

Key messages, target group and objectives of the training

- 1. "Medicines and cost-effectiveness" addresses key aspects of cost-effectiveness procedures and cost-effectiveness models in the Swiss healthcare system.
- 2. Key findings of the analyses: Medicines have a low risk of manipulation (health economics) and are always costeffective (law)
- 3. The target group are companies and associations that generate value in the healthcare sector (service providers in the broader sense)
- 4. The aim is to improve the social position of service providers
- 5. The lecture, including discussion, will last around 2 hours.
- 6. If you are interested, make an appointment: michel.romanens@hin.ch / Tel 062 212 44 10

Speaker: Michel Romanens, MD

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- 1. Since 1994: Internist and cardiologist in Olten (www.kardiolab.ch)
- 2. Since 2003: Analysis of profitability methods
- 3. Since 2003: Head of the Vascular Risk Foundation
- 4. Since 2016: Head of the Foundation for Fairness in Healthcare Head of the Swiss Ethics and Medicine Association
- 5. Since 2013: analyses of cost-effectiveness
- 6. Around 150 publications:
 - a. Atherosclerosis research with imaging (CT, ultrasound)
 - b. Swiss Atherosclerosis Taskforce (Head) of the AGLA
 - c. Imaging as ASCVD risk modifiers in primary care (project with AGLA 2024)
 - d. WZW procedure
 - e. Cost-effectiveness analyses

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Teaching Points

- 1. Health economics doctrine: drugs are resistant to manipulation (Lamers 1999, van Vliet 2003)
- 2. Legal doctrine: medicines are always economical (Kieser 2018)
- 3. Cost-effectiveness assessment by santésuisse: Drugs not cost-effective until 2017 (ANOVA index)
- 4. Cost-effectiveness assessment by santésuisse: Medicines partially cost-effective from 2017 (regression index)
- 5. Cost-effectiveness of medicines
- 6. Protection strategy for doctors
- 7. WZW procedure: Summary of points of criticism
- 8. Mechanisms of the prescription barrier
- 9. Correction suggestions

Glossary ANOVA index: Index of the costs of the national comparison group and the doctors' costs, adjusted for age, gender and canton of residence. An index above 130% is "conspicuous" according to the santésuisse definition. Capitation: Costs per patient and year (all patient care costs). Endogenous variable: Costs are attributed to the patient. Exogenous variable: costs are attributed to the doctor MBI: Morbidity-adjusted index formed from the total cost of medication

- PCG: Pharmaceutical cost groups (endogenous variable)
- R2: Quality of the explanatory power of variables or models in the regression calculation

Regression index: Index of the costs of the national comparison group and the doctors' costs, adjusted for age, gender, canton of residence, pharmaceutical cost groups, hospitalization in the previous year. An index above 120% is considered "conspicuous" according to the santésuisse definition.

RSS index: Index of the costs of the cantonal comparison group and the doctors' costs. An index above 130% is considered "conspicuous" according to the santésuisse definition.

WZW procedure: Procedure for assessing the economic efficiency of medical activity

Explanation of treatment costs (patient and physician profiling)

Cost Explaining Variable (patient capitation)

- Morbidity
- Severity of Morbidity
- Complications
- Severity of Complications

Patient preferences (patient capitation)

- Do Not Rescucitate (In Hospital Mortality Rates
- "Herbal Medicine
-

Proxy variables (provider capitation by insurers)

- Age, Sex, Canton (ANOVA Index)
- Hospital -1 (Regression Index)
- Physiotherapy (Regression Index)
- Laboratory (Regression Index)
- DDD | KRK (package/d) | PCG (Regression Index)

Therapeutic and Diagnostic Heterogeneity (Provider capitation)

- Skills
- Specializations

Objective of the santésuisse performance audit: Cost reduction Aim of performance audits: Cost efficiency

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Health economics doctrine: drugs are resistant to manipulation (Lamers 1999, van Vliet 2003)

Robert Leu und Konstantin Beck Bern / Luzern November 2006



Risikoselektion und Risikostrukturausgleich in der Schweiz

präzis und relativ leicht manipulierbar sind. Um diese Manipulationsanfälligkeit der Diagnosecodes zu umgehen, benutzen Lamers (1999), Lamers und van Vliet (2003) und Hornbrook et al. (1996) Medikamenteninformationen, um die Prognosefähigkeit der demographischen Risikoausgleichsformel zu verbessern. Die Grundidee ist einfach. Bestimmte Krankheiten werden mit bestimmten Medikamenten behandelt, was Rückschlüsse auf die zu Grunde liegende Diagnose erlaubt. Eine Manipulationsgefahr besteht nicht, da sich die Information auf effektiv verschriebene Medikamente bezieht. Während falsch eingetragene Diagnosecodes für den Patienten bedeutungslos bleiben, können es sich die Ärzte nur beschränkt erlauben, zu starke oder medizinisch nicht indizierte (zu teure) Medikamente zu verschreiben, weil sie damit unter Umständen die Gesundheit der Patienten gefährden würden. Lamers und van Vliet beschränken sich zudem auf häufig und in grösseren Dosen verschriebene Medikamente, um dennoch verbleibende Manipulationsmöglichkeiten möglichst auszuschliessen.



UNIVERSITÄT BERN

intechalitie- und

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Health economics doctrine: drugs are resistant to manipulation (Lamers 1999, van Vliet 2003)



Aufsichtsrechtliche Massnahmen

Kreis- und Informationsschreiben

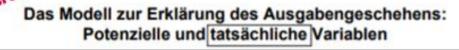
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Reporting
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Der Risikoausgleich schafft einen finanziellen Ausgleich zwischen Krankenversicherern mit unterschiedlicher Risikostruktur. Aktuell berücksichtigt er die Indikatoren "Alter", "Geschlecht", "Aufenthalt in einem Spital oder Pflegeheim im Vorjahr" und "Arzneimittelkosten im Vorjahr". Ab 2020 wird dieser Indikator abgelöst durch den Indikator «pharmazeutische Kostengruppen (PCG)».

Prämienregionen

Health economics doctrine: drugs are resistant to manipulation (Lamers 1999, van Vliet 2003)

Risikostrukturausgleich wie? Entwicklung 2000-2010



Sozioökonomie	Alter, Geschlecht, Einkommen, Familienstand
Gesundheitsstatus	Funktionseinschränkungen, Befindlichkeit, Pflegebedürftigkeit, Sterbefall
Genetische Disposition	Nicht vorhanden
Gesundheitsverhalten	Rauchen, Trinken, Sport, Mitwirkung bei Prävention & Therapie
Krankheiten	Vorliegen/Stadien chronischer Erkrankung, DMP-Einschreibung
Versorgungsleistungen	Krankenhausdiagnose. DROS, Facharztbesuche, ambulante Diagnose, Patientenklassifikation ambulant, Arzneimittelverschreibung. Pflegeheim, Patientenklassifikation Pflege
Transferzahlungen	Krankengeldzahlung, Rentenstatus EU/BU
Versorgungsstruktur	Krankenhausbetten/Kopf, Pflegeheime/Kopf
Effizienz	Als Residuum implizit

Michel Romanens, 11/2023

physicianprofiling.ch/HealthEconomicsRisikoausgleichBerlinUndCHDezember2004. pdf

Health economics doctrine: drugs are resistant to manipulation (Lamers 1999, van Vliet 2003)

Capitation im Ärzteindex der CSS bei Ärztinnen und Ärzte Allg. Innere Medizin



Der Ärzteindex

Ein Instrument zur Beurteilung der Wirtschaftlichkeit von Grundversorgern The physician efficiency index

A means to rate the efficiency of general practitioners

S. von Rote", U. Barray", K. Beck" 155 Institut für eropeituche Gesandheitsblackenen im La No. of Lot.

Mit der vorliegenden Arbeit konnte der Nachweis erbracht werden, dass es statistisch möglich ist, eine differenzierte, morbiditätsorientierte und damit auch faire Beurteilung unterschiedlicher Behandlungsstile vorzunehmen, die auf plausiblen Inputgrößen basiert. Mit dem Modell ist die Hoffnung verbunden, dass es zu einer Versachlichung der Diskussion zwischen Ärzten und Krankenversicherern beiträgt.

Bibliografie

DOI 10.1055/s-2007-963626 Gesundh ökon Qual manag Gesundheitsökonomis orschungsresultate2 2008; 13: 142 - 148 © Georg Thieme Verlag KG Stuttgart -New York - ISSN 1432-2625

Variable	Einheit	Koeffizienten	t-Wert
korrigiertes R ²		0,674	
(Konstante)	Sfr.	-19	-5
direkte Arztkosten im Jahr t - 1	%	0,392	85
direkte Arztkosten im Jahr t-2	%	0,158	29
Medikamentenkosten im Jahr t - 1	%	0,764	465
indirekte Physiotherapie- kosten im Jahr t – 1	25	0,492	72
indirekte Physiotherapie- kosten im Jahr t – 2	96	0,216	28
indirekte Laborkosten im Jahr t – 1	96	0,157	11
indirekte Laborkosten im Jahr t – 2	З.	0,201	11
Behandlungsanteil Arzt im Jahr t	Sfr.	333	81
übrige Behandlungskosten im Jahr t – 1	R.	0,007	30
PCG-Codes			
Asthma	Sfr.	213	31
Epilepsie	Sfr.	311	23
Rheumatismus	Sfr.	180	22
Herzkrankheiten	Sfr.	180	24

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Legal doctrine: medicines are always economical (Kieser 2018)

Rechtswissenschaftliche Beurteilung von Medikamentenkosten bei der Wirtschaftlichkeitsprüfung https://docfin



erstattet dem Verein Ethik und Medizin in der Schweiz (VEMS)

zu Fragen
der Berücksichtigung von Medikamentenkosten
bei der Wirtschaftlichkeitsprüfung

von

Prof. Dr. iur. Ueli Kieser, Zürich/St. Gallen

https://docfind.ch/Kieser082018.pdf

in Frage zu stellen (im vorgenannten Fall: Vergütungsfrist von einem Jahr). Ebenfalls darf der Krankenversicherer nicht überprüfen, ob die prinzipiellen Voraussetzungen der Wirksamkeit, Zweckmässigkeit und Wirtschaftlichkeit erfüllt sind, denn die allgemeine Erfüllung dieser Voraussetzungen bildet für das Arzneimittel nach Art. 30 Abs. 1 lit. a KLV ein Aufnahmekriterium. Es geht bei Arzneimitteln also beim Kriterium der Zweckmässigkeit um eine eingeengte, zugespitzte Prüfungsmöglichkeit des Krankenversicherers. An sich ist bei der Aufnahme eines Arzneimittels auf die Spezialitätenliste bestätigt worden, dass die Voraussetzungen der Wirksamkeit, Zweckmässigkeit und Wirtschaftlichkeit gegeben sind.

