



The Case for a New Paradigm in Health care Delivery

Bruce A. Feinberg, D.O.
Vice President and Chief Medical Officer
Cardinal Health Specialty Solutions,
Clinical Pathways

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In the Era of the \$1000.00 Genome

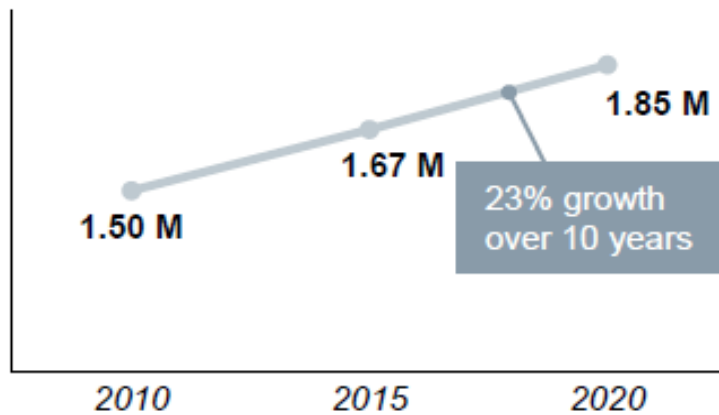
"Information is not knowledge."--- Einstein

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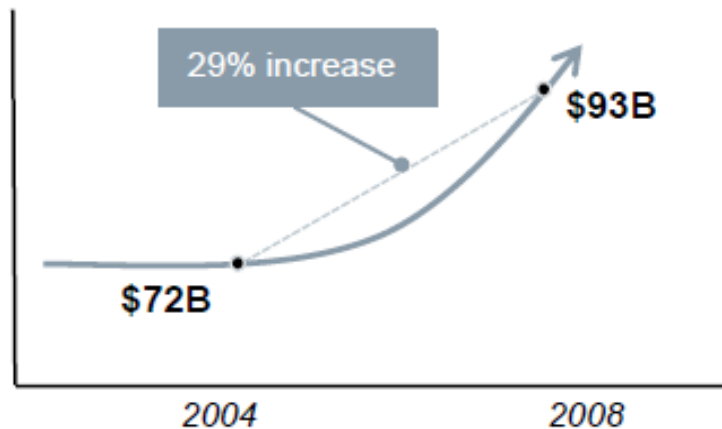


Market Forces Invoking New Care Paradigm

Volumes Increasing
Cancer Incidence



Costs Rising
Cost of Cancer Care

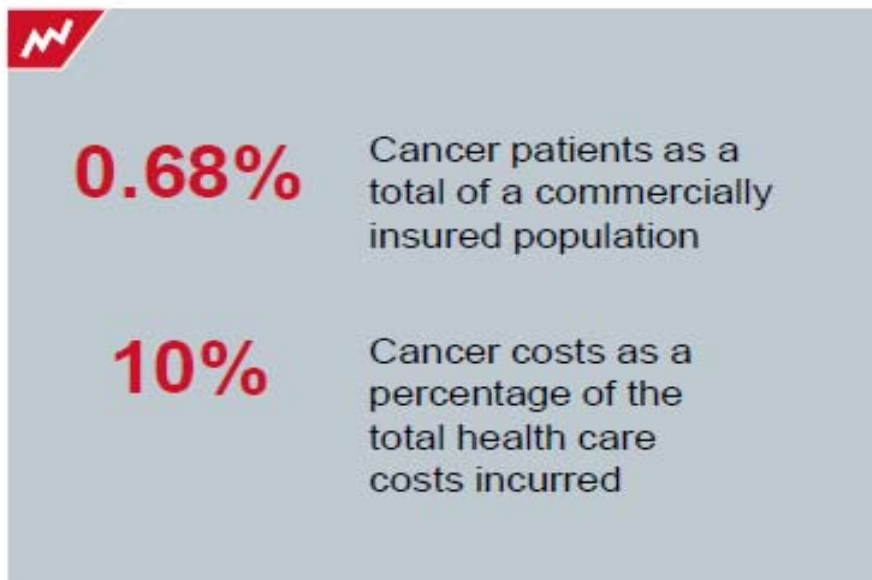


Emerging Trends

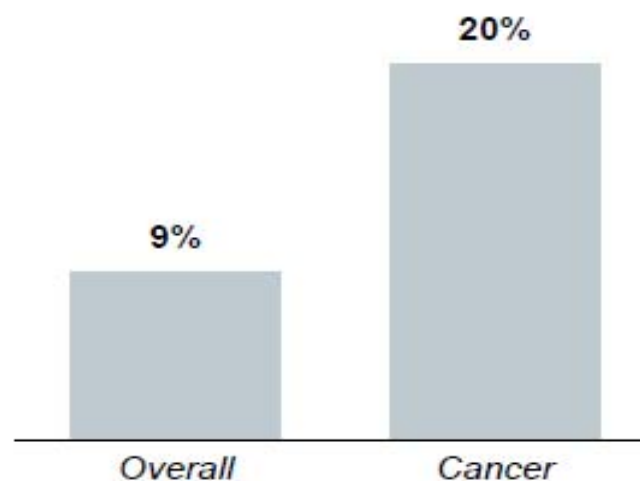
- 1 Focus on evidence-based medicine
- 2 Development of new care models
- 3 Shift in focus of clinical innovation
- 4 Increased role of consumer in decision-making

Source: American Cancer Society, available at: www.cancer.org/cancer/cancerbasics/economic-impact-of-cancer, last accessed: August 23 2010; Oncology Roundtable Cancer Incidence Estimator, available at: www.advisory.com/or.

Commercial Payors Confront Startling Cost Growth



Annual Rate of Cost Growth
Commercial Patient Population



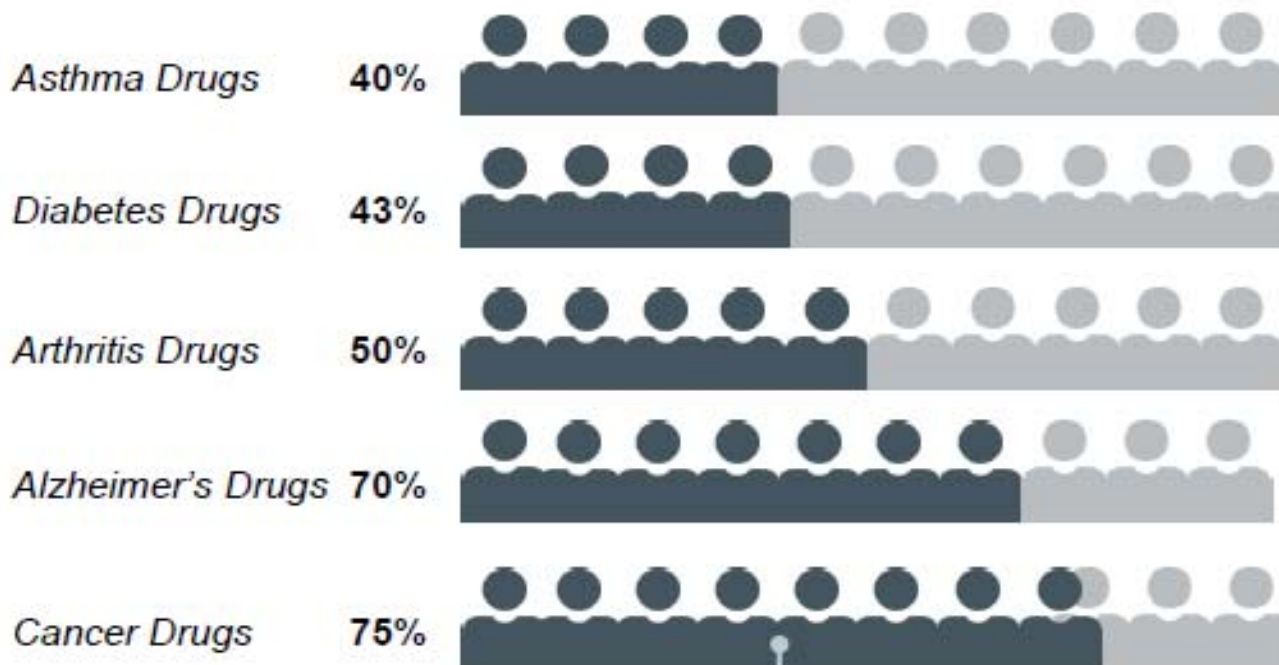
Source: "Cancer Patients receiving Chemotherapy: Opportunities for Better Management." Millman Client Report available at: <http://publications.milliman.com/research/health-r/pdfs/cancer-patients-receiving-chemotherapy.pdf>, accessed August 23 2010; National Comprehensive Cancer Network, "Managed Care Organizations to Focus on Value in Oncology," available at: http://www.nccn.org/about/news/ebulletin/2010-08-09/managed_care.asp?utm_source=NCCN+Global+List&utm_campaign=7b79e056c3-EB-N-0036-0810&utm_medium=email, accessed August 27 2010; Oncology Roundtable interviews and analysis.

