

Archimedes, Medicare, and ARCHeS

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Outline

1. The Archimedes Model

- Why we built it
- What it is
- What it can do

2. An application of the Model: preventing cardiovascular disease in Medicare

3. Making the Model more accessible: ARChES

Why we built the Archimedes Model

- **Health care is filled with questions**
 - How much will CVD increase over the next 30 years in the Medicare population?
 - There are more than a dozen prevention activities recommended. How many heart attacks could be prevented?
 - What would a full-court press on prevention cost?
 - What is the “cost-effectiveness” of prevention? Would it be worth it?
 - How do the different prevention activities rank? Which should get priority?

How can we answer questions like these?

- Ideally, we would try out each of the prevention activities, alone and in various combinations, and see what happens
 - A series of clinical trials or evaluation studies
- **Impossible**
 - Too many options, combinations
 - Too much time
 - Too many people
 - Too expensive
 - Too rapid a pace for new technology

Plan B

- Think hard (ask experts)
- Impossible: too many variables
 - Incidence rates
 - Risk factors
 - Multiple causes
 - Variable natural histories, progression
 - Co-morbidities
 - Large number of interventions, combinations
 - Mixed evidence of effectiveness

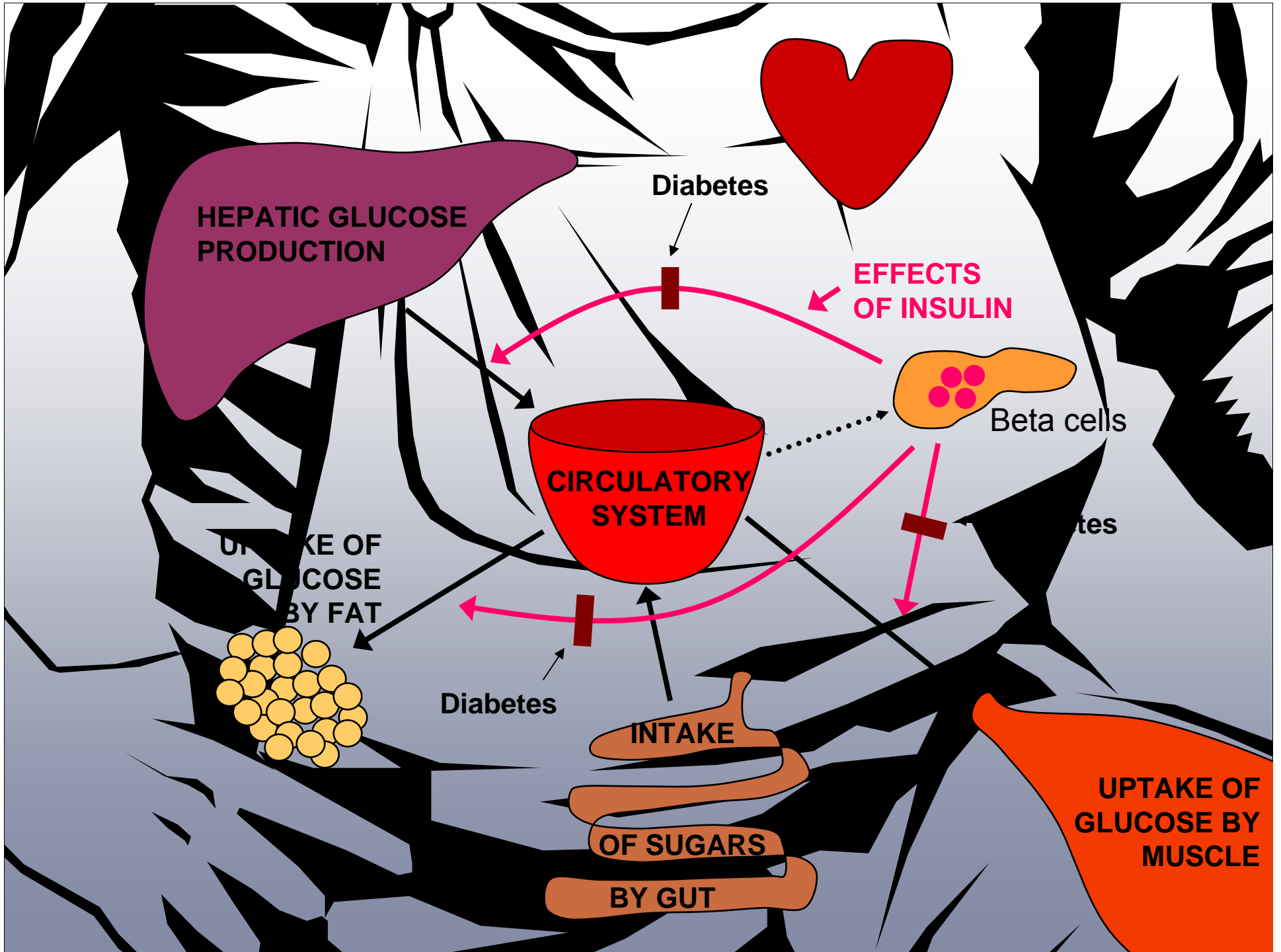
A Better Approach

- **Mathematical models**
 - Used in every other field of human endeavor
 - Airplanes, bridges, transportation, energy, sci-fi movies
- **Ideally we want a model that**
 - Includes all the important anatomy, physiology, diseases, and treatments
 - Represents people and populations accurately
 - Includes the entire health care system
 - Works at the level of detail at which real decisions are made
 - Accurately simulates the real world

The Archimedes Model was built for this purpose

- “Includes all the important anatomy, physiology, diseases, and treatments”





“Represents populations accurately”

- We can create copies or clones of individual people
- Use data from surveys (e.g. NHANES), Health Risk Appraisals, Personal Health Records, EMRs or other sources
- Match about three dozen variables
 - Demographic characteristics
 - Biological variables
 - Behaviors
 - Symptoms
 - Past histories
 - Current treatments, ...
- Capture correlations accurately

