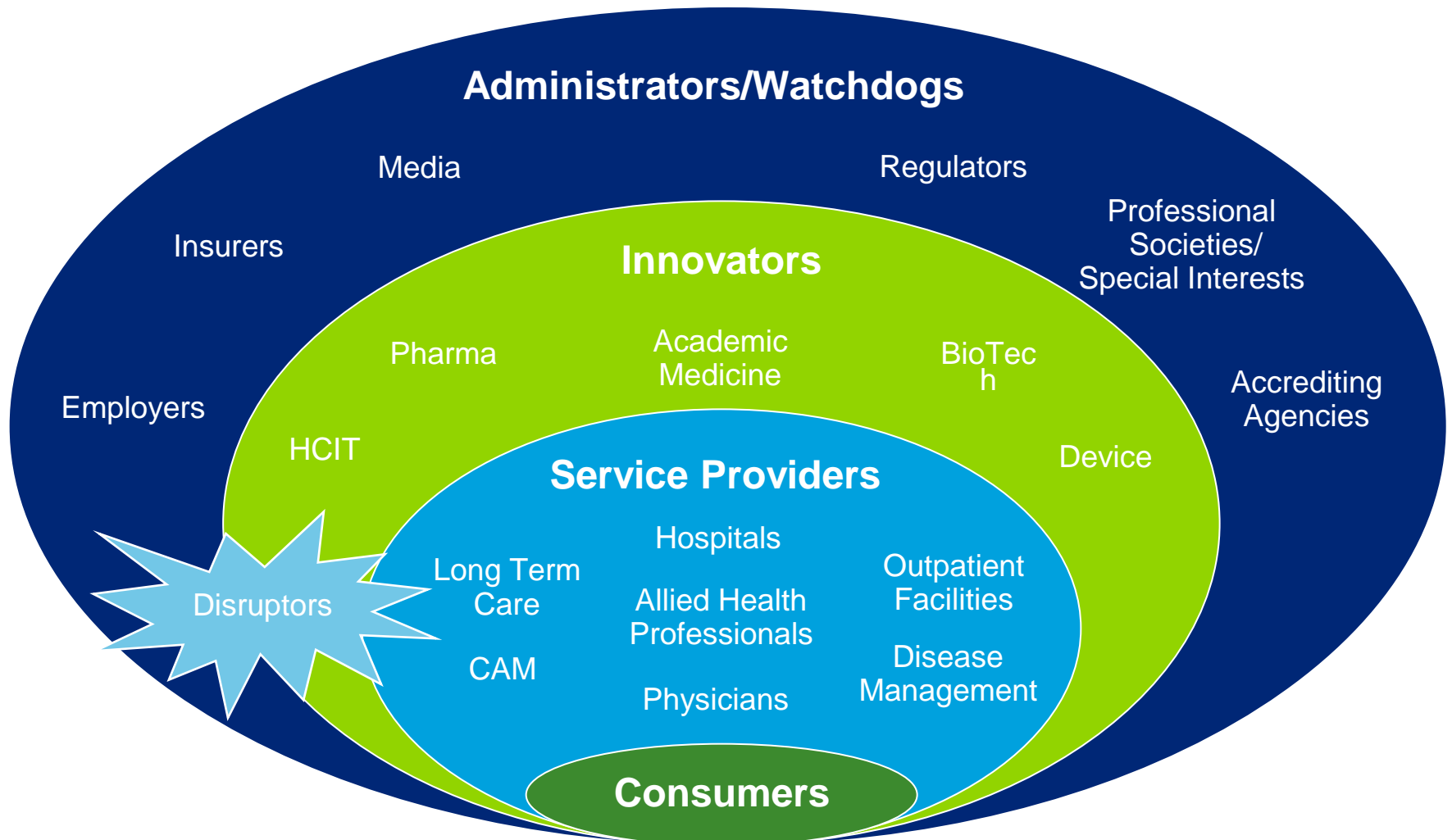


Personalized Health Care:
Why Should We Care?

