



Medicare and CAR T Therapy

February 11, 2019



Agenda

- Overview of YESCARTA®
 - Two Year Clinical Update
- CAR T Cell Therapy Reimbursement Policy
 - IPPS Recommendations
 - Novel Payment Arrangements

The Impact of YESCARTA

- Prior to Yescarta, relapse/refractory DLBCL patients had ~6.3 month survival
- At two years, with a one time infusion of Yescarta, half of this same patient population is still alive (overall survival has not yet been reached)

*Clinical trial data and RWD both show consistent safety and efficacy outcomes in Medicare aged patients compared to the overall eligible patient population

Day
0



Day
10



Day
60



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Consistent Safety and Efficacy Outcomes in Medicare Aged (\geq 65 Year) Population Compared to Overall ZUMA-1 Population

	≥ 65 Yrs. (%) N=24	Overall (%) N=101
ORR	92	83
CRR	75	58
DRR	42	39
OS Rate	54	51

- Compared with subjects < 65 years of age, subjects \geq 65 years of age had a lower incidence of SAEs (37% vs. 62%), a lower incidence of Grade 3 or higher infections (19% vs. 31%), and a higher incidence of Grade 3 or higher neurologic events (44% vs. 28%)
 - The higher incidence of neurologic events in subjects \geq 65 years of age was driven by events that would be expected to occur more frequently in the \geq 65 years age group (delirium, agitation, and disturbance in attention)
- Real world data on patients \geq 65 years of age demonstrates comparable efficacy and safety to ZUMA-1

YESCARTA induces durable responses in many patients with large B-cell lymphoma who otherwise lack curative options. Clinical evidence supports the need for a reimbursement environment that is reflective of what a significant innovation CAR T cell therapies are.

ORR – Overall Response Rate; CRR – Complete Response Rate; DRR – Durable Response Rate; OS – Overall Survival; SAE – Serious Adverse Event
Source: Nastoupil LJ et al. ASH 2018. Abstract 91.



There Are Currently 74 YESCARTA® ATCs



Medicare Payment, Even With NTAP and Mark Up, Leaves Many Hospitals At A Loss and Reliant on Outlier Payment

	Charges as a Percentage of Cost			
	100%	110%	300%	400%
CAR T Charges	\$373,000	\$410,300	\$1.1M	\$1.49M
MS-DRG 016 Payment	\$39,950.76	\$39,950.76	\$39,950.76	\$39,950.76
NTAP Payment	\$40,900.00	\$45,562.00	\$134,150.00	\$180,775.00
Outlier Payment	\$12,104.49	\$15,834.49	\$86,704.49	\$124,004.49
Total Payment (DRG+NTAP+Outlier)	\$92,954.88	\$101,347.38	\$260,804.88	\$344,729.88
Loss Based on Drug Costs	(\$280,045.12)	(\$271,652.62)	(\$112,195.12)	(\$28,270.12)

FY 2018 claims data shows that most hospitals aren't marking up at 400%

Even with a markup, average losses are based on drug costs alone and do not account for non-drug treatment costs

**Mean and median non-drug charges in Q1 – Q3 FY 2018 claims are \$100K.*

A reliance on 400% markups and outlier payments to adequately pay hospitals is not sound policy.

