WEEK 15, LECTURE 1:
THE FUTURE OF CANCER CARE

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The Future of Cancer Care

Poses Many of the Same Challenges Facing US Healthcare At Large
Healthcare: An Expensive Menu Without Prices

Managing the Demands of an Aging Society and Chronic Disease Burden in an Era of Economic Constraint

Shift From a “Do More, Bill More” Healthcare System to Managing Individual Risk to Improve Health Outcomes and Control Cost

Sustainable Health: Societal (Economic) and Individual (Wellness)
The Economic, Social and Clinical Benefits of Proactive Mitigation of Disease Risk and Chronic Disease Co-Morbidities

**Health Status**

- Healthy/ Low Risk
- At-Risk
- High Risk

**20% of the Population Generate 80% Cost**

- multiple co-morbidities
- end-of-life care
- chronic disease progression
- chronic disease early stage
- acute disease

**Value**

**Cost**
## Top 25 Countries as % World Health Expenditures
(= 90% of Global Health Expenditures)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>40.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>France</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>China</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Italy</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Canada</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Australia</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
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<td>21.</td>
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<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Norway</td>
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<tr>
<td>23.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
US Healthcare (2014)

- $2.9 trillion enterprise (15% GDP) destined to grow to $5 trillion by 2020
- reactive ‘sickness’ system versus optimizing health (wellness)
- episodic ‘incident-based’ care versus integrated continuity of care
- multiple participants and stakeholders with divergent interests, aspirations and expectations
- passive consumers
- healthcare only industry in which new technologies constantly drive up the cost of care
The Socio-Economic and Political Issues at the Core of the Healthcare Debate

- infinite demand versus finite resources
- individual expectations for “cure” exceed technical capabilities or cost-effectiveness rules set by payers
- inadequate systems to generate robust evidence to evaluate improvement in clinical care and cost management
- polarizing national political debates with emotionally loaded sound-bites
  - rationing, denial of care, “like-Canada”, ‘death panels’
New Vistas in Biomedical Innovation

Molecular Profiling of Disease

Body Sensors and Remote Monitoring

Stem Cells and Regenerative Medicine

Genome Editing
The Real World

- Innovation in science and technology alone is necessary but not sufficient
- Adoption requires overcoming multiple barriers to adoption
  - existing competition/standard of care
  - cultural conservatism
  - financial disincentives
  - regulatory hurdles
- Wide variation in adoption speed by different sectors
  - Healthcare (10-30 years)
  - Computing (1-2 years)
  - Engineering (1-10 years)
The Principal “ics” in the Future Evolution of US Healthcare

- panOmics (profiling technologies)
- geriatrics (aging populations and chronic disease burden)
- informatics (big data and analysis)
- economics (value)
- ethics (societal)
The Principal “’ics” in the Future Evolution of US Healthcare

- ‘omics (profiling technologies)
- geriatrics (aging populations and chronic disease burden)
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- ethics (societal)

Politics:
Quick Fixes, Quick Wins and Ducking the Hard Questions
Improving Clinical Outcomes

Health (Wellness) Versus Illness
Improving Clinical Outcomes

Health (Wellness) Versus Illness
President Richard Nixon signs the National Cancer Act December 23, 1971
Sincere Advertising and Advocacy or Cynical Hijacking of Public Generosity?

Key to the Cure
Get the shirt. Shop the weekend. Show your support.

Saks Fifth Avenue in the fight against women's cancers.
Get the shirt designed by Emilio Pucci, available exclusively at Saks Fifth Avenue this October.
Then shop Thursday to Sunday, October 17 to 20, when Saks will donate 2% of sales to local and national women's cancer charities.

Special thanks to Jennifer Aniston, the 2013 ambassador for ELF's Women's Cancer Research Fund and Saks Fifth Avenue's Key to the Cure.

Ralph Lauren Pink Pony
Pink Pony is Ralph Lauren's initiative in the fight against cancer.

