

The Economics of Health Care for Stroke Patients

Joan L. Censullo, PhD, FAHA

New Jersey State Stroke Conference

Hyatt Regency

New Brunswick, NJ

April 3, 2014

Objectives

- **Explain the financial impact of stroke at both the macro and micro levels.**
- **Discuss the financial value of stroke clinics.**

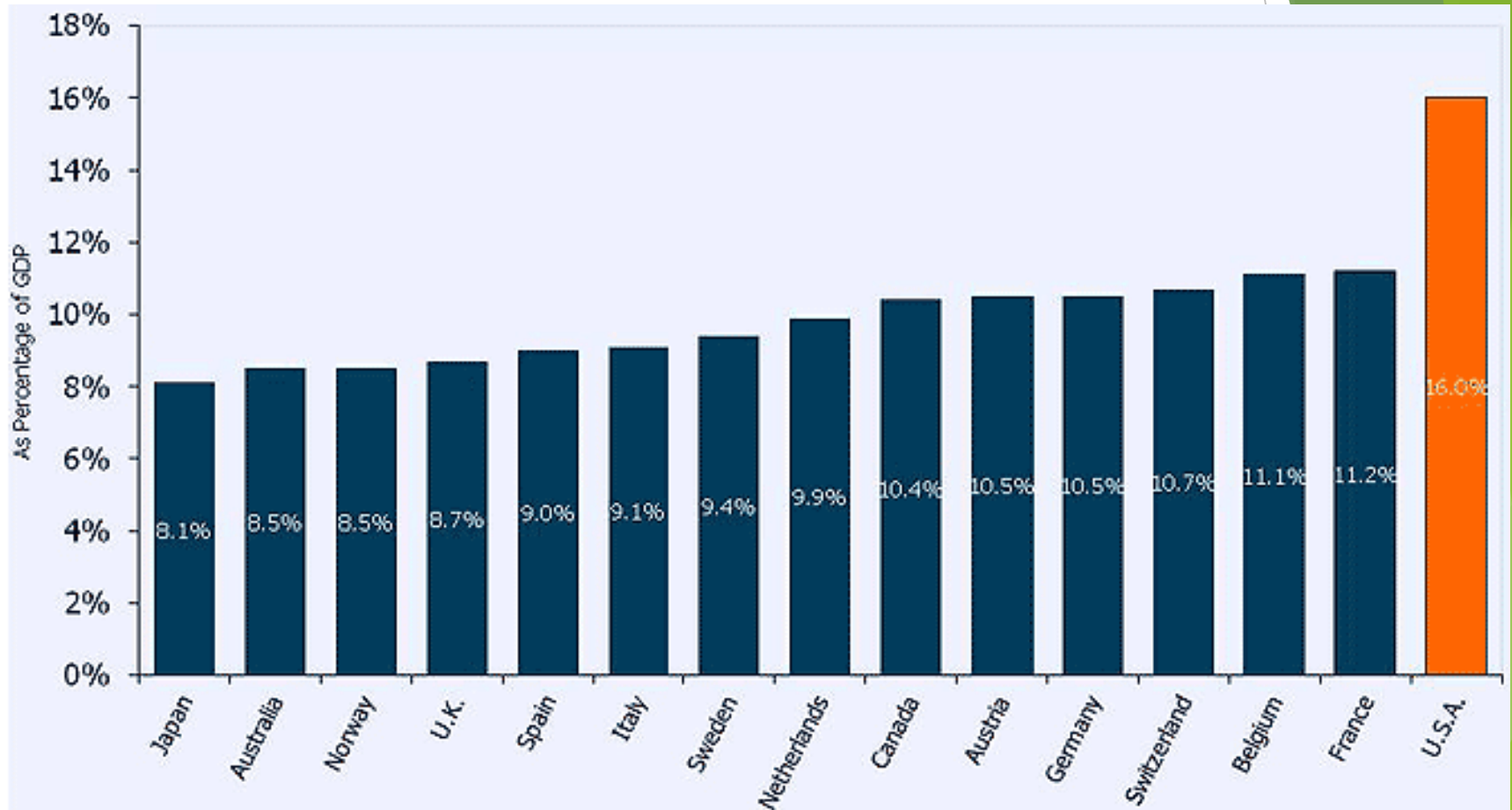
Disclosure Information

Joan L. Censullo, PhD, FAHA
HEOR Consulting

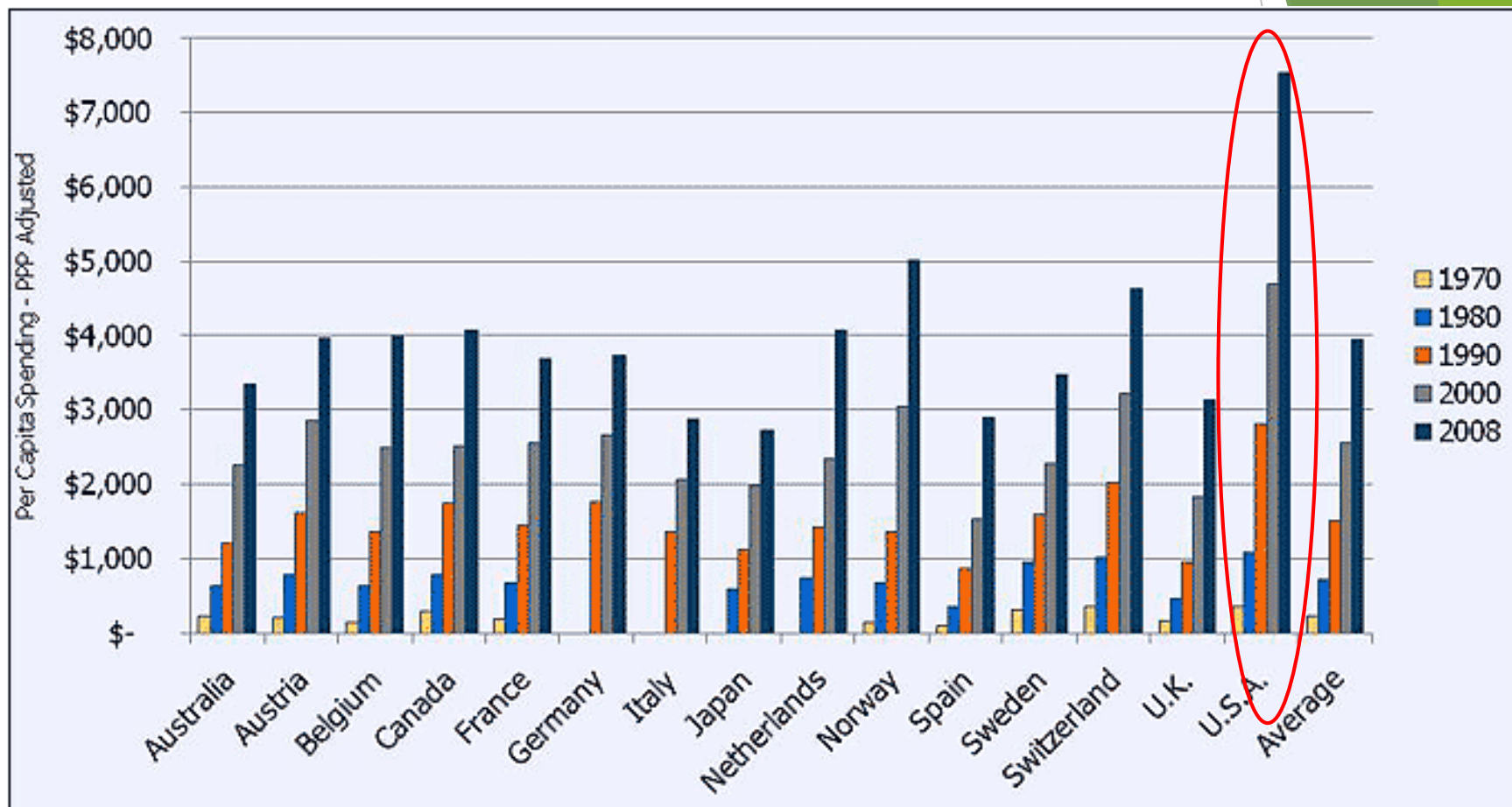
FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE: None

