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Advanced Medical Technology Association

**Healthcare Reform Update**

**Medical Device Supply Chain Council**

BRINGING INNOVATION TO PATIENT CARE WORLDWIDE

December 2, 2009



- World's largest medical technology association
  - 1,600+ member companies and subsidiaries
- 



- Members produce 90% of sales in domestic market, 50% of sales in global market
  - 70%+ of member companies have less than \$30 million in annual revenue
- 



- 65 staff with global expertise, bi-partisan backgrounds
- 45 member Board of Directors including 5 from smaller companies



- Goals of health reform
- The coverage, cost, and quality problem
- Coverage expansions and financing
- New reimbursement paradigms
- Device tax
- Long term trends affecting device industry
- Summing up



- Expanded coverage
  - Insurance reform (“exchange”)
  - Subsidies for low and moderate income
  - Employer obligation
- Reduced cost growth
  - Changed payment paradigm
  - Care coordination
  - Health information technology
  - Health promotion and disease prevention
- Improved quality



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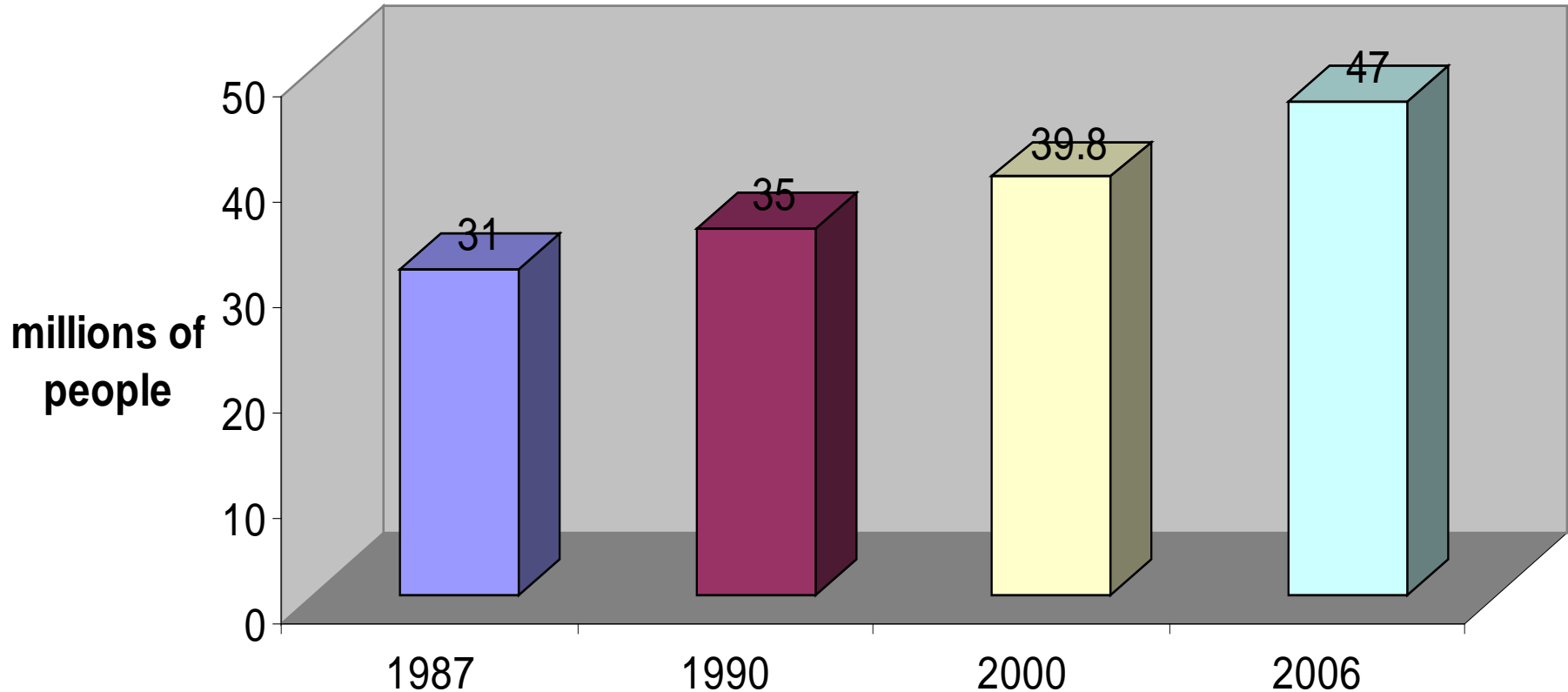
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# *The Coverage, Cost, and Quality Problem*

