

Stroke Management Group

a *Johnson & Johnson* initiative

Stroke Reimbursement Meeting
November 17, 2004

“There is no silver bullet for treating stroke.”

Baseline all parties on stroke reimbursement information

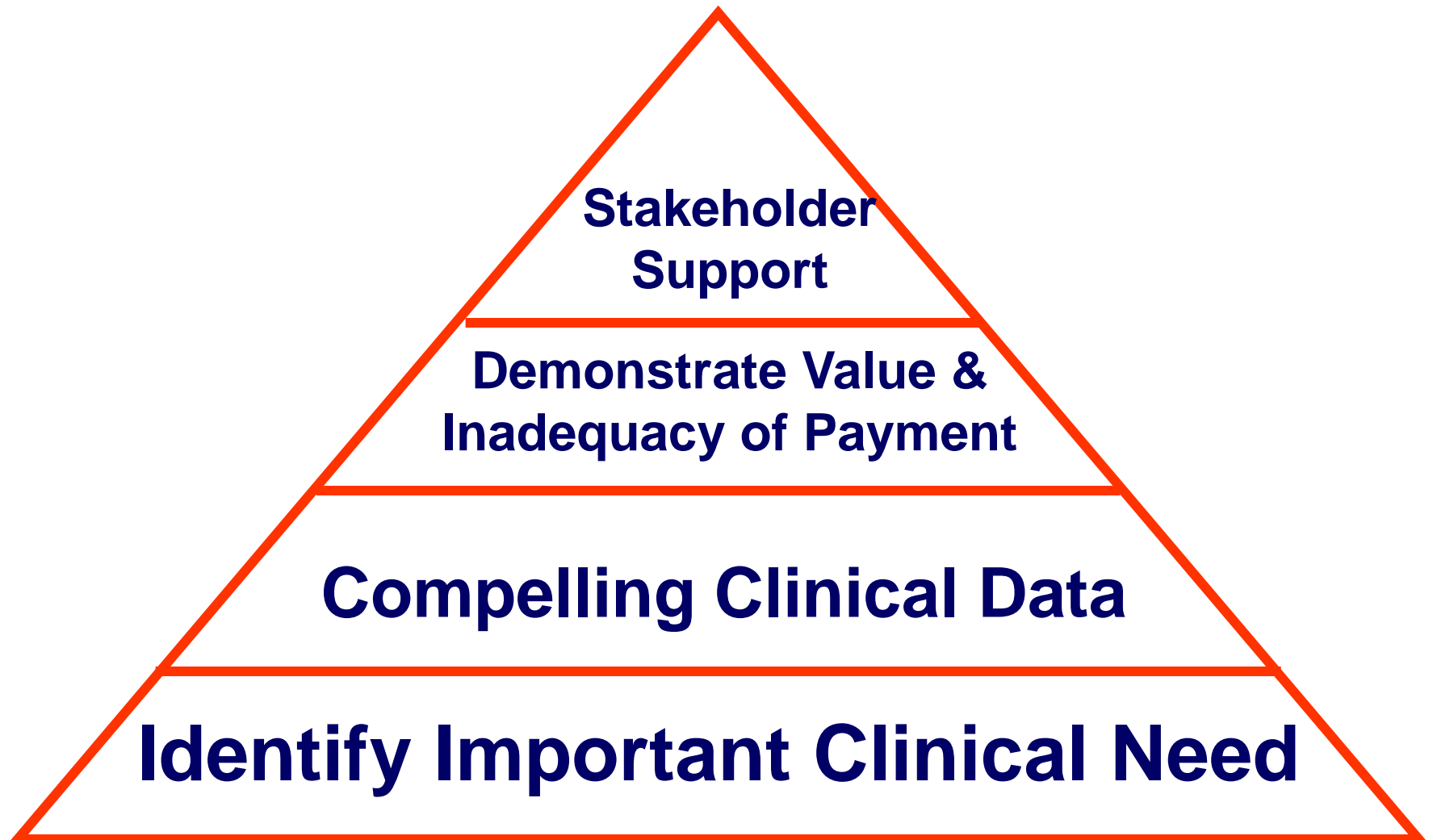
- CMS decision making – policy change process
- Reperfusion therapy in AIS – clinical benefit
- Health Economics of AIS medical therapy

Discuss and Review Preliminary DRG Strategy

- Review prior CMS discussions (I.e., BAC)
- Develop potential contingency strategies/back-up positions

Prepare and discuss next steps for CMS meeting on December 9th

Physician Reimbursement



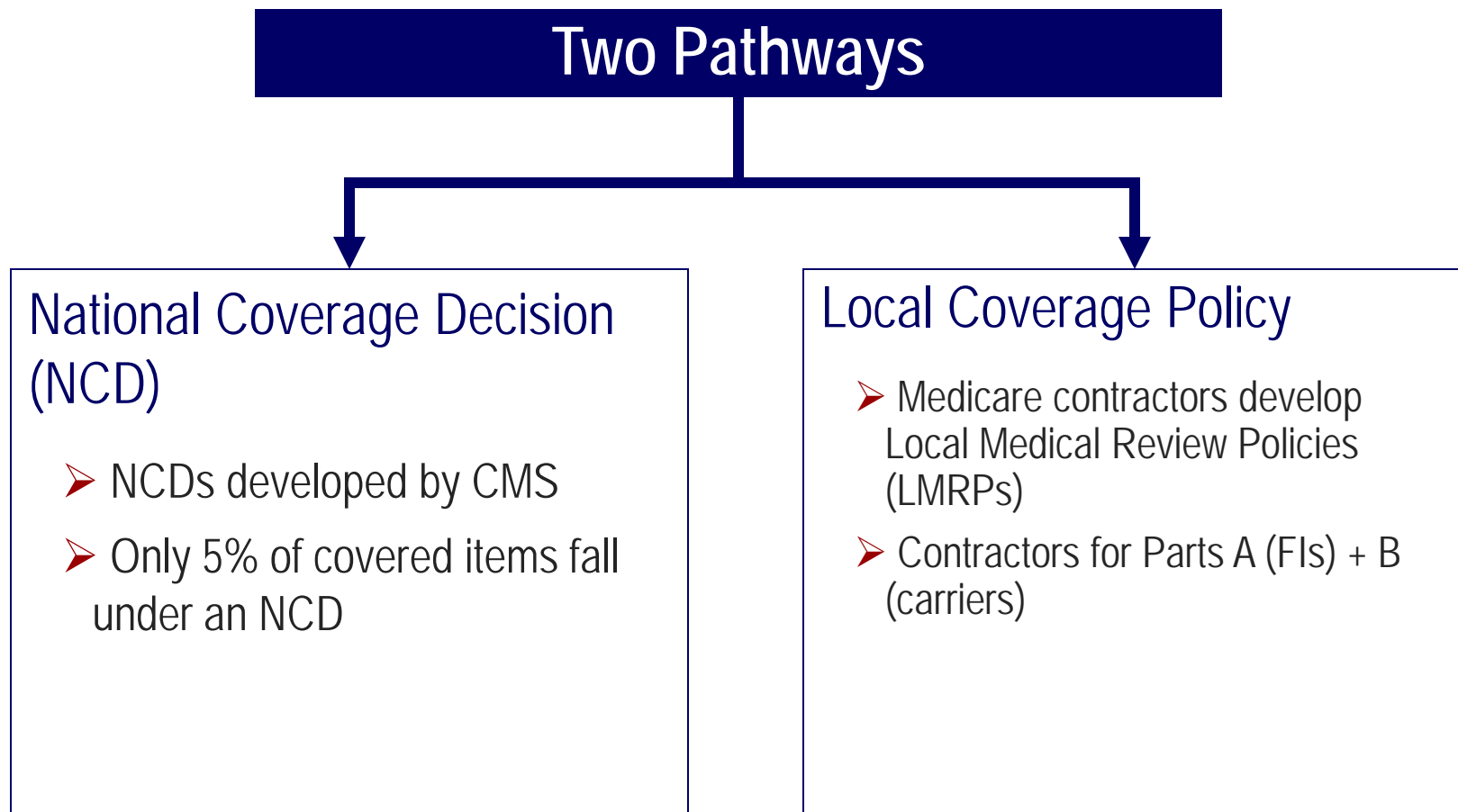
- **Coverage** (Medicare 5% National / 95% Local)
- **Coding**
- **Payment**
- **Medical Necessity** (Documentation)

The Four Essentials of Reimbursement

- ◆ **Coverage**
- ◆ Coding
- ◆ Payment
- ◆ Medical Necessity (Documentation)

Coverage:

Medicare Coverage Decisions



Coverage:

How Does CMS Apply “Reasonable and Necessary” Today?

