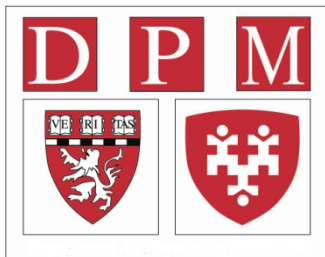


How Can Addition of the UDI to Claims Inform Device Active Surveillance?

Richard Platt

Harvard Pilgrim Health Care Institute
Harvard Medical School

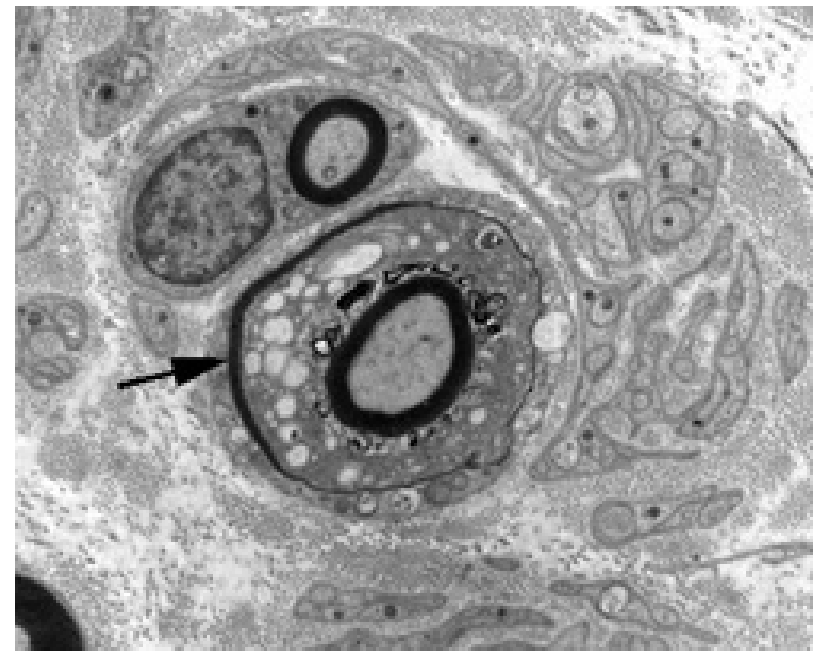
October 2012



Does this?



Cause this?



Meningococcal Vaccine & Guillain-Barré Syndrome

- **Problem:** New meningococcal vaccine might increase GBS risk
- **Methods:**
 - Retrospective study of 12.6 million 11- to 21-y.o. members of five US health plans
 - Enrollment and claims identified the eligible population, vaccinations, and possible cases of GBS
 - Cases confirmed by medical record review
- **Results:**
 - 99 confirmed GBS cases during 18.3 million person-years (5.4/1,000,000 person-years)
 - 1.4 million meningococcal vaccinations
 - No confirmed case of GBS within 6 weeks after vaccination
 - Maximum potential excess risk <1.5 cases per million doses.
- **Conclusion:** No increased risk

GBS Study Takeaways

- Administrative data provided “free” exposure information and preliminary outcome data
 - Population base was meaningful fraction of U.S. population
 - Many exposures captured via unique claims code
 - Outcomes could be confirmed by review of small number of medical records
- One-off approach doesn’t scale
 - Study required years to design and implement
 - Expensive
- New methods/capabilities needed to study many other products

Mini-Sentinel Partner Organizations



KAISER PERMANENTE

HealthCore

WELLPOINT



OPTUM™

aetna

hmo
research
network



Duke Medicine



VANDERBILT
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Humana
Pharmacy Solutions®



OUTCOME™

Cincinnati
Children's

CRITICAL PATH
INSTITUTE
Improving the Path for Innovative Therapies

UAB

PARTNERS™
HEALTHCARE

AHIP

America's Health
Insurance Plans

UIC

THE UNIVERSITY
OF IOWA
COLLEGE OF PUBLIC HEALTH

RUTGERS
Institute for
Health

Mini-Sentinel Distributed Database

- ❑ 126 million individuals*
 - 345 million person-years of observation time
 - Most medically-attended events are known
 - 13 million people have laboratory test results
- ❑ 2.4 billion encounters
 - 40 million hospitalizations
- ❑ 3 billion dispensings

*As of 12 December 2011. The potential for double-counting exists if individuals moved between data partner health plans.

Data types under development

- State birth registries
- Electronic Health Records

Full text records

- ❑ 90% are available
- ❑ Uses
 - Confirm critical exposures / outcomes
 - Obtain historical / clinical detail not in electronic data

