



# What Make Comparative Effectiveness Data Compelling?

Barbara J. McNeil, M.D. Ph.D  
Harvard Medical School

Health Industry Forum  
June 24, 2010



# Question and Answer

- Q: What make data compelling, regardless of the source?
- A: Their strength, reliability and generalizability—no short cuts here



# Outline

- Where have good data been used?
- Why aren't "good" data always used?
- What should our expectations be with Comparative Effectiveness Research (CER)?

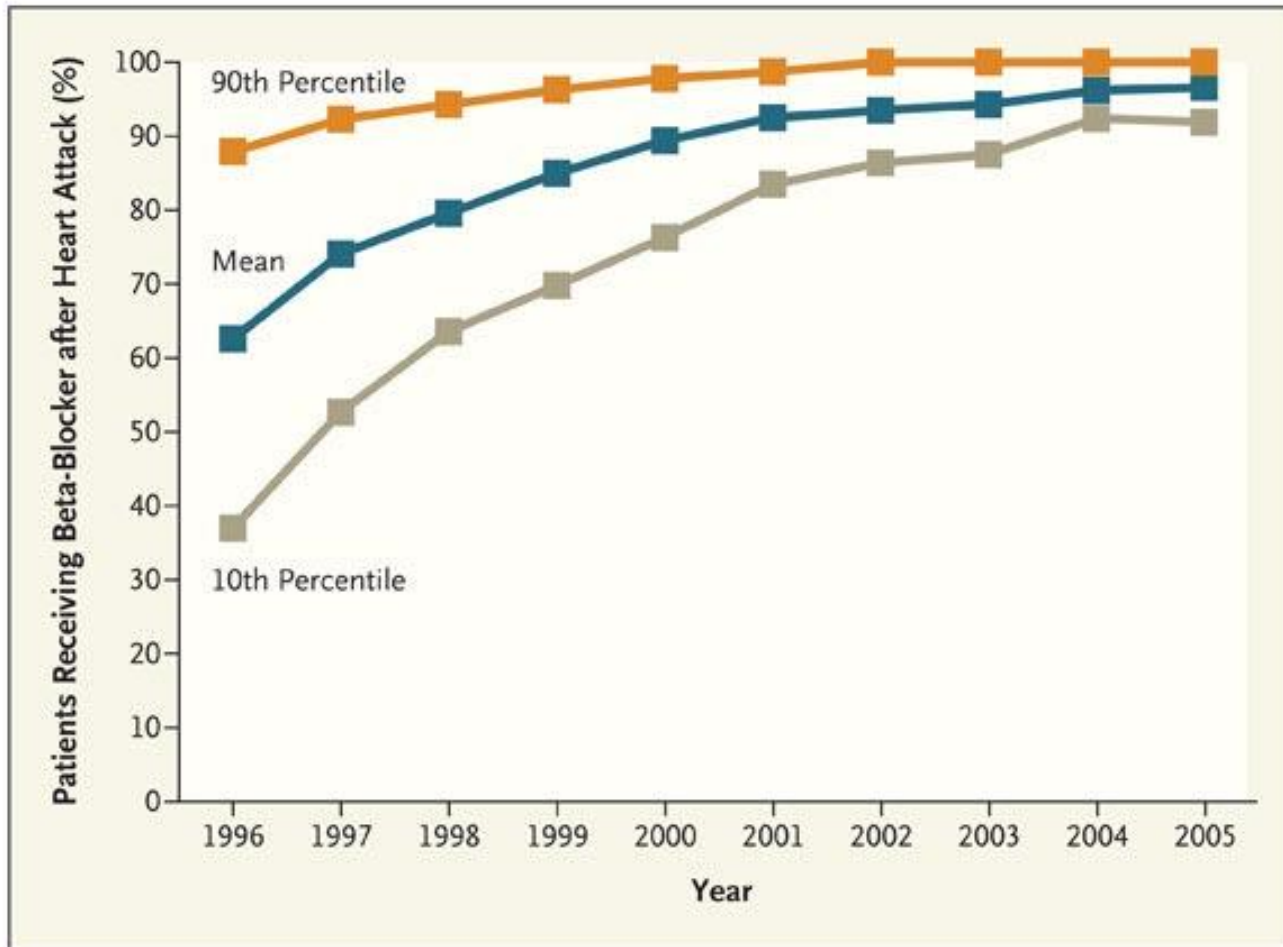


# Outline

- Where have good data been used?
- Why aren't "good" data always used?
- What should our expectations be with CER?

