

PREVIEW

PRECISION MEDICINE AND HIT NEW DATA, NEW CHALLENGES



A Chilmark Research
FUTURE of CARE REPORT

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Executive Summary

Precision medicine (PM) is slowly entering the mainstream of health and medical discourse but is still a term in need of concise definition to move beyond the origins in genomics to the present, where PM must also encompass population health management.

The most effective manner to build a bridge between past and present is to define PM as an “effort to collect, integrate, and analyze multiple sources of genetic and non-genetic data and applying data analytics and machine learning/AI to develop insights about health and disease that are tailored to an individual.”¹

There has always been a tension between medicine based on the response of the average of a population and medicine based on the needs of the individual. PM promises new therapies based on an individual's characteristics and lifestyle. The goal is to improve health monitoring, optimize pharmaceutical interventions, and contribute to better population health interventions.

Long-term success in PM will demand a great deal of innovation in new business models that can create sustainable revenues as biopharmaceutical companies move from the one-size-fits-all paradigm to products and services that address much smaller markets. As digital biomarkers that identify sub-populations for targeted therapies become more mainstream, the evidence base to support payment mechanisms will need to be developed across the industry in a manner that fits within the emergence of value-based payment dynamics. The first step in moving in this direction is developing better ways to integrate the new biological insights from -omic R&D into the point-of-care that is actionable for clinicians and patients. However, doing this is not an easy task with today's health IT infrastructure.

PM has the potential to change the way we conceptualize disease based on insights at the molecular level as the fundamental knowledge of biology linking genetics, microbial flora, neuroscience and even quantum biology progresses. This, however, is a long-term process that will span the coming decades. In the near term, we will see steady progress in basic insights that -omic fields produce; however, clinicians and patients will need to balance substantial uncertainty across many diseases, especially in cases of co-morbidities, and still leave room for the play of subjective interpretations nested in these new forms of data.

Integrating the rapidly growing but incomplete knowledge base with clinical and patient interpretations does not have to be an either/or situation. Furthermore, as clinical decision support systems and PM platforms evolve and ultimately converge, the burden of accessing and interpreting new insights will be facilitated by better artificial intelligence/machine learning (AI/ML) tools and improving interoperability across disparate systems.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

PM will catalyze new approaches to using data for quality improvement and biopharma business models as well as financing mechanisms. PM introduces a range of new data types that will need to be linked to healthcare's diverse pre-existing data sources and outcomes data and will increasingly play a role in drug pricing.

Computational phenotyping will transform the way that patient cohorts are identified for targeted treatments and, potentially, value-based risk stratification. PM-derived insights will enable clinicians to identify, stratify, and manage populations more accurately with clinical programs and interventions that better address quality and cost goals.

¹ Ferryman, K, Pitcan, M. What is Precision Medicine. Data Society, 2018.

Please refer to Table of Contents for complete view of topics covered in the full report.

About the Author



Dr. Jody Ranck has nearly 30 years of experience working in the global health arena and has helped lead a number of major health technology initiatives throughout his career. Author of two books on digital health, he is a globally recognized thought leader on digital health and has been listed in the “Always On” top 100 minds in Global mHealth (2013). His past clients have included Humana, TM Forum, CLSA, T-Systems, Stanford University’s School of Medicine, UC Berkeley, the UN, and ARM to name a few. He has been a frequent advisor to large healthcare companies and startups focused on providing more patient-centric care and transitioning to value-based care. In the past he has been appointed as a member of an Institute of Medicine Committee on ICTs in global health/violence prevention and helped launch a major global eHealth initiative with the Rockefeller Foundation. He has been a frequent keynote speaker at health IT conferences and recently organized and chaired the Healthcare Blockchain Summit (2017-18).

Jody has written and worked extensively on mobile innovations, the Internet of Things (IoT), wearables, blockchain and the analytics market in healthcare. He is also working with cutting edge startups on next generation biosensor platforms, patient generated data for clinical research, and emerging blockchain applications in healthcare. His education includes a Doctorate in Public Health (University of California, Berkeley), MA in International Relations and Economics (Johns Hopkins University) and a BA in Biology (Ithaca College).

Acronyms Used

Term	Definition
ACG	Adjusted Clinical Groups
ACO	Accountable Care Organization
AI	Artificial Intelligence
AMC	Academic medical center
API	Application programming interface
BI	Business intelligence
CHF	Congestive heart failure
CIN	Clinically integrated network
CMS	Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
COPD	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
CPT	Current Procedural Terminology
CQM	Clinical quality metric
CVD	Cardiovascular disease
DRG	Diagnosis-related group
DSRIP	Delivery System Reform Incentive Payment
EBM	Evidence-based medicine
ED	Emergency department
EDW	Enterprise data warehouse
EHR	Electronic health record
EMR	Electronic medical record
ETL	Extract, transform, and load
FFS	Fee-for-service
FHIR	Fast Healthcare Interoperability Resources
HCC	Hierarchical Condition Category
HCO	Healthcare organization
HEDIS	Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set
HHS	Health and Human Services
HIE	Health information exchange
HIT	Healthcare information technology
HL7	Health Level 7
ICD	International Classification of Disease
IDN	Integrated Delivery Network
IQR	Inpatient Quality Reporting
IRF	Inpatient rehabilitation facility
IT	Information technology
LTPAC	Long term and post-acute care
MA	Medicare Advantage

Term	Definition
MACRA	Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act
MDS	Long-Term Care Minimum Data Set
MIPS	Merit-based Incentive Payment System
ML	Machine Learning
MSSP	Medicare Shared Savings Program
MU	Meaningful use
NCQA	National Committee for Quality Assurance
NLP	Natural Language Processing
NPR	Net patient revenue
NQF	National Quality Forum
ONC	Office of the National Coordinator
OON	Out of network
P4P	Pay for performance
P4R	Pay for reporting
PAC	Post-acute care
PBM	Pharmacy benefits manager
PCMH	Patient-centered Medical Home
PEPM	Per employee per month
PM	Precision Medicine
PMI	Precision Medicine Initiative
PMPM	Per member per month
PMPY	Per member per year
PPPM	Per provider per month
PPS	Performing Provider System
PQRS	Physician Quality Reporting System
RCM	Revenue cycle management
RDBMS	Relational Database Management System
REST	Representational state transfer
S4S	Sync 4 Science
SDoH	Social determinants of health
SNF	Skilled nursing facility
SNOMED	Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine
SQL	Structured query language
TJC	The Joint Commission
VBC	Value-based care
VBP	Value-based Payment
VBR	Value-based Reimbursement

Acronyms Used



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