

The Drug Effectiveness Review Project

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The Drug Effectiveness Review Project

- What it is
- How it works
- The results, with examples
- Implications and opportunities

Objectives

- Provide you information
- Get and give constructive feedback
- Establish a “science” relationship
- Improve how the health care system works for all of us

“We are drowning in information
but starved for knowledge.”

John Naisbitt

Megatrends, 1982

The Ethics of Pharmaceutical Benefit Management

Burton S.L. et al, Health Affairs, 20, #5, Sept/Oct 2001

- Accept resource constraints
- Help the sick
- Protect the worst off
- Respect autonomy
- Sustain trust
- Promote inclusive decision making

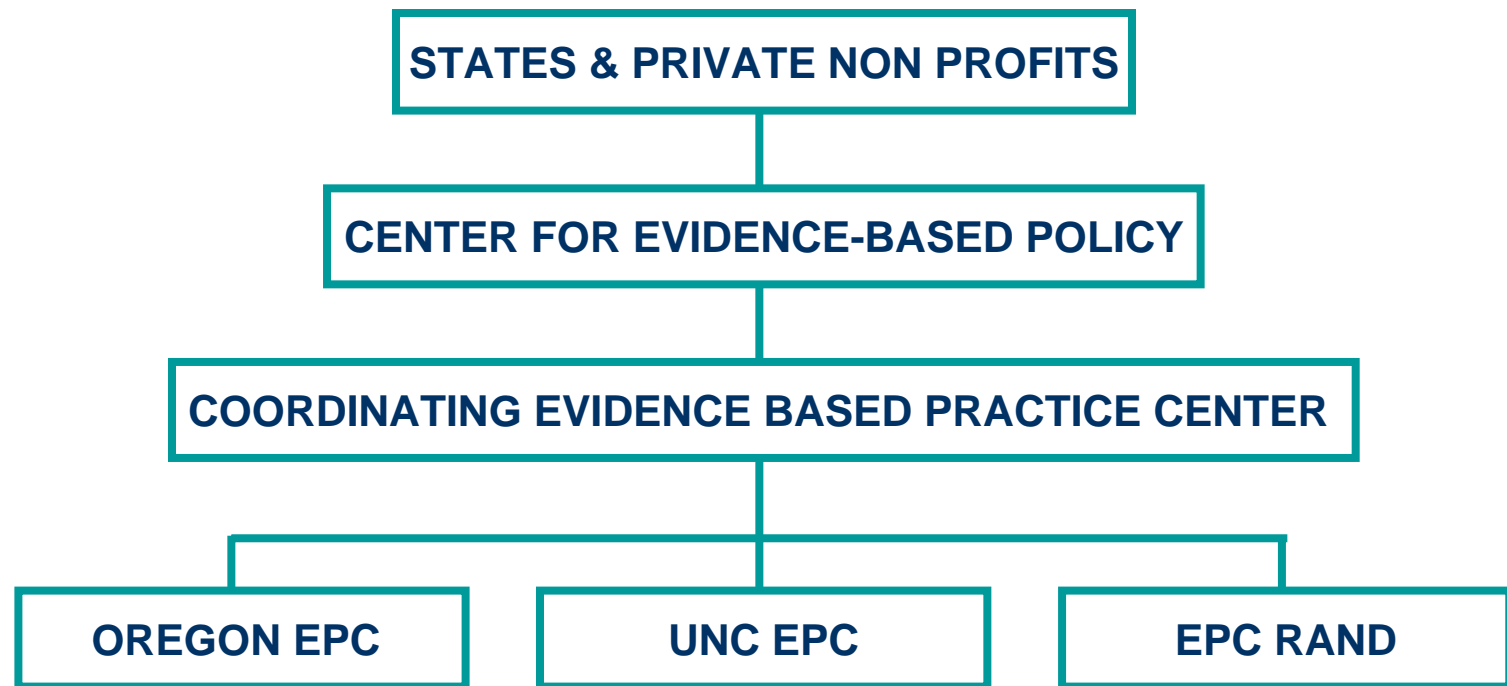
The Drug Effectiveness Review Project

- **Systematic evidence-based drug class reviews focusing on comparative effectiveness to support preferred drug list, formulary, disease management or patient information activities.**
- Focus on the most important 25 drug classes
- Update every 6-12 months
- Each participant uses local decision makers to draw conclusions from the evidence for their use. Globalize evidence, localize decisions.
- Process and products available to the public