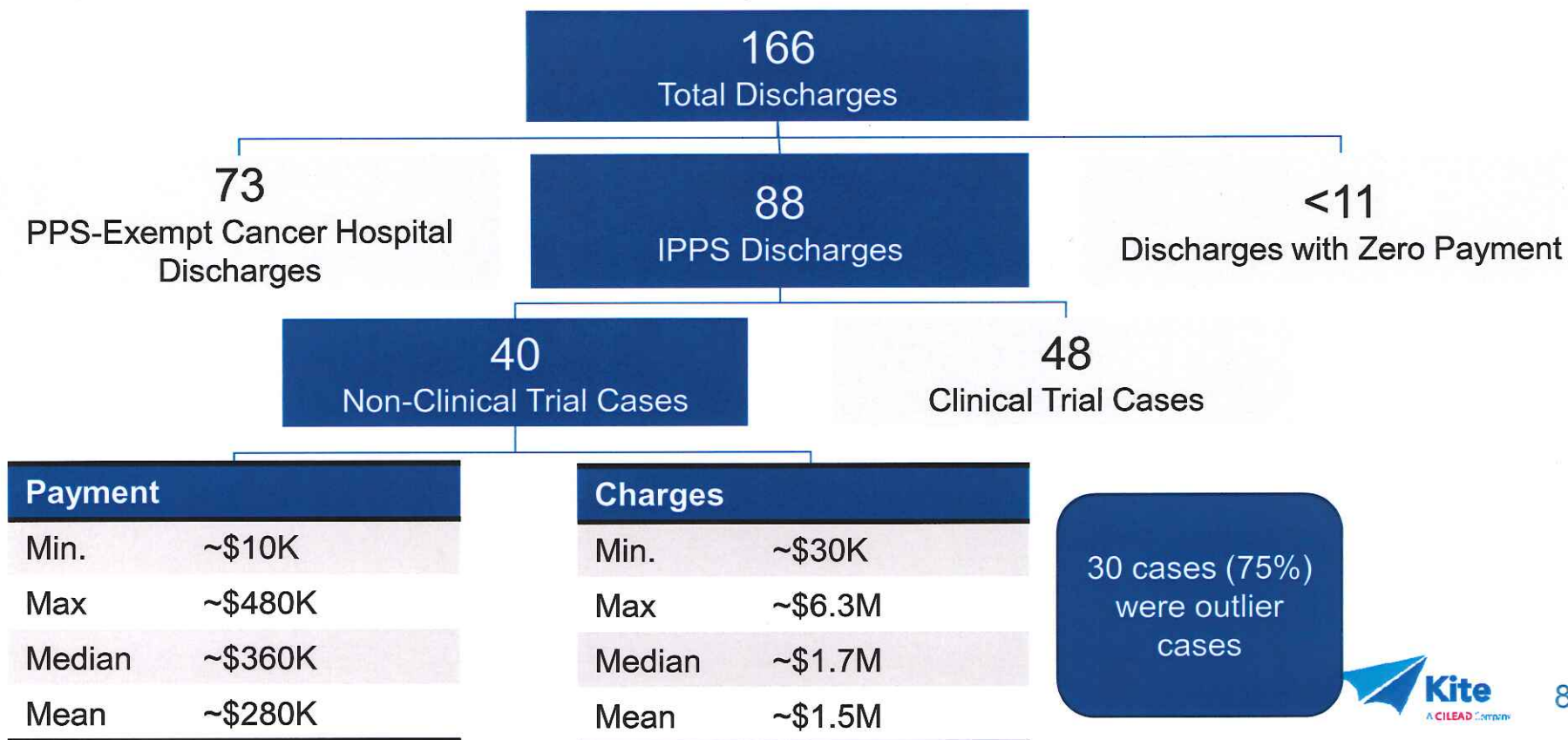
- Small number of hospitals have markups that capture their CAR T costs appropriately, and one-third of hospitals that appear in clinical trial claims have not yet made a claim for non-clinical trial patients.
- Permanent reliance on outlier payments will cause outsize role of CAR Ts in outlier pool
- Existing work around strategies are insufficient to enable patient access

Analysis by The Moran Company, January 2019



Before NTAP, More Than Half of All CAR T Discharges Were Not Made Whole for the Cost of Therapy

Medicare CAR T Claims from First Three Quarters of FY 2018



Medicare **Payment** Policy Recommendations

- 1** | **Change NTAP Payment Formula to Remove “Lesser Of” Language and Set Maximum NTAP Amount at 80%**
Current NTAP formula and “lesser of” language still leaves many hospitals with losses even with mark up on therapy.
- 2** | **Implement CCR 1.0 With Other Technical Changes to Ensure Payment Integrity**
Will address inconsistency across hospital charging practices and ensure that claims data provide accurate cost information for CAR T therapies in MS-DRG future rate setting.
- 3** | **New MS-DRG**
Outlier payments are designed for temporarily compensating hospitals for a portion of their losses on high cost cases until the payment system can adjust to capture the costs of these cases. We’re concerned that without a separate MS-DRG for CAR T therapies, the current MS-DRG will not be able to adequately capture CAR T costs going forward, leaving hospitals with substantial losses on these cases into the future.