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Ineffective Chemotherapy Wasting Health Care Dollars

Cancer Drugs Not Working for Majority of Patients

Percentage of Patients for which a Particular Drug is Ineffective, on Average




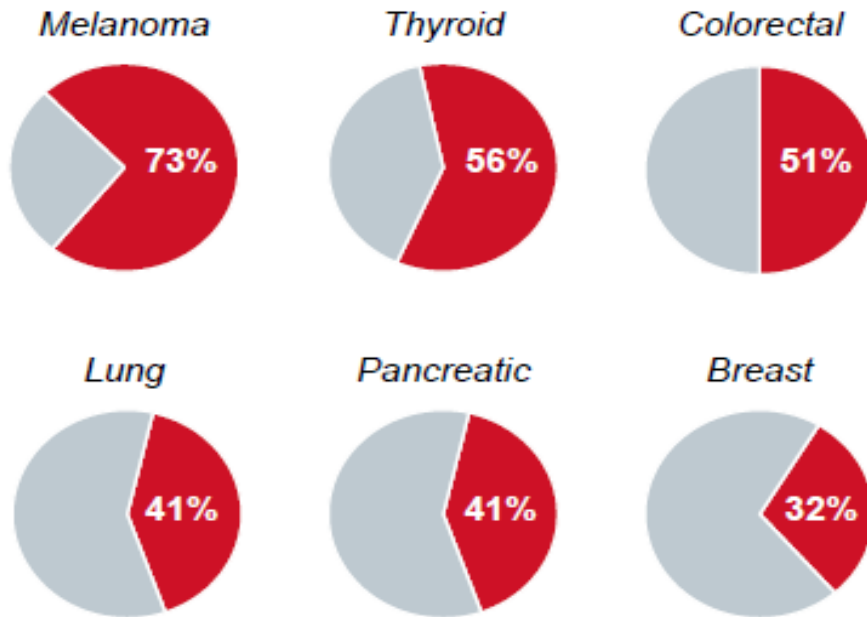
\$8 billion spent annually on ineffective chemotherapy

Molecular Diagnostics Poised for Growth

In Near-Term, A Substitute for Full Genome Sequencing

Many Tumors Candidates for Targeted Therapy

Percentage of Tumors Driven by Genetic Mutations, by Type of Cancer



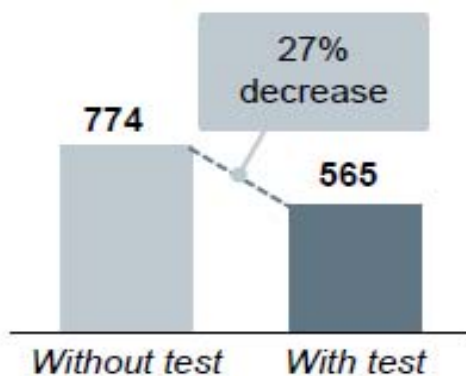
Drug Pipeline Increasingly Relying on Companion Diagnostics

- 30%** of drugs in late clinical development
- 50%** of drugs in early clinical development
- 60%** of drugs in preclinical development

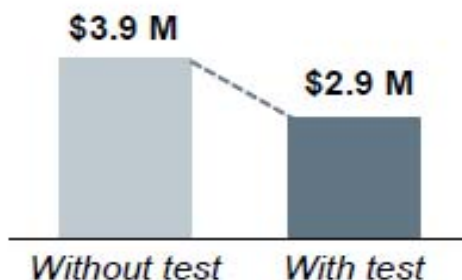
Oncotype DX[®] : Decreasing Chemo Use in Breast

Breast Cancer Volumes, Revenue Projections for Leslie Cancer Center¹ After Adopting OncotypeDX[®]

Estimated Change in Chemotherapy Volumes



Estimated Change in Chemotherapy Revenues²



Nationwide Impact

\$330 M

Potential national savings from Oncotype DX

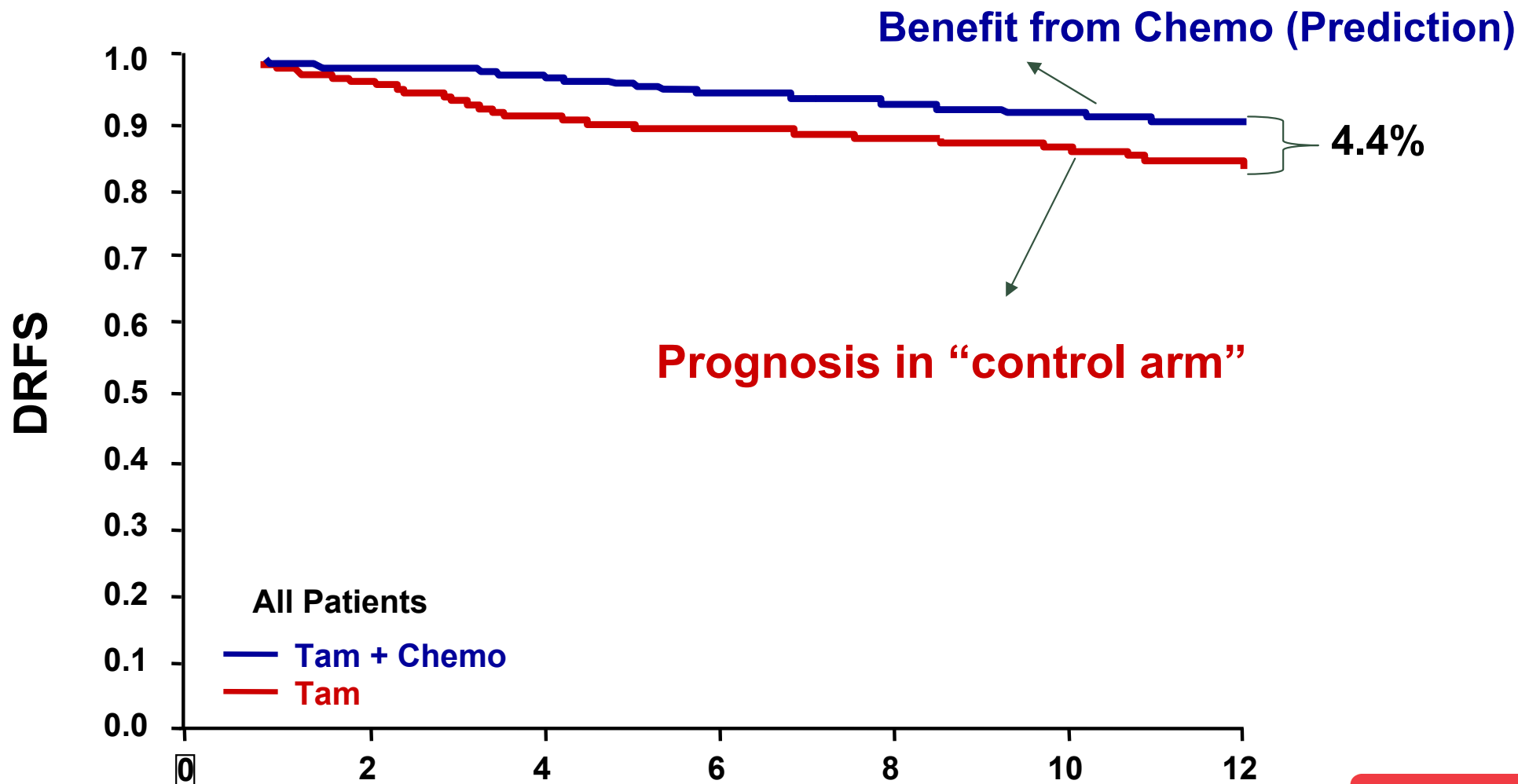


Test in Brief: Oncotype Dx[®]

- 21-gene assay developed by Genomic Health that provides a recurrence score for women diagnosed with estrogen receptor-positive breast cancer
- Studies show no significant benefit to providing adjuvant chemotherapy to women with low risk of recurrence

NSABP-20 TRIAL SHOWED OVERALL BENEFIT OF CHEMOTHERAPY IN TAMOXIFEN-TREATED PATIENTS

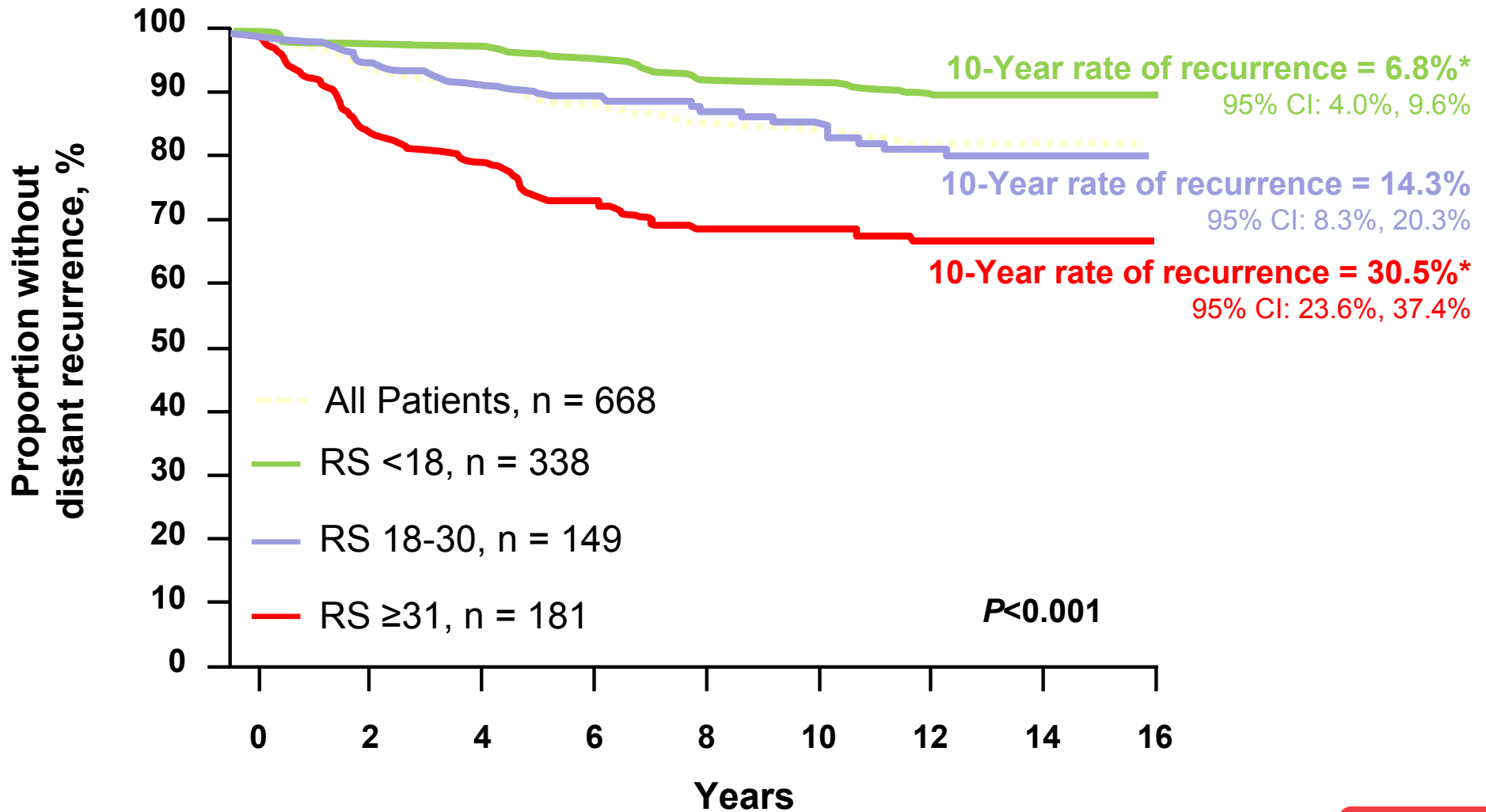
Tam vs Tam + Chemo – All 651 Patients



Paik et al. *J Clin Oncol*. 2006.

