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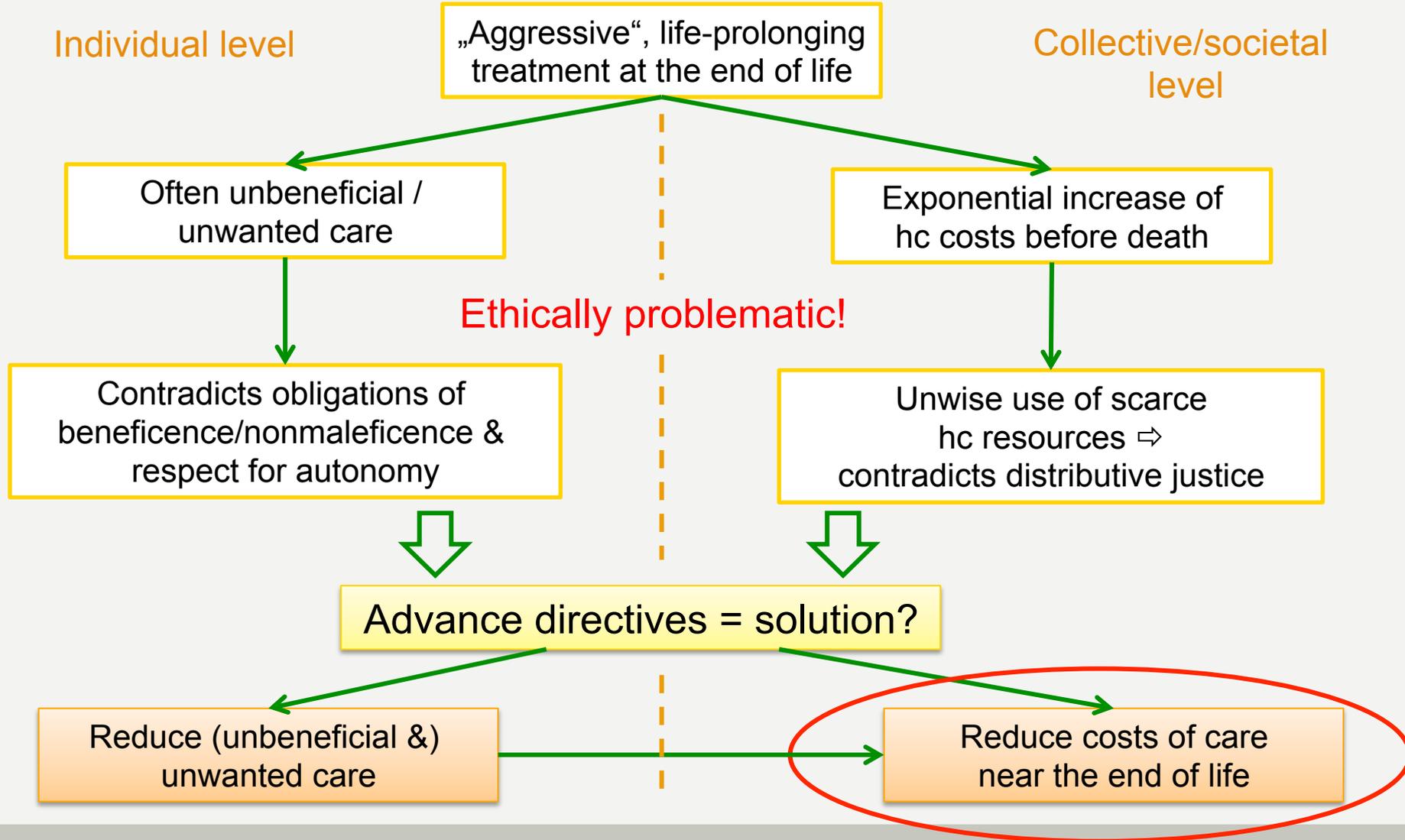
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# The economics of advance care planning: Empirical data and ethical implications

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### (1) Empirical question:

Does the increasing use of ADs reduce cost of care?

⇒ No convincing evidence so far

⇒ Potential reason: No *systemic* ACP intervention

⇒ Does ACP reduce cost of EOL-care?

⇒ **Systematic Review: Cost implications of ACP**

### (2) Normative question:

If ACP reduces costs: Should it be an *explicit goal* of ACP?

