

HEALTHCARE POLICY FOR TODAY'S ONCOLOGIST

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Tennessee Oncology

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Endorsed by





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Disclaimer: I am not a thoracic oncology expert and most of you are probably thinking, "who is this guy"?



Since finishing fellowship and joining practice, I have become very passionate about policy issues that directly impact our patients and/or our ability to care for them.



Testimony in 2022 before TN House Insurance Committee about PBM steerage legislation Testimony in 2024 before US House Committee on Ways and Means about chemotherapy drug shortages

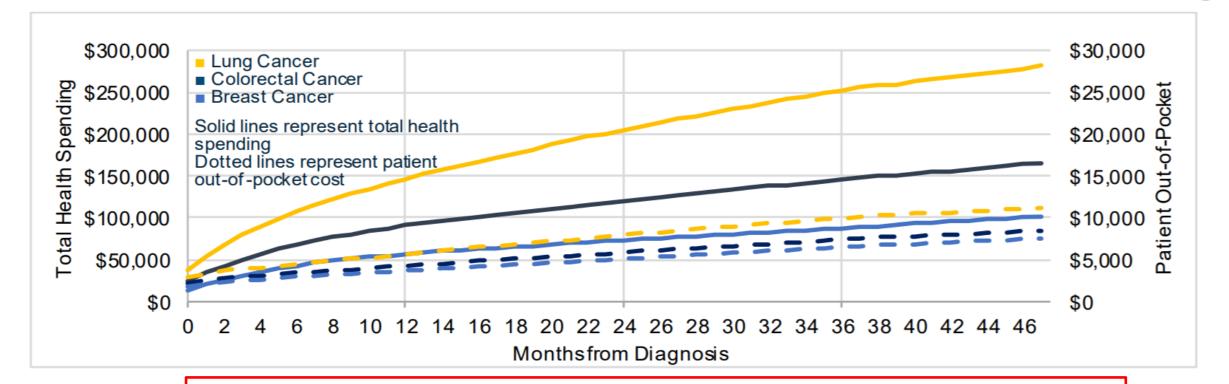




Key healthcare trends and consequences



1. Annual cost of cancer care is particularly high and expected to approach \$246B by 2030

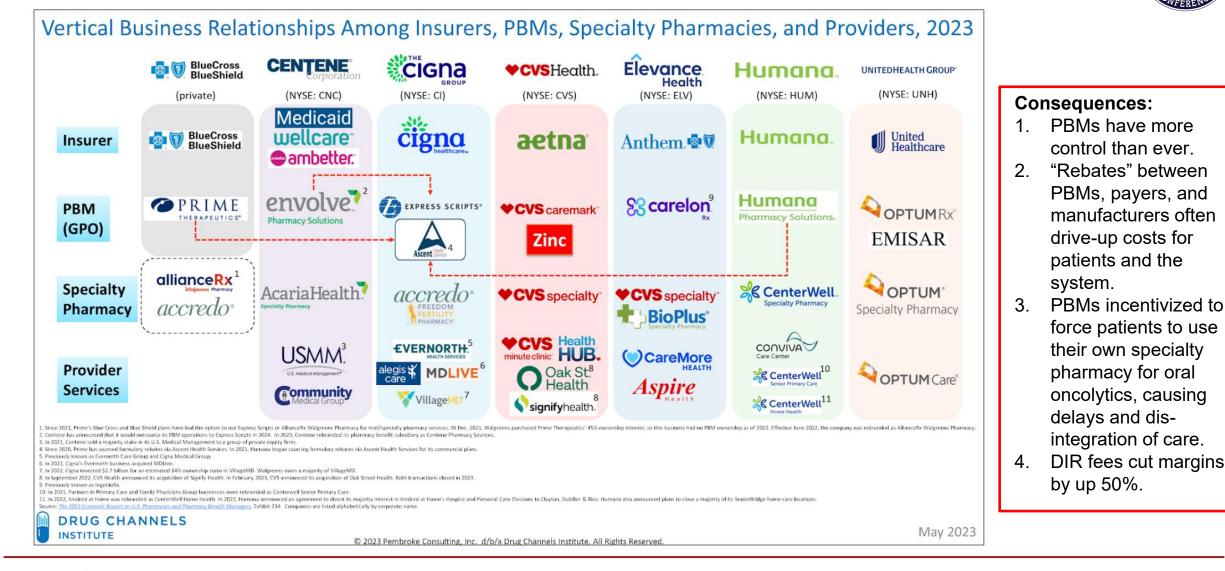


Consequences:

