The American Medical Association Physician Payment Reform, the Oncology Medical Home: Emphasis on Lung Cancer

Barbara McAneny, MD February 2017





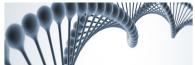


Disclosure

No relevant conflicts of interest to disclose.















Great Science: Now what?

- How do we get it to the patients?
- How do we make it affordable?

The Challenge

- 30 patients to see every day
- Volumes of medical literature to read
- A tsunami of Data to synthesize
 - Patients needing the best possible treatment
 - Insurance Companies Hasseling
 - Lawyers lurking



Turn the page

JIB-04 (NSC693627, E-isomer) is a potent, selective and cell permeable Jumonji histone demethylase inhibitor. Unlike the other known inhibitors, JIB-04 is not a competitive inhibitor of a-ketoglutarate. It inhibits the demethylase activity of Jumonji enzymes in vitro, with IC_{50} ~230 nM for JARID1A (KDM5A), ~440 nM for JMJD2A (KDM4A) and JMJD2B (KDM4B), ~340 nM for JMJD2E (KDM2E), and ~1 µM for JMJD3 (KDM6B) and JMJD2C (KDM4C). JIB-04 blocks Jumonji demethylase activity in cells and consequently inhibits cell growth, without affecting other a-ketoglutarate-dependent hydroxylases or histone-modifying enzymes, especially HDACs. JIB-04 alters transcriptional programs in cancer but not in normal cells, leading to cancer-specific cell death. Importantly, in vivo, JIB-04 lowers histone demethylase activity in tumors, reduces tumor burden and prolongs survival of mice in an aggressive breast cancer model.



Turn the page

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survival of MCE in an aggressive breast cancer model.



Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)

Version: COME HOME v1.1 - last updated February 2016

Stage IA

Stage IB, IIA, IIB

Stage IIIA

Stage IIIB

Metastatic

disease, first line

therapy,

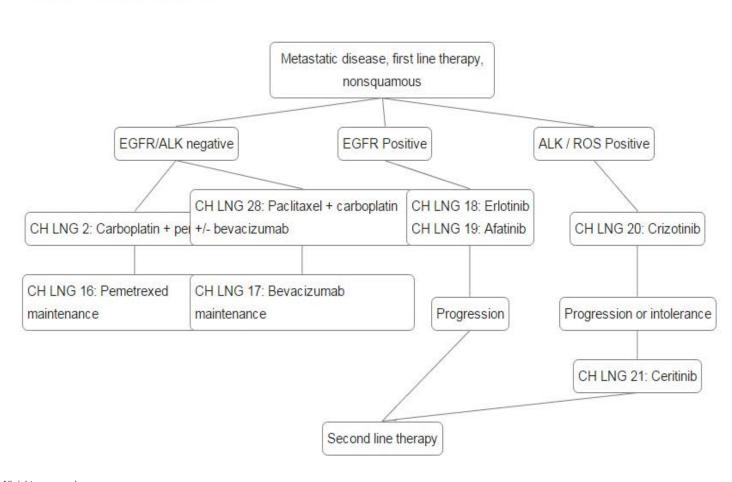
nonsquamous

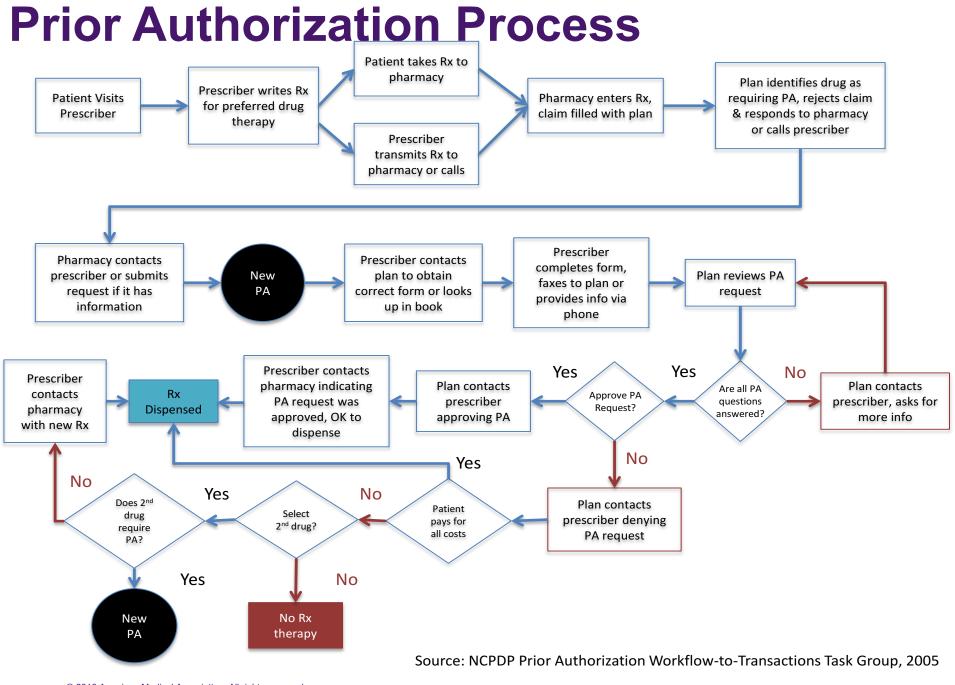
Metastatic

disease, first line

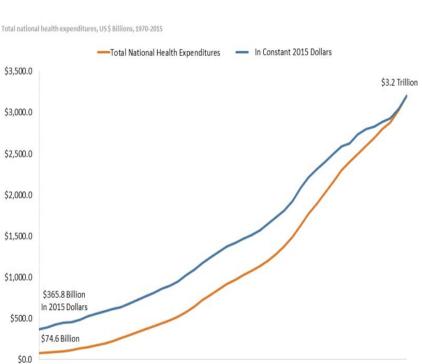
therapy,

squamous





Rising health care costs are unsustainable



\$12,000 \$9,990 Per capita \$8,000

-Total National Health Expenditures Per Capita

In Constant 2015 Dollars

1970 1975 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 20

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation analysis of National Health Expenditure (NHE) data from Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Office of the