Sufficient level of confidence that evidence is adequate to conclude that the item or service:

- improves net health outcomes
- generalized to the Medicare population

Evidence assessed using standard principles of evidence-based medicine (EBM)

- hierarchy of evidence reduces “bias”

Coverage:

Coverage Advisory Group Evidence Sources

Literature Review (Peer-review)

Technology Assessment

Medicare Coverage Advisory Committee (MCAC)

Evidence-Based Guidelines

Professional Society Position Statements

Expert Opinion

Public Comments

Future Research

Coverage: Hierarchical Quality of Evidence

- Prospective vs. retrospective studies
- Randomized vs. observational studies
- Concurrent vs. non-concurrent comparisons
- Large studies vs. small studies
- Blinded vs. unblinded observers
- Effectiveness vs. efficacy (Practical Clinical Trials)
- Functional vs. technical outcomes

The Four Essentials of Reimbursement

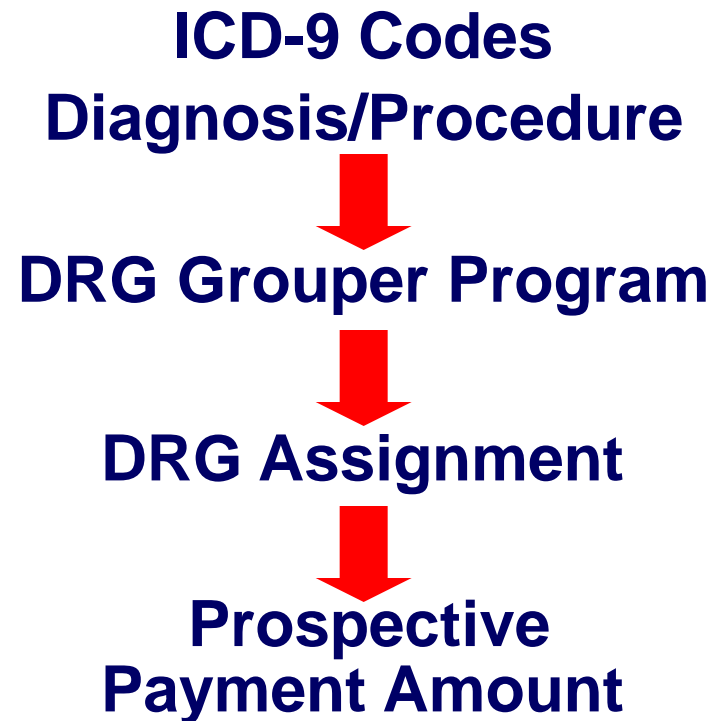
- ◆ Coverage
- ◆ **Coding**
- ◆ Payment
- ◆ Medical Necessity (Documentation)

- Facility: ICD-9 Codes
 - ✓ 99.10 – Injection or Infusion of Thrombolytic Agent
 - ✓ 99.20 – Injection or Infusion of Platelet Inhibitors
- Physician – CPT Code 37195

The Four Essentials of Reimbursement

- ◆ Coverage
- ◆ Coding
- ◆ **Payment**
- ◆ Medical Necessity (Documentation)

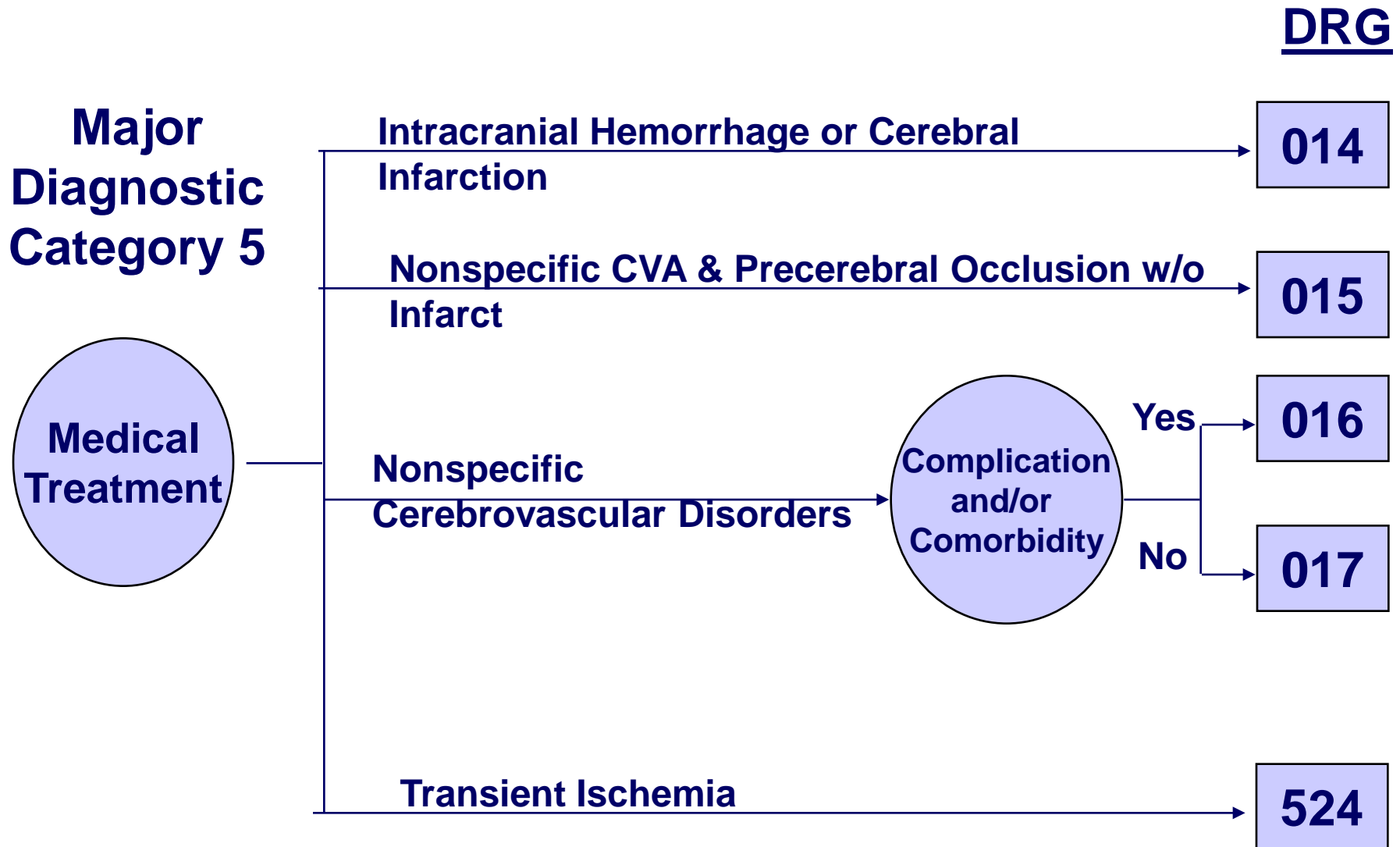
The Medicare Reimbursement Process



Hospital Payment : DRG Assignment Criteria

- ◆ **Clinical Similarity**
- ◆ **Resource Consumption**

Hospital Payment : DRG's for Cerebrovascular Disorders



Hospital Payment : Intracranial Hemorrhage or Cerebral Infarct

FY 2005

Principal Diagnosis:

**434.01 Cerebral thrombosis,
with infarct**

Principal Procedure:

**99.10 Infusion of thrombolytic
+/-
99.20 Infusion of platelet
inhibitor
+/-
88.41 Angio of Cerebral Artery**

DRG 014

\$6,300

Hospital Payment :

Nonspecific CVA & Precerebral Occlusion w/o Infarct



FY 2005

Principal Diagnosis:

**434.10 Cerebral Embolism
w/o Infarct:**

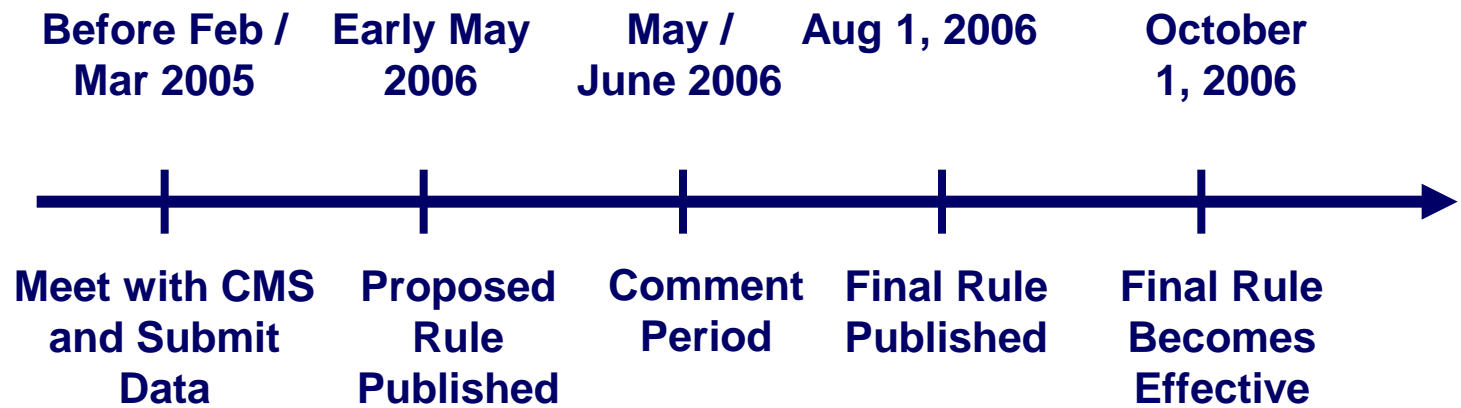
Principal Procedure:

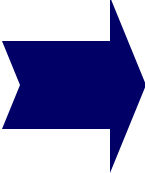
**99.10 Infusion of thrombolytic
+/-
99.20 Infusion of platelet
inhibitor
+/-
88.41 Angio of Cerebral Artery**

DRG 015

\$4,700

DRG Process & Timing



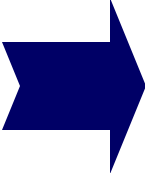
| | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 10:00 | Introductions & Objectives | S. Liang |
| 10:15 | CMS Decision Making Process & Policy | P. Marshall |
|  | 11:00 Reperfusion Therapies – clinical benefit | J. Broderick |
| 12:00 | Lunch (working) | |
| 12:30 | Strategy Challenge Session | S. Liang/P. Marshall |
| | Restructuring DRG's for reperfusion therapy | |
| 2:00 | Prepare for CMS Meeting – December 9 th | S. Liang |
| 3:30 | Physician Reimbursement | P. Marshall |
| 4:15 | Next Steps/Close/Adjourn | S. Liang |

Reperfusion Therapies

Clinical benefit

Amount of clinical evidence (NINDS, etc...)

Health Economic Studies/papers regarding improved outcomes

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- Current Health Economics – AIS
- Review Proposed Strategy
- Review Past Discussions – conference call with Dr. Brass
- Discuss/revise current plan
- Develop contingencies

J&J STROKE REIMBURSEMENT OBJECTIVES

To assess and impact the entire reimbursement landscape for stroke treatments along the following dimensions:

- **Acute Treatment – Ischemic and Hemorrhagic and TIA’s**
- **Prevention and Recovery Therapies**
- **Medical Therapy (Pharma)**
- **Interventional (Surgery / Minimally Invasive – Catheter Based)**
- **Insurers: CMS and Private Payors**
- **Physicians payments (assist in policy change)**

As a first priority, focus is on Acute Treatment – Medical Therapy

Rationale: Can impact the largest amount of patients and hospitals and is currently woefully lacking

OBJECTIVES: ISCHEMIC STROKE AND REPERFUSION REIMBURSEMENT

For Discussion

There are three primary objectives for Medicare I/P reimbursement for ischemic stroke:

Today's Focus

1.

Improve the current Medicare reimbursement payment for treating ischemic stroke with a reperfusion agent by restructuring DRG's

2.

Lay foundation for the potential that other reperfusion agents such as ReoPro can benefit from an improvement in the inpatient payment changes for ischemic stroke – broadening the definition of treatment to 'reperfusion agents'

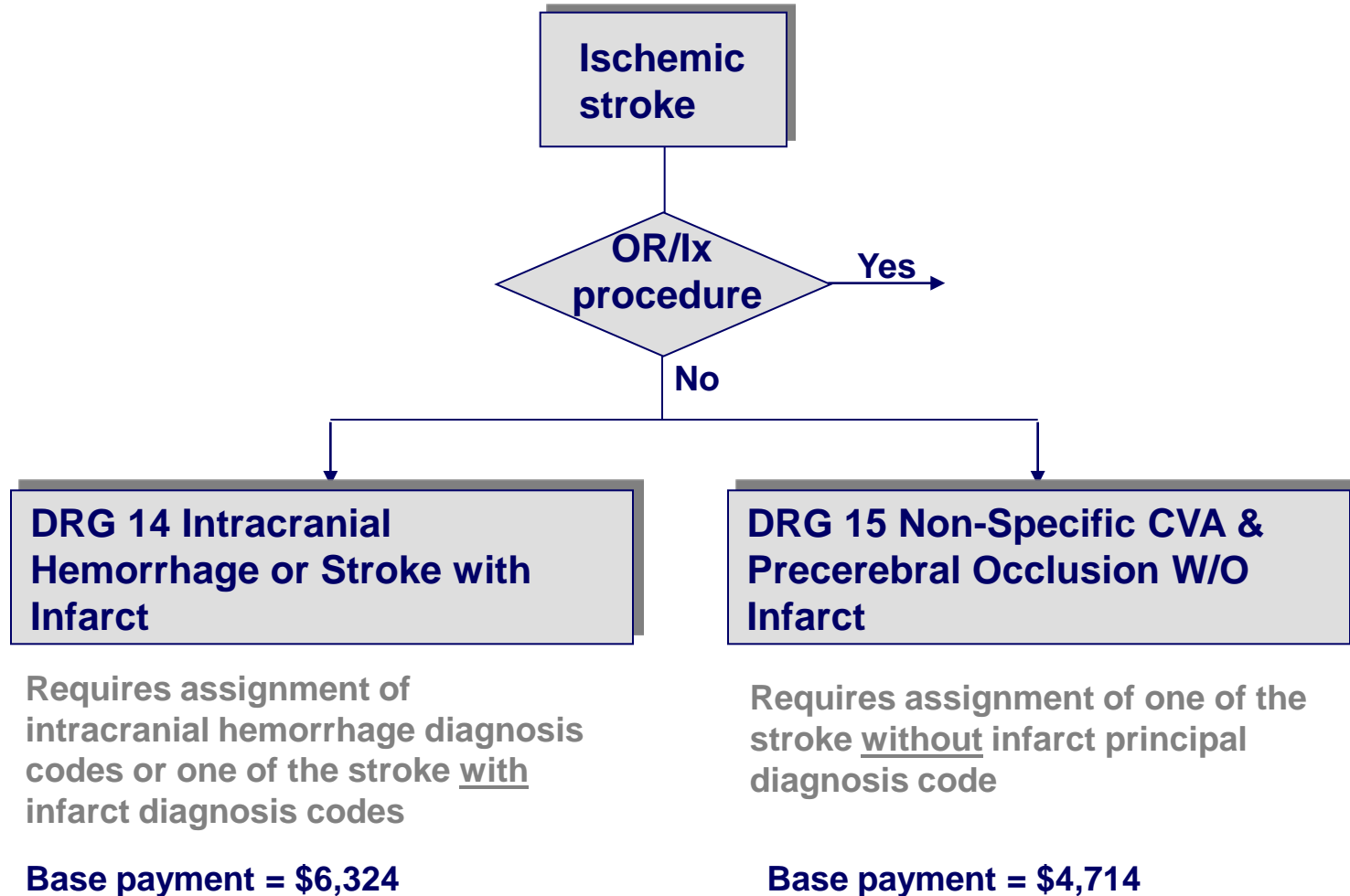
3.

Lay foundation so that in the future with additional data, prospective payments for the treatment of ischemic stroke can be increased

CURRENT SITUATION

ISCHEMIC STROKE REIMBURSEMENT*

Ischemic stroke patients who do not receive a procedure are assigned to one of two possible DRGs based on principal diagnosis...

