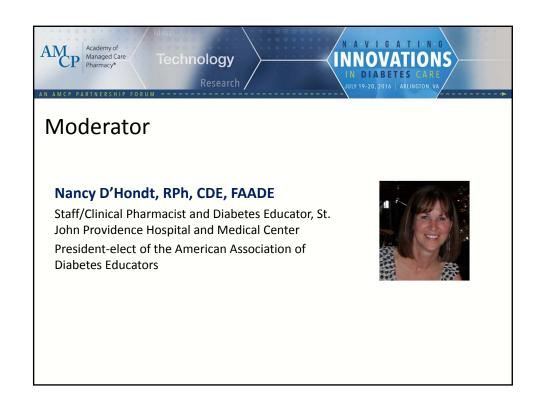
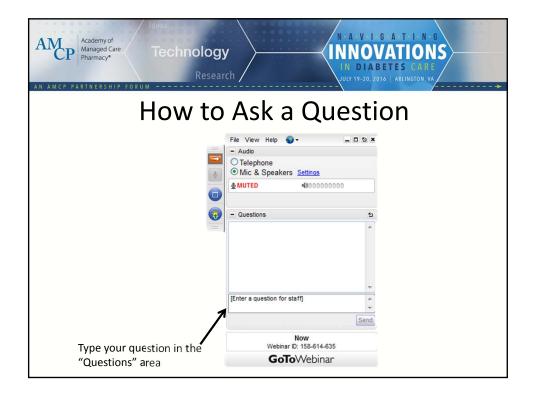




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## **Speakers**

#### Daniel J. Kent B.S. PharmD CDE

Clinical Specialty Program Coordinator; Infectious Disease, Endocrinology, Pharm Admin, Group Health Cooperative



#### Paula J. Eichenbrenner CAE

Executive Director, AMCP Foundation
Academy of Managed Care Pharmacy (AMCP)





# **AMCP Partnership Forum**

- **Objective**: AMCP convened a Partnership Forum for stakeholders to focus on innovations in diabetes care that are producing changes to treatment options, patient engagement, accountability and patient-provider interactions.
- **Key Stakeholders**: Pharmaceutical industry, managed care industry, health care providers, pharmacoeconomic experts, health policy experts, and patient advocates.
- Date: July 19-20, 2016 in Washington, DC

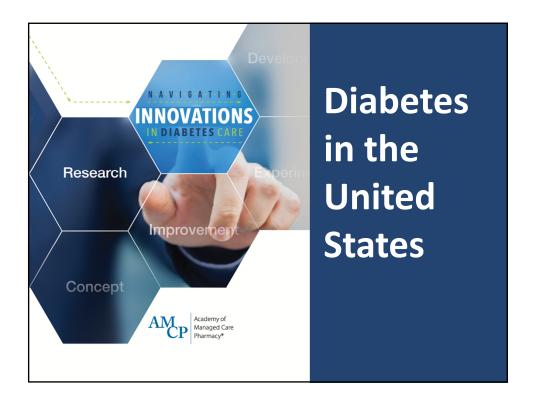


#### **Process:**

- Participants examined how new therapies and tools such as those administered in a physician's office and those delivered by mobile Health (mHealth) solutions are changing the delivery of care and improving patient outcomes.
- Participants identified gaps in evidence for adopting novel diabetes treatments and provided recommendations on clinical outcomes of importance to managed care organizations.

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- 29 million individuals with diabetes in the United States in 2015
- 7th leading cause of death
- Annual costs of \$245 billion
  - More than \$1,000 per person in the country
- Prevalence is increasing

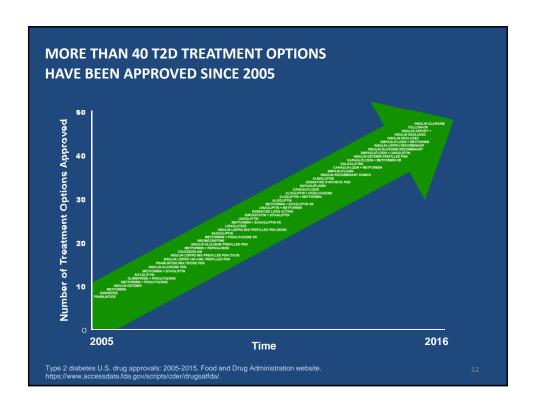
American Diabetes Association. *Diabetes Care*. 2013;36:1033-46. https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/pubs/statsreport14/national-diabetes-report-web.pdf. Dall TM et al. *Diabetes Care*. 2014;37:3172-9.

