

Evidence-based Health Policy Making: Leveraging Large Healthcare Linkage Data

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US Medicare

- Medicare Part A, B, C: ≥65+disabled, 1966
- Part D, initiated in 2006, \$92 billion in 2018
- Private market delivery; 20-35 plans/person
- Complex patient copayment
- Low-income subsidy

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US Medicare Data

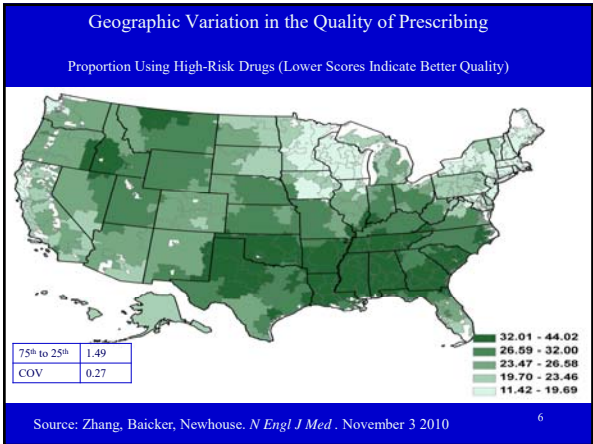
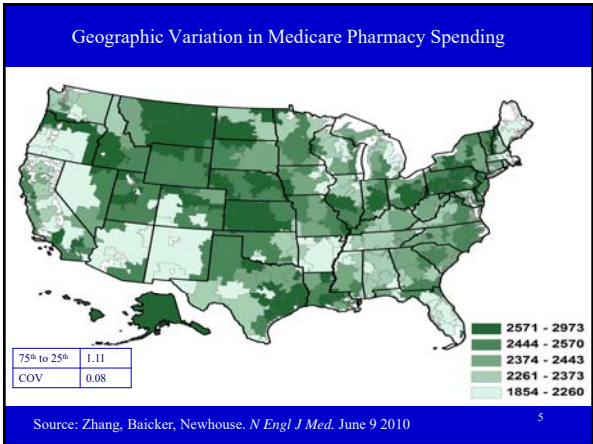
- 2006-2016 5% random sample (2.5million)
 - Inpatient, physician, outpatient
 - Prescription drug events, insurance plan
 - Nursing home, home health, hospice
 - Physician and pharmacy characteristics
 - Zip code, provider id
- Secure remote server with applications (5TB)

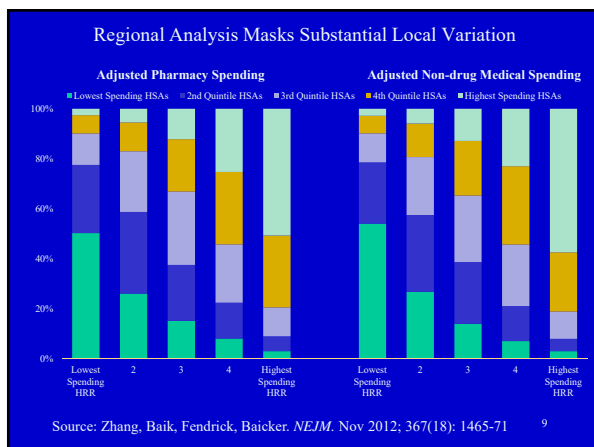
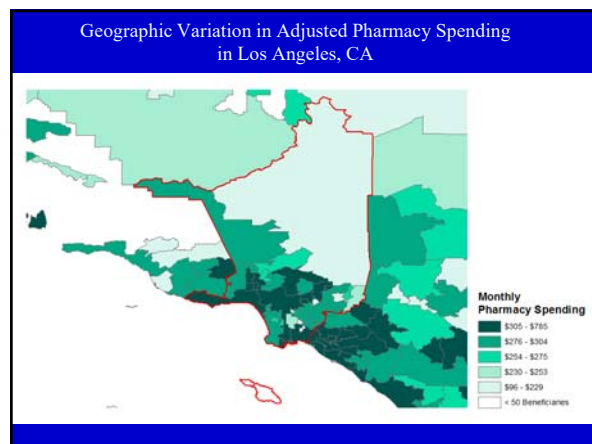
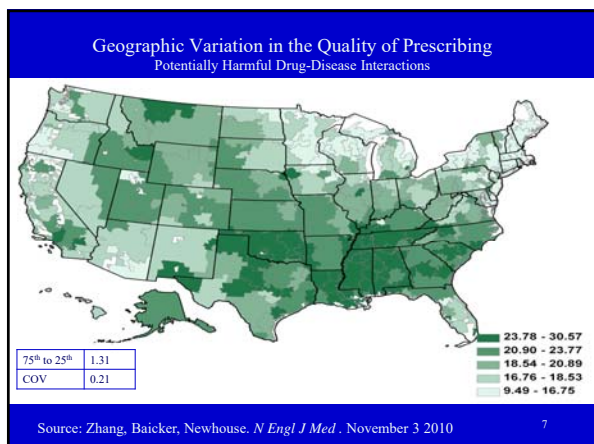
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Evidence-Based Health Policy

