

Essential medications for high-quality patient care



Essential Medications – Q2 2023

Five new medications added

As part of the mission to end drug shortages, Vizient pharmacy experts continue to identify essential medications where, if not available, would prove the greatest threat to a hospital's ability to provide immediate and high-quality patient care. This quarter's additions include five new medications:

- **Alcohol, dehydrated, injection**
- **Aprepitant injection**
- **Estrogens, conjugated, injection**
- **Promethazine injection**
- **Valproic acid injection**

Also included in the Essential Medications List are accompanying mitigation strategies published by The Vizient Center for Pharmacy Practice Excellence. The mitigation strategies are ready-to-use documents which provide pharmacy leadership and frontline staff with the pertinent clinical and operational mitigation strategies to address drug shortages at the institutional level. The column for mitigation strategies is hyperlinked to the document.

Additionally, this issue highlights medications on the ASHP shortage list. Drug shortages and other supply chain issues can adversely impact patient care by delaying treatment, worsening patients' health outcomes or requiring patients to switch to non-optimal treatment regimens. These shortages also present financial, labor and administrative challenges for healthcare providers

Overall, there are **319-line items** included in the Essential Medications List representing **298 unique drugs and nine categories**. The essential medications list is divided into the following categories.

- **Everyday Essential Medications**
 - **Acute treatment drugs with no alternatives (63 drugs)** – Medicines used in acute and critical circumstances to sustain life and for which there are no current alternatives
 - **Chronic treatment drugs with no alternatives (13 drugs)** – Products used in chronic disease states or conditions where no alternatives are available (e.g., nutritional deficiencies)
 - **High impact drugs (150 drugs)** – Medicines for which alternatives are available but may be less clinically desirable and/or are more operationally difficult to use. Also reflects drugs where the absence of one medication can affect therapeutically related drugs
 - **Pediatric impact (62 drugs)** – These medications, if supply is disrupted, would have a disproportionate effect on the pediatric population due to preferred formulation and/or concentrations and limited treatment options
 - **Antibiotic resistance (29 drugs)** – Includes identification of antimicrobials necessary to treat organisms listed in the CDC's Antibiotic Resistance Threats in the U.S
- **Antidotes (67 drugs)** – Medications used to counteract or neutralize the effect of another drug or poison.
- **Oncology (51 drugs)** – Traditional chemotherapy and targeted medication for life-saving cancer treatment and supportive care agents.

General comments

Updated quarterly, Vizient uses the identification of these essential medications to:

- Initiate sourcing strategies that prioritize production of these medications
- Continue efforts to advocate and endorse public policies that facilitate expanded supply and increased quality of the products contained within this database, and
- Focus development of clinical mitigation strategies on medications that are classified as "essential"

At time of publication, more than 50% of the essential medications are available through Novaplus, our market-leading, private label program that includes a consistent supply of competitively priced medications for both inpatient and outpatient facilities. Novaplus is also a critical strategy in protecting health systems and hospitals from drug shortages and the impact on resources and delivery of patient care.

In addition, 36% of the listed drugs are also on the ASHP drug shortage list, 52% are available through our Novaplus program, and 36% are available through the Novaplus Enhanced Supply program. With commitment to additional production based on Vizient member historical purchases, this inventory program results in more than 130 million additional vials to the current inventory, driving both supplier resiliency and access to those critical, life-saving drugs through the ease of the full line wholesale channel, without any additional forms, fees or commitments.

The identification and recognition of these essential medications by our hospital members and clinical experts is another key action step we take to improve the resilience of supply. We remain committed to working with our members and other stakeholders to bring a permanent end to drug shortages. In fact, Vizient is a member of the End Drug Shortages Alliance, which includes health system, supply chain, industry and other stakeholders dedicated to solving pharmaceutical supply challenges by collaborating to increase visibility, access and advocacy. Learn more at enddrugshortages.com.

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Essential Medications^a

The Essential medications list of drugs is not static and has the potential to change as new products enter the market and as clinical recommendations are revised. New medications are bolded throughout the chart.

This document is not intended to replace other critical drug lists, such as those related to disaster preparedness circumstances. This is intended to identify and provide context to those molecules whose absence presents the greatest ongoing threat to routine patient care requirements.