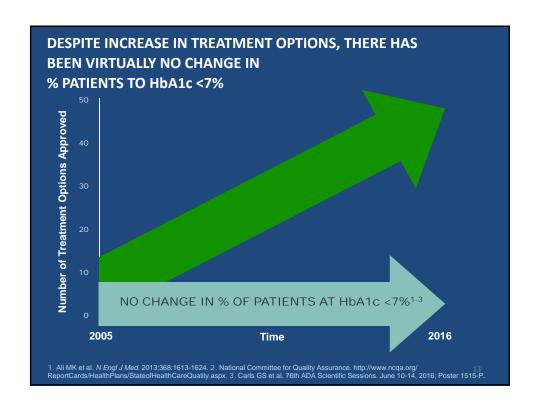


# **Treatment Options for Type 2 Diabetes**

- American Diabetes Association recommends first-line therapy with metformin
- Many patients require more intensive dual or triple therapy
- Second line treatments can be any one of six different classes of medication
- No preference given for any class

American Diabetes Association. *Diabetes Care*. 2016;39(Supplement 1): S52-S59.



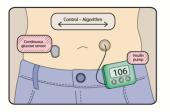






- Medication delivery e.g. ITCA 650 Implant (exenatide)
- Artificial Pancreas
- Smaller pumps with CGM Sensors
- Outcomes data: empagliflozin, liraglutide
- New meds, basal insulins & analogs (and combos)
- Oral insulin delivery system
- Apps and more Apps
- Data sharing



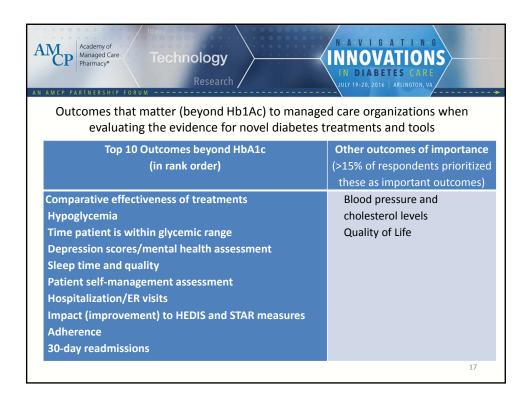


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#### Forum Findings: Evidence for Novel Treatments

- Need for comparative data to help understand the place in therapy for 2nd line (or 3rd line) treatment options
- Some medications have shown specific benefits (e.g. reducing cardiovascular outcomes and death), but it is often unclear whether this is a class or drug effect
- Data required by FDA for approval does not fill the gaps in evidence needed for managed care decision makers (e.g. comparative effectiveness with standard of care)
- Interest in a data repository of patient data to generate/evaluate RWE





#### **Challenges in Outcomes Based Contract Measures**

- Attribution who are the patients that are part of the contract?
- Measure concerns
  - Variability different for different payers (e.g. HbA1c < 9, < 8 or < 7) makes it challenging for clinicians</li>
  - Operability which patient, which measure, which goal, which health plan
- Patient Concerns currently focusing mostly on patients with insurance, 90% of management is in the patient's hands, financial toxicity is a factor
- Data management lag in data, need real time data

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#### Forum Findings: Harmonizing Metrics

- Value-based contracting relies on metrics
- Heterogeneity of metrics poses challenges for providers and payers
- Standardize quality and value measures used in valuebased contracting for use consistently throughout the health care system.
  - Use regional coalitions (made up of payers and care delivery systems) to develop consensus on which quality measures will be used to ease the burden on data integration and analysis.
- Consider the use of nonclinical measures that capture the impact of diabetes on patient wellness and function, including patient-reported outcomes.





