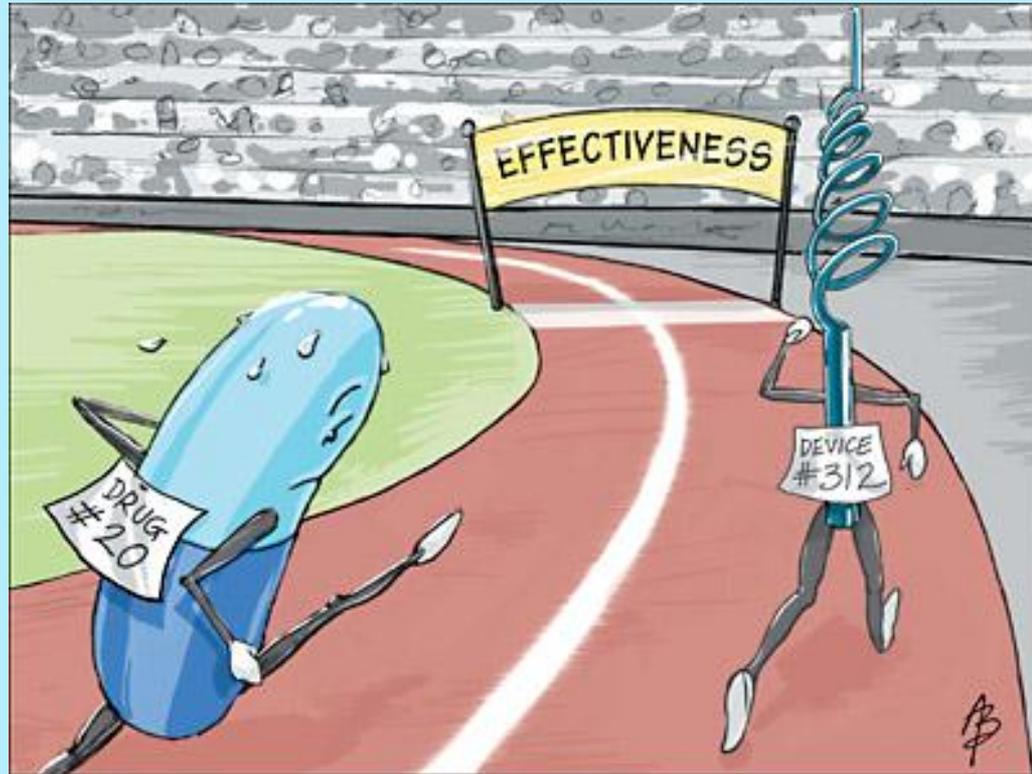


Comparative Effectiveness Research (CER): An Implementation Science Perspective



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Presentation Outline

1. Overview of CER
2. CER from the Implementation Science (IS) Perspective
3. CER Activities and collaborations at the NCI/DCCPS, NIH, HHS Levels
4. CER Opportunities
5. Discussion- Q&A about how CER can be relevant to BRP- and why you should care

Defining CER

Comparative effectiveness research is the conduct and synthesis of **research comparing the benefits and harms** of different interventions and strategies to prevent, diagnose, treat and monitor health conditions **in “real world” settings**¹.



Types of CER

- Clinical Trials including Pragmatic Trials
- Observational studies and modeling
- Secondary data analysis using registries and linked databases
- Research Synthesis

¹Federal Coordinating Council for CER's [Report to the President Congress](#) (2009).

Institute of Medicine Comparative Effectiveness Research Report. (2009)

Background on CER

- Health Technology Assessment (HTA)
 - HTA has a long tradition, eg U.S. Office of Technology Assessment (1975)
 - To varying degrees, used for financial coverage decisions and clinical guidelines development (USPSTF, private health insurance companies and (rarely) Medicare)
- Comparative Effectiveness Research (CER)
 - American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009
 - Health Care Reform Act of 2010

CER in the media

HEALTH CARE

The *Best* Medicine

A quiet revolution in comparative effectiveness research just might save us from soaring medical costs

By Sharon Begley

SAN FRANCISCO
Business Times

Scientific American (July 2011)

