

Justifying New Oncology Pharmacist Positions

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Faculty Disclosures

- I will not be discussing off-label uses of any medications
- I am on the speaker's bureau for Millenium Pharmaceuticals and am a paid consultant for GlaxoSmithKline

Objectives

- Describe the roles that pharmacists can play in the care of cancer patients.
- Review the data in the literature regarding cost-savings and cost-benefits of pharmacist utility in the healthcare system.
- Identify roles that can be justified in your institutions based on real or perceived financial benefits.

Outline

- Review roles of oncology pharmacists in practice today
- Discuss impact oncology pharmacists can have and translate that into dollar amounts
- Show examples of how pharmacists have saved money
- Review how MSTI created an additional FTE for Oral Chemotherapy Management

Which of the following roles have oncology pharmacists filled in the field of cancer care?

- A) Inpatient Pharmacist
- B) Infusion Therapy Management
- C) Oral Chemotherapy Management
- D) Research Pharmacist
- E) All of the Above

Roles for Oncology Pharmacists

- Administration
 - Oversight for operations and budget for clinics with multiple sites
 - Managing drug costs
- Infusion Pharmacy
 - Oversight for sterile compounding and admixture of hazardous drugs and premedications
 - Antiemetic, premedication, monitoring protocol development and adherence



Roles for Oncology Pharmacists

- Inpatient Oncology
 - Comprehensive management of acute conditions both related and unrelated to primary cancers
- Research
 - Managing numerous phases of clinical trials including protocol management and drug accountability
- Information Technology
 - Assisting with medication formulary management and care plans in electronic medical records



Mancini R. *Onco Pract Manage*. March 2012;2(2): 16-19

Roles for Oncology Pharmacists

- Oral Chemotherapy
 - Dispensing, managing and adjusting oral chemotherapy medications in collaboration with primary oncologists
- Supportive Care/Medication Therapy Management
 - Assisting with medication and symptom management in a clinic setting



ASCO. *J Oncol Pract*. July 2008;4(4): 172-4.

Mancini R. *Onco Pract Manage*. March 2012;2(2): 16-19

Which of the following pathways is easiest to justify additional FTEs for pharmacists?

- Cost-Savings
- Increased Revenue
- Physician Support
- Accreditation Requirement
- None of the above



Pathways of Justification

- Cost-Savings
 - Pharmacists cost money to employ
 - Try and prove they save more money than they cost
- Increased Revenue
 - Can the pharmacy bring increased income to the institution
- Physician Support
 - Lets be honest
 - They say jump, we say how high



Cost-Savings

- Community Oncology Clinic
 - Clinical interventions reviewed retrospectively for 2 year period
 - Drug-related: adverse events, medication reconciliation, & dosing
 - Consultative: patient education, patient visits, drug info
 - Recommendations universally accepted
 - Chemotherapy cost-savings: \$210,000/yr
 - Preventing drug waste, reducing doses when indicated and rounding to vial sizes
 - Colleague satisfaction 100% (agree or better)

Ruder AD, et al. *J Oncol Pharm Pract* 2010;17(4): 425-32

Cost-Savings

- Community Hospital Setting
 - Created interdisciplinary team to decrease errors and improve efficiency
 - Created order forms, collaborative practice agreements, protocols
 - Reduced errors 45% post-implementation
 - Chemotherapy waste prevention: \$120,000 annual cost savings yearly over first 5 years

Chung C, et al. *Am J Health-Syst Pharm*. 2011;68: 1741-1747

Other Studies of Cost Saving

- Dose Rounding
 - Rounded to 10% of calculated dose
 - Reduced wastage 42%
 - Potential savings of \$24,434 in 3 months
- CINV Cost-Reducing Algorithms
 - Multidisciplinary team created algorithm for CINV in an academic medical center
 - Patient outcomes just as good post implementation
 - Cost avoidance of \$205,000 in first year alone

Winger BJ, et al. *J Oncol Pharm Practice*.2015;17(3): 246-251
 Bernard CM & Mahoney CD. *Am J Health-Syst Pharm*. 1995;52(17): 1879-85

Increased Revenue

- Oral Chemotherapy
 - Created a new program which included dispensing from health system pharmacy
 - Increased retained scripts from 25% to 85%
 - Revenue Benefit
 - Operating costs: \$230,000 annually
 - Revenue: \$2.4 million annually
 - Other benefits
 - Reduced non-fulfillment due to cost to 1%
 - Reduced medication write-off to <1%



Drenker K, et al. *J Hematol Oncol Pharm*. 2012;2(2): 42-45
 Mancini R, et al. *J Hematol Oncol Pharm*. 2011;1(2): 23-30

Increased Revenue

- Medication Therapy Management
 - 239 MTM visits at an ambulatory oncology clinic in 3 month time period
 - Median of 20 min (Range 15-127) face-to-face time with patients, 18 min (range 5-90) for documentation
 - Majority of patients were seen for chemo teaching & management, post-BMT or symptom mgmt
 - No claims rejected, but reimbursement ranged from 47-79% of billed rate (exact \$ amt not specified)
 - Increase visibility also justifies extra time

Watkins JL, et al. *J Am Pharm Assoc*. 2012;52 (2): 170-174.