Medicare Payment Policy Recommendations

1| Change NTAP Payment Formula

- Remove the “lesser of” language and set maximum NTAP at 80% of the invoice cost of therapy
- Mitigates reliance on outlier payment
- Table below models impact of policy change assuming hospitals are marking up the cost of therapy 110%; losses based upon drug costs, only

NTAP =	Lesser of 50% of Excess Costs or Invoice	50% of Invoice	75% of Invoice	80% of Invoice	90% of Invoice
MS-DRG 016 Payment	\$39,950.76	\$39,950.76	\$39,950.76	\$39,950.76	\$39,950.76
NTAP Payment	\$45,562	\$186,500	\$279,750	\$298,400	\$335,700
Outlier Payment	\$15,834.49	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Payment (DRG+NTAP+Outlier)	\$101,347.38	\$226,450.76	\$319,700.76	\$338,350.76	\$375,650.76
Loss Based on Drug Costs	(\$271,652.62)	(\$146,549.24)	(\$53,299.24)	(\$34,649.24)	\$2,650.76

*Mean and median non-drug charges in Q1 – Q3 FY 2018 claims are \$100K.



Medicare Payment Policy Recommendations

2| Implement CCR 1.0 With Technical Changes

- A CCR of 1.0, independent of changes to the NTAP formula, could help to address hospital payment concerns and enhance patient access
 - With appropriate controls to ensure that only invoice costs will go into NTAP, outlier and rate-setting calculations (e.g., new CAR T cost center and list drug HCPCS code on claim)
 - It may be worth exploring whether CMS has (or should be given) the discretion to exclude CAR T costs from wage index, IME, and DSH adjustments
- Table below models impact of CCR 1.0 policy change in addition to changes to NTAP formula (has same effect as all hospitals marking up 400%); losses based upon drug costs, only

NTAP =	Lesser of 50% of Excess Costs or Invoice	50% of Invoice	75% of Invoice	80% of Invoice	90% of Invoice
MS-DRG 016 Payment	\$39,950.76	\$39,950.76	\$39,950.76	\$39,950.76	\$39,950.76
NTAP Payment	\$180,775	\$186,500	\$279,750	\$298,400	\$335,700
Outlier Payment	\$124,004.49	\$119,424.19	\$44,824.19	\$29,904.19	\$64.19
Total Payment (DRG+NTAP+Outlier)	\$344,729.88	\$345,874.95	\$364,524.95	\$368,254.95	\$375,714.95
Loss Based on Drug Costs	(\$28,270.12)	(\$27,125.05)	(\$8,475.05)	(\$4,745.05)	\$2,714.95

*Mean and median non-drug charges in Q1 – Q3 FY 2018 claims are \$100K.

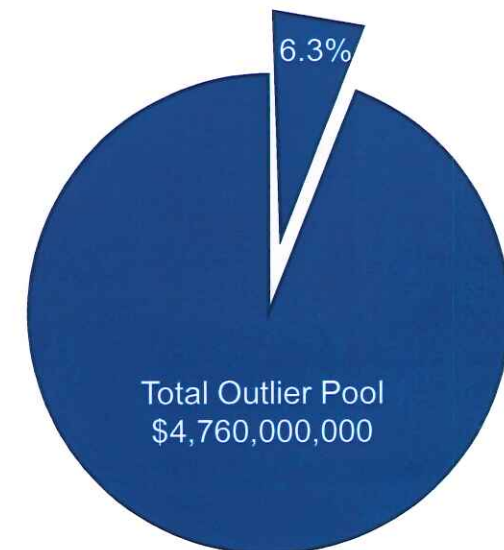
Medicare Payment Policy Recommendations

3| New MS-DRG

- MS-DRG changes should be made before or immediately after NTAP expiration
- If MS-DRG changes aren't made after NTAP expiration, CAR T cases could easily account for more than 5% of all outlier cases
- Without a separate MS-DRG for CAR T therapies, the current MS-DRG will not be able to adequately capture CAR T costs going forward, leaving hospitals with unsustainable losses on these cases into the future
- If hospitals view losses on CAR T to be a permanent CMS policy, there is a risk that they will not undertake the investments necessary to provide these lifesaving therapies to patients

Illustration of Burden on IPPS Outlier Pool

Avg. Outlier Pmt. CAR T Cases	\$300K
CAR T Cases	1,000
Outlier Pmts. For CAR T Cases	\$300M



Novel Payment for CAR T Cell Therapy: Goals

- 1 | Eliminate Site of Service Financial Disparity By Creating Site Neutral Payment**
We are concerned that absent significant changes to how CAR T therapies are paid for in the inpatient setting, providers may be driven by financial incentives rather than the site of service or therapy that is most clinically appropriate for patients.
- 2 | Pay for Value**
CAR T therapies are a significant clinical improvement over standard of care treatment for lymphoma patients. YESCARTA clinical evidence supports the need for a reimbursement environment that is reflective of what a significant innovation CAR T cell therapies are.
- 3 | Ensure Patient Access**
We are focused on reducing barriers for patient access and support redesigning benefits for durable and potentially curative therapies