ob im Rahmen einer individuellen Zweckmässigkeitsprüfung trotz Erfüllung der SL-Voraussetzungen die Vergütung ausnahmsweise nicht zu leisten ist. Beispiel (ausserhalb der Spezialitätenliste): Die ambulante individuelle multiprofessionell strukturierte Therapie für übergewichtige Kinder und Jugendliche ist in vier Schritten vorzunehmen (vgl. Ziff. 4 KLV Anhang 1); wenn mit überwiegender Wahrscheinlichkeit die vier Schritte nicht abgeschlossen werden können – etwa bei Abreise ins Ausland – ist die entsprechende Pflichtleistung trotzdem nicht zu gewähren;

 ob die Zulassungsprüfung bestimmte Faktoren nicht einbezogen hat. Beispiel: Es ist nach der Zulassung bekannt geworden, dass ein Arzneimittel bisher nicht bekannte unerwünschte Wirkungen hat;

 ob die Limitation sich auf Teilbereiche beschränkt und im Übrigen die Überprüfung der Leistungsvoraussetzungen der Einzelfallprüfung überlässt. Beispiel: In der Spezialitätenliste ist ausdrücklich vorgesehen, dass eine vertrauensärztliche Bewilligung notwendig ist.

Fairfond

Legal doctrine: medicines are always economical (Kieser 2018)

Rechtswissenschaftliche Beurteilung von Medikamentenkosten bei der Wirtschaftlichkeitsprüfung



https://docfind.ch/Kieser082018.pdf

Kurzgutachten

erstattet dem Verein Ethik und Medizin in der Schweiz (VEMS)

zu Fragen der Berücksichtigung von Medikamentenkosten bei der Wirtschaftlichkeitsprüfung

von

Prof. Dr. iur. Ueli Kieser, Zürich/St. Gallen

2. Medikamente werden in der Schweiz durch die Krankenversicherung vergütet, wenn sie auf der Spezialitätenliste aufgeführt sind. Es gilt für Medikamente also – anders als für ärztliche Behandlungsleistungen – keine Pflichtleistungsvermutung. Mit der Aufnahme auf die Spezialitätenliste wird bestätigt, dass das betreffende Medikament wirksam, zweckmässig und wirtschaftlich ist. In vielen Fällen ist die Verwendung des Medikaments an Limitationen gebunden. Nur ausnahmsweise ist ein sogenannter off label use zulässig. Damit steht fest, dass die Abgabe des Arzneimittels gemäss Festlegung der Spezialitätenliste die Vermutung für sich hat, dass das betreffende Arzneimittel wirksam, zweckmässig und wirtschaftlich ist.

7. Insgesamt zeigt sich, dass der statistische Einbezug von Arzneimittelkosten in die Wirtschaftlichkeitsprüfung erheblichen Einschränkungen unterliegt. Insbesondere verbietet es sich, Arzneimittelkosten in Parallele zu den Kosten der ärztlichen Behandlung statistisch einzubeziehen. Es gelten mannigfaltige Besonderheiten bei den Medikamenten (dazu vorstehend Ziffer 1 bis 6), welche beim schlüssigen Nachweis einer allfälligen Unwirtschaftlichkeit des ärztlichen Verhaltens zwingend zu berücksichtigen sind. Insoweit drängt sich eine grundlegende Überprüfung der heutigen Rechtsprechung zum Einbezug von Arzneimitteln in das Wirtschaftlichkeitsprüfungsverfahren auf.

Economic efficiency assessment santésuisse: ANOVA model

Doctor is compared with

comparison group:

same specialist group, corrected for age, gender, canton of residence

Acceptance:

the patients treated in the specialist group are comparable in terms of morbidity to the extent that cost differences of no more than 30% can arise at practice level.

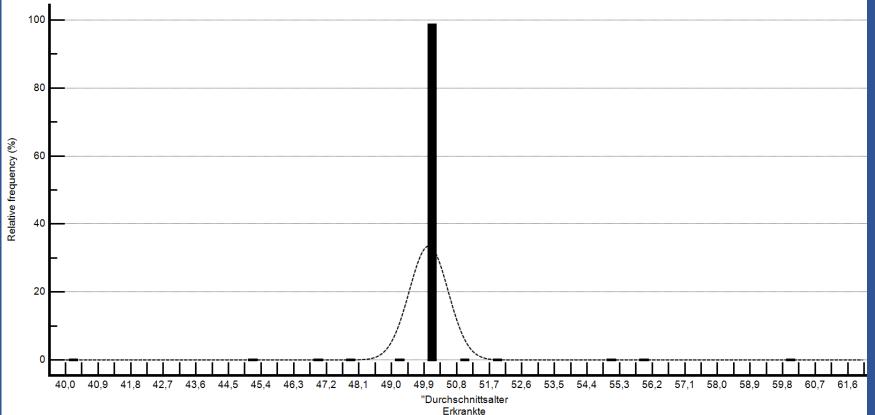
A cost index of 130% or more is therefore proof of inefficiency.



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132 440,29	2 271,94	134 712,23	14	1 574	1 588	44,82	670	2,37	83,40	197,67	3,39	134 712,23	201,06	78 571,60	117,27	20 377,75	30,41	20 199,98	30,15	119 149,33	177,83	173 018,02	258,24	80 843,54	120,66	253 861,56	378,90	51,07	57	51	50
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573 901,81	603 113,67	*******	168	4 606	4774	55,23	1068	4,47	120,21	537,36	564,71	******	1 102,07	73 545,43	68,86	89 750,50	84,04	*******	125,48	297 313,51	278,38	797 669,89	746,88	676 659,10	633,58	*****	1 380,46	51,07	129	128	128
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224 649,98		226 341,91	3	1668	1671	61,38	344	4,86	134,44	653,05	4,92	226 341,91	657,97	199 334,91		79 293,00		26 294,09		304 922,00		330 237,07		201 026,84		531 263,91			127	84	111
251 915,99			78	2 264	2 342	65,48	483	4,85	107,56	521,57	24,09	263 553,74		489 851,84		42 360,00		83 136,40				377 412,39		501 489,59					102	165	125
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	310 296,25		215	3 018 4 193	4 197	49,25 48,22	841 1 310	3,84 3,20	93,72 131,57	421,53	488,63 236,87	862 506,35	658,40	24 026,00		37 946,00		42 809,05		104 781,05		383 752,14 621 366,46		434 965,48 384 630,60		818 717,62	767,94	51,07 51,07	92 104	145 108	102 85
3 987.66			-	4155	4157	68,31	1510	2,25	110,77	249,23	63,87	5 009,51	313,09	201 023,29				21 173,98								228 231.48		51.07	45	108	514
181 544,71		182 112,91	0	1 322	1 322	48,29	465	2,25	137,33	390,42	1,22	182 112,91	391,64	234 407,05		1024,70	502.55	68 578,37		536 670.72						718 783.63			89	1071	140
125 831,40		125 996,50	5	740	745	46,39	151	4,93	168,90	833,32	1,22	125 996,50	834,41	32 594,78		110,00		14 915,05		47 619,83		140 856,45		32 759,88		173 616,33			223	85	136
	401 253,35		195	4 707	4 902	47,01	1 1 4 2	4,29	118,08	506,86	351,36	980 085,32	858,22	2 569,85		41 823,16		46 455,61		90 848,62		667 110,74		403 823,20		*****		51,07	127	116	104
719 346,60	21 468,85	740 815,45	314	4 985	5 2 9 9	65,53	1 104	4,80	135,75	651,58	19,45	740 815,45	671,03	834 456,92	755,85	48 054,00	43,53	*****	133,08	*****	932,45	914 315,98	828,18	855 925,77	775,30	*****	1 603,48	51,07	117	117	107
168 807,12	199 248,07	368 055,19	59	2 360	2 419	49,99	452	5,35	69,78	373,47	440,81	368 055,19	814,28	19 327,29	42,76	26 822,80	59,34	24 404,58	53,99	70 554,67	156,09	220 034,50	486,80	218 575,36	483,57	438 609,86	970,38	51,07	103	133	103

Prerequisite for comparability:

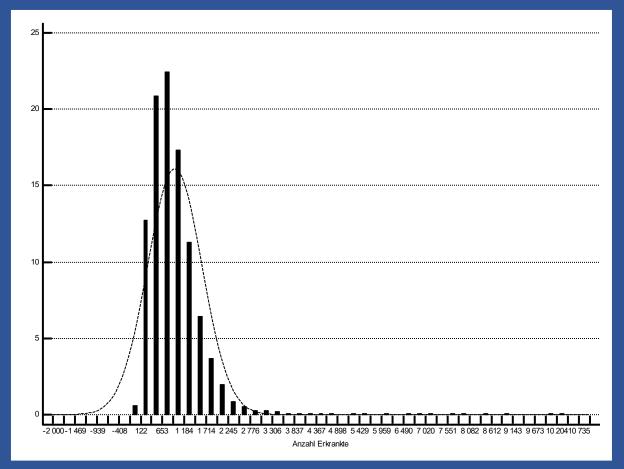
Variable		ter_Erkrankte_in_Gruppe Iter Erkrankte in Gruppe"		100	
Sample size		1089			
Lowest value		40,0000			F
Highest value		<u>60,0000</u>			
Arithmetic mean		50,0046		80	
95% CI for the Ar	rithmetic mean	49,9728 to 50,0364			
Median		50,0000			F
95% CI for the m	edian	50,0000 to 50,0000			
Variance		0,2858	\$	ش م 60)
Standard deviation	n	0,5346		enc	
Relative standard	d deviation	0,01069 (1,07%)		 Celative frequency (%) 0 0 0 	L
Standard error of	the mean	0,01620	•	e tre	
Coefficient of Ske	ewness	1,1613 (P<0,0001)		3 10 afl 40	
Coefficient of Kur	rtosis	253,5125 (P<0,0001)	-	Yel Yel	
Shapiro-Wilk test for Normal distrib		W=0,0678 reject Normality (P<0,0001)			F
49% Trimmed me	ean (n=23)	50,0000			
95% CI of Trimm	ed mean	50,0000 to 50,0000		20)
Percentiles		95% Confidence interval			F
2,5	50,0000	50,0000 to 50,0000			
5	50,0000	50,0000 to 50,0000		0	╞━┅═╴╴╴╴╴╴╴╴
10	50,0000	50,0000 to 50,0000			
25	50,0000	50,0000 to 50,0000			40,0 40,9 41,8 42,7 43,6 44,
75	50,0000	50,0000 to 50,0000			
90	50,0000	50,0000 to 50,0000			
95	50,0000	50,0000 to 50,0000			
97,5	50,0000	50,0000 to 50,0000			





Number of medical practices = 5,122 Number of patients treated per practice

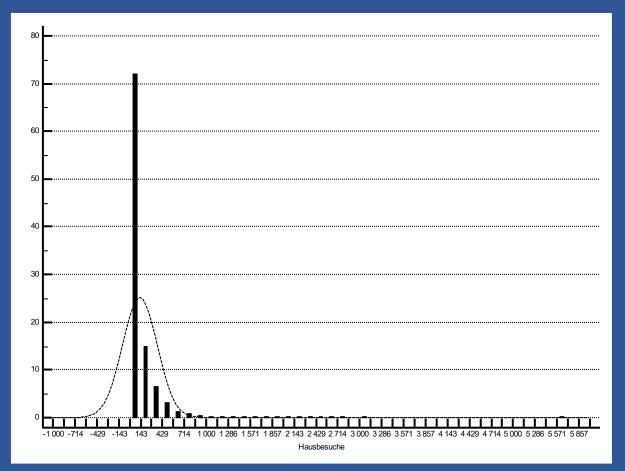
Lowest value: 100 Highest value: 10249 Arithmetic mean: 951 Standard deviation: 657 Relative standard deviation 69%





Number of medical practices = 5,122 Number of home visits

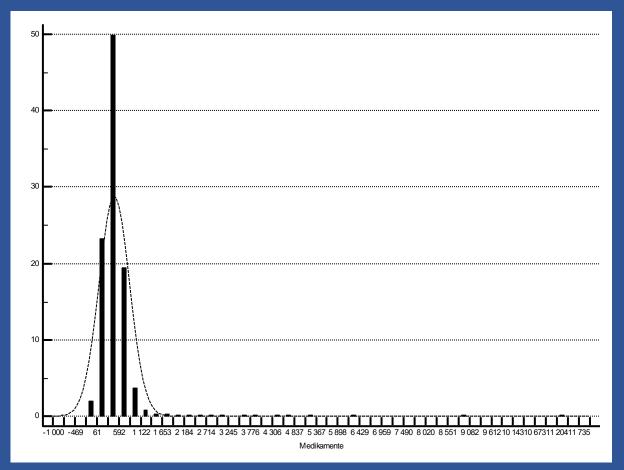
Lowest value: 0 Highest value: 5621 Arithmetic mean: 133 Standard deviation: 226 Relative standard deviation 170%





Number of medical practices = 5,122 Average cost of medication per patient

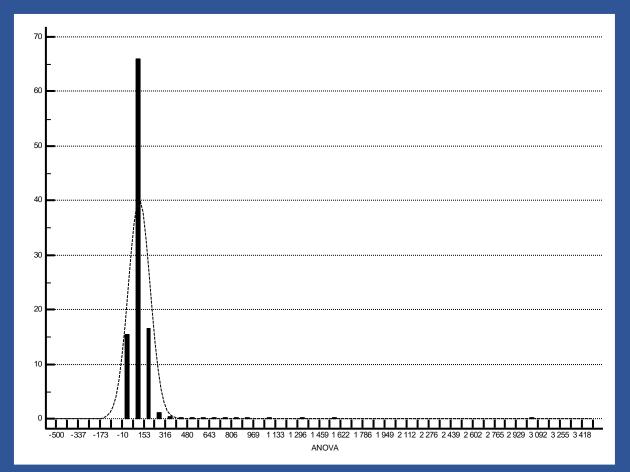
Lowest value: 0 Highest value: 11452 Arithmetic mean: 486 Standard deviation: 368 Relative standard deviation 76%





Number of medical practices = 5,122 ANOVA Index total costs

Lowest value: 0% Highest value: 3041% Arithmetic mean: 121% Standard deviation: 81% Relative standard deviation 67%



santésuisse efficiency assessment: inhomogeneous patients

- Prerequisite for comparability = homogeneous patients
- Indirect evidence of inhomogeneous distribution of costs per patient
- Prerequisite for comparability = not fulfilled

santésuisse efficiency assessment: inhomogeneous patients

Individual economic efficiency

With regard to microeconomic efficiency, i.e. the question of whether an efficient approach is taken at the level of the individual actor or an institution or the individual medical measure, taking quality into account, there are no comprehensive studies for Switzerland. The reasons for this are again insufficient statistical data, but also methodological gaps.

Of course, there are a number of practice-oriented partial approaches for measuring and reviewing the microeconomic efficiency of actors and measures. In the area of compulsory health insurance, the santésuisse efficiency procedure for outpatient service provision should be mentioned in particular, which - at least at the first, statistical stage of the procedure - only approximates a reliable efficiency measurement. The main reason for this is the lack of information on the "diagnosis mix", which could be used to "adjust" the patients of a medical practice beyond their age and gender structure. If the treatment success achieved (over the entire treatment pathway) could also be verified, the conditions for genuine comparability between medical practices would be in place. Partial approaches are also represented by the various costbenefit or cost-effectiveness studies in the area of medication or medical-technical equipment. The economic effects in the area of indirect and intangible costs are often not evaluated. Mention must also be made of the studies between "normal" service provision and that in managed care settings, which often have to contend with the methodological difficulties of the very different groups of insured persons.

https://www.obsan.admin.ch/de/publikationen/2008-gesundheit-der-schweiz



santésuisse cost-effectiveness assessment: Medicines not cost-effective until 2017

41. Jahrgang · Nr. 3 · 18. Januar 2008

Tarif & Praxis

Medical Tribune

Informationsoffensive von Santésuisse "Wirtschaftlichkeitskontrolle" als Reizwort

ZÜRICH – Santésuisse lud zu einer Veranstaltung ein, um aufzuzeigen, was die Wirtschaftlichkeitskontrolle ist, wie sie durchgeführt wird und welche Konsequenzen sie haben kann. Auch die Ärzteschaft kam zu Wort und warnte vor negativen gesundheitlichen Folgen für die Patienten. Kontrollen seien zwar gerechtfertigt, aber die Methode sei verbesserungswürdig.

Ärzten zu ermöglichen, beteuerte Pe-

qualitative Ziele an. Wir wollen nicht

Arbeiten", betonte Peter Marbet.

Jahr 2005) ermittelt, bereinigt um Einzelfälle der Tarifpool beigezo-Alter und Geschlecht der Patienten gen. "Erst wenn wir keine Beson-

und um den kantonalen Effekt. In derheiten entdecken können, aber

einem weiteren Schritt wird der Arzt massiv überhöhte Kosten vorliegen,

Liste der Auffälligen

Das Wort "Wirtschaftlichkeitskontrolle" gilt als Reizwort und löst bei Ärzten grosse Emotionen aus. Das Informationsbedürfnis ist hoch, weshalb Santésuisse zu einer Informationsveranstaltung einlud.

"Die Wirtschaftlichkeitskontrollen entspringen nicht einer Laune der Versicherer", beteuerte Peter die Leistungsqualität senken, sondern klärungen benötigen und diejeni-Marbet, Leiter Abteilung Politik und Kommunikation von Santésuisse. "Sie ergibt sich aus der Pflicht aus verschiedenen Bestimmungen. Nicht Santésuisse, sondern Schiedsgerichte und das Eidgenössische

Juerg B. Reust

Formelle Massnahmen in den Jahren 2004/2005:

enzen sie haben kann. Auch die arnte vor negativen gesundheit- Kontrollen seien zwar gerecht-		Total Anzahl Ärzte	Auffällige Ärzte Index >130	Warnbriefe	Gespräche	Eingaben PVK/Gericht/ Vergleich
rbesserungswürdig.	Statistikjahr 2004	17228	2297 (13,33%)	766 (4,45%)	53 (0,31%)	82 (0,48%)
Sichtlich bemüht, die Wogen zu glätten und eine bessere Kommu-	Statistikjahr 2005	17599	2 599 (14,77%)	693 (3,94%)	135 (0,77%)	144 (0,82%)
nikation zwischen Versicherern und	Quelle: Santésuisse					



freipraktizierenden Ärzte (17599 im wird bei der vertieften Analyse der Dr. Urs Stoffel (I.) und Peter Marbet (r.)

gerechtfertigt sei. Gerichtsurteile der Morbiditätsindex (TMI) zwinglichen eher einem Glücksspiel und gend Berücksichtigung finden." Das seien möglichst zu vermeiden. Da Argument, dieser Index beruhe auf mit seiner Facharztgruppe (FMH) versendet die lokale Geschäftsstel- fahre man mit Vergleichen besser, so einer Selbstdeklaration, lässt er nicht





santésuisse cost-effectiveness assessment: Medicines not cost-effective until 2017

Patient profiling

The patient profile is defined by the diagnosis, severity and course of an illness and interactions with other illnesses (multimorbidity). This results in the need for medical treatment, which leads to certain treatment costs in accordance with tariff agreements. The expected treatment costs can be calculated on the basis of the patient profile of a medical practice.

Physician Profiling

The physician profile attempts to define the expected treatment costs using approximations (proxy variables such as age, gender, past hospitalizations, pharmaceutical cost groups, specialist codes).

Result

Physician profiling leads to distortions in the expected treatment costs and is therefore not suitable for fraud detection and performance auditing.



santésuisse cost-effectiveness assessment: Medicines not cost-effective until 2017

Role of medication in the recourse calculation

ANOVA Index 200% AI

- Total costs without initiated costs: 1,000,000 TK (group index 500,000 = 100%)
- Prescription drug costs: MK 400,000
- Index Drug costs % 200% MKI

Morbidity-adjusted index 100% MBI (AI/MKI*100)

Recourse claim 350,000

Until 2017, the costs of medication were included in the recourse claim: higher medication costs = higher recourse claims

Economic efficiency assessment by santésuisse: Regression model

Doctor is compared with

comparison group:

same specialist group, corrected for age, gender, canton of residence, hospitalization in the previous year, deductible, pharmaceutical cost groups

Acceptance:

the patients treated in the specialist group are comparable in terms of morbidity to the extent that cost differences at practice level after correction in the regression model cannot exceed 20%.

A cost index of 120% or more is therefore proof of inefficiency.



Economic efficiency assessment by santésuisse: FAG 53, 2019, N=1089

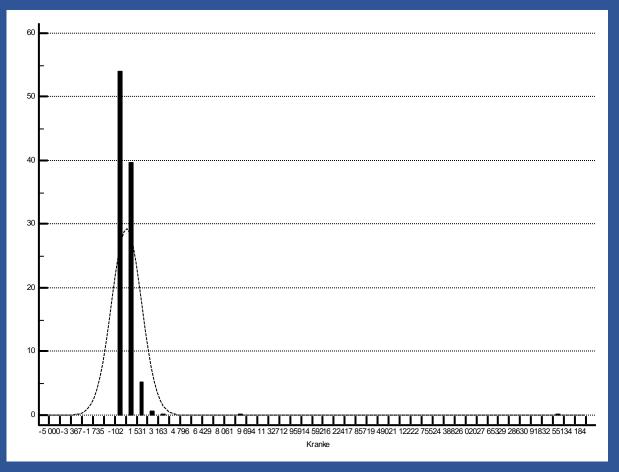
Anzahl	Anzahl	Durchschnittsalter	Durchschnittsalter	Anzahl	Anzahl	Totale Kosten	Totale Direkte Kosten	Totale	Regressio	Arztkosten	Regressio	Regressio	Medikame	Medikamente	Regressionsindex	Labor	Labor	Regressionsindex	MiGeL	MiGeL	Regressionsinde
Erkrankte	Erkrankte	Erkrankte	Erkrankte	Hausbesuche	Konsultationen	(direkt und veranlasst)		Kosten	nsindex	direkt	nsindex	nsindex	nte	direkt	Medikamente	(direkt und	direkt	Labor	(direkt und veranlasst)	direkt	MiGeL
	in Gruppe		in Gruppe					veranlasst	Totale		Totale	Arztkosten	(direkt		direkt und veranlasst	veranlasst)		direkt und veranlasst			direkt und veranla
									Kosten		direkte	direkt	und								
	_	T			_						Kosten		veranlasst		T	_			T	_	
v	-			•	ļ		•		-	-	v	-		-		•					
132	699	48	50	0	868	108037	101454	6583	155	99472	-	303	4845	0	42	1123	120	8	356	45	45
318	699	43	50	21	745	221499	102433	119066	114	99468	-	114	39123	2	81	72137	2540	243	577	25	29
251	699	60	50	0	497	136182	100748	35434	119	99422	-	207	3682	70	10	1484	217	5	29676	907	2205
24	699	46,4	50,1	0	548	100653	100439	214	751	99361	-	1629	214	0	3	0	0		0	0	
204	699	53	50	0	502	141554	136647	4907	113	98879	-	164	9750	6481	29	561	0	1	28720	28439	3230
661	699	53	50	0	1034	169805	105612	64193	58	98708	-	77	67817	3624	81	0	0		2566	2566	53
373	699	55	50	136	512	105400	98850	6550	51	98217	-	106	4668	0	14	0	0		153	0	26
3222	699	42	50	6	10908	3010734	1216929	1793805	101	970662	-	93	1244749	13626	116	468567	210779	134	86956	19681	132
48	699	22,6	50,1	0	461	108587	98159	10428	472	97750	-	748	10428	0	92	0	0		0	0	
135	699	52	50	0	762	108274	99506	8768	165	97639	-	319	8260	0	13	0	0		507	0	88
102	699	54	50	36	500	114475	97509	16966	186	97508	-	426	16957	0	50	0	0		10	0	24
390	699	48	50	35	1126	230461	110642	119819	78	97031	-	84	55569	245	67	40695	13344	106	8160	22	55
191	699	51	50	16	930	146855	115386	31469	96	96874	-	148	25581	2579	70	21839	15601	65	911	323	42
118	699	58	50	11	623	174261	96922	77339	220	96868	-	252	37413	54	235	12622	0	39	1962	0	49
408	699	49	50	0	1215	204361	111460	92901	105	96672	-	113	84513	4678	228	9994	283	27	1382	1368	87
290	699	56	50	9	921	372841	104019	268822	110	96622	-	92	172810	4456	118	69998	2065	122	9007	797	84
417	699	62	50	0	1021	213429	97711	115718	62	96216	-	72	55236	754	54	31960	443	67	2504	0	36
63	699	45	50	0	564	124004	98662	25342	296	96060	-	543	23518	0	181	1788	0	9	37	0	27
537	699	48	50	3	1143	229465	127950	101515	67	95942	-	66	56403	6022	50	60197	25930	97	3893	37	73
604	699	51	50	31	2176	448193	401866	46327	65	95422	-	48	276784	274354	99	35136	20282	30	10892	10519	81
204	699	51	50	1	920	179976	95443	84533	132	95053	-	164	51378	0	108	17452	0	71	1586	0	46
186	699	45	50	0	1006	169721	95907	73814	135	94923	-	183	32757	73	84	28631	93	101	2449	0	96
237	699	49	50	8	1353	267435	95005	172430	118	94856	-	141	138240	40	149	16318	73	44	5407	0	112
424	699	50	50	30	1059	445879	119983	325896	96	94728	-	71	272607	3993	152	29531	17570	53	26134	1417	191
277	699	56	50	0	1260	306331	102627	203704	148	94056	-	108	109746	3380	202	73710	1873	181	6862	244	123
121	699	39	50	3	446	119109	103830	15279	210	93886	-	355	12628	9916	54	6165	0	16	29	29	38
1140	699	50	50	37	1485	697329	312773	384556	77	93877	-	29	207504	182956	69	142085	30832	96	38237	4724	159
272	699	74,2	50,1	253	68	95814	94321	1493	54	92489	-	109	1012	181	3	661	0	2	1	1	18
406	699	58	50	15	1234	398108	129812	268296	99	92471	-	64	141864	3087	110	100229	34106	157	8428	106	90
273	699	60	50	4	591	302166	108621	193545	92	92364	-	85	140557	3553	110	18050	10289	42	5366	1657	62
316	699	57	50	59	1890	450746	214952	235794	112	91504	-	70	229943	120775	181	55689	36	70	20145	828	136
501	699	49	50	7	1043	193318	106180	87138	60	91482	-	65	44900	1059	63	37734	13534	73	1150	103	31
528	699	53	50	39	1281	271019	133384	137635	57	91316	-	60	113786	18358	56	41426	22818	51	5468	597	52
491	699	42	50	1	978	211212	112001	99211	70	90662	-	73	60826	3660	70	39681	17302	83	2639	158	49
221	699	59	50	229	1167	224085	221892	2193	95	90461	-	96	111022	110424	88	22082	20965	87	42	42	14
85	600	50	50	//3	672	225658	00676	125082	235	00321		2/13	7/3/1	368	251	26801	8561	125	9628	33	112



Economic efficiency assessment santésuisse: Example FAG53 2019

Number of medical practices = 1,089 Number of patients

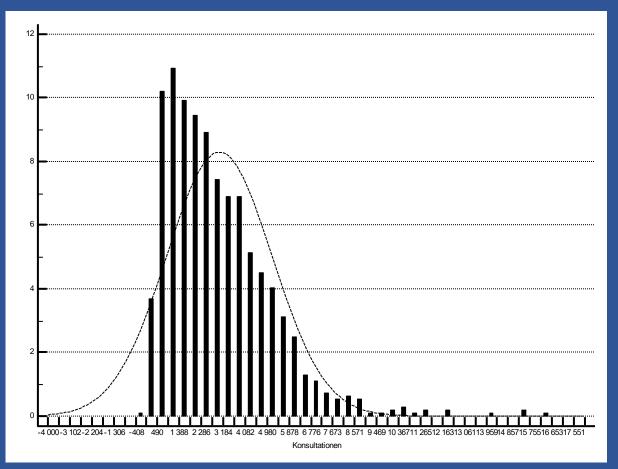
Lowest value: 101 Highest value: 32'755 Arithmetic mean: 787 Standard deviation: 1112 Relative standard deviation 141%



Economic efficiency assessment santésuisse: Example FAG53 2019

Number of medical practices = 1,089 Number of consultations

Lowest value: 5 Highest value: 16'592 Arithmetic mean: 2'032 Standard deviation: 2'159 Relative standard deviation 71%

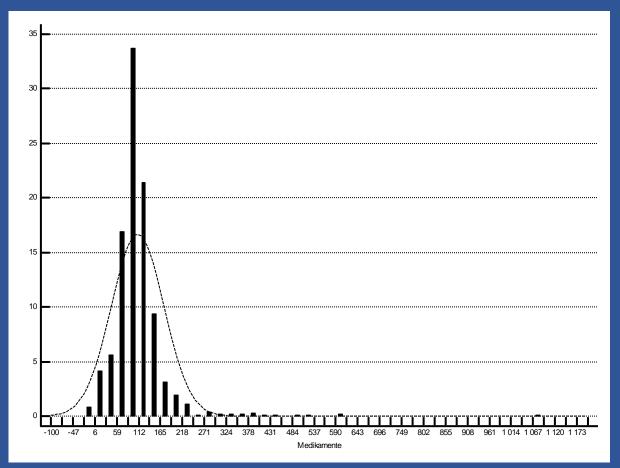




Economic efficiency assessment santésuisse: Example FAG53 2019

Number of medical practices = 1,089 Regression index drugs

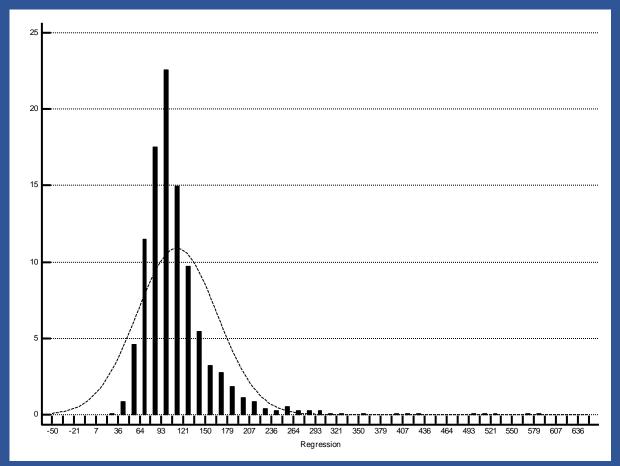
Lowest value: 1 Highest value: 1081 Arithmetic mean: 110 Standard deviation: 64 Relative standard deviation 58%



Economic efficiency assessment santésuisse: Example FAG53 2019

Number of medical practices = 1,089 Regression index

Lowest value: 30 Highest value: 586 Arithmetic mean: 113 Standard deviation: 52 Relative standard deviation 46%



Economic efficiency assessment santésuisse: Example FAG53 2019

Number of medical practices = 1,089 DDD / PCG

Example [edit]

If the DDD for a certain drug is given, the number of DDDs used by an individual patient or (more commonly) by a collective of patients is as follows.

 $Drug \ usage \ (in \ DDDs) = rac{Items \ issued imes \ Amount \ of \ drug \ per \ item}{DDD}$

For example, the analgesic (pain reliever) paracetamol has a DDD of 3 g, which means that an average patient who takes paracetamol for its main indication, which is pain relief, uses 3 grams per day. This is equivalent to six standard tablets of 500 mg each. If a patient consumes 24 such tablets (12 g of paracetamol in total) over a certain span of time, this equals a consumption of four DDDs.

 $Drug \, usage \, (in \, DDDs) = rac{24 \; (items) imes 500 \; (mg/item)}{3000 \; mg} = 4$

Economic efficiency assessment santésuisse: Example FAG53 2019

Sucht	ADHS	Autoimmun	Alzheimer	Asthma	Bipolar	Herzleiden	COPD	Depression	Diabetes	Diabetes	Epilesie	Glaukom	Cholesterin	AIDS	Hypertonie	lormon Tumo	Krebs	(rebs komple	Crohn	MS Brain	Niere	Pulm Hyp	Parkinson	Psoriasis	Psychose
ABH	ADH	AIK	ALZ	AST	BSR	CAR	COP	DEP	DM1	DM2	EPI	GLA	HCH	HIV	HYP	КНО	KRE	KRK	MCR	MSK	NIE	PAH	PAR	PSO	PSY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Anzahl DDD	Anzahl DDD	Anzahl DDD	Anzahl DDD	Anzahl DDD	Anzahl DDD	Anzahl DDD	Anzahl DDD	Anzahl DDD	Anzahl DDD	Anzahl DDD	Anzahl DDD	Anzahl DDI													
													pro Erkrankte												
· ·												-									-	1			
*	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	v	*	-	-	-	_	-	-	v		v	-	-	-	-	· ·		
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,0	1,4	0,0	4,2	0,0	1,5	0,0	0,0	12,0	0,0	25,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,5	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
0,3	1,4	0,2	0,3	5,8	0,1	1,2	1,9	16,9	1,8	12,3	1,4	0,8	27,3	0,0	56,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,2	0,0	1,1	0,2	0,6
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
1,0	0,5	0,0	1,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	39,7	0,0	0,0	5,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	12,7
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,5	0,0	0,3	0,5	4,5	0,8	2,5	0,9	1,3	12,8	0,0	35,6	0,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,7
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,7	0,0	2,0	0,3	1,7	0,4	4,9	1,0	0,0	23,2	0,0	31,2	1,6	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,4
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0 1,6	0,3	0,0 0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0 9,6	0,0 0,0	0,0 1,5	0,0 4,0	1,6	0,0 7,4	7,7	1,5	0,0	0,0 56,2	0,0 0,0	0,0 215,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
0,0	0,0	0,4	0,0	2,4	0,0	2,6	4,0	14,7	0,6	5,3	0,0	0,6	17,9	0,0	28,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,4	0,0	0,7	0,5	1,7	1,0	3,6	0,0	0,0	10,0	0,0	23,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3	10,8	0,0	8,2	6,3	11,0	6,0	13,2	3,6	0,5	49,0	0,8	89,9	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,5	0,9	0,1
0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	11,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,2	7,8	1,9	1,6	0,0	8,8	0,0	34,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,7
0.0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,7	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	7,6	0,2	27,2	0,0	0.0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,3
0,0	4,8	0,0	0,0	3,2	0,0	0,0	0,1	23,6	0,6	26,3	1,6	0,0	25,2	0,0	66,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,8	4,0
0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	7,3	1,5	2,5	1,9	15,4	6,5	21,2	2,2	2,4	47,5	0,0	108,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,3	0,0	3,1
0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0	1,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	10,5	0,0	1,6	0,0	0,0	1,0	0,0	17,7	1,8	0,0	0,3	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
0,0	0,9	0,1	0,5	3,3	0,0	0,6	2,0	10,4	1,5	4,7	0,9	0,1	11,3	0,0	37,4	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,6	0,1	0,5
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	2,3	0,0	0,7	0,6	5,1	1,3	20,4	0,5	0,0	76,7	0,0	105,1	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,5
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	9,6	0,0	9,1	2,7	20,0	1,8	22,2	4,7	0,0	67,4	0,0	136,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,9	0,0	0,0	1,3	0,1	3,8
0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	16,2	0,0	2,5	3,9	23,5	5,5	35,2	1,7	0,9	101,5	0,0	228,6	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,4	0,0	0,3	0,0	1,3	0,0	4,0
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,7	0,0	1,9	0,0	0,0	6,3	0,0	8,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,9	0,0
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,2	0,0	2,1	4,2	9,2	2,1	8,4	1,4	0,7	28,6	0,0	67,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,3	0,6
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,2	0,0	0,1	0,2	3,6	1,3	2,7	0,3	0,0	8,0	0,0	15,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2
0,9	0,0	3,1	0,0	1,3	0,0	0,0	2,0	0,6	1,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,0	5,9
0,0	5,0	0,0	4,8	25,2	0,0	0,0	6,8	38,5	9,0	27,8	5,9	0,7	83,4	0,0	164,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,0	1,5
0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	4,8	0,0	0,0	0,1	4,8	0,3	6,6	5,7	0,0	7,2	0,0	22,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0

Economic efficiency assessment santésuisse: Example FAG53 2019

Number of medical practices = 1,089 DDD / PCG

- Pharmaceutical cost groups (PCG) are used by santésuisse.
- PCGs are linked to diseases (insulin=diabetes, valsartan=hypertension, ecc)
- This means that the santésuisse databases can be examined for the first time for the heterogeneity of the diseases treated.

Economic efficiency assessment santésuisse: Example FAG53 2019

Number of medical practices = 1,089 DDD / PCG

	Depression	Diabetes	Hypertension	Pain	Thyroid
Lowest value:	0	0	0	0	0
Highest value:	209	232	554	51	33
Arithmetic mean:	14	13	73	10	6
Standard deviatior	n: 16	13	55	8	4
Relative SD	114%	101%	75%	78%	77%
Reject normality	p<0.000	1 p<0.0001	p<0.0001	p<0.0001	p<0.0001

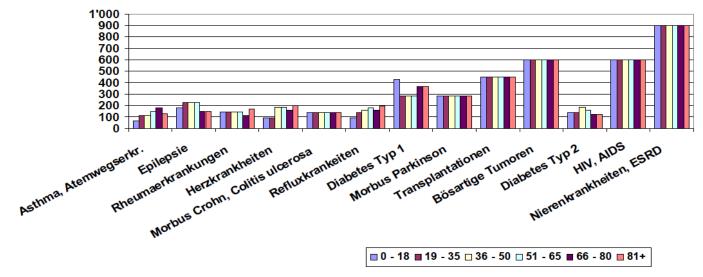
From 2017, treated diagnoses can be analyzed per specialist group. The example of the specialist "general practitioner" in 2019 demonstrates the heterogeneity of the comparison group.

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Economic efficiency assessment santésuisse: Classification DDD/PCG



Zuschläge für die PCGs nach Altersgruppe in Franken pro Monat



PCG = Pharmazeutische Kosten Gruppen

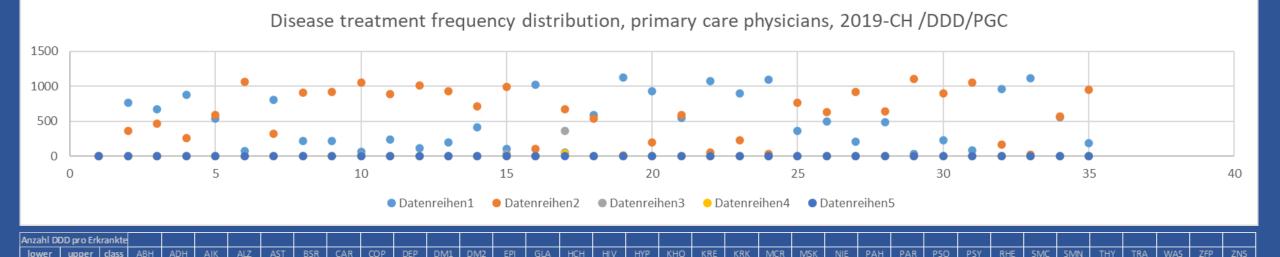


for empirical Health Economics

PD Dr. Konstantin



Economic efficiency assessment santésuisse: Example FAG53 2019 Distribution DDD



The example of the specialist "general practitioner" 2019 demonstrates the heterogeneity of the comparison group. This rules out the possibility that the individual medical practices are comparable.



Economic efficiency assessment santésuisse: Example FAG15 ENT 2020

- Example of a doctor with surgical activity ENT 2020, comparison group 384 medical practices
- Only PCG considered: Asthma medication with DDD 0.2 for 2076 sufferers = 415.2 DDD.
- Pulmicort Turbohaler 200 mcg at 55.20 Fr per 200 doses, corresponding to the daily cost of 28 centimes = 116 Fr.
- Actual medication costs CHF 140,536 99.9% not shown in PCG.
- Result in ANOVA index 177%, regression index 176%

The example shows that the presence of diseases is not recorded in the regression index if the drugs do not appear in the FOPH's PCG list. Apparently "healthy" patients are treated. The regression index does not change the ANOVA index.

Economic efficiency assessment santésuisse: Classification DDD/PCG

Explanatory power of demographic variables and additional variables such as high deductible, hospitalization previous year, pharmaceutical cost groups (data not aggregated, individual-based regression analysis) Additional information Internal medicine 10%, surgery 0%, gynecology 2%, cardiology 4%, pediatrics 3%, eyes 8%, psychiatry 13%: most costs (70% and more) are not explained by the regression index.

Tabelle 31 Erklärungsgehalt untersuchter Modelle mit Individualdaten

	Allgemeine Innere	Chirurgie	Gynäkologie	Kardiologie	Kinder/ Jugend	Ophthal- mologie	Psychiatrie/ Psycho- therapie
Ν	266'203	11'640	70'106	17'457	61'433	72'000	16'948
Adj. R2: Ko	orrigiertes Bestir	nmtheitsmass					
 M1 	0.24	0.16	0.10	0.14	0.12	0.31	0.08
 M2 	0.34	0.16	0.12	0.16	0.15	0.39	0.21

M1 = nur AGG

M2 = AGG, Spital-im-Vorjahr, Franchise hoch, PCG Patientenebene

https://www.fmh.ch /files/pdf7/schlussb erichtwirtschaftlichkeitspr uefungenpolynomics-ag.d.pdf

Economic efficiency assessment santésuisse: Classification DDD/PCG

Medical practices that prescribe drugs from PCG lists reduce their regression index.

Medical practices that prescribe other drugs or no drugs at all are penalized with a high regression index

https://www.bag.admin.ch/ dam/bag/de/dokumente/k <u>uv-</u> aufsicht/pus/risikoausgleich /pcg-liste-xx-februar-2023.xlsx.download.xlsx/pc g-liste-17-februar-2023stand-sl-dezember-22%20(D).xlsx

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Cost-effectiveness of medicines

Costs (medicine)

Drug price Associated medical costs

Effect (monetization)

Avoided (direct) treatment costs Avoided indirect social costs Avoided deaths (value of a statistical life year) Improved quality of life for patients Improved quality of life Relatives

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Cost-effectiveness of Leqvio

PharmacoEconomics (2022) 40:791-806 https://doi.org/10.1007/s40273-022-01152-8

ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE



Cost-Effectiveness, Burden of Disease and Budget Impact of Inclisiran: Dynamic Cohort Modelling of a Real-World Population with Cardiovascular Disease

Katya Galactionova¹ · Paola Salari¹ · Renato Mattli² · Yael Rachamin^{3,4} · Rahel Meier^{3,4} · Matthias Schwenkglenks¹

Accepted: 1 May 2022 / Published online: 20 June 2022 © The Author(s) 2022, corrected publication 2022

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Cost-effectiveness of Leqvio: model assumptions

Inclisiran therapy and administration	1	Utilities Utility m events ^b
Administration	23	
		ACS 0–1 ACS pos
Inclisiran price per dose low	500	Stroke 0- Stroke po
Inclisiran price per dose high	3000	ACS 0–1 ACS pos
		ACS pos

ilities		
ility multipliers for events ^b		
CS 0-1	0.77	
CS post	0.92	
roke 0–1	0.78	
roke post	0.82	
CS 0–1 stroke post	0.77	
CS post stroke 0–1	0.78	
CS post stroke post	0.88	

Clinical effectiveness Event rate ratio per 1 mmol/L LDL-C	
change	
Revasc	0.75
UA	0.73
MI	0.73
Stroke	0.79
CVD death	0.84
LDL-C reduction achieved with inclisiran	52%

Unit	costs
------	-------

Cardiovascular events	
MI, fatal	9067
MI, non-fatal, first year	35,275
MI, non-fatal, subse- quent years	2910
UA, fatal event	3873
UA, non-fatal, first year	23,732
UA, non-fatal, subse- quent years	2490
Stroke, fatal	11,613
Stroke, non-fatal acute, first year	36,251
Stroke non-fatal, subsequent years	12,899
Revasc	17,358

Cost-effectiveness of Leqvio: number of expected events and LDL outcome effects

Table 10. Estimated number of non-fatal and fatal CVD events among Swiss patients aged 40 years or older

Outcome	Total events	Total secondary prevention events (calibration targets for secondary prevention population)
MI	18800	8167
UA	2793	1042
Stroke	17101	6789
Revasc	18625	4762
CVD death	8988	4045

Key: CVD death, death from cardiovascular disease; MI, myocardial infraction; Revasc, cardiac revascularization; UA, unstable angina.

Table 12. Impact of LDL-C change on event rates

	Revasc	UA	МІ	Stroke	CV death
Rate ratio	0.7500	0.7300	0.7300	0.7900	0.8400
LN (rate ratio)	-0.2877	-0.3147	-0.3147	-0.2357	-0.1744
SE of LN (rate ratio)	0.0169	0.0210	0.0210	0.0129	0.0243

Key: CV, cardiovascular; LN, natural logarithm; MI, myocardial infarction; Revasc, cardiac revascularization; RR, rate ratio; SE, standard error; UA, unstable angina.

Cost-effectiveness of Leqvio: model results

Table 2Results of the cost-
effectiveness analysis: base-
case, lifelong time horizon

Outcome	Inclisiran	Comparator	Difference
Life-expectancy			
Life-years per person	11.416	11.217	0.199
Life-year difference per person treated with inclisiran	_	_	0.364
QALYs			
QALYs per person	8.485	8.326	0.159
QALY difference per person treated with inclisiran	-	-	0.291
Costs and ICER at inclisiran price CHF 500			
Cost per person (CHF)	97,731	94,377	3354
Cost difference per person treated with inclisiran (CHF)	-	-	6144
ICER (CHF per life-year gained)	-	_	16,875
ICER (CHF per QALY gained)	_	_	21,107
Costs and ICER at inclisiran price CHF 3000			
Cost per person (CHF)	130,610	94,377	36,233
Cost difference per person treated with inclisiran (CHF)	_	_	66,375
ICER (CHF per life-year gained)	_	_	182,318
ICER (CHF per QALY gained)	-	-	228,040

Modelled outcomes were cumulated starting from age 40 years through end of life for a cohort of realworld Swiss cardiovascular secondary prevention patients (including first-year prevalent cases and new incident cases from that year) representing 302,738 patients. In the inclisiran strategy, reflecting the assumed treatment eligibility criteria, 55% of the cohort were treated with inclisiran. QALYs and costs were discounted at 3%. See text and ESM for details on the model and calculations

CHF Swiss francs, ICER incremental cost-effectiveness ratio, QALY quality-adjusted life-year

Effect of patient QALY on the cost-effectiveness of inclisiran (model Schwenkglenks 2022

	Patient	
QALY	0,291	
ICER	66375	
Cost/QALY	228093	

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Cost-effectiveness of Leqvio: inclusion of QALY relatives and kin

Methoden zur Bestimmung von Nutzen bzw. Wert medizinischer Leistungen und deren Anwendung in der Schweiz und ausgewählten europäischen Ländern

Dr. Florian Gutzwiller¹ Prof. Nikola Biller-Andorno³ Caroline Harnacke³ Lea Bollhalder, MSc² Prof. Thomas Szucs¹ Prof. Felix Gutzwiller² PD Dr. Matthias Schwenkglenks^{1,2}



Akademien der Wissenschaften Schweiz Académies suisses des sciences Accademie svizzere delle scienze Academias svizras da las scienzas Swiss Academies of Arts and Sciences



"In addition, the question arises as to whether impairments to the quality of life of relatives can or should also be taken into account. The authors of this report are of the opinion that this effect should be taken into account for medical services that significantly reduce the burden on relatives and/or caregivers."

https://www.samw.ch/dam/jcr:bac6f456-0baf-4422-bbac-61ea067b6bbd/studie_samw_gutzwiller_schwenkglenks.pdf

Michel Romanens, 11/2023

Cost-effectiveness of Leqvio: Inclusion Value of Life, VSLY, according to WHO



iericht im Auftrag der Gesundheitsförderung Schwei

Der Wert des Lebens: Methoden, Empirie, Anwendungen

Zoatrum für Wirtschaftspolitik

oltung: Prof. Dr. Boto Schloiniger Iarbeit: Betrieksökenem Fil Jones Diöchliger "World Health Organization (WHO) With the CHOICE project (Chosing Interventions that are Cost-Effective), the WHO aims to promote the most efficient projects.34 To do this, it is necessary to define a value up to which a measure is still considered efficient. In accordance with the recommendation of the "Commission on Macroeconomics and Health", the WHO uses a three-stage approach that relates the cost of a health measure per life year gained to GDP per capita. A project is described as highly costeffective if the costs are lower than the GDP per capita. If the costs exceed three times the GDP per capita, a measure is no longer considered efficient. Between the two values, the project is considered cost-effective. The value of a statistical life year is therefore implicitly set at three times GDP per capita."

https://digitalcollection.zhaw.ch/bitstream/11475/16911/3/DerWertdesLebens.Bericht_2006_SC3.4.pdf



Cost-effectiveness of statins: inclusion value of life, VSLY

Table 6. Cost per QALY (ICER) using a 16 model sensitivity analysis.

QALY	RRR	5 years		10 years		
QALT	RRR	Model 1	Model 2	Model 1	Model 2	
Multiplicative	0.22	144,496	32,285	62 774	-2805	
Additive	0.22	144,496	32,285	125,548	-5610	
Multiplicative	0.29	100,725	-90 433	40,889	-64 164	
Additive	0.29	100,725	-90 433	81,777	-128 328	

ICER = incremental cost-effectiveness ratio; QALY = quality-adjusted life year; RRR = relative risk reduction **Model 1 costs:** CHF 8500 for a fatal event, CHF 25,000 for a nonfatal event in the first year, CHF 8000 for a nonfatal event in subsequent years (baseline model of the Swiss Medical Board [13], reflecting direct cost per event based on assumptions by Pletscher et al. [26]. **Model 2 costs:** CHF 150,000 per year per fatal event, CHF 50,000 for a nonfatal event in the first year, CHF 16,000 for a nonfatal event in subsequent years (reflecting direct costs per event)

Original article <u>Vol. 151 No. 1516 (2021)</u>

Cost-effectiveness analysis of statins in primary care: results from the Arteris cohort study

Michel Romanens, Ansgar Adams, Waldemar Bojara, Sandor Balint, Walter Warmuth

Fulltext PDF Fulltext HTML





Cost-effectiveness: our QALY website discusses the outstanding issues: <u>https:</u>//qaly.ch

