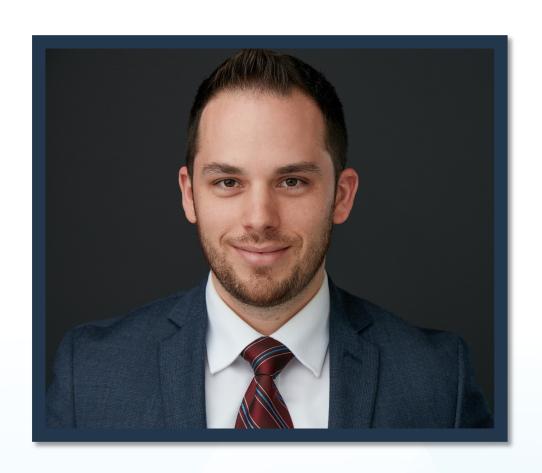
Development of Pharmacy-led Ambulatory Infusion Services





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Background



- o Patient ED visit or admission for infusion access
- Congested cancer infusion centers
- Patients traveling across county-lines to access infusion
- Vast amount of immunotherapy in pipeline
- o Expand revenue-generating hospital services



Key to Success – Center Structure

A MASTER LECTURE SERIES

M ED PRO

MLS PHARMACOLOGY

Referral open to internal & community providers

Open formulary

*Subject to payor approval

Drug protocol development

Medical director oversight

Hospital-based

- o 340B access
- Payor contracts

Pricing strategy



Key to Success – Process



Payor authorizations

- o Pharmacy driven
- o Appeals & peer-to-peer
- o Escalation

Site-of-care navigation o Tier system

Patient assistance

Out-of-pocket pt. responsibility

Claims tracking & denial prevention

- o Continuous QA
- Shapes intake process (e.g., auth documentation & medical necessity)

Subspecialized services

o Anemia clinic



Challenges:



Indigent care economics

Decentralized teams & leading w/o direct authority

Payor white-bagging & site-of-care mandates

Perceived higher patient out-of-pocket responsibilities



Payor Mix Considerations

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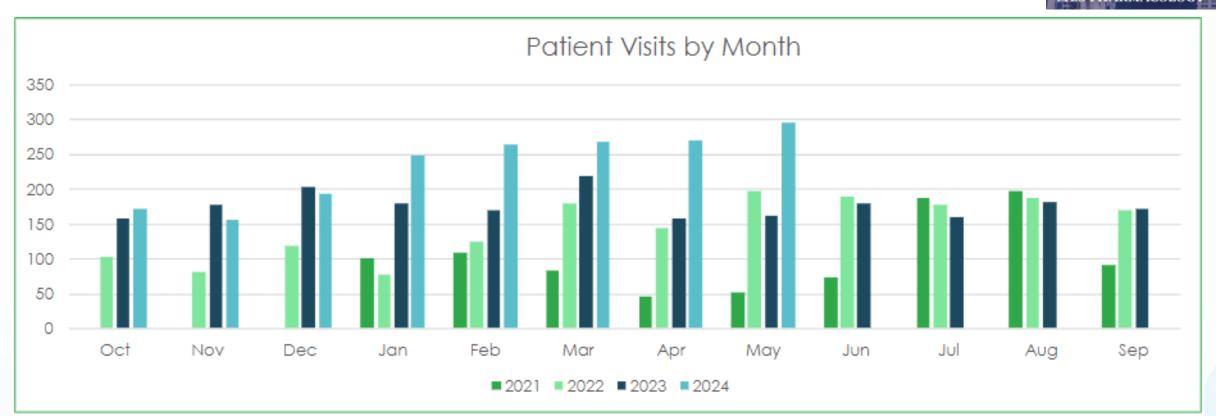
Infusion Category	Specialty	# of Visits
(iron sucrose)	Hematology	705
(efgartigimod alfa-fcab)	Neurology	79
(ferric derisomattose)	Hematology	56
(iron dextran)	Hematology	56
(ferric carboxymaltose)	Hematology	54
(denosumab)	Endocrinology	31
(IVIG)	Immunology	29
(von willebrand factor)	Hematology	29
Methylprednisolone	General Medicine	26
(romosozumab-aqqg)	Endocrinology	25
(benralizumab)	Pulmonology	23
(ravulizumab-cwvz)	Neurology/Hematology	22
(tezepelumab-ekko)	Pulmonology	21
(epoetin alfa-epbx non-esrd)	Hematology	21
(sodium ferric gluconate)	Hematology	18
(vutrisiran)	Cardiology	17
(ferumoxytol)	Hematology	12
(mepolizumab)	Pulmonology	10
(thyrotropin alfa)	Diagnostic Agent	9
(infliximab-dyyb)*	Immunology	9
(zoledronic acid/mannitol)	Endocrinology	9

