What's In It for Medical Devices?

March 29-31, 2006

### As my fellow panelists have pointed out:

- •Appropriate incentives for device use are a big deal in every payment system covering settings in which devices are used.
- •Controversies exist both within individual systems, and across their boundaries.
- •Most major "reforms" on the horizon are innocent of any explicit clue about how to improve incentives for optimal device use.

## This state of affairs flows from generic problems:

- •Medicare pays for "services of providers" not "services" *per se*.
- •Payment systems are calibrated to make cross-provider comparisons not establish cross-service relativities.
- •Over time, entropic tendency for provider proliferation.
- •With each passing year, "cross-site neutrality" becomes more elusive.

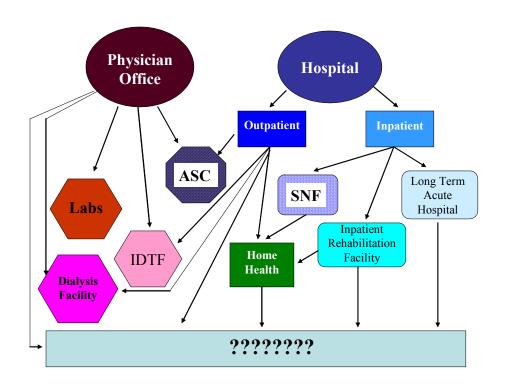
#### In the Medicare system:

- Device coverage is "incident to" whatever a provider does
  not covered directly.
- •Vague findings regarding "medical necessity" rather than more device-specific criteria now define coverage.
- •No explicit consideration of how to pay for devices and no channels of information to find out what they cost.
- •In these systems, accurate reimbursement is often a matter of dumb luck.

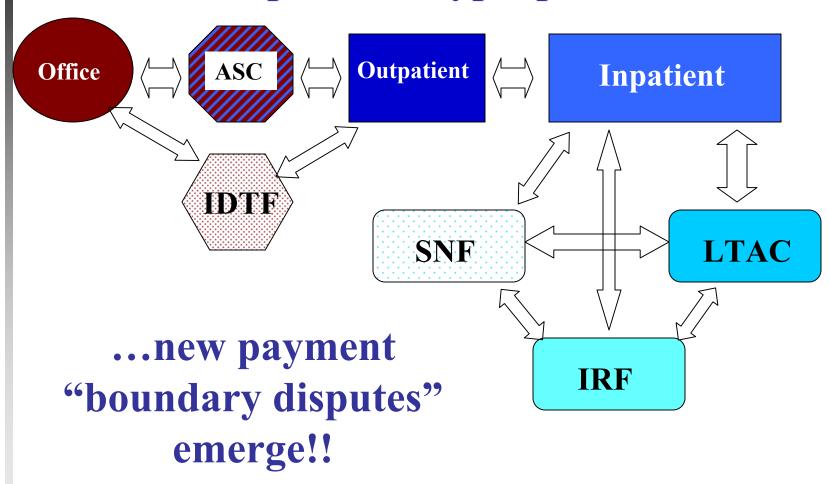
### The prospective payment systems:

- •Are really fancy case mix indexing systems designed to support cross-facility payment comparisons.
- •They are neither designed nor calibrated to produce accurate estimates of absolute (or even relative) cost of particular technologies.
- •CMS defends against "micro-costing" on grounds it would foul up the accuracy of case mix measurement.
- •This theology fails to apprehend the "micro-incentives" created by the failure to "micro-cost."

## As time goes by, there's a tendency toward "entropic doom":



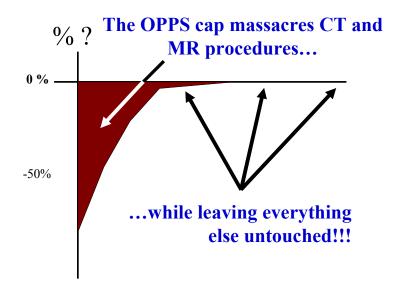
#### As each new provider type proliferates...



### These disputes can't be made to go away!

- •Disparities in granularity across payment systems in different setting makes cross-site calibration impossible.
- •The inaccuracy of device-level cost comparisons even within payment systems make cross-system comparisons meaningless.
- •Differences in scaling of conversion factors would confound comparisons even if relativities were perfect.

## When policymakers try cross-setting "lesser of" policies...



...they get the kind of hash they just made of diagnostic imaging in the DRA!

### What does all this have to do with devices?

- •It tells us that, working within the walls of the present payment systems as they are currently evolving, obtaining accurate payment and neutral payment incentives is **physically impossible.**
- •If we want a more rational payment system for medical devices, we going to have to start with a blank sheet of paper!

# There's a hell of a fine Universe next door. Let's go!!!

e.e. cummings

## This wouldn't be a piece of cake for the industry:

- •A "doubly neutral" payment system would require an explicit (probably evidence-based) coverage policy.
- •It would require an explicit site-neutral payment for all uses that might limit payment differentials across comparable products for policy reasons.
- •It would demand far greater price transparency than is now achievable under current industry practices.
- •Prediction: we won't go there until things get a hell of a lot worse than they are today.

### So what do you do today?

- •The days of "build it and they will buy" are over.
- •Reimbursement implications need to be taken into account far earlier in the product development process.
- •Everything we know about "price acceptance" in the Medicare and managed care marketplace will be obsolete in 3-5 years: plan for far more pervasive sticker shock.
- •Expect pricing differentials to be henceforth justified only when clinical effects are materially different not just new "features and benefits".

### So what do you do today? (continued)

- •For most multi-product companies, pipeline pruning is probably in order.
- •Expect more emphasis on focusing R&D dollars on projects that suggest strong potential for clinical differentiation.
- •Companies with only one or two products (as well as development stage companies) will find it hard to attract capital unless they clearly demonstrate that they "get it".

### So what do you do today? (continued)

- •For current and imminent products, reimbursement "pull-through" is increasing in complexity geometrically.
- •Risk associated with site-of-service payment differentials will become much more acute.
- •In a budget neutral/budget negative environment, real victories in reimbursement will be rare.
- •In this environment, convincing the end customers that you're working tirelessly on their behalf may be the only thing that can be accomplished!