Personalized Healthcare in a Learning Healthcare System

Eleventh Population Health and Care Coordination Colloquium Philadelphia, PA March 15, 2011





The Underlying Cause of Change

- Healthcare expense grow-in now pervasive
 - Affecting all stakeholders; patients, employers, private payers, states, and the federal government.
- The quality of care being delivered today is increasingly recognized as suboptimal
 - recommended care not implemented effectively and misaligned incentives not serving the patient.

The current situation is not sustainable, and no single part of healthcare, any single industry, any one company or agency can do it alone.

...and With Minimal Resources to Fund Change

FY 2010 Budgets (in millions)



"Starkly put, for every dollar Congress allocates to develop breakthrough treatments, it allocates one penny to ensure that Americans actually receive them."

> Dr. Steven Woolf, The Washington Post January 8, 2006

...and a New Kid on the Block

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Patient-centric Outcomes Research Institute

Elicits a re-evaluation of the basic value proposition...

Value in health care is often expressed as the increment in clinical benefit achieved (health and/or quality of life improvement), for those receiving a particular service or set of services, in conjunction with the investment required.

...and generates a new refrain in healthcare

Pay for What Works

Eliciting a new series of questions

What works? ...What works best? ...for whom? ...under what circumstances? ...in a cost effective way?

That can be interpreted as

What works – efficacy and safety What works best – comparative clinical effectiveness ...for whom – personalized healthcare ...under what circumstances – real world effectiveness ...in a cost effective way – coverage and reimbursement

For Healthcare Sectors e.g. Product Developers New thinking is required ■ The old hurdles... Efficacy Safety Production assurance ...are no longer sufficient

For Healthcare Sectors e.g. Product Developers New thinking is required Three new hurdles must be cleared as well... Effectiveness Coverage Reimbursement ...looking beyond market approval toward greater embedment in clinical practice.

For Healthcare Sectors e.g. Product Developers New thinking is required Innovation itself is no longer sufficient, the value of innovation must be proven In the clinic With real patients And real providers In a cost effective way

The Problem **Unsustainable Cost of Innovation**

Average R&D costs per NCE drug launched



Plus:

Everybody responds to therapy differently

Who suffers when therapies don't work?

Patients
Physicians
Payers

Percentage Non-responders

Hypertension Drugs 10-30% ACE Inhibitors

Heart Failure Drugs 15-25% Beta Blockers

Anti Depressants 20-50%

Cholesterol Drugs 30-70% Statins

Asthma Drugs 40-70% Beta-2-agonists



The Solution New development paradigms



Before duration based on 2001-2003 Industry Median (CMR)

The Solution: Access to the right therapy

Patient Population

Severe Symptoms

Moderate Symptoms

Mild Symptoms

	📃 = Pre
	or

= Predicted Responders

= Predicted Low Efficacy or Side Effects

The Solution: Quicker uptake of therapeutic value

Breast Cancer Therapies: Global Sales from Launch



The Solution: Towards Preventive Medicine



Avoiding futile medicine
 Predictable therapeutic response
 Earlier intervention
 Delay onset and minimize severity

Two needs for evidence...

Confirming real-world comparative clinical effectiveness must constitute a core element of clinical development plans,

developed not only in consultation with the FDA,

but with other entities, i.e.,

Center for Medicare Services (CMS),

Agency for Healthcare Research in Quality (AHRQ),

Health Technology Assessment (HTA) at private payers,

...and...

NICE comes to America (PCORI)

...and...

Generating meaningful segmentation of patient populations, by whatever technology is appropriate (genomic, imaging, informatic), in order to increase the benefit of therapy

... Personalized Healthcare

...evolving the "P" for the future

P...ersonalized Healthcare \rightarrow

P...rescriptive P...recision 5 P...reventive **P**...articipatory P...erformance??

Is PHC only about genomics? Case Study – Informatic PHC

Can a large and fully integrated Electronic Health Record System (EHR) be used to demonstrate the value of antidiabetic therapy, in terms of comparative benefit and risk, in an environment reflecting actual clinical use of the therapy?

THE CLEVELAND CLINIC

Ranked one of the top four bospitals in the nation by U.S.Henry & Woold Report 2004

Cleveland Clinic

Enter your information below, t	hen click	"Submit"	for result	s
Age(years)	40			
Gender / Race	Female	Female 💌 Cauca stan		•
Serum Creatinine	1]		
Urine Albumin/Serum Creatinine Ratio	0-29.9	ŀ	-	
History of Heart Disease	C Yes	® No		
Height(inches) / Weight(pounds)	Height	70	Weight	150
History of Stroke or TIA	C Yes	🖲 No		
Atrial Fibrillation	C Yes	® No		
History of Heart Failure	C Yes	l≪ No		
Blood Pressure	Systolic	140	Diastolic	90
Lipid Levels	HDL	30	LDL	110
Lipid Levels	Triglyceride		100	
Smoking Status	Never/Pas sive			
Is the patient currently on Insulin or will you prescribe it today?	C Yes	® No		
On ACE Inhibitors or ARB	ACE of ARB			
Elevated Liver Enzymes (ALT 3 × normal or T.Bili, 2 × normal)	C Yes	🖻 No		
History of Liver Disease?	ි Yes	🖲 No		
History of Hepatitis B or C?	C Yes	® No		
History of Renal Disease?	C Yes	® No		
Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction	50	Hernog	lobin A1c	8
When was diabetes diagnosed	Diagnos	ed prior to	To: -	
Is the patient currently on Plavix® or will you prescribe it today?	ි Yes	® No	_	
Is the patient currently on Aspirin or will you prescibe it today?	C Yes	🖲 No		
Is the patient on a cholesterol med or will you prescribe one today?	🖲 Yes	CNo		
If 'yes' to the above question, was patient on a cholesterol med at the time of the lipid panel that you entered?	🖲 Yes	C No		
Is the patient on Statins? Statin + fbric acid or niacin 💌				

Submit

	DRUG CLASS			
OUTCOMES (6 year probabilities)	Big	Meg	SFU	TZD
Mortality	0.018	0.083	0.058	0.042
Stroke	0.042	0.055	0.048	0.043
Coronary Artery	0.059	0.036	0.068	0.073
Liver Injury	0.086	0.135	0.124	0.106
Heart Failure	0.023	0.034	0.033	0.027
Renal Insufficiency	0.064	0.132	0.097	0.082
Diabetic Nephropathy	0.623	0.530	0.605	0.721
BMI	25.6	26.8	25.4	27.6
Hemoglobin A1c(%)	8.0	8.1	7.9	7.8
HDL(mg/dl)	43.7	41.8	42.3	42.5
LDL(mg/dl)	96.3	94.8	96.0	95.3
Triglyceride(mg/dl)	115.8	113.2	117.7	105.5

Back

This is a prototype that has not been fully tested.

Do not distribute.

Not for clinical use.

Predictions do not necessarily assume that patients will remain on this drug class for 6-years.



1.000



Diabetic Outcomes

Big = Biguanides(e.g. metformin)

Meg = Meglitinide Analogue(e.g. nateglinide)

SFU = Sulfonylurea Derivatives(e.g. glyburide)

TZD = Thiazolidinediones(e.g. rosiglitazone), including SFU-TZD combination pill(e.g. Avandaryl®)

The new refrain in healthcare



Real World Effectiveness

Creating a Learning Healthcare System



Patient Care Episode



Evidence-based Decision Support



Therapeutic Decision

Outcome Data Capture into EHR





...and a Learning Development System

In Silico Development

Confirmatory Trial



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Requires a Brave New World of Future Partners



Thank-you

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