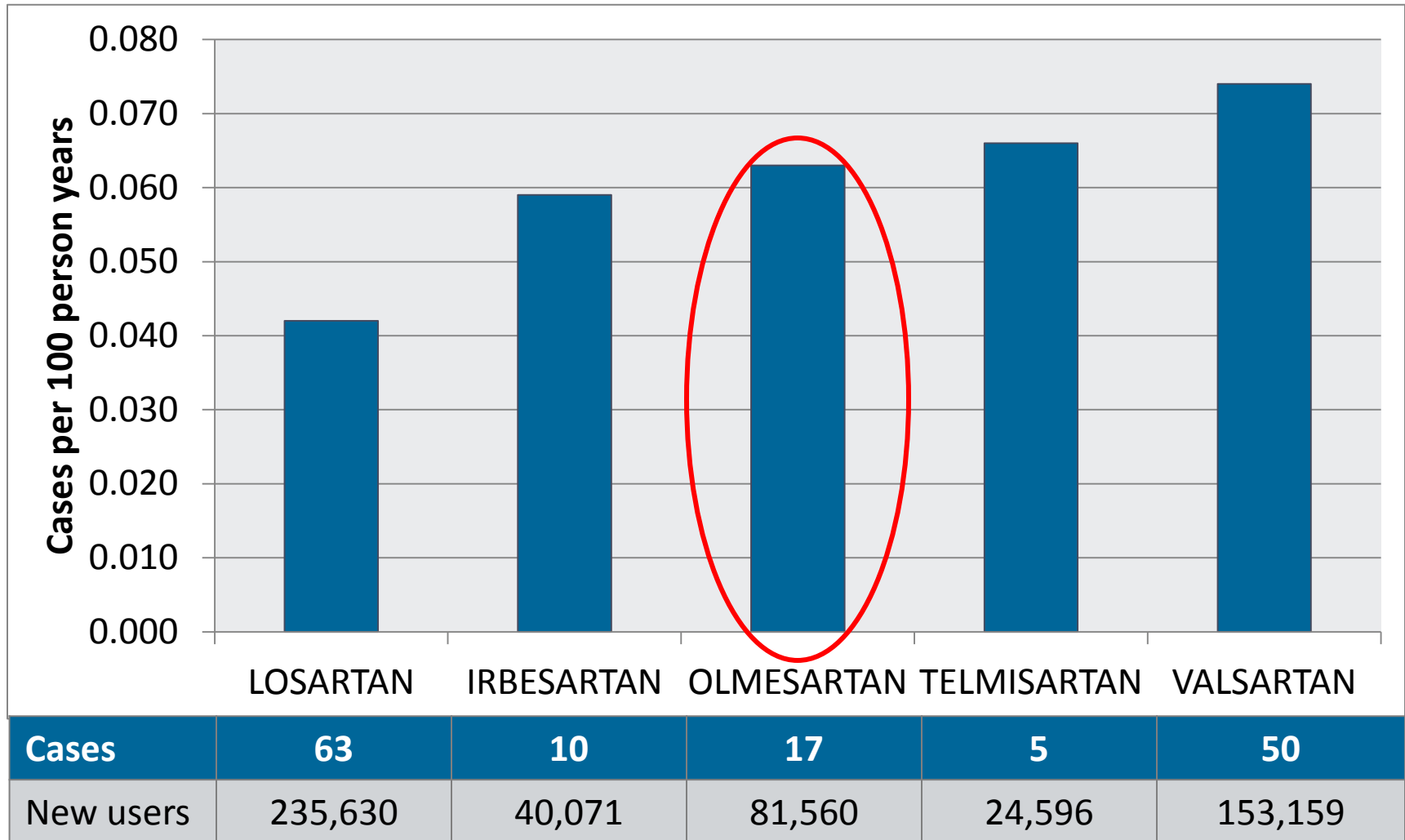
Kinds of active surveillance

- ❑ Older products
 - Standard
 - Custom
- ❑ New products
 - Prospective sequential

ARBs and celiac disease

- ❑ Potential signal identified in spontaneous reports
- ❑ Review of cases inconclusive

ARBs and celiac disease



_ARBs: New users after ≥ 365 day washout; Celiac Disease: 1st dx code after > 365 day without diagnosis.

One-Time Protocol-based Assessments

- ❑ Rotavirus Vaccines and Intussusception
- ❑ Influenza Vaccine and Febrile Seizures
- ❑ Influenza Vaccine and Pregnancy Outcomes
- ❑ HPV4 vaccine and Venous thromboembolism
- ❑ ACEIs/ARBs/aliskiren and Angioedema


Common Data Model – Dispensing Table

Variable Name	Variable Format (Bytes)	Values
PatID	Char (Site Specific length)	Unique member identifier
RxDate	Numeric (4)	SAS Date
<u>NDC</u>	<u>Char (11)</u>	<u>National Drug Code</u>
RxSup	Num (4)	Days supply
RxAmt	Num (4)	Amount dispensed

One record per person per NDC per day

Total hip replacement procedures

Procedure/Diagnosis Name	TOTAL HIP REPLACEMENT	Selecting year here will update table below and		
Sum of Events				
Age Group		2008	2009	2010
+ 0-21		47	48	47
+ 22-44		1,559	1,412	1,172
+ 45-64		14,932	15,024	12,402
+ 65+		17,374	17,566	15,019



- (All)
- HIP BEARING SURFACE METAL
- TOTAL HIP REPLACEMENT
- MECHANICAL COMPLICATION
- HIP BEARING SURFACE CERAM
- HIP BEARING SURFACE METAL
- HIP BEARING SURFACE CERAM
- PARTIAL HIP REPLACEMENT PI
- REVISION OF HIP REPLACEME

http://minisentinel.org/assessments/diagnoses_and_medical_procedures/details.aspx?ID=134

How can claims-based systems inform device surveillance NOW?

- Complement to existing registries
 - Linkage can avoid need to collect some outcome data
- A “poor man’s” registry
 - For selected devices when there is no stand alone registry

How COULD claims-based systems with UDIs inform device surveillance?

- Obviate need for registries to collect exposure data
- Assess a wide range of device use and outcomes topics
 - Safety, Utilization, Effectiveness, Quality of care, etc.
- Multiple types of assessments
 - Rapid, using pre-planned analyses
 - Protocol-driven
 - Prospective
- Modest extra cost to add to existing assessment systems

Thank you!