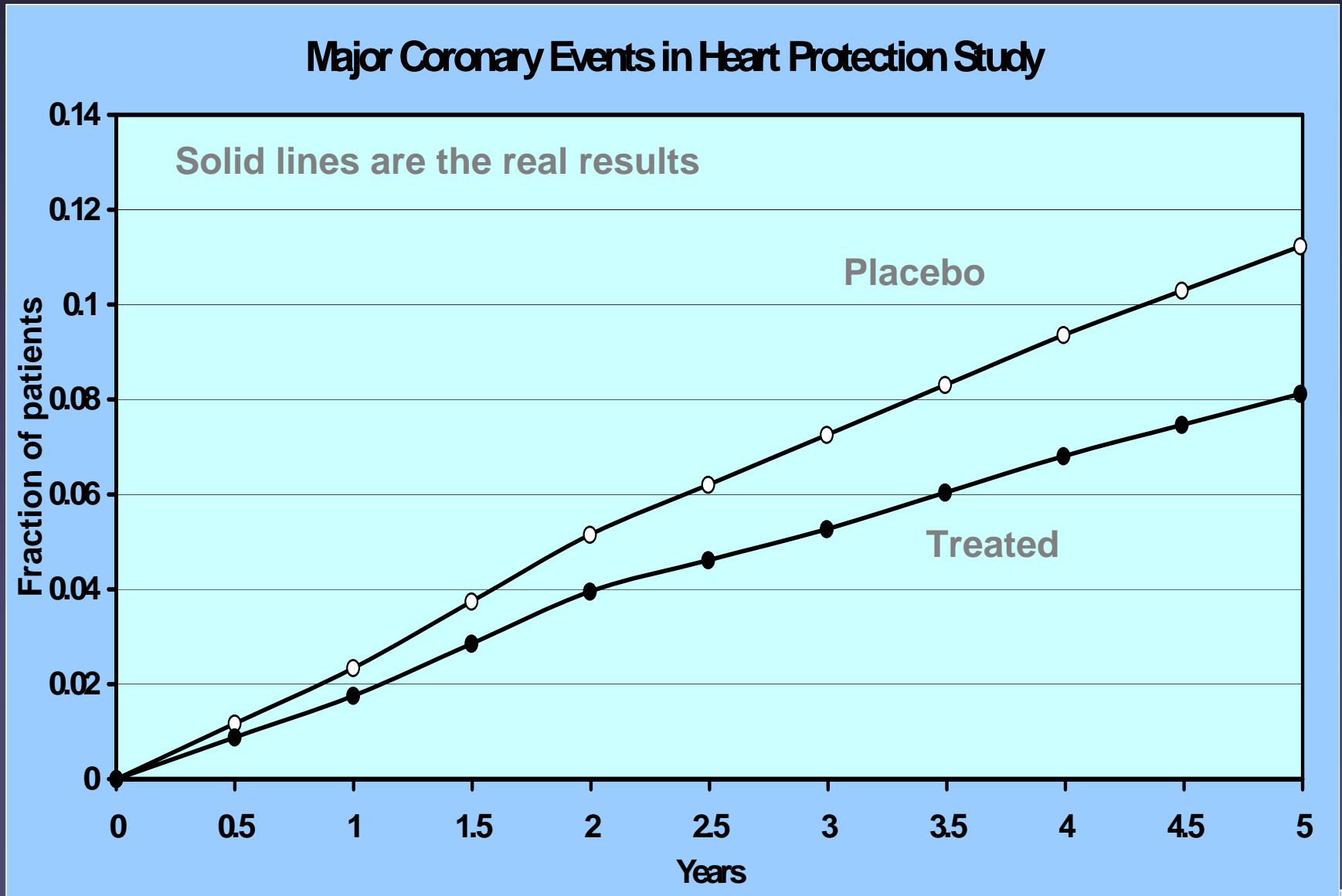
“Includes the entire health care system”

- Anatomy and physiology
- Signs and symptoms
- Patient behaviors
- Care processes and logistics
- Health care personnel
- Tests and treatments, equipment and supplies
- Facilities
- Costs
- Quality of life

“Works at the level of detail at which real decisions are made”