Actuary, National Health Statistics Group

Peterson-Kaiser Health System Tracker

\$1,742 Per capita in constant 2015 dollars

\$355 Per capita

\$6,000

\$4,000

\$2,000

\$0

Total national health expenditures, US\$ per capita, 1970-2015

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation analysis of National Health Expenditure (NHE) data from Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary, National Health Statistics Group

1990

1995

2000

2005

2010

2015

Peterson-Kaiser Health System Tracker

1975

1980

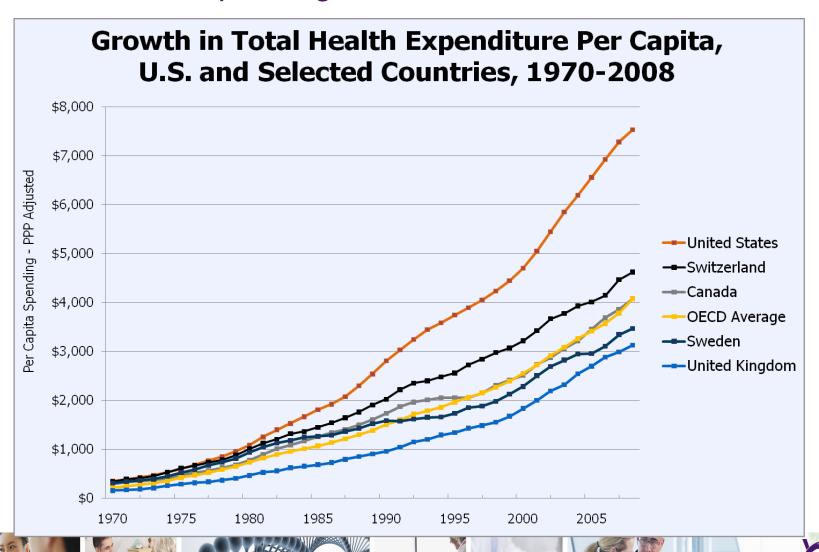
1985

1970



2015

Global Growth in Spending

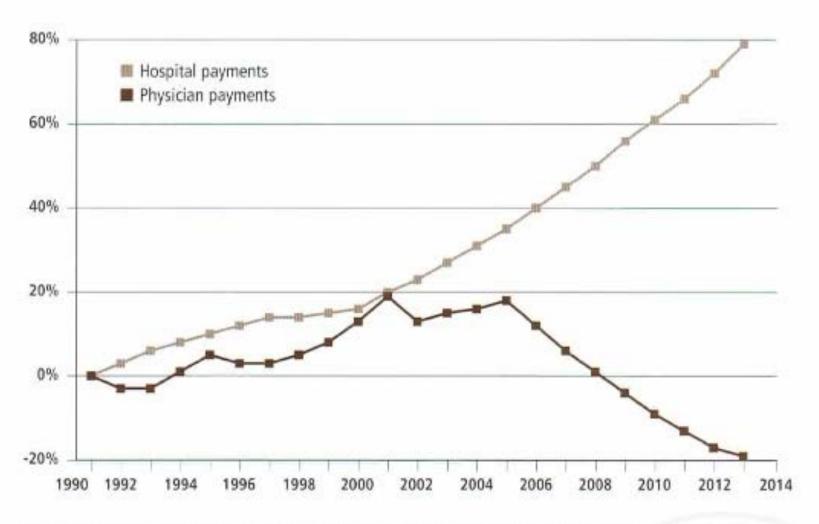


Difference between observed and modeled Medicare FFS spending in 2014 under site of service shifting scenarios

	Cost impact in billions in 2014			
	Shift to 25% of 2004 observed levels	Shift to 50% of 2004 observed levels	Shift to 75% of 2004 observed levels	Shift to 100% of 2004 observed levels
Estimated Medicare FFS spending cost difference in 2014 if observed chemotherapy infusion site of service distribution was shifted toward 2004 site of service distribution	\$0.5	\$1.0	\$1.5	\$2.0

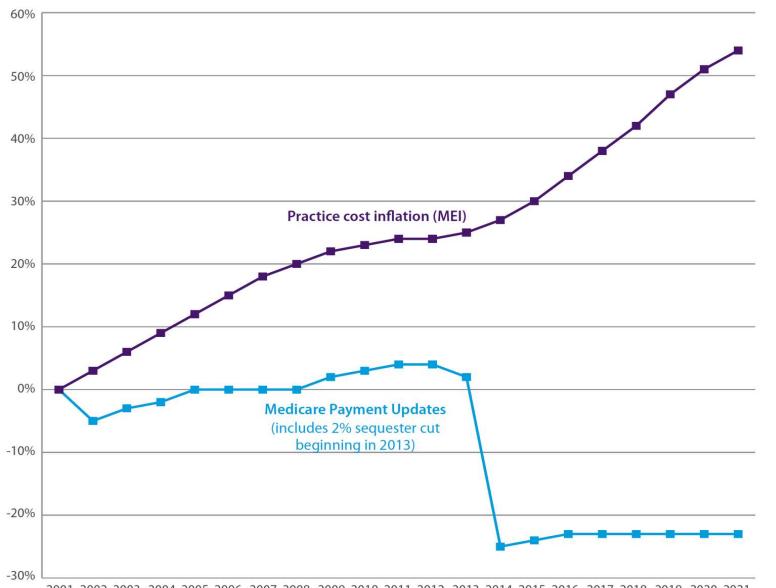
Source: Based on Milliman analysis of the 2004-2014 Medicare 5% sample data. See Appendix D for Medicare population and cost.





Sources: Hospital data from MedPAC and the Centers for Medicare & Medicard Services (CMS). Physician data from Physician Payment Review Commission (PPRC), the AMA and Medicare trustees. Chart by the AMA Division of Economic and Statistical Research.