Topics

1. PPIs
2. Long-acting opioids
3. Statins
4. NSAIDs
5. Estrogens
6. Triptans
7. Muscle Relaxants
8. Oral Hypoglycemics
9. Incontinence Drugs
10. ACE Inhibitors
11. Beta Blockers
12. Calcium Channel Blockers
13. ARBs
14. 2nd Generation Antidepressants
15. Atypical Anti-psychotics
16. 2nd Generation Antihistamines
17. Anticonvulsants with Mood Stabilizing Properties
18. Inhaled Corticosteroids
19. ADHD Drugs
20. Alzheimer's Drugs
21. Anti-platelet Drugs
22. Osteoporosis Drugs

Organization Chart



Center for Evidence-based Policy

- MISSION: To address policy challenges by applying the best available evidence through self-governing communities of interest.
- Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Oregon Health & Sciences University
- Supports collaboration, facilitates communication

OHSU Evidence Based Practice Center

- AHRQ designated EPC. Department of Medical Informatics and Clinical Epidemiology, OHSU School of Medicine
- Agreement with Center for drug class reviews.
- Credible, responsive source of comprehensive information.
- Reports provided to local decision making bodies.

Governance Group

- 15 Organizations
 - State Medicaid organizations
 - State employee plans
 - Private organizations
- Decisions to be made
 - Key policy decisions
 - Drug classes to be reviewed
 - Key questions
 - Timelines

Current Announced Participants

- Alaska
- Arkansas
- California Healthcare Foundation (CalPERS and several advocacy groups collaborating)
- Canadian Coordinating Office of Health Technology Assessment (CCOHTA)
- Idaho
- Kansas
- Michigan
- Minnesota
- Missouri
- North Carolina
- Oregon
- Washington
- Wisconsin
- Wyoming

Rx Policy Process

- Need/Reason
- Politics
- Information
- Purchasing/Pricing
- Incentives/Disincentives
- Litigation

The Drug Effectiveness Review Project is a collaborative information project

Evidence-based Systematic Review Process

- Problem formulation/key questions
- Find evidence
- Select evidence
- Synthesize and present
- Peer review and revision
- Maintain and update

Expert Information Process

- Experts may underplay controversy or select only supportive evidence
- Without systematic approach bias may be introduced
- Experts may ask good research questions but the wrong questions for patients and providers
- Experts may not be aware of all evidence
- Experts may or may not disclose conflicts

Conflict of Interest

- Center and EPC staff have no direct conflict of interest, disclosure process
- Participating organization representatives have no direct conflict of interest.
- Policy posted on web site
- Participating organizations each have conflict of interest policy

Relevant Examples

- Heartburn/Proton pump inhibitors
- Chronic pain/Long acting opioids
- Arthritis/NSAIDs and COX2s
- Heart Failure/BetaBlockers
- High cholesterol/Statins

Relevant Examples

- Second generation antidepressants
 - Comparative effectiveness—number needed to treat
 - SSRIs vs SSNIs
 - Adverse effects
- Atypical antipsychotics
 - Comparative effectiveness
 - Adverse effects
- Mood stabilizers
 - Bipolar—comparative effectiveness, ?? Effectiveness for some drugs

Implications and Opportunities

- Gain the stage
- Stabilize the process
- Promote market competition
- Reallocate resources
- Improve outcomes
 - Safety
 - Expectations

Local Decision Makers

- All participants commit to conflict of interest process
- All the participants have public processes as part of their decision making process
- Participants use information in a variety of ways
 - Several use as primary preferred drug list information
 - Several use as a secondary confirmation of internal or PBM information
 - Several use for information/education to consumers

