

Group Insurance Board Strategic Planning Workgroup

An Opportunity for Meaningful Healthcare
Cost/Quality Improvement for State Employees
10/11/13

Presenter: Jeff Kessler, FACHE
Practice Executive, Allergy Associates of La Crosse, Ltd.



Why am I here?

- An initial meeting with Sec. Huebsch and staff yielded interest to talk further
- State Employees have asked me to come
- To ask you to consider a formative step facilitating a small probe study to determine how healthcare costs and employee quality of live can be positively impacted by treating allergic disease
- It's a public health issue too



Strategic Healthcare Planning

- Where is healthcare in WI headed?
- What tactics can be taken now?
- Would you be interested in a solution
 - ...that gets at the cause of healthcare costs
 - ...could save the State \$150,000,000+ in 3 yrs
 - ...that would lead to increased productivity for employees by addressing one chronic disease
 - ...that would lead to a better chance to stay healthy and a better quality of life



What can the committee do?

- Due diligence (review this evidence)
- ...if it makes sense take the next step
- ...support a probe study
- ...this won't end the healthcare cost crisis, but it will move us in a positive direction, and it will make a difference to patients!



Meet Russ



Why is this important to the committee and the State?

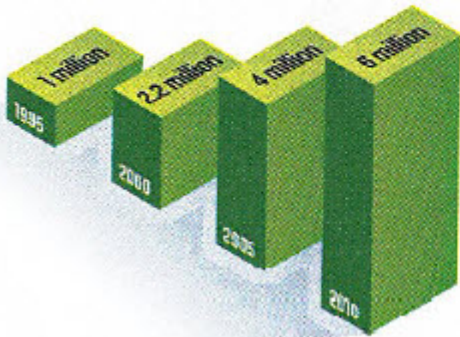
- Healthcare costs escalation, obvious
- Meaningful cost reduction by eliminating a hidden disease, with a long term solution
- Improve overall health, quality of life and productivity potential for employees



The increase in allergies has led to a 338% rise in related medical expenses and lost productivity. (Fortune Magazine: 7/26/10)

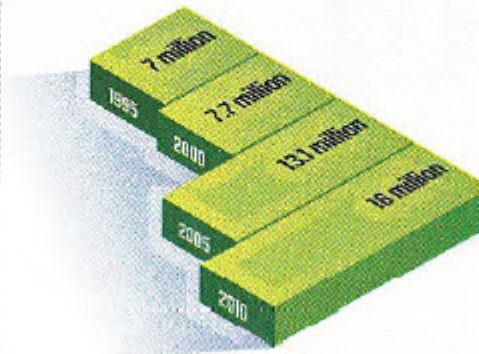
LOST PRODUCTIVITY

Itchy eyes, runny noses, and general malaise lead to more missed workdays.



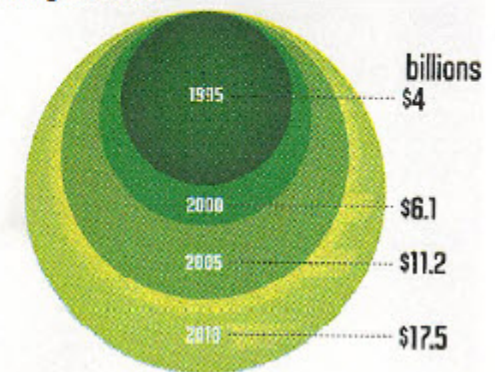
DOCTOR VISITS

They're on the rise as allergy sufferers turn to their doctors for prescriptions, immunotherapy shots, and advice.



MEDICAL EXPENDITURES

Even with blockbusters like Claritin and Zyrtec going off patent, Americans are spending more looking for relief.



Its not our imaginations, allergies are getting worse:
In North America, spring is arriving 10-14 days earlier than it did 20 years ago and pollen season lengths are increasing. According to our pollen counts, the ragweed season has extended by 13 days since 1995*

*USDA Study. <http://www.ars.usda.gov/is/pr/2011/110222.htm>

POLLEN PROLIFERATION

As temperatures rise, highly allergenic pollen-producing trees such as oaks and hickories become more prevalent across the U.S., particularly in the East. By 2100, based on fossil-fuel emissions growth rates, pollen production could double.