Increased Revenue

- Medication Therapy Management
 - MTM Billing Codes: 99605, 99606, 99607
 - 99211-99215 (Evaluation & Management Codes)
 - Only for MediCare, can not bill on same day as provider visit
 - Pharmacist or Pharmacy must have NPI number
 - May need to negotiate rates with private payors
 - Lewin Report on MTM
 - APhA Report on standard rates of reimbursement for MTM by pharmacists
 - Must charge approximately \$2-3/min to make it profitable (\$1-2/min to cover costs)
 - Provides recommendations on how to implement MTM services

D'Avanzo J, et al. *The Lewin Report*. May 17, 2005

Other Considerations

- Time saved for other disciplines
 - Prior authorizations
 - REMS paperwork
 - Protocol Management
- Inventory Management
 - Money sitting on the shelf
 - Extended stability data
 - Saving one wasted dose = \$\$\$\$
- Meeting accreditation standards
 - JCAHO National Patient Safety Goal- Medication Reconciliation
 - ASHP Statement in Medication Reconciliation
 - Pharm Techs reduce potential errors 82%



Ostrikler, S. *J Oncol Pharm Pract*. 2010;17(4): 425-32
 ASHP Council on Pharmacy Practice. *Am J Health-Syst Pharm*. 2013;70: 453-6

Hematology/Oncology Pharmacy Association

Creating an Oral Chemo Program



Which of the following types of analysis can help you determine justification of an extra pharmacist FTE?

- A) Cost-Benefit
- B) Cost-Effectiveness
- C) Break-Even Point Analysis
- D) Cost-Utility
- E) All of the Above

Analyze Current State

- Number of patients seen
- Number or percentage on oral chemo
- What drugs
- Cost and reimbursement of those drugs
- Percentage of referrals expected

Perform Pilot for Proof of Concept

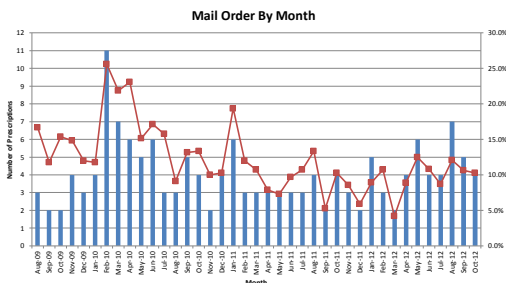
- Requirements to start
 - Staff to perform pilot (think residents!)
 - Must be a full time pilot (40 hrs/wk x2-4 weeks)
 - Understand that it may take off fast
- Validate & Refine
 - Develop workload expectations
 - Determine space and equipment needs
 - Determine staffing needs

Oral Chemo Break Even Point (BEP) Analysis*

Costs	Dollar Amount	Assumptions	
Salaries	\$170,000	Pts on Active Tx	844
Non-Salary Overhead	\$5,000	% Pts on Oral Chemo	25%
Prescription Parameter	Value	% Referrals to OC	50%
Number of Rx's	422	Rxs & Rf/pt/yr	4
Avg Rx Price	\$3,217	Yearly Rx & Rf for BEP	82
Avg Rx Markup	\$1,883		
Bad Debt Percent	3.00%		
Annualized from Pilot			
Gross Revenue	\$1,357,574		
Cost of Goods Sold	\$562,948		
Fixed Costs	\$175,000		
Bad Debt	\$40,727		
Net Revenue	\$619,626		

*Data produced from MSTI residency project data. Internal data only.

The Mail Order "Issue"*



Total rate since August 2009: 11.8%
Rate Oct '11-Oct '12: 9.5%

*Data produced from MSTI residency project data. Internal data only.

Create a Business Plan

- Resources needed
 - Started with 1 pharmacist and 0.5 tech biller
 - Now have 1.2 pharmacists and 2 full time techs
 - Workload now requires 2 FTE Pharmacists
- Quality Measures
 - Patient Satisfaction ↑↑
 - System Improvement (staff satisfaction, etc) ↑
 - Patient Safety ↑↑↑
 - Financial Accountability ↑↑↑↑

Patient Satisfaction*

Question	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Initial contact by pharmacist	87.5% (n=56)	12.5% (n=8)	0% (n=0)	0% (n=0)	0% (n=0)
Explanation of insurance/billing	70.31% (n=45)	23.44% (n=15)	4.69% (n=3)	1.56% (n=1)	0% (n=0)
Overall education	75% (n=48)	23.44% (n=15)	1.56% (n=1)	0% (n=0)	0% (n=0)
Education on safe handling and disposal	57.81% (n=37)	28.13% (n=18)	12.5% (n=8)	1.56% (n=1)	0% (n=0)
Education on how to take medications and side effects expected	73.44% (n=47)	25% (n=16)	1.56% (n=1)	0% (n=0)	0% (n=0)
Education on who to contact with questions	68.75% (n=44)	25% (n=16)	4.69% (n=3)	1.56% (n=1)	0% (n=0)

N=64

*Data produced from MSTI residency project data. Internal data only.

Justify the resources

- Cost-Savings
 - Less than 1% write offs
 - Over \$1 million in free drug from MFG
 - ~\$250,000/yr in patient assistance funds
 - Reduction in nonfulfillment rates
 - Safety Measures
- Increased revenue
 - Cost of Resources (FTE, office supplies, etc): ~\$300,000
 - Approximate Revenue: on track to \$8 million annually
- Outside Audits (REMS, insurance, etc)
- Continual feedback/reporting to Admin

Questions?



"If you're stumped, why not write an illegible prescription and hope the pharmacist comes up with something?"

References

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