Campbells' Chicken Noodle

Monday Night Football Experience
Breast Cancer Awareness Month

$20 suggested donation benefiting the Susan G. Komen Foundation
Doors open at 8:00 PM
Pink carpet arrivals from 8:30 PM - 10:00 PM
Conflicting Messages

Hype

Balanced Critique

Reality
An Unescapable Fact:
Confronting the Clinical, Economic and Human Toll of Cancer

US Cancer Deaths (2013)
580,000
## US Cancer Prevalence Estimates 2010 and 2020

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<th>Site</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>% change</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breast</td>
<td>3461</td>
<td>4538</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prostate</td>
<td>2311</td>
<td>3265</td>
<td>41</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colorectal</td>
<td>1216</td>
<td>1517</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Melanoma</td>
<td>1225</td>
<td>1714</td>
<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lymphoma</td>
<td>639</td>
<td>812</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uterus</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>672</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bladder</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>629</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lung</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>457</td>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kidney</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leukemia</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>All Sites</td>
<td>13,772</td>
<td>18,071</td>
<td>32</td>
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</table>

Challenging Questions Regarding Future Directions in Cancer Research and Clinical Oncology
Cancer as a Complex Adaptive System:
Emergent Phenomena and Tumor Progression (System State Shifts)

- Escape From Controls for Normal Tissue Architecture
- Genome Instability and Emergence of Clonal Variants
- Evasion of Detection/Destruction by Host Immune System

- Use of Host Systems by the Tumor to Promote Progression
- Invasion and Metastasis
- Emergence of Drug-Resistant Clones
Confronting The Cancer Challenge

- need for more effective diagnosis and treatment of clinical disease (OS not just PFS)
- disease subtypes, tumor cell diversity (heterogeneity) and Rx selection
- metastatic disease (multiple locations)
- treatment resistance
- clinical impact (adverse quality-of-life) and cost of care
- post-treatment complications and supportive care
- end-of-life care
The Biological Complexity of Cancer and the Design of Future Treatment Strategies

**Formidable Performance Requirements**

- hit all clones
- hit all clones in multiple metastases in multiple body locations
- hit all new emergent Rx-resistant clones
The Urgent Need for New Diagnostics and Molecular Profiling Tools for Improved Monitoring of Tumor Progression

From ‘Static Snap Shot’ at Initial Diagnosis to Dynamic Monitoring of Clonal Population Dynamics
Aspirations for Improved Cancer Diagnosis and Treatment

- earlier detection of disease progression/relapse due to Rx-resistance
- more agile switching of Rx combinations to counter emerging Rx-resistance (anticipatory therapy)
- better tests to assess the presence of minimal residual disease (MRD) and cancer dormancy
Healthcare Information Systems
Building a Transformation in Cancer Care

“Cancer science and information technology are advancing rapidly, but the way we care for patients today cannot fully capitalize on those advances”.

“Patients are increasingly presenting with “rare cancers,” more narrowly defined by their molecular characteristics, sometimes making the best course of treatment unclear”.

“Today more than ever, oncologists need real-time decision support to help them provide the most effective treatments tailored to their patients’ unique biology and tumors”.

http://www.asco.org/institute-quality/cancerlinq
the urgent need for healthcare to adopt seamless integration of electronic health records

data/metadata integration

evidence-based care: what works and what doesn’t

increasingly accurate decisions and treatment selection

enforcement of optimum clinical decisions (and patient compliance)
USING BIG DATA TO STUDY DRUG EFFECT IN POPULATIONS
Information-Based Services for Increased Precision in Managing Risk in Healthcare

-Earlier detection of disease
- Rationally prescribed Rx
- Monitoring of health status
- Predisposition risk
- Risk pre-emption

- Profiling
- Analysis
- Informed decisions
How Much New Technology Can We Afford?
The Quest for Affordable Care for Cancer and Other Chronic Diseases
The Difficult but Largely Ignored Central Questions in Oncology and Cancer Care Delivery

What is a meaningful advance in Rx effectiveness?

Can we continue to afford the high cost of anti-cancer drugs for modest gains in PFS/OS and limited QOL?
Cost of Recently Approved Anti-Cancer Drugs

- brenfuximab (Adcetris) $216,000/course
- ipilimab (Yervoy) $123,000/year
- cabazitaxel (Jevtana) $96,000/year
- sipuleucel-t (Provenge) $93,000/year
- vismodegib (Erivedge) $75,000/course
- petuzumab (Perjeta) $70,800/year
- vemurafenib (Zelboraf) $61,000/year
- abiraterone (Zimiga) $60,000/year
- premetrexed (Alimta) $30,000/course
“I would like someone to declare war on cancer. The NCI is an agency that is perpetuating the old cancer establishment. The FDA should not be approving drugs that have only shown a three month survival benefit.”