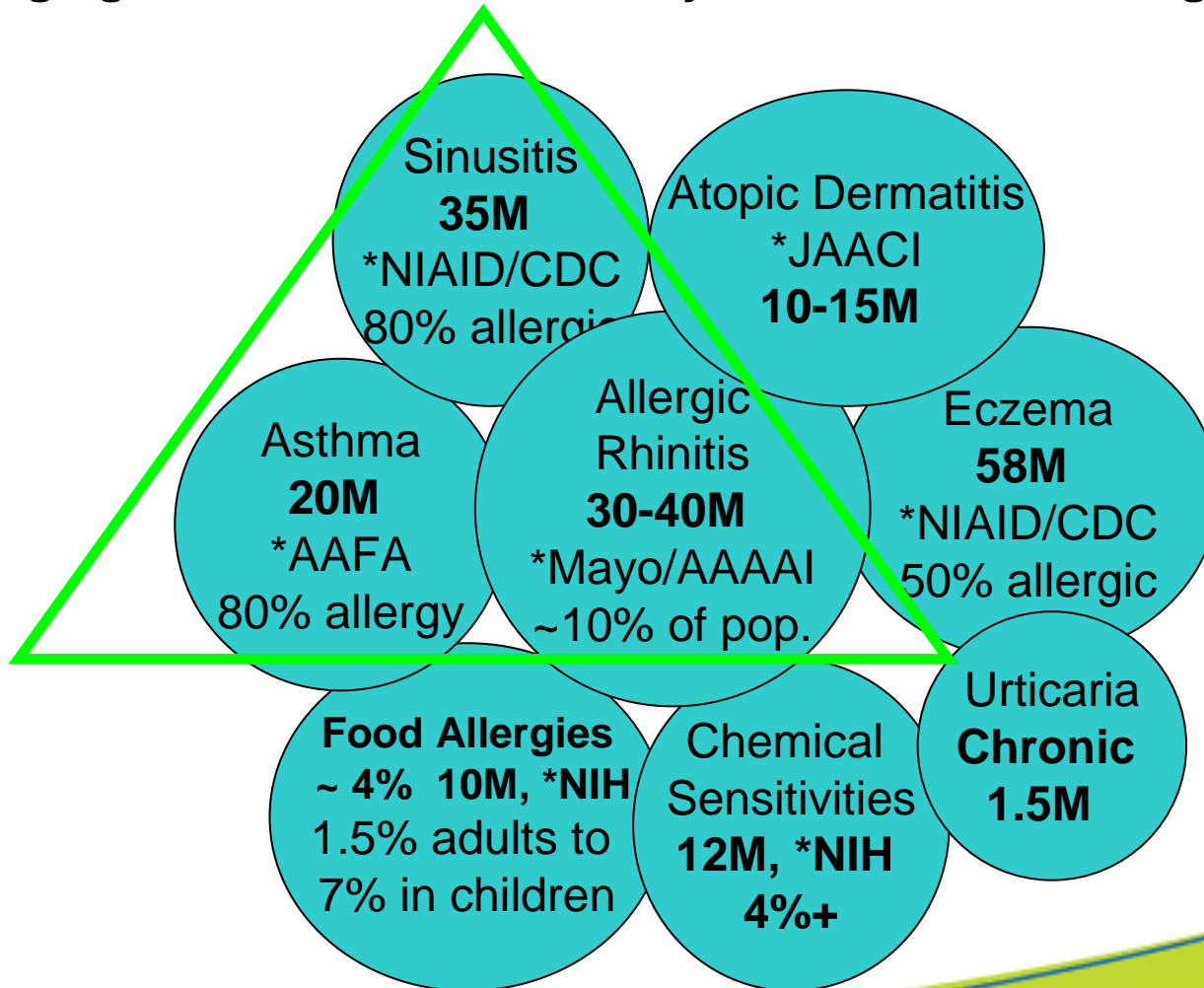


Additional factors:
Hygiene Hypothesis
Diet and lifestyle changes...



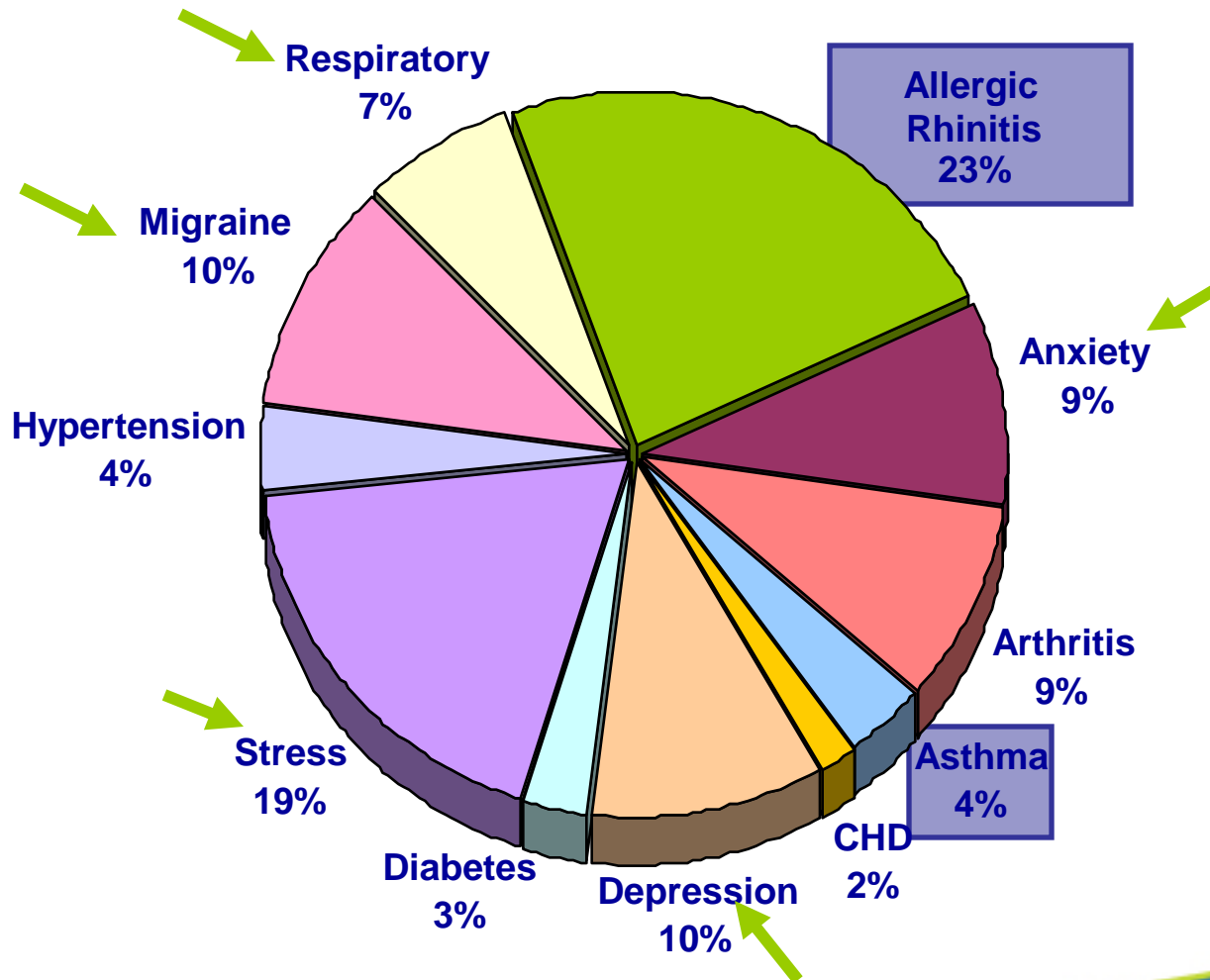
Allergies underlie many chronic condition, and numbers are growing

