

Cost Assessment Methods Update

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Charge

 To consider methods to assess the "cost of newborn screening expansion" as required by the newly reauthorized legislation



Cost Assessment Pretest – Aims (Recap)

- To assess feasibility of cost assessment methods
 - Target conditions: MPS I and Pompe disease
 - Multiple platforms and can be multiplexed with other screening tests
- NOT estimating costs for each possible screening strategy
- Gather informed estimates and ranges that can be useful for all states and the ACHDNC, minimizing burden on respondents



PRIMARY COSTS for NBS Cost Assessment

State Public Health Lab Cost Categories	Description			
EQUIPMENT	Direct purchase or lease	Reagent Rental		
CONSUMABLES	supplies, reagents	Agreement (RRA)		
OTHER LAB EXPENSES	not already included; maintenance, repairs, installation, LIMS			
LABOR – LAB & FU	FTEs, by position, salary + fringe			
CONFIRMATORY TESTING REFERRALS	Contracts with genetic referral center(s) – Only in some states			
OVERHEAD (INDIRECT COSTS)	Space/building, utilities			



NBS Cost Data Collection Template

Specimens annually:			= <i>x</i>	
Platform (<i>MSMS, DMF, POC, other</i>)				
NBS LABORATORY - DIRE				
EQUIPMENT				
Option: Reagent Rental A	greement (RRA)			
Option: Direct equipmen			ľ	
Expected Life				
Service agreeme	nt if not included			
CONSUMABLES				
Disposable supplies (pi	pettes, etc.)			
Reagents				
OTHER LAB EXPENSES				
LABOR - TOTAL FTES (x)				
Lab Personnel	<u>FTEs</u>	<u>SAL</u>	<u>FB</u>	
<u>Follow-Up</u>				
CONFIRMATORY TESTING REFERRALS				
Contract costs with genet	ic referral center(s)			
OVERHEAD /INDIRECT CO	STS			



NBS LABORATORY -	DIRECT CC	STS			STATE A		STATE B
Specimens tested annually	<i>r</i> :				100,000		180,000
Platform (MSMS, DMF, POC,	other)				DMF		MSMS w/ UPLC
Reagent Rental Agreement (F	RRA)			\$	400,000	\$ 1	1,300,000
Number of conditions tested	using platform				4		6
CONSUMABLES				\$	N/A	\$	200,000
OTHER LAB EXPENSES				\$	-	\$	30,000
LABOR				\$	-	\$	461,000
Lab Personnel	<u>FTEs</u>	<u>SAL</u>	<u>FB (36.4%)</u>	\$	167,560		
OVERHEAD /INDIRECT COST	S			\$	Not reported	\$	250,000
Total Laboratory				\$	560,000	\$ 2	2,241,000
Cost/Specimen and Cost/Specimen/Condition		\$5	5.60, \$1.40	\$12	2.45, \$2.08		

Cost Pretest -- Added States

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NBS LABORATORY - DIRECT COSTS			STATE C	STATE D		
Specimens tested annually:					80,000	98,000
Platform (MSMS, DMF, POC, or	ther)				MSMS w/ UPLC	MSMS w/ UPLC
Reagent Rental Agreement (RF	RA)			\$	286,517	
Equipment purchase – annual cost (assume 8 years)				\$ 1,800,000 \$ 360,000		
Number of conditions tested u	sing platform	1			1	5
CONSUMABLES				\$	N/A	\$ 780,000
OTHER LAB EXPENSES				\$	-	\$ 150,000
LABOR				\$	-	\$ 269,596
Lab Personnel	<u>FTEs</u>	<u>SAL</u>	<u>FB (36.4%)</u>	\$	124,000	
Supervisor	0.75					
Lab Tech	0.75					
OVERHEAD /INDIRECT COSTS				\$	177,868	\$ 23,454
Total Laboratory				\$	631,885	\$ 1,433,050
Cost/Specimen and Cost/Specimen/Condition		\$7	7.90, \$7.90	\$14.63, \$2.44		



Pre-test results: Post-analytic costs

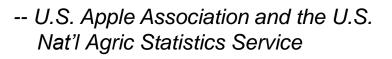
- All states incur some sort of follow-up cost
 - One state reported follow-up costs and costs of confirmatory testing
- Most state NBS programs do not pay confirmatory testing. However, Medicaid often covers for this testing



Apples to Apples...

...but how many different varieties of applies are there?

- 2,500 varieties of apples grown in the U.S.
- **7,500 varieties** of apples grown throughout the world.
- 100 varieties of apples grown commercially in the U.S.
- Apples are a great source of the fiber pectin.







Apples to Apples...

...but how many different varieties of applies are there?





Assumptions, Cost Drivers, Context

- State annual birth cohort (range ~6,000 ~500,000)
- Variations in number of specimens per baby (e.g., Texas does two per baby)
- State budget vs. NBS cost structure who pays for what?
- Timing is Everything
 - Start-up Year
 - Purchases vs. Leasing/rental agreements
 - Funding source fed-funded pilot vs. state-funded start-up
 - Post start-up period ⇒ Screening efficiencies
 - State Political Context, Advocacy and Appropriations
- And all the other sources of variation
 - different screening algorithms, in-house vs. outsource contractor labs, proximity to specialized services, the condition itself



Additional Challenges in Assessing Costs

- Limited time for collecting data
- NBS programs do not have cost data available for us in the way we need it (but that is not their job)
- Estimates will mostly represent early adopters
- Costs will be higher for states with lower testing volumes
- State NBS laboratories face privacy issues that limit what they can share with us



Anticipating Challenges

- If no U.S. state has started screening or planning to screen
 - Vendors and researchers may be sources but may not be representative of state public health NBS program
- Changes in vendor pricing, FDA-approvals, new screening technology that are ongoing



What Might the Cost Assessment Provide?

- If there is at least 1 state that has started planning for or screening for the condition, and is willing to provide cost information
 - Overall estimate of NBS start-up screening laboratory costs and other estimates based on the unique characteristics of the state NBS program



Cost Assessment Plan

- Objective: Budget Impact on State NBS program
- Cost Data Sources
 - Primary: States
 - Secondary: other programs/research, vendors if needed
- Cost Estimates
 - Cost per specimen to add the condition under consideration
- Caveat: The approach reflects traditional dried-blood spot screening in a centralized lab, not point-of-care newborn screening



Cost Assessment Plan

- Narrative Description
 - Requirements for screening
 - Assumptions for cost assessment
 - Descriptions of sources and methods of cost estimates



Next Steps

- Finalize approach
- Submit draft report and methods recommendations to AC (Oct 2016)
- Incorporate cost assessment into Condition Review
 procedures and timeline



Thank You!

Questions?