Big data, rising costs, and clinician burnout:

How academic detailing can help

(plus some warnings about Washington, D.C.)

Jerry Avorn, M.D.

Professor of Medicine, Harvard Medical School Chief, Division of Pharmacoepidemiology & Pharmacoeconomics Brigham and Women's Hospital Co-Director, NaRCAD





Conflicts of Interest

- The majority of our Division's funding comes from NIH, AHRQ, PCORI, and FDA.
- Neither I nor anyone in my division accepts personal compensation from any pharmaceutical manufacturers.
- The Division sometimes accepts support for specific studies from drug companies through unrestricted research grants to the Brigham and Women's Hospital.
- I do not receive any payment for any of my academic detailing work, including that done through the non-profit Alosa Health.



'Big data'

- Virtually all clinical encounters are now captured electronically
 - with more detail included all the time
 - Avorn J. The future of doctoring: Information technology and health care delivery. *The Atlantic Monthly*, 1974.
- Enormous promise for this data to improve quality
 - dosing (also re: age, renal function)
 - 'Nephros,' 'Gerios'
 - drug-drug interaction
 - cost-effective choices
 - feedback about outcomes
 - warnings about side effects

But... some limits of big data

- Execution is often flawed
 - zany or silly warnings
 - digoxin and furosemide
 - 'alert fatigue'
 - Getting around annoyances
 - "Because I'm a doctor..."
 - the space bar
 - 1,001 formularies
- Google flu predictions
- Pharmaco-epi examples
- 'Learning from experience' with huge N of inputs
 - IBM's Watson reads the Urban Dictionary
 - Microsoft's chatbot Tay
 - "The more humans share with me, the more I learn"

What is missing?

- Epidemiology 101
 - vs. GIGO
- Understanding that some patients don't fit algorithm
- Human interface re transmitting recommendations
- What academic detailing can offer:
 - An *understanding by prescribers* of where the recommendations come from, and how they fit into practice
 - More *nuanced information* about exceptions, modifications
 - Opportunities to discuss skepticism, barriers, enablers

Drug costs are back

- 'Pharmageddon' 2010-2012: the problem that seemed to go away
- Dramatic new increases 2015-2016 put drug costs back on the front burner
 - Now people are listening again Kesselheim, Sarpatwari, Avorn – JAMA 2016
- Pharmacy costs are still the smaller piece of the problem
 - It's far more about the human and economic costs of the clinical outcomes
 - of poor choices, overuse, misuse, and underuse.
 - e.g., stroke, MI, bleed, falls, hip fracture, etc.

Academic detailing and costs

- 'Prescribe more cheaply!' is not a clinician's favorite message and often does not work
- Formulary restriction can only go so far
 - e.g., PPIs
- Academic detailing can link cost-effective prescribing to patient needs:
 - It can let prescribers know what specific meds cost
 - High out-of-pocket expenses → less adherence → worse clinical outcomes
- Helping practitioners use drugs more wisely also will reduce the risk of costly adverse clinical events
 - ...and their huge costs

Clinician burnout

- Role deterioration for primary-care clinicians from 1970s to the present:
 - from quarterback to captain to gatekeeper to switchboard operator to doormat
 - Economic pressures of procedure-based reimbursement helped drive this
 - Burnout is common
 - >person power shortfall on the front lines
 - [Will dismantling Obamacare reduce some need for PCPs?]

Academic detailing can help

- Treating clinicians more like people with 23+ years of education rather than robots
- Interactive outreach visits: 'Best part of the day'

Other mega-trends impacting primary care

- Whatever happens to Obamacare, pressures are growing to encourage integrated delivery systems
 - Employers, patients can't tolerate current costs
 - The other 82% of the GDP is getting restive
- Global, capitated, PCP-centered care is most powerful way to contain cost increases
- Drug costs and costs of suboptimal care are attracting more attention
 - Medicare 'stars,' HEDIS measures, etc.
 - You can't fix this all with order-entry alerts and prior approval requirements

Worrisome developments in Washington that pre-dated Donald Trump

...and will have major implications for academic detailing

The "21st Century Cures" Act

- Lowers standards for drug approval
- Sailed through House last year
- May be taken up by Senate in coming weeks
 - Surrogate markers can be used more to approve drugs
 - Avorn & Kesselheim, 21st Century Cures Act, NEJM 2015
 - Kesselheim & Avorn, new drug for muscular dystrophy, JAMA 2016
- Result: FDA approval will be less tightly linked to clinical outcome benefit
 - → much greater need for independent assessment and educational outreach

"Commercial free speech" rights

- For several years, industry-backed litigation has challenged FDA's right to limit off-label promotion
 - similar arguments about re-statement of risks
- Based on concept of protecting companies' commercial free speech under the 1st Amendment
 - FDA conference of Nov. 9-10, 2016
- Several worrisome precedents
 - Caronia (Jazz pharmaceuticals) not appealed by FDA
 - Amarin fish-oil case FDA backed down
- Current (and future) Supreme Court likely to affirm decisions reducing FDA's control over promotion
 - Kesselheim, Mello, Avorn, JAMA 2013
 - Avorn, Sarpatwari, Kesselheim, NEJM 2015

Implications for academic detailing

- If FDA authority over approval and promotional claims is eroded, prescribers' need for rigorous, non-commercial information will increase sharply.
- This cannot be addressed adequately by formulary restriction, co-pay shifts, order-entry prompts, or dull lectures in darkened rooms.
- Academic detailing can help, and will be needed more than ever in this brave new world...

For more information:

BWH Division of Pharmaco-Epi (DoPE): www.DrugEpi.org

J. Avorn, "Powerful Medicines: the Benefits, Risks, and Costs of Prescription Drugs"

www.PowerfulMedicines.org

www.NaRCAD.org