#### **Factors Affecting Adherence**

- Affordability of treatment
- Treatment complexity
- Distrust of providers or treatments
- Inpatient vs. Outpatient formulary status creates confusion and complexity in care transitions
- Patient literacy issues
  - Health literacy, numeracy, understanding of benefit designs
- Longer duration of disease
- Personal challenges
  - Depression, stress, life challenges, changing behavior, etc.



### Forum Findings: Adherence and Diabetes Care

- Major barrier to desired clinical outcomes
- Diabetes requires substantial behavior change
  - Patients must adhere to medication regimens, diet, exercise, self-monitoring of blood glucose
- Education and support to improve adherence are major targets for managed care interventions



#### Key Opportunity: Leverage Data and Systems

- Utilize EHR systems to tailor interventions
- Analyze and segment data to design population management strategies
- Factors to consider
  - Patient costs
  - Literacy, numeracy, and cultural
  - Treatment complexity
  - Incidence of adverse events (e.g., severe hypoglycemia)
  - Daily impact of diabetes on the patient's experience



## **Key Opportunity: Care Model Innovations**

- Expansion of integrated care models
  - E.g., patient centered medical homes, accountable care organizations
- Facilitate greater direct patient interaction, including selfmanagement education and prevention programs
  - Greater interaction with pharmacists and nurses
  - Behavior changes, improved self management
- Consider financial incentives to support patients between visits
  - Patient incentives (e.g., waived copays)
  - Provider incentives (e.g., payment for telemedicine, mHealth)



# **Integrated Care Support For The Person with Diabetes**Key Focus

- Quality Measures- meaningful outcomes (ADL, falls, accidents, CV)
- Improving costs- to the patient (Drug costs and insurance costs)
- Delivery of care- individualize and adjust

**Quality Measures:** drives work but provides opportunity, drug ROI to patient, coordinated and delivered effectively

**Improving Costs:** providing alternatives, supporting adherence, annual assessments, short vs. long term costs

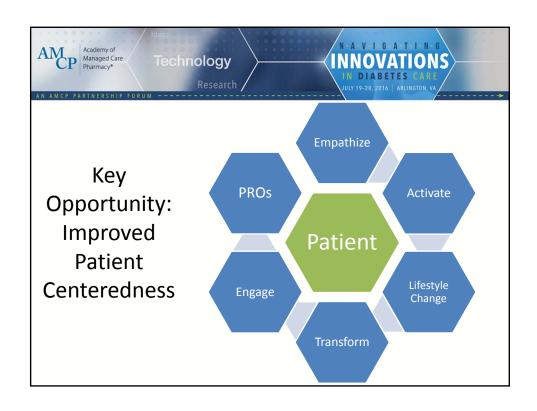
**Delivery of Care:** connected care, team approach, proactive planned care, patient driven, accountability

Caution: Using surrogate markers to communicate care/outcome goals to patients is not patient centered, consider the patient's goals in your communications 25



# Key Opportunity: Support Pharmacists on Care Teams

- Greater support for collaborative practice agreements
  - Allow pharmacists to perform specific functions under protocol
- Expand opportunities for pharmacists to receive compensation for patient care services
- Consider quality metrics that measure team care







# Navigating mHealth Products

- >165,000 digital health products
  - ->1,000 for diabetes
- Need for clinical and scientific differentiation
- Need tools (e.g. process, methodologies) to evaluate mHealth products for potential benefit coverage

http://www.imshealth.com/files/web/IMSH%20Institute/Reports/Patient%20Adoption%20of%20mHealth/IIHI\_Patient\_Adoption\_of\_mHealth.pdf



## FDA Regulation of mHealth Products

- FDA regulates mHealth products that
  - Meet the definition of a medical device and
  - Could pose a patient safety risk if it did not function properly (e.g., an app that controls insulin release)
  - For example: an app that controls an insulin pump would likely be subject to regulation.
- FDA uses same safety and effectiveness requirements for such products as for other medical devices
- FDA may include post marketing surveillance plans that monitor specific parameters
  - Cybersecurity issues
  - Smartphone issues such as compatibility across device platforms reliability of operations through software upgrades

http://www.fda.gov/downloads/MedicalDevices/.../UCM263366.pdf



#### Forum Findings: mHealth

- 1. Likely able to use a similar framework/monograph as pharmaceutical product reviews for mHealth solutions
- 2. Need to learn the language of the mHealth ecosystem
- Likely need to consider unconventional study design (e.g., ecological momentary interventions, n-of-1) when evaluating or generating evidence
- Recognize that drivers for mHealth include patients and innovators outside of usual development pathways (e.g., Nightscout, #DIYPS, Tidepool)
- 5. Need to better understand how mHealth solutions paid for
  - CMS Coverage Determination (Rx, OTC, DME), Medical, pharmacy, DME, Interest in a repository of mHealth tools