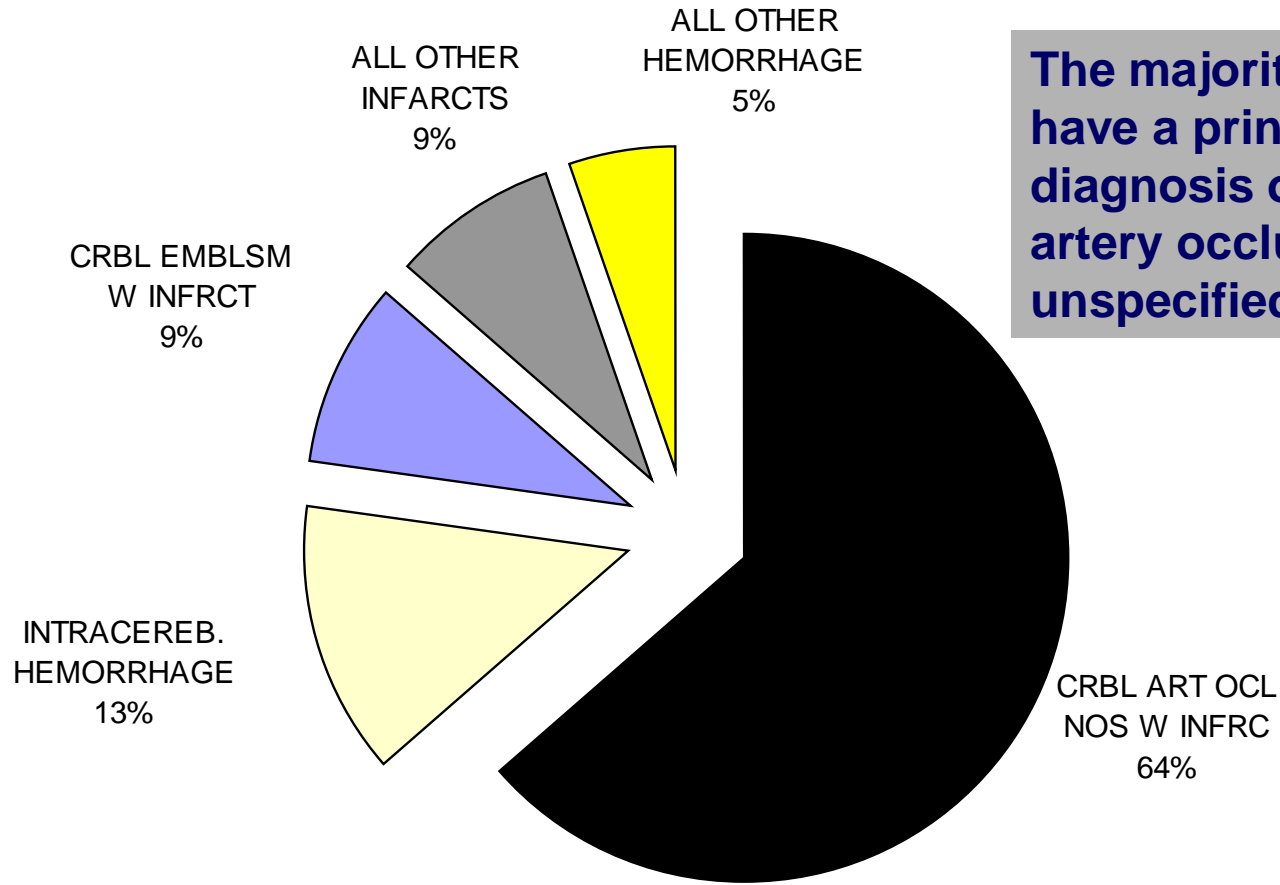


*Medicare reimbursement

CURRENT SITUATION

STROKE PATIENTS BY PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSIS

DRG 14 discharges by principal diagnosis



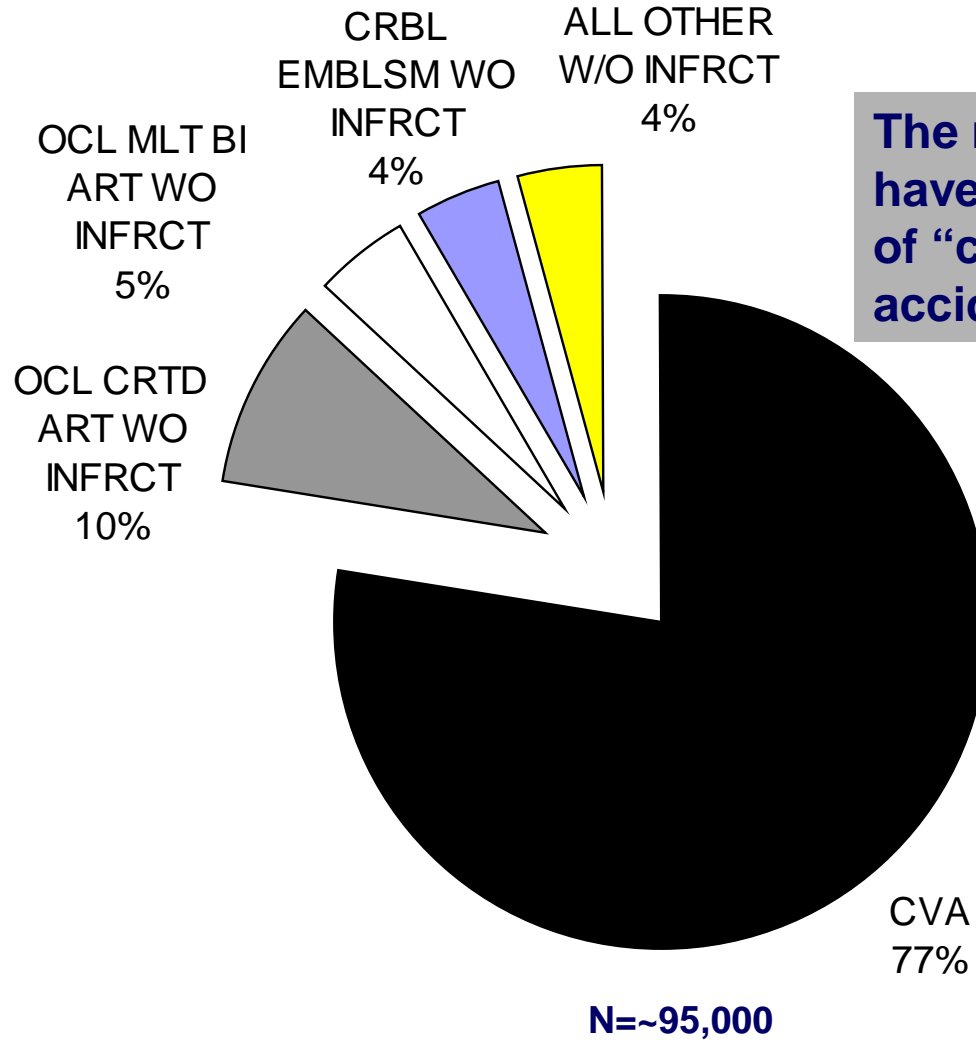
The majority of patients have a principal diagnosis of cerebral artery occlusion, unspecified

N=~256,000

CURRENT SITUATION

STROKE PATIENTS BY PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSIS

DRG 15 discharges by principal diagnosis



The majority of patients have a principal diagnosis of “cerebrovascular accident”

CURRENT SITUATION

HOSPITAL CHARGES FOR STROKE PATIENTS

Stroke patients who receive a thrombolytic agent have significantly higher in-hospital charges but are currently small in number...

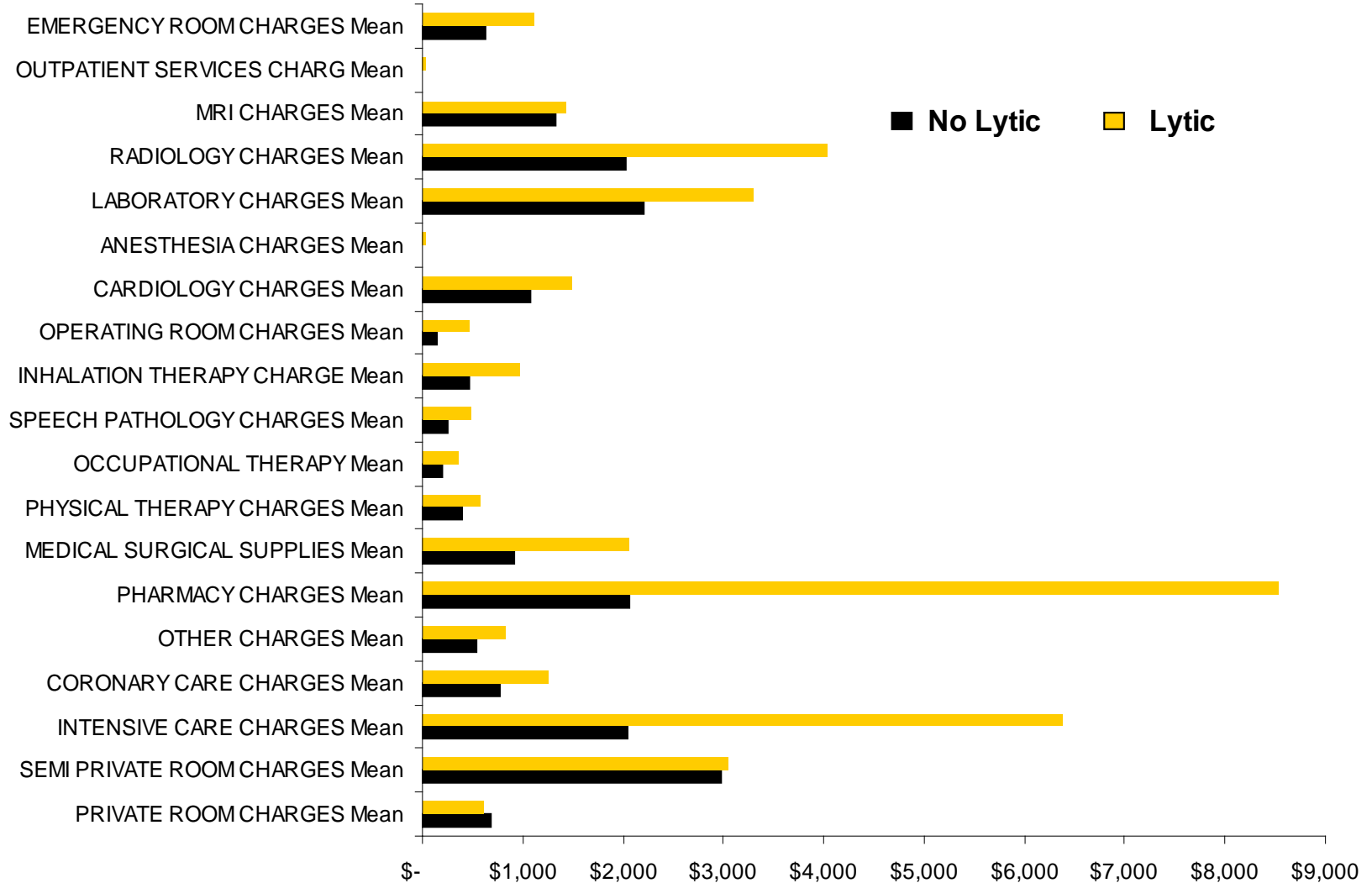
| <i>Of all discharges in DRGs 14 & 15...</i> | N | LOS Mean | Std. Charges Mean |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Patients receiving a thrombolytic | 2,452 | 6.9 | \$31,259 |
| Patients <u>not</u> receiving a thrombolytic | 321,757 | 5.5 | \$16,213 |