Dr. James D. Watson
Nobel Laureate
2012 Celebration of Science
Washington, DC 7-9 Sept. 2012
cited in Scrip Intelligence 10 Sept. 2012
## Phase III Studies Comparing Chemotherapy With or Without Bevacizumab as First-Line Therapy for Advanced Epithelial Cancers

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<tr>
<th>Neoplasm</th>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Bevacizumab Effect</th>
<th>PFS (months)</th>
<th>OS (months)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Breast</td>
<td>ECOG E2100</td>
<td>+5.9*</td>
<td>+1.5</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AVADO</td>
<td>+0.8*</td>
<td>-1.1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RIBBON-1</td>
<td>+2.9*</td>
<td>+7.8</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ovarian</td>
<td>GOG 0218</td>
<td>+0.9</td>
<td>-0.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lung</td>
<td>ECOG E4599</td>
<td>+1.7*</td>
<td>+2.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gastric</td>
<td>AVAGAST</td>
<td>+1.4*</td>
<td>+2.0</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Pancreas</td>
<td>CALGB 80303</td>
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<td>-0.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>CRC</td>
<td>Hurwitz</td>
<td>+4.4*</td>
<td>+4.7*</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Saltz</td>
<td>+1.4</td>
<td>+1.4</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

*Statistically significant
Are Regulatory Approval Hurdles Too Low for New Anti-Cancer Treatments?

Are Empathic and Political Considerations Diluting the Definition of “Breakthrough”?
Breakthrough Therapies: Class of 2012-13

Health Technology Assessment (HTA)

Defining What Works (and What Doesn’t)

Defining Value
Defining Value in Healthcare: A Complex Technical and Social Exercise

- Better performance at higher cost
- Better performance at lower cost
- Same (or worse) performance at higher cost
- Same (or worse) performance at lower cost

Higher cost

Lower cost
Regulatory Criteria for Drug Approval

- safety
- efficacy

- safety
- efficacy
- cost-effectiveness
- separate review for regulatory approval (EU wide) and pricing (national)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Cost</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Switch to an aromatase inhibitor for early-stage breast cancer vs. continued tamoxifen</td>
<td>$22,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescribe trastuzumab for metastatic breast cancer vs. standard chemotherapy</td>
<td>$150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescribe erlotinib for advanced pancreatic cancer vs. gemcitabine alone</td>
<td>$370,000 to $500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perform helical computed tomographic screening for lung cancer in 60-year old former heavy smokers vs. no screening</td>
<td>$2,300,000</td>
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From: G. Lyman (2013) The Oncologist 18, 752
What Are We Willing to Pay for Added Months of Survival in Cancer?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lifetime cost above standard care</th>
<th>If cancer is on par with other diseases ($150,000 per life year gained), months of added overall survival benefit needed</th>
<th>Treating cancer as worthy of much higher reimbursement ($250,000 per life year gained), months of added overall survival benefit needed</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>4 months</td>
<td>2.4 months</td>
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<td>$150,000</td>
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<td>$200,000</td>
<td>16 months</td>
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<td>$450,000</td>
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<td>21.6 months</td>
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<td>$500,000</td>
<td>40 months</td>
<td>24 months</td>
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Source: Pink Sheet 13 Sept. 2010. Adapted from S. Ramsey FHCRC, ASCO 2010
Payors’ Changing View of Oncology Drugs
Comparative Effectiveness Research (CER)

- generation and synthesis of evidence to compare benefits and harms of different healthcare services and treatment options
  - diagnosis
  - treatment
  - monitoring
  - delivery of care

- provide clinicians, patients, purchasers and policy makers with data for informed decisions
  - individual and population levels
The Current Status of Cancer Care Delivery

Doing More, But Not Necessarily Doing Better

Buy and Bill: Oncologists’ Financial Incentives Are Not Aligned With Quality of Care
The Unacceptable Status of Cancer Care

- unwarranted practice variation across the continuum of care
  - cancer outcomes vary regionally, nationally and internationally

- fragmented and poorly coordinated multi-speciality services
  - PCP, oncologists, pathologists, surgeons
  - inconsistent supportive care and survivorship care

- lack of proficient data migration and QA systems aligned across different parts of the delivery system
Uneven and More Expensive Cancer Care

- Medicare payments up to 50% higher for Rx therapy given in hospital outpatient facilities versus Rx in community cancer clinics
  - medscape.com 12/26/13

- Hospitalized patients also receive more expensive drugs than ambulatory patients
The Unacceptable Status of Cancer Care

- failure to keep pace with advances in the molecular biology of cancer and integrate into SOC
  - community oncologists/HCPs versus academic medical centers
  - regulatory and reimbursement policies
  - clinical guidelines (SOC) and compendia
- refuge in anachronistic SOC guidelines and “one-size-fits all” Rx strategies based on histologic profiling (AP) taxonomy versus molecular profiling
  - slow pace of adoption of profiling and tumor subtyping for Rx selection
  - insufficient enrollment of stratified patients into investigational Rx trials
Molecular Profiling and Rx Selection in Cancer Treatment

- should molecular profiling be conducted on all patients as SOC?
- should patients receive SOC if profiling indicates absence of molecular targets for the SOC regimen?
Why Should Oncology Adopt Different Considerations for Rx Selection Than Other Clinical Disciplines?