Medicare payment vs. practice cost inflation

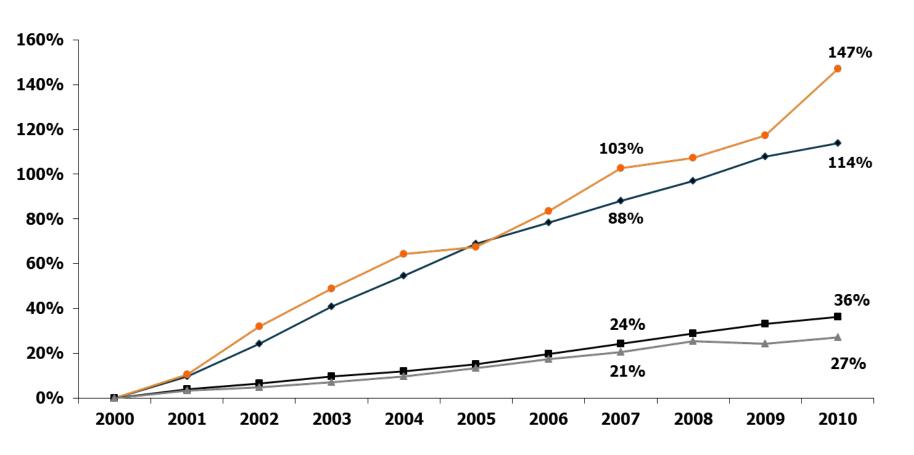






2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021

Cumulative Increases in Health Insurance Premiums, Workers' Contributions to Premiums, Inflation, and Workers' Earnings, 2000-2010



Notes: Health insurance premiums and worker contributions are for family premiums based on a family of four.

Source: Kaiser/HRET Survey of Employer-Sponsored Health Benefits, 1999-2011. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index, U.S. City Average of Annual Inflation (April to April), 1999-2011. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Seasonally Adjusted Data from the Current Employment Statistics Survey, 1999-2011 (April to April).

→ Health Insurance Premiums

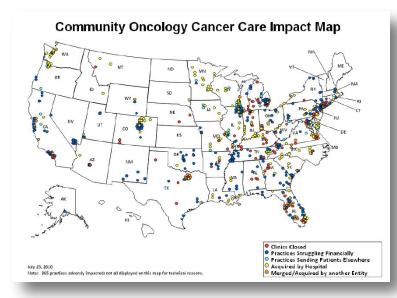
→ Workers' Contribution to Premiums

----Workers' Earnings

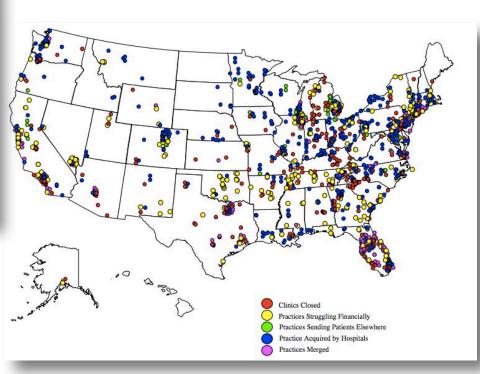
Overall Inflation



Consolidation of Cancer Care



2010

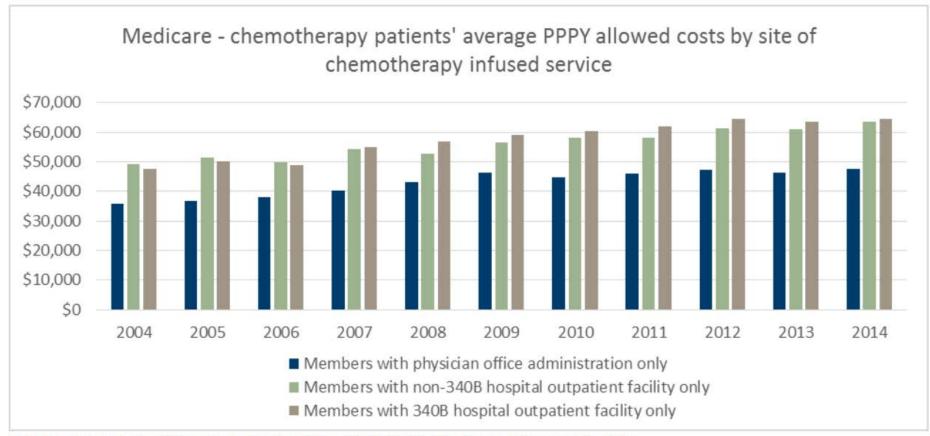


2016

Source: COA Community Oncology Practice Impact Report, October 2014



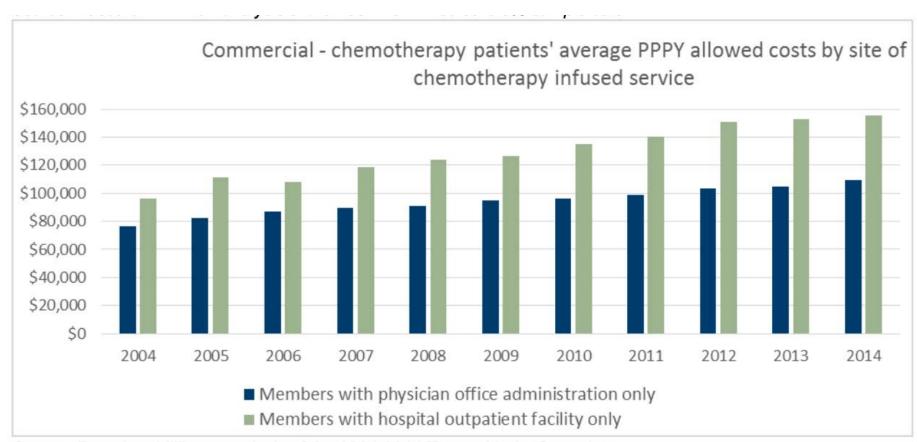
PPPY Costs based on site of chemotherapy service - Medicare



