

IMPLEMENTING GUIDELINES, IMPROVING OUTCOMES & LOWERING COST WITH REMOTE PATIENT CARE

Chris Altchek, Cadence, CEO & Founder

Dr. David I. Feldman, MD MPH, Massachusetts General Hospital, Cadence Medical Advisor

Dr. Marat Fudim, MD MHS, Duke University Medical Center, Cadence Medical Advisor





Objectives

- Demonstrate the value of Remote Patient Care as a scalable solution for improving the trajectory of chronic disease in the U.S.
- Review analysis of hypertension program, which achieved a 7/5 mmHg reduction in blood pressure and 70% increase in patients at goal (n=23,638)
- Present analysis showing \$1,308 annual total savings per patient (inclusive of RPM costs) and 27% reduction in hospital admissions (n=5,872, compared to 11,449 in propensity-score matched control group)

"It's a tragedy because we have the tools, the investments to extend life expectancy to improve people's lives. We don't have a health system that's invested or constructed to do that."

Asaf Bitton
HARVARD T.H. CHAN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC
HEALTH

"We're losing ground. I think the biggest single remediable issue for us is that we don't have a primary care system in the U.S. that's functional."

Robert Califf
U.S. FOOD AND DRUG
ADMINISTRATION COMMISSIONER
AND CARDIOLOGIST

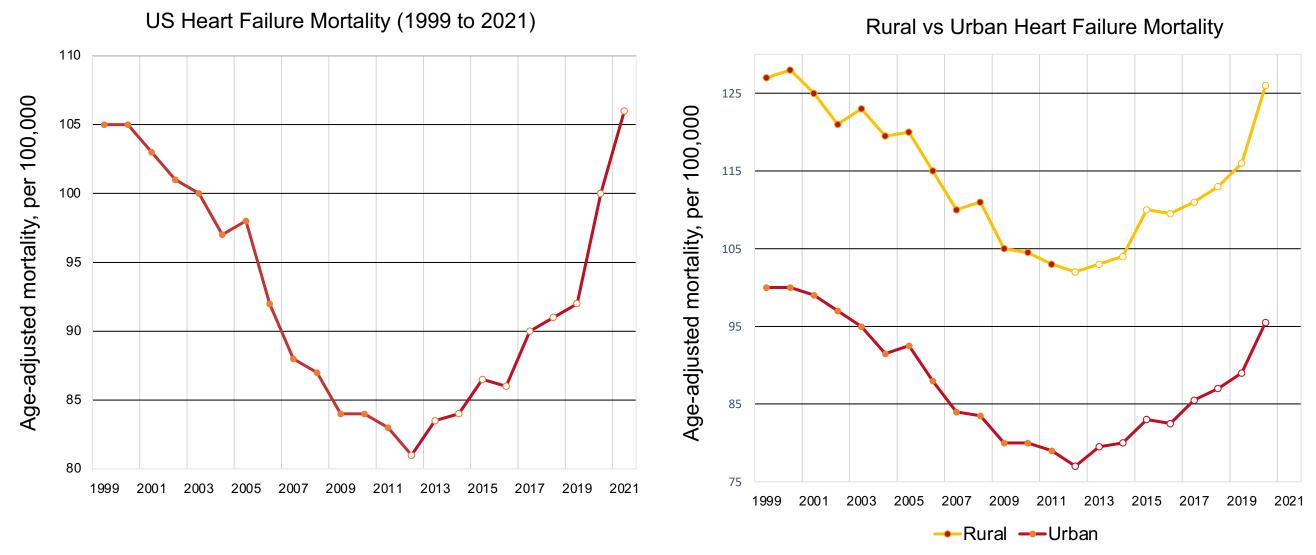
"You could do all the basic research you want, but if you can't implement it, it doesn't translate to improved outcomes."

Clyde Yancy
CHIEF OF CARDIOLOGY, NORTHWESTERN
UNIVERSITY FEINBERG SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

"If we found a way to
equitably distribute the
fruits of American
research to date, I think
we can make an
incredible change in our
health outcomes."