Source: 2003 Medicare MedPAR data. Thrombolytic patients coded with ICD-9 code 99.10.

CURRENT SITUATION

DIFFERENCE IN HOSPITAL CHARGES BY COST CTR

Pharmacy and ICU charges are driving the difference in resource use between the thrombolytic and non-thrombolytic group (in DRGs 14/15)...



Objective: Improve the current Medicare reimbursement payment for treating ischemic stroke with a 'reperfusion' agent

Strategy overview:

What?

- Convince CMS that the current payment structure for ischemic stroke should change
- Ask CMS to re-structure DRGs to group stroke patients into one of two DRGs based on whether or not a patient received a reperfusion agent

Why?

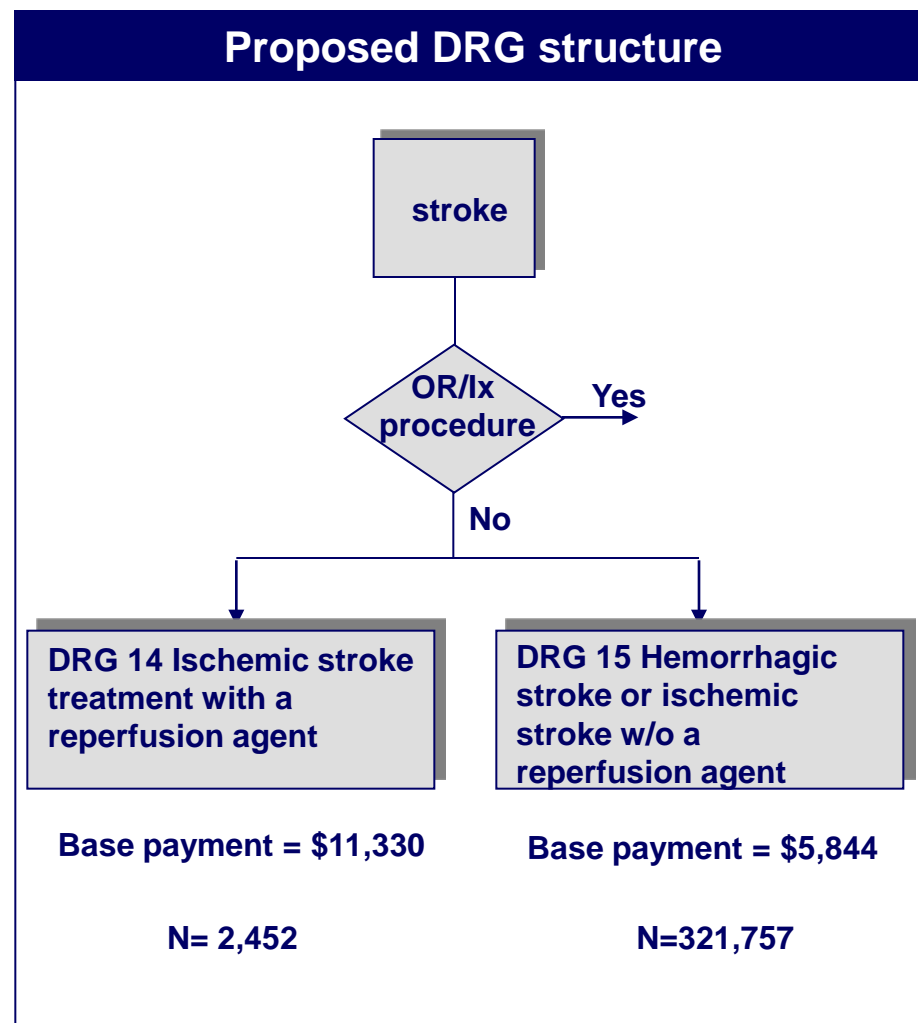
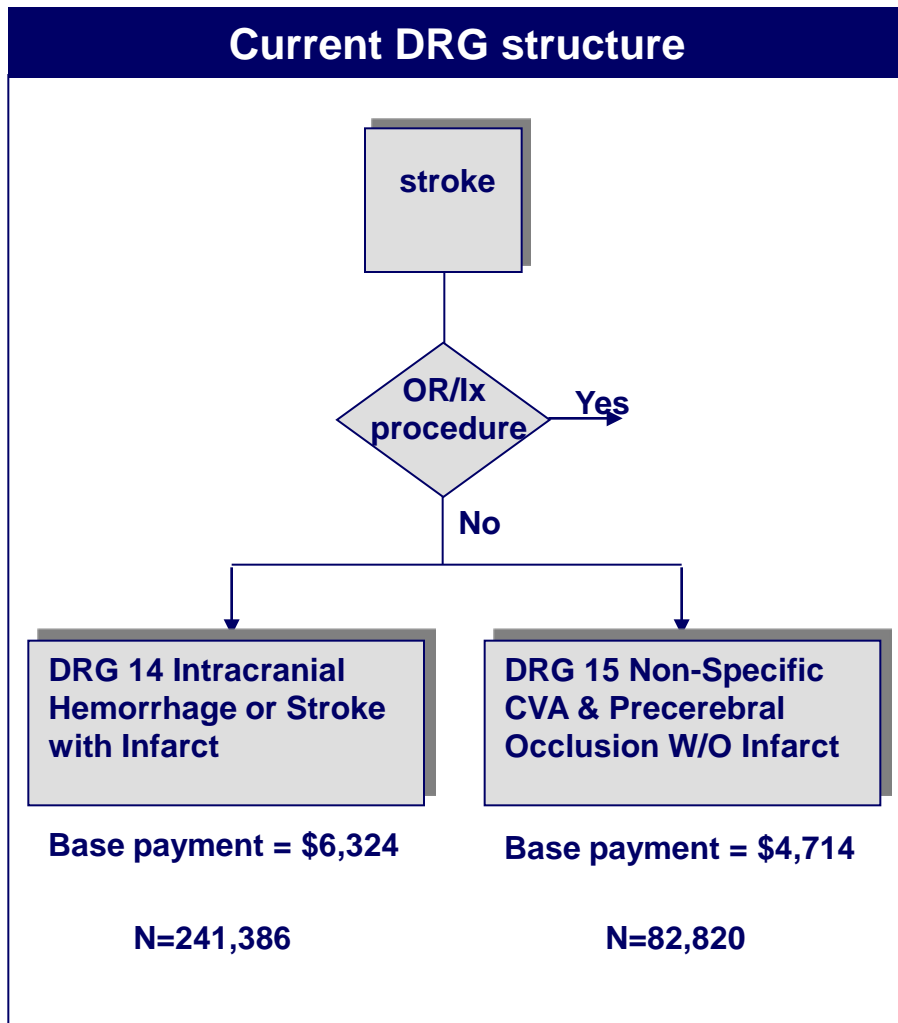
- Re-grouping patients into these new DRGs would dramatically increase payment for patients treated with a reperfusion agent
- New higher paying DRG would encourage better patient care
- Re-structuring DRG's provides incentives to set up Stroke Centers

How?