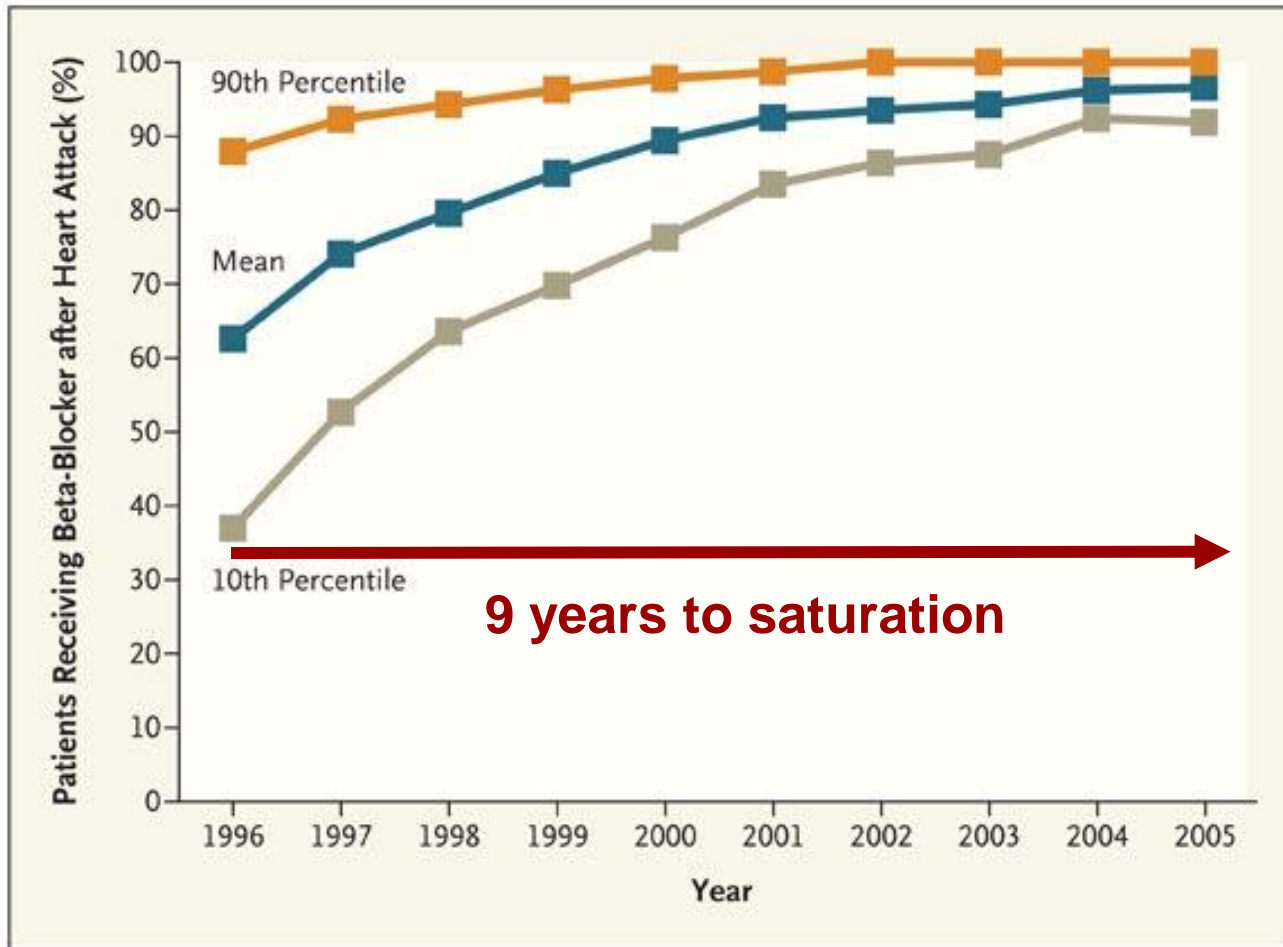


# Use of Beta Blockers after AMI over Time

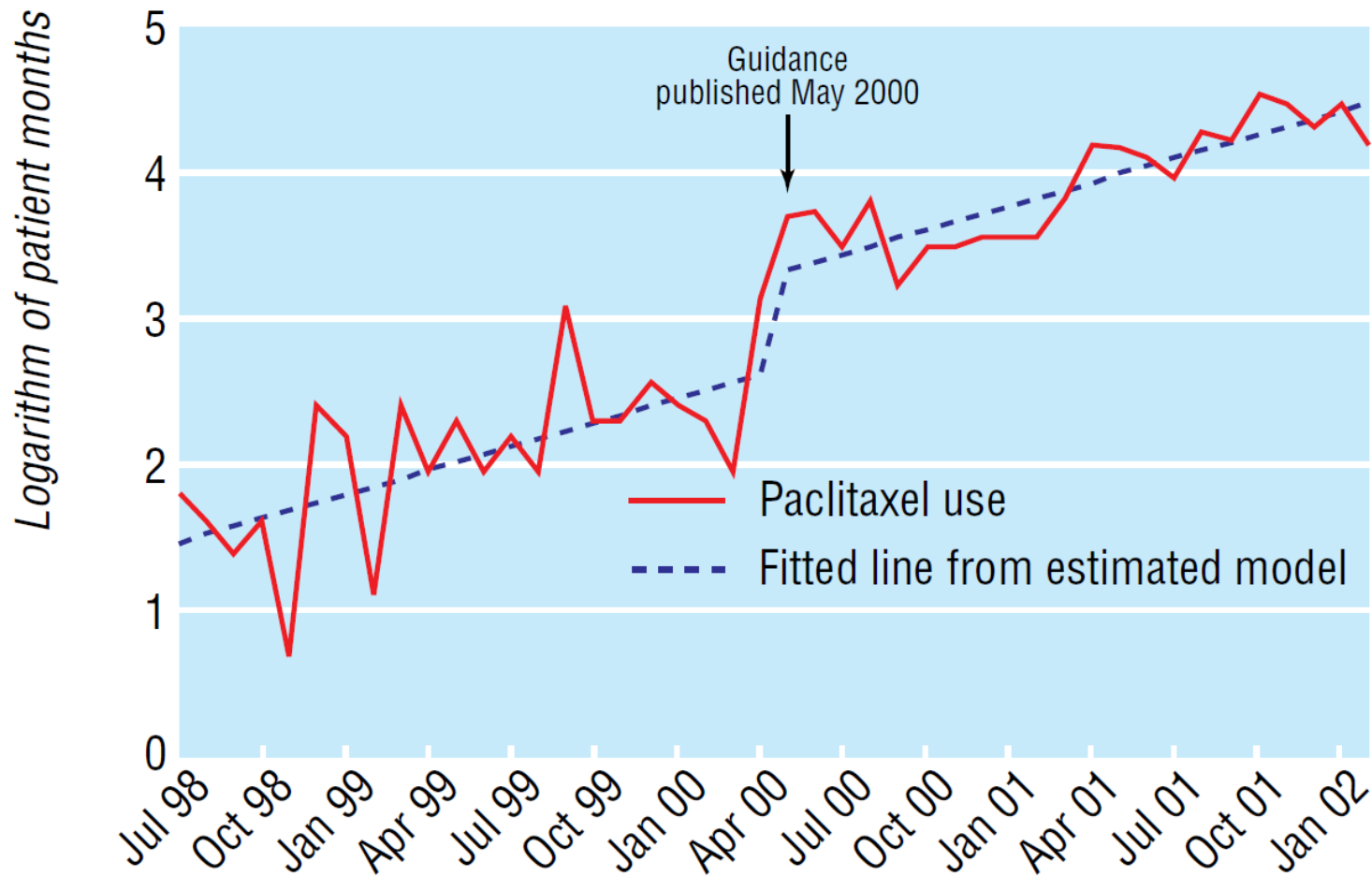


Lee T. N Engl J Med 2007;357:1175-1177