Changing environmental and lifestyle factors contributing



It's a Big Issue for Employers

Allergic Rhinitis Represents 23% of the Total Costs of Absenteeism and Lost Productivity



← = Allergy can be a Component of other conditions

SOURCES:
Wellness survey, 53 Customers in Central DB (2002); 90 site locations
16,000 Employees surveyed.
Ratner, PR. JACI 2003, 111 (4):908
Adapted – Michael O'Connell, MD



Research: Loss of Productivity, examples

- Presenteeism greater impact than absenteeism
 - Current Medical Research Opinions, 2006 Jun;22(6):1203-10
Study of 8267 US employees, 47 employer locations
 - 55% ee's w/AR Sx for avg 52.5 days/yr, 3.6 days absent, 2.3 hrs/day diminished
 - Progressive Insurance, 2006 Cornell University Review, presenteeism avg. 60% of total worker illness costs, allergies 80%
 - Harvard Business Rev, 2004, \$150B U.S. loss
 - Hughes Electronics Study – 38.5% workers w/allergies averaged 4 days of productivity loss ~ \$900,000 (2004)
 - Lockheed Martin 2002 study, ~60% employee w/allergy/sinus
 - 2007 Econtech Study, allergic disease cost Australian economy \$250B
 - Canadian Study, Asthmatics 31.4 days/yr of Major Activity Loss
 - Employer Health Coalition (Tampa, FL)
 - Presenteeism, 7.5x greater than Absenteeism costs
 - Related consideration...cost of increased on the job accidents



Immunotherapy (IT): only disease modifying treatment for allergy, it works and its safe

- Comparative Effectiveness, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality - report, March 27, 2013
- Allergen-Specific Immunotherapy for the Treatment of Allergic Rhinoconjunctivitis and/or Asthma: Comparative Effectiveness Review <http://effectivehealthcare.ahrq.gov/search-for-guides-reviews-and-reports/?pageaction=displayproduct&productid=1428>
- Meta-analysis: 142 studies included. All were RCTs. 74 subcutaneous immunotherapy, 60 sublingual immunotherapy and 8 studies comparing the to routes of delivery



AHRQ Findings 8/22/13

Overview of Conclusions (1 of 2)

- There is sufficient evidence to support the overall effectiveness and safety of both subcutaneous immunotherapy (SCIT) and sublingual immunotherapy (SLIT) for treating allergic rhinoconjunctivitis and asthma.
- However, there is not enough evidence to determine if either SCIT or SLIT is superior.
- SCIT and SLIT are usually safe, although local reactions are commonly reported regardless of the mode of delivery.

Lin SY, Erekosima N, Suarez-Cuervo C, et al. AHRQ Comparative Effectiveness Review No. 111. Available at <http://www.effectivehealthcare.ahrq.gov/allergy-asthma-immunotherapy.cfm>.



AHRQ Findings 8/22/13

Overview of Conclusions (2 of 2)

- Serious, life-threatening reactions are rare, although they can occur.
 - Studies of sublingual immunotherapy (SLIT) mainly include patients with allergic rhinitis and/or mild asthma.
 - Safety outcomes should not be extrapolated to more severely affected patients.
- Most of the studies in the review used a single allergen for immunotherapy, and it may be difficult to extrapolate these results to the use of multiple-allergen regimens, which are commonly used in clinical practice in the United States.
- Due to the wide variety of reported regimens, the target SLIT maintenance dose and duration of therapy are unclear.

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Patients with allergies that take immunotherapy reduce costs

- Impact on Cost: Medicaid Programs and Immunotherapy
- Chose these studies because they show cost savings over time, and demonstrates a challenge with immunotherapy
- Florida Studies
 - 2008
 - 2013



Journal of Clinical Immunology, 2008 121(1)227-32

Children enrolled in Florida Medicaid, receiving IT

- **BACKGROUND:** Although research demonstrates that allergy immunotherapy (IT) improves allergic rhinitis (AR) outcomes, little is known about IT patterns of care and associated resource use and costs among US children with diagnoses of AR. **OBJECTIVE:** We sought to examine characteristics associated with receiving IT, patterns of IT care, and health care use and costs incurred in the 6 months before versus after IT. **METHODS:** We performed retrospective Florida Medicaid claims data (1997-2004) analysis of children (<18 years of age) given new diagnoses of AR. **RESULTS:** Of 102,390 patients with new diagnoses of AR, 3048 (3.0%) received IT. Male patients, Hispanic patients, and those with concomitant asthma were significantly more likely to receive IT. Approximately 53% completed less than 1 year and 84% completed less than 3 years of IT. Patients who received IT used significantly less pharmacy (12.1 vs 8.9 claims, $P < .0001$), outpatient (30.7 vs 22.9 visits, $P < .0001$), and inpatient (1.2 vs 0.4 admissions, $P = .02$) resources in the 6 months after versus before IT. Pharmacy (\$330 vs \$60, $P < .0001$), outpatient (\$735 vs \$270, $P < .0001$), and inpatient (\$2441 vs \$1, $P < .0001$) costs (including costs for IT care) were significantly reduced after IT. **CONCLUSION:** Despite suboptimal treatment persistence (only 16% of patients completed 3 years of IT), resource use and costs after treatment were significantly reduced from pre-IT levels.



