Growing and Sustaining a Robust Financial Navigation Program

Dan Sherman, MA. LPC



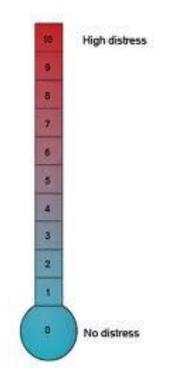
Financial Toxicity

Through the lens of a person facing cancer



What is Financial Toxicity?

The term financial toxicity is broadly used to describe the distress or hardship arising from the financial burden of cancer treatment. In much the same way as physical side-effects of treatment like fatigue, nausea or blood toxicities, financial problems after cancer diagnosis are a major contributor higher levels of stress, poorer quality of life, treatment non-adherence and delayed medical care.





Financial Toxicity: Multi-Faceted Impacts

A survey of breast cancer patients found that 94% of this population wanted to discuss cost of treatment but only 14% of them reported having that conversation Journal of Community and Supportive Oncology, 2016.

27% of adult insured cancer patients reported medication non-adherence due to COSt J of Oncology Practice 2019

Cancer patients demonstrate **more anxiety** over the cost of treatment than over dying from their disease Oncology Times, August 2009

Benchmark Employer
Survey Finds **Average**Family Premiums Now
Top **\$20,000**Kaiser Family Foundation
2019

A 2015 study found that there is a direct correlation between Cancer Related Financial Burden and qualify of life. Higher CRFB scores correlates to lower Qualify of Life scores.



Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

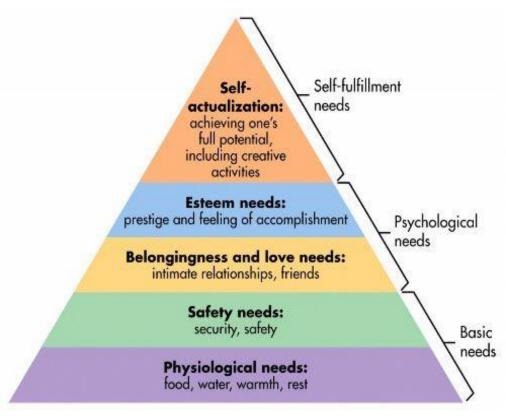
Interpersonal relationships

Ability to keep health coverage

Financial Security

Food, shelter, transportation

Health





Models of Financial Advocacy Programs

Financial Counselors

- Medicaid Enrollment
- Charity Programs

Social Worker/Financial Advocate

- Co-Pay and PAP Assistance
- Basic Needs

Financial Navigation

 Proactively treating financial toxicity by navigating patients through our complex healthcare system.





Financial Navigation

Treating financial toxicity by proactively guiding patients through our complex healthcare system to help them gain access to care by reducing financial barriers.