- 1. Emphasis on drug pricing \rightarrow hence the Inflation Reduction Act.
- 2. Emphasis on utilization management and prior authorizations
- 3. Emphasis on site of care since price transparency data has revealed that it costs way more expensive to receive chemo at a hospital owned clinic than independent clinic.
- 4. Shift (albeit slow) towards value-based care.



2. Vertical integration across payer \rightarrow PBM \rightarrow pharmacy (\rightarrow and even provider) is adding many behind the scenes incentives outside of the patient-doctor relationship

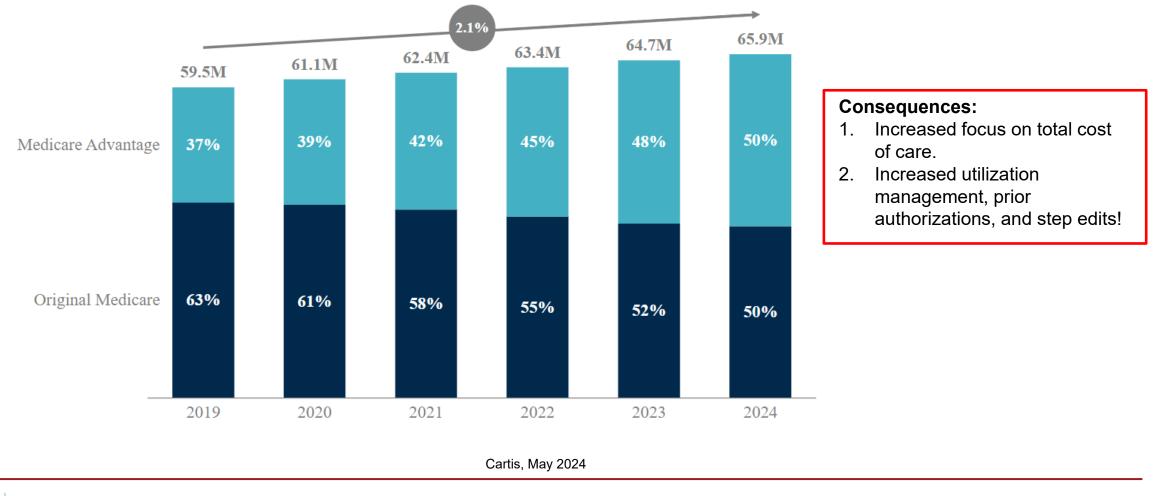






3. Growth in Medicare Advantage > Original Medicare

MEDICARE ADVANTAGE GROWTH AND PENETRATION CHANGES BY YEAR





Speaker: Stephen M. Schleicher, MD, MBA

@TLCconference #TexasLung24





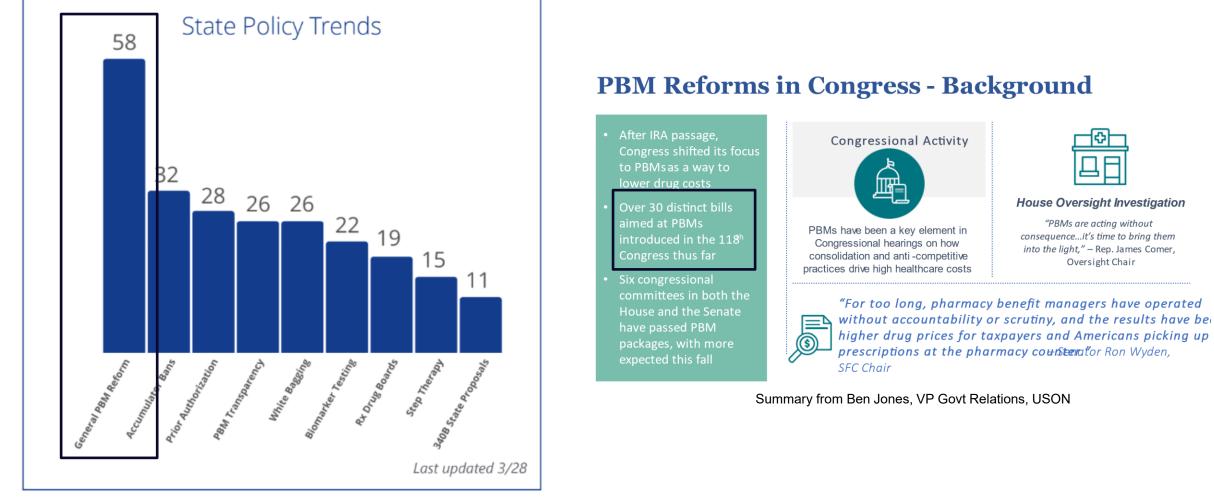
Current healthcare policy trends



1. Increasing policy emphasis on role of PBMs at both state (L) and federal (R) level



2024 state legislation attempts



Taken from Community Oncology Alliance, 2024



2. The Inflation Reduction Act (IRA)



Inflation Reduction Act (IRA)



Biosimilars ASP + 8% for biosimilars for 5-year period



ACA Subsidies Extends enhanced ACA subsidies for 3 years



Negotiation

drugs outside of initial

exclusivity period

Drugs will be selected for negotiation from a list of the highest cost drugs in Parts B and D that are single source

Part D Redesign

smooth OOP costs

cap

Implements a \$2,000 OOP

Allows for beneficiaries to

Negotiations began end of 2023, negotiated prices will go into effect 2026.

Inflation Caps

Implements mandatory inflation-based rebates in Medicare Parts D and Part B