UNLABELED/UNAPPROVED USES DISCLOSURE: None

Global Health Expenditures: % GDP



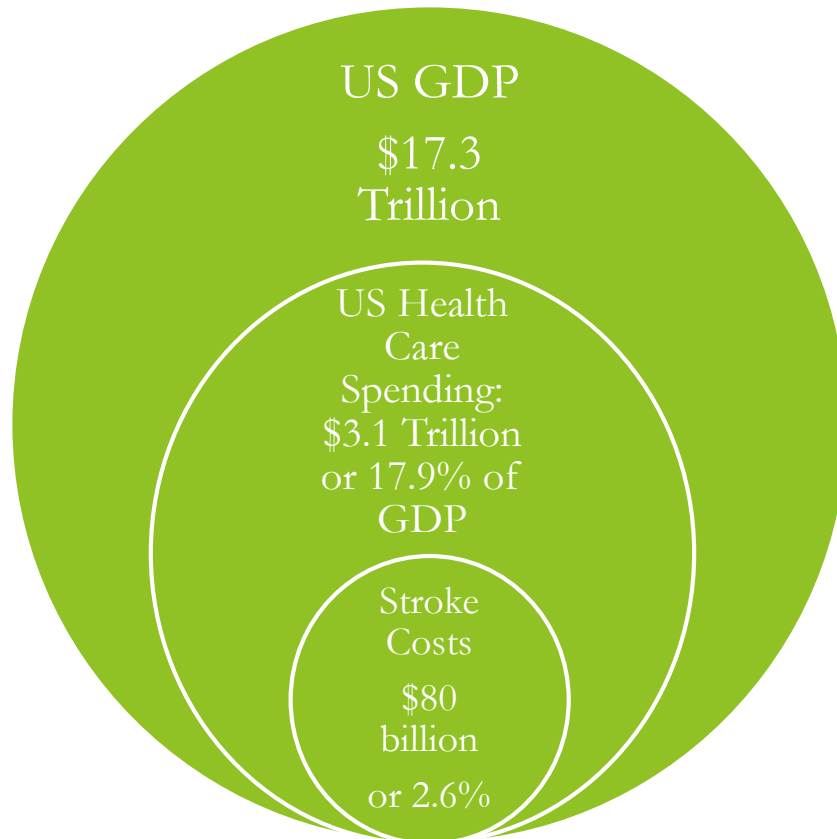
Global Health Expenditures: PC



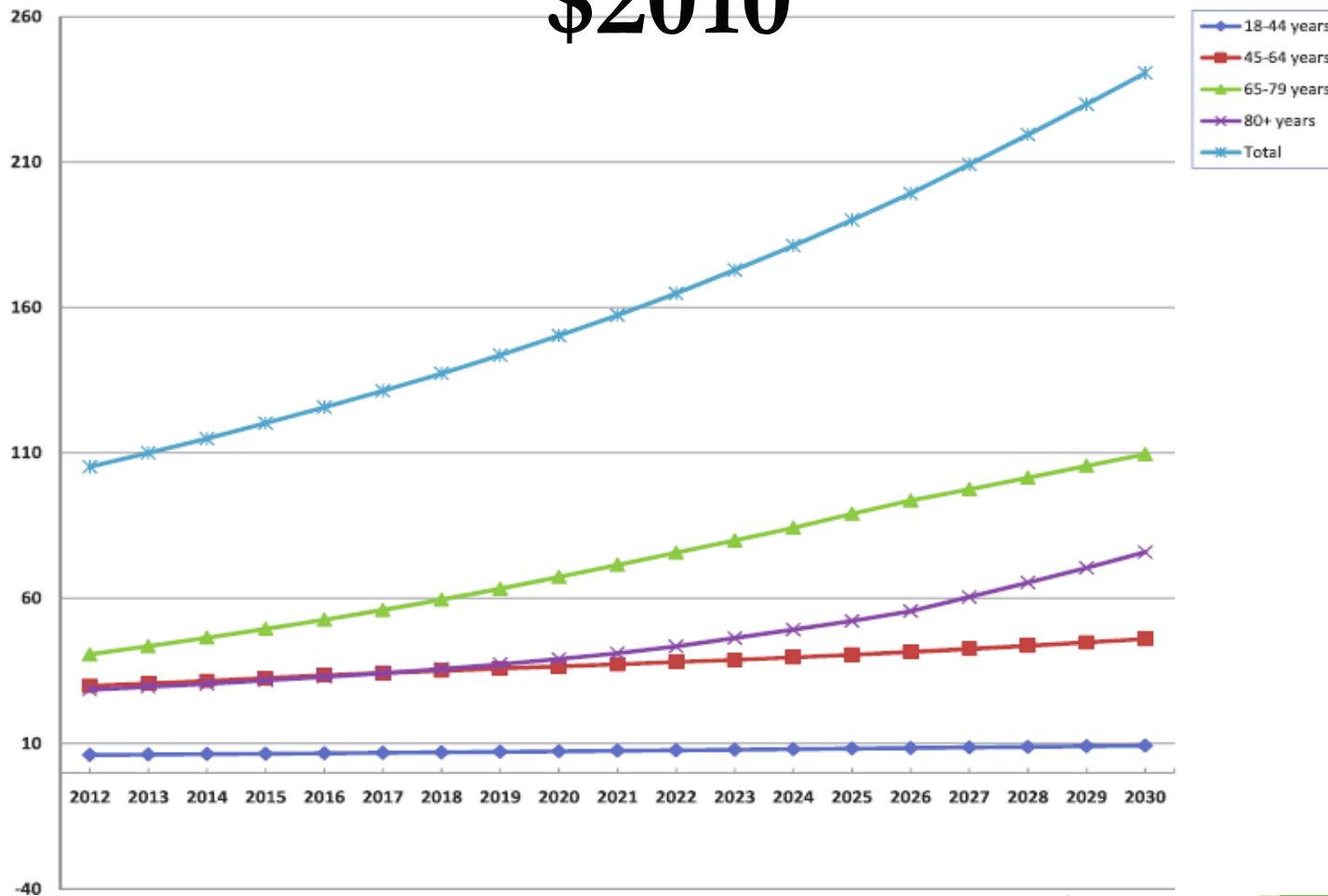
US Health Care Spending



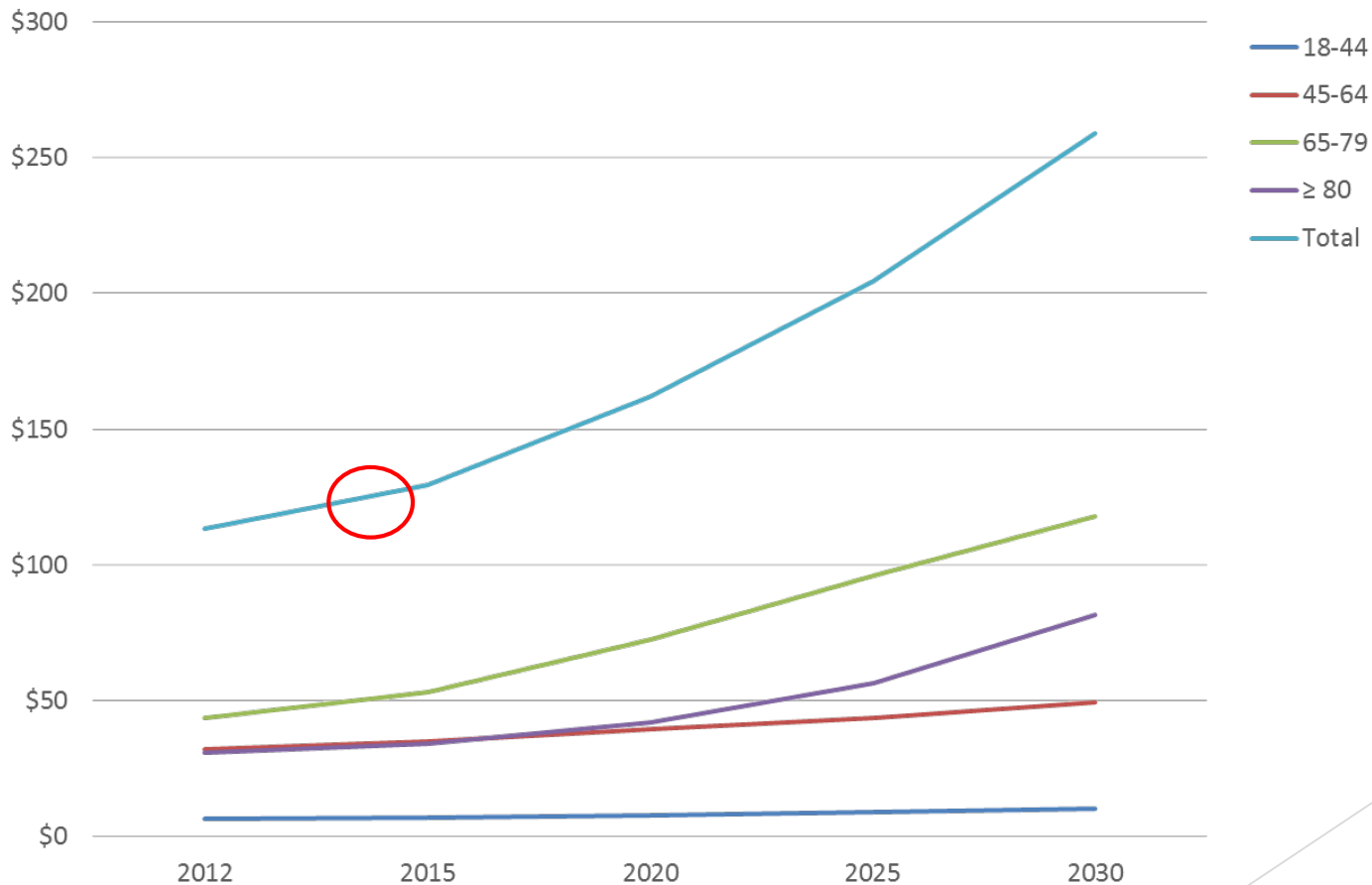
US Health Care



Stroke Projected Total Costs \$2010



Stroke Projected Total Costs \$2014



Question

Why is stroke so expensive?



Epidemiology

- 795,000 new or recurrent strokes annually
(NINDS, 2013)
- Prevalence- 2.8% (NHANES, 2013)
 - ↑ older adults (18-44: 0.7%, ≥ 65: 8.4%)
 - AA
 - Lower education
 - Southeast US
- Mortality- 39.1/100,000 (NCHS, 2013)
- 2030- 29.5 % increase (AHA/ASA, 2013)

Morbidity

- #1 leading cause of disability
- 50% some hemi paresis