Key Findings 2008 JACI article

- 102,390 patients with new diagnoses of AR, 3048 (3.0%) received IT
- **only 16% of patients completed 3 years of IT**
- Those who completed - Pharmacy (\$330 vs \$60, $P < .0001$), outpatient (\$735 vs \$270, $P < .0001$), and inpatient (\$2441 vs \$1, $P < .0001$) costs (including costs for IT care) were significantly reduced after IT.
- **UTILIZATION-ADHERENCE ISSUE**



Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology,

Hankin, et al - April 2013

Allergy immunotherapy: reduced health care costs in adults and children with allergic rhinitis.

- J Allergy Clinical Immunol. 2013; 131(4):1084-91 (ISSN: 1097-6825)
- **BACKGROUND:** Research demonstrates significant health care cost savings conferred by allergen-specific immunotherapy (AIT) to US children with allergic rhinitis (AR).
- **OBJECTIVE:** We sought to examine whether AIT-related cost benefits conferred to US children with AR similarly extend to adults.
- **METHODS:** A retrospective (1997-2009) Florida Medicaid claims analysis compared mean 18-month health care costs of patients with newly diagnosed AR who received de novo AIT and were continuously enrolled for 18 months or more versus matched control subjects not receiving AIT. Analyses were conducted for the total sample and separately for adults (age \geq 18 years) and children (age $<$ 18 years).
- **RESULTS:** Matched were **4,967 patients receiving AIT** (1,319 adults and 3,648 children) and 19,278 control subjects (4,815 adults and 14,463 children). **AIT-treated enrollees incurred 38% (\$6,637 vs \$10,644, P $<$.0001) lower mean 18-month total health care costs** than matched control subjects, with significant savings observed within 3 months of AIT initiation. Compared with control subjects, significantly lower 18-month mean health care costs were demonstrated overall (38%; \$6,637 for patients receiving AIT vs \$10,644 for control subjects, P $<$.0001), and for both AIT-treated adults (30%; \$10,457 AIT vs \$14,854 controls, P $<$.0001) and children (42%; \$5,253 AIT vs \$9,118 controls, P $<$.0001). The magnitude of 18-month health care cost savings realized by AIT-treated adults and children did not significantly differ (\$4,397 vs \$3,965, P=.435).
- **CONCLUSIONS:** Patients with newly diagnosed AR initiating AIT incurred significantly lower health care costs than matched control subjects beginning 3 months after AIT initiation and continuing throughout the 18-month follow-up period. The significant cost benefits achieved by children with AR diagnoses who initiated AIT were also observed for adults with AR diagnoses who initiated AIT.



Key Findings 2013 JACI article

- From 1997-2009, 5,760 AIT-treated patients and 297,178 control subjects
- The average savings over 18 months in healthcare utilization ~\$4,000
 - Reduction 30% adults, 42% children
- <2% were treated and completed 18 mo
 - Opportunity cost
 - Dropout cost, wasted healthcare expenditure
 - UTILIZATION-ADHERENCE ISSUE



The Opportunity

- ❑ Improve overall organization productivity (employee wellness and quality of life)
- ❑ Reduce healthcare expenditures
- ❑ Control future healthcare expenditures

By, identifying and eliminating allergies in your organization; for employees and their dependents



Historical Allergy Treatment Approach Is Working But Not Solving Problem

1) Avoidance (a.k.a. Environmental Control)

- Stay away from offenders, indoors with AC on...
 - Marginal help, not practical (CAPPS, SPACE studies)

2) Pharmacotherapy (Medications)

- A myriad of medications
 - Marginal help, possible added problems from side effects
 - New classes of drugs...expensive, unknown LT effects

3) Immunotherapy (Allergy Shots, Subq, SCIT)

- Long-term injection sequence create allergens tolerance
- Issues with safety and compliance.



The missing answer: Immunotherapy

- ❑ The only disease modifying treatment
- ❑ <5% of total population w/ allergic disease on shots
- ❑ Subcutaneous Injections – guidelines used 50+ yrs
 - ❑ For 80% of these patients it works well
 - ❑ Issues: safety/reactions, convenience/compliance
- ❑ Allergy Drops “Sublingual” Under the Tongue
 - ❑ Same extracts as SCIT, route of delivery via privileged area
 - ❑ Superior safety profile, treat a broader range of sufferers