Source: Based on Milliman analysis of the 2004-2014 Medicare 5% sample data



PPPY Costs based on site of chemotherapy service - Commercial



Source: Based on Milliman analysis of the 2004-2014 Truven MarketScan data



Cost of Consolidation: Milliman 2011 & Avalere 2012 Studies

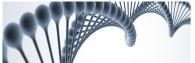
- Milliman 2011 study on Medicare costs by site-of-service
 - \$6,500 annualized higher chemo treatment costs in outpatient hospitals versus MD community cancer clinics
 - \$650 annualized higher out-of-pocket costs for Medicare beneficiaries
- Avalere 2012 on private payer costs by site-of-service
 - Up to 76% higher chemo treatment costs in outpatient hospitals versus clinics
 - 24% higher on average in outpatient hospitals

Sources:

Site of Service Cost Differences for Medicare Patients Receiving Chemotherapy, Milliman, October 2011 Total Cost of Cancer Care by Site of Service: Physician Office vs Outpatient Hospital, Avalere, March 2012















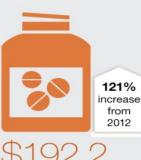
US specialty drug spending will quadruple by 2020

Projected specialty drug spending from 2012 to 2020





2012









For more information, please visit: pwc.com/us/medicalcosttrend

Source: PwC Health Research Institute, Medical cost trend: Behind the numbers 2015, June 2014, analysis based on data from CVS Caremark

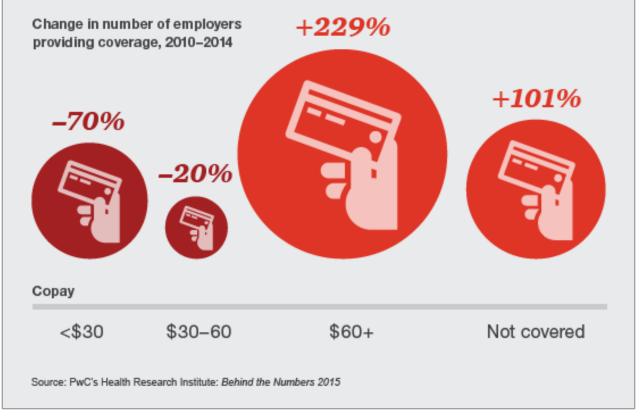
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Payers responding

. . .

Workers face increased copays for specialty drugs

Employees may be expected to pay a greater share for their treatments as businesses and insurers impose high copays for specialty drugs. This year, 34% of employers told PwC that they will use copays greater than \$60 for specialty drugs, which has grown by 229% since 2010.



Source: PwC's Health Research Institute: Behind the Numbers 2015

COME HOME

- Focus on the patients with expensive illnesses
- What factors can doctors control?
- What data do we need to prevent complications?





CMS/CMMI Grant

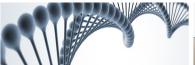
- \$19.8M
- 7 practices
- Significant savings associated with Oncology Medical Home through reduced ED & IP use
- Improve quality of care through triage protocols, team care and clinical pathways
- Increase delivery of patient-centered care through after hours clinics, same day appointments, patient education and patient portal

COME HOME Project Partners

- Innovative Oncology Business Solutions (IOBS) managing organization formed for the purposes of administering project
- Seven community oncology practices
 - New Mexico Cancer Center
 - Center for Cancer & Blood Disorders (Ft. Worth)
 - Dayton Physician Network (OH)
 - Space Coast Oncology
 - New England Cancer Specialists
 - NW Georgia Oncology Centers
 - Austin Oncology Group
- NantHealth HIT company creating customized quality & pathway performance dashboards using claims data and integrated EHRs
- KEW Group integration of genetic markers into diagnostic and therapeutic pathways
- UTHSC evaluation, cost, quality measurement expertise; using claims data for rapid-cycle feedback of cost/utilization performance















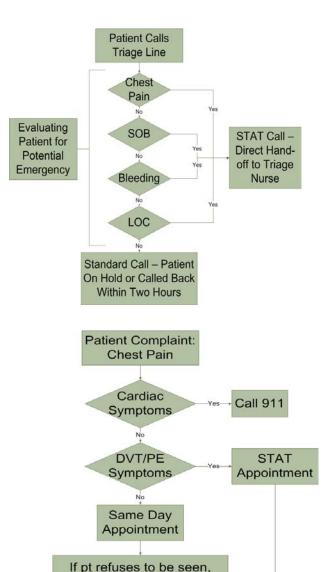
Clinical Pathway Compliance Report

	Breast	StructuredData	Staging Components	M0 pN1a T2	Patient 1	YES
	Breast	StructuredData	Performance Status	1	Patient 1	YES
	Breast	StructuredData	Treatment Type	170	Patient 1	YES
	Breast	StructuredData	Treatment Intent	165	Patient 1	YES
	Breast	StructuredData	ER Status	P	Patient 1	YES
	Breast	StructuredData	PR Status	N	Patient 1	YES
	Breast	StructuredData	HER2 Status	•	Patient 1	NO
	Breast	StructuredData	Tumor Size	2.0	Patient 1	YES
	Breast	StructuredData	Diagnosis Date	2014/06/01 00:00:00:00	Patient 1	YES
	Breast	StructuredData	Stage	-	Patient 1	NO
	Breast	StructuredData	Staging Date		Patient 1	NO
	Breast	StructuredData	Staging Components		Patient 1	NO
	Breast	StructuredData	ER Status	٠	Patient 1	NO
	Breast	StructuredData	PR Status	•	Patient 1	NO
	Breast	StructuredData	HER2 Status		Patient 1	NO
	Breast	StructuredData	Turnor Size	•	Patient 1	NO
	Breast	StructuredData	Diagnosis Date	2014/02/27 00:00:00.000	Patient 2	YES
	Breast	StructuredData	Stage	Stage IIA	Patient 2	YES
	Breast	StructuredData	Staging Date	2014/02/27 00:00:00:00	Patient 2	YES
	Breast	StructuredData	Staging Components	MOJNOJT2	Patient 2	YES
	Breast	StructuredData	Performance Status	1.	Patient 2	YES
	Breast	StructuredData	ER Status	•	Patient 2	NO
	Breast	StructuredData	PR Status		Patient 2	NO
	Breast	StructuredData	HER2 Status	•	Patient 2	NO

Triage Pathways

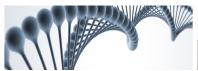
Patients get the Right Care at the Right Time in the Right Place

- 38 Symptom Specific Pathways
 - E.g. pain, nausea & vomiting, fatigue, cough
 - Many also include follow ups for patients that can be managed at home
 - Consistent, systematic triage of patient symptoms
- Real time dashboard visible to all triage staff
- Standard order sets for defined patient groups
 - E.g. pts. on chemo with vomiting are brought in for hydration and have review of anti-emetics.