- 30% walking assistance
- 46% cognitive deficits
- 19% aphasia
- 26% dependent ADLs
- 26% nursing home

• NHLBI's FHS, ischemic stroke survivors >65yoa, 6 mos post event

Financials

Average Charges

\$22.7K-\$83.3K

Average CMS Payment

\$3.9K- \$16.5K

MedPAR, 2011

Wang et al, 2006-2008

Ischemic: \$18,963 (\pm 21K)

Hemorrhagic: \$32,046 (\pm 32K)

Other: \$19,248 (\pm 22K)

Rehabilitation

Table 2. Cost of stroke related to outpatient rehabilitation and medications the first year postdischarge from inpatient rehabilitation

	Mean	Median	Range ^a	25th percentile	75th percentile
Total					
Medication cost	\$5,392	\$4,990	\$0–\$21,387	\$3,255	\$6,482
Service cost	\$11,689	\$8,629	\$0–\$39,289	\$3,314	\$17,125
Total cost	<u>\$17,081</u>	\$14,085	\$173–\$47,372	\$8,253	\$22,451
Independent					
Medication cost	\$5,208	\$4,711	\$0–\$21,387	\$3,251	\$5,947
Service cost	\$10,416	\$6,611	\$0–\$39,289	\$2,905	\$14,647
Total cost	\$15,624	\$12,302	\$4,352–\$42,074	\$7,743	\$21,104
Modified dependence					
Medication cost	\$5,968	\$6,410	\$50–\$11,001	\$4,040	\$7,535
Service cost	\$15,723	\$15,576	\$123–\$38,915	\$7,130	\$21,489
Total cost	\$21,691	\$22,221	\$173–\$47,372	\$12,063	\$28,208
Dependent					
Medication cost	\$5,627	\$5,627	\$5,225–\$5,828	\$5,426	\$5,828
Service cost	\$12,947	\$12,947	\$9,207–\$16,686	\$9,207	\$16,686
Total cost	\$18,574	\$18,574	\$15,035–\$22,112	\$15,035	\$22,112

^aOne person reported no medication; other individuals reported no service utilization.