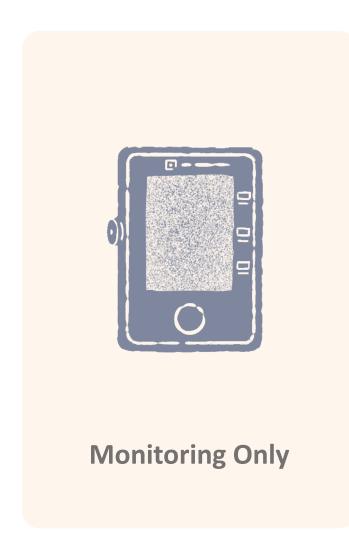
Herman Taylor
FOUNDING DIRECTOR, CARDIOVASCULAR
DISEASE RESEARCH INSTITUTE AT
MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

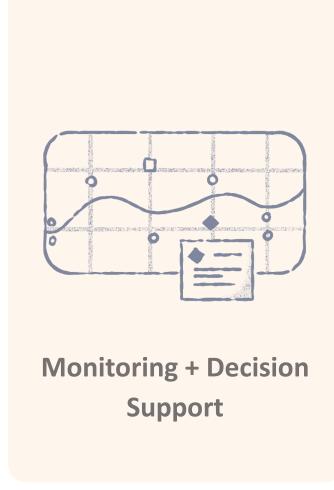
Heart Failure mortality rates have been on the rise since 2012

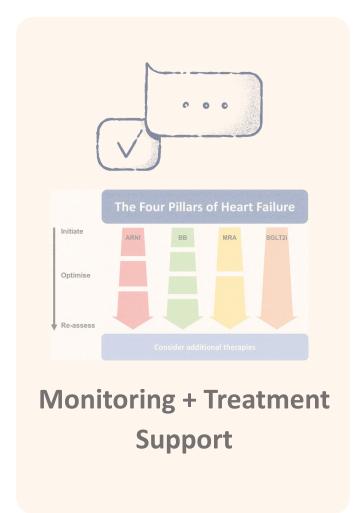


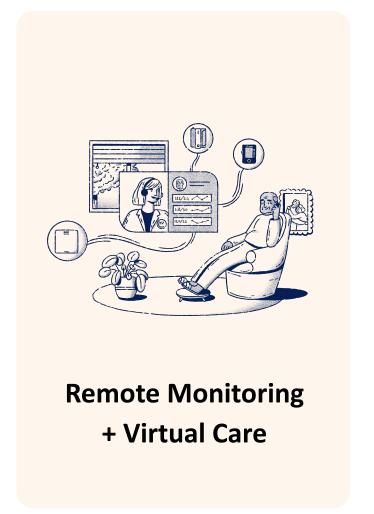


Remote Patient Monitoring Care









Remote Patient Care meets the needs of providers, patients, and health systems

Physicians

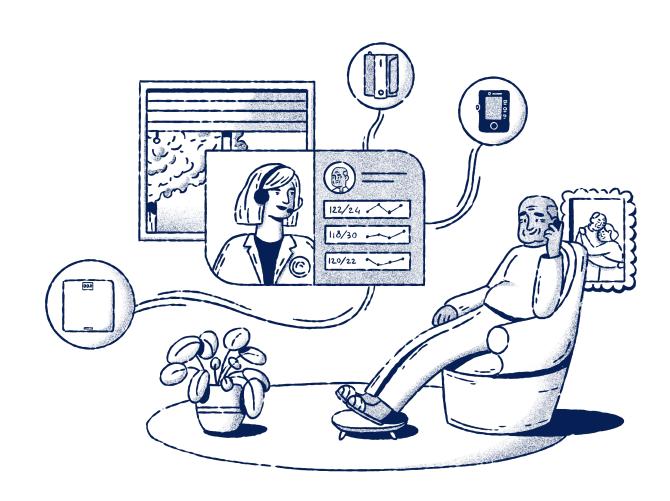
- Clinical and administrative support with focus on guidelines and care plan execution
- Reduces burden and pajama time