# Growth of the Uninsured

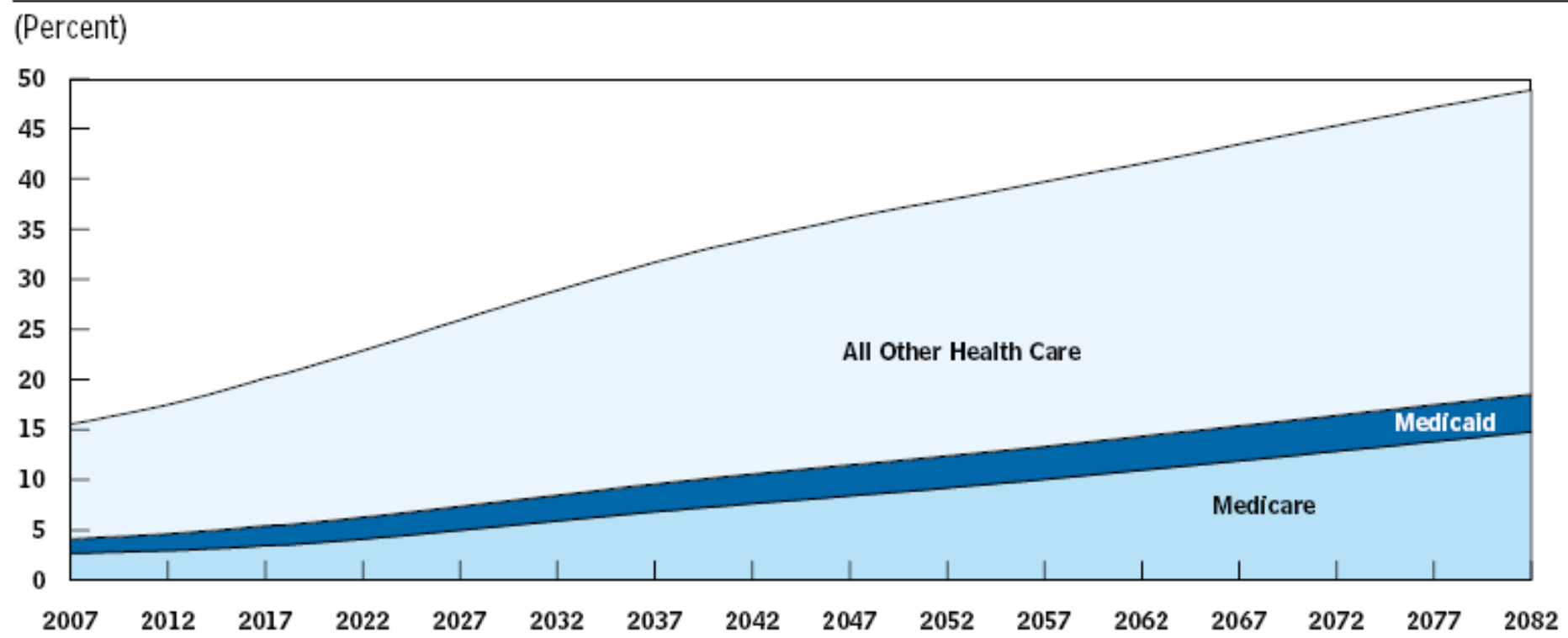


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Source: U.S. Census Bureau

## Projected Health Care Spending as Percentage of GDP



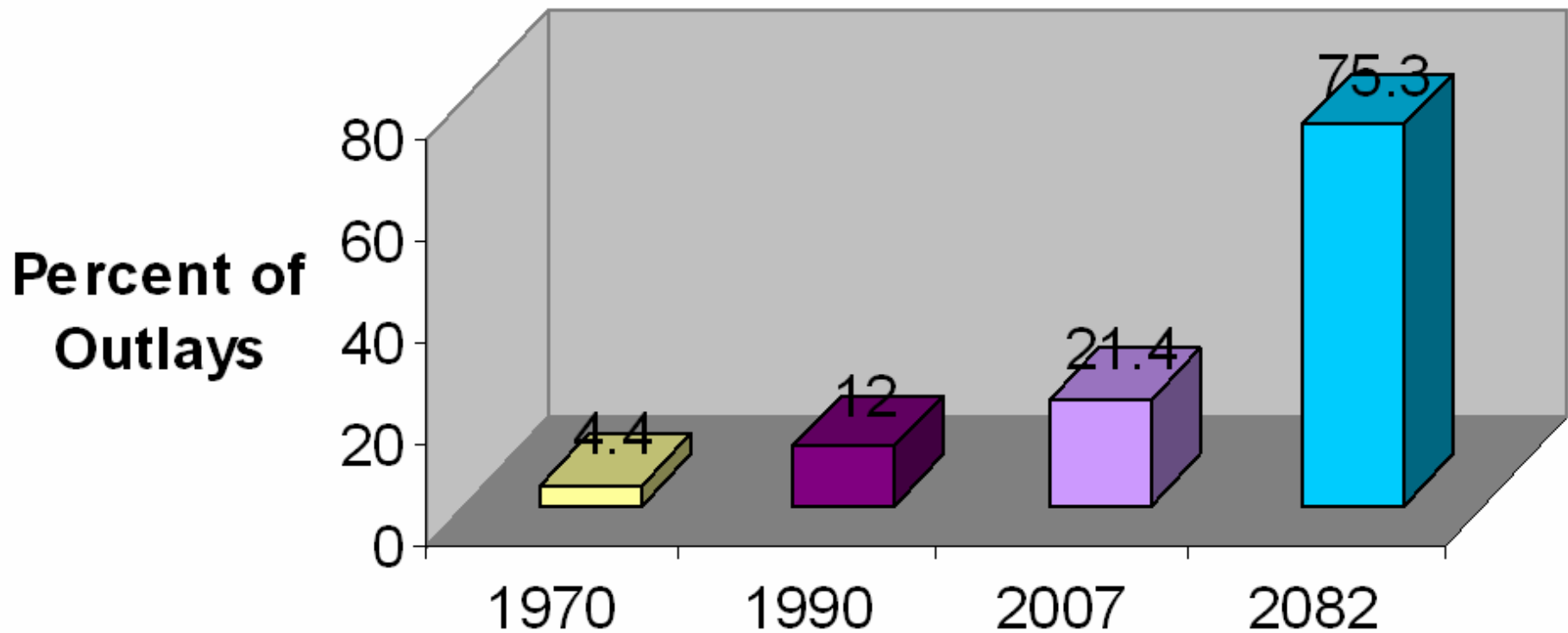
Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Note: Amounts for Medicare are net of beneficiaries' premiums. Amounts for Medicaid are federal spending only.