Team

Requires Expertise

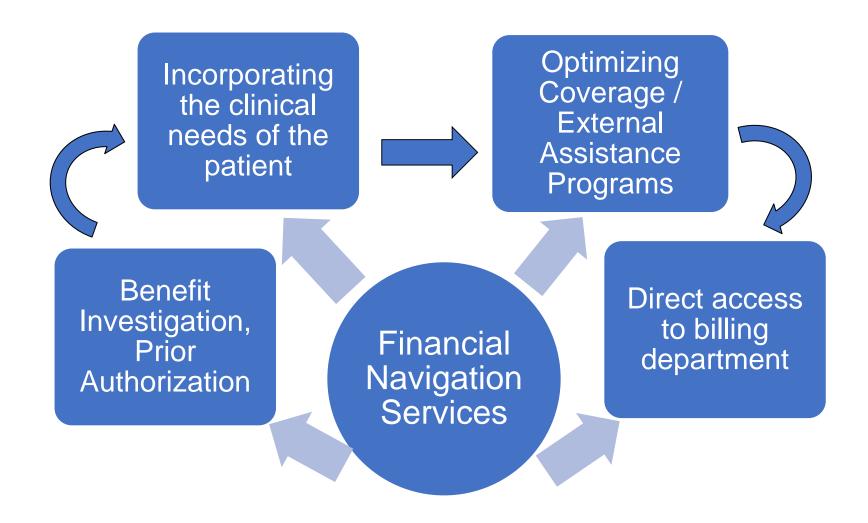
Enhance Insurance

Assistance Programs

Tactical Approach



A Central Part of of the Multi-Disciplinary Team





Financial Navigator Required Level of Expertise

Government Safety Net Programs



Health Insurance Policies



External Assistance Programs











Disease Knowledge & Treatment Process



Patient Financial Responsibility Example Before Insurance Enhancement

Estimated monthly Deductible Out-of-pocket Copayments / Estimated total yearly Medical providers & maximum premium Coinsurance costs prescription drugs \$3,300 covered \$1,003.97 \$7,300 Individual total Emergency room care: \$250 Copay after deductible/30% **ESTIMATE TOTAL** Individual total Coverage details below \$6,600 Coinsurance after deductible YEARLY COSTS Generic drugs: \$4 Copay \$14.600 Family Total after deductible SEE IF PROVIDERS Family Total Primary doctor: \$30 & DRUGS ARE Specialist doctor: \$50 Copay after deductible Dental Documents Summary of Benefits · Child dental benefit not Plan brochure included Provider directory · Adult dental benefit not included \$6,960: Typical cost for a healthy pregnancy and normal Member Experience delivery. \$5,760: Typical yearly cost for managing type 2 diabetes for one person. \$1,900: Typical cost for treatment of a simple fracture. Plan Administration **★★★☆** Details Main Costs **Doctors & Hospitals** Other Services & Prescriptions Health care cost Preferred brand drugs **Emergency room care** Plan covers 70% of total average cost of care \$250 Copay after deductible/30% Coinsurance after 25% Coinsurance after deductible Total premiums for the year deductible \$12,048 X-rays and diagnostic imaging List of covered drugs Inpatient hospital services (like a hospital stay) 30% Coinsurance after deductible 30% Coinsurance after deductible Routine eye exam for adults Benefit Not Covered

COVERED

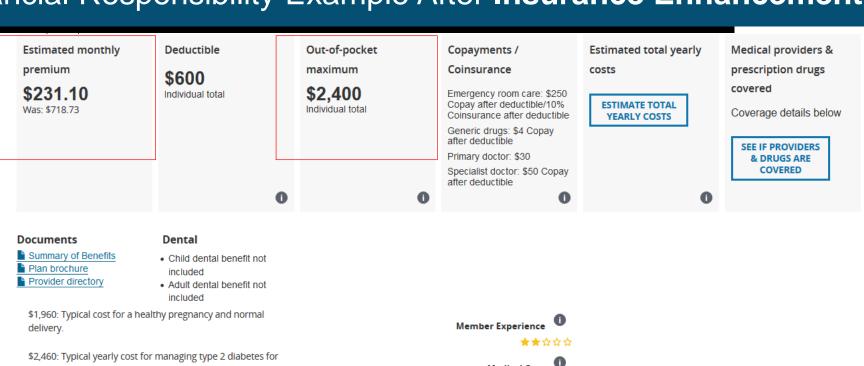
Routine eye exam for children

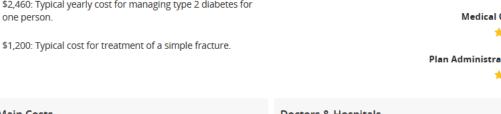
Routine dental care (adults)

Benefit Not Covered

No Charge

Patient Financial Responsibility Example After Insurance Enhancement





Main Costs Health care cost

Plan covers 87% of total average cost of care Total premiums for the year \$2,773

List of covered drugs

Medical Care Plan Administration *** Details

Doctors & Hospitals

Emergency room care

\$250 Copay after deductible/10% Coinsurance after deductible

Inpatient hospital services (like a hospital stay)

10% Coinsurance after deductible

Other Services & Prescriptions

Preferred brand drugs

25% Coinsurance after deductible

X-rays and diagnostic imaging

10% Coinsurance after deductible

Routine eye exam for adults

Benefit Not Covered

Routine eye exam for children

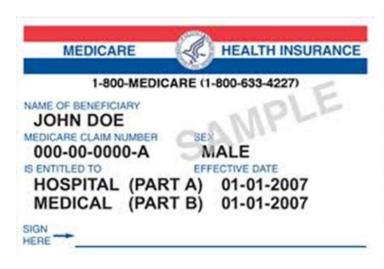
No Charge

Routine dental care (adults)

Renefit Not Covered

The Complexities of Medicare Coverage

50% of Medicare beneficiaries fall below 200% of FPL.