- Antibiotics aren’t given to patients with a known antibiotic resistant bacterial infection
- HIV-positive patients are routinely profiled for Rx-resistance before Rx starts
- Blood transfusions aren’t given to people with incompatible blood groups
- Influenza vaccines are designed to combat the current circulating influenza strains not some unknown strain(s)
Data Deluge

Technology Acceleration and Convergence: The Escalating Challenge for Professional Competency, Decision-Support and Future Education Curricula

Cognitive Bandwidth Limits

Automated Analytics and Decision Support

Facile Formats for Actionable Decisions
The Growing Education and Knowledge Gaps in Comprehension of Molecular Medicine Concepts Among Healthcare Professionals
Are Oncologists’ Financial Incentives Aligned with Quality Care?
“Why do they put nails in coffin lids?  
To stop oncologists having one last try…..”

C. Chatfield  
Prospect July 2012, p.16
Molecular Diagnostics and Identification of Responder/Non-Responder Patients for Rational Rx

“The problem with all these tests, soon I’ll have nothing (treatments) I can offer my patients”

“The Eminent Oncologist” (journal’s designation)

Frequencies of Molecular Alterations in CRC and Responsiveness to Cetuximab or Panitumumab

“The problem with all these tests, soon I’ll have nothing (treatments) I can offer my patients.”

Eminent Oncologist (journal’s designation)
Drug Discovery World, Spring 2011, p.61

So is it better to go ahead and prescribe Rx of no value?
- ethics?, malpractice?
- financial incentives?
Are Oncologists Financial Incentives Misaligned with Optimum Treatment?

- uncritical payer acceptance of high cost of new oncology drugs (US)
  - $50K-120K/year
- estimated 80% annual income for community oncologists tied to Rx use
- no incentives to select less expensive Rx or palliative care
- physician/payer refuge in slow pace of change in SOC guidelines to incorporate obligate molecular diagnostic profiling for Rx selection
- unacceptable levels of use of new Rx regimen(s) in last two weeks of life
Reform in Current Oncology Drug Prescribing

- create new financial rewards to limit use of expensive drugs (particularly I.V.) and increased use end-of-life conversations/palliative care recommendations
- uncouple relationship between prescribing patterns and physician income
- new compensation and incentive schemes for clinical decisions and services that enhance/maintain QOL and reflect patient/family preferences
Patients Often Do Not Understand the Goals of Cancer Treatment
patients often do not understand goals of cancer treatment

70-80% believe treatment is curative and do not understand they had incurable disease (NEJM 2012, 367, 1616)

patient ‘shut down’ and ‘denial’

- how to best communicate difficult information and engage patients (and families) in care decisions
The Vital Role of Patients and Patient Advocacy Organizations
Empowered Patients:
Social Networking Sites (SNS) and Their Role in Clinical Care

- Logical extension of rapid rise of web/apps in mainstream culture
- Increasingly proactive and engaged consumers/patients/families
- More transparent information on treatment options
- Improved recruitment of patients into investigational clinical trials
The Need for Change in Physician-Patient Relationships

From Medical Paternalism in Decision-Making to More Inclusive Roles for Other Healthcare Professionals, Patients and Families
“I respect the seriousness of death
I’ve had many occasions to meditate on its intrusions.
….the way the message was delivered.
Frankly, it made me furious.”

Sen. Edward Kennedy
True Compass. A Memoir. 2009
The Too Often Overlooked Communication and Interaction Gap in Healthcare and Patient Safety

- “do you understand”
  - MD paternalism and patient timidity: a dangerous combination
- challenge for healthcare professionals
  - time = money but culture/training also a key factor
- the sociology of medical training and practice
  - hierarchical, authoritarian, paternalistic
- oncologists and patients often hold different perception of priorities
- inadequate focus by many physicians on team-based coordination in care delivery
clinical communication challenge of balance between ethical transparency and empathy

the vulnerability of patients: “trust and surrender” and presumed “authoritative knowledge” of MDs/HCPs

physicians/HCPs are rushed and stressed

oncologists know, but often deny, the limited efficacy of many interventions
  – when to move from continued aggressive intervention to palliative care.
  – why do so many physicians chose “to go gently into the night (WSJ)”.