# Medicare and Medicaid Spending and the Federal Budget



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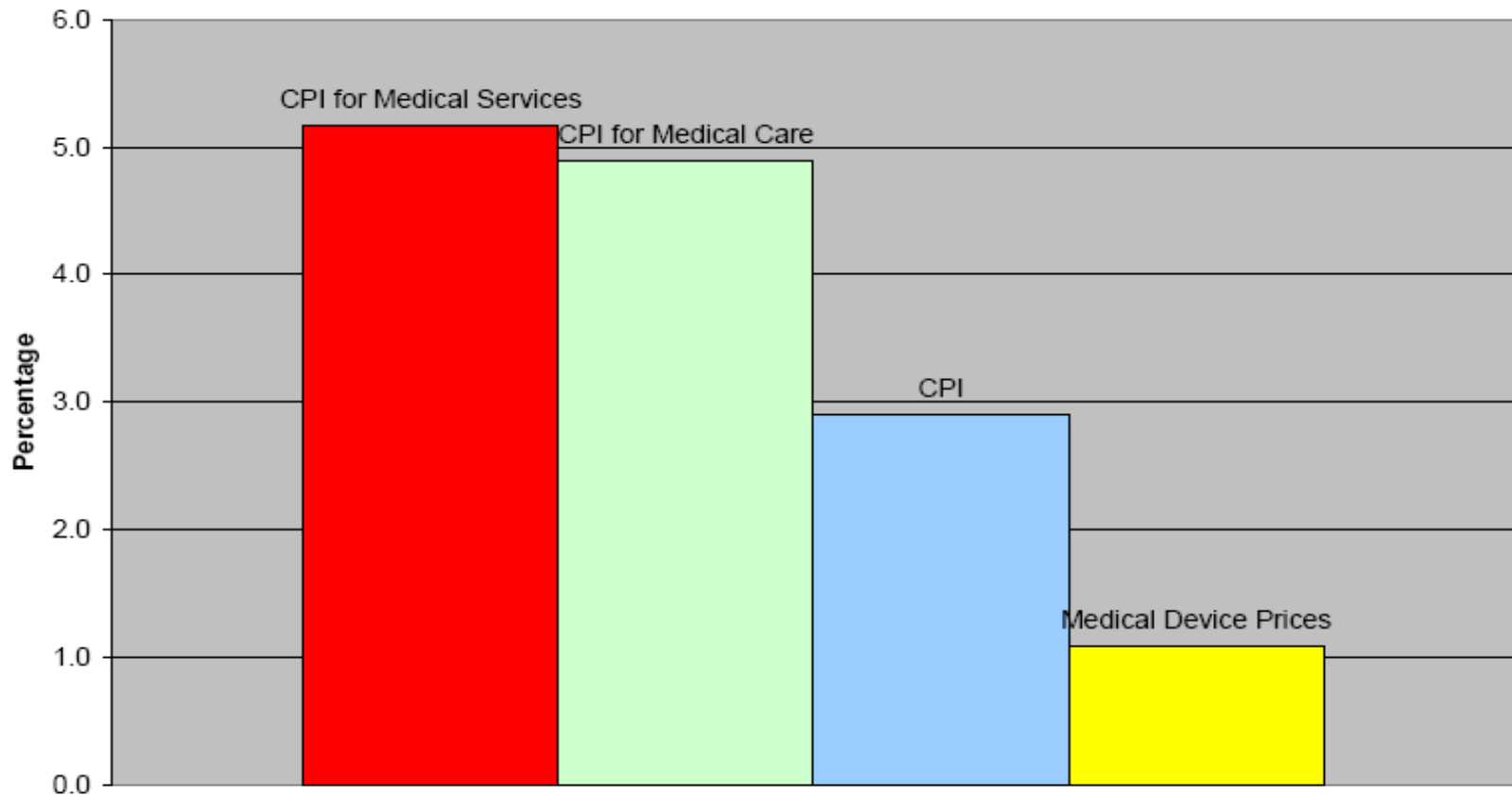


Sources: OMB, FY2007 estimates: OMB Historical Tables; Nichols, Len M. (2007, Feb. 22) "Health Spending & the Federal Budget: Facts, Context & Challenges." Presented at the National Health Policy Forum; CBO