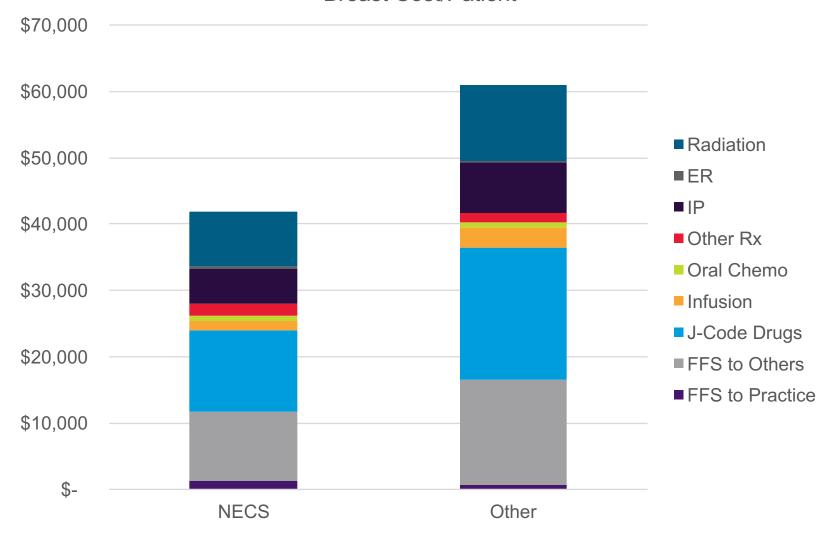




notify physician and schedule follow up call

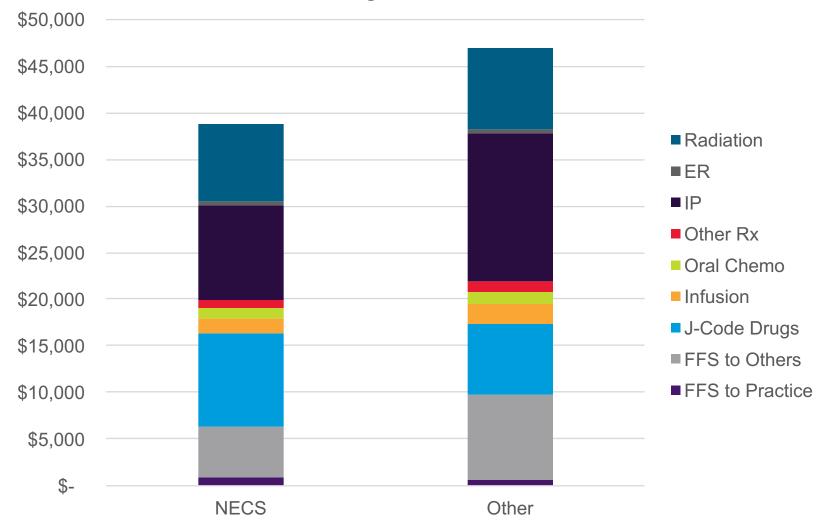


Breast Cost/Patient



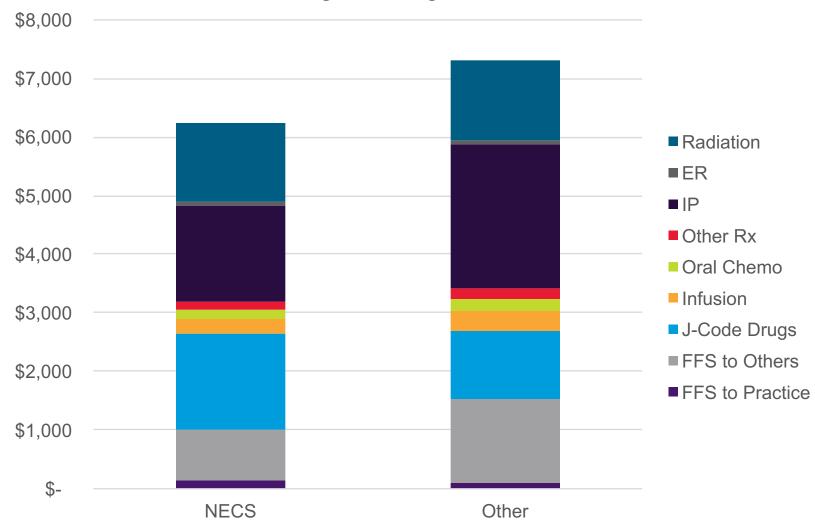


Lung Cost/Patient



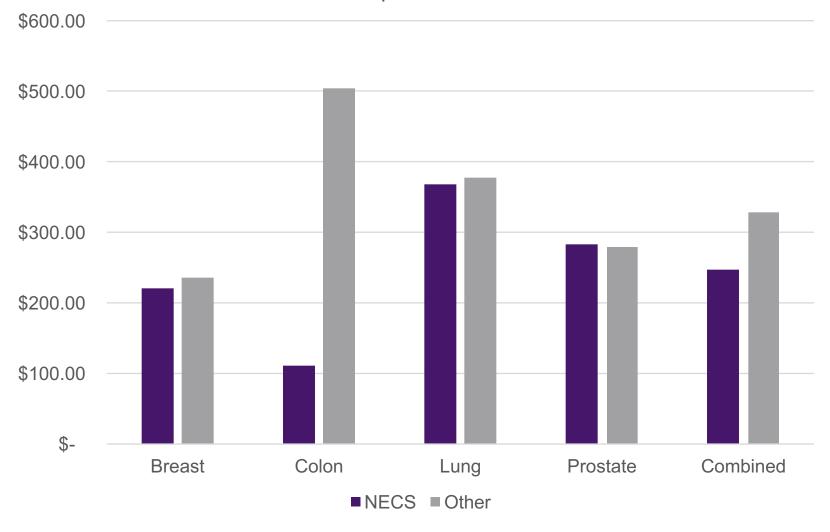


Lung Cost/Program Month



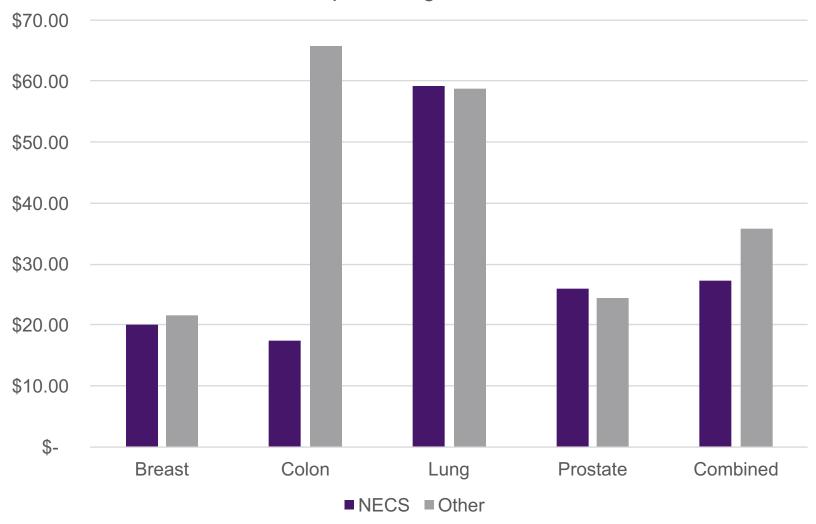


ER Spend/Patient