Physician (HCP): Patient Communications in Chronic and/or Terminal Illness
Palliative Care: Treatment Without Curative Intent

Economic (Payors) and Evidence-Based Pressure for Increased Use of Palliation versus Repeated Aggressive Cycles of Different Rx Without Clinical Benefit
Factors Linked to Survival Benefit of Palliative Care in Cancer Patients

- limit futile Rx and impact of QOL and cost
- limit repeated testing and hospitalizations
- reduce physical symptoms due to disease progression
  - pain, nausea, CV complications
- reduce psychological symptoms
  - anxiety, depression, impaired cognition
- active engagement and education of patients and family members on value of palliative care versus aggressive intervention(s)
Optimizing Palliative Care: A Team-Based Process

- physicians, nurse specialists, other HCPs
- physical therapists
- expertise in psychological support and spiritual care
- home-based care services
- ‘the family unit’
Approaching Death: Care At End of Life

Dying with Dignity

New Expectations for the Level of Intervention(s) in Late Stage Terminal Illness
End-of-Life Cancer Care
(N.E. Morden et al. (2012) Health Affairs 31, 786)

- wide variation in clinical practice in different care settings
- poor national compliance with National Quality Forum metrics
  - reduce rates of ICU use in last month of life
  - no new chemotherapy regimen in last 2 weeks of life
  - death at home or hospice versus hospital/ICU
“A Good Death”:
Patient Preferences in End-of-Life Care

- ‘a good death’
- dignity
- death at home or hospice versus ICU and extended life support and intensive intervention
- fade away: state of unconsciousness induced by drugs
Palliative Care: The Importance of Advance Care Planning

- Clinicians often unaware of patient preferences at end of life.
- Patients with no expressed preference for place of death more likely to die in hospital.
End-of-Life Care

Assisted Death: the most perplexing issue in medical ethics, law and religious discourse on end-of-life care
Healthcare: An Expensive Menu Without Prices

Managing the Demands of an Aging Society and Chronic Disease Burden in an Era of Economic Constraint

From a “Do More, Bill More” Healthcare System to Managing Individual Risk for Improved Health Outcomes and Cost Control

Sustainable Health: Societal (Economic) and Individual (Wellness)
The Core Elements in Healthcare: Better Decisions for Better Outcomes
US Healthcare: A Complex, Multi-Dimensional Ecosystem with Diverse Stakeholders and Conflicting Incentives
Healthcare: A Complex, Multi-Dimensional Ecosystem with Diverse Stakeholders and Conflicting Incentives

US Healthcare: An Economically Unsustainable Enterprise

US Healthcare: Radical Realignment of Patterns of Care Delivery to Achieve Better Outcomes and Control Cost
Cost Control in Healthcare

- shift from fee-for-service (do more-bill more) to bundled episode of care or capitation independent of services provided

- new analytical approaches and metrics for “socially optimal amount of care”
  - benefits of intervention must equal or exceed their cost

- challenge for valuation of technology innovations whose benefits may not be fully assessable today but will likely increase over time
Improving Healthcare Using Data

- better data on where money is spent and outcomes
- many MDs don’t often know (or care) about the cost of recommended actions
- evidence-based tracking of waste, error and failure to adopt best practices
- greater awareness and access of patients/families of treatment options and performance outcomes of different providers
The Challenge of Cultural Conservatism
Discarding What Doesn’t Work

American Society of Clinical Oncology

Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question - 2013
“Choosing Wisely”

- launch of the “Choosing Wisely” and “Top Five” initiatives
- recognition by professional medical societies of need to abandon procedures/treatments of no proven value
- enforcement by payors
- awareness and rejection by patients/families
The Rise of Precision (Molecular) Medicine and Information-Based Medicine

- Knowledge of disease mechanisms at the molecular level
- Molecular profiling of patients and rational Rx selection and agile adjustment
- Large scale data capture and analysis for evidence-based assessment of what works and what doesn't
- Consistency and enforcement of evidence-based procedures/processes for better outcomes

Better Decisions
Better Outcomes
Better Allocation of Finite Resources
Better Cost-Effectiveness
The Future of Healthcare in 140 Characters

In 2030

- healthcare is transparent
- computerized decision tools dominant diagnosis and treatment selection
- healthcare services are integrated from cradle to grave
- patients are empowered but must take greater responsibility for sustaining that health
- healthcare is not MD (physician)-centric but provided by multi-disciplinary (the new MD)-centric teams
BIO 302: