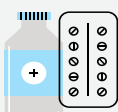
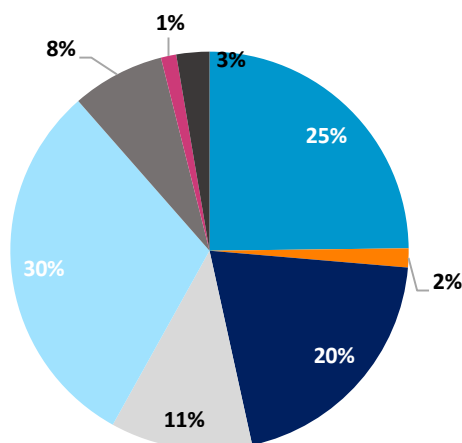


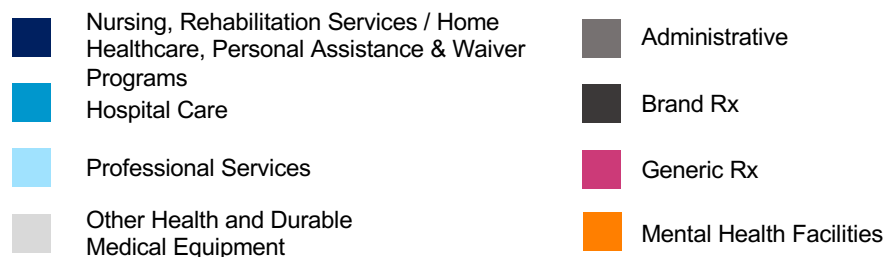
The Facts About Prescription Drugs and Medicaid in Kentucky

Medicaid provides health care coverage to low-income, aged, and disabled individuals and families. Over one-in-five Americans are covered by Medicaid¹. Without Medicaid, millions of Americans would not have access to necessary health care services, including prescription medicines. All 50 states and the District of Columbia elect to cover prescription drugs as a benefit under the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program (MDRP)². The MDRP is a federal-state-drug manufacturer program that provides significant rebates to Medicaid programs that offset the costs of prescription drugs while ensuring patients can access needed medicines.

Breakdown of FFY 2024 Medicaid Spending in Kentucky³



Only 4% of the total Medicaid spending in Kentucky is spent on retail brand and generic prescription drugs



Manufacturers rebate \$1 billion back to Kentucky and the federal government, which is 67% of the total Medicaid spending on drugs in the state.⁴

\$18B was spent on Medicaid in Kentucky During FFY 2024⁵

\$14



\$4

■ Federal Share (\$B)
■ State Share (\$B)

28% of Kentuckians were covered by Medicaid in 2024.⁶

Medicaid fills gaps in coverage for those disproportionately impacted by chronic conditions, like asthma and diabetes.⁷

Medicines are an important tool for controlling Medicaid costs.⁸

- Reducing access to drugs can lead to higher acute care utilization and costs.
- Denials in 6 medication classes were associated with net total medical spending increases.

1. 10 Things to Know About Medicaid; Kaiser Family Foundation, Feb 2025. Retrieved from <https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/10-things-to-know-about-medicaid/>

2. Medicaid Drug Rebate Program, November 2025. Retrieved from (MDRP) <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/prescription-drugs/medicaid-drug-rebate-program>

3. Menges Group analysis of FFY2023 CMS Financial Management Reports (FMR) and State Drug Utilization (SDU) data files. Brand/generic expenditure totals net of rebates. Data predominantly derived from CMS FMRs. Pre-rebate expenditures tabulated using FFY2023 CMS SDU data files and CMS brand/generic indicators for each NDC.

4. Ibid.

5. Total Medicaid Spending <https://www.kff.org/medicaid/state-indicator/total-medicaid-spending/?currentTimeframe=0&sortModel=%7B%22colld%22%22location%22%22sort%22%22asc%22%22%7D>;

<https://www.kff.org/medicaid/state-indicator/federal-state-share-of-spending/?currentTimeframe=0&sortModel=%7B%22colld%22%22location%22%22sort%22%22asc%22%22%7D>

6. 10 Things to Know About Medicaid; Kaiser Family Foundation, Feb 2025. Retrieved from <https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/10-things-to-know-about-medicaid/>

7. <https://www.kff.org/medicaid/medicaid-efforts-to-address-racial-health-disparities/>

8. Muralidharan B., et al. "Procedural Prescription Denials and Risk of Acute Care Utilization and Spending Among Medicaid Patients." JAMA Network Open, vol. 8, no.1, 2025