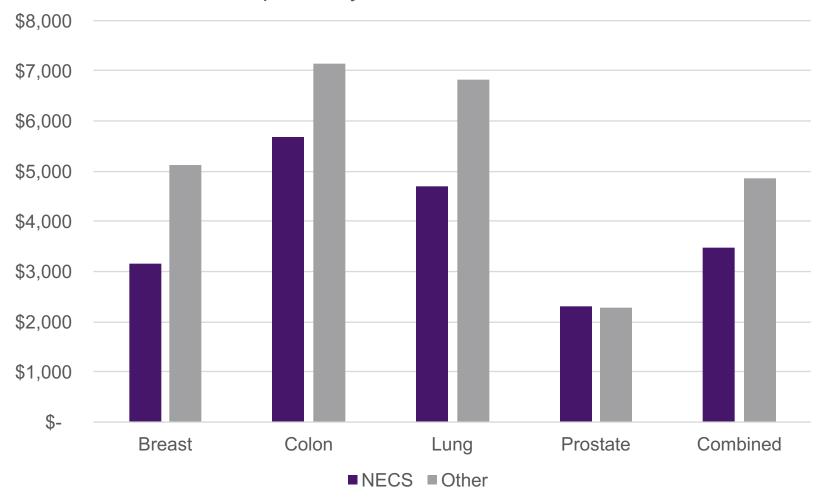


ER Spend/Program Month



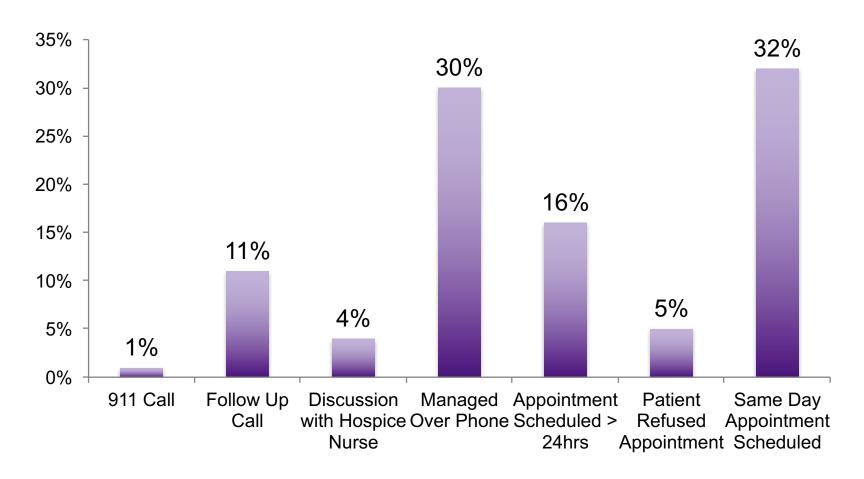


Total of J-code drugs, infusion services, oral chemo, and other pharmacy claims/Active Month



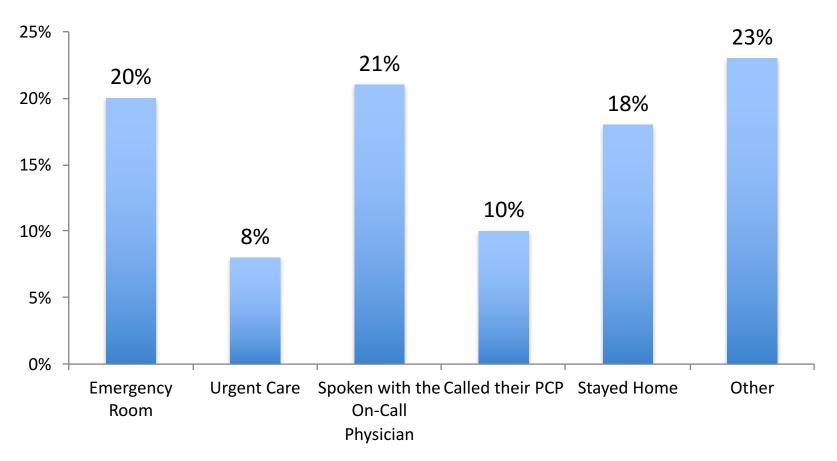


Triage Pathway Outcomes





Same Day Appointments: What would the patient have done if they could not be seen?

