

Managing Care in The Wave of Precision Medicine



Welcome



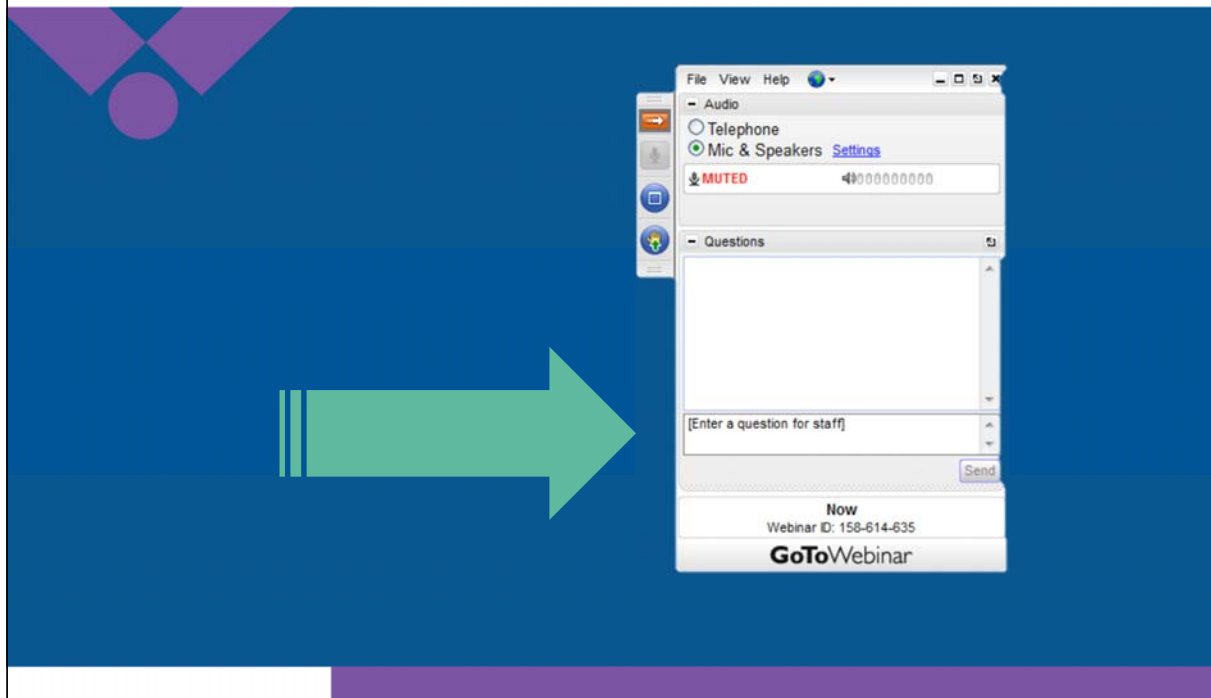
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How to Ask Questions



Agenda

- 1 AMCP Partnership Forums
- 2 Managing Care in the Wave of Precision Medicine
- 3 Forum Findings and Recommendations
- 4 Q&A
- 5 Next Steps and Action Items



LEADING CHANGE

On health care issues that are important to you

Live and hands-on, AMCP Partnership Forums, bring together key decision-makers in managed care, integrated care, the pharmaceutical industry, and others to drive efficiencies and outcomes in managed care.



2017 Partnership Forums



- ❖ Advancing Value-Based Contracting
- ❖ Patient Reported Outcomes – The Missing Link in Defining Value
- ❖ Driving Value and Outcomes in Oncology
- ❖ Managing Care in the Wave of Precision Medicine



Why a Partnership Forum on Managing Care in the Wave of Precision Medicine?

1

Precision medicine tailors healthcare to an individual's genetic profile while accounting for biomarkers, preferences, lifestyle, and the environment.

2

Advances in research and data infrastructure have facilitated greater adoption of precision medicine.

3

Precision medicine can promote better access to healthcare, and improve the utility of data sources to inform patient-centered care as well as appropriate drug coverage and reimbursement.

4

There is need for greater stakeholder collaboration and engagement to overcome key barriers.