● = Click to get redirected to mitigation strategy

Bold = New medications added

Orange = Medication on the ASHP shortage list at this time of publication

Everyday Essential Medications	Acute treatment drugs / no alternative	Chronic treatment drugs / no alternative	High impact	Pediatric impact	Antibiotic resistance ^b	Mitigation strategy
3-Factor Prothrombin Complex Concentrate (Human) (PCC) Inj			●			
4-Factor Prothrombin Complex Concentrate (Human) (PCC) Inj			●			●
Acetaminophen Inj	●					
Acetaminophen Oral	●			●		
Acetaminophen Rectal	●			●		
Acetylcysteine Inj	●					
Acyclovir Sodium Inj			●	●		●
Adenosine Inj	●					
Albumin Human Inj			●			
Albuterol Sulfate Inhalation			●	●		●
Alcohol, Dehydrated, Inj			●			
Allopurinol Inj			●			
Alprostadil Inj	●			●		
Alteplase Recombinant Inj	●			●		
Amino Acid Inj		●				
Aminocaproic Acid Inj			●	●		
Aminophylline Inj	●			●		
Amiodarone HCl Inj	●			●		●
Amoxicillin Oral			●	●		
Amoxicillin/ Clavulanate Potassium Oral			●	●		
Amphotericin B Deoxycholate Inj			●			
Amphotericin B Lipid Complex Intravenous			●		●	
Ampicillin Inj			●	●		

Everyday Essential Medications	Acute treatment drugs / no alternative	Chronic treatment drugs / no alternative	High impact	Pediatric impact	Antibiotic resistance ^b	Mitigation strategy
Ampicillin Sodium/ Sulbactam Sodium Inj			●	●	●	
Aprepitant Inj			●			
Argatroban Inj			●			
Ascorbic Acid Inj	●					
Aspirin Oral	●					
Atropine Sulfate Inj	●			●		
Atropine Sulfate Ophthalmic			●			
Azathioprine Sodium Inj			●			
Azithromycin Inj			●	●	●	
Aztreonam Inj			●		●	
Benznidazole Oral			●			
Betamethasone Inj			●	●		
Bumetanide Inj			●	●		●
Bupivacaine HCl Inj			●			●
Bupivacaine with Epi Inj			●			●
Caffeine Citrate Inj			●	●		
Calcium Chloride Inj			●	●		●
Calcium Gluconate Inj			●	●		
Caspofungin Acetate Inj			●		●	
Cefazolin Sodium Inj			●	●		●
Cefepime HCl Inj			●			
Cefiderocol Inj			●		●	
Cefotaxime Sodium Inj			●	●		
Ceftaroline Fosamil Monoacetate Inj			●		●	
Ceftazidime Inj			●	●		
Ceftazidime/ Avibactam Inj			●		●	
Ceftolozane/ Tazobactam Inj			●		●	
Ceftriaxone Sodium Inj			●		●	
Chlorothiazide Sodium Inj			●	●		
Chromic Chloride Inj		●				
Ciprofloxacin HCl Ophthalmic			●			
Ciprofloxacin Inj			●			
Cisatracurium Besylate Inj			●			●
Clindamycin Phosphate Inj	●					

Everyday Essential Medications	Acute treatment drugs / no alternative	Chronic treatment drugs / no alternative	High impact	Pediatric impact	Antibiotic resistance ^b	Mitigation strategy
Clobazam Oral	●			●		
Colistimethate Sodium Inj	●				●	
Continuous Renal Replacement Therapy (CRRT)	●					
Copper Inj		●				
Cyclosporine Inj			●			
Cyclosporine Oral		●				
Cysteine HCl Inj		●		●		
Daptomycin Inj			●		●	
Darbepoetin Alfa Inj			●			
Desflurane Inhalation			●			
Desmopressin Acetate Inj	●					
Dexamethasone Sodium Phosphate Inj			●			
Dexmedetomidine HCl Inj			●			●
Dextrose 50% in Water Inj	●			●		●
Diazepam Inj			●	●		
Digestive Enzymes Oral		●		●		
Diltiazem HCl Inj			●			●
Diphenhydramine HCl Inj	●					
Dobutamine HCl Inj			●	●		●
Dopamine HCl Inj			●	●		
Doxycycline Hyclate Inj	●					
Enoxaparin Sodium Inj			●			
Ephedrine Inj			●			
Epinephrine (Racepinephrine) Inhalation			●	●		
Epinephrine Inj	●			●		●
Epoetin Alfa Recombinant Inj			●			
Eptifibatide Inj			●			
Ertapenem Inj			●		●	
Erythromycin Ophthalmic			●	●		●
Estrogens, Conjugated, Inj			●			
Ethambutol HCl Oral			●			
Etomidate Inj			●			
Famotidine Inj			●			
Fat Emulsion Intravenous	●			●		