	200 (100)	
(omalizumab)	Pulmonology	9
(inclisiran)	Cardiology	8
(Cyanocobalamin)	General Medicine	8
(belatacept)	Organ Transplant	8
Thiamine	Vitamin	7
(Rezafungin)	Infectious Disease	6
(capsaicin 8%)	Endocrinology/Pain Management	6
(eptinezumab-jjmr)	Neurology	6
(rozanolixizumab-noli)	Neurology	6
(rituximab)	Rheumatology	5
(rituximab-pvvr)*	Rheumatology	4
(Ibalizumab-uiyk)	Infectious Disease	3
(rituximab-abbs)*	Rheumatology	3
(immune globulin)	Gynocology	3
(risankizumab-rzaa)	Gastroenterology	3
(eculizumab)	Hematology	2
(basiliximab)	Organ Transplant	2
(dalbavancin)	Infectious Disease	1
(vedolizumab)	Gastroenterology	1
Review	Review	1
Magnesium	Vitamin	1
(ocrelizumab)	Neurology	1
Grand Total		1355



Key to Success

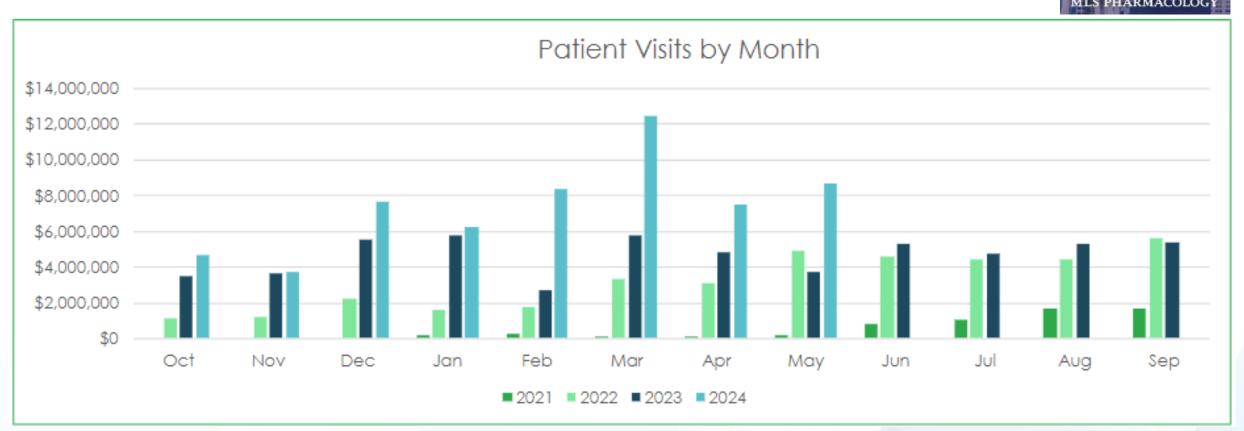






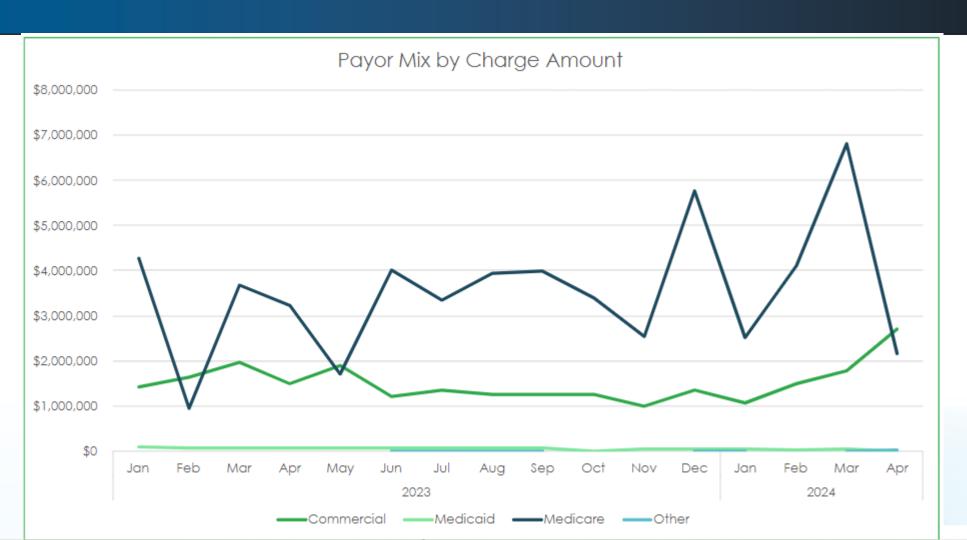
Key to Success







Payor Mix Considerations







Other Benefits

A MASTER LECTURE SERIES

MEDPRO

MLS PHARMACOLOGY

- Length of Stay (LOS) Reduction
- Bed capacity optimization
- o Formulary optimization
- Facility site-of-care management
- o 340B optimization (100% eligibility)
- o Diversification of hospital service mix
- o Rare disease infusion local destination
- o Channel new business



Growth Strategy

A MASTER LECTURE SERIES

MEDPRO
MISPHARMACOLOGY

- Business Development Team
 - o Details providers
 - Partners w/ industry
- o Pharmaceutical company partnership & quarterly meetings
- Centralized pharmacy authorization team
- Quarterly meetings w/ the chiefs
- New infusion center locations



Summary



- o Creation or expansion of an ambulatory infusion service line can:
 - Help meet increasing infusion patient care needs
 - Reduce utilization of acute hospital services
 - Leverage existing and new revenue streams for hospitals



Q & A



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