# Delays: Use of Beta Blockers over Time



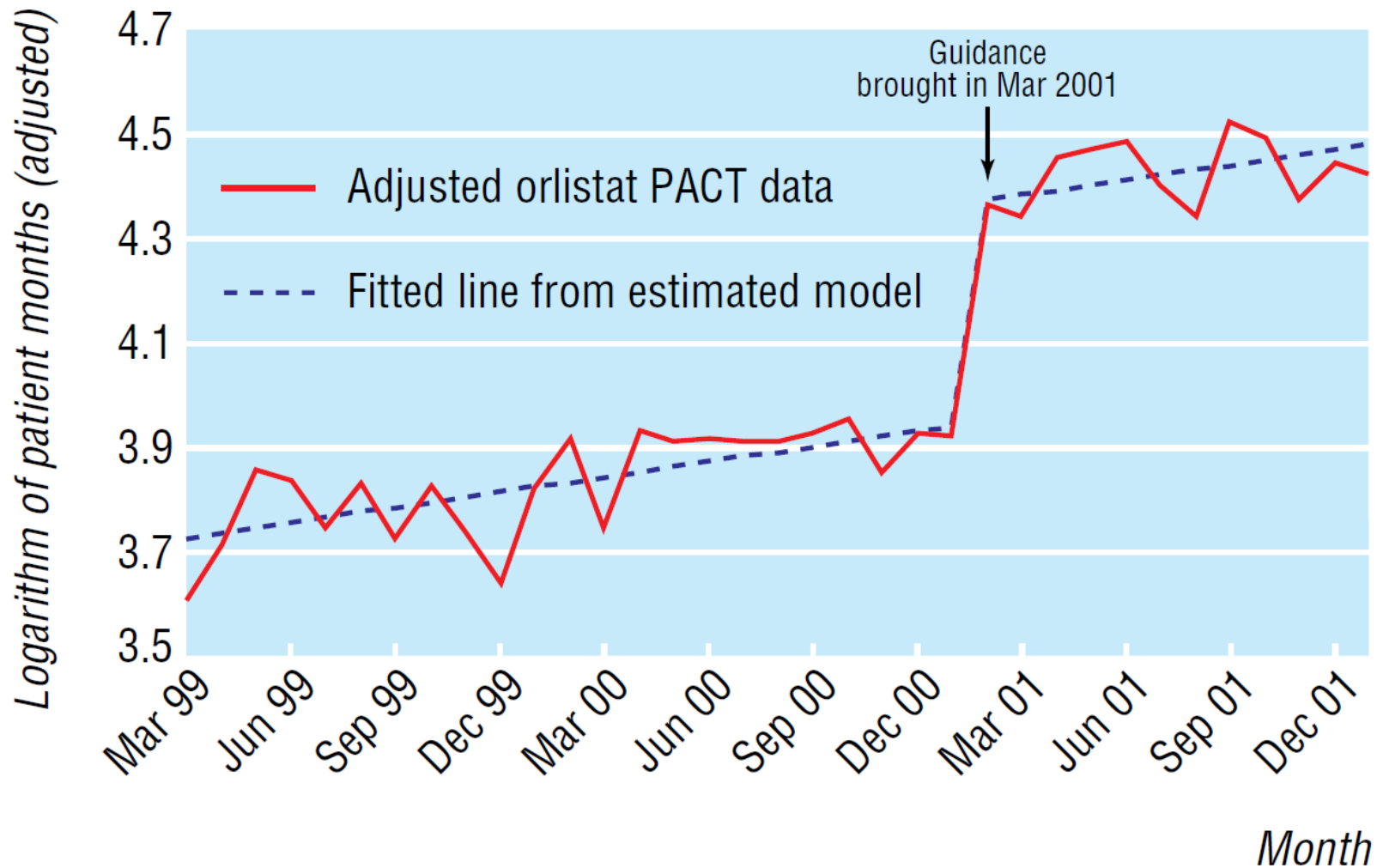
# Taxanes in Breast Cancer Recommended by NICE



Sheldon TA et al. BMJ 329: Oct 30, 2004; <http://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/index.jsp?action=article&o=32231>;  
<http://www.nice.org.uk/nicemedia/live/11778/43414/43414.pdf>