Precision Medicine Forum Goals

1

Identify evidence needs for precision medicine

2

Define solutions for challenges with data collection and interoperability

3

Identify innovative benefit design and reimbursement strategies for precision medicine

4

Address approaches to overcome current legal and regulatory barriers to precision medicine adoption



Forum Participants

30+ participants from health plans, integrated delivery systems, pharmacy benefit managers, employers, data and analytics experts, biopharmaceutical companies and government agencies, including:

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| AHRQ | Kroger Prescription Plans |
| Alva10 | MedImpact Healthcare Systems Inc. |
| Amgen | Myriad |
| Blue Cross Blue Shield Association | National Pharmaceutical Council |
| Board of Pharmacy Specialties | Oracle |
| COTA Inc. | Personalized Medicine Coalition |
| Evidera | PM Connective |
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| Foundation Medicine | Sanofi |
| Genentech | Takeda |
| Gilead Sciences, Inc | University of Florida, College of Pharmacy |
| Henry Ford Health System | University of Kentucky |
| Humana Inc. | University of Mississippi School of Pharmacy/St. Jude Children's Research Hospital |
| Humana Pharmacy Solutions | Walgreens |
| Inova | Xcenda |
| InterSystems Corporation | YouScript, Inc. |



Our Faculty



Stuart Goldberg, MD
Chief Scientific Officer
COTA Inc



Kristen Migliaccio-Walle
Director, GHEOR
AmerisourceBergen
Xcenda®, LLC



Evidence Needs

Evidence Needs for Precision Medicine

Evidence requirements for evaluating benefits and risks:

Analytic validity and clinical validity – Ensures tests detect what is intended.

Clinical utility – Useful for the actual delivery of care i.e. diagnosis, treatment or management.

Implementing and analyzing these metrics in a consistent way can be challenging:

Clinical trials and registries often measure outcomes differently, making it challenging to assess validity and utility uniformly.

Challenging for payers to determine whether to provide access to a new test or diagnostic.

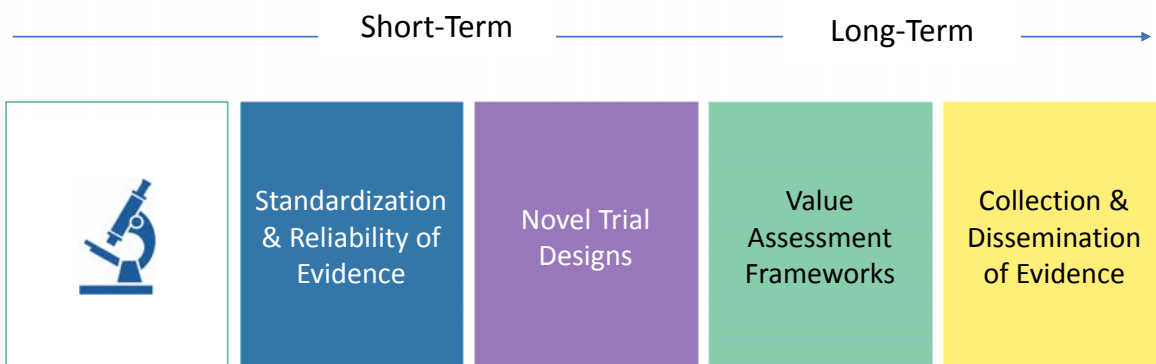
Evidence Needs for Precision Medicine (cont.)

Traditional clinical trial designs may be inadequate for some precision medicine tests or therapies

- 1 Traditional clinical trials require large sample sizes and long time periods
- 2 Many precision medicine therapies target small patient populations
- 3 Benefits of precision medicine may require a time period to observe vs. traditional clinical trial periods
- 4 Several new and adaptive trial designs may be more appropriate options in precision medicine



Best Practice Recommendations to Overcome Evidence Needs Challenges





Overcoming Data Collection Challenges

Data and Evidence Sources Used for Decision-Making in Precision Medicine

- 1 Databases (e.g. PharmGKB)
- 2 Consortia (e.g. Clinical Pharmacogenetics Implementation Consortium (CPIC®))
- 3 Electronic Health Record (EHR) systems
- 4 Insurance claims
- 5 Operations data (e.g., employee and supply chain data)