The Washington Post

‘Comparative effectiveness research’ tackles medicine’s unanswered questions

By [David Brown](#), Published: August 15

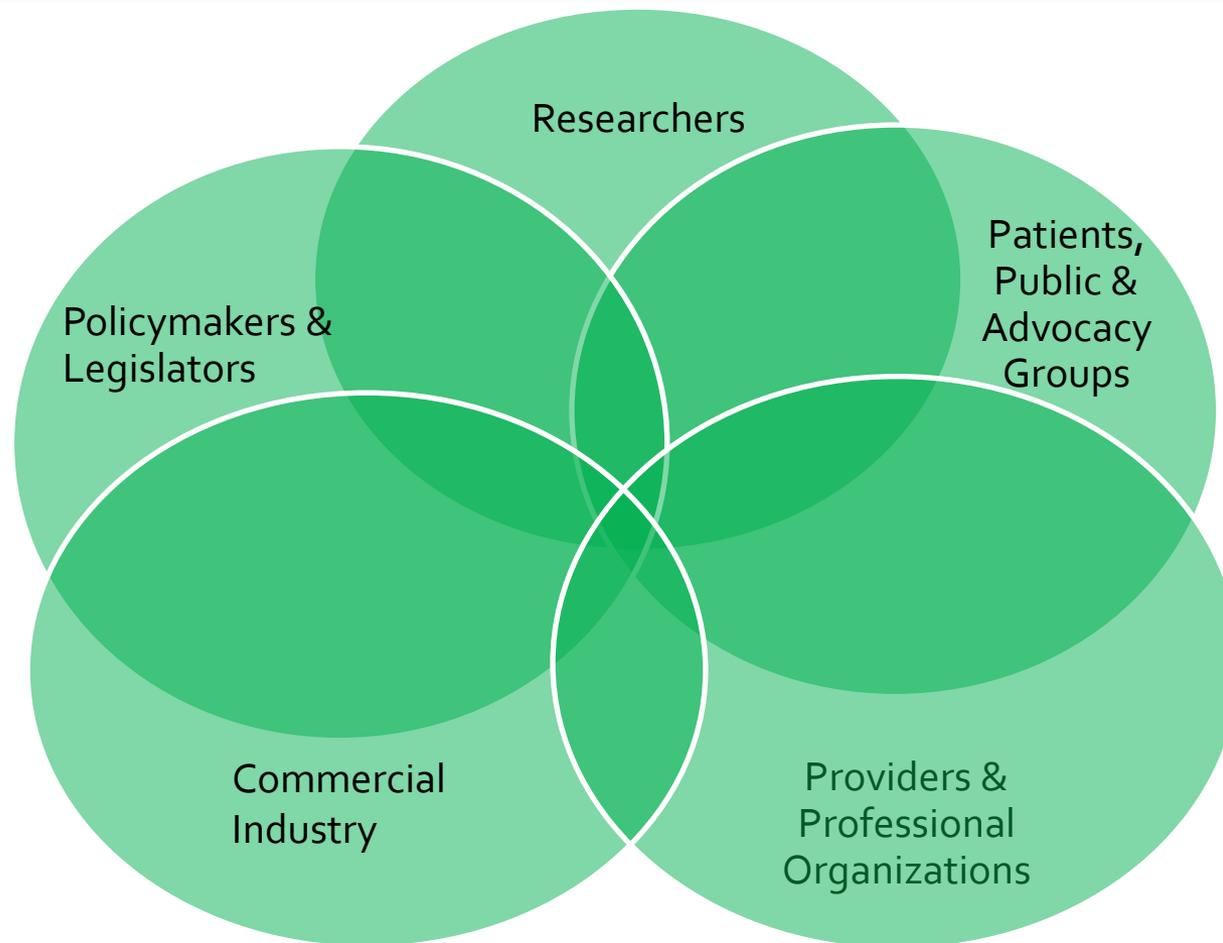
Biotech
New comparative effectiveness tests are a challenge for drugmakers
Which drug’s the best?

San Francisco Business Times - by [Ron Leuty](#)

Date: Friday, August 19, 2011, 3:00am PDT

Call it “comparative effectiveness research” or a piece of “Obamacare,” but a plan to help health insurers, doctors and patients pick the best and most cost-effective treatment options could reshape drug makers’ business models.