AMCP PARTNERSHIP FORUM

Academy of Managed Care Pharmacy\*

Research

N-A-V-1-G-A-T-1-N-G
INNOVATIONS
IN DIABETES CARE
JULY 19-20, 2016 | ARLINGTON, VA

#### Tools to Evaluate mHealth Products

- Existing tools
  - WHO mHealth Evaluating Reporting and Assessment checklist
  - Mobile App Rating Scale
  - Diabetes Spectrum guide for the evaluation of diabetes mobile apps
- What's needed
  - Evidence-based guidelines from national organizations
  - Assessments of mHealth tools from unbiased nonprofits based on data and evidnece
  - Central database of mHealth tools with crowd-sourced reviews and recommendations

Agarwal S, LeFevre AE, Lee J, et al. BMJ. 2016;352:i1174.
Ristau A et al. Diabetes Spectrum. 2013;26:211–5.
Stoyanov SR, Hides L, Kavanagh DJ, et al. JMIR Mhealth Uhealth. 2015;3:e27.



#### **Patient Perspective**

Apart from helping to reduce costs, what is the most important thing your insurer could do to help improve you life with diabetes? (n=2,436)

- 1. Increase coverage of drugs, devices, and other services (CGM, test strips, health and wellness programs, gym discounts, mental health, mHealth)
- 2. Make it easier for me to obtain the therapies I need (less red tape, helpful apps/websites)
- 3. Provide access to support or educational services (online and live classes, 24/7 nurse support)
- 4. Provide accurate information or advice about diabetes (tailored customer service, recipes, nutrition information)



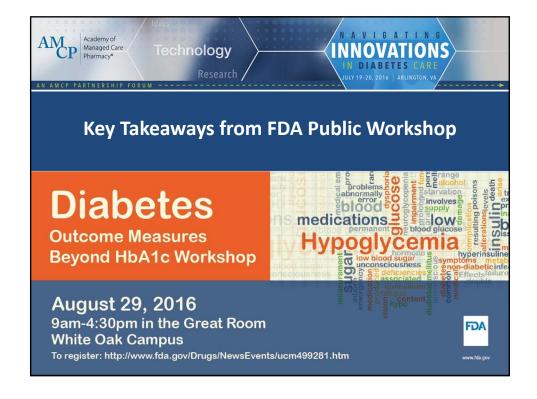


- Develop a data repository to generate and evaluate real world evidence.
- Design clinical trials for novel diabetes treatments to include outcomes beyond A1c and use of active standard-of-care comparators.
- Standardize quality and value measures used in valuebased contracting for use consistently throughout the health care system.
- Consider the use of nonclinical measures that capture the impact of diabetes on patient wellness and function, including PROs (e.g. sleep quality).



- Implement strategies and payment models that increase pharmacist engagement in patient care teams.
- Consider use of evidence –based financial incentives for patients that have been shown to stimulate engagement.
- Develop a central repository of information about various mHealth tools, including data regarding the impact on outcomes.
- Use regional coalitions (made up of payers and care delivery systems) to develop consensus on which quality measures will be used to ease the burden on data integration and analysis.







- 3 main panels organized by FDA CDER
  - Regulatory Perspective; Patient and Patient Advocacy Perspective; Industry Experience in Outcome Measures for Diabetes
- Takeaways
  - Beyond A1c: QOL, technology, CER, advances necessary to improve outcomes for people with diabetes
  - Use of PROs to measure success of therapy, both in clinical trials and on daily basis
  - Patient involvement in clinical trials
- Coming down the pike...
  - Framework to establish appropriate standardized measures and surrogates for outcomes, esp PROs and validated instruments (via FDA Drug Quantification Pathways?)
  - FDA activity
  - Other related activity