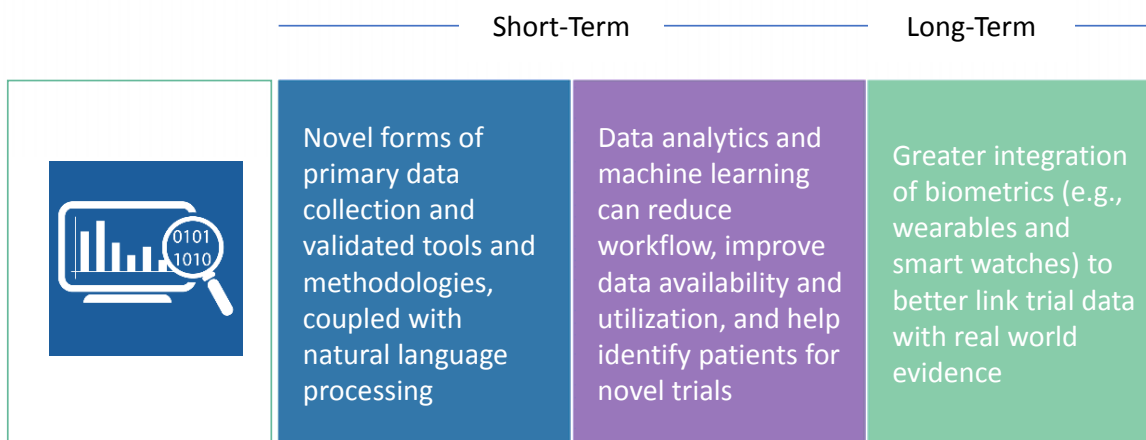
Challenges in Data Generation and Analysis for Precision Medicine

- 1 Disparate data systems
- 2 Data systems still have interoperability challenges
- 3 Businesses may not have correct incentivizes to openly share data

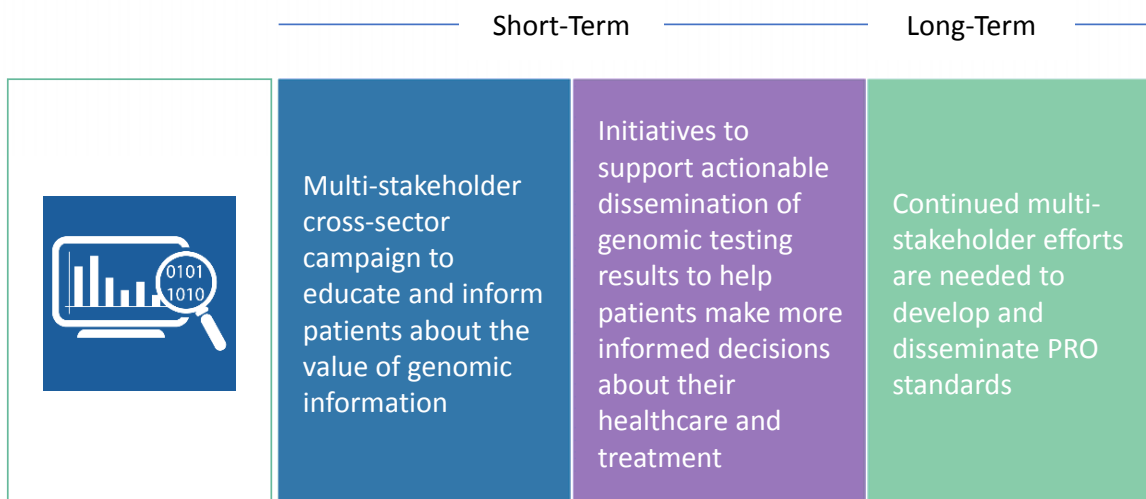
Challenges in Capturing Heterogeneity of Populations

- 1 Current medical coding systems do not adequately capture the heterogeneity of patient populations and diseases.
- 2 Involving patients in data collection is crucial, but there is a lack of information and education around how individual genetic data can be shared and used.
- 3 Patient-reported outcomes (PROs) are important to care, but many widely-used PROs are too generic to capture patient heterogeneity.

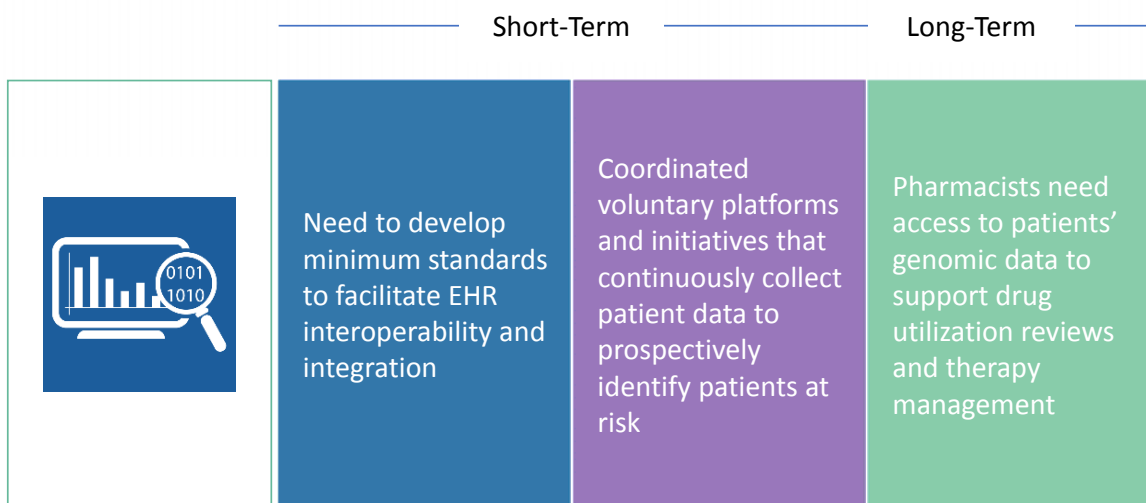
Best Practice Recommendations Novel Trial Designs