Audience(s) of CER: Diverse Stakeholders with Diverse Perspectives



Study designs for CER

“Design should fit the question...not vice-versa”

- Randomized trial
- Non-randomized trial
- Prospective cohort study
- Retrospective cohort study
- Interrupted time series with comparison group
- Controlled before-after study
- Simulation modeling
- Non-concurrent cohort study
- Nested case-control study
- Case-control study
- Non-inferiority design
- Systematic review
- Realist reviews
- Natural Experiments
- Preference designs

CER vs. Conventional NIH Trials

- CER is about “effectiveness,” whereas most NIH trials are about “efficacy”
- Comparison against a placebo control is not CER
 - But comparison against a well defined and measured “current standard of care” can be CER
- CER is about “real world” patient populations and treatments settings
 - This may mean a different balance between internal and external validity

CER from an Implementation Science Perspective

- “....the bulk of CER research may focus on pharmacological therapies, medical devices, or clinical procedures, but all definitions emphasize that CER includes behavioral interventions, and evaluation of alternative systems of care.
- Though rarely stated, these definitions also imply that CER can expand to examine and compare the effectiveness of environmental and policy interventions.” *
- IOM Priorities for CER include comparisons of strategies to improve the uptake of interventions and guidelines
- CER-T = CER that will TRANSLATE (into the real world)

*From Glasgow, R & Steiner, J. Comparative effectiveness research to accelerate translation: Recommendations for “CER-T”. In R Brownson, G Colditz, E Proctor (Eds) Dissemination and Implementation Research in Health. New York: Oxford, in press

CER-T Research

Pragmatic vs. Explanatory

- A pragmatic (or practical) trial seeks to answer the question, “Does an intervention work under **usual** conditions?”
- An explanatory (or efficacy) trial seeks to answer the question, “Can an intervention work under **ideal** conditions?”

Thorpe KE et al., *Can Med Assoc J*, 2009, 180: E47-57

Tunis SR et al. Practical clinical trials...*JAMA* 2003;290:1624-1632

Glasgow RE et al. Practical clinical trials...*Med Care*2005;43(6):551-557

Pragmatic CER Intervention Studies: Key Contextual Characteristics

- Questions from and important to stakeholders
- Multiple, heterogeneous settings
- Diverse populations
- **Comparison conditions are real-world alternatives**
- Multiple outcomes important to decision and policy makers

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Tunis SR et al. Practical clinical trials...*JAMA* 2003;290:1624-1632

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Key CER-T and Pragmatic Trials Features: Implementation Science Perspective

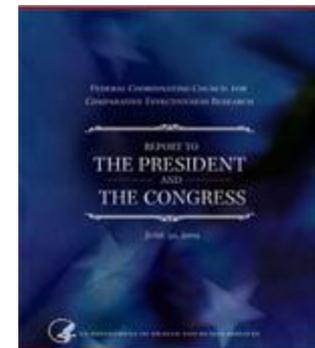
- Reach- do those most in need participate?
- Generalizability- across settings, staff, and subgroups
- Context- description and analysis of setting
- 'Real-world' emphasis- including cost and feasibility
- Replication
- Sustainability (of behavior and systems change across life course)

CER Controversies

- Inclusion of costs, cost-effectiveness, and use of economic data
- RCTs vs. alternatives designs
- Types of reviews- Cochrane vs. realist
- Issue of variation across settings
- Stay tuned- 😊 rapidly moving field

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Priority Setting

- Federal Coordinating Council for Comparative Effectiveness Research
 - Authorized by ARRA to help coordinate CER ARRA funding
 - Report to the President and Congress
- IOM CER Report
 - tasked by Congress through ARRA to recommend national priorities for research questions



IOM CER Report: Examples of Cancer Priorities



Compare management strategies for localized prostate cancer on survival, recurrence, side effects, quality of life, and costs



Compare imaging technologies in diagnosing, staging, and monitoring patients with cancer including PET, MRI, and CT



Compare genetic and biomarker testing and usual care in preventing and treating breast, colorectal, prostate, lung, and ovarian cancer, and possibly other clinical conditions

IOM Recommendations for long-term investment

- Ensuring meaningful consumer, patient, and caregiver participation
- Building robust information systems and research methods
- Development and support of a highly skilled CER workforce
- Support efforts to translate CER knowledge into everyday clinical practice.