- Help leading Stroke institutions and key stakeholders in preparation for meeting with CMS
- Assist leading Stroke institutions organize and build broad coalition

DRG Strategy

Restructure to improve incentives for aggressively treating stroke



*Medicare reimbursement: discharge totals are adjusted for transfer policy rules. Source: 2003 FY MedPAR data

Issues:

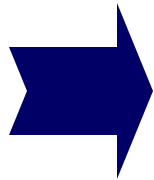
1. Low volume of TPA cases
 - Tail Wagging the Dog
 - Must demonstrate clinical benefit outweighs potential harm in non-clinical trial setting (effectiveness vs. efficacy)
2. Hospitals will object to lower payment for treating infarct patients w/o TPA (majority of cases)
3. CMS will be reluctant to change from +/- infarct descriptions
4. Loss leader – why hospitals are pursuing JHACO certification?
5. Other stakeholders affected? (i.e., ER physicians, hospitals, etc)
6. Other issues

Mitigating Steps:

1. Request a new DRG for Cerebral Infarct with Administration of Reperfusion Agent
2. CMS will most likely not agree to assign cases to one of the OR / Cath lab DRGs 1, 2 or 528
3. Contingency back up plan for meeting
4. Alternative Suggestions

-
- What are the key messages
 - Objectives of the meeting
 - What does “**Success looks like?**”

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Next Steps – CMS Meeting

1. Identify CMS meeting attendees
2. Meet with CMS (Dec 9th) to review clinical outcomes data supporting use of TPA (best medical care)
 - Include data supporting other non-FDA approved drugs
 - Peer-review literature
 - Update re: ongoing clinical trials & FDA approval status
3. Provide reasons why TPA is infrequently used and why this will (should) change
4. Positions of medical societies
5. Data showing why DRG payments are inadequate
6. Discussion, feedback and next steps

CMS Presentation

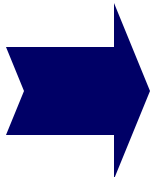
Create Strawman

- Objectives
- Who are “we” representing?
- Case for change
 - Clinical data
 - AIS
 - Long term outcomes affecting improved recovery
- Case for Action
 - Options, etc
- Proposed next steps

Next Steps – Post CMS Meeting

- Weekly conference calls
- Assess CMS response to clinical data and the need for a higher paying DRG assignment
- Finalize DRG recommendation and gather necessary data
- Arrange for a meeting with the CMS payment group to present DRG proposal
- Solicit support from KOL's and relevant medical societies
- Develop industry & PhRMA coalition
- Prepare Capital Hill strategy
- Assess support from hospital associations and hospital groups
- Letters to CMS pre & post Proposed Rule
- Add Stroke treatment to list of 10 Hospital Quality Initiatives

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Physician Payments

CPT Codes

- American Medical Association
- CPT Editorial Board
- Assigns Physician CPT Codes

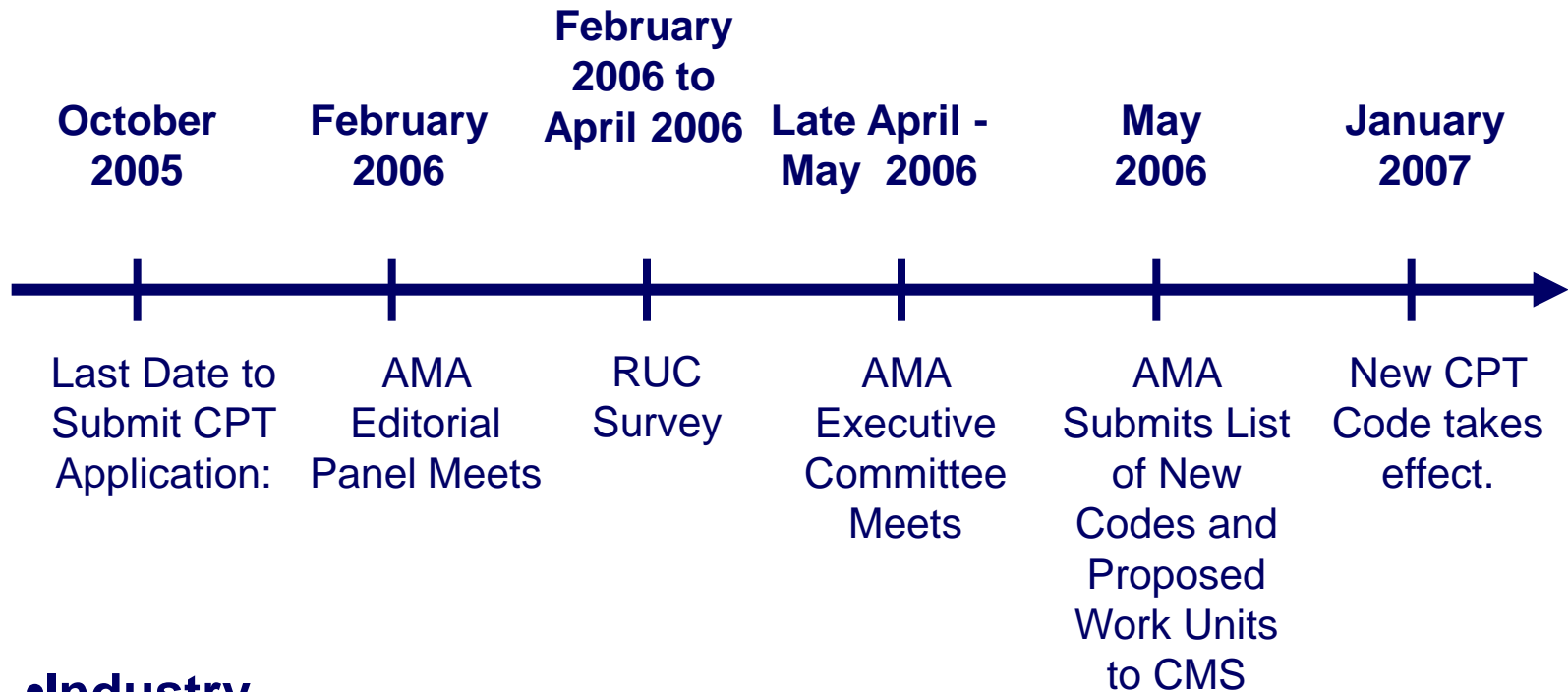
CPT Editorial Panel

- typically meets 4 times/year
- about 15 voting members, including five organizational representatives: CMS, BCBS, HIAA, AHA, managed care representative
- FDA approval is prerequisite

Timing

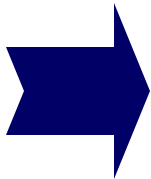
- annual cycle
- long lead time: application deadline for January 1, 2005 was October 1, 2003

AMA CPT-4 Coding Process



- **Industry**
- **Physician**
- **Medical Society**

-
- | | | |
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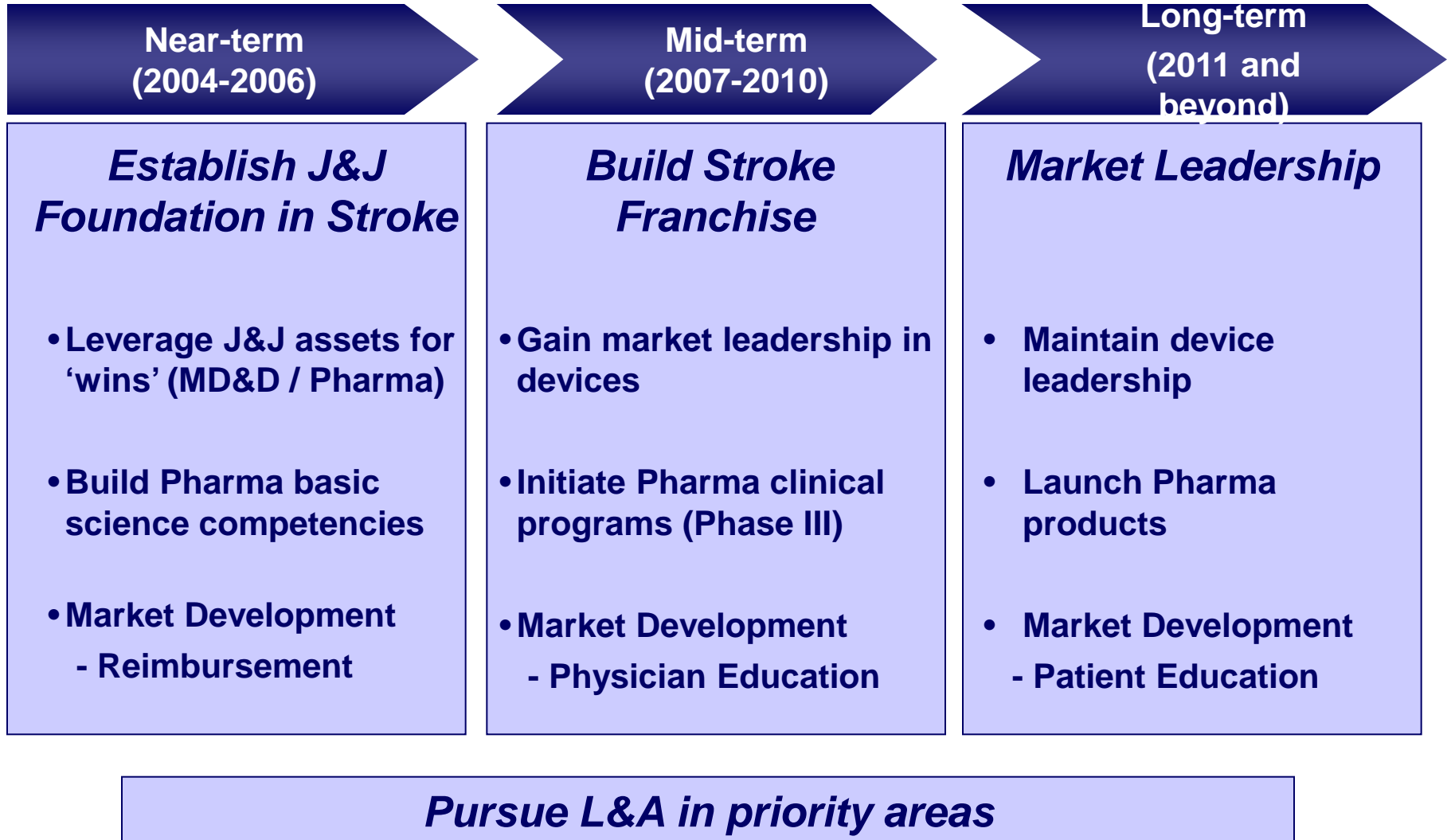
Meeting Close