⇒ **Ethical & political discussion**



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## Challenge

**What qualifies as an “ACP-program”?**

- No universally accepted standard of required elements of an ACP-program
- High variability of ACP-approaches



## Our approach

**Required elements of ACP-program**

- Discussion & plan of future hypothetical medical situation
- Facilitated by a qualified hc professional
- Systemic, regional implementation

Remaining  
challenges**Open questions**

- Qualification of facilitators?
- Structure & content of planning process?
- Elements of systemic implementation?



## Economic evaluation

### Effects / Benefits

### Costs

- Quantitative measure of ACP-effectiveness?
- ⇒ “honor patients’ well-informed preferences”
- May result in shorter life-time  
⇒ loss of QALYs  
⇒ negative health benefit?!?
- No CEA/CUA of ACP so far!

## Challenges

- Perspective: Institution? Payer? Societal?
- Many studies assess resource consumption (hospitalization, hospital days, hospice use)
- Comprehensive overall cost assessment necessary (cave *cost shifting!*)

Included:  
also cost-minimization studies

Our  
approach

Included: only studies w/ outcome  
*cost of care*, all perspectives



**Objective:** To examine the economic implications of ACP

**Research question according to PICO:**

**P**(atients) = all patient groups  
**I**(ntervention) = ACP  
**C**(omparator) = usual care  
**O**(outcome) = costs of care



**Search strategy:**

(advanced care planning OR synonym)  
AND  
(costs OR synonym)

**Synonyms for ACP used:**

resuscitation order\*, advance(d) directive\*,  
living will\*, end-of-life decision\*, end-of-life  
conversation\*, end-of-life discussion\*

**Synonym for costs used:**

price\*, economic\*, resource\*, efficien\*

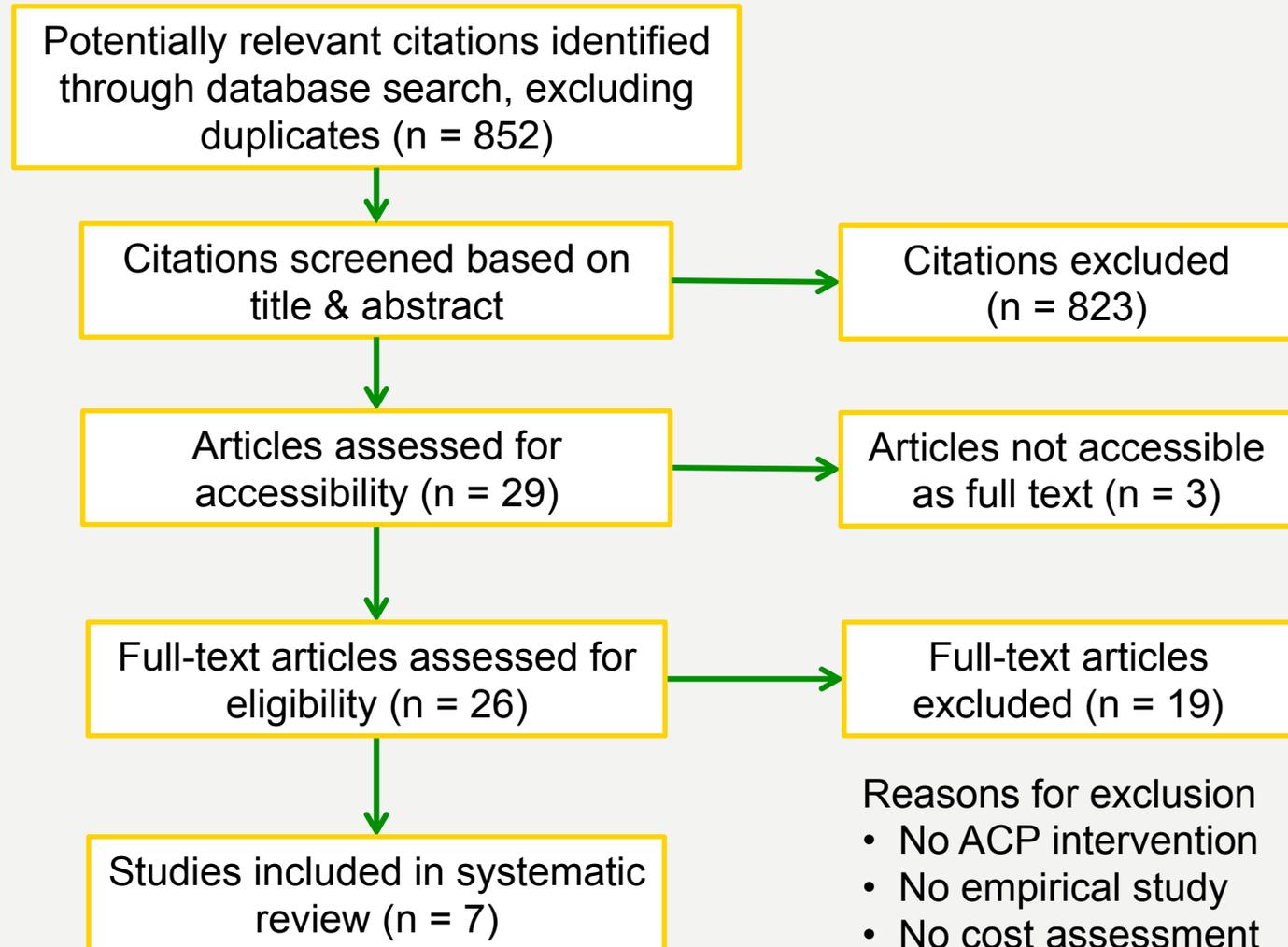
Or further terms found in the thesaurus...