Patients

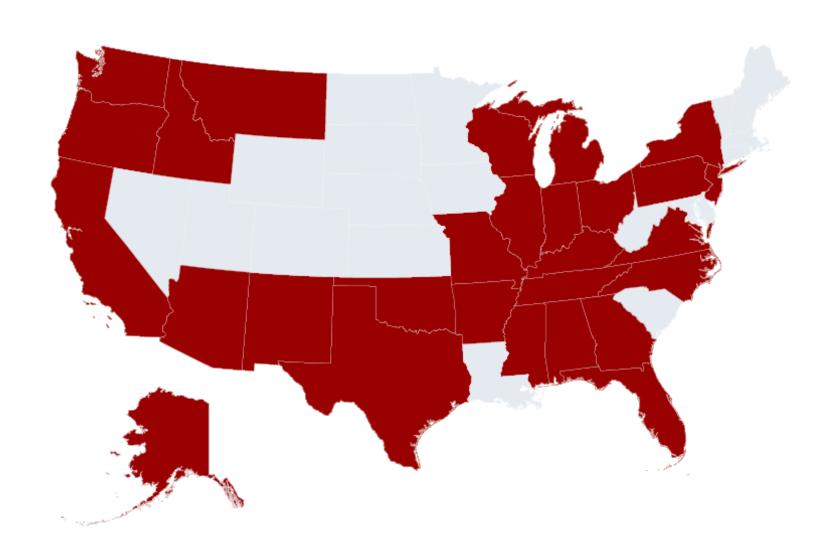
- 24/7 access & monitoring from NP-led team
- Easy-to-use devices utilizing cellular networks for maximum connectivity

Health Systems

- One EMR integration to minimize overhead
- Financially sustainable in both fee-for-service and value-based settings



Launched in 2021, Cadence is the chronic disease management partner for leading health systems



Select Health System Partners





















"It is amazing that being heart healthy is like a never-ending loop of goodness – I improve my lifestyle, my heart gets healthier, my health improves, and my quality of life improves." — Cadence Patient



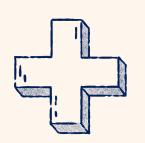
28,000+ Active patients¹



8,465,565 Vitals²



4.91Patient satisfaction³



145,470 Alerts²



26,755Encounters outside of business hours²



74%Of patients taking vitals 16+ days per month at 3 months²

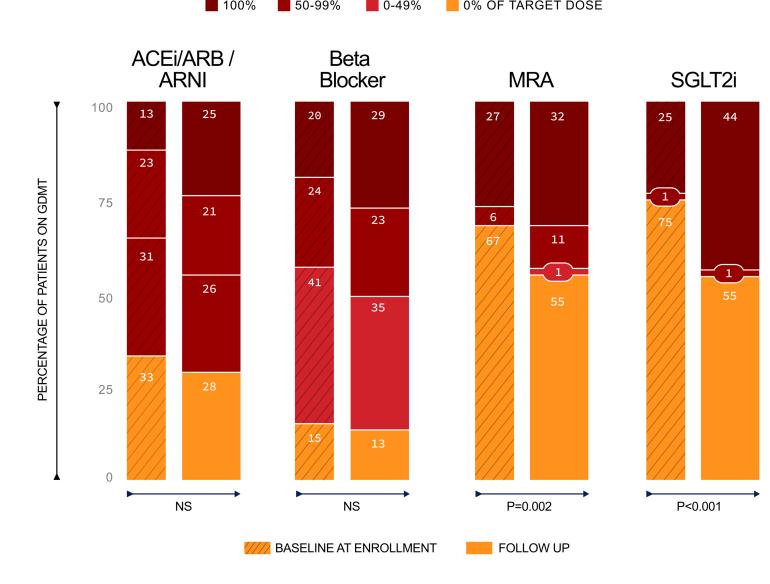
⁽¹⁾ As of 11/7/2024

⁽²⁾ Data from from 1/1/24 - 10/31/24

⁽³⁾ n = 12,341

2024 Journal of Cardiac Failure: Leveraging RPM to put Heart Failure guidelines into practice

- 230% increase (from 7% to 23%) in Heart Failure patients achieving all four pillars of GDMT with RPM (n=367 patients)
- % of patients taking ≥50% of target dosage significantly increased for all pillars of GDMT
- Average monthly savings of over \$1,000 per patient due to reduced hospital and post-hospital discharge spending





Results from largest Hypertension Remote Patient Care retrospective analysis in U.S. (pre-published)

n=23,638

RPC patients from 21 states

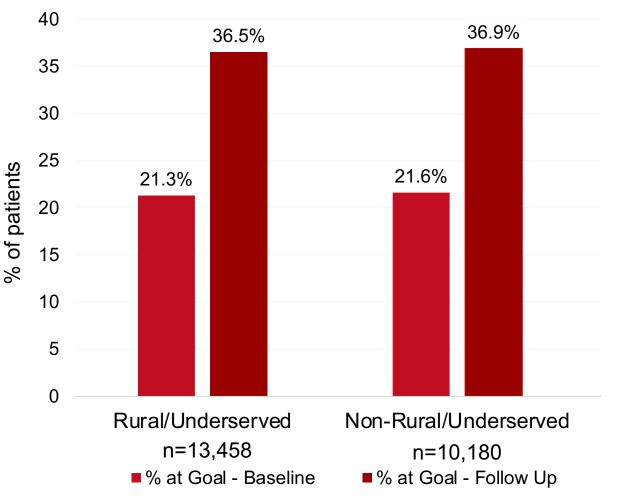
-7/5 mmHg

BP reduction (p<0.001)