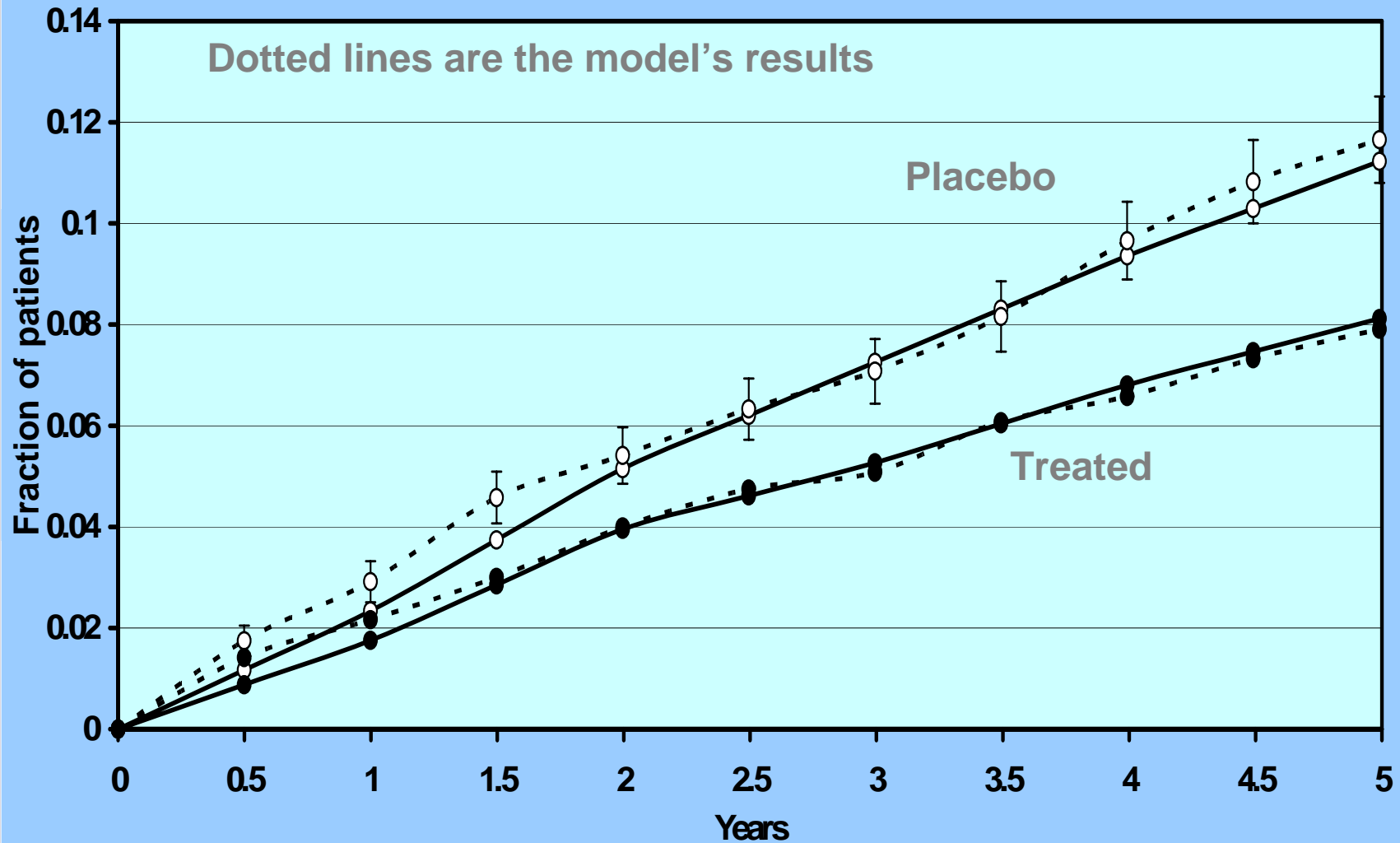
- The model is built at the level of detail and realism at which clinical and administrative decision-makers make their decisions
 - Blood pressure
 - Cholesterol
 - Admissions
- If they consider it important, we get it in the model ...
- ... or we explain why we can't
 - Insufficient evidence

“Accurately simulates the real world”



