Cost effectiveness of an electronic health record-based intervention to prevent weight regain

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Background

- Weight regain after intentional loss is common but largely unstudied
- Technology shows promise in lifestyle interventions
- Maintaining Activity and Nutrition through Technology-Assisted Innovation in Primary Care (MAINTAIN-pc)

Among adults with recent intentional weight loss, the use of EHR-based coaching and tracking tools resulted in less weight regain at 24 months than tracking tools alone.

Current Objective

 Examine the cost effectiveness of two primary carebased interventions (*Tracking + Coaching vs. Tracking only*) intended to help patients avoid weight regain

Brief recap of MAINTAIN-pc

- 194 participants were randomized to two groups
 - Eligibility: BMI > 25 kg/m² and intentional weight loss (>5%) in the past 2 years
- Both groups had access to EHR tools
 - Flowsheets for tracking weight, diet, physical activity
 - Surveys, weekly reminders to complete tracking
- For Tracking + Coaching, participants received regular communications from health coaches
 - Year 1: weekly, biweekly, and then monthly (19 contacts)
 - Year 2: quarterly (4 contacts)
- Primary outcome: weight change at 24 months

Tracking tool and main results

EHR-based flowsheet

24-month outcomes





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EHR-based flowsheet

24-month outcomes





Cost effectiveness analysis

Incremental cost effectiveness ratio (ICER):

$$ICER = \frac{Costs_{Coaching} - Costs_{TO}}{Benefits_{Coaching} - Benefits_{TO}}$$

- Decision analytic model
- Societal perspective
- TreeAge Pro 2017 (TreeAge Software; Williamstown MA)

Cost effectiveness analysis

- Costs
 - Participant time devoted to tracking
 - Personnel (i.e., coaches)
- Benefits: quality-adjusted life years (QALYs) using SF-36 data at 0, 12, and 24 months
- Probabilities
 - Maintain/Lose/Regain, at 12 and 24 months

Data (base case and ranges)

		Base Case		Range			
		Tracking+Coaching Tracking Only		Tracking+Coaching	Tracking Only		
Pr	obability of maintaining	58%	38%	46%-70%	30%-46%		
Μ	ean entries per						
pa	articipant						
	Weight	232	84	185-278	67-101		
	Calories	218	107	174-261	85-128		
	Fat	211	83	169-254	66-99		
	Activity	235	121	188-282	97-146		
	Pedometer	247	172	198-296	138-207		
Ti	me per entry, minutes						
	Fat, calories	5		0-10			
	Activity	3		0-6			
	Weight, pedometer	1		0-2			
Pa	rticipant wage (hourly)	\$20	\$20		\$16 - \$24		
Annual salary (coaches)		\$68,550	\$0	\$54,800 - \$82,300	N/A		
Mean utilities							
	Baseline	0.81	0.81	0.61-1.0	0.61-1.0		
	12 month	0.77	0.78	0.57-0.97	0.58-0.98		
	24 month	0.78	0.80	0.58-0.98	0.60-0.99		









ICER – Base case and PSA

Base-Case (Societal Perspective)

Strategy	Cost	Incr Cost	Eff	Incr Eff	ICER
Tracking only	35198.2	0	123.11	0	29,589
Coaching	135363.9	100165.8	126.50	3.39	

Probabilistic sensitivity analysis

Coaching preferred 64.9% of the time

One-way sensitivity analyses

Tornado Diagram - ICER Tracking + Coaching vs. Tracking Only



ICER – Base case and PSA

Base-Case (Societal Perspective)

Strategy	Cost	Incr Cost	Eff	Incr Eff	ICER
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Coaching	135363.9	100165.8	126.50	3.39	29

Probabilistic sensitivity analysis

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Acceptability Curve

Acceptability Curve

Why the unusual QALY values?

- Participant preferences are not (only) correlated with weight change
 - SF-36 is a generic measure of HRQL
 - Adaptation to a health state
- But also...
 - By design, coaching support DID DECREASE over time
 - Aligning expectations: at baseline, most participants indicated a desire to lose more weight

Limitations

- Preference for "maintenance health states" as opposed to health states related to weight loss are complex
- Several sources of uncertainty
- Missing outcomes data (weight change)
- For tracking data, what do "zeroes" really mean?

Strengths and closing

- Offers the first benchmarks (ICERs) for weight maintenance interventions
- Despite uncertainty in participant data, Tracking + Coaching provided cost effective support for avoiding weight regain
- Participant preferences raise the possibility that increasing coaching support (number of contacts, duration) might be warranted
- Variability in the ICERs is NOT related to the costs of health coaches

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MAINTAIN-pc research staff: Tracey Murray, BS; Maribel Cedillo, MS; and Janet Thieret

Thank you

Extra slides

QALYs (based on SF-36)

Measured at enrollment, 12 months, and 24 months

One-way sensitivity analyses

Aside – a comparison using published utilities

Source: Dennett et al. (2008)

Results: Participant characteristics

Characteristic	Total (n=194)	Coaching (n=98)	Tracking (n=96)
Age, mean (SD)	53.3 (12.3)	53.1 (12.1)	53.4 (12.5)
Female sex, n (%)	139 (74)	65 (68)	74 (79)
White, n (%)	166 (88)	85 (90)	81 (86)
Latino, n (%)	7 (4)	4 (4)	3 (3)
Married, n (%)	129 (69)	63 (67)	66 (70)
Education post HS, n (%)	180 (95)	92 (97)	88 (94)
Smoker, n (%)	5 (3)	3 (3)	2 (2)
Moderate physical activity, n (%)	181 (96)	91 (96)	90 (96)

Unadjusted weight Results

				Change from baseline, months					
		Baseline		6 months	12 months		24 months		
Weight, kg (Mea	in ± SD)							
	n		n		n		n		
СС	98	88.2 ± 18.7	91	-1.0 ± 5.4	86	0.7 ± 7.0	80	1.9 ± 7.9	
ТО	96	83.3 ± 19.2	87	0.9 ± 4.2	84	1.9 ± 5.6	77	4.9 ± 7.2	
Mean ∆		5.0		-1.9		-13 (-3207)		-30(-54-06)	
(95% CI)		(-0.4, 10.3)		(-3.4, -0.5)		1.5 (5.2, 6.7)		3.0 (3.4 , 0.0)	
P-value		0.0696		0.0082		0.1969		0.0134	

Unadjusted Weight results

			Change from baseline, months						
		Baseline		6 months		12 months		24 months	
% weight change (Median, Q1, Q3)									
СС			91	-1.1 (-4.8, 2.8)	86	1.7 (-4.7, 5.5)	80	2.0 (-3.0, 7.9)	
то			87	0.7 (-2.2, 4.3)	84	2.4 (-1.7, 6.2)	77	5.8 (1.2, 10.6)	
P-value			91	0.0110		0.3073		0.0146	

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	Pedometer	247	172	198-296	138-207	
	Did not maintain					
	Weight	89	106	71-108	85-128	
	Calories	110	81	88-131	65-97	
	Fat	102	62	82-123	50-74	
	Activity	134	98	107-161	78-117	
	Pedometer	132	136	106-159	109-163	
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Ut	ilities, average					
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