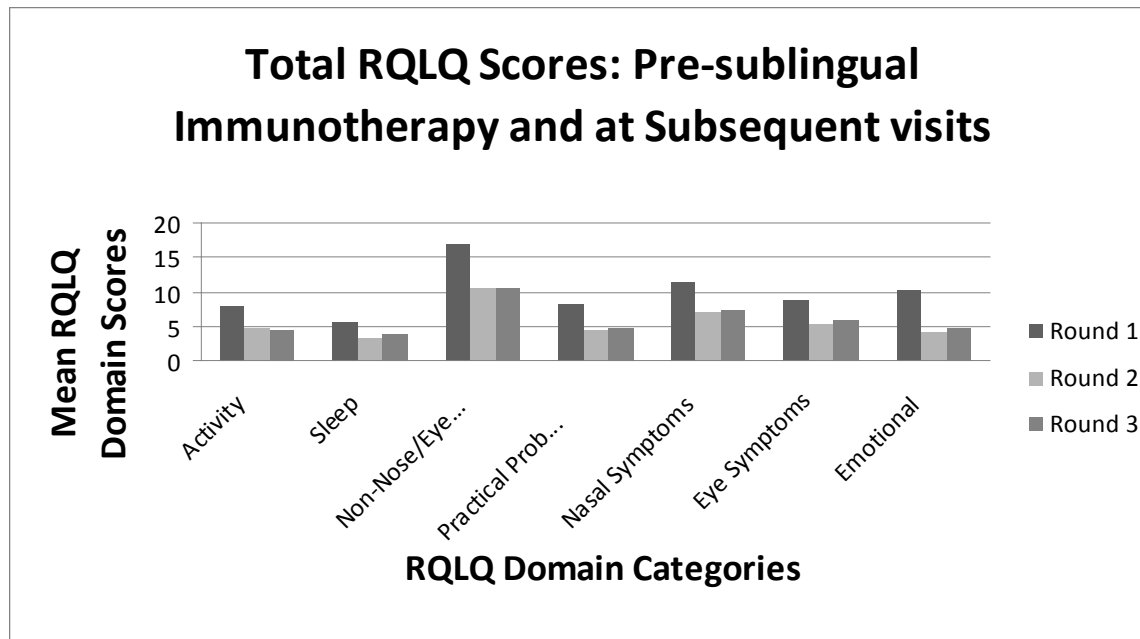


La Crosse Method Protocol

- History and Background: In use since 1970
 - Allergy Associates of La Crosse clinic
- Over 135,000 patients
- Current active patients > 12,000
- Comprehensive, Flexible, “Family of Protocols”: Multiple Inhalants, Foods and Chemicals, Pre-seasonal Inhalants
- Protocol manual continuously enhanced



Research: Allergy Associates of La Crosse Patient Quality of Life Improvements



Study achieved statistical significance ($p=.05$) in 6 of 7 categories by patient's second appointments. First U.S. RQLQ prospective study with sufficient power (51 patients). Published: Journal of Allergy, 2012



Patient Survey Results

The following data is compiled from 5 research studies conducted at Allergy Associates of La Crosse. In 2003, the survey was answered by a randomly selected group of 250 patients, 75 patients in 2004, and 112 patients in 2005. In 2006, a select population of Medicare patients were surveyed. Response rates average 40%. The questionnaire was developed by a University research team. Demographic information for each year is listed below the findings. The children's asthma study on the right below was conducted and presented in 2005 in conjunction with a graduate school researcher looking at 241 children aged 1-6 that were treated with drops at Allergy Associates of La Crosse for at least two years.



Key Questions	2003	2004	2006	Medicare '08
Chronic Condition* prior to coming to AAOL Hypothesis: sublingual immunotherapy allows the treatment of patients that are significantly compromised by their allergies	51%	83%	73%	86%
Number of Dr visits now vs. prior to AAOL Hypothesis: actively treated sublingual immunotherapy patients will require less healthcare utilizations	48% less 1.19 v 3.69	88% less 1.61 v 5.01	80% less 2.2 v 5.5	68% less 1.9 v 4.5
ER visits now vs. prior to AAOL Hypothesis: actively treated sublingual immunotherapy patients will require less healthcare utilizations	80% less .15 v .76	81% less 11 v 57	88% less .1 v .7	68% less .6 v 1.4
Hospitalizations now vs. prior to AAOL Hypothesis: actively treated sublingual immunotherapy patients will require less healthcare utilizations	48% less .07 v .13	73% less 3 v 11	100% less 0 v .2	76% less .2 v .8
Medicine now vs. prior to AAOL Hypothesis: actively treated sublingual immunotherapy patients will require less healthcare utilizations	up to 60% less 2.19 v 2.59	60% less 1.62 v 3.23	40% less 1.5 v 2.5	13% less*** 2.7 v 3.1
School/work missed now vs. prior to AAOL Hypothesis: actively treated sublingual immunotherapy patients will require less healthcare utilizations	80% less 2.80 v 7.23	73% less .89 v 3.29	73% less .5 v 2.1	81% less 1.2 v 3.1
Quality of Life improved vs. prior to AAOL** Hypothesis: Does treatment via the La Crosse Method result in an improvement in the patients ability to participate in life	4.11	4.47	4.6	4.2
*5 = very positively 4=quite positively 3 = some 2 = very little 1 = not at all				
Demographic Questions				
Number of respondents	250	75	112	212
Average Age	46	47.5	38	71
Tested for allergies before coming to AAOL	48%	54%	60%	47%
Treated with other immunotherapy before AAOL	38%	16%	25%	25%

* Chronic Conditions that are caused by allergies: asthma, sinusitis, eczema, urticaria, etc.