Next steps...

Thank you.

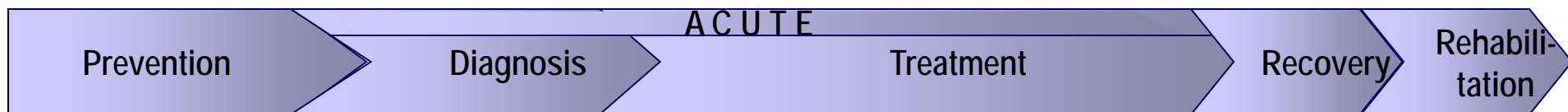
Back up

J&J Stroke Management Strategic Imperatives



Treatment Options

Pharmaceutical and Medical Device Opportunities



Current Therapies

- **Atrial Fibrillation (AFib)**
 - Anticoagulation (Warfarin)
 - Surgical and Ix AFib ablation
 - Left Atrial Appendage Closure
- **Aneurysm treatment**
 - Coils
- **Acute diagnosis**
 - Stroke differentiator (CT)
- **Recanalization**
 - Reperfusion agents (tPA)
- **Aneurysm treatment**
- **Physical therapy**

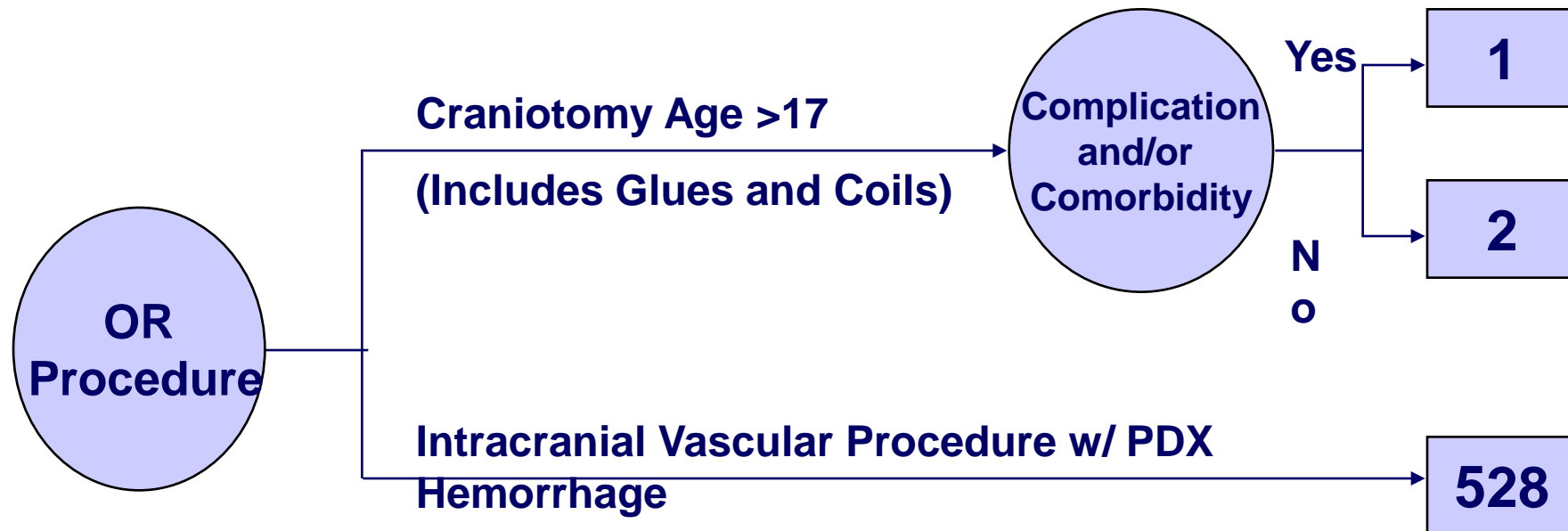
Future Therapies

- **Intracranial Intervention**
 - Angioplasty and stents
- **Carotid stents**
- **Atrial Fibrillation (AFib)**
 - Anticoagulation (Direct Thrombin Inhibitor)
- **Embolic protection devices**
- **Patent Foramen Ovale (PFO) closure**
- **Acute diagnosis**
 - Stroke identifier
 - Stroke patient sub-typing
- **Cytoprotection**
 - Drugs / Hypothermia / Perfusion
- **Intracranial Intervention**
 - Angioplasty and stents
 - Clot retrieval
- **Recanalization**
 - Reperfusion agents (ReoPro)
 - Reperfusion agent enhancers
- **Neuroregenerative**
 - Drugs, stem cells
 - Devices
- **Motion Restoration**

Major Diagnostic Category 5

Operating Room / Cath Lab Procedures (Includes Glues and Coils)

DRG



Craniotomy Procedures

| <u>DRG</u> | <u>Description</u> |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <u>Payment</u> | |
| 001 | Craniotomy Age >17 w/ cc \$16,600 |
| 002 | Craniotomy Age >17 wo/ cc \$9,700 |
| 528 | Intracranial Vascular Procedure w/ PDX Hemorrhage \$24,000 |

Nonspecific Cerebrovascular Disorder w/ CC

Hospital Coding

FY 2005

Principal Diagnosis:

437.0 Cerebral Atherosclerosis:

Principal Procedure:

99.10 Infusion of thrombolytic

+/-

99.20 Infusion of platelet inhibitor

+/-

88.41 Angio of Cerebral Artery

DRG 016 w/ cc

\$6,200

DRG 17 w/o cc

\$3,500

Transient Cerebral Ischemia (TIA)

Hospital Coding

FY 2005

Principal Diagnosis:

435.X Transient cerebral ischemia:

Principal Procedure:

**99.10 Infusion of thrombolytic
+/-
99.20 Infusion of platelet
inhibitor
+/-
88.41 Angio of Cerebral Artery**

DRG 524

\$3,700

Nonspecific Cerebrovascular Disorder w/ CC

Hospital Coding

FY 2005

Principal Diagnosis:

437.0 Cerebral Atherosclerosis:

Principal Procedure:

99.10 Infusion of thrombolytic

+/-

99.20 Infusion of platelet inhibitor

+/-

88.41 Angio of Cerebral Artery

DRG 016 w/ cc

\$6,200

DRG 17 w/o cc

\$3,500

Transient Cerebral Ischemia (TIA)

Hospital Coding



**FY
2005**

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435.X Transient cerebral ischemia:

Principal Procedure:

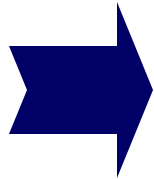
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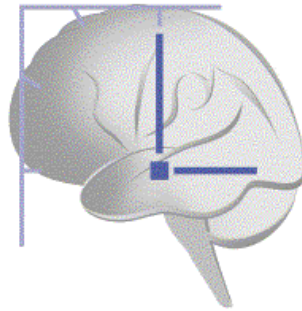
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DRG 524

\$3,700



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Stroke Management Group

a *Johnson & Johnson* initiative

Vision

Leading the global revolution against stroke

Mission

Improving outcomes through the prevention and treatment
of stroke

The J&J Credo

The Four Tenets

Doctors, Nurses, Patients

Employees

Community

Shareholders

Our Credo

We believe our first responsibility is to the doctors, nurses and patients, to mothers and fathers and all others who use our products and services. In meeting their needs everything we do must be of high quality.