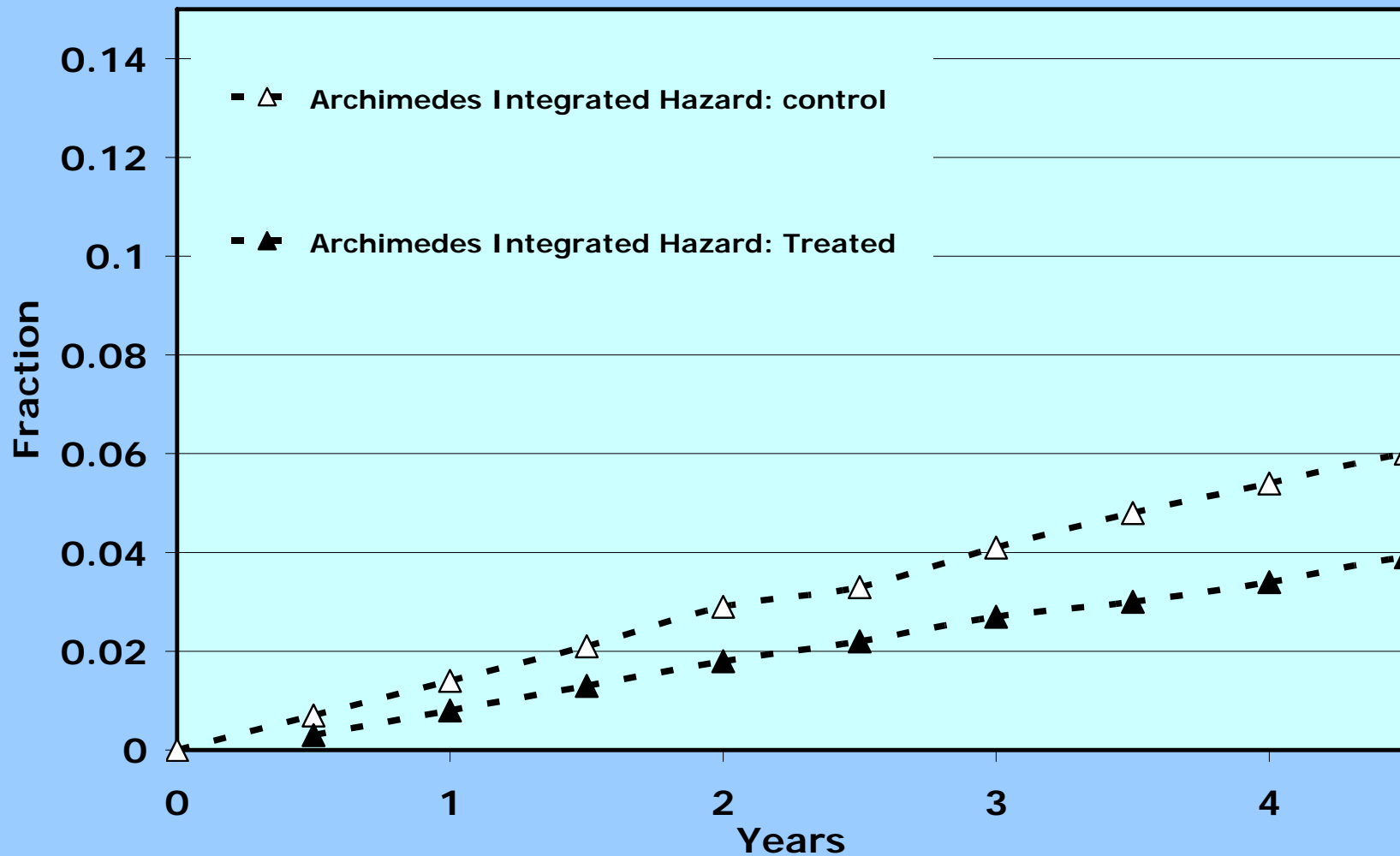
Cholesterol: secondary prevention

Major Coronary Events in Heart Protection Study



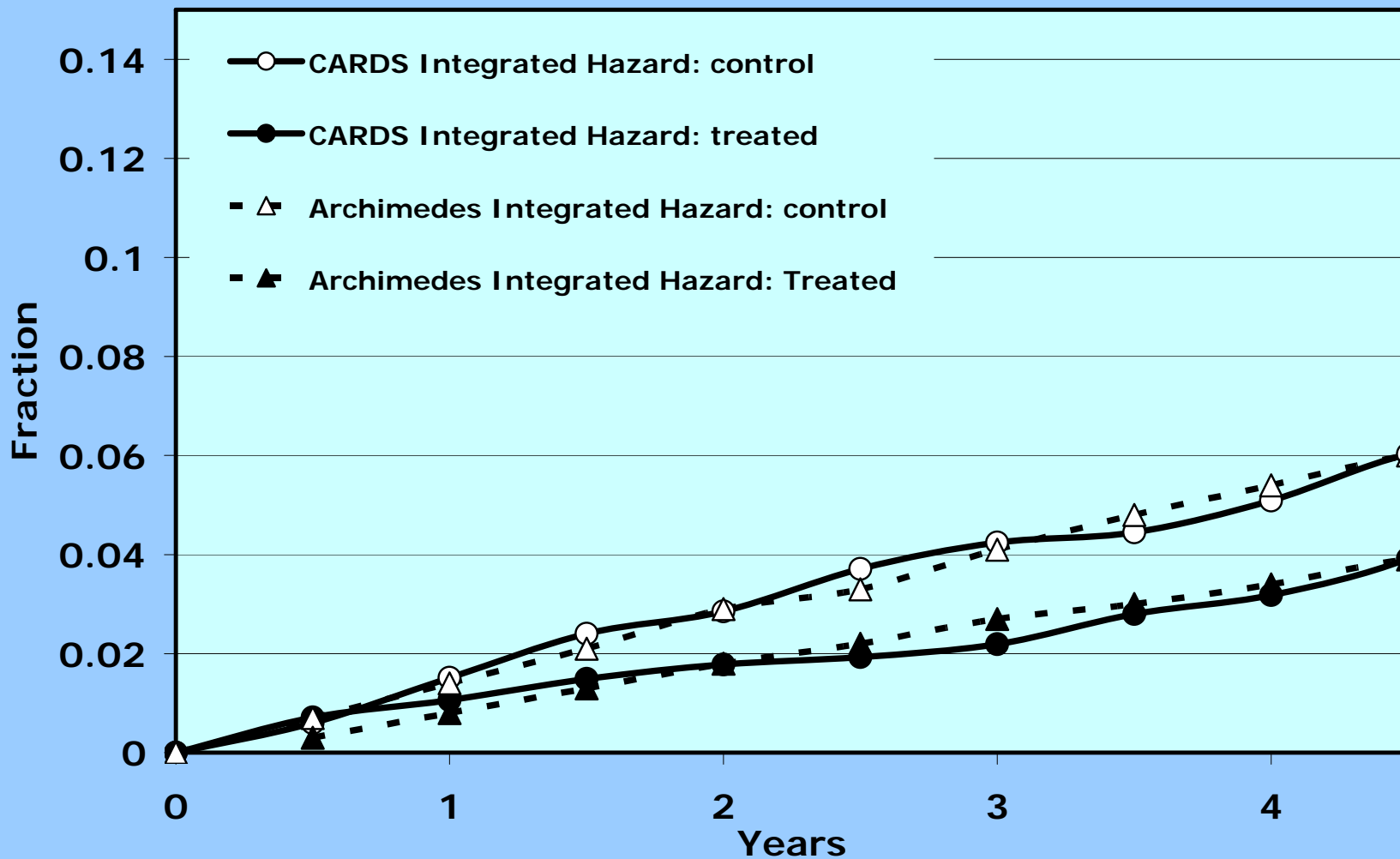
Cholesterol and CVD in Diabetics

Archimedes Prediction of CARDS Trial:
Major coronary Events

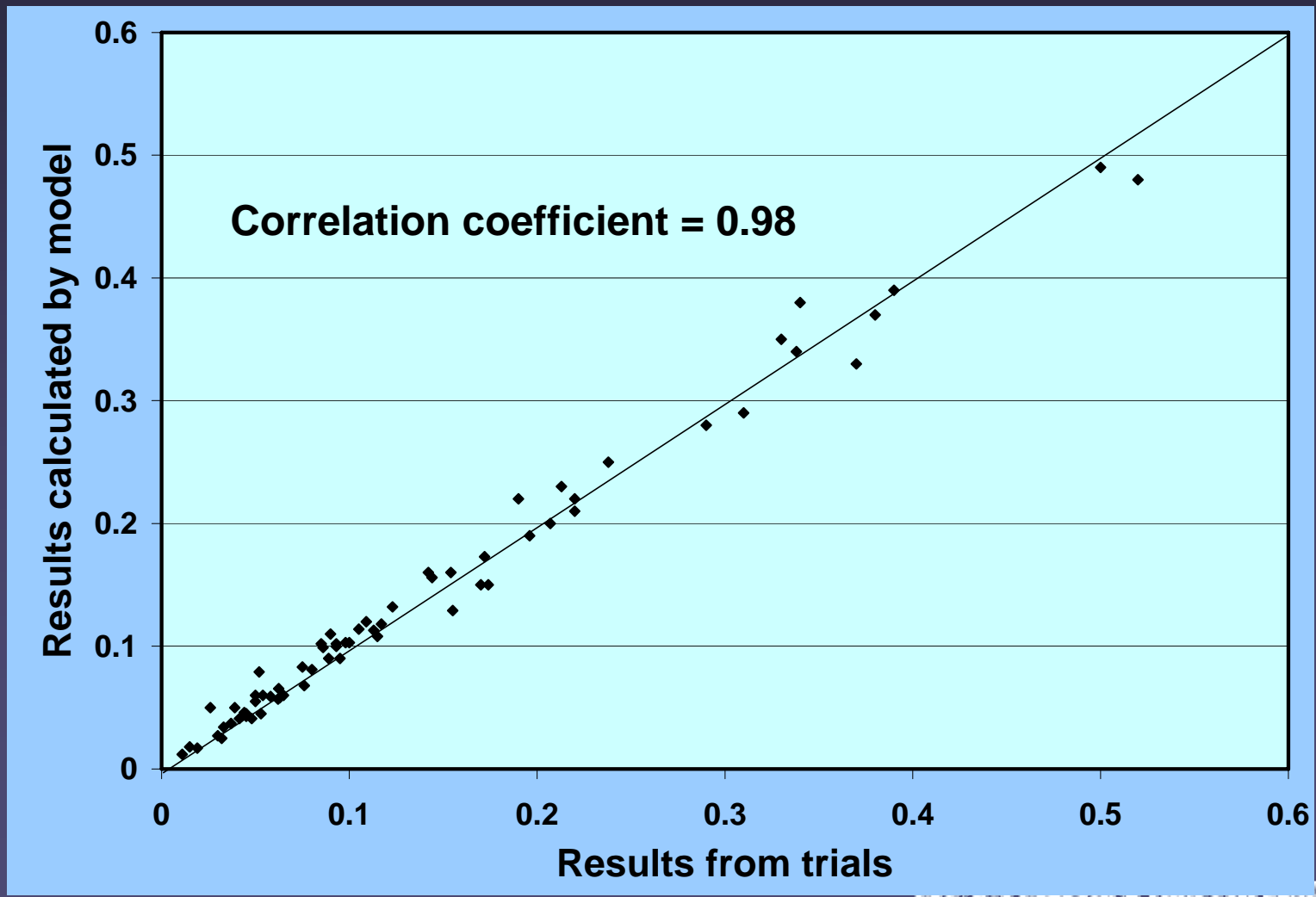


Cholesterol and CVD in Diabetics

Archimedes Prediction of CARDS Trial:
Major coronary Events



Comparison of model and trials: more than 100



How we build it

- **Publicly available information**
 - Basic physiology studies
 - Epidemiological studies
 - Clinical trials
 - Large surveys
- **Calculus**
 - gratis Archimedes, Newton
- **Object oriented programming**
- **Distributed computing**

A virtual world

- Virtual people
- who have virtual physiologies
- get virtual diseases
- have virtual signs and symptoms
- go to virtual doctors
- get virtual tests and treatments
- and have virtual outcomes

Use the virtual world to study problems that can not be feasibly studied in the real world

- Clinical trials
- Guidelines
- Performance measures
- Incentives
- Priorities
- Strategic goals
- Prevention programs

An Example: Preventing CVD in the Medicare Population

- **An analysis for the**
 - American Heart Association
 - American Cancer Society
 - American Diabetes Association

The Problem

- **Medicare faces a huge burden**
 - Currently covers more than 42 million people
 - Annual expenditures exceed \$400 billion
 - About a half of all heart attacks, strokes, and complications of diabetes occur in the Medicare population
- **It is going to get worse rapidly**
 - The size will increase rapidly as the baby boom moves through
 - Many risk factors are getting worse (e.g. diet, obesity)
 - Health care costs are growing faster than general inflation

The solution?

