types experienced minimal changes compared to the prior year.

**Pay Type Changes for Paid (Approved), Rejected, & Abandoned Claims**

*Current YTD vs. Prior Year YTD (All Claims)*

- **PAID** = Approved prescriptions taken home by the patient
- **REJECTED** = Prescription claims rejected by the payer
- **ABANDONED** = Prescription claims not taken home by the patient
Retail TRx trends have stabilized at ~63M scripts per week (-9% lower than 2019). While Mail Order activity surged from mid-March to mid-April, activity continues to drop further below historical thresholds in recent weeks.