We must constantly strive to reduce our costs in order to maintain reasonable prices.

Customers' orders must be serviced promptly and accurately. Our suppliers and distributors must have an opportunity to make a fair profit.

We are responsible to our employees, the men and women who work with us throughout the world. Everyone must be considered as an individual.

We must respect their dignity and recognize their merit. They must have a sense of security in their jobs.

Compensation must be fair and adequate, and working conditions clean, orderly and safe.

We must be mindful of ways to help our employees fulfill their family responsibilities.

Employees must feel free to make suggestions and complaints. There must be equal opportunity for employment, development and advancement for those qualified.

We must provide competent management, and their actions must be just and ethical.

We are responsible to the communities in which we live and work and to the world community as well.

We must be good citizens -- support good works and charities and bear our fair share of taxes.

We must encourage civic improvements and better health and education. We must maintain in good order

the property we are privileged to use, protecting the environment and natural resources.

Our final responsibility is to our stockholders. Business must make a sound profit.

We must experiment with new ideas.

Research must be carried on, innovative programs developed and mistakes paid for.

New equipment must be purchased, new facilities provided and new products launched.

Reserves must be created to provide for adverse times.

When we operate according to these principles, the stockholders should realize a fair return.

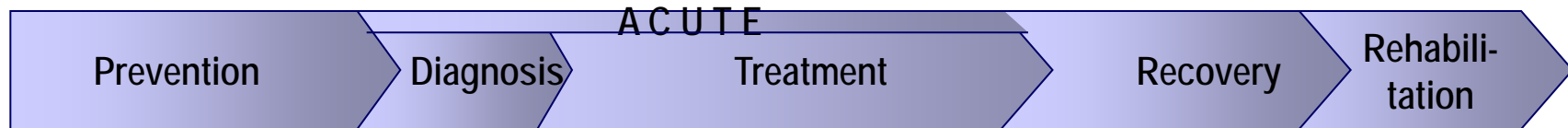
Johnson & Johnson

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We believe our first responsibility is to the doctors, nurses and patients, to mothers and fathers and all others who use our products and services. In meeting their needs everything we do must be of high quality.

Stroke Competitive Landscape: Why Is J&J Equipped to Win in Stroke?

NOT EXHAUSTIVE



Pharma Companies

- AZ
- Bayer
- BMS
- Boehringer
- BTG
- Lilly
- Merck
- Novartis
- Sanofi
- Abbott
- Amgen
- Boehringer
- Bristol-Myers Squibb
- Eisai
- Emisphere
- Genzyme
- Millenium
- Mitsubishi/GSK
- AG Scientific
- Janssen
- PRD
- McNeil Consumer
- Centocor
- Ortho Biotech
- Forrest
- Senju

Major Device Companies

- Boston Scientific
- Medtronic
- Biosense Webster
- Cordis Endovascular
- Cordis Neurovascular
- Cordis Cardiology
- CardioVations
- NDC
- OCD
- Codman
- Independence Technology

Start-ups

- AGA
- Atricure
- Atritech
- Cardima
- CVR
- Endovascular Solutions
- Epicor
- Microvention
- Micrus
- Mindguard
- MTI
- Biosite
- Omnicorder
- Alsius/eV3
- CSZ
- Microvention
- Paion
- Afferent
- D-Pharm
- Kinetics
- R&D / VC
- CBAT
- DED
- JJDC / COSAT
- Market Development
- J&J Federal and State Affairs
- Reimbursement
- Consumer Marketing and Education
- Industry Associations – ADVAMED
- Yamanouchi
- Renovis

"There is no 'silver bullet' in Stroke – a multi-disciplinary, multi-treatment approach is required"



"Only J&J can address the broad spectrum of treatments and develop the market to impact the outcomes of patient care on a global basis"

Stroke Management Participants



Pharmaceuticals



Johnson & Johnson
PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH
& DEVELOPMENT, L.L.C.



Diagnostics



J&J



Devices



Biosense Webster
a Johnson & Johnson company



J&J Stroke Management Strategy Development Process



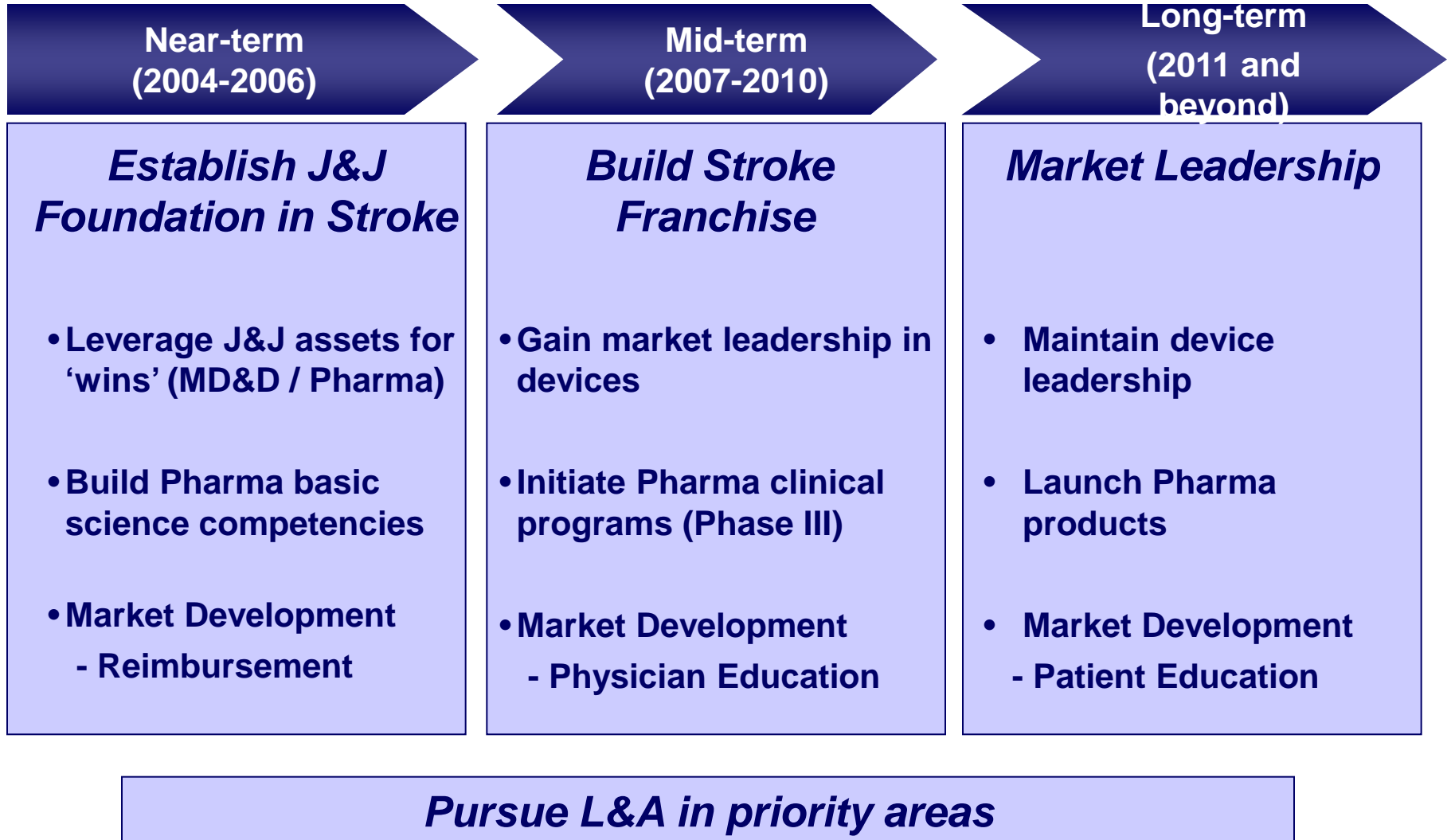
- Unmet needs
 - Prevention
 - Diagnosis
 - Treatment
 - Post acute care/recovery
- Market potential
- Individual product potentials
- Competitive landscape

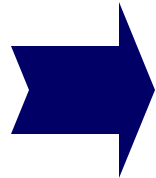
- Investment Screen/criteria
- Internal and external product opportunities
- SMG portfolio plan
- SMG market development

- Future vision
- Operating guidelines
- Virtual P&L
- Budget

- Strategy Management
- Global Study
 - Japan
 - Europe
 - CAPLA
- Recovery

ROW assessment supports our original recommendations





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| 12:30 | Strategy Challenge Session | S. Liang/P. Marshall |
| | Restructuring DRG's for reperfusion therapy | |
| 2:00 | Prepare for CMS Meeting – December 9 th | S. Liang |
| 3:30 | Physician Reimbursement | P. Marshall |
| 4:15 | Next Steps/Close/Adjourn | S. Liang |

CMS Decision Making Process

- Criteria/process for change
- Decision Makers
- Timelines