- There are more than a dozen prevention activities that can help prevent cardiovascular disease
 1. If BP $>140/90$, then reduce to $<140/90$
 2. If diabetes and BP $>130/80$, then reduce to $<130/80$
 3. If have acute MI, then give beta blockers after discharge, forever
 4. If diabetes and HbA1c >7 , then reduce to <7
 5. If smoke, then stop smoking
 6. If BMI >25 , then reduce to <25

The solution?

- **More prevention activities**
 7. If “prediabetes”, FPG between 110 and 125, then reduce to <110
 8. If HDL <40 for males or <50 for females, then increase to >40 for males or >50 for females
 9. If triglycerides >150 , then reduce to <150
 10. If MI risk $> 10\%$, then take aspirin

The solution?

- **More prevention activities**
 11. If LDL >160 and zero or one risk factors (see below), then to <160
 12. If LDL >130 and two or more risk factors, then reduce to <130
 13. If LDL >100 and history of MI, then reduce to <100
 14. If LDL >100 and diabetes, then reduce to <100
 - Risk factors for LDL control
 - BP $>140/90$
 - HDL <40
 - Family history of MI before age 55
 - Male >45 or female >55

Questions

- How much will CVD increase over the next 30 years in the Medicare population?
- How much CVD could be prevented with a full-court press?
- What would a full-court press on prevention cost?
- What is the “cost-effectiveness” of prevention?
- How do the different prevention activities rank? Which should get priority?

Specific methods

- **Create a simulated population representative of the Medicare population**
 - Create clones of randomly chosen people in US (NHANES 4)
 - Preserve the distributions and correlations of all the important variables
 - Preserve the current use of prevent activities and levels of control
- **Create a copy of a “typical” delivery system**
 - National treatment guidelines
 - Current levels of performance
 - Resource based costs
 - Kaiser Permanente as illustration

Specific methods

- **Create a series of simulated clinical trials**
 - “Status quo” arm
 - Current use of prevention activities and levels of control of risk factors
 - “Intervention” arms
 - Each of the prevention activities one-by-one
 - All the prevention activities given together

Specific methods

- Run the trials for 30 years
- Measure everything in sight
 - Clinical outcomes (e.g. MIs, strokes,...)
 - Logistics outcomes (e.g. PTCAs, bypasses)
 - Economic outcomes
- Look at annual outcomes

Results

- On separate slides

ARChES

- Would you like to be able to do this type of analysis yourself?
- The Medicare analysis
 - Cost in the hundreds of thousands of dollars
 - Took several months
 - Required very high level scientists
- What we need is a Web-based, user-friendly interface to the Archimedes Model

ARChES will do this

- It will be available to any organization
- It will enable them to
 - Tailor Archimedes to its population and setting
 - And set up a wide variety of analyses
 - And get answers
 - In hours
- ...At a much lower cost
- ARChES will be built with support from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

ARChES

- Development has just begun
- Should be available by 2012
- Think of
 - Air traffic control
 - Houston Space Center
 - FedEx or UPS tracking systems
 - Sci-Fi movies
 - A Medicare “command and control” center

Things you can do

- Help make better data available for building and validating models
 - Person-specific, longitudinal data
 - Electronic medical records
 - Clinical trials
- “Rapid Learning”

Summary

- A full-scale, physiologically accurate, system wide, validated model is feasible, and real today
 - The Archimedes Model
- It can fundamentally change how we plan and make decisions in health care
- It is in the process of being made widely available through the generous support of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
 - ARCHeS