UK Diagnostics Forum: Improving the evidence for diagnostic tests Industry Perspective

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The issue:

Unplanned hospital admissions: challenge to payers / clinicians

5,135,794 emergency hospital admissions in England in 2009/10 – Hospital Episodes			
Statistics (HES)	37% increa emergency admission years	ase in / hospital s over last 10 For cance haematol urologica highest u cancer be	er patients – ogical, lung and I tumours are sers of emergency ed days

Resources and references www.rightcare.nhs.uk/atlas/downloads/nonPBC\_AoV\_2011.pdf www.cqc.org.uk/sites/default/files/media/documents/ip11\_national\_summary\_final.pdf www.kingsfund.org.uk/document.rm?id=9524 www.ncepod.org.uk/2007report1/Downloads/EA\_report.pdf www.rcplondon.ac.uk/sites/default/files/documents/hospitals-on-the-edge-report.pdf

The approach – monitoring White Blood Count in home to reduce chemotherapy adverse events: avoid hospital admissions



#### WBC indicates:

- when ready for treatment
- early recovery enables earlier scheduling for next course

#### Detection of rapid fall in WBC:

 enables intervention with growth factors

#### Depth of fall in WBC:

- if too low enables intervention with IV antibiotics – avoid infection and hospitalisation (10-20 day length of stay)
- if too shallow surrogate indication of whether chemotherapy having an effect.

Drivers impacting uptake of 'disruptive' technology Example: RPM with Cancer



## Drivers impacting uptake of 'disruptive' technology Example: RPM in home healthcare

# Clinician

## **Patient / care provider**

- Is the patient motivated to test at home?
- Is the patient capable of carrying out the test?
- Will the patient understand the testing and monitoring regime?
- Does testing fit in with the patient's life style?
- Can issues seen with home vital signs monitoring be minimised?
- Is bi-directional connectivity to clinician (plus interpretation) an issue?

Payer

## Drivers impacting uptake of 'disruptive' technology Example: RPM in home healthcare

## Patient / care provider

• Does RPM at home address clinician's needs?

## Clinician

- Does RPM free up clinician's resources?
- Does clinician believe RPM results as reported by the patient?
- Is the RPM assay clinically accepted in the medical community?
- Does the clinician want to see all the data or just exceptions reports?
- Is the clinician able to provide feedback to their patients?

## **Technology**

Drivers impacting uptake of 'disruptive' technology Example: Point-of-care-testing in home healthcare

### Patient /

- Is the RPM biomarker assay recognised?
- Does the Hospital laboratory endorse it?
- Will the testing be reliable & reproducible?
- What QC is involved?
- What feedback does the patient get that testing is OK?
- Connectivity: Mobile or home-based?
- What training is required / ease of use / "plug & play"?
- What fail safe / error codes?
- Portability & durability?

## **Technology**

## Drivers impacting uptake of 'disruptive' technology Example: RPM in home healthcare

#### Patient /

- Who pays for new care pathway?
- Has the use of home testing been proven clinically & at what cost?
- What are the outcomes: benefits to payer and patient?
- Will it reduce "my" costs and/or improve patients quality of life?
- What is my investment cost payback time:
  - Patients changing insurers < 3 years in USA</li>
    - No payback if > 2 years
  - Benefit now or in next budget year?



# Case study: RPM with patients on chemotherapy

#### Have shown:

- Patients can reliably us in the home
- Clinicians endorse approach
- Technology works Laboratory support
- Cost effective



#### But.....

- Still need to find who pays & how (budget)
- How implemented (who owns process in NHS?)