# Devices and the Cost Problem

**Figure 3: US Consumer Prices and Selected Medical Prices  
1989 - 2006**

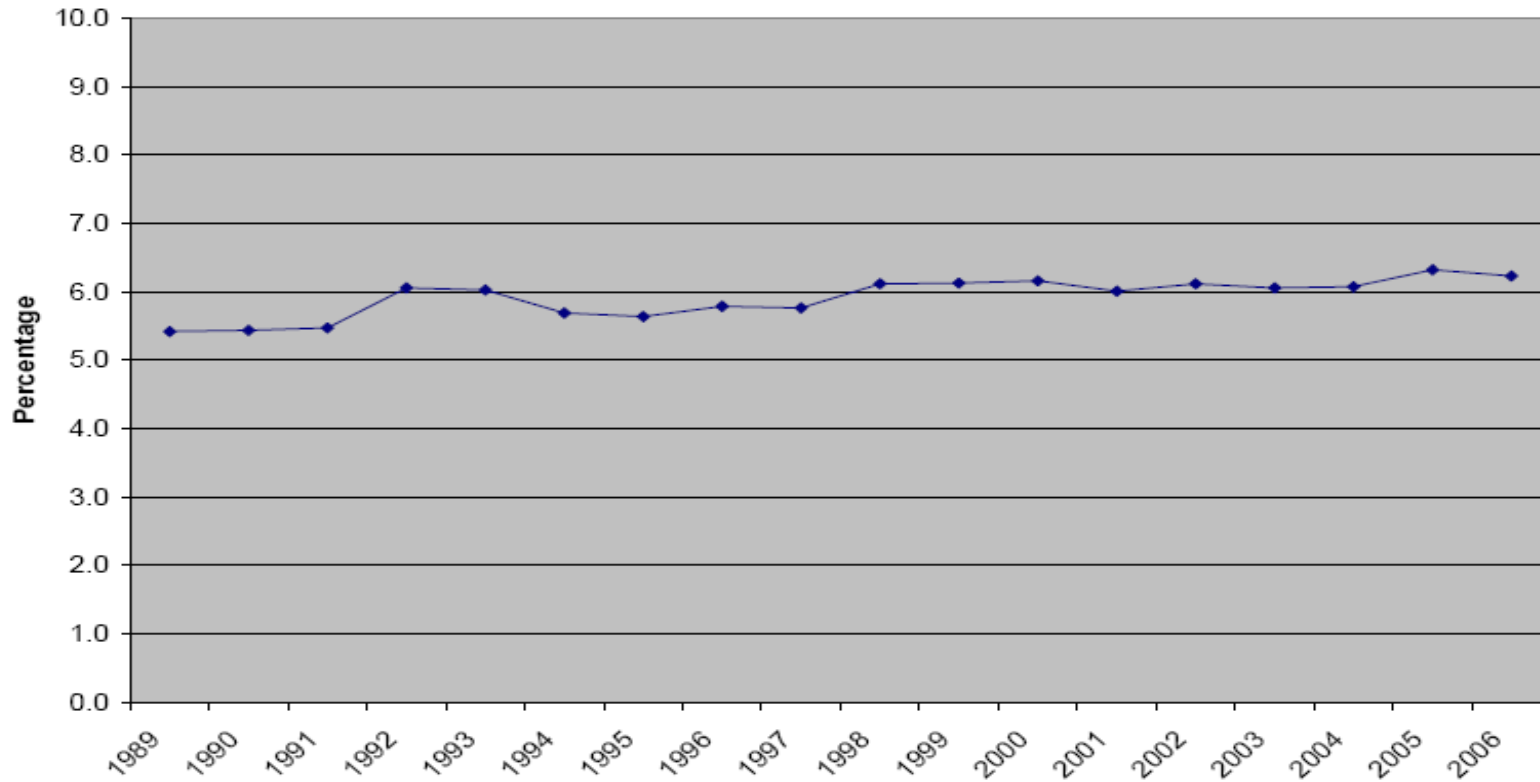


# Devices and the Cost Problem



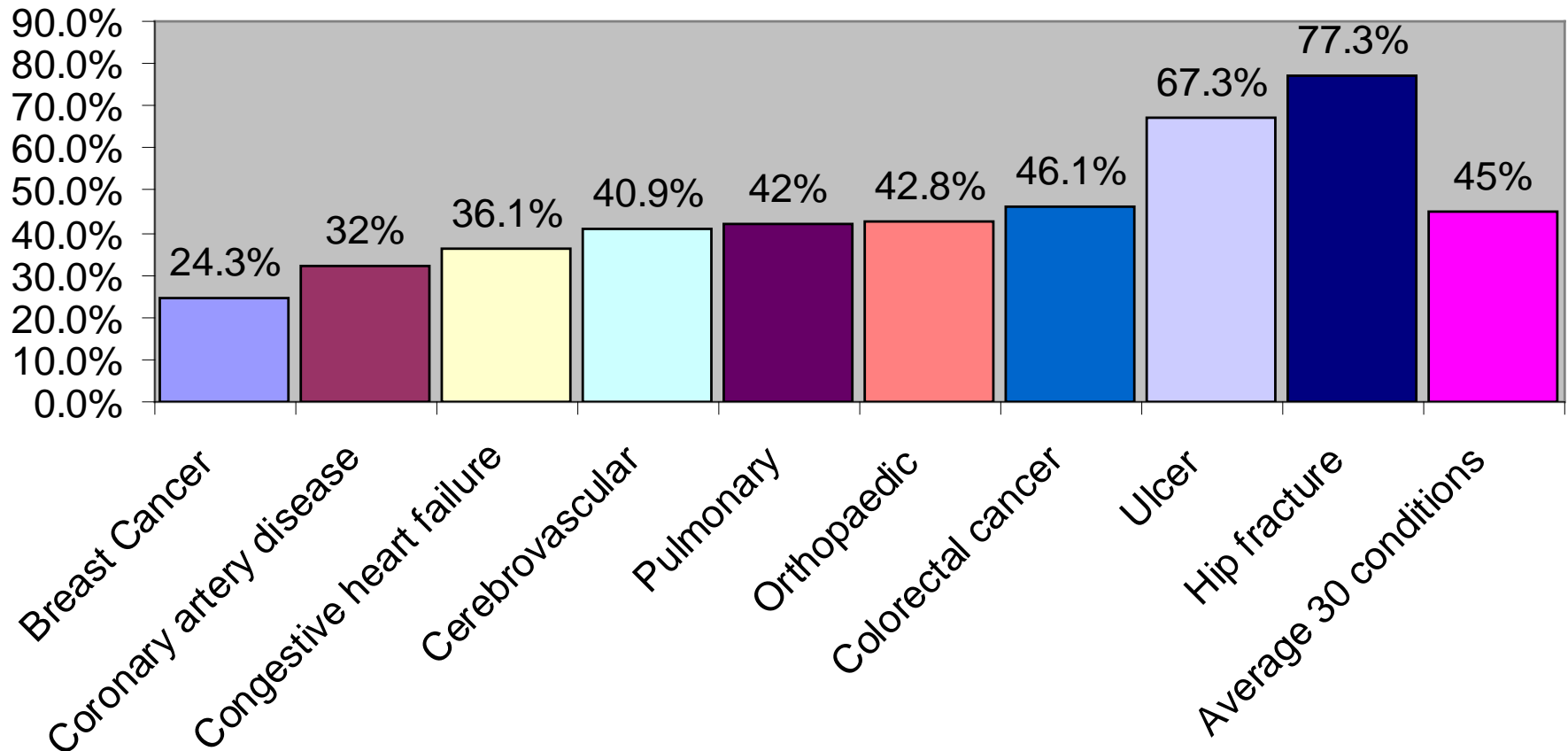
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**Figure 2: Device Expenditures as a Percentage of National Health Expenditures**