September 19, 2011

Framework: the U.S. health system: fragmented, expensive, complex

Compound growth rate of 7% per year, 17.6% of U.S. GDP



Complicated regulatory, political framework

The Affordable Care Act's (ACA's) implementation will span 5 election cycles and occur simultaneous with efforts to reduce the federal deficit, restore economic growth, and reduce unemployment

Economic recovery, Clinical Innovation, Demand

2010 - 2013

Rules, Regulations & New Funding

Insurance compliance:
MLR, premiums, coverage

Coordination: state-federal
governments, agencies

Rules, guidelines, task
forces, agencies

Excise taxes—insurance,
medical devices, drug
companies

2014 - 2016

Mandates, Pilots &
Exchanges

Individual mandate

Health exchanges

Employer pay or play

Demonstration/pilot
programs:

- *Accountable care organizations*
- *Value-based purchasing*
- *Episode based payments*
- *Medical home*

2017 +

“New Normal”

Physician-hospital
alignment

Industry convergence

Convergence: Public health
& delivery system

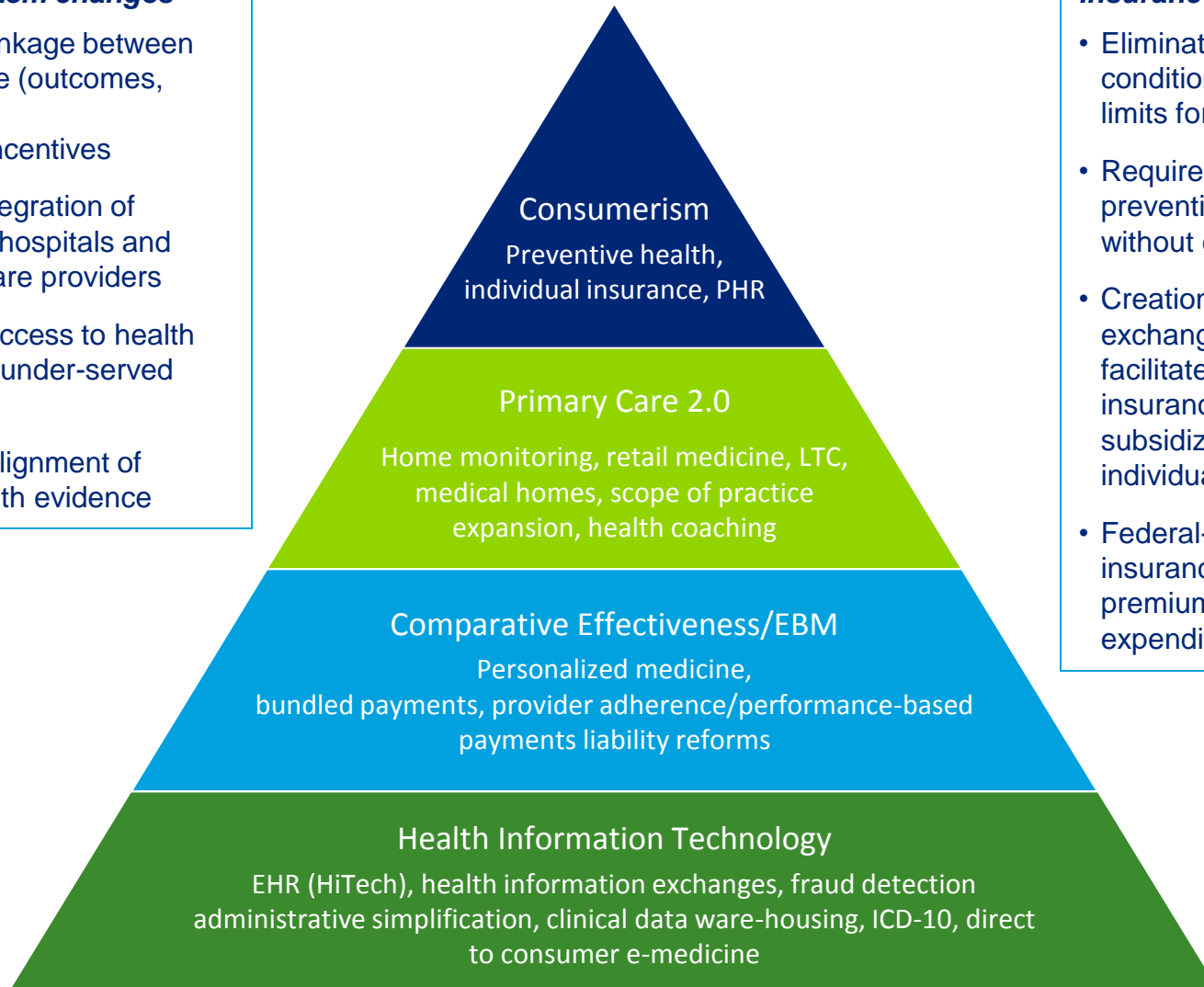
Volume to value

ICD-10, Electronic Medical Record, Comparative Effectiveness implementation

Structure: intended delivery, payment system changes

Delivery system changes

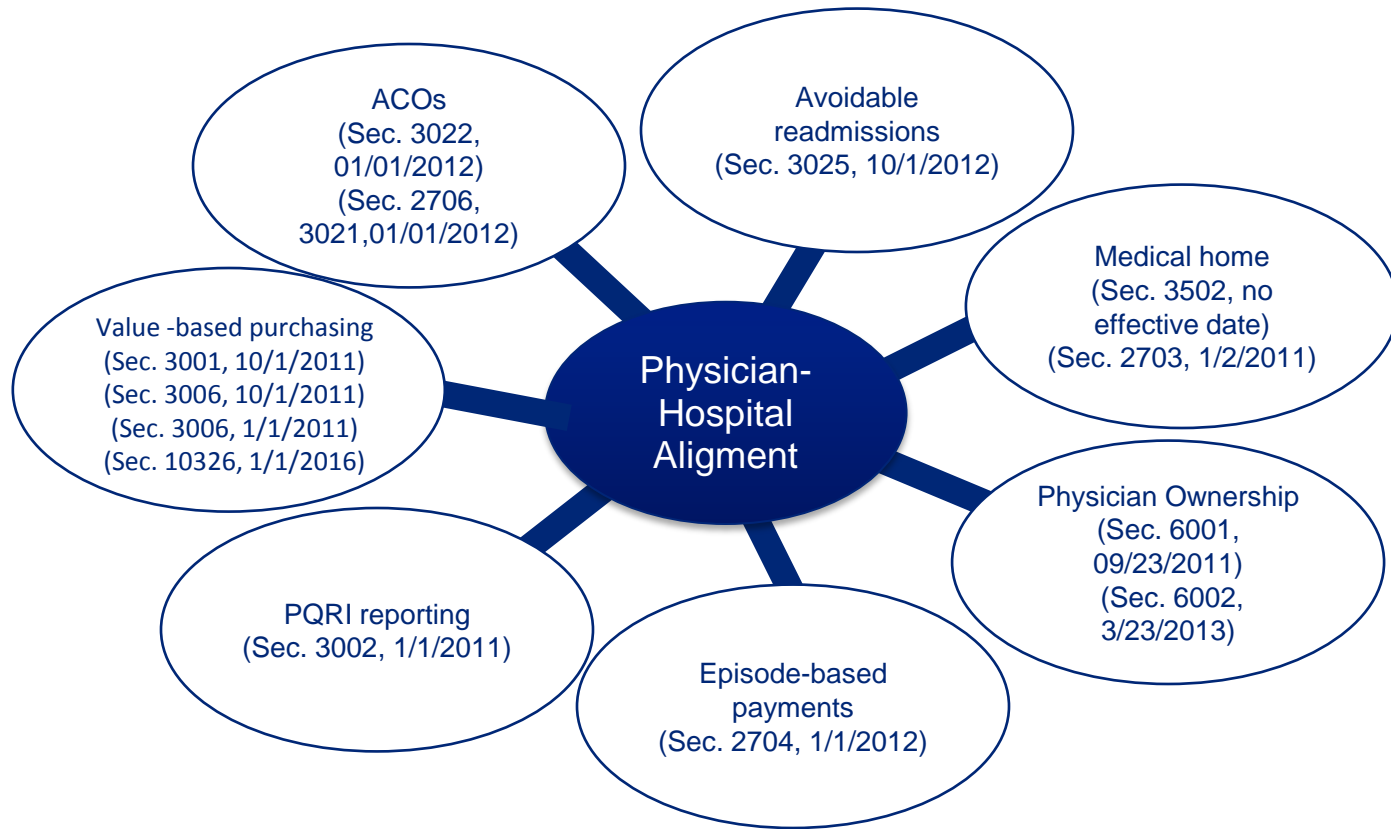
- Increased linkage between performance (outcomes, costs) and payments/incentives
- Increase integration of physicians, hospitals and long term care providers
- Increased access to health services by under-served populations
- Increased alignment of coverage with evidence