Per Patient Costs

- Longer, Short term-

Engel-Nitz et al

Dovepress

Table 3 Cost of hospitalization for stroke and first year follow-up costs (per patient per year)

Mean ± SD	Stroke cohort (N = 2180)	New stroke (N = 1808)	Recurrent stroke (N = 372)	Control cohort (N = 6540)
Index hospitalization costs	\$15,888 ± \$33,466*	\$15,634 ± \$27,536	\$17,121 ± \$53,693	\$11,281 ± \$29,052 ²
I-year follow-up costs				
Medical costs	\$23,725 ± \$58,227*	\$22,099 ± \$53,690	\$31,625 ± \$76,138	\$5142 ± \$16,619
Pharmacy costs	\$2950 ± \$3549*	\$2937 ± \$3577	\$3014 ± \$3416	\$1388 ± \$2302
Combined medical and pharmacy	\$26,675 ± \$58,605*	\$25,036 ± \$54,052	\$34,639 ± \$76,586	\$6530 ± \$17,167

Notes: All comparisons are relative to the control cohort and are computed by t-test. *Mean costs reported for 168 control subjects with a hospitalization on the index date. *P < 0.001.

- Longer term- Taylor et al, 1996: \$90,981 (\$1990)
\$163,432.37 (\$2014) Ischemic stroke

Impact of ACA for individuals

- Decrease the # of uninsured
- Pre-existing condition denials- eliminated
- Insurers cannot no longer charge higher premiums for medical condition, age, gender, or occupation
- No lifetime nor annual services caps
- Tax credit for low/moderate income individuals/families that meet criteria
- Preventive care coverage/ no cost sharing

Impact of ACA for providers

- Decrease the # of uninsured
- Preventive services covered
- Reimbursement based on patient outcome, rather than volumes

Early Treatment

- Tele-medicine
 - Increases rt-PA administration & acute treatment options
 - Improves patient outcomes & satisfaction
- Cost: Technology dependent
 - Robot: \$100K+ per unit
 - Face time: \$0-\$900 per unit
 - Computer screen interface: \$20-\$50K per unit

Early Treatment

- Pre-notification
 - Increases rt-PA administration & acute treatment options
 - EMS & patient & family satisfaction
- Cost: \$0
 - EMS and ED staff education on pre-notification protocols
 - Annual education and quality monitoring follow up for certification requirements and inter-institutional collaboration initiatives.

Stroke Clinic

	Tier I	Tier II	Tier III
Use of existing facilities	√	√	
Build out new facilities			√
MD & MSW	√	√	√
RN	√		
NP, Pharm D, PM&R		√	√
Inpatient follow up	√	√	√
Rapid assessment of potential stroke		√	√
Cost	\$0	\$0+	\$100K+

Potential Cost Savings

Annual No. of Ischemic Strokes	Proportion of Ischemic Stroke Patients That Receive tPA (%)							
	Best Estimate of Cost Savings in First Year Post-Stroke (American \$) and 95% CIs							
	2%	4%	6%	8%	10%	15%	20%	
NATION								
United States	616 000	\$7 392 000	\$14 784 000	\$22 176 000	\$29 568 000	\$36 960 000	\$55 440 000	\$73 920 000
Max Cost Saving		\$43 Million	\$86 Million	\$129 Million	\$171 Million	\$214 Million	\$322 Million	\$429 Million
Possible Loss		\$25 Million	\$49 Million	\$74 Million	\$99 Million	\$123 Million	\$185 Million	\$247 Million

Clinic Benefits

- ↑ Medication compliance and therapeutic range
- ↓ Mortality
- ↓ Morbidity
- ↑ Referrals to ancillary services
- ↑ Patient satisfaction
- ↓ Care costs

Stroke Clinic Benefits

- Tier I
 - Improved medication compliance and ancillary services referrals
 - Decrease 30 day readmissions
 - Possible decreases in mortality
- Tier II
 - Same as Tier I
 - Potential increase in stroke volume and decrease in stroke severity due to early identification of new cerebral events
 - Decrease strain on ED resources due to clinic diversion
- Tier III
 - Same as Tier II
 - Potential increase in community/academic standing and patient volumes associated with opening clinic event

Take Home

- US Health Care Spending is tremendous, especially compared to other OECD countries.
- Stroke Care is very expensive.
- ACA was enacted to improve care and curb spending growth.
- Providers must adapt to changing HC environment by courting patients with better stroke care service.

Questions