# U.S. Quality Gap

## Proportion not Receiving Recommended Care



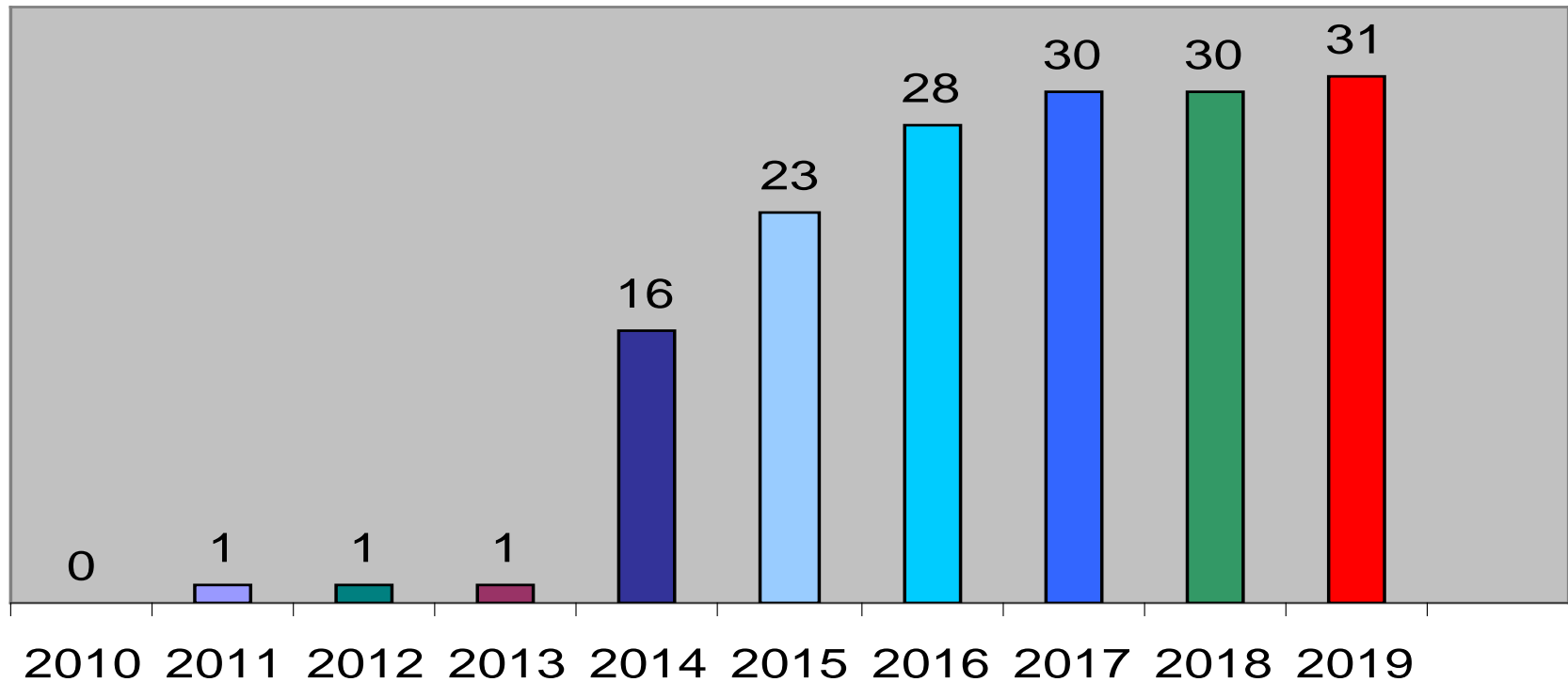


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# *Coverage Expansion and Financing*

## Reduction in Number of the Uninsured (millions)



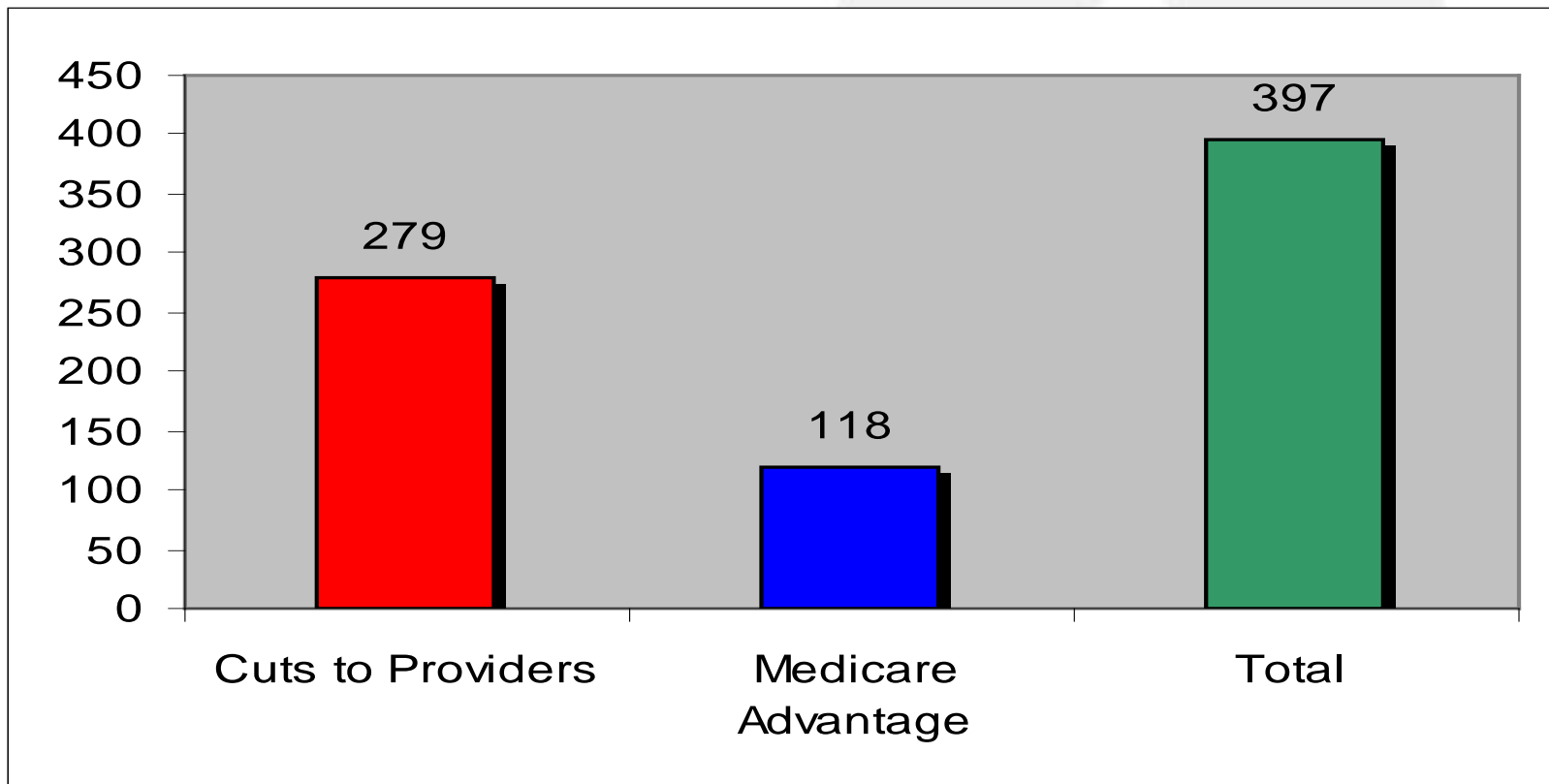
## House

- Medicare Cuts
- High income tax surcharge

## Senate

- Medicare cuts
- Excise taxes on insurers, drug companies, device makers
- Taxes on high cost health plans
- High income Medicare tax surcharge