Insurance system changes

- Elimination of pre-existing condition, lifetime and annual limits for insurance plans
- Required coverage of preventive health services without co-payments
- Creation of health insurance exchanges in each state to facilitate access to affordable insurance and manage subsidized purchases by individuals and employers
- Federal-state regulation of insurance plan coverage, premiums, and medical expenditures

Central feature of reform: integrated health systems paid for value based on quality, cost containment and consumer experience



Clinical Integration Operational Competencies

- Evidence-based guidelines embedded in clinical IT applications system wide
- Quality management and measurement: safety, outcomes, efficacy
- Shared governance: physician-hospital alignment
- Gain-sharing-based compensation for providers

Risk-based Contracting Operational Competencies

- Contract negotiation, adjudication and distribution of funds
- Medical management: provider credentialing and performance reviews
- Provider discipline
- Quality, cost reporting
- Patient adherence management

Three new agencies will play key roles in personalized medicine

CMS Center for Medicare and Medicaid Payment Innovation

- Test innovative payment and service delivery models
- Broad authority to determine what models will be tested, in what populations, and for how long, with a preference for models that address deficits in care leading to poor clinical outcomes or potentially avoidable expenditures

Independent Payment Advisory Board (IPAB)

- The purpose is to reduce the per capita rate of growth in Medicare spending
- Operates independently of MedPAC
- Recommendations take effect absent Congressional action
- May recommend changes to Part D to generate required savings

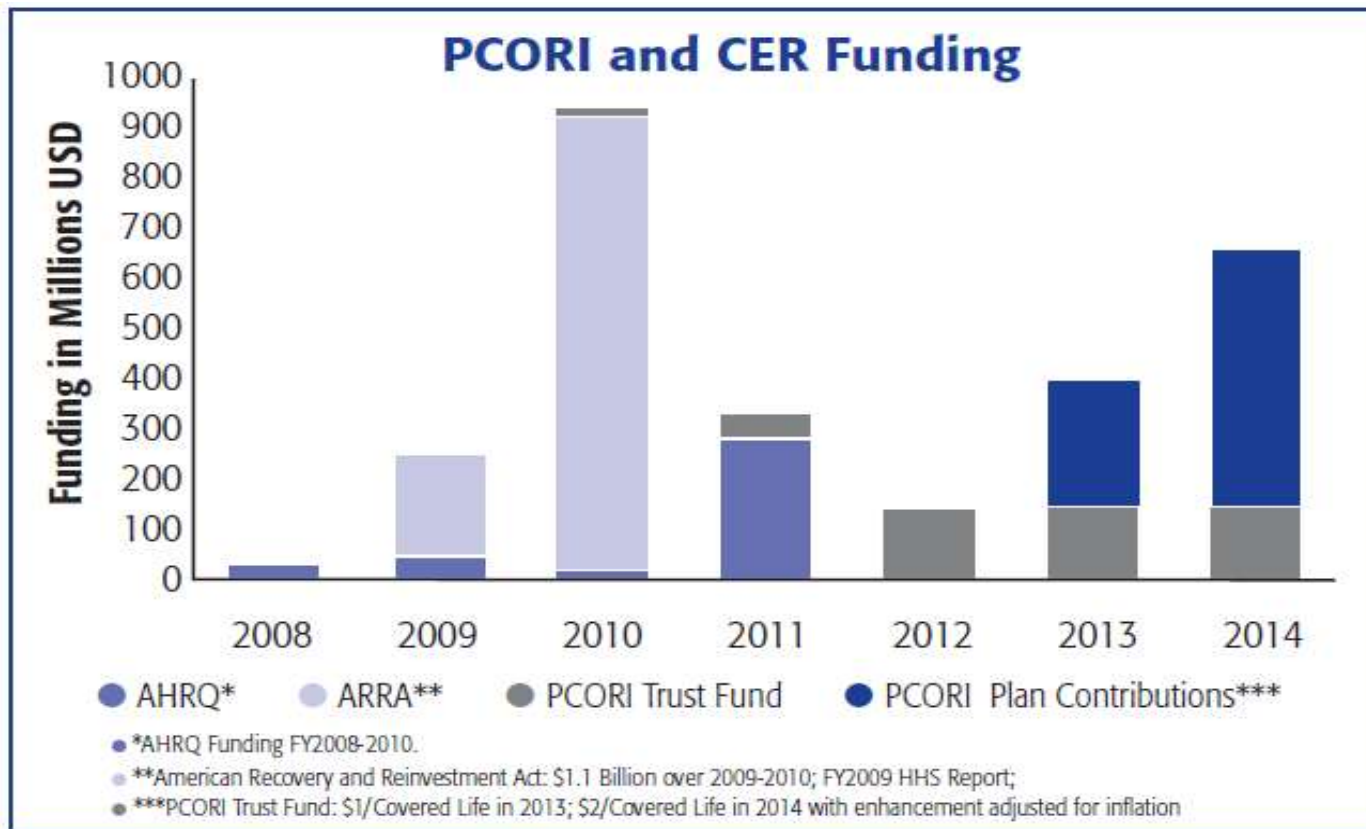
Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute (PCORI)