ARRA CER funding

\$400M
NIH



\$300M
AHRQ



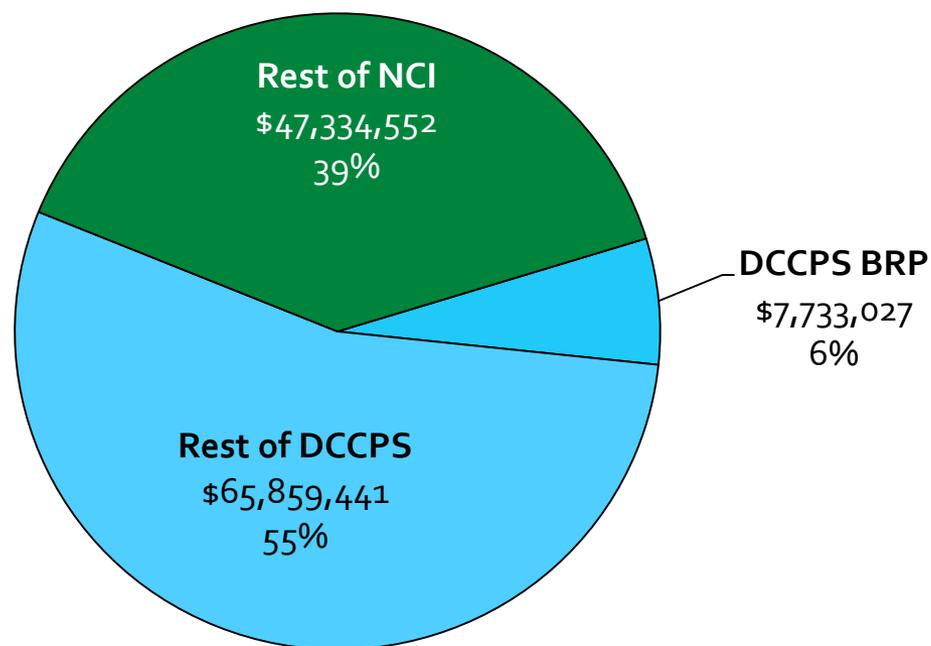
\$400M
HHS OS

\$1.1B



NCI ARRA funding for CER

\$121 million

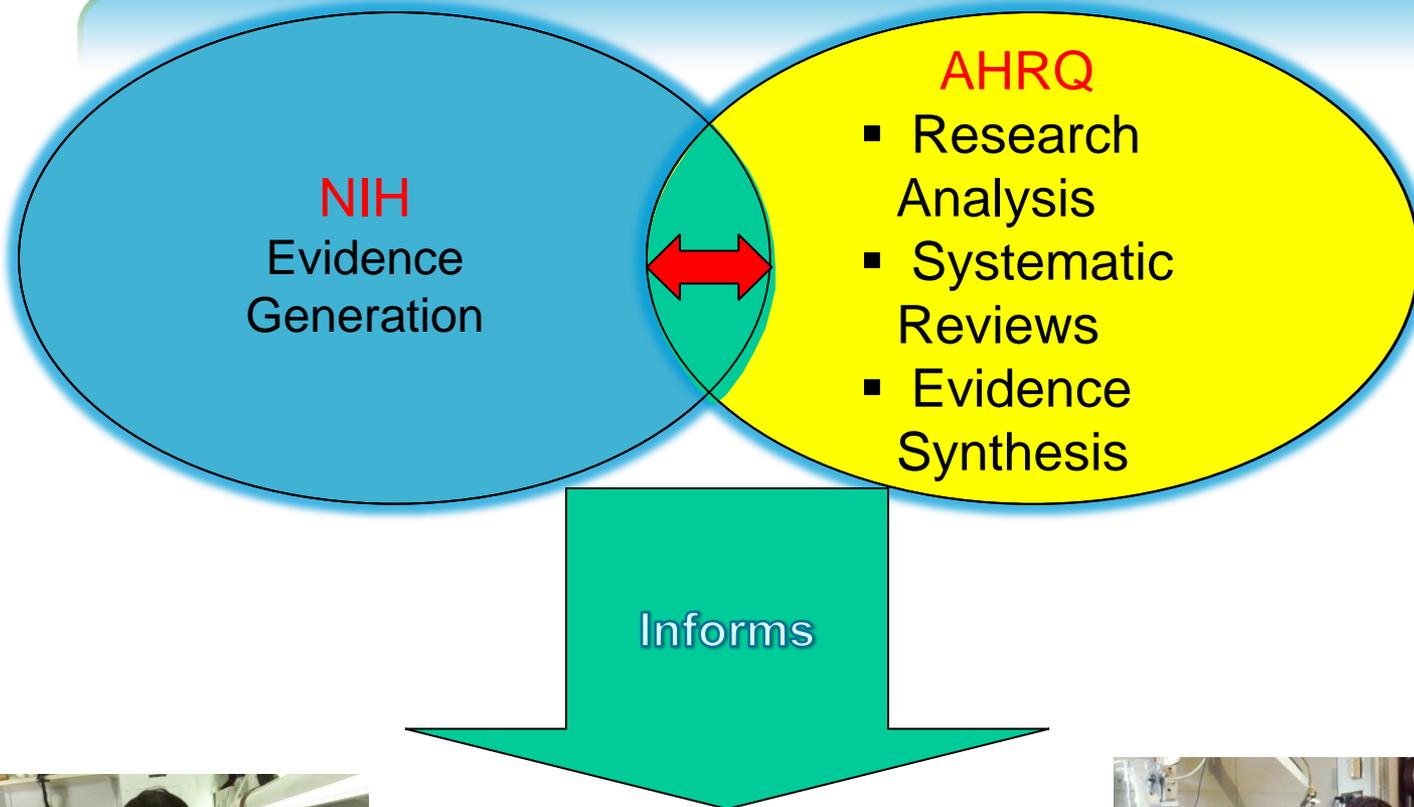


Patient Centered Outcome Research Institute (PCORI)

Mandated by Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Health Care Reform)

- Defined CER as “*research evaluating and comparing health outcomes and the clinical effectiveness, risk and benefits of two or more medical treatments, services or items.*”
- PCORI will:
 - Set research priorities and research agenda
 - Conduct and support CER
 - Develop methodologies
 - Develop data resources
 - Obtain and use data from Federal government
 - Establish advisory panels
- HHS directed to build data capacity for CER, including the development and use of clinical registries and health outcomes research data networks.
- AHRQ directed to, with NIH, disseminate PCORI’s research findings and other government-funded research, and to establish a grant program that provides for the training of CER researchers.

NIH and AHRQ have Complementary Roles



Payers and Providers



HHS CER initiatives

- HHS CER Inventory
- Multi-Payer Claims Database (MPCD)
- Observational Medical Outcomes Partnership (OMOP)
- NIH/CMS collaborations

HHS CER Inventory

- The CER Inventory will catalog CER activities, including ongoing and completed CER.
- The CER Inventory will be publicly available, and will be designed for a diverse community of stakeholders including researchers, policy makers, decision-makers, health care providers, patients, and consumers.