70%

Relative increase in % who achieve goal <130/80 mmHg (p<0.001)

Similar clinical outcomes among patients from rural/underserved areas of the U.S.



"Rural" as defined by the Health Resources & Services Administration and Federal Office of Rural Health Policy. "Underserved" as defined by the Federal Housing Finance Agency (low-income areas, minority census tracts, and designated disaster areas).

Results from total cost of care & utilization analysis of Remote Patient Care (pre-published)

n=5,872

RPC patients for whom Medicare claims were analyzed at 12 months following enrollment compared to 11,449 patients in a propensity-score matched* control group

\$1,308

Annual total savings per patient (p-value = 0.0026)

27%

Reduction in hospital admissions, driven by reduced hospitalizations for heart failure, cardiac dysrhythmias, sepsis, and stroke (p-value = 0.0002)

^{*} Patients were matched using demographic factors, health status, risk scores, geography (15 states), as well as cost and utilization at baseline

Significant cost savings and reductions in hospital admissions across all Cadence programs (pre-published)

Program (RPC Patients)	Annual Total Savings Per Patient	Annual Inpatient Cost Savings Per Patient	Admissions Reduction at 12 Months
Overall (n=5,872)	\$1,308	\$1,428	27%
	p-value = 0.0026	p-value < 0.0001	p-value = 0.0002
Hypertension (n=3,936)	\$696	\$1,056	27%
	p-value = 0.0696	p-value = 0.0005	p-value = 0.0047
CHF (n=897)	\$3,180	\$3,264	25%
	p-value = 0.0805	p-value = 0.0105	p-value = 0.0737

Looking ahead: Cadence hopes to provide guideline-directed care to one million patients by 2030

Empowering patients with chronic conditions by providing the tools and support they need at home

Enhancing access to care by bridging the gap for patients who may struggle to regularly visit healthcare providers

Improving health outcomes and reducing costs by effectively implementing guideline-directed clinical care in a proactive, instead of reactive, manner



APPENDIX

Cost of care & utilization methodology (pre-published)

- Analyzed outcomes at month 12 for 5,872 RPC patients enrolled in the Cadence program as compared against 11,449 patients in a propensity-score matched control group, matched using demographic factors, health status, risk scores, and cost and utilization at baseline
- Analysis assessed cost and utilization for patients across 15 states, comparing patients in same markets and ACOs
- Cost savings reported benefit the risk-bearing entity (ACO/CMS) and are net of incremental costs of RPM
- The propensity-score matching approach used in this analysis utilized the PSMATCH function in SAS

Treatment & control groups matched by demographics, risk score, health status, costs, utilization, location

Demographic, risk scores & health	Treatment (5,872)	Control (11,449)	p-value
Age (avg)	73.8	73.7	0.3214
Gender (female%)	58%	57%	0.4346
Risk Score (avg)	1.09	1.09	0.9702
Atrial Fibrillation	19%	19%	0.6458
Alcohol, Drug Abuse	3%	3%	0.7573
Rheumatoid Arthritis	48%	47%	0,5382
Behavior Health	21%	20%	0.1138
Cancer	13%	13%	0.599
CKD	29%	29%	0.267
CKD4+	3%	3%	0.5491
Chronic Liver Disease	2%	2%	0.6193
Cerebrovasuclar Disease	9%	9%	0.8443
Electrolyte/Fluid Disorder	20%	20%	0.9574
Heart Disease	37%	37%	0.4197
Malnutrition	1%	1%	0.2719
Diabetes	5%	5%	0.9539
Pulmonary Disease	31%	31%	0.4395
Plegia	3%	3%	0.4521