Everyday Essential Medications	Acute treatment drugs / no alternative	Chronic treatment drugs / no alternative	High impact	Pediatric impact	Antibiotic resistance ^b	Mitigation strategy
Fentanyl Citrate Inj			●			●
Ferric Carboxymaltose Inj			●			
Ferric Gluconate Complex Inj			●			
Ferumoxytol Inj			●			
Fidaxomicin Oral			●		●	
Fluconazole Inj			●			
Fludrocortisone Acetate Oral		●				
Flumazenil Inj	●					
Fluorescein Sodium Strips Ophthalmic			●			
Folic Acid Inj		●				
Fosphenytoin Sodium Inj			●	●		
Furosemide Inj			●			●
Gentamicin Sulfate Inj			●	●	●	●
Glucagon Inj	●					
Glycopyrrolate Inj			●	●		
Haloperidol Lactate Inj			●			
Heparin Sodium Inj			●			
Hydrocortisone Sodium Succinate Inj			●			
Hydromorphone HCl Inj			●			●
Hydroxocobalamin (B12) Inj		●				
Ibuprofen Inj	●			●		
Ibuprofen Oral	●					
Imipenem/ Cilastatin/ Relebactam Inj			●		●	
Immune Globulin (IVIG) Inj	●					●
Indomethacin Inj	●			●		
Insulin Regular (Human) Inj	●					
Iodinated Contrast Media	●					●
Ipratropium Bromide Inhalation	●			●		
Iron Dextran Inj			●			
Iron Sucrose Inj			●			
Isoflurane Inhalation			●			
Isoproterenol HCl Inj			●			
Ketamine HCl Inj	●					●
Labetalol HCl Inj			●			

Everyday Essential Medications	Acute treatment drugs / no alternative	Chronic treatment drugs / no alternative	High impact	Pediatric impact	Antibiotic resistance ^b	Mitigation strategy
Lacosamide Inj			●			
Lactulose Oral			●	●		
Lefamulin Inj			●		●	
Levetiracetam Inj	●			●		
Levofloxacin Inj			●			
Levothyroxine Sodium (T4) Inj	●					
Lidocaine Hydrochloride Inj			●			●
Lidocaine Hydrochloride/ Epinephrine Bitartrate Inj			●			●
Linezolid Inj			●		●	
Liothyronine Sodium (T3) Inj	●					
Lorazepam Inj			●			●
Magnesium Sulfate Inj	●					●
Manganese Inj		●				
Meropenem Inj			●	●	●	
Meropenem/ Vaborbactam Inj			●		●	
Methadone HCl Oral			●			
Methylene Blue Inj	●					
Methylethergonovine Maleate Inj			●			
Methylprednisolone Sodium Succinate Inj			●			
Metoprolol Tartrate Inj			●			
Metronidazole Inj			●			
Micafungin Sodium Inj			●		●	
Midazolam HCl Inj			●	●		●
Milrinone Lactate Inj			●	●		
Morphine Sulfate Inj			●			
Moxifloxacin Inj			●		●	
Mycophenolate Mofetil HCl Inj			●			
Naloxone HCl Inj	●					
Neostigmine Methylsulfate Inj			●			
Nicardipine HCl Inj			●			
Nitroglycerin Inj			●			
Nitroprusside Sodium Inj			●			
Norepinephrine Bitartrate Inj			●			
Octreotide Acetate Inj	●					