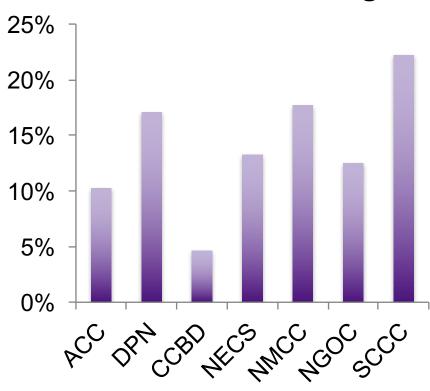




% of Patients Refusing Triage Outcomes by Practice

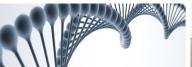
Practice	Number of Triage Nursing Encounters	Number of Pt Refusals	% of Patients Refusing
ACC	39	4	10.26%
DPN	164	28	17.07%
CCBD	86	4	4.65%
MCCM	98	13	13.27%
NMCC	147	26	17.69%
NGOC	8	1	12.50%
SCCC	18	4	22.22%

% of Patients Refusing











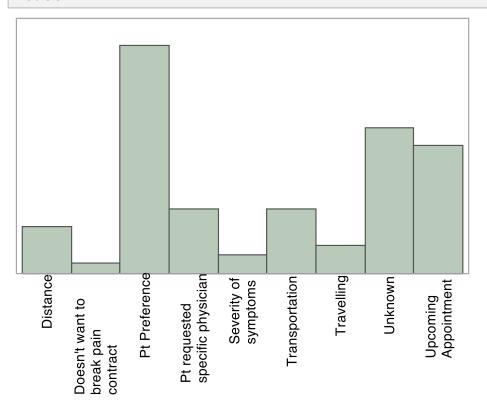






Patient Refusal Reasons

Reason



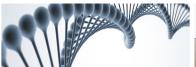
Frequencies

Level	Count	Pro
Distance	5	0.0625
Doesn't want to break pain contrac	1	0.0125
Pt Preference	25	0.3125
Pt requested specific physician	7	0.0875
Severity of symptoms	2	0.0250
Transportation	7	0.0875
Travelling	3	0.0375
Unknown	16	0.2000
Upcoming Appointment	14	0.1750
Total	80	1.0000

N Missing 0 9 Levels









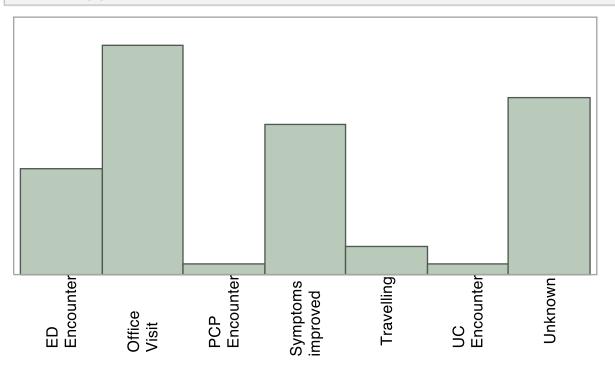






Patient Refusal Follow Up

What Happened



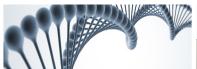
Frequencies

7 Levels

Level	Count	Prob
ED Encounter	12	0.15000
Office Visit	26	0.32500
PCP Encounter	1	0.01250
Symptoms improve	17	0.21250
Travelling	3	0.03750
UC Encounter	1	0.01250
Unknown	20	0.25000
Total	80	1.00000
N Missing 0		