**Databases searched:**

- (1) Pubmed
- (2) NHS EED
- (3) EURONHEED
- (4) Cochrane Library
- (5) EconLit

Plus: references of includes  
articles included





## General findings

- Only 1 study with *comprehensive ACP-intervention* including systemic/regional implementation [Malloy et al. 2000]!
  - Interventions often poorly defined (“discussions about advance directives”) ⇒ “fuzzy” boundary of ACP
  - ACP: often one element in a more comprehensive approach to improve end-of-life care  
⇒ impossible to assess *specific* effect of ACP
  - No real *cost-effectiveness* studies ⇒ just *cost-minimization* studies comparing care with and without ACP
- ⇒ **comprehensive ACP-programs have never been subject to a formal cost-effectiveness analysis!**

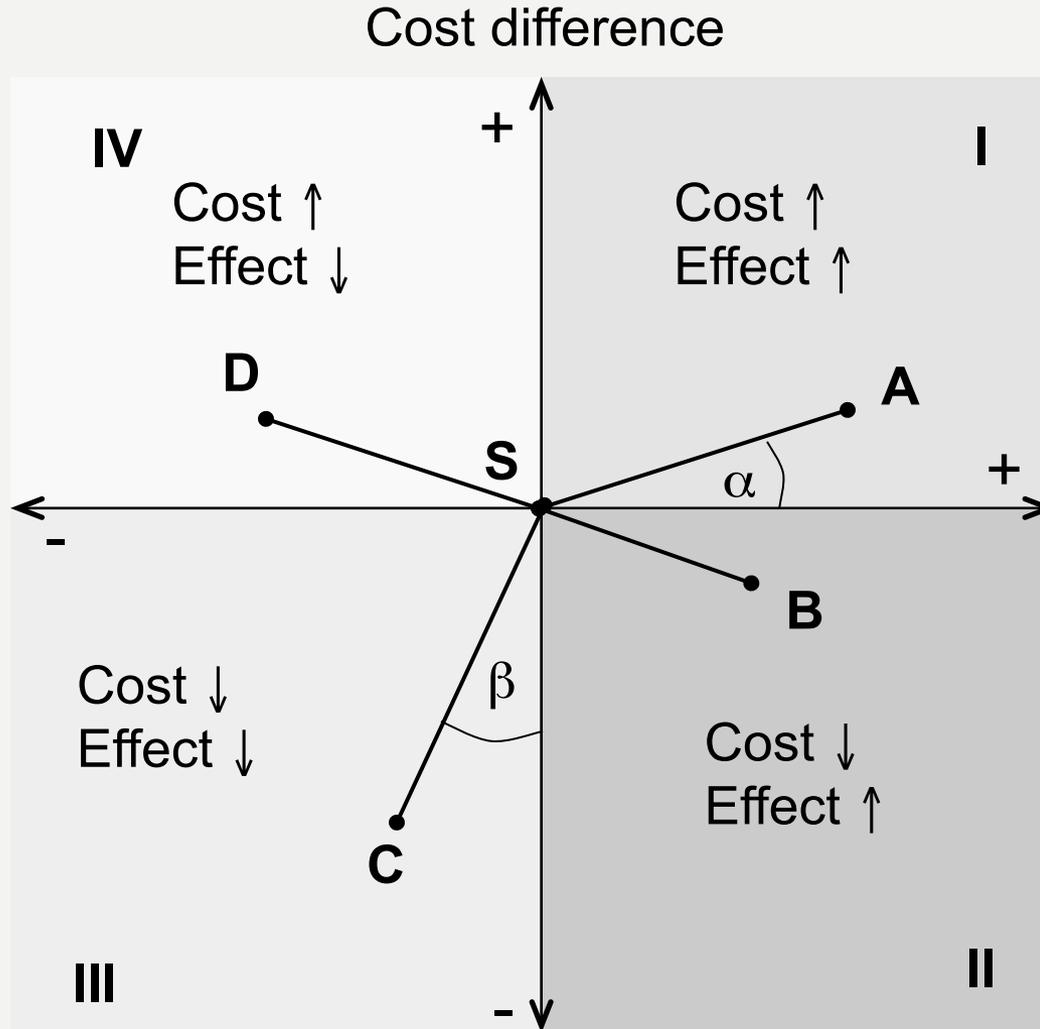


Article	Intervention	Study Type	Cost measure	Findings	Trend
Malloy et al. 2000	Let Me Decide AD program	RCT	Average total costs per patient (18m)	Can\$ 3,490 (LMD) vs. Can\$ 5,239 (C)	↓
Chambers et al. 1994	∅ (documented AD discussion)	Observational study	Total charges of last hospitalization	\$30,478 (AD) vs. \$95,305 (C)	↓
SUPPORT Study 1995	Skilled nurse ⇒ facilitate ACP	Cluster-RCT	Modeled based on Therapeutic Intervention Score	Adjusted resource use ratio 1.05	=
Engelhardt et al. 2006	Advanced Illness Coordinated Care Program (AICCP)	Cluster-RCT	Health care costs (3 m) (n=169!)	\$12,123 (AICCP) vs. 16,295 (C) <b>n.s.!</b>	(↓)
Edes et al. 2006	Home-based Primary Care ⇒ "AD discussion"	Longitudinal study	Health care costs (6 m) (n=43!)	Net cost-savings \$1,873 per patients	↓
Zhang et al. 2009	∅ (has MD discussed EOL-wishes?)	Observational study	Medical costs in last week of life	\$1,876 (EOL-disc.) vs. \$2,917 (C)	↓
Hamlet et al. 2010	Telephonic EOL-counseling	RCT	Medicare costs	\$40,363 (EOL-C.) vs. (C) \$42,276	↓



Inefficient  $\Rightarrow$   
**ethically not acceptable!**

**Ethically not acceptable!**  
(Priority of pt autonomy over efficiency - even w/ small  $\beta$ ?)



