

VA Perspectives on Multi-modal Therapies National Academies Forum on Neuroscience

Steven D. Pizer, PhD Partnered Evidence-based Policy Resource Center June, 2016









Objectives

- Who am I?
- Quick overview of VHA
- The centralized model: VHA pharmacy cost management
- The decentralized model: VHA device cost management



- Chief Economist for PEPReC
- PEPReC is new VA resource center to provide timely, rigorous data analysis
- Core Mission 1: Collaborate with VA operations partners to
 - Accurately forecast the demand for VA care
 - Efficiently deploy resources where they are most needed
 - Monitor performance, including access to care
 - Make sound decisions about major new investments
- Core Mission 2: Collaborate with operations partners and researchers to design and implement randomized program evaluations



VHA: Quick Overview

- Staff Model HMO
 - Comprehensive health care system
 - Direct provider of care
 - Providers are employees
 - Own and operate infrastructure
 - Prescription drug benefit is integrated
- Facilities
 - 152 hospitals
 - 990 clinics (821 CBOCs)

Source: C. Bernie Good & Mike Valentino, VA Pharmacy Benefits Management

VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION



VHA Statistics

- VA Care- 2014
 - -22.7 million total (8% women)
 - -8.763 million enrollees
 - -6.333 million patients treated
 - -4.787 million pharmacy users
 - -271 million outpatient Rxes (30-day Eqv)
 - 85% via mail order
 - 15% via local facility pharmacies

Source: C. Bernie Good & Mike Valentino, VA Pharmacy Benefits Management

VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

The Centralized Model: VA Pharmacy Cost Management

- Promote formulary decisions that are evidenced-based, not preference-based
 - Preference to clinically relevant outcomes, not surrogates
- Promote appropriate drug therapy and discourage inappropriate drug therapy
- Reduce the geographic variability in utilization of pharmaceuticals across the VA system
- Promote portability and uniformity of the drug benefit
- Consider value of pharmaceutical benefits

Source: C. Bernie Good & Mike Valentino, VA Pharmacy Benefits Management

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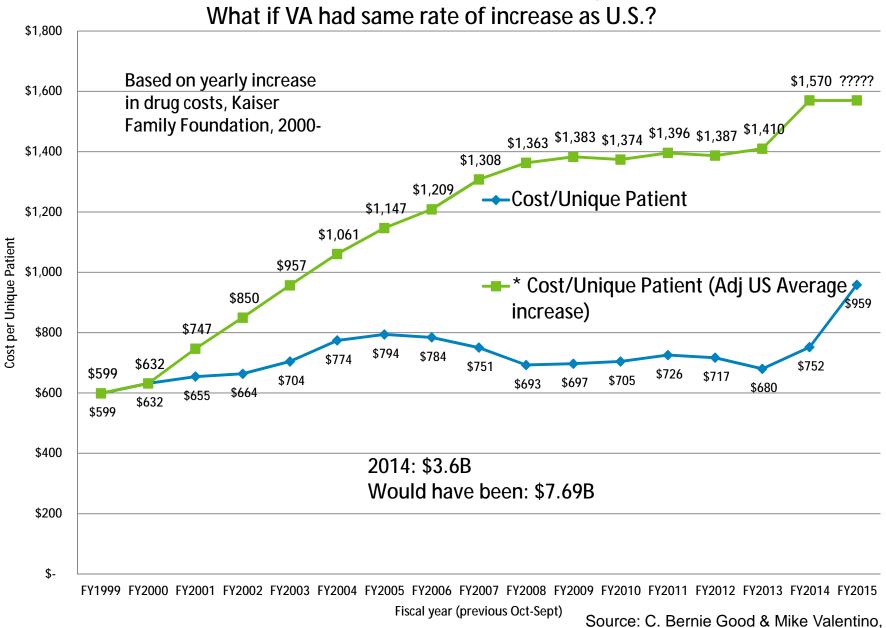
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VA Pharmacy Contracting, and Market Share Changes



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Impact of Control in Pharmacy Spending in VA

VA Pharmacy Benefits Management

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The Decentralized Model: VA Device Cost Management

- Device acquisition decisions made locally
- No uniform evidence-based criteria for use
- Safety and value not uniformly assessed
- Access to new technology is dependent on local managers and budgets
- Bargaining power is diffuse
- Minimal savings relative to other payors

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Prospects for Adoption of Multi-modal Therapies

- If therapy includes pharmaceuticals, management could be through central contracts and formulary
- Show safety and efficacy
- Demonstrate value relative to best alternative therapies
 - Choice of relevant alternatives
 - Need power to detect incremental benefit
 - Primary data analysis preferred to simulation
 - Identify sub-populations with greatest incremental benefit
- Budgets are not necessarily fixed; if treatment is good enough, we can go back to Congress (e.g., Hep C)

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Take-Away Points

- Disadvantage of centralized approach
 - Resources required to manage it
 - More hurdles to market
- Advantages of centralized approach
 - Optimal targeting of resources
 - Potential for large scale change in clinical practice and access to care