** Respondents were asked to rate the impact of AAOL on their Quality of Life (QoL) on a scale of 1-5, 5 being the best. No

***15 percent of Medicare respondents report taking beta blockers

Medication use
reduced avg. of 45%

Healthcare utilization
reduced 40-80%

Missed work/school
reduced 60-78%

Reduced the onset of
Asthma

2005 Pediatric Study Impact of Allergy Drops on children developing asthma

Hypothesis: Sublingual Immunotherapy has a significant impact on the development of asthma in children with allergic conditions

Allergic condition	Number of Children*
Allergic Rhinitis	201
Atopic Dermatitis	70
Wheeze	63
Inhalant Antigen	235
Animal Dander	120
Dust Mite	209
Egg White	209
Wheat	205
Alternaria (Mold)	48

Cases of Asthma post treatment at AAOL**

10

* Most children exhibited more than one condition

**This study was a retrospective chart review of 241 children who were diagnosed with at least one condition that is known to progress to asthma. About half of these 241 children could be expected to develop asthma. All patients received at least two years of treatment at Allergy Associates of La Crosse. 10 children (4.1%) developed asthma.

Advantages of Allergy Drop Treatment

- ❑ Well researched*, proven protocol 40 years
- ❑ Patient friendly
 - ❑ Convenient, easy to use/take at home
 - ❑ Only 1-2 allergy office visits per year
- ❑ Extremely Safe
- ❑ Cost and time effective for patient
- ❑ Adherence rates 70-80%

* Bibliography available, 400+ citations



Why am I coming to you now

- Its time to act, the problems are getting worse, employees/patients deserve it, the State (all employers) need
- We have an identified population, UWL
- We have the research expertise at UWL
 - Dr. Dan Duquette, Chair/Dept. Health Education & Promotion
 - “Real World, Epidemiological, Longitudinal Study, providing immediately useful information”
- We have the allergy treatment center, Allergy Associates of La Crosse ready to treat



Assessing an Employee Population

- ❑ Employees identified through utilization review, self-reporting, or Health Risk Assessments
 - ❑ Allergies consistently top-reported chronic condition
 - ❑ Same concept applies, 10-20% of patients make up 80% of your coverage costs
 - ❑ ER visits, hospitalizations
 - ❑ Medications: steroids, asthma meds, allergy shots
 - ❑ Sinus infections and surgeries
 - ❑ Indirect expenses
 - ❑ Productivity assessment (Indirect costs - HR)
 - ❑ Sick days, PTO, diminished work days



Allergy Utilization Analysis: Review population: Diagnosis Codes(ICD-9)*

Highly Correlated 70-80%

1. Sinusitis
2. Nasal Polyps
3. Asthma (various)
4. Allergic Rhinitis (various)
5. Food Allergy (AR)
6. Dermatitis
7. Urticaria
8. Angiodema
9. Bronchitis
10. Conjunctivitis

Moderately Correlated ~50%

1. Otitis Media
2. Ear Tubes
3. Headache/Migraine
4. Aspergillosis
5. Farmers Lung
6. Stinging Insect
7. Voice Disturbance
8. Wheezing
9. Laryngitis
10. Pharyngitis

*ICD-9 and CPT Procedure codes can be provided to Employer



Medication Utilization

Example: Moderate to severe allergy sufferers typically take 2 or more drugs monthly.

- Allergy related medications (subset):

- Inhaled Steroid (\$50-100, Nasonex, Pulmacort, asthma, sinusitis)
- Bronchodilator "long acting" (\$50-100, (Serevent..., asthma)
- Bronchodilator "quick help" (\$20, Albuterol..., asthma)
- Leukotriene blocker (\$150-225, Singulair, AR, asthma and urticaria)
- Antihistamine (\$50-100, Allegra, Zyrtec, AR, urticaria and sinusitis)
- Nasal Steroid (\$75-150, Nasacort AQ, Flonase, sinusitis, asthma)
- Combination Respiratory (\$150-250, Advair, asthma)
- Antibiotics (various) (\$25-100, included for ear/sinus/respiratory infections)
- Xolair – Anti IgE (\$15,000 – 20,000/ Yr*, moderate/severe asthma)

* if you find any of this used we should discuss immediately.

(Monthly AWP-Average Wholesale Price estimate, drug (s), common condition)

- Average estimate of medication costs - \$2-3000/year (Health Plan, PBM dependent)
- Over-the-counter medications (important to include)
 - Decongestants including: Sudafed \$25, Claritin \$40, are very prevalent, surveys or FSA/HSA accounts could reveal how much employee/members use for reimbursement.



Estimation: State Employee impact

Allergy Control Program

Impact assessment of allergy population treatment for State of WI

Date: October 2013

Considered Moderate-Severe Asthma, Sinusitis, Urticaria, Food anaphylaxis

Overview Allergy Associates of La Crosse, LTD.

- for estimation purposes only

The impact assessment tool was developed to provide an aggregate estimate of the impact of treating an identified allergic population with sublingual immunotherapy. The tool includes an assessment of direct costs/savings and indirect costs/savings the analysis is driven by the group providing data/assumptions to a variety of measures. These measures are all indicated by cells that are colored gold.

Direct Costs Assumptions/Parameters

#1 Employees covered (including dependent)	247,000	Total Employees	247,000
#2 % of Patient w/Chronic Cond/Allergies	49,400		20%
#3 % of Chronic/High Risk Patients treated	18,525		7.5%
#4 Unplanned MD visits/yr	3	Cost/visit	\$ 100
#5 Avg annual ER/hospitalizations/surgeries			5%
Cost of an ER, hospital stay or surgery			\$ 5,000
#6 Medication Annual Cost Assumption			\$ 3,000
Monthly, common regimen cost			\$ 250

Assumptions

There are several assumptions to be made in the analysis tool. For example the population that will be treated. Industry measures indicate 10 to 20% of a population suffers from allergic disease. The group then decides what % of those will be treated. Next are a series of utilization assumptions. On the following worksheet a comparison is made between the populations actively treated and those only taking medications.

respiratory, sinus or ear infections most common...

various studies show about 12% w/ER visits, 1% hosp stay, 1% surgery for severe chronic patients ear tubes, reucrcnt polyps...