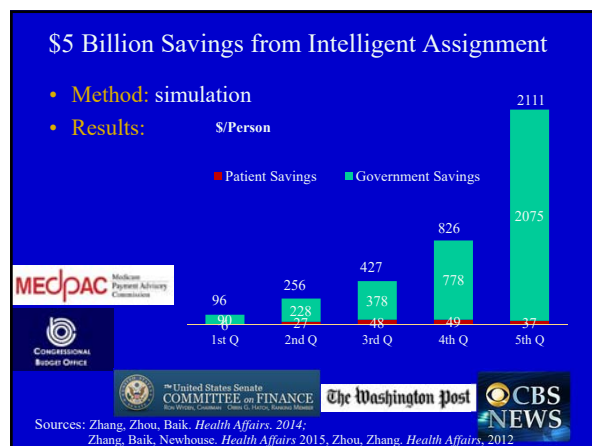
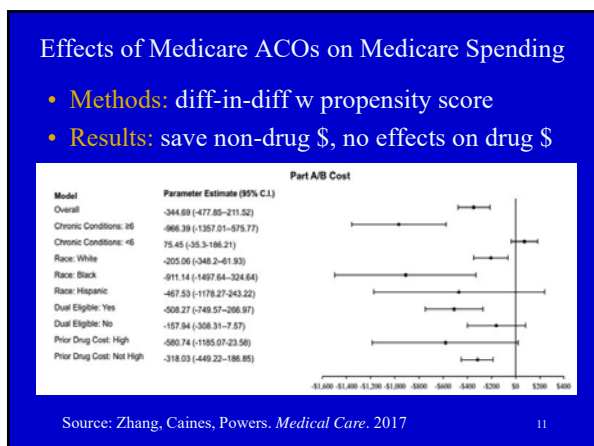
- Examples:
 - Geographic variation in \$ and quality
 - Impact of new funding and care delivery model
 - Simulate alternative policies
 - Individual response to complex incentives
 - Comparative risk and benefit
- Relevant to Australia
 - Value-based health care –value and incentives
 - Private health insurance
 - Post-market surveillance

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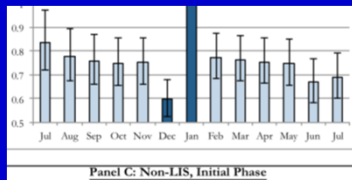




- ### US Medicare Accountable Care Organizations (ACO)
- Provider: shared savings and risk
 - Quality measures (31)
 - Preventive health
 - At risk population
 - Care coordination/patient safety (e.g., readmission, unplanned admission, ASC, EHR)
 - Patient/caregiver experience (e.g., communication, access, rating)
 - Patient choice

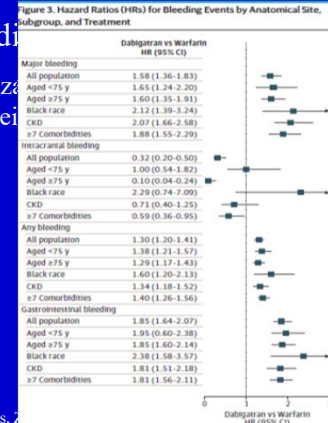


Effects of Nonlinear Pricing

- Methods:** triple difference, MI exogenous shock, January effect
- Results:**

- Policy:** smooth out benefit design, cover essential meds

Source: Kaplan and Zhang, *Health Economics*, Aug 2013

Risk of Bleeding

- Methods:** Cox hazard model with PS weights
- Results:**

- Policy:** post-approval data

Source: Hernandez, He, Brooks, Zhang

Concurrent Opioid Use and Overdose Events

- Methods:** Cox hazard model with time-dependent treatment group with adjustment
- Results:**

Treatment Group	No. at Risk	Adjusted HR of Opioid-Related Overdose (95% CI)
Opioid use and no benzodiazepine use	50 583	1 [Reference]
1-90 d with concurrent opioid and benzodiazepine use	3603	5.05 (3.68-6.93)
91-180 d with concurrent opioid and benzodiazepine use	2930	1.87 (1.25-2.80)
181-270 d with concurrent opioid and benzodiazepine use	4082	0.63 (0.37-1.05)
≥271 d with concurrent opioid and benzodiazepine use	10 050	0.19 (0.11-0.33)
- Policy:** prevent > reduce the length; # of prescribers

Source: Hernandez, He, Brooks, Zhang, *JAMA Network Open*, June 2018

Opportunities in Australia

- New linkage data and partnership with policy makers
 - VIC value-based healthcare
 - Integrated care model
- Improving prescribing and use
 - Prescription misuse, opioid
 - PBS copayment, value
- Precision health policy
 - Identify cohort
 - Big Data and predictive analytics