Novel Payment for CAR T Cell Therapy: Approaches

■ **Outcomes Based Payment Model Under CMMI**

- Payment benchmarked to outcomes
- Leverage NCD process to establish a mechanism for tracking outcomes and adjudicating outcomes-based payment
- Contracting directly between CMMI (fiscal intermediary/contractor) and Kite/Gilead/all cell therapy manufacturers (less complex); OR
- Contracting between CMMI – FACT accredited treatment centers – and Kite/Gilead/all cell therapy manufacturers (more complex)

■ **New Technology Outcomes Payment**

- Similar to outcomes-based model but payment is added to traditional NTAP

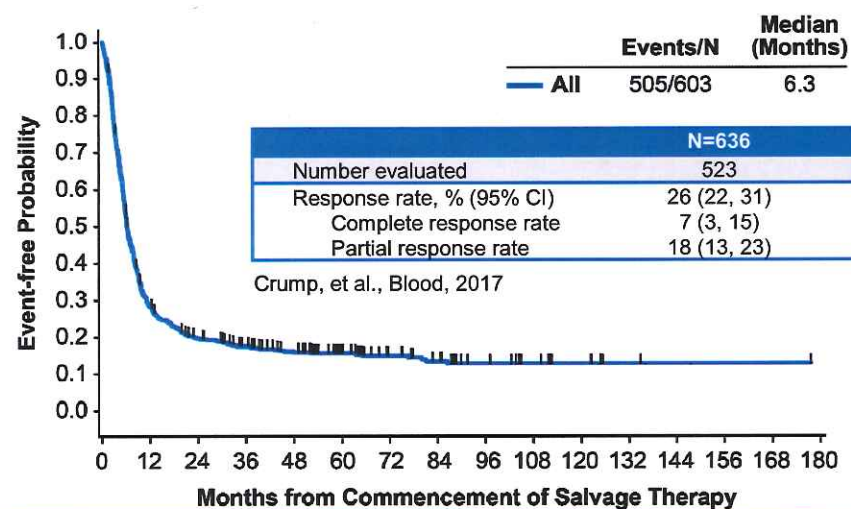
Appendix

YESCARTA Clinical Update

To date, YESCARTA has shown compelling outcomes in this hard to treat patient population

SCHOLAR-1: Median OS of 6.3 Months

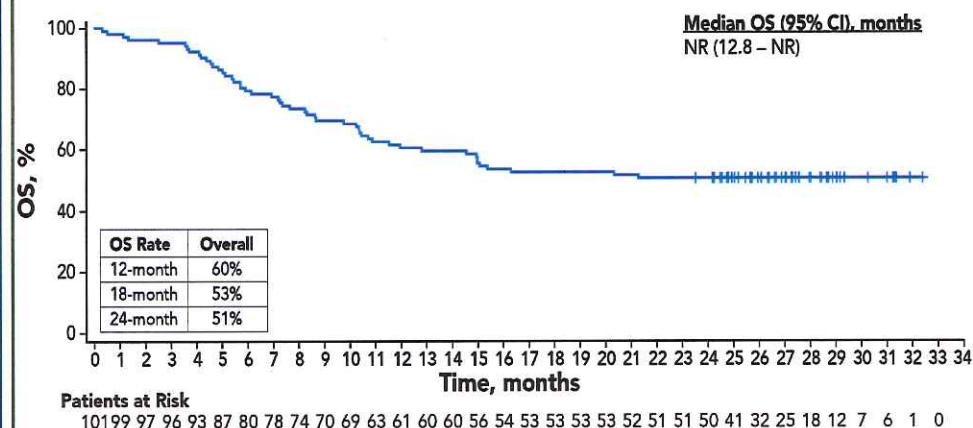
SCHOLAR-1: Unmet Medical Need in Patients with Refractory Large B-cell Lymphoma



OS – Overall Survival

Crump et al, Blood 2017 (SCHOLAR-1); Locke et al., Lancet Oncology 2018

YESCARTA: Median OS Not Yet Reached at 27.1 Months



For FDA approval, efficacy was established on the basis of complete remission and duration of response. OS was a secondary endpoint of the YESCARTA pivotal study.



The Impact of YESCARTA



Day 0



Day 10



Day 60