Everyday Essential Medications	Acute treatment drugs / no alternative	Chronic treatment drugs / no alternative	High impact	Pediatric impact	Antibiotic resistance ^b	Mitigation strategy
Ofloxacin Ophthalmic			●			
Ondansetron HCl Inj			●	●		
Oxytocin Inj	●					
Pantoprazole Sodium Inj			●			
Penicillin G Inj			●	●		
Phenobarbital Sodium Inj			●	●		
Phentolamine Mesylate Inj	●					
Phenylephrine HCl Inj	●					
Phytonadione (Vit K) Inj	●			●		
Piperacillin Sodium/ Tazobactam Sodium Inj			●			
Polymyxin B Inj			●		●	
Potassium Acetate Inj			●			●
Potassium Chloride Inj			●			
Potassium Iodide Oral			●			
Potassium Phosphate Inj			●			●
Prednisolone Oral			●	●		
Promethazine Inj			●	●		
Propofol Inj			●			●
Propranolol HCl Inj			●			
Propylthiouracil (PTU) Oral	●					
Pyridoxine HCl (Vit B6) Inj	●					●
Remifentanil HCl Inj			●			
Retepase Recombinant Inj			●			
Rho(D) Immune Globulin Inj	●					
Ribavirin Inhalation	●					
Rifampin Oral			●		●	
Rocuronium Bromide Inj			●			●
Ropivacaine HCl Inj			●			●
Selenium Inj		●		●		
Sevoflurane Inhalation			●			
Sildenafil Inj	●			●		
Sirolimus Oral			●			
Sodium Acetate Inj			●			●
Sodium Benzoate/ Sodium Phenylacetate Inj	●			●		

Everyday Essential Medications	Acute treatment drugs / no alternative	Chronic treatment drugs / no alternative	High impact	Pediatric impact	Antibiotic resistance ^b	Mitigation strategy
Sodium Bicarbonate Inj	●					
Sodium Chloride 0.9% Intravenous	●					●
Sodium Chloride 23.4% Intravenous	●					
Sodium Chloride 3% Intravenous	●					
Sodium Chloride Bacteriostatic 0.9%			●			
Sodium Phosphate Inj			●	●		●
Sodium Polystyrene Sulfonate Oral			●			●
Sodium Thiosulfate Inj	●					
Sterile Water for Inj (SWFI) Inj			●			●
Succinylcholine Chloride Inj			●			●
Sulfamethoxazole/Trimethoprim Oral	●				●	
Surfactant, Lung, Intratracheal	●			●		
Tacrolimus Inj			●			
Tacrolimus Oral			●			
Tedizolid Inj			●		●	
Tenecteplase Inj	●					
Terbutaline Inj			●	●		
Thiamine (Vit B1) Inj	●					●
Thrombin Topical	●					
Tigecycline Inj			●		●	
Tirofiban HCl Inj			●			
Tobramycin Inhalation	●			●		
Tocilizumab Inj	●					●
Tranexamic Acid Inj	●					
Valganciclovir HCl Oral			●			
Valproic Acid Inj			●			
Vancomycin HCl Inj			●	●	●	
Vasopressin Inj	●					
Vecuronium Bromide Inj			●	●		●
Vitamin D Analogs Inj		●				
Voriconazole Inj			●		●	
Warfarin Sodium Oral			●			

Everyday Essential Medications	Acute treatment drugs / no alternative	Chronic treatment drugs / no alternative	High impact	Pediatric impact	Antibiotic resistance ^b	Mitigation strategy
Zinc Chloride Inj		●		●		

Abbreviations: HCl = Hydrochloride; Inj = Injection; IV = Intravenous; IVIG = Intravenous immunoglobulin; NS = Normal saline

^aMedications identified as of greatest importance were selected by the Vizient pharmacy team from a comprehensive clinical review of products contained within the World Health Organization's (WHO) Essential Medicines list, the Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS) and Pediatric Advanced Life Support (PALS) algorithms, and medications included in Vizient member health systems' critical drug lists.

^bThis column contains antimicrobials necessary to treat organisms listed in the CDC's Antibiotic Resistance Threats in the U.S., 2019 report. Members should determine which product(s) to include on formulary using discussions with local experts and antibiogram data. Items in bold are new

