



HSD69

ECONOMIC RESULTS GENERATED BY OPTIMIZING A PARENTERAL MEDICATION APPLICATION PROCESS



Londoño M¹, Hincapié A¹, Madrigal-Cadavid J¹, Rendon A¹, Estrada Acevedo JI¹, Caro MA¹, Giraldo PA¹, Abad JM²

¹HelPharma Medellín-Colombia. ²SURA EPS, Medellín-Colombia

A considerable portion of healthcare spending is wasted worldwide due to healthcare services that do not add value or improve patient outcomes. The Administrative complexity results in higher costs associated with billing- and insurance-related expenses, including managing clinical documentation and prior authorization issues. Also, the failures of care coordination due poorly managed or incomplete electronic health records and the lack of communication and collaboration between providers of care.

Objective

To describe the results obtained through a strategy called Priori for the optimization of the application process of high-cost drugs.

Method

Descriptive observational study conducted between March- December 2022.

The results of the implementation of a healthcare model that seeks to provide greater timeliness and safety in the scheduling and administration of high-cost parenteral drugs called Priori were evaluated. Healthcare workers receive medical prescriptions, evaluate their pertinence and safety, contact the patient, and assign them to the administration of their medications according to the results of safety tests, prioritization of each medication, infusion time, and an analysis of the capacity of the medication application room.

The results in the number of visits and billing were compared before the implementation of the Priori strategy (March-July 2022) and after it (August-December 2022) through a univariate analysis with summary measures of central tendency, relative and cumulative frequencies. The statistical package R Core Team Version 4.2 (2022) was used.

Conflict of interest: none.

Results

A total of 41143 drug administrations were performed, 53.8% (22124) were performed after the implementation of the strategy, which represented an increase of 16.3% in the number of applications/month and an increase in the billing of 56,698.91USD/month (9.7%).

Subcutaneous drug administration increased by 32.9%, intravenous by 4.6%, and intramuscular by 0.3%.

The drugs with the greatest increase in the number of administrations were dupilumab 300mg (44.6%), denosumab 60mg (42.4%), dupilumab 200mg (23.5%), and iron carboxymaltose 500mg (20.7%).

Conclusion

The Priori strategy generates greater timeliness in the administration of the drug after its prescription, avoiding the patient having to take administrative steps to access drug therapy and therefore better health outcomes.