CLINICAL VALIDITY: THE ONCOTYPE DX[®] ASSAY IS PROGNOSTIC OF DISTANT RECURRENCE (NSABP B-14 STUDY)

Distant recurrence over time



RS, Recurrence Score[®] result

*10-Year distant recurrence comparison between low- and high-risk groups: $P < 0.001$

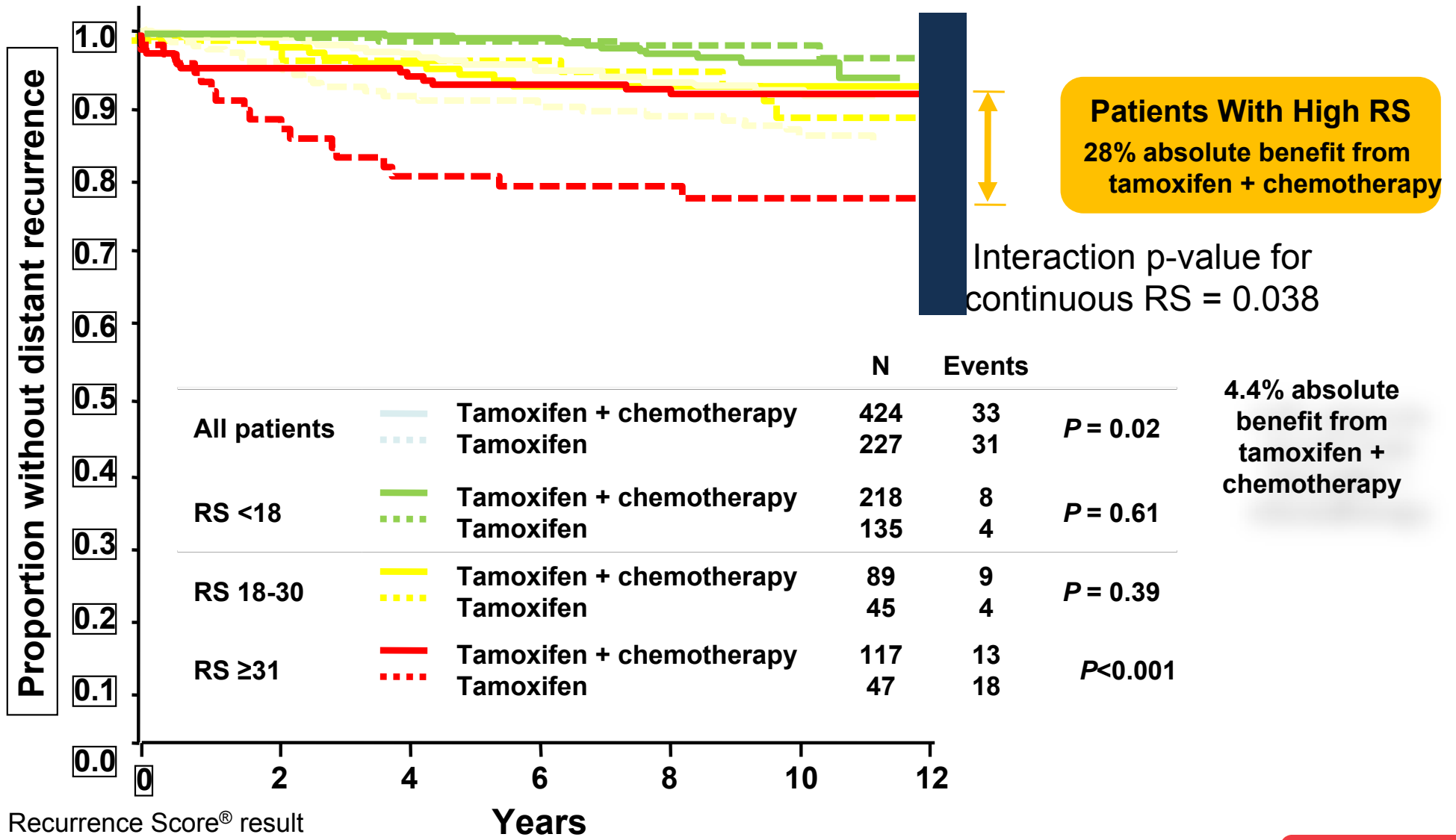
Paik S, et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2004;351:2817-2826.

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CLINICAL VALIDITY: THE ONCOTYPE DX[®] ASSAY IS PREDICTIVE OF CHEMOTHERAPY BENEFIT (NSABP B-20 STUDY)



Paik S, et al. *J Clin Oncol.* 2006;24:3726-3734.

THE ONCOTYPE DX[®] ASSAY CHANGED TREATMENT DECISIONS IN OVER ONE-THIRD OF PATIENTS

Treatment Plan After Oncotype DX Treatment Plan Prior to Oncotype DX Women Diagnosed with Breast Cancer

- Chemotherapy recommended for 62% of patients
- Over a 37% Change in Treatment Decisions



Chemotherapy



No Chemotherapy

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*Based on meta-analysis of seven studies with 912 patients.

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Say Yes to the Mess

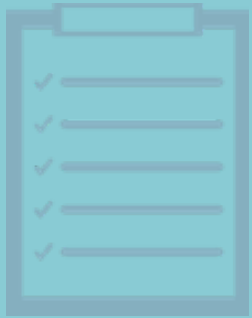
“It is cookbook medicine. Yes, guidelines are something like a cookbook. However, all great chefs and expert pilots use cookbooks and checklists, and diners and flyers are grateful that their experiences are not created entirely from scratch. Perhaps it would help if we thought of guidelines as jazz scores. AS practitioners we work from a basic chord structure and melody line (clinical science) with a great deal of latitude for improvisation (the art of medicine).”

James Reinersten, MD

Annals of Internal Medicine 138;922 2003

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Relationship between *Oncotype DX*[®] Testing and the Use of Chemotherapy in High-Risk Patients

Wong W,¹ Cooper J,² Richardson S,³ Feinberg B²

¹CareFirst BlueCross BlueShield

² Cardinal Health Specialty Solutions, Dublin, OH

³ Genomic Health Inc., Redwood City, CA

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The New Standard of Care

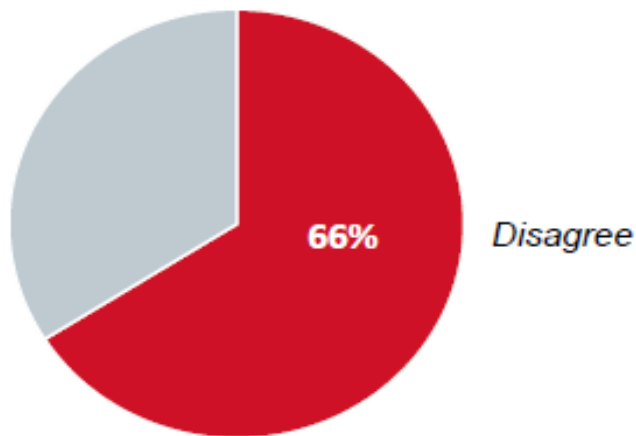
Physician Resistance to Guidelines Waning

Physician Attitudes Toward Clinical Guidelines

“Guidelines reduce my autonomy as a physician”

Commonwealth Fund¹

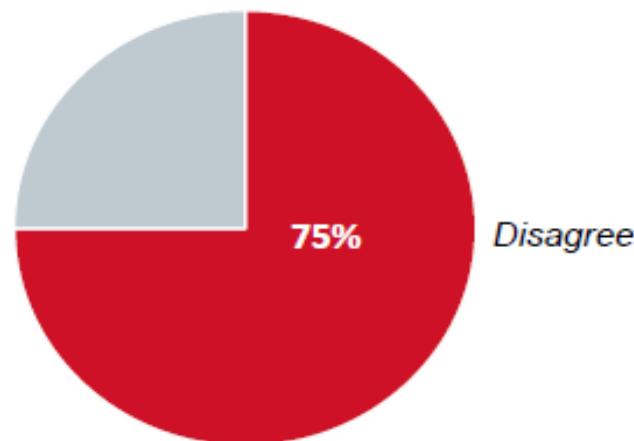
2002



“Guidelines undermine my autonomy as a physician”

NEHI Physician Survey Respondents²

2008



1) Survey of U.S. clinicians attitudes towards clinical guidelines.
2) New England Healthcare Institute.

Source: Keneflick H, et al., "Improving Physician Adherence to Clinical Practice Guidelines," Cambridge: New England Healthcare Institute, 2008; Farquhar C et al. "Clinicians' Attitudes to Clinical Practice Guidelines: A Systematic Review," *Medical Journal of Australia*, Nov. 4, 2002 177(9): 502-06.

CareFirst and Clinical Pathways Goals

- Provide high quality care while attempting to reduce cost
 - Creating rules to biologic use that will result in appropriate usage, without strict authorization tactics
- Keep community rheumatology vigorous in Mid-Atlantic
 - Moving the money away from drug reimbursement to services, while maintaining community infusion
- First program of its kind for treatment of rheumatoid arthritis

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Breast Cancer Treatment Pathways

Adjuvant Therapy

ER Positive

The 21-gene recurrence assay (or the 70-gene expression assay) should be considered for all women with node negative and ER positive breast cancer whom you would consider appropriate for adjuvant chemotherapy. Patients with extremely small primary tumors (<0.5 cm) or those with large tumors greater than 5 cm, or those that are medically unsuitable for chemotherapy may omit this test.