**Ethically justified**  
(Even with large  $\alpha$ ?  $\Rightarrow$  burden of justification increases w/  $\alpha$ )

Difference in effectiveness

Efficiency gain  $\Rightarrow$  **ethically mandated!**



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Possibility to reduce costs  $\Rightarrow$  financial incentive to do ACP with a desired outcome (depends on perspective!)

$\Rightarrow$  contradicts fundamental principle of ACP: *openness* of communicative process

$\Rightarrow$  *conflict of interest!!*

EOL-care preferences often not well developed  $\Rightarrow$  makes ACP process especially *vulnerable* to external influences!

*Validity* of documented preferences difficult to assess!

Practical implications:

- (1) Primary objective of ACP must be to honor patients' wishes
  - at lower costs  $\Rightarrow$  happily welcome!
  - at higher costs  $\Rightarrow$  still valuable use of resources (within certain limits?)
- (2) Quality of facilitation process is of utmost importance
  - qualification, certification & supervision of facilitators
  - defined structure and content of facilitation process



### Empirical question

- Cost-effectiveness of comprehensive ACP-programs has not been investigated so far
- Cost-minimization studies  $\Rightarrow$  *trend* to reduced costs due to less hospital admissions and hospital days
- Large variability of results [cf. Nicholas et al. JAMA 2011]
- No comprehensive cost-assessment in most studies, payer perspective! (e.g. costs for n/h-stay, out-of-pocket payments are neglected)
- Further studies  $\Rightarrow$  clarify the required elements of an ACP-program

### Normative question

- Primary objective of ACP: honor patients' well informed wishes  $\Rightarrow$  measure for success
- Safeguard against "financial infection" of ACP-process: **quality of facilitation process**  $\Rightarrow$  elicitate patients' *true* preferences