- Broad scope of research (drugs, devices, procedures, delivery system) with a focus on clinical effectiveness research
- Findings are not coverage/payment recommendations, but can be used by HHS to inform coverage



CER mandate in ACA

- **Financed through Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Trust Fund (PCORTF)**
 - PCORTF funded through ACA appropriations through 2012
 - From 2013-2019, PCORTF will receive an annual appropriation of \$150 MM, supplemented by fees imposed on Medicare and private payers



IOM: system wide goals



- Evidence Based *Personalized Medicine*
- Patient Centered Approach
- System Orientation

- 20,000 biomedical journals
- 150,000 articles/month
- 300,000 RCTs published

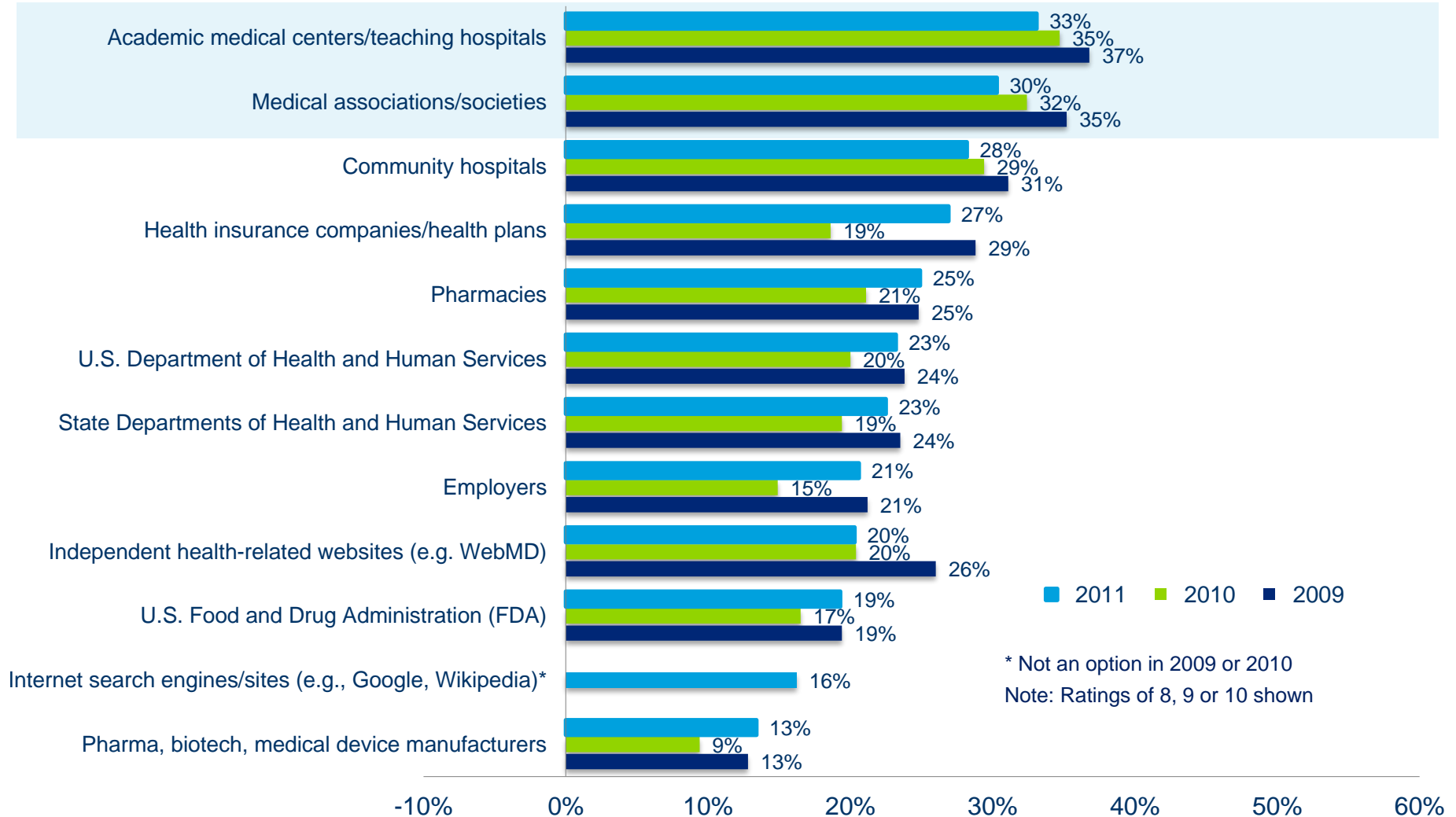


So who cares?

How do key stakeholders view
personalized medicine?

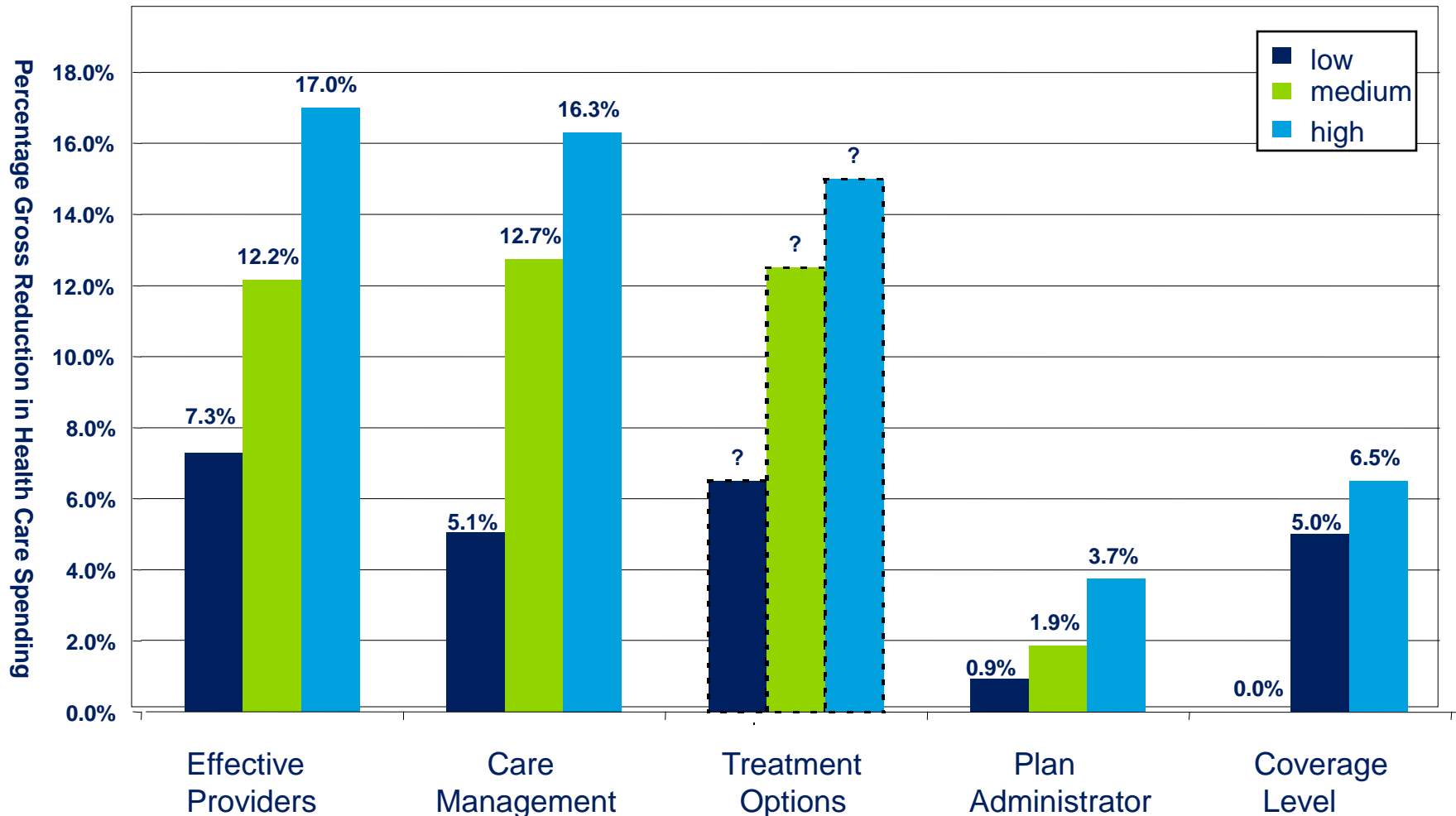
Consumers: most depend on clinicians (few investigate for themselves) and most assume it's all “personalized”