## Medicare Cuts 2010-2019 (\$ in billions)





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# *New Reimbursement Paradigms*



# New Payment Paradigms: Current system

- Physicians paid fee-for service
- Hospitals paid:
  - Per diagnosis related group admission (DRGs)- Medicare
  - Percent of charges- private insurers
- Little or no reimbursement for care coordination
- No differential reimbursement for quality
- Specialists paid more than primary care practitioners

# New Payment Paradigm: Proposed Solution

- Pay for performance
  - layer rewards for quality and efficiency on existing payment structure
- Bundle hospital, physician, and post-acute payments
- Accountable Care Organizations
- Comparative Effectiveness Research

# New Payment Paradigm: Key Implementation Issues

- Ensuring early adopters will not be penalized
- Preventing “efficiency” incentives from crowding out more novel, more expensive products
- Avoiding more centralized coverage decision-making
- Preserving physician autonomy in product choice

# New Payment Paradigm: Implications

## Challenge

- Increased pressure on pricing
- Customer incentives to reduce utilization
- Potential barriers to new products, especially more expensive products

## Opportunity

- Increased utilization of underutilized products
- More rapid diffusion of products to help meet quality goals
- Enhanced market for products that reduce costs across episode of care or more effectively manage chronic illnesses

## Strategic Implications

- Build cost and comparative effectiveness data into product development
- Engage with quality-defining organizations

# Device Tax: House vs. Senate

## House

- Cost: \$20 billion/10 yrs
- Starting date: 2013
- 2.5% excise tax levied point of sales
- All device classes taxed  
- retail products exempt
- Tax deductible
- No small business provisions

## Senate

- \$20 billion/10 yrs
- 2010
- Tax apportioned based on sales at prior year's sales
- Only Class II and III taxed  
-retail class II <\$100 exempt
- Not tax deductible
- Sales <\$5 million exempt; >\$5 but <\$25 million charged 50%