Summary from Ben Jones, VP Govt Relations, USON



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First 10 drugs selected for price negotiation in IRA



Drug Name	Commonly Treated Conditions	Total Part D Gross Covered Prescription Drug Costs from June 2022-May 2023	Number of Medicare Part D Enrollees Who Used the Drug from June 2022-May 2023	Average Part D Covered Prescription Drug Costs Per Enrollee
Eliquis	Prevention and treatment of blood clots	\$16,482,621,000	3,706,000	\$4,448
Jardiance	Diabetes; Heart failure	\$7,057,707,000	1,573,000	\$4,487
Xarelto	Prevention and treatment of blood clots; Reduction of risk for patients with coronary or peripheral artery disease	\$6,031,393,000	1,337,000	\$4,511
Januvia	Diabetes	\$4,087,081,000	869,000	\$4,703
Farxiga	Diabetes; Heart failure; Chronic kidney disease	\$3,268,329,000	799,000	\$4,091
Entresto	Heart failure	\$2,884,877,000	587,000	\$4,915
Enbrel	Rheumatoid arthritis; Psoriasis; Psoriatic arthritis	\$2,791,105,000	48,000	\$58,148
Imbruvica	Blood cancers	\$2,663,560,000	20,000	\$133,178
Stelara	Psoriasis; Psoriatic arthritis; Crohn's disease; Ulcerative colitis	\$2,638,929,000	22,000	\$119,951
Fiasp; Fiasp FlexTouch; Fiasp PenFill; NovoLog; NovoLog FlexPen; NovoLog PenFill	Diabetes	\$2,576,586,000	777,000	\$3,316

References: https://www.cms.gov/files/document/fact-sheet-medicare-selected-drug-negotiation-list-ipay-2026.pdf



3. Additional attempts to reduce spend - or capture revenue by vertically integrated systems (PBMs) - keep coming, and policies are needed to prevent negative impact on our patients and our ability to care for them



Specific issues that are now more prominent:

1. Growing utilization management and prior authorization burdens

- Growth in step edits, formulary management, and prior auths that often lead to treatment delays for patients

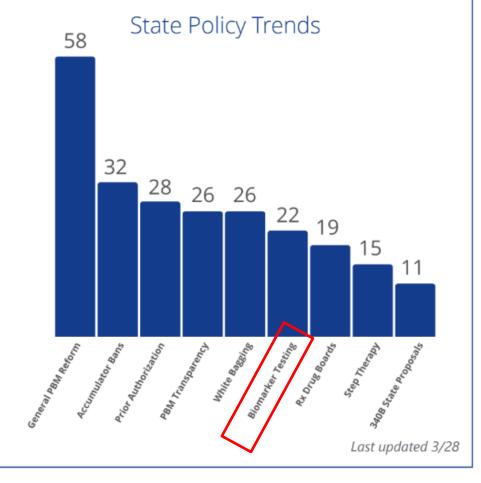
- 2. White and brown bagging which disintegrate patient care
 - White bagging: drug \rightarrow pharmacy \rightarrow provider
 - Brown bagging: drug \rightarrow pharmacy \rightarrow patient
- 3. *Site of care steerage (require care outside hospital-owned facility due to large cost differential)

- Not necessarily bad, but needs to be thoughtful as to not disrupt patient care

Infused Cancer Drugs	Cost Increase for HOPD vs. Physician Office (%)
All infused drugs	100.2
Biologics	99.6
Chemotherapies	103.6
Hormonal therapies	68.2
Other drugs	98.6

Institute of Clinical and Economic Review, 2023





Taken from Community Oncology Alliance, 2024

4. Despite disappointing OCM results and lack of engagement in Medicare's Enhancing Oncology Model (EOM), I don't think value-based care is leaving



Association of Participation in the Oncology Care Model With Medicare Payments, Utilization, Care Delivery, and Quality Outcomes

Nancy L. Keating, MD, MPH^{1,2}; Shalini Jhatakia, MA³; Gabriel A. Brooks, MD, MPH⁴; <u>et al</u>

Key Points

Question Was the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services Oncology Care Model (OCM), an alternative payment model for cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, associated with differences in Medicare spending, utilization, quality, and patient experience over the model's first 3 years?

Findings In this exploratory difference-in-differences study of Medicare fee-for-service beneficiaries with cancer undergoing chemotherapy (483 310 beneficiaries with 987 332 episodes treated at 201 OCM participating practices and 557 354 beneficiaries with 1122 597 episodes treated at 534 comparison practices), OCM was associated with a statistically significant relative decrease in total episode payments of \$297 that was not sufficient to cover the costs of care coordination or performance-based payments. There were no statistically significant differences in most measures of utilization, quality, or patient experiences.

Meaning In its first 3 years, the OCM was significantly associated with modestly lower Medicare episode payments that did not offset model payments to participating practices, and there were no significant differences in most utilization, quality, or patient experience outcomes. Tennessee Oncology Achieves High Quality Score and Save Millions During the Final Year of Medicare's OCM

US Oncology Network, Tennessee Oncology Tout Medicare OCM Savings

November 20, 2021 Skylar Jeremias

Nichole Tucker

The US Oncology Network

According to the report, all 14 of the participating practices within the Oncology Network improved patient care by achieving high quality measurement scores, resulting in a 100% Performance Multiplier for them. Combined, the practices saved Medicare about \$54 million over the 6month performance period to produce \$197 million total savings since the OCM began in 2016, according to the organization.¹ These 14 practices represent approximately 1 fourth of all providers participating in the program.

Case Study: Florida Cancer Specialists and Research Institute Delivers High-Quality, Cost-Effective Care Through the Oncology Care Model

RESULTS

The OCM program has completed reporting for nine of its initial payment periods. Over these designated episodes, FCS has successfully improved care overall and reduced cost in all but the first payment period, resulting in a reduction of expenditures amounting to \$168 million, more than \$120 million in net CMS savings².







Thank you!!