Consumer Groups

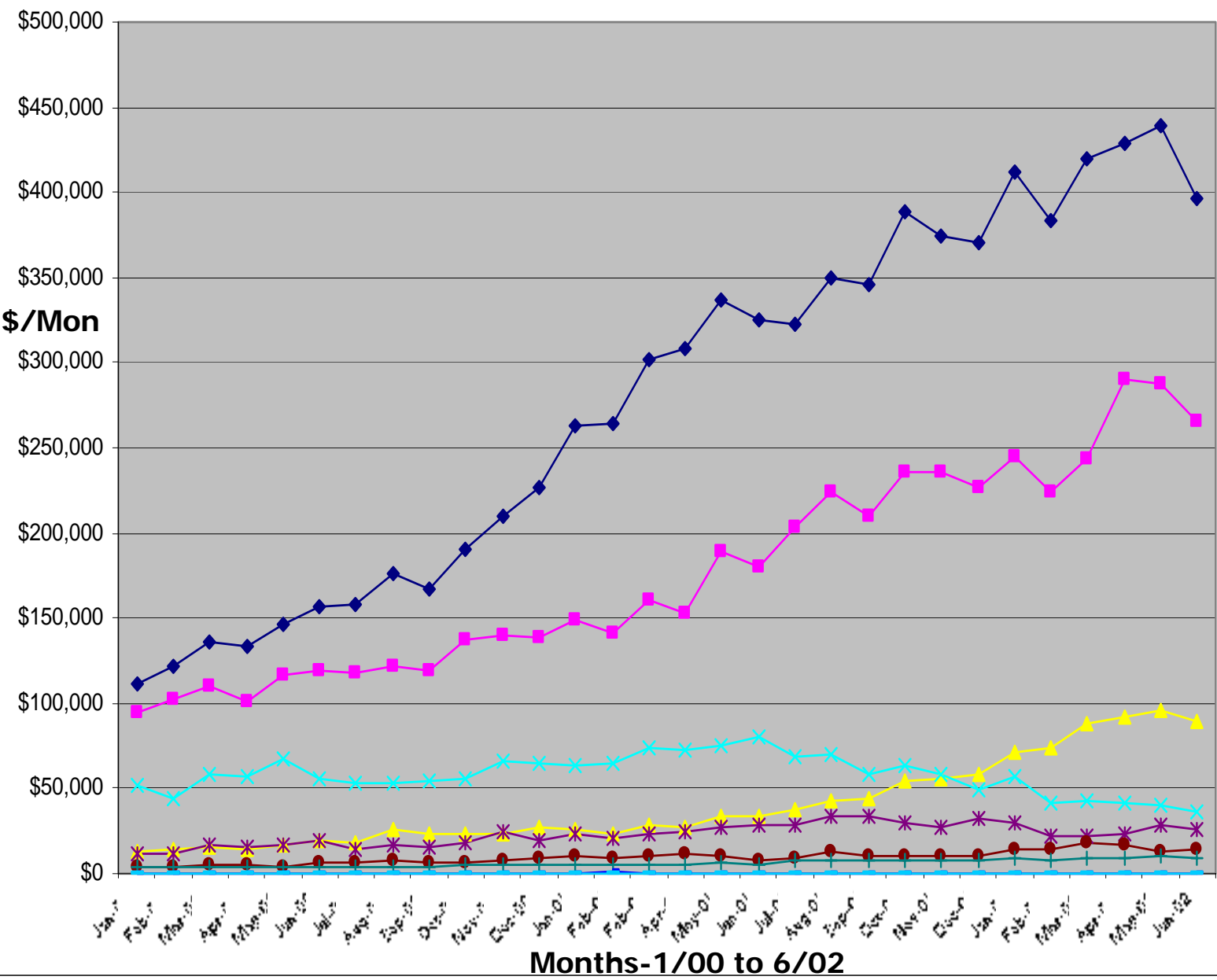
- Information to consumers.
 - Easily accessible
 - Just in time
 - Transparent
- Accountability.
 - Where are our \$\$\$ going?
 - Safety
- Influence the research agenda.
 - If we don't insist on good information can we ever expect to get it?
- Access for the uninsured

“Perfect Competition”

- Homogeneity of product
- Perfect information
- Freedom of entry and exit
- Numerous small firms and customers

Microeconomics Principles and Policy, Baumol, W.J., and Binder A.S.

\$\$ Market share over 24 months—single Rx class



Opportunities

- Commonwealth
- Kaiser Family Foundation
- University of Washington

Web Site

- Information, timelines, draft and final key questions, draft and final reports.
- **Public can comment on key questions and draft reports.**
- Contact information
www.ohsu.edu/drugeffectiveness

More Information

- Project website at www.ohsu.edu/drugeffectiveness
- Email comments/questions regarding the Center to santaj@ohsu.edu
- Call John Santa at 503-494-2691 if questions regarding the Center or Project
- Follow local decision-makers websites
- Contact local decision-makers regarding information about their decision-making process