QALY CH

Health Economy behaves as a not acceptable normative power in societies

	Variable	Medical Cost	Medical Effect	QALY Patient	QALY Relatives	Social Costs	VSL VSLY	Result of Cost-Effectiveness
Standard Model	CEA/CUA	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no	not cost effective
+ QALY relatives	CEA/CUA	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no	cost effective
+ Social Costs	CEA/CUA	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	return on investment
+ Value of Life	CEA/CUA	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	return on investment
No QALY Model	CEA	yes	yes	no	no	yes	yes	return on investment

Cost-effectiveness of Leqvio: model results

Table 2Results of the cost-
effectiveness analysis: base-
case, lifelong time horizon

Outcome	Inclisiran	Comparator	Difference
Life-expectancy			
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Modelled outcomes were cumulated starting from age 40 years through end of life for a cohort of realworld Swiss cardiovascular secondary prevention patients (including first-year prevalent cases and new incident cases from that year) representing 302,738 patients. In the inclisiran strategy, reflecting the assumed treatment eligibility criteria, 55% of the cohort were treated with inclisiran. QALYs and costs were discounted at 3%. See text and ESM for details on the model and calculations

CHF Swiss francs, ICER incremental cost-effectiveness ratio, QALY quality-adjusted life-year

Effect of patient QALY on the cost-effectiveness of inclisiran (model Schwenkglenks 2022

	Patient	4 Relatives	
QALY	0,291	0,2	0,491
ICER	66375		66375
Cost/QALY	228093		135183

Cost-effectiveness of Leqvio: simplified model gives the same results

		Statin
Input Variables for Population of 1'000	Your Choice	SMB Model
Time of treatment in years	10	5
QALY loss due to disease (default 20%)	20	20
VSL (cost of death per year)	8500	8500
Expected years of lost life per person (e.g. 30 years for a 50 year old)	5	1
Fatal risk per year in %	0,363	0,182
Non fatal risk per year in %	1,6335	0,819
Relative Risk Reduction of Treatment in %	39	22
Cost of disease first year	25000	25000
Cost of disease subsequent years	8000	8000
Cost of therapy per year in CHF	3500	470
Include Social cost in the model (1=no, 2=yes)	1	1
Results		
Qaly gained in 1000 persons treated	134,49	9,51
Cost / QALY (Cost-Effectiveness)	😫 228 766	😢 210 279
Return on investment (cost vs VSLY)		
Avoidable fatal heart attacks	14,2	
Years Lost	5	
Cost of therapy	35 000 000	
VSLY (not discounted)		
Return on investment (cost vs VSLY)	😫 -34 398 328	
Return on investment (cost vs VSLY) for 1 000 000 treated persons	834 398 327 500	

Reason model

Without QALY for family members/relatives Without calculation of VSLY

Costs/QALY = 228'766 Fr!

Cost-effectiveness of Leqvio: inclusion of QALY relatives

Input Variables for Population of 1'000	Your Choice
Time of treatment in years	10
QALY loss due to disease (default 20%)	20
VSL (cost of death per year)	8500
Expected years of lost life per person (e.g. 30 years for a 50 year old)	5
Fatal risk per year in %	0,363
Non fatal risk per year in %	1,6335
Relative Risk Reduction of Treatment in %	39
Cost of disease first year	25000
Cost of disease subsequent years	8000
Cost of therapy per year in CHF	3500
Include Social cost in the model (1=no, 2=yes)	1
Results	
Qaly gained in 1000 persons treated	534,49
Cost / QALY (Cost-Effectiveness)	🕑 57 563
Return on investment (cost vs VSLY)	
Avoidable fatal heart attacks	14,2
Years Lost	5
Cost of therapy	35 000 000
VSLY (not discounted)	601 673
Return on investment (cost vs VSLY)	😢 -34 398 328
Return on investment (cost vs VSLY) for 1 000 000 treated persons	34 398 327 500

Relatives / next of kin model 4 relatives suffer a reduced quality of life of 5 years in 10 years. Number of people with events: 200 Number of people with reduced quality of life = 4x200=800 QALY loss 10% per year over 5 years

Therapy results in an additional 400 QALY

Costs/QALY = 57'563 Fr!

Michel Romanens, 11/2023

Cost-effectiveness of Leqvio: inclusion of QALY relatives + VSLY

Input Variables for Population of 1'000		Your Choice
Time of treatment in years		10
QALY loss due to disease (default 20%)		20
VSL (cost of death per year)		280000
Expected years of lost life per person (e.g. 30 years for a 50 year old)		10
Fatal risk per year in %		0,363
Non fatal risk per year in %		1,6335
Relative Risk Reduction of Treatment in %		39
Cost of disease first year		25000
Cost of disease subsequent years		8000
Cost of therapy per year in CHF		3500
Include Social cost in the model (1=no, 2=yes)		1
Results		
Qaly gained in 1000 persons treated		534,49
Cost / QALY (Cost-Effectiveness)		-15 474
Return on investment (cost vs VSLY)		
Avoidable fatal heart attacks		14,2
Years Lost		10
Cost of therapy		35 000 000
VSLY (not discounted)		39 639 600
Return on investment (cost vs VSLY)		4 639 600
Return on investment (cost vs VSLY) for 1 000 000 treated persons	Ø 4	639 600 000

Patient Risk

Monetization of lost years of life

VSL = 280'000 Years of life lost = 10

With QALY from relatives:

Costs / QALY = - 15,474 Return on investment 1000 people = 4.6 million 1 million people = 4.4 billion

Cost-effectiveness: Model choice determines cost-effectiveness, not price!

The cost-effectiveness of drugs is massively influenced by the choice of model components Complex Markov models or simple SMB models (Statin Report 2014) provide similar results The decisive factor is therefore not the complexity of the model, but the choice of model components. For calculations of cost-effectiveness without QALY relatives and without VSL = costs / QALY > CHF 200,000. When calculating cost-effectiveness with QALY relatives and without VSL = costs / QALY < CHF 100,000. When calculating cost-effectiveness with QALY dependents and with VSL = costs / QALY negative QALY / ROI

The omission of cost-effectiveness variables is politically motivated and creates a false image of unaffordable medicine. This is irresponsible. Pharma should demand adequate models.



Protection strategy for doctors

Michel Romanens, 11/2023

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Protection strategy for doctors

Goals

This teaching tool conveys the basics of the legal strategy of the Profiling igprof interest group, on which we advise our members.

Based on the legal, health economic and mathematical/statistical principles taught here, they are able to classify their situation as a practice and act accordingly in proceedings together with their legal representation in order to increase their chances of success.

This tool provides interested non-medical professionals with the basis for understanding why insurers' procedures are damaging our healthcare system and what damage they cause.

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Protection strategy for doctors

Situation

Medical practices with increased costs are considered conspicuous.

In practice, the statistical doctor profiles have a certain probative value, whereby court practice over the last 20 years has classified this probative value as very high.

Due to the allegedly very high probative value of the conspicuous doctor's profile, santésuisse was able to continuously expand its position of power vis-à-vis defendant medical practices, especially since the professional association FMH also legitimized this procedure with contracts.

Fairfond

Protection strategy for doctors

Joint Commission

The joint committee members regularly recognize proven inefficiency in the doctor profiles of santésuisse and negotiate settlements.

It is possible for the conspicuous medical practice to claim special practice features as an explanation for excessive costs. As a rule, these are not taken into account.

The reason for this is clear:

Protection strategy for doctors

Joint Commission

If santésuisse asks about special features of the practice, it is because santésuisse is not or insufficiently aware of special features of the practice, which also applies to the comparison group.

If a doctor's practice claims special practice features, it is impossible for santésuisse to determine whether the arguments are correct, as santésuisse does not know the special practice features of the comparison group.

This proves that the consideration of comparison groups by santésuisse can only be arbitrary. In the daily practice of efficiency procedures, medical practices go to great lengths to prove special features of their practice.

Protection strategy for doctors

Physician-centered defense strategy

The medical practice-centered defense strategy is therefore very often doomed to failure, and the associated costs (lawyers, courts) are an additional massive financial and psychological burden.

Therefore, the now normal strategy in the defense is to avoid costs by accepting a fine, which is usually 10% to 50% of the original recovery amount.

The doctor's office-centered defense has thus failed, is extremely stressful for those affected and is often ruinous.

Protection strategy for doctors

Peer group-centered defense strategy

The peer group-centered defense is practically the only option for a successful defense today.

The comparison group-centered defense turns the tables, so to speak: the comparison group is examined and subjected to a profile, not the medical practice.

The reason for this is the fact - which everyone is aware of - that the comparison group is not homogeneous, but this is an essential prerequisite for santésuisse's performance audits.

Protection strategy for doctors

Advantage

The evidence for comparison group inhomogeneity is provided by santésuisse itself in the form of detailed tables of all medical practices in the comparison group with anonymized information on numerous variables (demographics, laboratory, physiotherapy, home visits, medication costs, other costs, ANOVA index or regression index, DDD per PCG). There is also information on other special features of the practice such as delegated psychotherapy, X-rays, operating theaters and more.

This data is used to create a comparison group profile and prove the heterogeneity of the comparison group.

Protection strategy for doctors

Complaints

Specific features in the comparison group that are specifically objectionable are outlier practices, inhomogeneous DDD, special features of practice equipment, lack of validation of the specialist group comparisons by Polynomics, fundamental model errors. Depending on the severity of the available counter-evidence, counterclaims against santésuisse are possible, in particular ...

Protection strategy for doctors

Complaints

1. violations of fundamental rights under the Swiss Federal Constitution, such as violations of good faith (Art. 5 para. 3 and Art. 9 BV) as well as the principle of proportionality, the principle of equal treatment and the prohibition of arbitrariness (Art. 35 para. 2 BV) in the case of inhomogeneous comparison groups that are "sold" as homogeneous by santésuisse,

2. in the case of outlier practices, actions pursuant to Art. 251 para. 1 and Art. 253 SCC concerning false certification and obtaining a false certification. False certification pursuant to Art. 251 para. 1 SCC requires a qualified written lie.

Protection strategy for doctors

Complaints

3. thirdly, complaints of psychological torture may be filed with the public prosecutor's office. Furthermore, this pain or suffering must be caused by a member of the public service or another person acting in an official capacity (within santésuisse, etc.), at their instigation or with their express or tacit consent. It is also a fact that lump-sum reclaims without successful objection to a single actual invoice issued by santésuisse or Tarifsuisse AG are illegal.



Protection strategy for doctors

Continuation of the lawsuits

These actions can be taken to the Federal Supreme Court or the European Court of Justice. This ensures that the actions are not delegitimized by the Swiss courts after 20 years of incorrect case law.