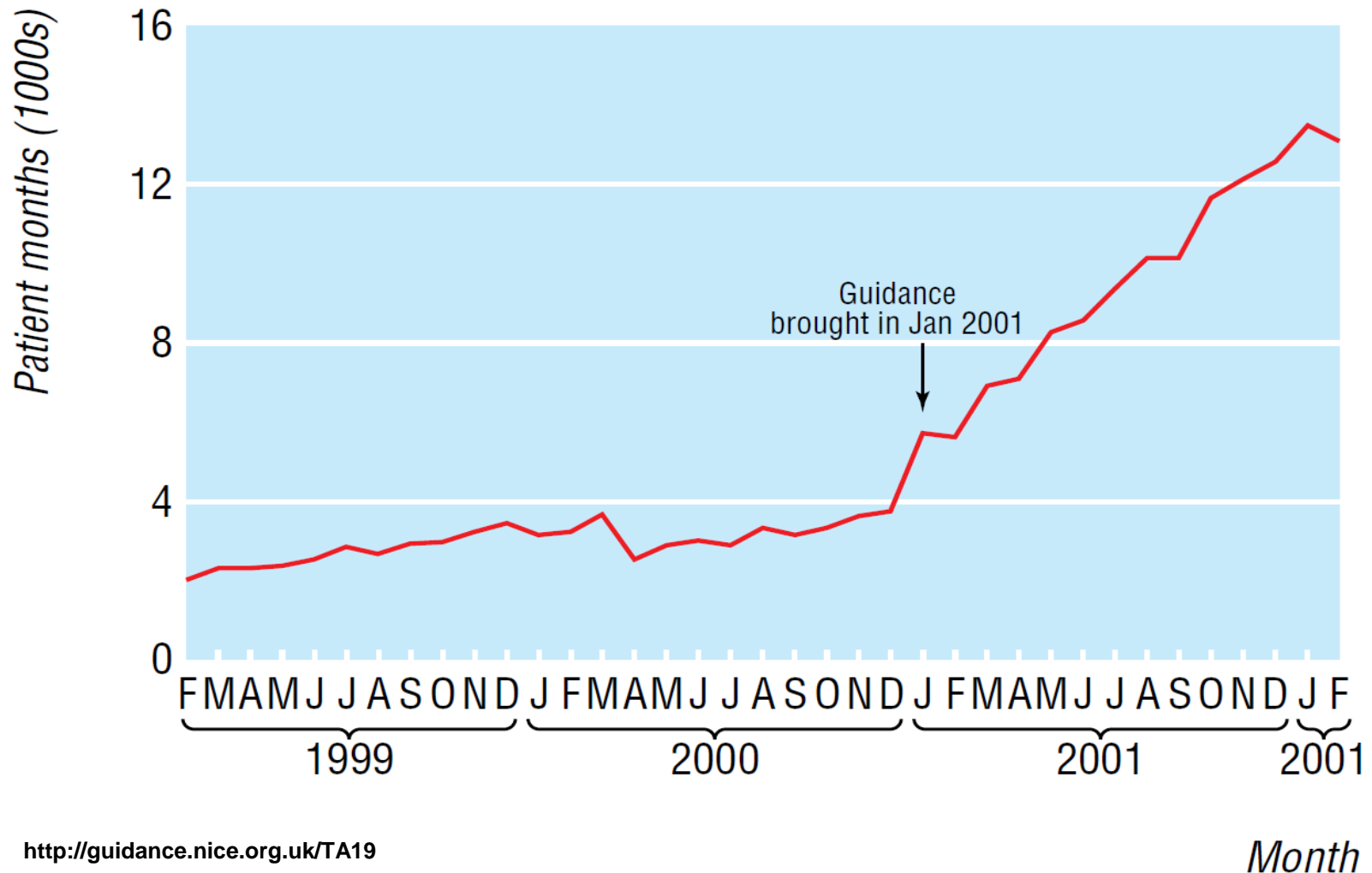
# Orlistat for Obesity: Initially Recommended by NICE







# Drugs for Alzheimer's Disease: Recommended



<http://guidance.nice.org.uk/TA19>

Month



# Outline

- Where have good data been used?
- **Why aren't "good" data always used?**
  - Delays in going from info to guidelines
  - **Patient factors:** choice, trust in MD, cost
  - **Physician factors:** patient comorbidities, ignorance, reasoning patterns, biases/preferences
  - **Hospital factors**
- What should we do when data are questionable?



# Patient Factors: Choice



# Patient Factors: Choice as Assessed by Focus Groups

- “Everything *my doctor* prescribes is right”
- “Published guidelines are too inflexible for me”
  - “they cripple medical advantage”
- “More care is always better”
- “More costly care is better”