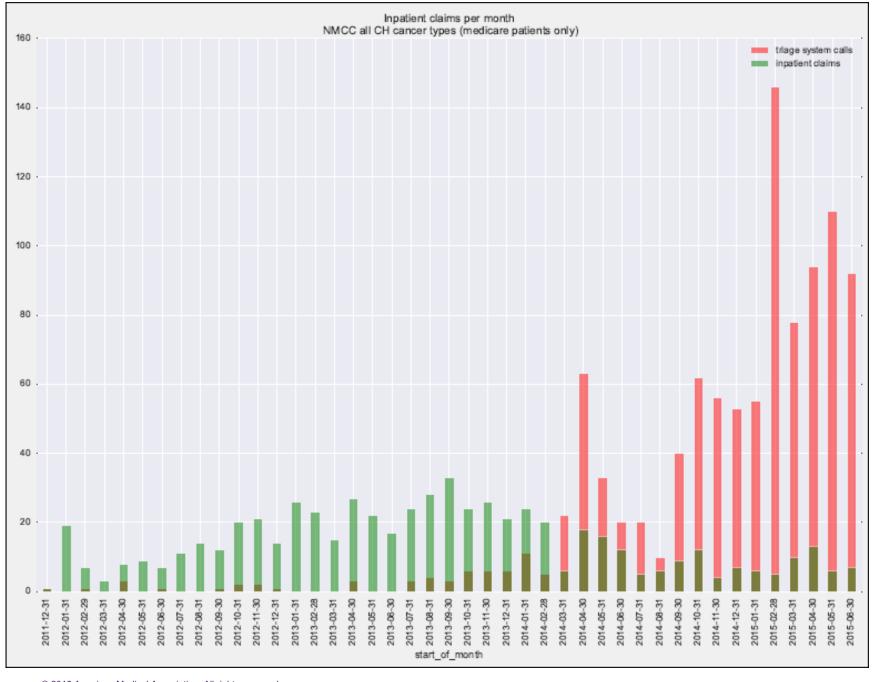


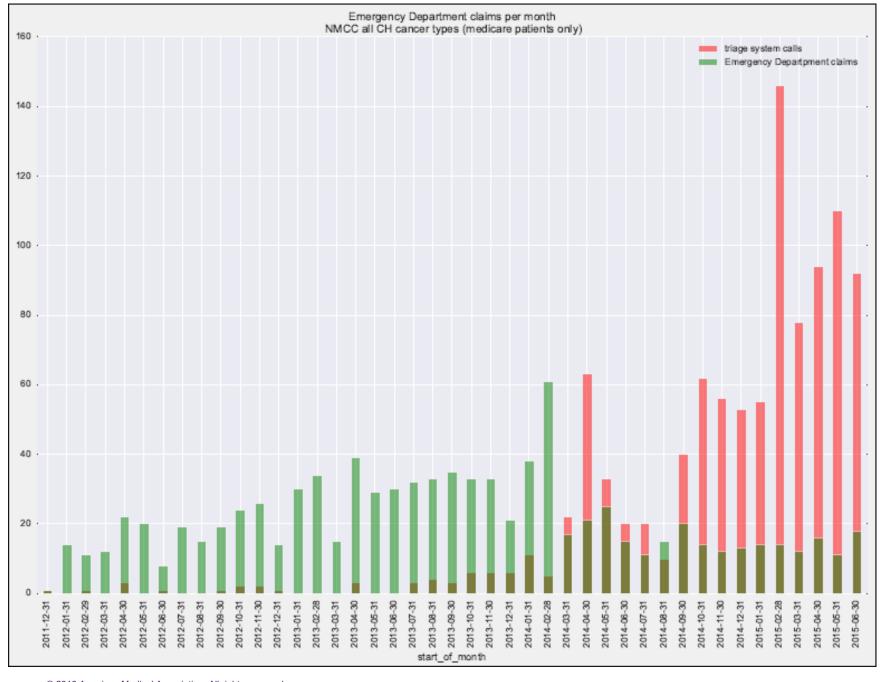


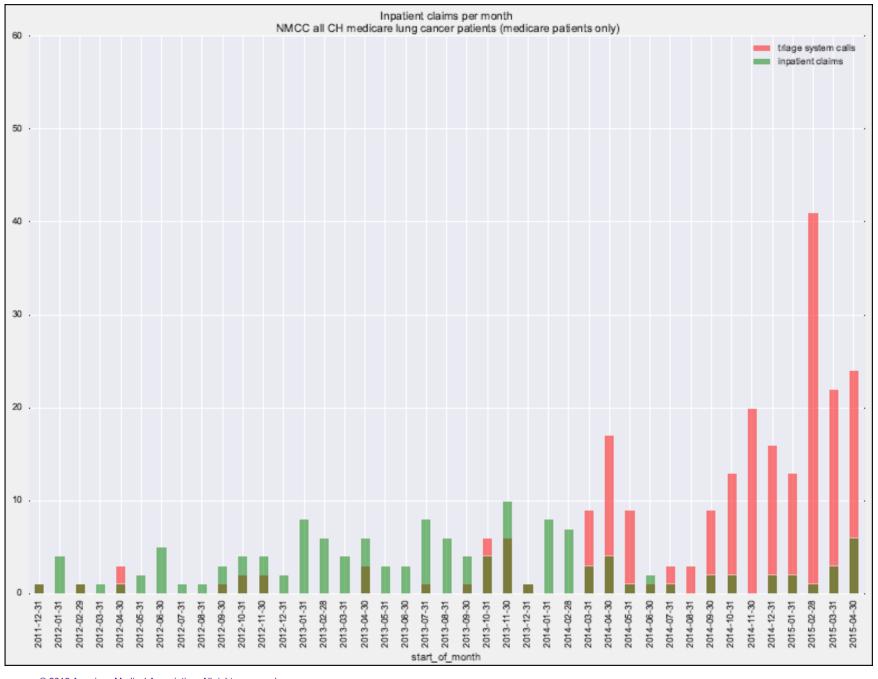


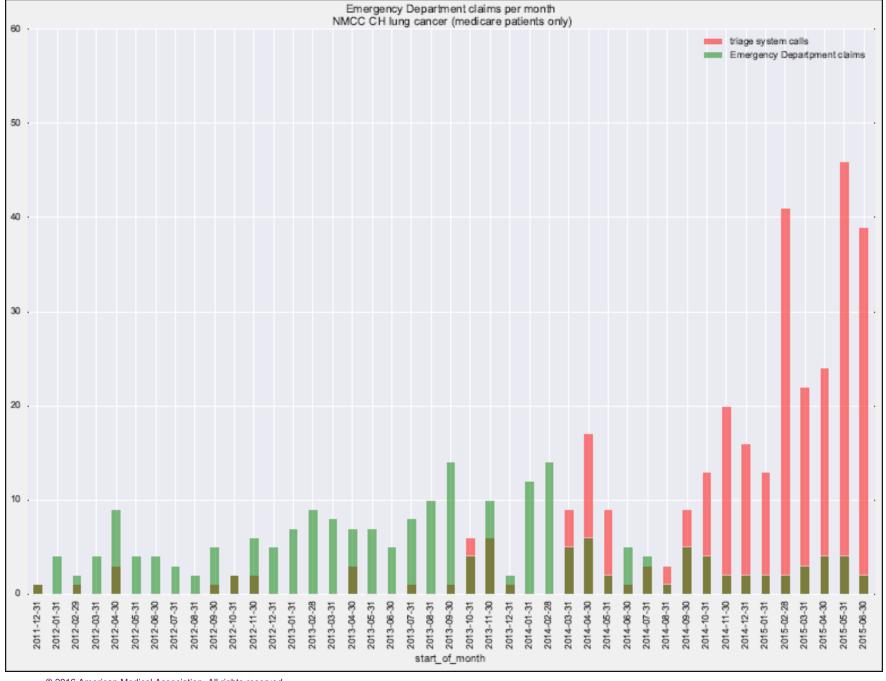












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- NATIONAL CONTRACTS
- DRUG PRICING
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SUMMARY: HOW TO GET PRESONALIZED CARE TO PATIENTS

- 1. DECISION SUPPORT
- 2. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION REFORM
- 3. EQUALIZATION OF SITE OF SERVICE PAYMENT
- 4. DRUG PRICING
- 5. MEDICAL HOME PROCESSES
- 6. PAYMENT REFORM