WZW procedure: Summary of points of criticism

- 1. Santésuisse does not examine profitability but average cost deviations
- 2. The necessary prerequisite "homogeneous comparison group = homogeneous patient group" is not fulfilled, which can be proven with the santésuisse data since 2017 using the pharmaceutical cost groups (PCG).
- 3. It is not possible for santésuisse, joint commissions or courts to examine the "special features of practice" because the "special features of practice" of the comparison group are simply not known
- 4. This means that deviations in the average costs cannot be "proven" by the medical practice under complaint, they have no chance of proving their innocence.
- 5. The comparison group statistic has never been validated for the detection of "profitability = result of costs".
- 6. In the FAG53, 30% of medical practices are conspicuous: santésuisse ensures a plethora of non-existent inefficiencies

Defense strategy: 1. no settlement payments, 2. analysis of the settlement group

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Mechanisms of the prescription barrier

Aspects of medical disruptive factors

I've heard it's not cost-effective, the money would probably be better spent elsewhere, my average costs are too high, the studies are positively influenced by pharma, the therapies have many side effects

Consequences for those affected

Therapy effects are downplayed (pessimism), hidden agenda utilitarianism, fear of reclaims due to high Santésuisse index, therapy side effects are exaggerated.

Consequences for society

Loss of trust in the doctor-patient relationship, prevention of avoidable communicable and noncommunicable diseases is reduced, effective treatments no longer reach the population, morbidity = costs increase.

Santésuisse disturbs society with its conveyor belt-like generation of inefficiency. Value adjustments in health economics regarding the value of life and social values of treated and prevented diseases in cost-effectiveness calculations are overdue.

Correction suggestions (training courses, congresses, press)

- 1. Better communication of the cost-effectiveness of medicines
 - a. Outcome counts, not quality of life
 - b. Socially relevant sensitivity analyses
- 2. Educating doctors for better protection against santésuisse
 - a. Training for visiting doctors
 - b. Offers to protect against arbitrary performance audits
- 3. Association activities to improve economic efficiency procedures
 - a. National strategy beyond "FMH-Santésuisse"
 - b. Discussion of the validity of today's economic efficiency methods
- 4. Improvement of cost-effectiveness calculations
 - a. Critical discussion of QALY (www.qaly.ch)
 - b. Inclusion of "social values" and "value of a statistical life" in health economics models

So far, pharmaceutical associations have supported the health economics narrative without any recognizable resistance. The damage at the micro and macro level of healthcare in Switzerland is massive and irresponsible. The value of medicine and pharma must become more recognizable.



Medicine proves its effectiveness, suitability and efficiency on a daily basis.

Policy regulations and health insurance activities are too often not WZW-compliant and therefore a waste of urgently needed resources.

Service providers must be respected and respected more again.



Over 80 references: The detailed review WZW 2002-2023

https://docfind.ch/FMHWTWWasGeschah.xlsx

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05.06.2002	Tarmed Rahmenvertrag	FMH, santésuisse	Regelt PVK, WZW ecc	Die Wirtschaftlichkeit wird hier gemäss Gesetz definiert: Die Vertragsärzte haben sich in der Behandlung, in der Verordnung und Abgabe von Arzneimitteln sowie in der Anordnung und Durchführung von wissenschaftlich anerkannten Heilanwendungen und Analysen auf das durch das Interesse des Versicherten und den Behandlungszweck erforderliche zu beschränken (Art. 56 KVG).		WZWRahmenvertragFMHundSantes uisseD2002.pdf	https://docfind.ch/WZWRahmenvertragFMHundSantesuisseD2002.pdf
11.03.2005	Rechtsgutachten		Vergleichsgruppen Probleme, andere Methoden als Mittelwert- Vergleiche	Hervorragende Bedeutung kommt der zutreffenden Einordnung der Leistungserbringerin bzw. des Leistungserbringers in die zutreffende Vergleichsgruppe zu. Praxisbesonderheiten haben dabei ein ausschlaggebendes Gewicht. Es ist regelmässig zu überprüfen, ob die erstellten Vergleichsgruppen zu ändern bzw. zusätzlich zu verfeinern sind. Die schweizerische Rechtsprechung verwendet von den in Frage kommenden Methoden letztlich nur den Durchschnittskostenvergleich. Es mag angebracht erscheinen, weitere Methoden vermehrt heranzuziehen, um die Verlässlichkeit des Durchschnittskostenvergleiches zu überprüfen.		ConsanoSympRechtliche UebersichtKieser.pdf	https://docfind.ch/ConsanoSympRechtliche UebersichtKieser.pdf
11.03.2005	Rechtsgutachten		Vergleichsgruppen Probleme, andere Methoden als Mittelwert- Vergleiche	Hervorragende Bedeutung kommt der zutreffenden Einordnung der Leistungserbringerin bzw. des Leistungserbringers in die zutreffende Vergleichsgruppe zu. Praxisbesonderheiten haben dabei ein ausschlaggebendes Gewicht. Es ist regelmässig zu überprüfen, ob die erstellten Vergleichsgruppen zu ändern bzw. zusätzlich zu verfeinern sind. Die schweizerische Rechtsprechung verwendet von den in Frage kommenden Methoden letztlich nur den Durchschnittskostenvergleich. Es mag angebracht erscheinen, weitere Methoden vermehrt heranzuziehen, um die Verlässlichkeit des Durchschnittskostenvergleiches zu überprüfen.		ConsanoSympKieserGutachten.pdf	https://docfind.ch/ConsanoSympKieserGutachten.pdf

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11/2021: **Cost-effectiveness analysis of statins** in primary care: results from the Arteris cohort study, <u>https://www.smw.ch/index.php/smw/article/view/2</u>989

09/2023: Report of the Medical Association Ethics and Medicine on CEA: Hidden and implicit **economic normativity** and their effects on healthcare and society,

https://docfind.ch/VEMSReportCEA.pdf

07/2023: **Leqvio** granted after all thanks to imaging: a case report by the Vascular Risk Foundation. <u>https://varifo.</u>ch/limitatio/

Key References Profiling

03/2018: Dangerous **misdirection through economic efficiency procedures** <u>https://saez.swisshealthweb.ch/fr/article/doi/bms.2</u>

<u>018.06234</u>

10/2019: The **MBI** shows whether you are being assessed correctly. <u>https://saez.</u>swisshealthweb.ch/fr/article/doi/saez.2 019.18077

08/2018: Expert opinion by Prof. Dr. U. Kieser: Consideration of **medication costs in the performance audit.**

https://docfind.ch//WZWMedikamenteKieser2018.pdf



www.vems.ch

Report:

Hidden and implicit economic normativity and their effects on healthcare and society

November 2023





Five expert opinions by Prof. U. Kieser on WZW procedures

Data sovereignty: If there is a corresponding mandate from the Federal Council, it is possible for the Federal Statistical Office to carry out WZW audits using the health insurers' data. "The contractual agreement of the review method is paramount, whereby - in the absence of a contractual agreement - the Federal Council has the subsidiary task of determining the method. Determining the method in no way determines who should subsequently carry out the performance audit." https://docfind.ch/Kieser072016.pdf

Cost credits: If the health insurance company has issued a cost credit, which is provided for by law or regulation (and therefore includes a cost-effectiveness test), the costs in question must be eliminated in any subsequent cost-effectiveness test based on the average cost comparison. This is because cost-effectiveness has already been confirmed in relation to the corresponding treatments, meaning that a new cost-effectiveness test must be disregarded. https://docfind.ch/Kieser122016.pdf

Expertise of the arbitrators: These two elements are important for the structure of the arbitration proceedings. The arbitral tribunal must determine the facts of the case, taking into account both parties' points of view, without there being any presumption that a particular party's point of view is correct. The evidence of both parties must be taken into account and no party's point of view can take precedence. Statements by the health insurer must be considered in the same way as statements by the service provider. Evidence must be taken at the request of both parties. The assessment of evidence must take into account the results of the entire evidentiary proceedings. <u>https://docfind.</u>ch/KieserGutachten0617.pdf

drug costs: Overall, it can be seen that the statistical inclusion of pharmaceutical costs in the performance audit is subject to considerable restrictions. In particular, it is not possible to statistically include pharmaceutical costs in parallel with the costs of medical treatment. There are a variety of special features that apply to medicines (see points 1 to 6 above), which must be taken into account when conclusively proving any inefficiency of the doctor's behavior. In this respect, a fundamental review of current case law on the inclusion of medicinal products in the performance audit procedure is urgently required. https://docfind.ch/Kieser082018.pdf

PCG/DDD: The comparison groups must enable valid results to be obtained. In the case of the PCG morbidity criterion, it must be ensured that there is an analogous representation of the relevant clinical picture in the comparison group. The aim is to clarify for each clinical picture whether treatment is cost-effective or not. When forming the comparison group, it must then be ensured that there is a sufficient number of analogous treatment cases in each of the situations to be compared. <u>https://docfind.</u>ch/KieserGutachtenPCG25012023.pdf

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Physician Profiling

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Physician Profiling

Rappen!

Physician Profiling thematisiert offene Fragen um das Physician Profiling und lädt Stakeholders und Spezialisten zum Dialog ein. Ziele sind (1) die Verbesserung der Wirtschaftlichkeitsbeurteilung und (2) die Erzeugung von Empfehlungen für die Verwendung von Profilinstrumenten zur Bemessung ärztlicher Wirtschaftlichkeit.

Physician Profiling ist eine eher technische Plattform, welche wohl dem breiten Publikum weniger zugänglich ist und auch wohl kaum Interesse generieren kann.

Physician Profiling ist andererseits für die Versorgungssicherheit und Behandlungsqualität von sehr hoher Bedeutung und damit ein bedeutsames Instrument für Stakeholder, Politiker und Journalistinnen, um sich mit dem Thema vertieft vertraut zu machen und daraus die richtigen Konsequenzen zu ziehen.





Willkommen

Als unabhängiger Think Tank erarbeitet der Verein Ethik und Medizin Schweiz VEMS in interdisziplinären Teams neue Lösungsansätze für das Gesundheitswesen. Wir stossen Diskussionen an, die in den Institutionen aufgenommen und vertieft werden.

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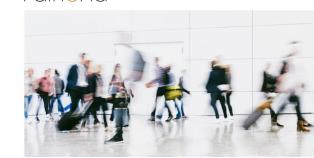
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