- The CER Inventory will include records (e.g., abstracts and other summary descriptive information) of CER and information related to CER, including research and resources on methods and training for CER, data infrastructure and databases to support CER, and methods and approaches for translation and dissemination of CER to help inform health care decisions and policies.

Multi-Payer Claims Database (MPCD)

- Assistant Secretary for Planning & Evaluation (ASPE) and Centers for Medicare & Medicaid (CMS)
- To build and operate a HHS MPCD to support CER, building on a foundation of public and private payer claims data (Note: CER broadly defined to include clinical and non-clinical research)
- Incorporating public and private data into one source will increase value over existing disparate data sources
 - Greater geographic coverage
 - Increased demographic and clinical representativeness
 - Ability to study less common conditions
 - Enhance the value of effectiveness research (e.g. real life settings)

Observational Medical Outcomes Partnership (OMOP)

- Public-Private Partnership with Foundation for the National Institutes of Health, Food & Drug Administration, and the Pharmaceutical Research & Manufacturers of America
- To inform the appropriate use of observational healthcare databases for studying the effects of medical products
 - **Conduct methodological research** to empirically evaluate the performance of alternative methods on their ability to identify true associations
 - **Develop tools and capabilities** for transforming, characterizing, and analyzing disparate data sources across the health care delivery spectrum
 - **Establish a shared resource** so that the broader research community can collaboratively advance the science