Oncotype DX[®]

Low Risk	<18	Endocrine Therapy
Intermediate Risk	18-31	Endocrine Therapy +/- Chemotherapy
High Risk	>31	Endocrine Therapy + Chemotherapy

**Low Risk: National Steering Committee Comment: "Uncomfortable with low risk cut off of 18, less than 10 may be optimal, pending results of the TAILORx trial".

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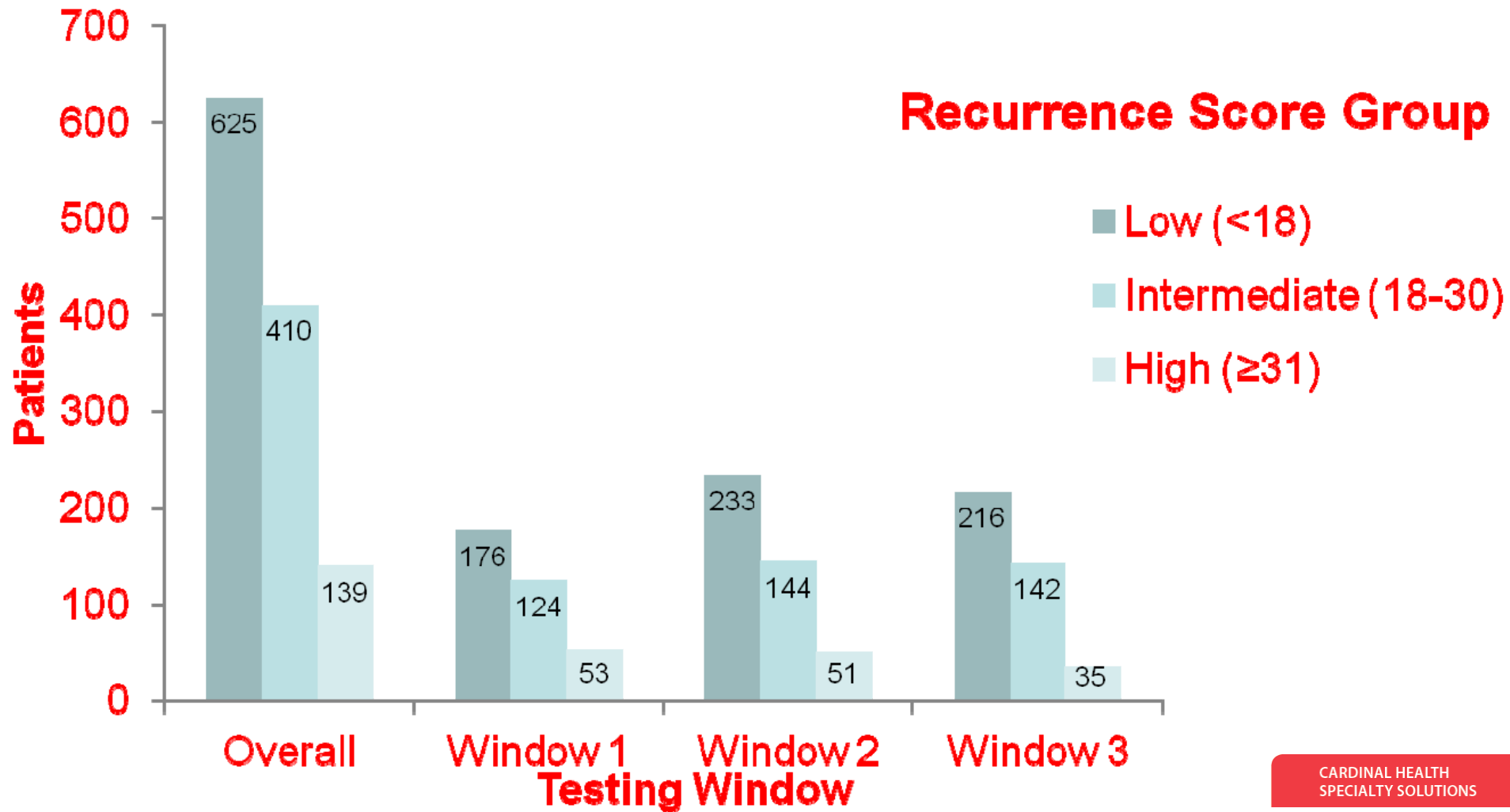




Materials and Methods

- A total of 1,174 patients who were treated on the CFBCBS clinical care pathways program between August 2008- June 2011 and received Oncotype DX[®] testing were retrospectively identified using CHSS proprietary claims software.
- The number of patients with a Recurrence Score[®] value in the low- (<18), intermediate- (18-30), and high-risk (≥31) groups and the number of patients who subsequently received chemotherapy were descriptively analyzed by age group and by time window from when the assay was ordered.
 - Window 1: August 1, 2008-July 31, 2009; window 2: August 1, 2009- July 31, 2010; window 3: August 1, 2010- June 30, 2011.

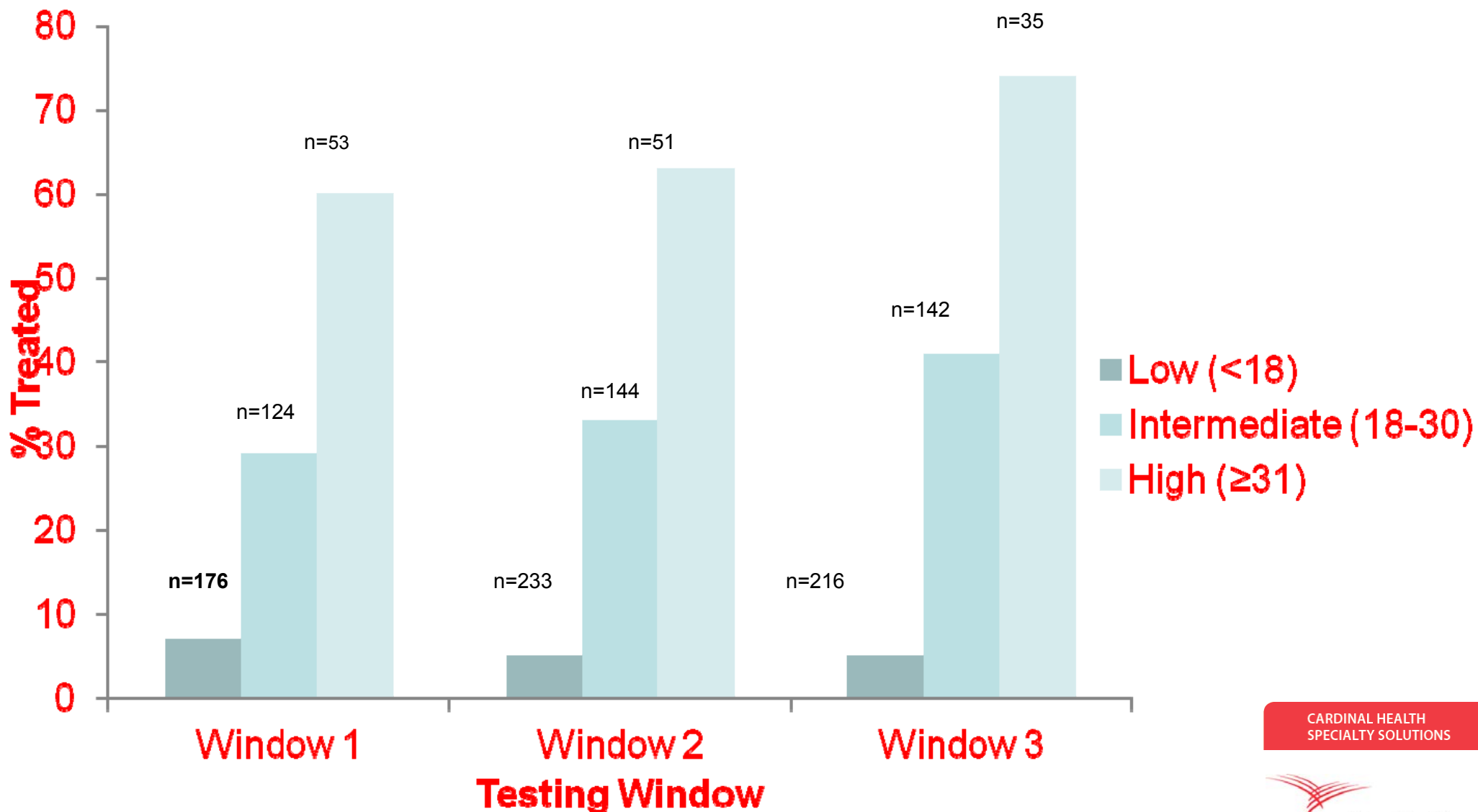
Distribution of Recurrence Score® Results