Antidotes

● = Click to get redirected to mitigation strategy

Orange = Medication on the ASHP shortage list at this time of publication

Antidote	Primary indication in toxicology ^a	Mitigation strategy
3-factor Prothrombin Complex Concentrate (PCC) Inj	Reversal of anticoagulants (e.g., warfarin)	
4-factor Prothrombin Complex Concentrate (PCC) Inj	Reversal of anticoagulants (e.g., warfarin, factor Xa inhibitors)	●
Acetylcysteine Inj	Acetaminophen toxicity	
Activated Charcoal Oral	Gastrointestinal decontamination	
Activated Prothrombin Complex Concentrate (aPCC; FEIBA) Inj	Reversal of anticoagulants (e.g., DOACs)	
Aminocaproic Acid Inj	Life-threatening bleed in patient on thrombolytic or anticoagulation (e.g., DOACs)	
Andexanet Alfa (Andexanet) Inj	Reversal of factor Xa inhibitors	
Antivenin (Latrodectus mactans) Inj	Envenomation due to Latrodectus mactans (black widow spider)	
Atropine Inj	Cholinergic toxicity (e.g., organophosphate poisoning)	
Botulinum Antitoxin Inj	Botulism (Clostridium botulinum)	
Calcium Chloride Inj	Beta-blocker, calcium channel blocker toxicity	
Calcium Gluconate Inj	Beta-blocker, calcium channel blocker toxicity	
Calcium Gluconate Topical	Hydrofluoric acid	
Centruroides Immune F(ab') ₂ (equine) Inj	Scorpion envenomation	
Crotalidae Immune F(ab') ₂ (equine) Inj	Crotalinae envenomation	

Antidote	Primary indication in toxicology ^a	Mitigation strategy
Crotalidae Polyvalent-immune Fab (ovine) Inj	Crotalinae envenomation	
Cyproheptadine Oral	Serotonin syndrome	
Dantrolene Inj	Malignant hyperthermia	
Deferoxamine Inj	Acute iron toxicity	
Dexrazoxane Inj	Extravasation of anthracyclines	
Dextrose Inj	Hypoglycemia (antidiabetic agents)	
Digoxin Immune Fab Inj	Digoxin toxicity	
Dimercaprol Inj	Heavy metal (e.g., arsenic, lead, mercury) poisoning	
Dimethyl Sulfoxide (DMSO) Inj	Extravasation	
Edetate Calcium Disodium Inj	Lead poisoning	
Flumazenil Inj	Reversal of benzodiazepines	
Folic Acid Inj	Methanol toxicity, reduce toxicity associated with antifolate chemotherapy	
Folic Acid Oral	Methanol toxicity, reduce toxicity associated with antifolate chemotherapy	
Fomepizole Inj	Methanol, ethylene glycol toxicity	
Glucagon Inj	Beta-blocker, calcium channel blocker toxicity	
Glucarpidase Inj	Methotrexate toxicity	
Glycopyrrolate Inj	Adjunct in NMB reversal (offset cholinergic effects associated w/ neostigmine, pyridostigmine)	
Hyaluronidase Inj	Extravasation, misc.	
Hydroxocobalmin (Cyanokit) Inj	Cyanide poisoning	
Idarucizumab (Praxbind) Inj	Reversal of dabigatran	
Insulin Regular Inj	Beta-blocker, calcium channel blocker toxicity	
Leucovorin Inj	Methotrexate toxicity	
Leucovorin Oral	Methotrexate toxicity	
Levocarnitine (L-carnitine) Inj	Valproic acid toxicity	
Levocarnitine (L-carnitine) Oral	Valproic acid toxicity	
Levoleucovorin Inj	Methotrexate toxicity	
Lipid Emulsion, 20% Inj	Systemic toxicity from local anesthetics; lipid soluble cardiotoxics (e.g., beta-blockers, CCBs)	
Methylene Blue Inj	Methemoglobinemia	