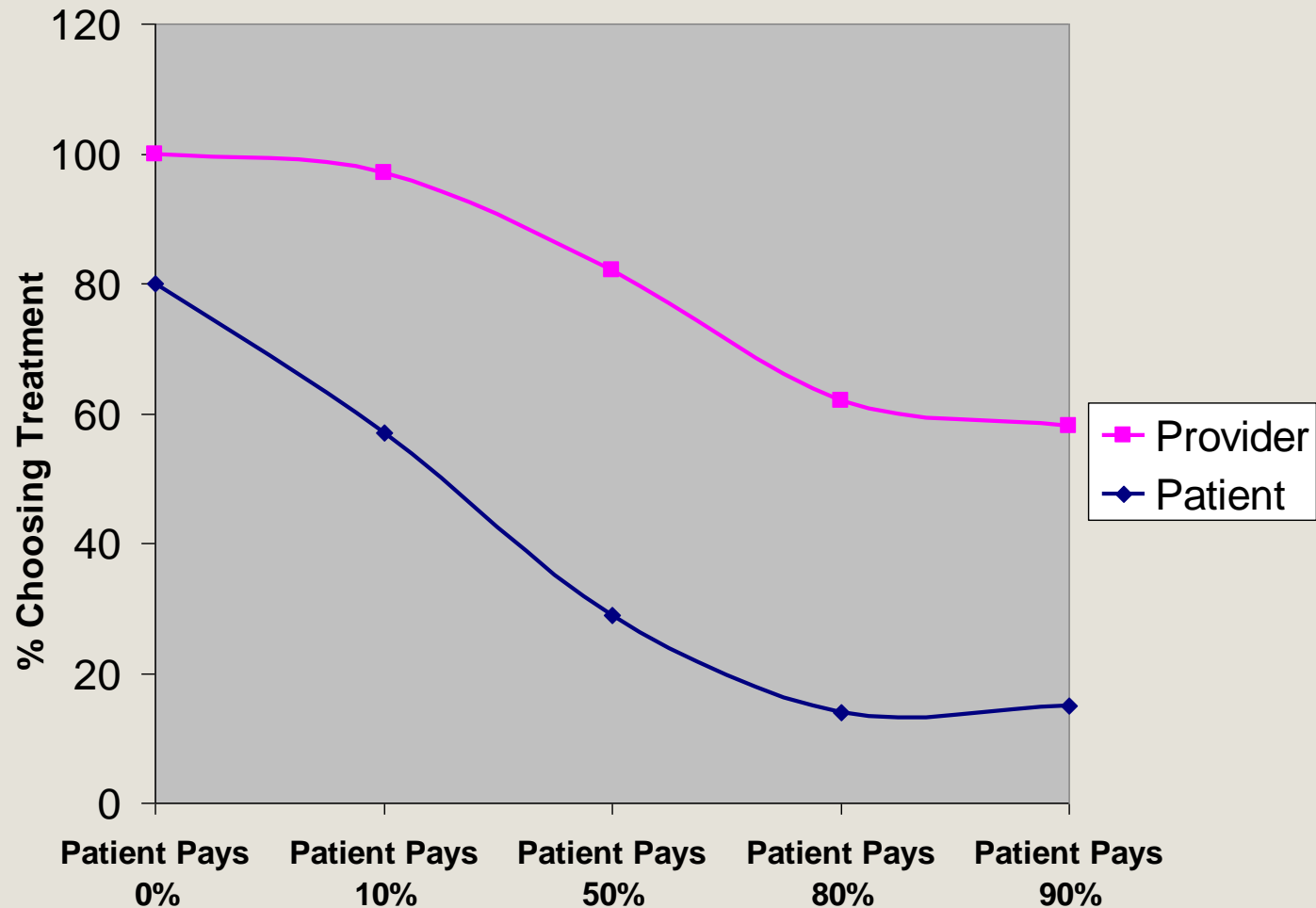


**More data will not help here**



# Patient Factors: Cost

# Patient Factors: Money (Likelihood of Prescribing or Taking Medical Rx for Osteoporosis)





# Physician Factors

- Personality and style of reasoning
- Experience



# MD Experiences in F/U of Patients with Acute Coronary Syndrome

- **Observation:** Physician styles of thinking and prescribing can “trump” data and guidelines
  - MDs who score high on “intuitive thinking” or “experiential” styles act independently
  - MDs with “rational” style follow guidelines
- **Conclusion:** Education of MDs with rational thinking must coincide with production and hopeful use of new data





# Hospital Factors

- Even with convincing data on AMI, some hospitals don't use data because (e.g., Beta blockers\* or chemo agents\*\*):
  - No goals for improvement\*
  - No/little administrative support\*
  - No strong MD leadership\*
  - Little or poor feedback\*
  - Limited experience (e.g., with side effects)\*\*
  - Different preferences for near vs. long term effects\*\*

\*Bradley EH et al. JAMA 2001; 285: 2604-2611

\*\*Yet RWF et al. JCO 2007; 25: 3251-3258



# Outline

- Where have good data been used?
- Why aren't "good" data always used?
- What should our expectations be with CER?

**Answer: muted unless...**



# Requirements for CER

- Unimpeachable evidence with attention to all possible misgivings of users regarding data
- Development of educational approaches for physicians when data are appropriate
- Help with development of infrastructure at point of care
- Belief that there is reasonable “value” for money

**But, that's not all...**