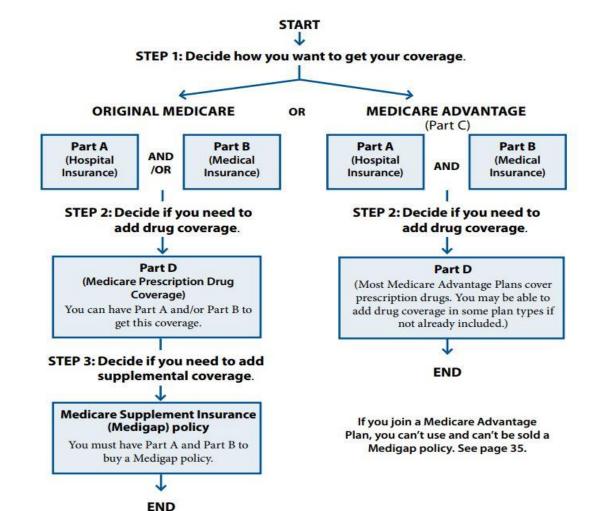






Your Medicare coverage choices at a glance

There are 2 main ways to get your Medicare coverage — Original Medicare or a Medicare Advantage Plan. Use these steps to help you decide. See page 35 for information about Medicare Advantage Plans and Medigap policies.





A 67-year-old married male diagnosis with Metastatic Melanoma. Monthly household gross income is \$1,680 and they have \$11,000 in assets. He has Medicare A and B only. He is not enrolled in part D. It is March 2018.

Treatment regimen included surgery followed by biologic therapies.

Total treatment cost for one year estimated to be around \$380,000

Patient responsibility estimated to be around \$44,000



Financial Navigation Intervention

Enhancing Insurance Coverage

- Low Income Subsidy (LIS)
- Medicare intervention (Medigap vs. MAPD)

External **Assistance** Programs

0	Co-Pay Assistance Foundation	\$6,000
0	Premium Assistance	\$1,000
0	MSP	\$3,456

Estimated	Savings	to the	Patient	\$47,000
Estimated	Savings	to the	Provider	\$44,000



Part D Coverage Structure

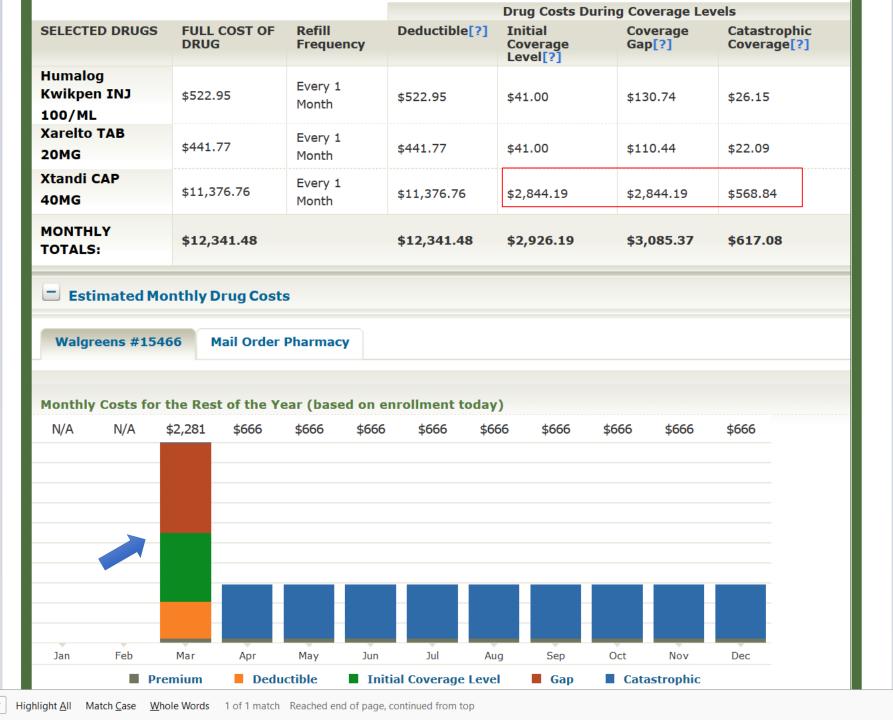
Initial coverage \$4,020 Donut hole \$6,350 Catastrophic Coverage 5%



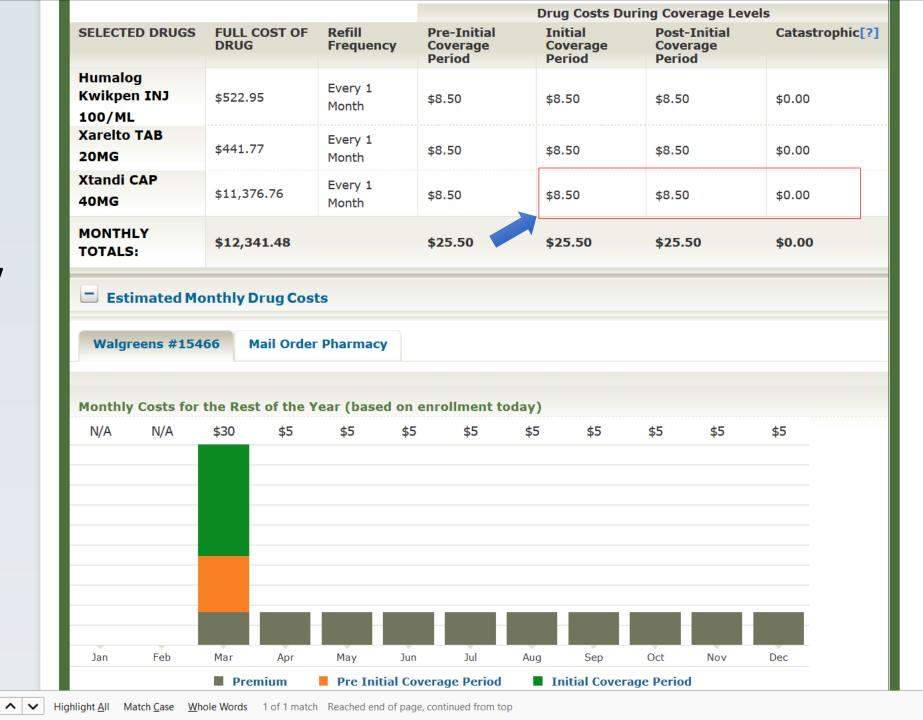
- o Below 150% of FPL
- Assets below \$14,390 single / \$28,720 married



Without Low Income Subsidy (LIS)



With Low Income Subsidy (LIS)

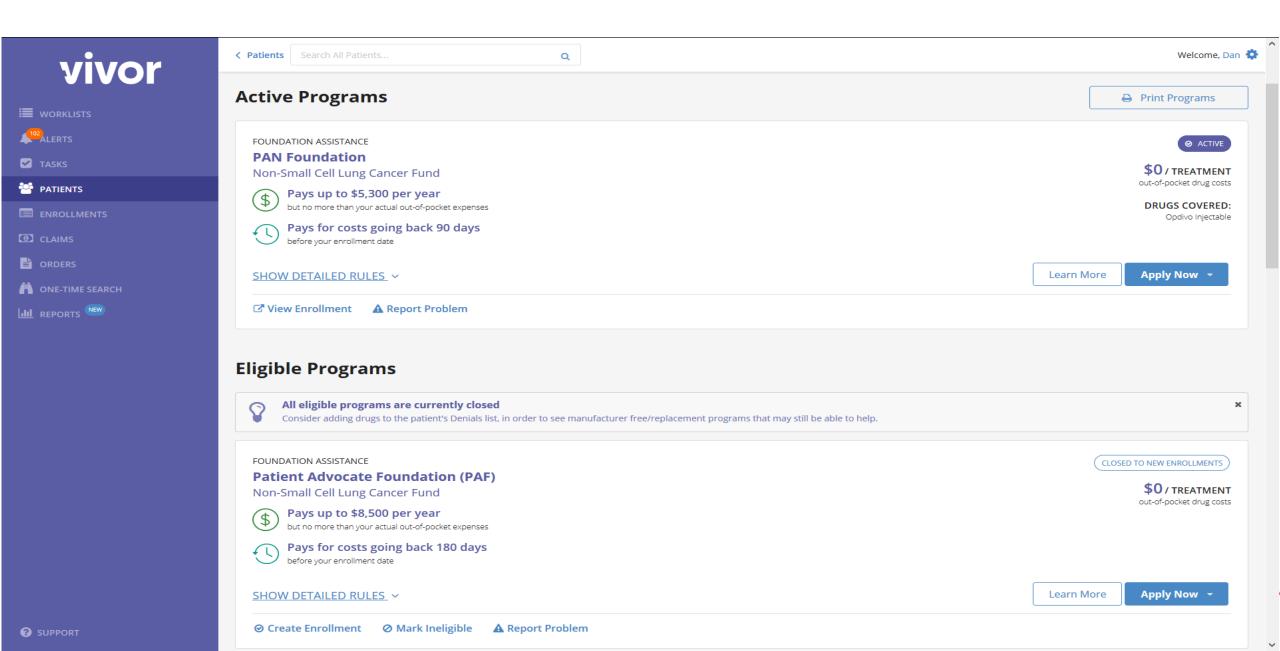


Optimizing External Assistance Programs

- Manufacturer Patient Assistance Programs
- Co-Pay Assistance Programs
- Premium Assistance Programs
- Patient Financial Support Programs
- Software Platforms
 - AssistPoint
 - TailorMed
 - Vivor