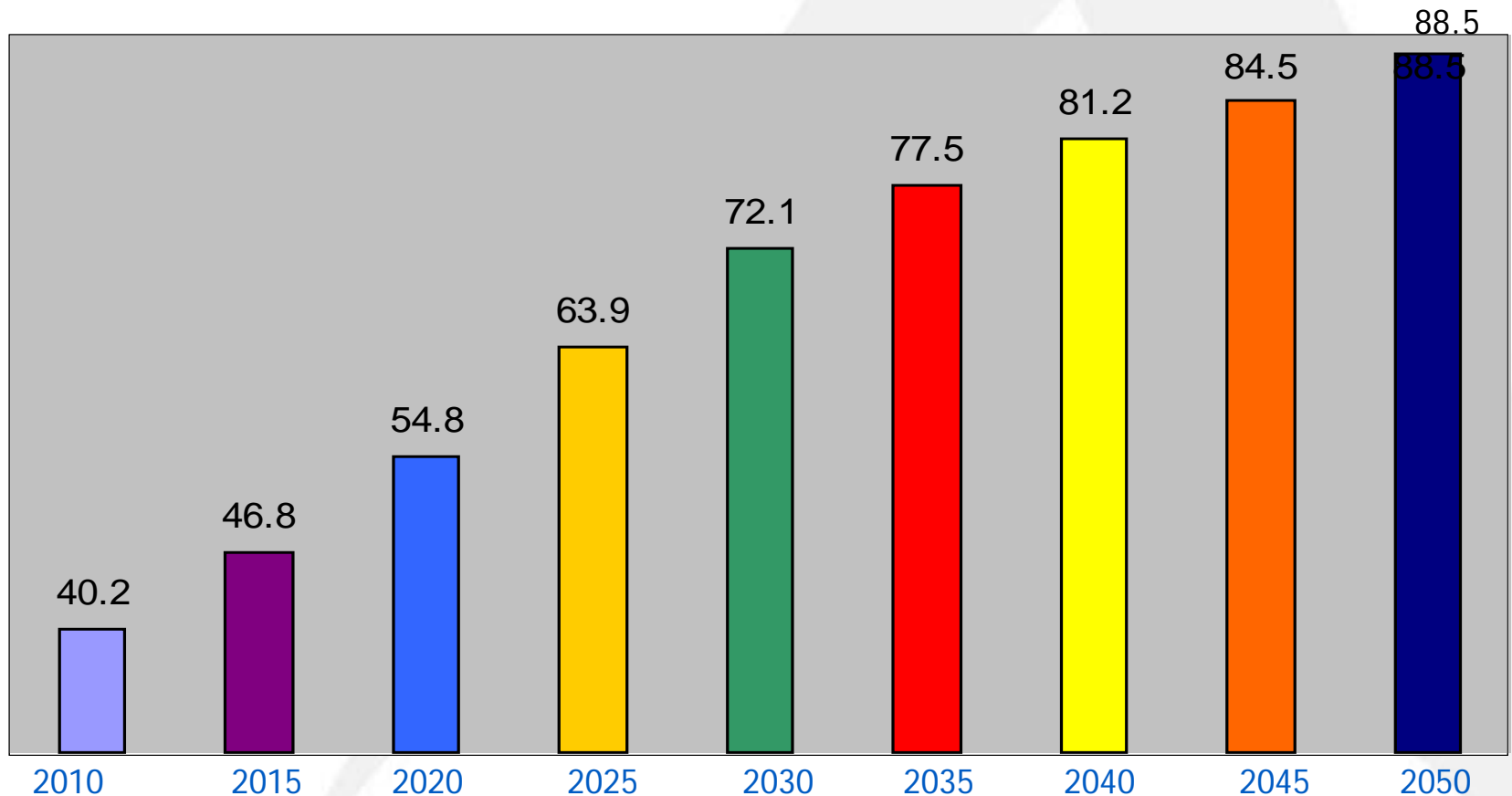


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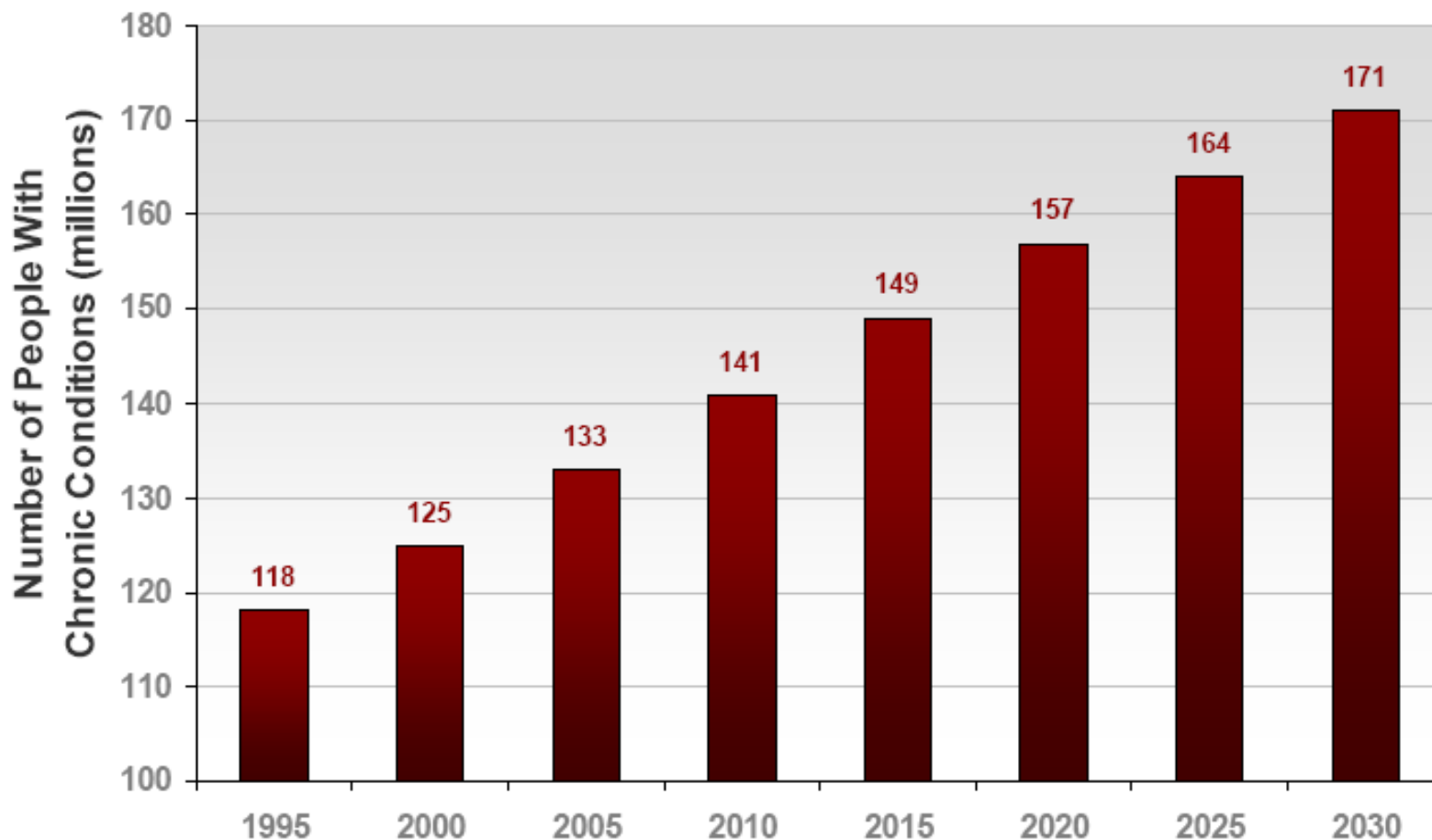
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# *Long Term Trends Affecting Device Industry*

## Projected U.S. Population 65 and Older: 2010 to 2050



## Growth in Chronic Disease





## Growth in Specific Chronic Diseases

- Diabetes—71% to 30.3 million (2000 to 2030)
- Cancer—50% to 2.6 million (2000 to 2050)
- Stroke—167% to 1 million (1998 to 2050)
- Blindness/Vision Problems—32% to 50 million (2004 to 2020)
- Osteoporosis—39% to 61 million (2002 to 2020)



- New challenges and opportunities
- Short term modest negatives
- Long term positive outlook
- Implementation of reform is key
- Providers face enhanced cost pressures: supply chain management will gain new prominence



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