Industry findings on the impact of allergies being treated

See Common Drug Regimen for Chronic Condition Patients

The Cochrane Review on sublingual treatment, along with most of the studies that including over 150,000 patients, indicates that symptom reduction and medication use are reduced between 40% and 60% annually. This analysis tool is set-up in a way that the group can determine what % of improvement they would like to consider for their population. A conservative improvement % would be 33%. Enter the % here.

35%

Avg. Wholesale Prices*
 Inhaled Steroid \$75-175* (Flonase) s
 Bronchodilator "long acting" \$85* (Serevent) s
 Bronchodilator "quick help" \$20* (Albuterol) a
 Leukotriene blocker \$114* (Singulair) a u
 Antihistamine \$84* (Xyzal, Allegra) a s
 Nasal Steroid \$85* (Nasacort AQ) a
 Combination Asthma Drug \$170 (Advair) a
 OTC - Decon Sudafed \$25, Claritin, Zyrtec \$40+
 Antibiotics (various \$50-100) s (Zantac \$150)
 Topical steroids- \$125-225 (Verdeso..) u
 s = sinusitis
 a = asthma
 u = urticaria, eczema

Indirect Costs Assumptions/Parameters *Allergy Related

The indirect cost savings for group typically eclipse the direct costs savings. This is primarily due to the fact that productivity loss from allergy related diseases, measured in terms of both absenteeism and presenteeism (at work but not functional) have a daily and cumulative effect. If personnel costs are high, the cost to replace these key (highly compensated or cost) people can make the totals considerably higher.

Annual cost of sublingual allergy treatment \$ 960

Drops/month \$ 30 Visits & Testing/year \$ 600
 (inhalant only) (internal cost)

Missed Work Days/Mo	1
Missed School Days/Mo	1
Diminished Work Days/Mo	3
Disability claims allergy linked/yr	1
Cost of personnel missing work + paying a replacement:	\$ 100

Total Cost savings

For the assumptions made by this group in Year 1:
 Taken together, Direct costs of \$ 21,708,984 and indirect costs of \$ 24,559,108 in year one,
 given the investment (cost) in sublingual allergy treatment \$ 17,784,000 # of employees 18,525
 Yields an annual ROI of: 260%

*other values to consider, children get off the atopic march to asthma.

% of productivity diminished	30%
wages/hr	\$20
Overhead %: tax/benefits...	15%

	Direct Health Care Savings	Indirect	Cost to Treat
Year 2	\$ 18,346,002	\$ 40,522,528	\$ 18,317,520
Year 3	\$ 27,739,472	\$ 43,829,237	\$ 18,867,046
	Cumulative 3 Year Total	\$ 176,705,331	ROI 321%

Indirect Costs – hidden & higher

<i>In-Direct Costs/Savings of allergic employee/dependents being treated</i>					Percent reduction 35%		
		Days No immunotherap.	Cost per day	Yearly cost	Days With SLIT	Cost per day	Yearly cost
Missed Work Days/Mo	1	18,525	\$ 100	\$ 22,230,000	12,041	\$ 100	\$ 14,449,500
Missed School Days/Mo	1	18,525	\$ 50	\$ 11,115,000	12,041	\$ 50	\$ 7,224,750
Dimished Work Days/Mo	3	55,575	30% \$ 55	\$ 36,812,880	36,124	\$ 55	\$ 23,928,372
Totals				\$ 70,157,880	Totals		\$ 45,602,622
cost per year							
Disability Claims (1% of Severe/chronic empl)	1		\$ 11,000	\$ 11,000	1		\$ 7,150
Annual Costs				\$ 70,168,880			\$ 45,609,772

Total Annual Savings Yr \$ 24,559,108

this savings continues to increase each year and should be added to direct cost savings

Cost of replacement worker/day: \$ 100

Cost of personnel missing work + paying a replacement: \$ 100

\$ 50

Cost caring for sick child:

Research indicates 2 hours missed per week

Average: wages/hr plus:% tax & benefits
\$20 15% \$ 184.00 Total Cost of Employee/8 hr day

Total Annual Savings Year 2 \$ 40,522,528

Total Annual Savings Year 3 \$ 43,829,237

gold cells are numbers the employer provides
you can decide what your costs are and plug these in

Cumulative 3 years savings \$ 108,910,873

Prevention of the onset of Asthma

Children on Atopic March		\$ 250,000.00	Lifetime cost (est)
A) Eczema	15%		
B) Food Allergies	7%		
Co-morbidity (80% of A&B)	6%	13,832	

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Probe Study: 30 patients

Allergy Control Program Impact assessment of allergy population treatment for State of WI Date: October 2013

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OTC - Decon Sudafed \$25, Claritin, Zyrtec \$40+
Antibiotics (various \$50-100) s (Zantac \$150)
Topical steroids- \$125-225 (Verdeso..) u
s = sinusitis
a = asthma
u = urticaria, eczema

various studies show about 12% w/ER visits, 1% hosp stay, 1% surgery for severe chronic patients ear tubes, reucrcnt polyps...

Indirect Costs Assumptions/Parameters *Allergy Related

The indirect cost savings for group typically eclipse the direct costs savings. This is primarily due to the fact that productivity loss from allergy related diseases, measured in terms of both absenteeism and presenteeism (at work but not functional) have a daily and cumulative effect. If personnel costs are high, the cost to replace these key (highly compensated or cost) people can make the totals considerably higher.