Retroactive Opportunities to Decrease Financial Toxicity



Financial Navigator Tactical Intervention

Government Safety Net Programs



Health Insurance Policies



External Assistance Programs







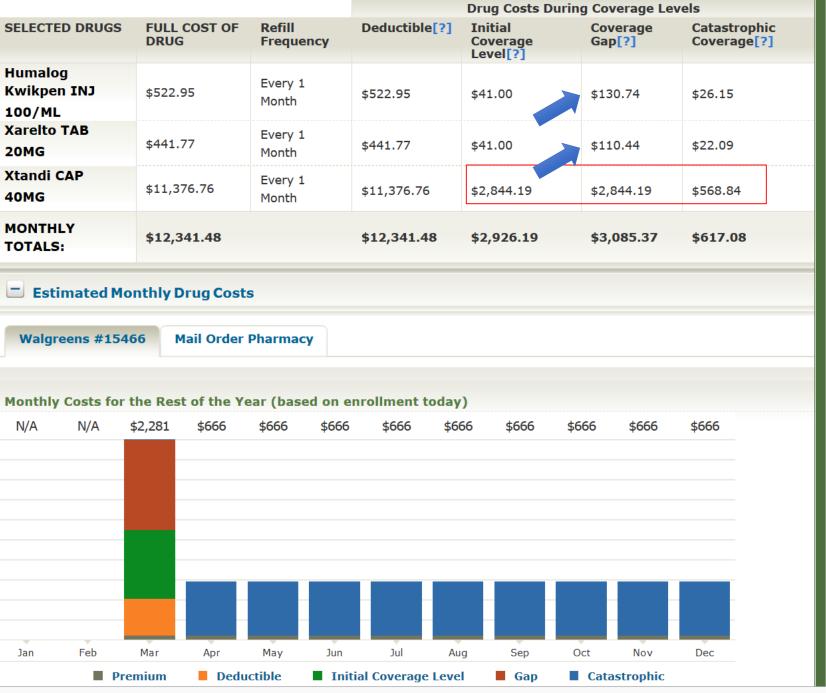




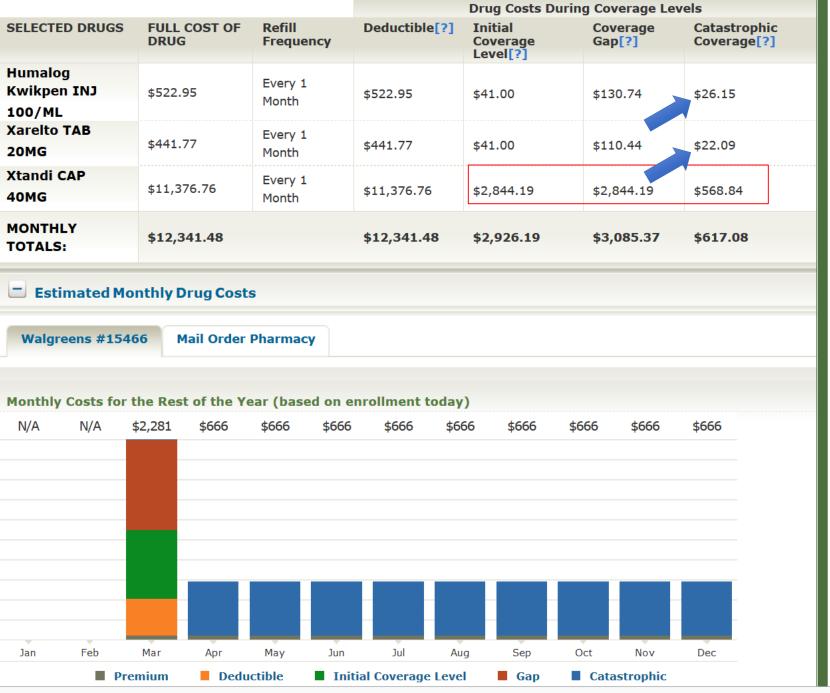
Disease Knowledge & Treatment Process



Without Low Income Subsidy (LIS)



Without Low Income Subsidy (LIS)



Tracking and Reporting

- Patient Savings
- Provider Savings
- Total Patients Navigated
- O ROI





FY 2017 Financial Navigation Report																							
		PAP	Replacement		PREMIUM		Co-pay assistance		Part D Enrollment		M	Medicare		Medicare Only		Marketplace		Community	TOTAL MHC		Community		
	Programs		ograms	Α	ssistance	Advantage						Enrollment				Assistance	IMPACT		Support				
1st Quarter																							
Number of patients assisted		2		0		11		37		3		3	ocucous	2		3		75	61			136	
\$ amount saved	\$	134,536	\$	-					\$	750									\$ 135	,286			
Increased Revenue					\$	228,669	\$	115,000			\$	10,500	\$	10,000	\$	66,403			\$ 430	,572			
Premium Expense					\$	(1,742)													\$ (1	,742)	\$	1,742	
Assistance to patients	\$	403,608	\$	-	\$	457,338	\$	230,000	\$	4,275	\$	12,000	\$	15,000	\$	199,209	\$	47,913			\$	1,369,343	
Total Benefit	\$	134,536	\$	-	\$	226,927	\$	115,000	\$	750	\$	10,500	\$	10,000	\$	66,403	\$	47,913	\$ 564	,116	\$	1,371,086	
2nd Quarter																							
Number of patients assisted		3		1		11		39		2		1		1		3		92	61			153	
\$ amount saved	\$	26,351	\$	4,681					\$	500									\$ 31	,531			
Increased Revenue					\$	153,134	\$	170,075			\$	3,500	\$	5,000	\$	74,221			\$ 405	,930			
Premium Expense					\$	(3,832)													\$ (3	,832)	\$	3,832	
Assistance to patients	\$	79,052	\$	14,042	\$	306,268	\$	340,150	\$	2,850	\$	4,000	\$	7,500	\$	222,663	\$	59,599			\$	1,036,124	
Total Benefit	\$	26,351	\$	4,681	\$	149,302	\$	170,075	\$	500	\$	3,500	\$	5,000	\$	74,221	\$	59,599	\$ 433	,629	\$	1,039,957	
3rd Quarter																							
Number of patients assisted		4		0		11		51		1		2		5		6		120	80			200	
\$ amount saved	\$	266,660	\$	-					\$	250									\$ 266	,910			
Increased Revenue					\$	171,251	\$	267,675			\$	7,000	\$	25,000	\$	123,857			\$ 594	,783			
Premium Expense					\$	(2,374)							<u></u>						\$ (2	,374)	\$	2,374	
Assistance to patients	\$	799,979	\$	-	\$	342,501	\$	535,350	\$	1,425	\$	8,000	\$	37,500	\$	371,571	\$	72,932			\$	2,169,259	
Total Benefit	\$	266,660	\$	-	\$	168,877	\$	267,675	\$	250	\$	7,000	\$	25,000	\$	123,857	\$	72,932	\$ 859	,319	\$	2,171,632	
4th Quarter																							
Number of patients assisted		12		3		8		42		6		7		2		16		80	96			176	
\$ amount saved	\$	757,482	\$	17,091					\$	1,500	***************************************								\$ 776	,073			
Increased Revenue					\$	97,329	\$	219,750			\$	24,500	\$	10,000	\$	142,642			\$ 494	,221			
Premium Expense					\$	(2,225)													\$ (2	,225)	\$	2,225	
Assistance to patients	\$:	2,272,446	\$	51,272	\$	194,659	\$	439,500	-	8,550	\$	28,000	\$	15,000	\$	427,926	\$	42,817			\$	3,480,170	
Total Benefit	\$	757,482	\$	17,091	\$	95,105	\$	219,750	\$	1,500	\$	24,500	\$	10,000	\$	142,642	\$	42,817	\$ 1,268	,069	\$	3,482,395	
FY 2014 Total Imact																							
FY 2016 Total Patients		21		4		41		169		12		13		10		28		367	298			665	
1 1 2010 Total I atlents				-		-																	
FY 2016 Total Benefit	\$	1,185,028	\$	21,771	\$	640,210	\$	772,500	\$	3,000	\$	45,500	\$	50,000	\$	407,123	\$	223,262	\$ 3,125	,133	\$	8,065,070	