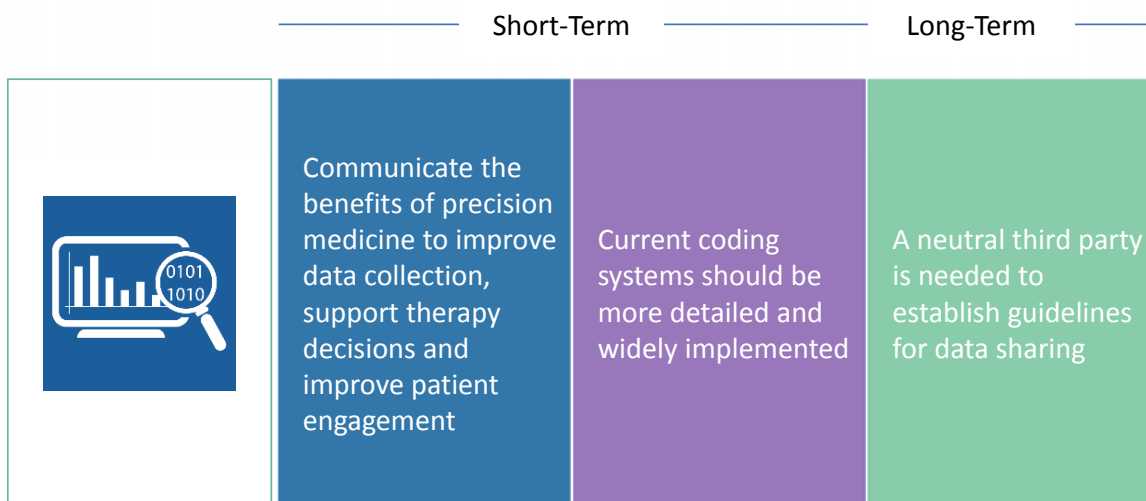
Best Practice Recommendations Patients and PROs



Best Practice Recommendations Safety and Pharmacovigilance



Best Practice Recommendations Clinical Decision Making





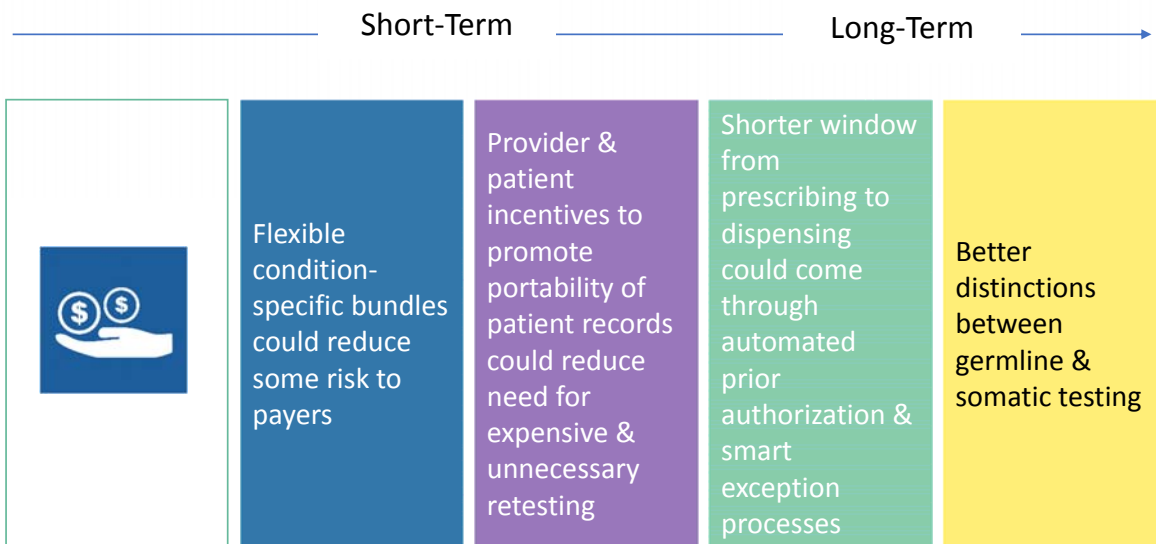
Benefit Design and Reimbursement Strategies