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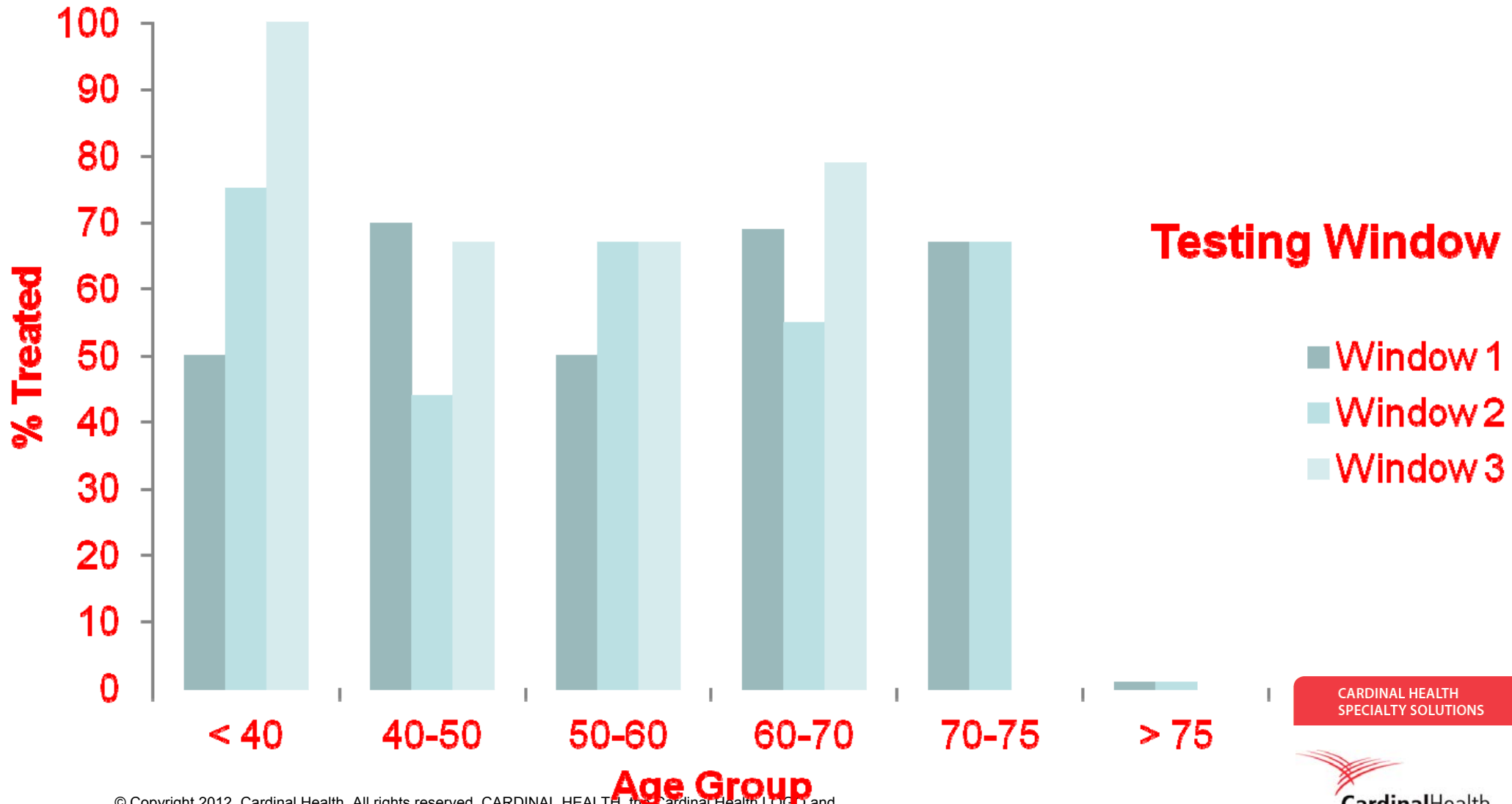
Chemotherapy Treatment Rate by Recurrence Score[®] Result



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High Recurrence Score[®] and Chemotherapy Treatment Rate



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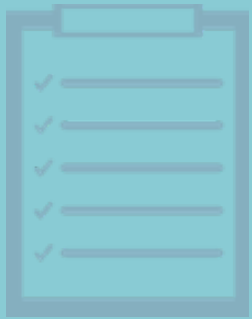
As Clear as Mud

*Between the idea
And the reality
Between the motion
And the act
Falls the Shadow*

-T.S.Eliot, The Hollow Men

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Evaluation of Variables that May Impact Chemotherapy (CT) Administration After Determination of *Onco*type DX[®] Recurrence Score[®] Results

Bowen K,¹ Gilmore J,¹ Szabo S,¹ Haislip S,¹ Hassell R,²

Cooper J,² Richardson S,³ Fitzgerald M,² Feinberg B²

¹Georgia Cancer Specialists, Atlanta, GA

²Cardinal Health Specialty Solutions, Dublin, OH

³Genomic Health, Inc., Redwood City, CA

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Methods

- Patients treated at Georgia Cancer Specialists diagnosed with ER-positive, HER2-negative, node-negative early stage breast cancer between 2009-2011 were identified through a retrospective search of electronic medical records.
- Descriptive analyses included:
 - *Oncotype DX*[®] assay utilization in all eligible patients
 - Proportion of chemotherapy-treated patients with or without *Oncotype DX* assay testing
 - Recurrence Score[®] groups (low <18, intermediate 18-30, high ≥31) and chemotherapy use

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Patient Population

Stage I-II Breast Cancer Patients
in EMR System from 2009 to 2010
N = 1908

Node-Negative, ER-Positive, HER2-Negative
N = 788

Assay Yes
n = 288

Assay No
n = 500

CT Yes
n = 86

CT No
n = 202

CT Yes
n = 106

CT No
n = 394

Onco^{type} DX[®] Assay Utilization

		Onco ^{type} DX Assay Yes	Onco ^{type} DX Assay No
Age (years)	≤ 45 (n=86)	29 (34%)	57 (66%)
	46-55 (n=219)	108 (49%)	111 (51%)
	56-65 (n=232)	85 (37%)	147 (63%)
	66-75 (n=161)	54 (34%)	107 (66%)
	≥ 76 (n=90)	12 (13%)	78 (86%)
Size (cm)	≤ 2.0 (n=602)	226 (38%)	376 (62%)
	2.0-5.0 (n=162)	59 (36%)	103 (64%)
	> 5.0 (n=22)	3 (13.6%)	19 (86%)
	n/a (n=2)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)
Grade	1 (n=62)	28 (45%)	34 (55%)
	2 (n=89)	38 (43%)	51 (57%)
	3 (n=27)	18 (67%)	9 (33%)
	n/a (n= 610)	204 (33%)	406 (67%)

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Oncotype DX[®] Assay and Chemotherapy Utilization

		Oncotype DX Yes		Oncotype DX No	
		CT Yes	CT No	CT Yes	CT No
Age (Years)	≤ 45 (n=86)	14/29 (48%)	15/29 (52%)	18/57 (32%)	39/57 (68%)
	46-55 (n=219)	39/108 (36%)	69/108 (64%)	33/111 (30%)	78/111 (70%)
	56-65 (n=232)	23/85 (27%)	62/85 (73%)	39/147 (27%)	108/147 (73%)
	66-75 (n=161)	7/54 (13%)	47/54 (87%)	7/107 (7%)	100/107 (93%)
	≥ 76 (n=90)	3/12 (25%)	9/12 (75%)	9/78 (12%)	69/78 (88%)
Size (cm)	≤ 2.0 (n=602)	62/226 (27%)	164/226 (73%)	50/376 (13%)	326/376 (87%)
	2.0-5.0 (n=162)	23/59 (39%)	36/59 (61%)	41/103 (40%)	62/103 (60%)
	> 5.0 (n=22)	1/3 (33%)	2/3 (67%)	15/19 (79%)	4/19 (21%)
	n/a (n=2)	0	0	0	2/2 (100%)
Grade	1 (n=62)	5/28 (18%)	23/28 (82%)	6/34 (18%)	28/34 (82%)
	2 (n=89)	11/38 (29%)	27/38 (71%)	19/51 (37%)	32/51 (63%)
	3 (n=27)	11/18 (61%)	7/18 (39%)	3/9 (33%)	6/9 (66%)
	n/a (n=610)	59/204 (29%)	145/204 (71%)	78/406 (19%)	328/406 (81%)

Distribution of Recurrence Score® Results

	Low (< 18)	Intermediate (18-30)	High ≥ 31)
Overall (n=288)	145 (50%)	97 (34%)	46 (16%)
Age Group (Years)			
≤ 45 (n=29)	13 (45%)	10 (34%)	6 (21%)
46-55 (n=108)	55 (51%)	31 (29%)	22 (20%)
56-65 (n=85)	40 (47%)	31 (36%)	14 (16%)
66-75 (n=54)	29 (54%)	21 (39%)	4 (7%)
≥ 76 (n=12)	8 (67%)	4 (33%)	0
Tumor Size (cm)			
< 2.0 (n=226)	120 (53%)	67 (30%)	39 (17%)
2.0-5.0 (n=59)	23 (39%)	29 (49%)	7 (12%)
> 5.0 (n=3)	2 (67%)	1 (33%)	0
Tumor Grade			
Grade 1 (n=28)	16 (57%)	11 (39%)	1 (4%)
Grade 2 (n=38)	21 (55%)	12 (32%)	5 (13%)
Grade 3 (n=18)	2 (11%)	5 (28%)	11 (61%)

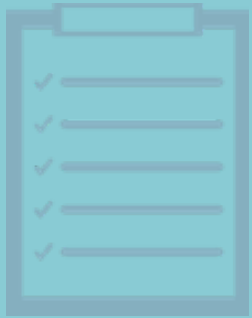


You can bring a horse to water...

Yes, algorithms can be constructed to provide reasonable predictions about "what treatment [and how construed], by whom, is most effective for this individual with that specific problem, and under which set of circumstances?"

But, in the end it is one human being (the physician) who relates to another human being (the patient), and one cannot underestimate the power of relationship in medicine. Patient expectancies and belief in both the physician and process are extremely important in clinical effectiveness. (Paddock, 2012 in response to Paul, 1967).

Point: Medicine is an Art...but...it must be informed by and grounded in science.



Evaluation of *Oncotype DX*[®] Testing and Subsequent Patterns of Care in Patients (pts) with Early-Stage Breast Cancer (ESBC)

Fitzgerald M,¹ Hassell R,¹ Haislip S,² Gilmore J,² Richardson S,³ Cooper J,¹ Szabo S,² Feinberg B¹

¹Cardinal Health Specialty Solutions, Dublin, OH

²Georgia Cancer Specialists, Atlanta, GA

³Genomic Health, Inc., Redwood City, CA

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Objectives

The objectives of this study were:

To determine the uptake of the *Oncotype DX*[®] assay by physicians with varying levels of experience

To assess the patterns of care that followed testing with the *Recurrence Score*[®] result

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Methods

A total 788 patients treated at Georgia Cancer Specialists diagnosed with ER-positive, HER2-negative, node-negative early stage breast cancer between 2009-2011 were identified through a retrospective search of electronic medical records.

