

The *voice* of the community pharmacist.



## 8 Tips for Managing Your **Key Performance** Indicators as You Prepare for the 2024 DIR Hangover

Ollin B. Sykes, CPA.CITP, CMA
Sykes & Company, P.A.
Ollin@sykes-cpa.com

Scott W. Sykes, CPA, CFP®
Sykes & Company, P.A.
Scott@sykes-cpa.com



#### **Disclosure Statement**

There are no relevant financial relationships with ACPE defined commercial interests for anyone who was in control of the content of the activity.

The information contained herein is intended to be used and must be used for information and educational purposes only. It is not intended to be a source of advice for accounting, tax, financial, investment or other purposes or for credit or financial analysis with respect to the material presented. It should not be used as a substitute for professional consulting. Before making any decision or taking any action, you should consult your advisors and tax professionals.





# Pharmacist and Technician Learning Objectives

1. Describe your key performance indicators and how they relate to the overall health of your business.

2. Discuss current ratios and strategies for increasing your current ratio to 3.5 to 1.

3. List the three expenses that have the most direct impact on your cash flow.



# #1 Fundamental Accounting





#### # 1- Fundamental Accounting

- Essential for understanding DIR impact
- Vital for understanding cash flow & management
- Inherent nature of industry requires sound fundamentals
- Proactive tax planning
- Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
- Accounting is an asset







## #1 - Fundamental Accounting

#### **Key line items on a Balance Sheet:**

- Cash
- Accounts Receivable
- Inventory
- Fixed Assets
- Liabilities/Payables
- Equity



## #2 Diversified Revenue





#### #2 - Diversified Revenue

The pharmacy business model is changing

**Maximize** script volume and performance

Diversified and cash-based revenue streams

Cash based revenue → expand gross margins, improve cash flow, and your bottom line





# #3 – Third Party Receivables





## #3 – 3<sup>rd</sup> Party Receivables

- Key component of financial performance
- Unreconciled bank account
- Do you know how much is owed to you? Any given time? Is it accurate?
- Reimburse = adjudicate



Getting paid is of utmost importance!





#### #3 – 3<sup>rd</sup> Party Receivables

Q Identify payor trends









## #3 – 3<sup>rd</sup> Party Best Practices

#### 문문 Technology:

- Designated person
- Schedule daily updates
- Build relationship with your analyst





# #4 Inventory





## #4 – Inventory



Key component



#### Largest expense in a pharmacy



Inventory management is *crucial* 



片는 Stay abreast – technology



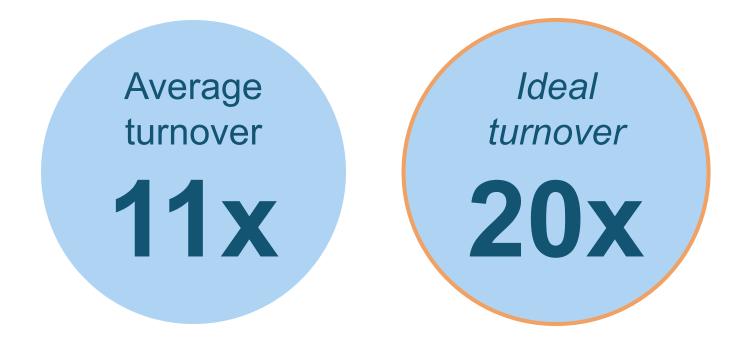
Set up and manage your perpetual inventory





#### #4 - Inventory

#### Understand your wholesaler vendor agreement



Inventory turnover = COGS ÷ Avg inventory

Average gross margin = 23% - 24%





#### #4 - Inventory

## Financial analysis requires accurate inventory balances

Inaccurate inventory on balance sheet



inaccurate margin and net income

Inventory overstated by \$50,000

net income overstated by \$50,000



\$17,500 excess tax @ 35%



# #5 Expenditures





#### #5 – Payroll

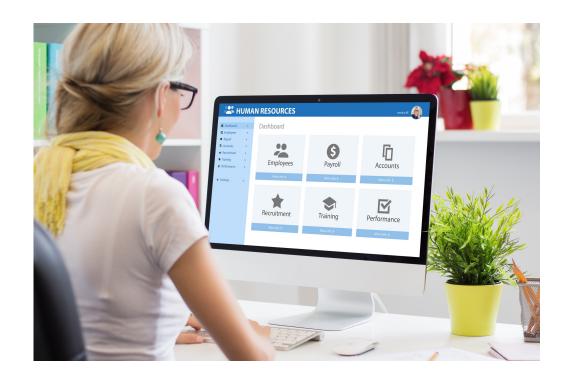
#### Second largest expense

#### Payroll < 10% is ideal

 Does not include benefits or payroll taxes

Examine all areas to minimize this expense:

- Technology
- Hours
- Rates
- Workflows







#### #5 - Owner Draws & Debt

- Balance sheet expenditures not reflected on the profit & loss
- Owner draws or distributions can be a significant source of cash flow drain





## #6 KPI's





#### #6 - Ideal KPI's

- Inventory turnover 20X
- AR Third Party 19 21 days
- Current Ratio 2.5 / 1 but seeing this shift to 3 / 1 + for DIR Fee changes
- Equity to Assets 10 20% for newer pharmacies and 50% plus for mature pharmacies



#### #6 - Ideal KPI's

- Gross margin 23% 24% +
- DIR Fees 3.5% 5.5%
- Payroll as a % of Revenue < 10%
- Overhead as a % of Revenue < 8%
- Bottom Line 3% 7%



# #7 Tax Planning





#### #7 – Tax Planning

#### Tax liability mitigation = Cash flow optimization

- Depreciation options
- Cost segregation studies
- Accounting method planning
- Retirement planning







## #7 – Tax Planning



- Section 199A deduction
- State tax planning (PTE)
- R&D tax credits
- Employee Retention Tax Credit (ERTC)



## #8 DIR Fees





- DIR, "lowest net price", will be reflected at the Point-of-Sale (POS) starting 1/1/2024 but retroactive fee collection is still allowed
- 2023 Retroactive DIR Fees will affect cash flow in Quarter 1 2024 – primarily March & April is the prediction
- Retroactive 2023 DIR with the reduced 2024 reimbursement will negatively impact cash flow





#### Be mindful of these areas:

- Fundamental accounting
- Revenue & Expenses
- PSAO
  - Understand your current contracts
  - How they may change
  - What can you do to prepare?
- Mindset





★ Implement DIR estimates in your pharmacy software

★ Med. Sync, Adherence, MTM, and knowing how the drug manufacturer impacts DIR is key







- Patients who are eligible to switch plans at any time during the year (not just during open enrollment) should proactively switch to plans with no DIR fees or plans where the DIR fees are paid now rather than later to ease a cash flow problem.
- Shift your mindset!
- Networking
- Pharmacy owners stay ENGAGED with their DIR fee mitigation and understanding.





- Estimating cash flow crunch:
  - 2023 January May trimester DIR fees x 2.5

Embrace the OPPORTUNITY!









Ollin B. Sykes, CPA.CITP, CMA
Sykes & Company, P.A.
Ollin@sykes-cpa.com



Scott W. Sykes, CPA, CFP®
Sykes & Company, P.A.
Scott@sykes-cpa.com



# The *voice* of the community pharmacist.

www.ncpa.org

Follow us on social media