NIH/CMS collaborations

Inter-agency leadership work areas include:

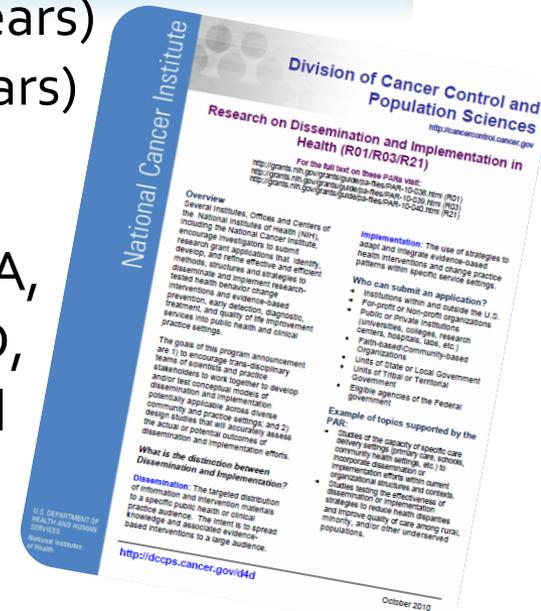
- Area 1: NIH serving as an early warning system for CMS of newly validated interventions coming down the pike.
- Area 2: CMS providing the sample and venue for testing incentives to shape physician and patient behavior in successful execution of clinical practice, practical clinical trials, and large scale experiments.
- Area 3: Enhancing research use of CMS data.

NIH CER Coordinating Committee

- Created in 2009 to ensure the optimal use of the CER stimulus funds, developing funding recommendations for the NIH Director, and defining NIH's future role in CER.
- Subcommittees:
 - NIH-AHRQ CER Workgroup
 - NIH-VA CER Workgroup
 - NIH CER Fingerprint Workgroup
 - NIH CER "Speakers Bureau"
 - Trans-NIH CER Portfolio Workgroup

CER-T Opportunities: The Trans-NIH D&I Funding Announcement

- R01 - PAR 10-038 (\$500k per annum up to five years)
- R03 - PAR 10-039 (\$50K per annum up to two years)
- R21 - PAR 10-040 (\$275K up to two years)
- Participating Institutes: NIMH, NCI, NIDA, NIAAA, NIAID*, NHLBI, NINR, NIDDK*, NINDS*, NIDCD, NIDCR, NCCAM* & Office of Behavioral & Social Sciences Research
- Starting October 2010, new standing review committee, Dissemination and Implementation Health Research
- Three submission dates per year: **February, June, October**



Potential Areas of CER-T Investigation

- Incremental contributions of EHR and PHR innovations to enhance health care quality
- Complex multi-level interventions for complex patients
- Rapid learning health care systems- e.g. VA QUERI approaches
- Crowdsourcing for health; social networking
- Policy-program interactions
- Variation and determinants of variation across settings in large scale-up projects
- Clinical and community integration and coordination

Get Involved in Behavioral Science CER

- Track PCORI calls for information and related issues:
<http://www.pcori.org/>
- Attend and submit to NIH Annual D & I Research Meeting- March 19-21, 2012 <http://conferences.thehillgroup.com/obssr/di2012/index.html>
- Send trainees to the NIH D & I summer training institute
<http://conferences.thehillgroup.com/OBSSRinstitutes/TIDIRH2011/index.html> (PPT talks with notes on CER, pragmatic studies, realist reviews, etc. available online)
- Attend CER Training Opportunities
- Encourage grantees to submit CER-T applications to the trans-NIH PAR 10-038 to 040

CER: Take Home Points

- Real world focus- relevant to stakeholders
- Multi-level representativeness and diversity
- Context-sensitive Pragmatic studies endorsed by CONSORT (e.g., PRECIS criteria)
- Congruent with networks and systems, VA, HMO, PBRN, and CTSA research

Bottom Line: **TRANSPARENCY**

Questions? Comments?

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NCI Implementation Science Website:

<http://cancercontrol.cancer.gov/IS/>