Challenges for Payers

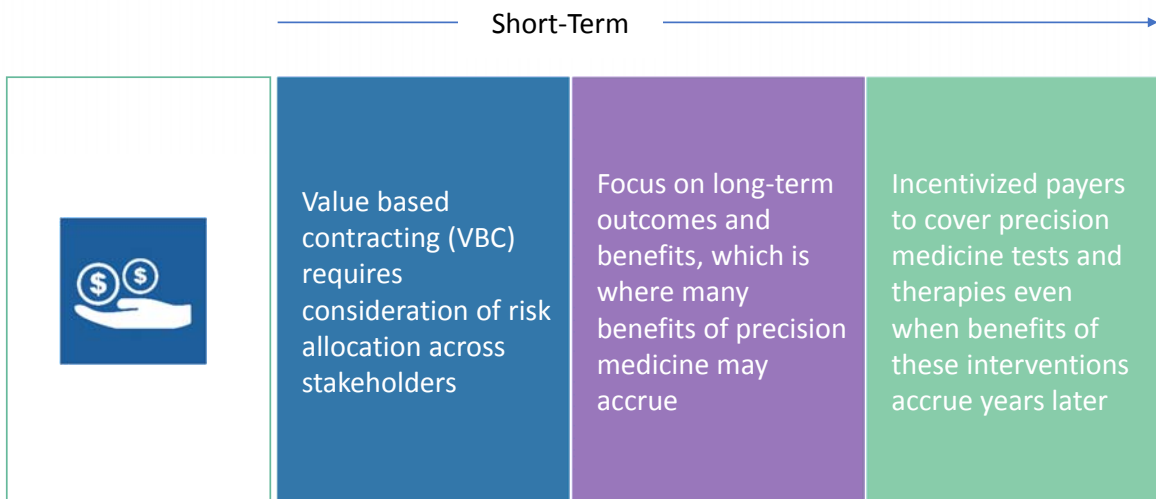
Decisions to cover precision medicine therapies, tests or diagnostics can be challenging for payers for a number of reasons:

- 1 There often is limited or missing evidence
- 2 Patients change payers frequently
- 3 Payers may face an information overload and have uncertainties around how to use this data for coverage and reimbursement decisions

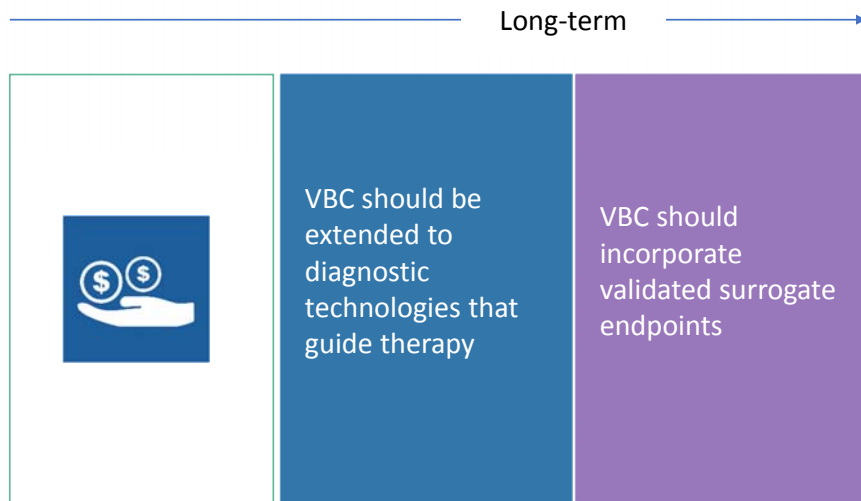
Best Practice Recommendations: Benefit Design and Reimbursement



Best Practice Recommendations: Value-Based and Outcomes-Based Contracting



Best Practice Recommendations: Value-Based and Outcomes-Based Contracting



Overcoming
Operational, Legal
and Regulatory
Barriers

Operational Barrier

Disconnect
between medical
and pharmaceutical sides
of health plans and care
delivery settings

Possible Solution:

- Expand current scope of pharmacists' practice to include ordering and interpretation of clinically necessary genetic tests.
- This could support collaborative care and better inform appropriate selection and management of indicated drug therapies.

