Future of Industry: Patient Centricity

Technology Increasingly Key to Better Patient Outcomes
A chip in a pill sends data from inside a patient’s body to a web portal where physicians track treatment progress. Similarly, an electrocardiogram necklace (or a fetal monitoring device) sends data on critical health metrics to physicians who can remotely monitor cardiac patients (or women with high-risk pregnancies), and start diagnoses before patients reach a hospital. Such technologies are important for health care providers as, increasingly, they get paid for the quality of treatments — not for every admission or procedure. These are a few of the effects of a broad push towards so-called patient centricity.

How Centricity Plays Out

Sangita Singh, chief executive of the health care and life sciences business unit at Wipro Technologies, thinks that Obamacare (the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010) capsulizes the concept of patient centricity with its emphasis on affordable, accessible care. “Health care firms are realizing that the industry is moving towards more consumer (patient) orientation, and leveraging technology to make health care affordable and accessible.”

In fact, a new organization — the Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute — has been created under the Affordable Care Act to provide research that can help patients make informed health care decisions. “The Affordable Care Act is working to make health care more affordable, accessible and of a higher quality,” says the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, citing “a new wave of powerful evidence.”

Pharmaceutical companies, meantime, “are moving beyond the pill,” says Singh. “They want to own patient outcomes.” Using common retailers’ tools, pharmaceutical companies want to own patient outcomes.” — Sangita Singh
companies harness demographic profiling to segment patients based on food habits, age and lifestyle, and proactively engage them on wellness and related topics.

“Becoming patient centric is crucial for pharma companies today, much like embracing green technologies and alternative fuels was for the auto and energy industry, respectively,” adds Singh. They need to significantly increase direct interaction with patients to gain real insights to create new solutions and sell them directly to patients.

Patricia Danzon, Wharton professor of health care management, identifies three major aspects of patient centricity. The first focuses on long-term treatment outcomes. In the past, health care providers have received reimbursements from insurers based on their claims for patient admissions and medical procedures. But that is a flawed system because it does not consider treatment outcomes, especially for chronic diseases over long periods of care.

“The focus should shift from looking at the claims-based patient encounter to looking at the longer-term effects for patients, with respect to outcomes and costs,” says Danzon. A focus on costs will exert more scrutiny on whether a particular test or treatment is necessary. “When it is just claims-focused, you don’t care — it is just billable units.”

Conflicts on the Way

The second aspect of patient centricity Danzon identifies: a conflict that arises while considering the individual patient versus aggregated patients. On the one hand, payers determine treatment outcomes by aggregating patients who received a drug or device compared to those who did not. But individual patients may have different clinical conditions and preferences that need to be considered, and that could mean higher costs. “We can’t be advocating for a system that is outcomes-based and value-based [or cost-based], and at the same time insist that the system be totally patient centric,” she says. “Those two are incompatible.”

The third aspect involves drug and device makers focusing marketing efforts not just on providers and payers, but also on patients. “The notion of patient centricity has emphasized patient choice as against payers control on what they will pay for.”

Technology as an Enabler

Singh notes that technology is enabling the drive and emphasis on patient centricity. Analytics helps prioritize the diseases they must target. Text messaging, mobile alerts and social media help in patient awareness campaigns. And medical sensors and wearable devices track patients’ health statistics and transmit them to doctors via multiple digital channels.

Singh shares examples of technology enabling patient centricity: One project in 2013 tested a “chip in a pill” for a cancer drug of a large European pharmaceutical company. The technology involved placing “ingestible event markers,” which are tiny, digestible sensors inside a pill made from food ingredients that become activated by stomach fluids after swallowing. Once activated, the marker sends an ultra low-power, digital signal through the body to a microelectronic receiver, a small bandage-style skin patch on the patient’s upper torso, and onward to a physician’s portal.

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Conducted on over 200 patients in Europe, the test successfully showed how markers can track prescription drug compliance.

Another project, now being designed, is for a maker of drug inhalers to monitor the dosage patients consume, especially for expensive drugs, says Singh. Elsewhere, a British pharmaceutical company is preparing a patient-centric program for cardiovascular diseases, focusing on monitoring vitals like blood pressure, weight, lifestyle and the like. Set for rollout this year, the company has identified five hospitals with some 2,500 patients in five European countries. Patients would be given wearable gadgets, information on disease education and management, and mobile applications for data transfer.

One large health care provider in India is using a device for fetal monitoring. Here, a continuous flow of data is remotely monitored, requiring a doctor’s intervention only if some patient parameters cross specified thresholds, an approach that is becoming increasingly common in developing countries. In an example of post-treatment care, a large manufacturer of pacemakers uses bedside remote monitoring devices to capture patients’ vital statistics.

Singh points out that in all these cases, technology companies not only create the devices or implant chips in pills, but are also building mobile gateways, software applications and multiple digital channels to carry, store and access the data. These technologies are also helping life sciences companies and patients requiring personalized treatment with alerts on drug expiry dates and replenishment needs.

### Patient Centricity Divides the Industry

The drive for patient centricity has divided the life sciences industry over who gets to make more money. “The pharmaceutical industry and makers of medical devices have emphasized patient centricity as a pushback against aggregation of outcomes,” says Danzon. That is because less aggregation will lead to more sales of drugs and devices. “It will also lead to higher costs for payers to recognize all these patient idiosyncrasies.” It is easier for the payers to deny reimbursement for care if patients are aggregated into fairly large groups.

Patient centricity is best achieved with a balance, Danzon adds. Measurable health outcomes will be good for patients “because it will mean care is delivered not just randomly but in a way that is conducive to improved health outcomes.” Yet, patient idiosyncrasies have to be factored in, and drug and device makers must demonstrate the utility of their products to health care providers, because it is the individual doctor or hospital that decides on the care to be delivered.

Singh sees health outcomes getting better overall. “Life sciences companies are moving beyond the pill to provide services around the patient to keep them healthy, with a proactive and preventive approach.”

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This article was produced by Knowledge@Wharton, the online business journal of The Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. The project was sponsored by Wipro Technologies.

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