Descriptive analyses included:

- Oncotype DX[®] assay and chemotherapy use in all eligible patients

- Treating physician ordering and prescribing patterns

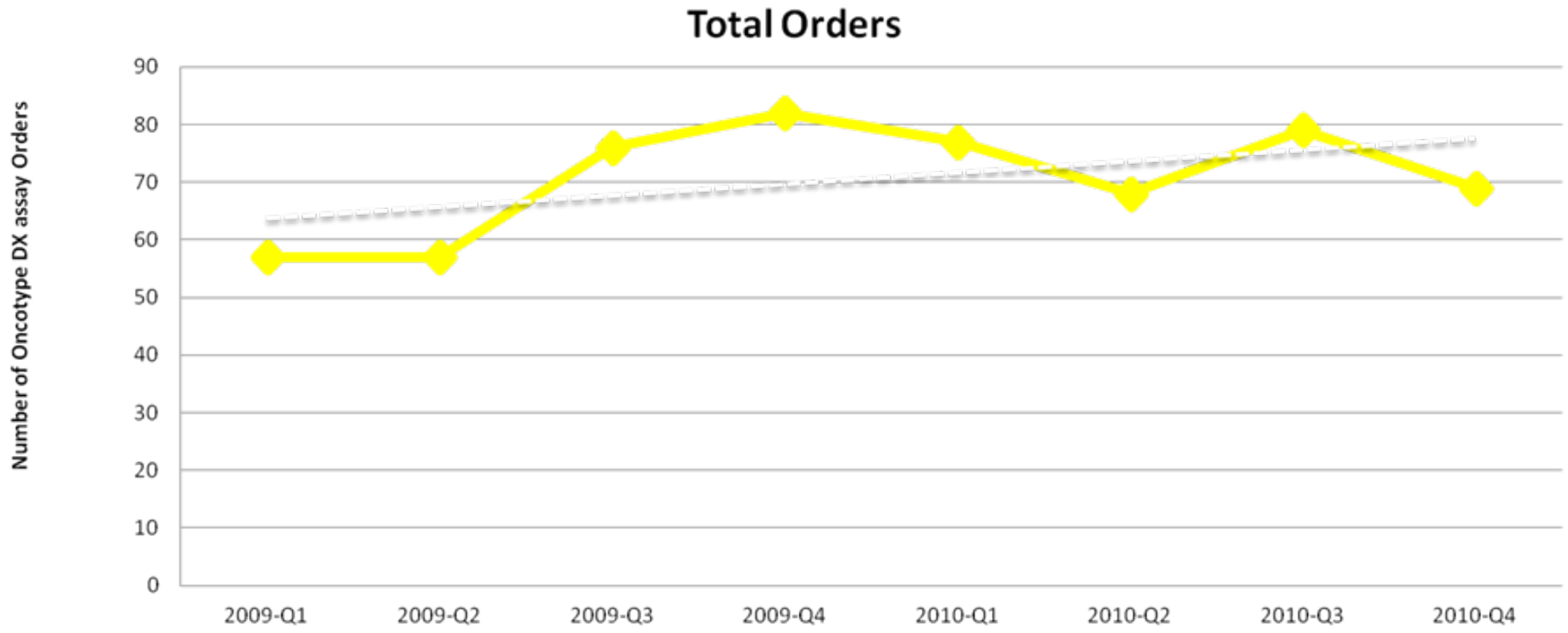
Eligible patients by physician was defined as low (<10), intermediate (10-25), and a high (>25) number of patients.

Oncotype DX assay utilization was defined as low (<15% of eligible patients), low-moderate (15-40%), moderate-high (41-60%), and high (>60%) use.

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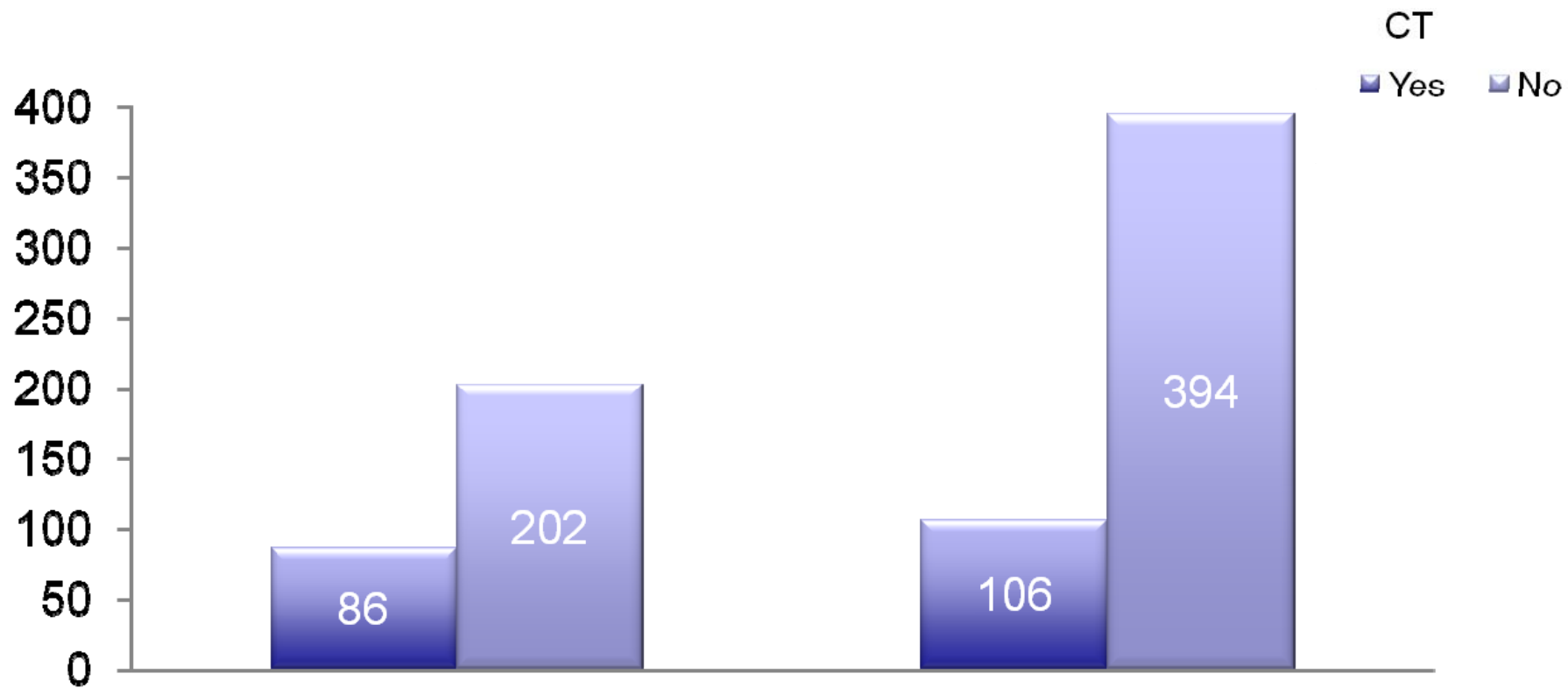
Onco^{type} DX[®] Utilization From Q1 2009 to Q4 2010



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Overall *Oncotype DX*® Assay and Chemotherapy Use



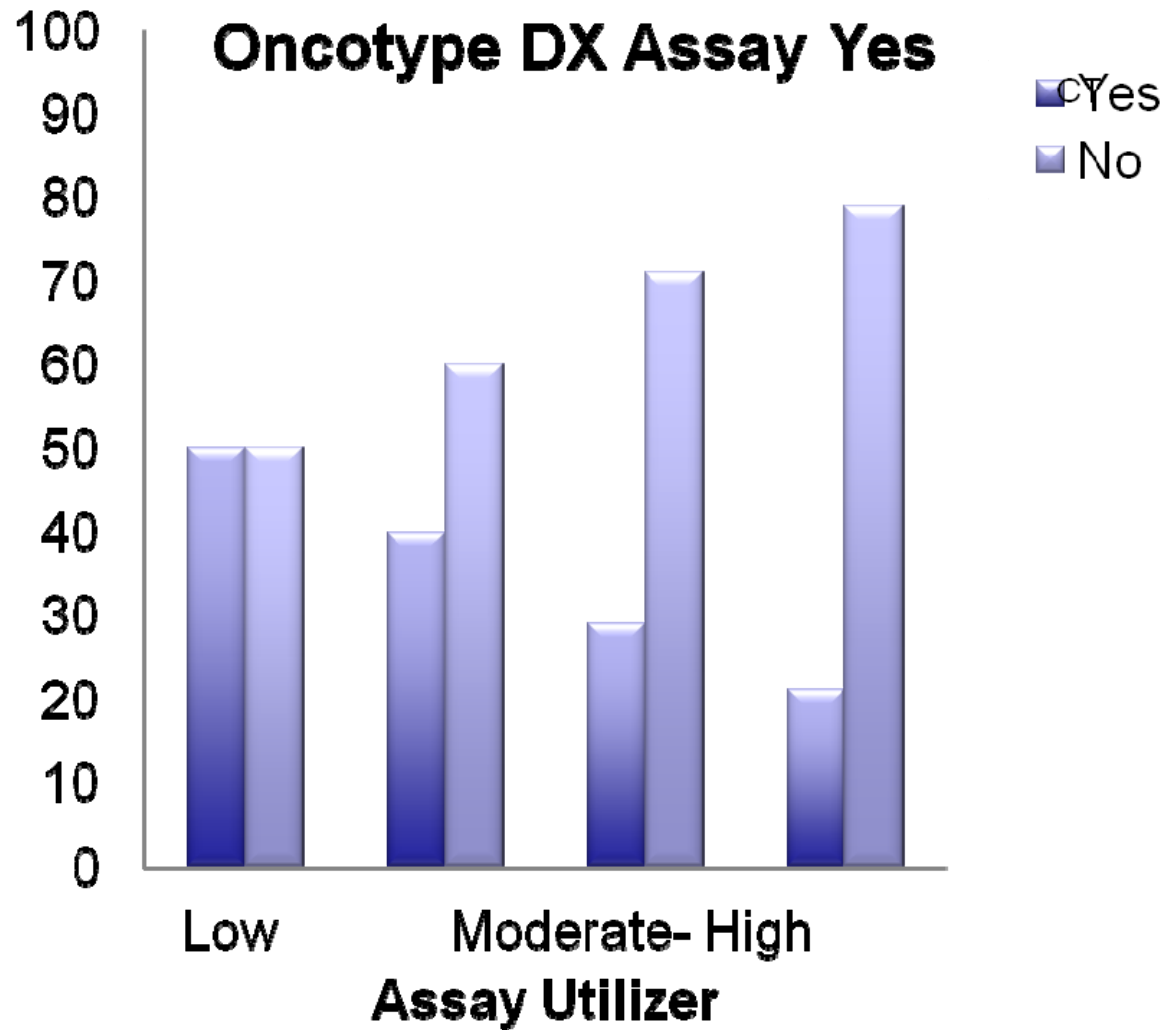
Of the 788 patients eligible for the *Oncotype DX* assay, 288 (37%) underwent testing.