Potential Ethical Issues

1


Detection of elevated risk levels through genetic testing that are unrelated to primary test indication; patients and clinicians must decide when secondary findings should be communicated.

2

Precision medicine is increasingly marketed directly to consumers, and information conveyed may not be evidence-based.


Best Practice Recommendations: Legal and Regulatory

Short-Term

| | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
|  | <p>Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act (GINA) should be expanded to include protections for life and disability insurance coverage, coverage decisions, long-term care and the military</p> | <p>Scope of practice, and subsequent compensation, for pharmacists should be expanded to include ordering and interpretation of genetic tests</p> | <p>Need for regulations to ensure that precision medicine genetic data and information is interpretable and meaningful to patients</p> |
|---|---|---|--|

Best Practice Recommendations: Legal and Regulatory (cont.)

Long-term

| | | |
|---|--|--|
|  | <p>Real world evidence should be collected beyond the label in the context of Phase IV trials and post-market trials</p> | <p>Best practices on patient consent should be established so patients can understand how and when genetic information may be shared</p> |
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Conclusions

Key Takeaways

1

Precision medicine
diagnostics and
therapies:

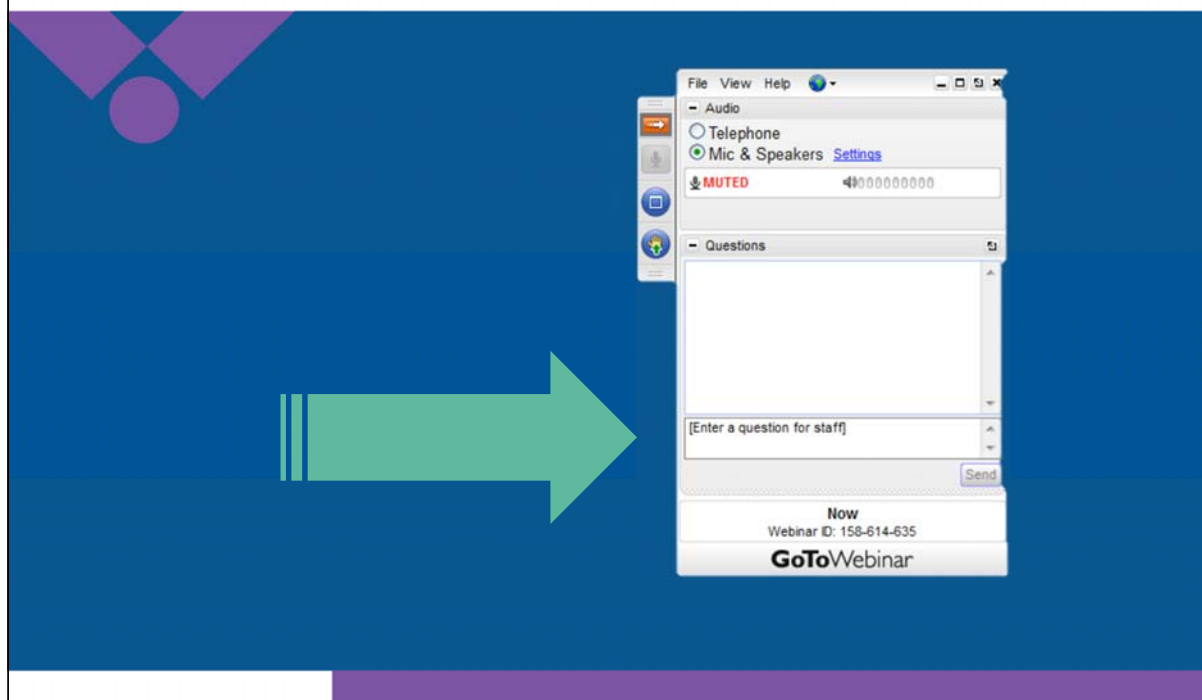
- Enable more individualized and targeted care
- Allow for better allocation of resources

2

Recommendations
to overcome key
operational and
scientific barriers
that are preventing
more widespread
use included:

- Promote stronger evidence generation, data collection, benefit and reimbursement design, and updated laws and regulations
- Need for multi-stakeholder collaboration to better define endpoints, outcomes, trial designs, and data collection methods
- Interoperability and usability of data sets, EHRs, and test results

Reminder: How to Ask Questions



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