Most trusted sources of information for safety and effectiveness of medical treatments



Plans: Savings potential & clinical differential clear, but when and for whom

Potential Savings for Categories of Consumer Choice



Biopharma: clear opportunity, but an uncertain business climate for R&D

Translation Research

- Academic medical centers and research institutes have outpaced LS companies in adoption of translation research
- Life sciences R&D has been hampered by lack of access to patient clinical data

“ Any clinical trials should start with feasibility modeling using informatics and patient clinical data. Optimizing the inclusion & exclusion criteria can save millions of dollars”

- VP, evidence-based medicine, a major med. device company

Comparative Effectiveness

- The push for comparative effectiveness has gained traction among policy makers
- Provisions on comparative effectiveness are included in the health reform plan of presidential-elect Obama.
- Cost effectiveness will probably as a way of reining in costs while improving quality

“ We already have adequate longitudinal EHR data to support clinical and economic studies of drugs. We will conduct comparatives studies, publish the results , and help physicians make a better choice of medicines for patients.

- CIO, a large health system

Vulnerability to Competition

- Branded drugs will be off the patent
- Bio-similarities and Low-end medical devices continue to take more market share
- Basis of competition shifts toward quality and value

“ Our market share is decreasing due to the entrance of low-end products. If we can't use patient-level data to generate evidence to demonstrate the better safety of our products, we will lost millions of dollars in revenue”

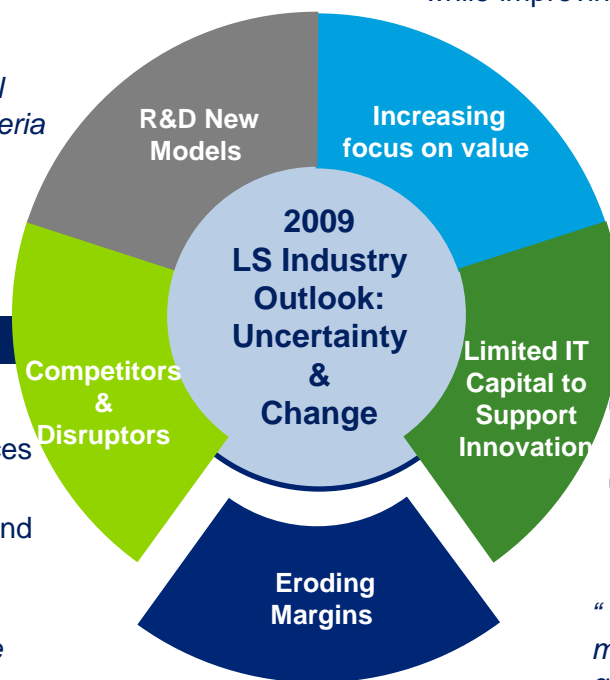
- Director, marketing, a major med. device company

Information Management

- Declining margins and investment returns greatly restrict access to capital
- Reduced IT budget requires strategic planning and sensible investments to support innovation

“ Given the current economic situation, we must make sensible IT investments. We are under great pressure to demonstrate ROI.

- IT Director, a biotech company



Personalized health care: why should we care?

- Because the public trusts academic medicine to deliver
- Because the industry needs independent confirmation of its science
- Because it's a global market opportunity
- And it's the right thing to do!