Within the tested group, 30% (86/288) received chemotherapy. Within the non-tested group, 21% (106/500) received chemotherapy.

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Chemotherapy Use (%) Based on Oncotype DX[®] Assay Use



Within the patient cohort that received the assay, use of CT decreased as physician assay utilization increased.

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Distribution of Recurrence Score[®] Results and Chemotherapy Use

Assay Utilizer; % time (n=patients tested)	Recurrence Score Result					
	Low (RS <18)		Intermediate (RS 18-30)		High (RS ≥31)	
	Total	Rec'd CTX	Total	Rec'd CTX	Total	Rec'd CTX
Low; <15% (n=6)	3 (50%)	1 (33%)	3 (50%)	2 (67%)	0	n/a
Low-Moderate; 15-40% (n=58)	27 (47%)	2 (7%)	20 (34%)	12 (60%)	11 (19%)	9 (82%)
Moderate-High; 41-60% (n=157)	74 (47%)	4 (5%)	57 (36%)	19 (33%)	26 (17%)	23 (88%)
High; >60% (n=67)	41 (61%)	1 (2%)	17 (25%)	7 (41%)	9 (13%)	6 (67%)
Total (n=288)	145 (50%)	8 (6%)	97 (34%)	40 (41%)	46 (16%)	38 (83%)



A Different Paradigm is Needed

"Data is not information, information is not knowledge, knowledge is not understanding, understanding is not wisdom."

-- Clifford Stoll

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Evaluation of variables that may impact the use of *Oncotype*[®] DX testing

Gilmore J, Hassell R, Szabo S, Feinberg, B

¹ Cardinal Health Specialty Solutions, Dublin, OH

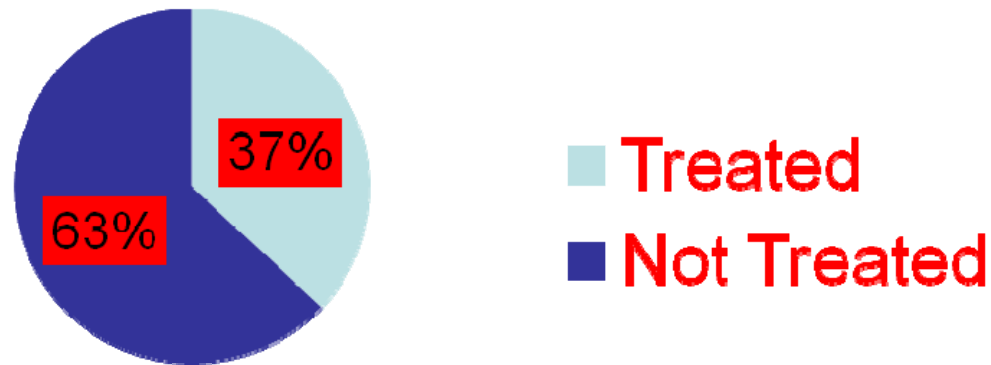
² Genomic Health Inc., Redwood City, CA

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Study Results

- 1908 Early Stage BC Patients
- 788 *Oncotype*® DX Eligible Patients
- 288 *Oncotype*® DX Treated Patients
- 37% Utilization Rate

Oncotype DX Eligible Patients

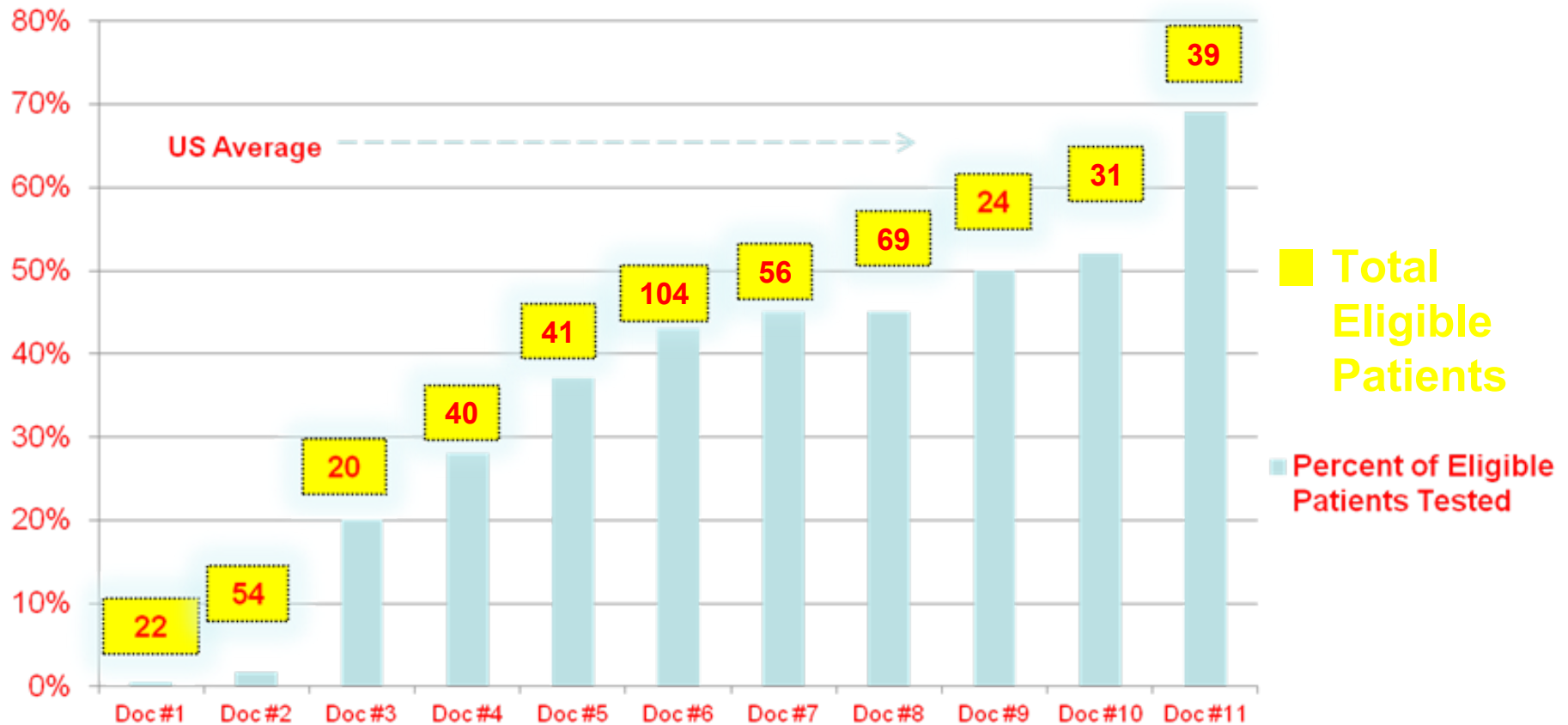


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Onco^{type}® DX Utilization Patterns sorted by Physician

Percent of Eligible Patients Tested



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THE END

Fact and truth are more complicated than one would imagine. Physicians are supposed to be scientists but they are not automatons, they are human . The wealth of information, the oft assailing of fact and truth as opinion and theory, the cognitive dissonance that allow people to listen and observe (learn) selectively, represent significant barriers for physician adherence to scientifically vetted guidelines. A new paradigm is need that embraces consensus guidelines, incents adoption and reports compliance in unobtrusive ways.

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Study Background

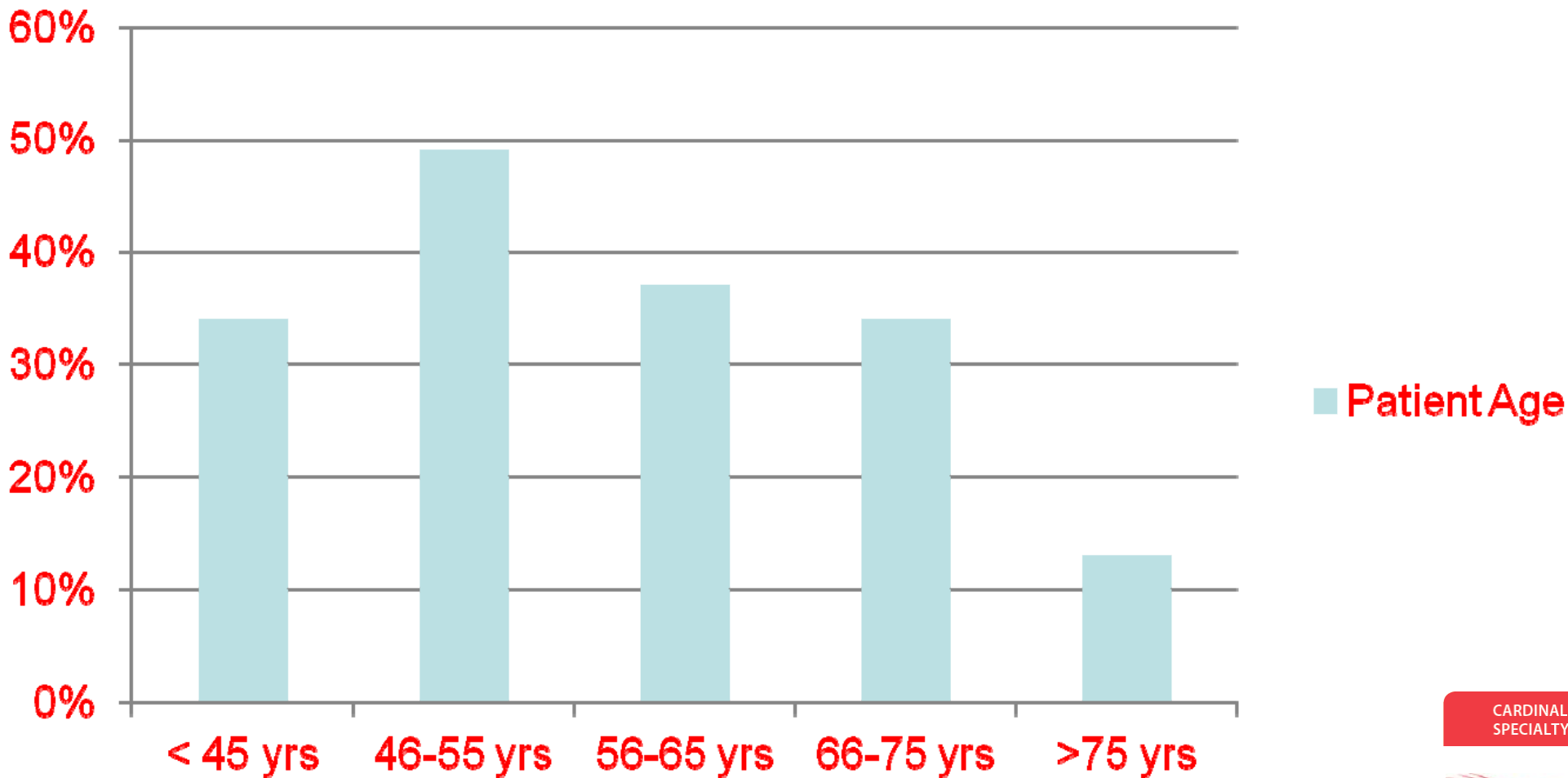
- To better understand physician behavior as it relates to **Oncotype DX** testing, CHSS examined patterns of **Oncotype DX** use in a large private practice oncology group with a robust electronic medical record (EMR), Georgia Cancer Specialists (GCS). We aimed to determine the variables that most impacted the use of **Oncotype® DX** testing.