Annual cost of sublingual allergy treatment \$ 960

Drops/month \$ 30 Visits & Testing/year \$ 600
(inhalant only) (internal cost)

Missed Work Days/Mo	1
Missed School Days/Mo	1
Diminished Work Days/Mo	3
Disability claims allergy linked/yr	1
Cost of personnel missing work + paying a replacement:	\$ 100

Total Cost savings

For the assumptions made by this group in Year 1:
 Taken together, Direct costs of \$ 35,156 and indirect costs of \$ 43,616 in year one,
 given the investment (cost) in sublingual allergy treatment \$ 28,800 # of employees 30
 Yields an annual ROI of: 274%

*other values to consider, children get off the atopic march to asthma.

% of productivity diminished	30%
wages/hr	\$20
Overhead %: tax/benefits...	15%

	Direct Health Care Savings	Indirect	Cost to Treat
Year 2	\$ 29,710	\$ 71,966	\$ 29,664
Year 3	\$ 44,922	\$ 77,838	\$ 30,554
Cumulative 3 Year Total	\$ 303,208		ROI 341%

Probe Study: Direct Costs

Allergy Treatment Impact Analysis - Health Care Utilization Avoidance				Gold cells		Assumptions entered by group on Overview worksheet				
Prepared for Organizations evaluating the Allergy Control Program										
Personnel and dependents/covered lives	400	Considered Moderate-Severe Asthma, Sinusitis, Urticaria, Food			Avg.: ER charge, \$750 one-day charge \$1500 Physician/Med charges, \$750 Hospital stay - 3 days \$7000 Surgeries, CT, MRI - Not est.				Note: treatment duration is typically 3-5 years, then sensitivities are gone and costs = avg. patient	
% of Patient w/Chronic Cond/Allergies	60	15%								
% of Chronic/High Risk Patients Treated	30	7.5%	Utilization 3x normal population,							
YEAR 1			YEAR 2			YEAR 3				
ANNUAL COSTS NO IMMUNOTHERAPY			ANNUAL COSTS NO IMMUNOTHERAPY			ANNUAL COSTS NO IMMUNOTHERAPY			ANNUAL COSTS NO IMMUNOTHERAPY	
	Cost/per	Total		Cost/per	Total		Cost/per	Total		Total
Avg MD visits	3 \$ 100	\$ 9,000		3 \$ 100	\$ 9,000		3 \$ 100	\$ 9,000		\$ 9,000
Average annual ER/hospitalizations	5% \$ 5,000	\$ 7,500		5% \$ 5,000	\$ 7,500		5% \$ 5,000	\$ 7,500		\$ 7,500
Avg annual medication spend (# of drugs)	4 \$ 3,000	\$ 90,000		4 drugs \$ 3,000	\$ 90,000		4 drugs \$ 3,000	\$ 90,000		\$ 90,000
*does not assume price increases	Yearly cost	\$ 106,500		Yearly cost	\$ 106,500		Yearly cost	\$ 106,500		\$ 106,500
	per/ee	\$ 3,550		per/ee	\$ 3,550		per/ee	\$ 3,550		per/ee
ANNUAL COSTS W/IMMUNOTHERAPY			ANNUAL COSTS W/IMMUNOTHERAPY			ANNUAL COSTS W/IMMUNOTHERAPY			ANNUAL COSTS W/IMMUNOTHERAPY	
	Cost/per	Total		Cost/per	Total		Cost/per	Total		Total
Avg MD visits	1.95 \$ 150	\$ 8,775		1.27 \$ 150	\$ 5,704		0.82 \$ 150	\$ 3,707		\$ 3,707
Average annual ER/hospitalizations	3% \$ 3,250	\$ 3,169		2% \$ 3,500	\$ 2,218		1% \$ 3,500	\$ 1,442		\$ 1,442
Avg annual medication spend (# of drugs)	2.6 \$ 1,980	\$ 59,400		1.7 \$ 1,307	\$ 39,204		1.1 \$ 862	\$ 25,875		\$ 25,875
35% % Improvement Year to Year	Yearly cost	\$ 71,344		Yearly cost	\$ 47,126		Yearly cost	\$ 31,024		\$ 31,024
	per/ee	\$ 2,378		per/ee	\$ 2,378		per/ee	\$ 2,378		per/ee
HEALTH CARE SPENDING GROSS REDUCTION		\$ 35,156	GROSS REDUCTION		\$ 59,374	GROSS REDUCTION		\$ 75,476	GROSS REDUCTION	
									TOTAL SAVINGS \$ 170,007	
Costs of sublingual allergy treatment*	\$ 960.00	\$ 28,800		\$ 988.80	\$ 29,664		\$ 1,018.46	\$ 30,554		\$ 30,554
			(incl. 3% cost escalator)			TOTAL 3yr Treat COST		\$ 89,018	TOTAL 3yr Treat COST	
ANNUAL NET MEDICAL COST REDUCTION		\$ 6,356			\$ 29,710			\$ 44,922	ANNUAL NET MEDICAL COST REDUCTION	
						CUMULATIVE NET MEDICAL COST REDUCTION		\$ 80,989	CUMULATIVE NET MEDICAL COST REDUCTION	
						ROI		191%	ROI	
Copyright: Allergy Associates of La Crosse, Worksheet is for estimation purposes only						Per Treated Employee 3 Yr Cost Reduction		\$2,700	Per Treated Employee 3 Yr Cost Reduction	

Next Steps

- Sufficient interest to continue discussion
- Determine probe study research project

A step towards control of the impact of allergies on healthcare cost and productivity for State of WI employees and their families

Thank you.