Cost & Utilizations	Treatment (5,872)	Control (11,449)	p-value
Baseline Cost PMPM	\$838	\$847	0.7606
Baseline IP PMPM	\$264	\$249	0.4429
Baseline ED PMPM	\$23	\$23	0.9634
Baseline OP PMPM	\$205	\$218	0.2918
Baseline Prof PMPM	\$339	\$323	0.1698
Baseline SNF PMPM	\$6	\$33	<.0001
Baseline IP Admits/1000	235	238	0.8016
Baseline ED Visits/1000	450	462	0.6115
Baseline OP Visits/1000	4,990	5,083	0.3726
Baseline Prof Visits/1000	22,574	19,370	<.0001
Baseline SNF Days/1000	134	831	<.0001

Remote Patient Care patients overall are saving \$109 per month or \$1,308 annually in total cost of care (n=5,872)

Difference in Difference Cost Summary

	Baseline		Pos	st 12 mon	Difference		DID		p-value	% change
Total Paid PMPM										
Control Group	\$	846.6	\$	920.6	\$	74.0				
Treatment Group	_\$	838.0	\$	803.5	\$	(34.6)	\$	(108.5)	0.0026	-12.9%
Inpatient Paid PMPM										
Control Group	\$	249.1	\$	337.8	\$	88.7				
Treatment Group	\$	264.1	\$	233.8	\$	(30.3)	\$	(119.0)	<.0001	-45.1%

- Total cost savings largely driven by **reductions in hospitalizations** for primary diagnoses including complicated infection, heart failure, stroke
- Top three reasons for reduction in inpatient spend, as compared to control group:
 - 60% decline in hospitalizations for sepsis; 27% decline in hospitalizations for cardiac dysrhythmias; 64% decline in hospitalizations for heart failure
- Reductions in inpatient spend accompanied by moderate increases in utilization of less costly outpatient visits (+18%, p<.0001) and professional services (+31%, p<.0001)

Remote Patient Care CHF patients are saving \$265 per month or \$3,180 annually in total cost of care (n=897)

Difference in Difference Cost Summary

	Baseline		Po	st 12 mon	non Difference		DID	p-value	% change
Total Paid PMPM									
Control Group	\$	1,425.1	\$	1,384.8	\$	(40.3)			
Treatment Group	\$	1,375.4	\$	1,069.8	\$	(305.7)	\$ (265.4)	0.0805	-19.3%
Inpatient Paid PMPM									
Control Group	\$	559.1	\$	602.9	\$	43.7			
Treatment Group	\$	599.8	\$	372.1	\$	(227.7)	\$ (271.5)	0.0105	-45.3%

- Total cost savings largely driven by **reductions in hospitalizations** for primary diagnoses including heart failure, heart rhythm disorders, heart artery and valve disorders, stroke, complicated infection
- Top three reasons for reduction in inpatient spend, as compared to control group:
 - 71% decline in hospitalizations for heart failure; 35% decline in hospitalizations for cardiac dysrhythmias; 54% decline in hospitalizations for coronary atherosclerosis and other heart disease
- Reductions in inpatient spend accompanied by moderate increases in utilization of less costly outpatient visits (+20%, p=.013) and professional services (+22%, p<.0001)

Remote Patient Care Hypertension patients are saving \$58 per month or \$696 annually in total cost of care (n=3,936)

Difference in Difference Cost Summary

	Ва	Baseline Post 12 mon		st 12 mon	Difference			DID	p-value	% change
Total Paid PMPM										
Control Group	\$	739.0	\$	810.5	\$	71.5				
Treatment Group	\$	737.2	\$	750.9	\$	13.7	\$	(57.8)	0.0696	-7.8%
Inpatient Paid PMPM										
Control Group	\$	189.9	\$	280.6	\$	90.7				
Treatment Group	\$	193.8	\$	197.0	\$	3.2	\$	(87.5)	0.0005	-45.1%

- Total cost savings largely driven by **reductions in hospitalizations** for primary diagnoses including complicated infection, stroke, heart rhythm disorders, heart attacks, lung-related disorders
- Top three reasons for reduction in inpatient spend, as compared to control group:
 - 37% decline in hospitalizations for sepsis; 67% decline in hospitalizations for cerebral infarction;
 74% decline in hospitalizations for complication of internal orthopedic device implant
- Reductions in inpatient spend accompanied by moderate increases in utilization of less costly outpatient visits (+19%, p<.0001) and professional services (+34%, p<.0001)

THANK YOU





#AHA24