Study Methods

- Using the Georgia Cancer Services EMR from 2009 to 2011, we retrospectively identified patients diagnosed with ESBC who were eligible for *Oncotype* DX testing (stage I-II, node-negative, estrogen receptor-positive, HER2-negative). The use of *Oncotype* DX testing was analyzed by patient age, tumor size, tumor grade, and physician prescribing patterns.

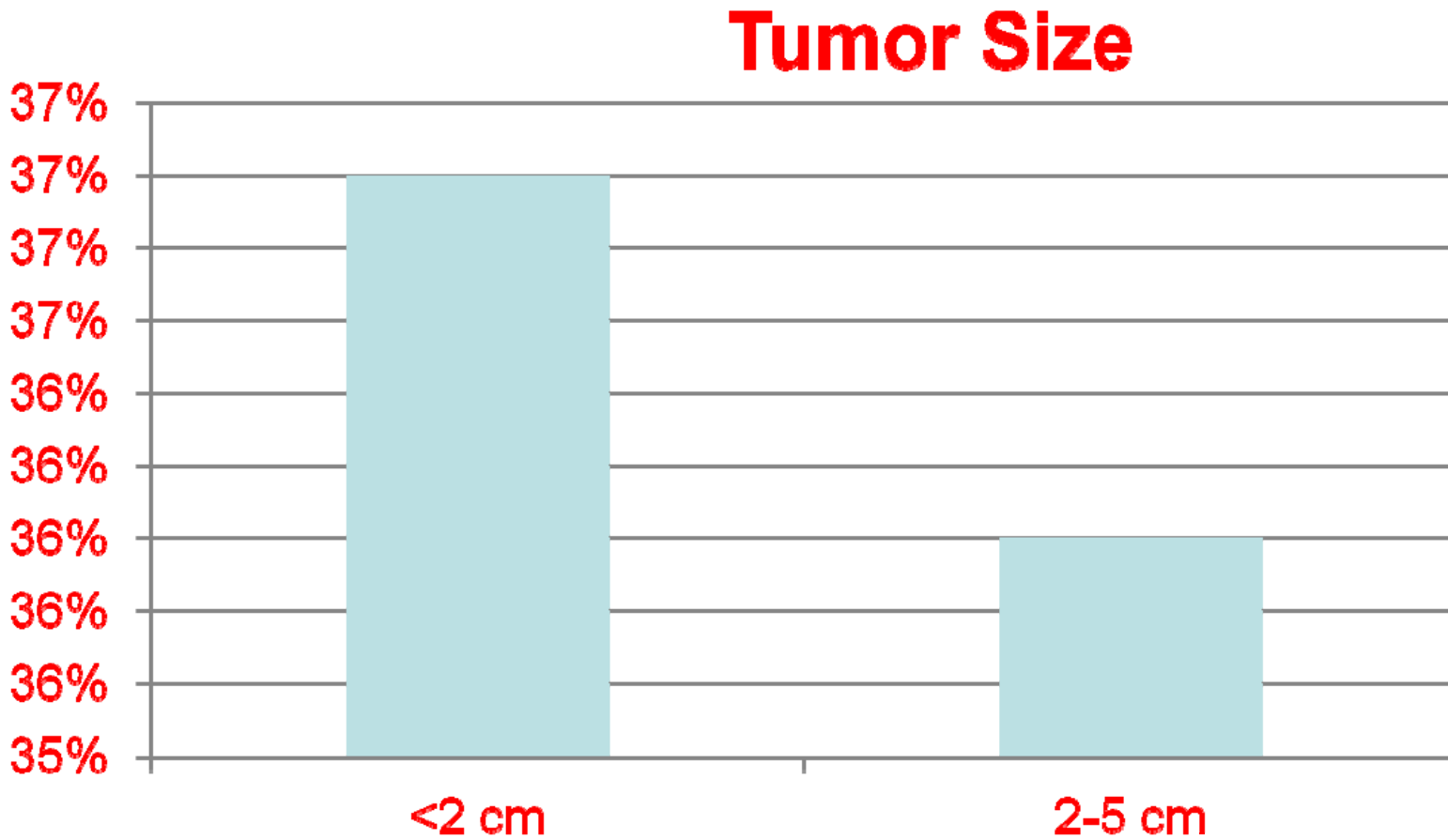
Onco^{type}® DX Utilization Patterns sorted by Patient Age



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Onco^{type}® DX Utilization Patterns sorted by Tumor Size

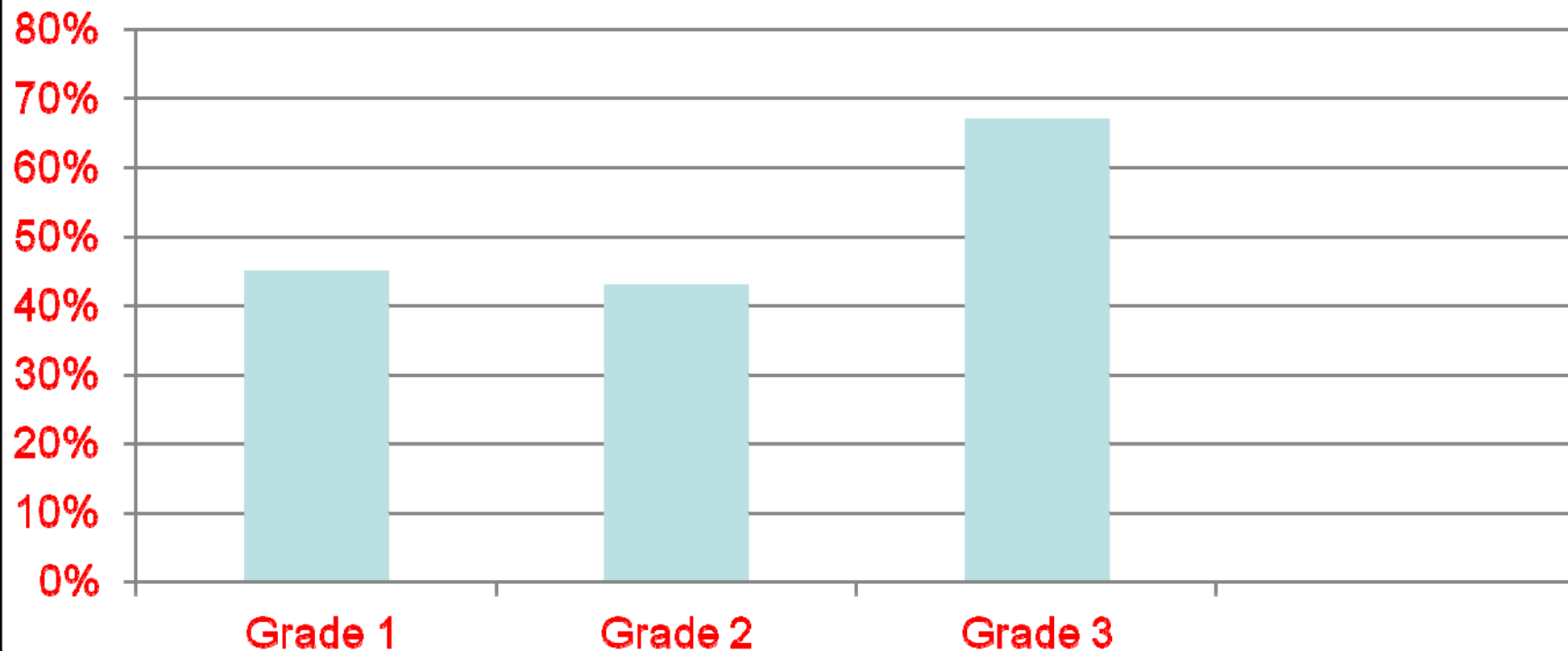


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Onco^{type}® DX Utilization Patterns sorted by Tumor Grade

Tumor Grade



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Study Conclusions

- Based on this analysis, eligible patients with ESBC between 46-55 years of age, with small and intermediate sized tumors (<2-5 cm), and with grade 3 tumors were most likely to undergo *Oncotype* DX testing. Although some trends in use were observed with specific tumor characteristics, physician behavior (choice) was the most significant variable in *Oncotype* DX use.