Antidote	Primary indication in toxicology ^a	Mitigation strategy
Naloxone Inj	Reversal of opioids	
Neostigmine Inj	Reversal of non-depolarizing NMB	
Octreotide Inj	Hypoglycemia induced by insulin-secretagogues (e.g., sulfonylureas)	
Phentolamine Inj	Extravasation of vasopressors (e.g., norepinephrine)	
Physostigmine Inj	Anticholinergic toxicity	
Phytonadione Inj	Reversal vitamin K antagonist (e.g., warfarin)	
Phytonadione Oral	Reversal vitamin K antagonist (e.g., warfarin)	
Potassium Iodide Oral	Radioactive iodine exposure	
Pralidoxime Inj	Cholinergic toxicity (e.g., organophosphate poisoning)	
Protamine Inj	Heparin (UFH, LMWH) reversal	●
Pyridostigmine Inj	Reversal of non-depolarizing NMB	
Pyridoxine Inj	Isoniazid toxicity	●
Rabies Immune Globulin (Human) Inj	Rabies, postexposure prophylaxis	
Rabies Vaccine Inj	Rabies, pre- and postexposure prophylaxis	
Sodium Bicarbonate Inj	Various toxicities (e.g., cyclic antidepressants, salicylates)	
Sodium Nitrite Inj	Cyanide poisoning	
Sodium Thiosulfate Inj	Cyanide poisoning	
Succimer Oral	Arsenic, mercury, and lead poisoning	
Sugammadex Inj	Reversal of NMB (rocuronium or vecuronium)	
Tetanus Immune Globulin (Human) Inj	Tetanus, prophylaxis and treatment	
Tetanus Toxoid ^b Inj	Tetanus, prophylaxis	
Thiamine Inj	Ethanol (prevention/treatment of Wernicke encephalopathy), ethylene glycol toxicity	
Tranexamic Acid Inj	Life-threatening bleed in patient on thrombolytic or anticoagulation (e.g., DOACs)	
Uridine Triacetate Oral	Fluorouracil or capecitabine toxicity	

Abbreviations: DMSO = Dimethyl sulfoxide; DOAC = Direct-acting oral anticoagulant; Inj = injection; LMWH = Low molecular weight heparin; NMB = Neuromuscular blocker; UFH = Unfractionated heparin

^a These medications may have additional indications

^b Refers to a tetanus toxoid-containing vaccine; see guidelines for preferred presentation based on age and current vaccine status

Oncology

● = Click to get redirected to mitigation strategy

Orange = Medication on the ASHP shortage list at this time of publication

Drug name	Life-saving drugs with no alternative acute treatment / no alternative	High Impact	Mitigation strategy
Arsenic Trioxide Inj	●		
Asparaginase (Erwinia) Inj		●	
Asparaginase (Erwinia) [recombinant] Inj		●	
BCG Vaccine Inj	●		●
Bendamustine Inj	●		
Bleomycin Sulfate Inj		●	
Bortezomib Inj		●	
Busulfan Inj	●		
Calcitonin-Salmon Inj	●		
Capecitabine Oral		●	
Carboplatin Inj		●	
Cisplatin Inj		●	
Cyclophosphamide Inj		●	
Cytarabine (Conventional) Inj	●		
Dacarbazine Inj	●		
Dactinomycin Inj	●		
Daunorubicin HCl Inj		●	
Doxorubicin HCl (Conventional) Inj		●	
Etoposide Inj	●		
Filgrastim Inj*		●	
Flourouracil Inj		●	
Fludarabine Inj	●		●
Ibrutinib Oral		●	
Ifosfamide Inj	●		
Imatinib Oral		●	
Irinotecan Inj		●	
Isotretinoin Oral	●		
Hydroxyurea Oral	●		

Drug name	Life-saving drugs with no alternative acute treatment / no alternative	High Impact	Mitigation strategy
Lenalidomide Oral		●	
Leuprolide Inj		●	
Lomustine Oral		●	
Melphalan Inj	●		
Mercaptopurine Oral	●		
Mesna Inj		●	
Methotrexate Inj	●		
Mitomycin Inj		●	
Nelarabine Inj	●		
Oxaliplatin Inj		●	
Paclitaxel (Conventional) Inj		●	●
Pegaspargase Inj		●	
Procarbazine Oral	●		
Rasburicase Inj	●		
Rituximab Inj*	●		
Tamoxifen Oral		●	
Thalidomide Oral		●	
Thiotepa Inj	●		
Trastuzumab Inj*	●		
Tretinoin Oral	●		
Vinblastine Sulfate Inj	●		
Vincristine Sulfate Inj	●		
Zoledronic Acid Inj		●	

Abbreviations: BCG = Bacillus Calmette–Guérin; HCl = hydrochloride; Inj = injection

* Includes originator and biosimilar products

To learn more details about Vizient Pharmacy Solutions and the **Novaplus Enhanced Supply program**, go to www.vizientinc.com or email pharmacyquestions@vizientinc.com.

To learn more, contact PharmacyQuestions@vizientinc.com.

As the nation's largest member-driven health care performance improvement company, Vizient provides solutions and services that empower health care providers to deliver high-value care by aligning cost, quality and market performance. With analytics, advisory services and a robust sourcing portfolio, we help members improve patient outcomes and lower costs.