Training opportunities

- ACCC Financial Advocacy Bootcamp
- Local SHIP
- Triage Cancer
- NaVectis Financial Navigation Training Program
 - On site classroom style training
 - 12-24 months of remote support
 - Tracking software





64- and six-months year-old married female with a new diagnosis of Breast Cancer. She has been on Social Security disability since age 59. She has a MAPD plan that has a \$6,000 Max out of pocket. Household income is \$62,000 a year. It is March 2020. She will need 12 months of Herceptin and Perjeta treatments.

What are your concerns about this case?



81-year-old married male with a dx of metastatic prostate cancer. He has a MAPD plan that has a \$6,700 Max out of pocket. Household income is \$38,000 a year. It is October 2020. He is on 3 expensive oral medications (Xarelto, Spiriva and Humalog) which each cost him over \$100 per month. He has also been prescribed Xtandi for which he is receiving for free from the Xtandi PAP program.

What are your concerns about this case?



59-year-old single male with a new dx of Multiple Myeloma. He has no health insurance. It is February 5th, 2020. He has been working full time making \$2,500 a month. He has \$55,000 in a 401K. He is no longer able to work. He has STD benefits (\$1,400 a month) available to him for six months. In July 2020 he will be approved for SSDI payments in the amount of \$1,675 per month. He needs to start IV Velcade and oral Revlimid treatments ASAP.

What are your concerns about this case?



A 65 and 5-Month-old married female diagnosed with metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer. She has a Medicare Advantage plan that has a \$6,700 max out of pocket. It is February 2020. Gross household income is \$20,200 a year and they have \$9,000 in savings. She needs palliative immunotherapy treatments which includes Keytruda. She is struggling with all her \$138 copay for oral medication Xarelto.

What are your concerns about this case?

What Financial Navigation Steps are available for this patient?

How would the financial navigation plan change if the household income was \$32,000 a year?



A 52-year-old single male diagnosed with Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma. He has a Silver Marketplace policy that has a \$8,150 max out of pocket and a monthly premium of \$531. Gross household income is \$2,750 a month. He has been approved for STD which will be 60% of his pay for 6 months. He does not have LTD benefits. He needs to be treated with R-CHOP. It is March 2020 and he hopes to return to work in January 2021.

What are your concerns about this case?

What Financial Navigation Steps would you take?



A 68-year-old married female diagnosed with pancreatic cancer. She has Medicare Advantage plan that has a \$6,700 max out of pocket. It is June 11, 2020. Household income is \$15,500 a year. They have \$10,000 in savings. She lives with her husband. She needs palliative chemotherapy treatments and Xeloda (oral medication). She also in on Humira and Spiriva for which she is paying over \$100 co-pays for. These prescriptions have become unaffordable for her.

What are your concerns about this case?

What Financial Navigation Steps would you take?

How would this situation change if the assets were \$14,000?



53-year-old single female recently diagnosed with a GBM. She will need surgery, followed by radiation treatments followed by 6 months of immunotherapy (Opdivo) and then be treated with oral Vitrakvi. She is on SSDI (\$1,150 a month) which is her only source of income. She has \$6,000 in her savings account. Her SSDI payments started 22 months ago. She no health insurance.

What are your concerns about this case?

What Financial Navigation Steps would you take?

How would the financial navigation plan change if her income was \$32,000 a year?



67-year-old married male diagnosis with Metastatic Melanoma. Monthly household gross income is \$1,680 and they have \$8,000 in savings. He has Medicare A and B only. He is not enrolled in part D. It is March 2020. Treatment regimen includes surgery followed by Opdivo and Yervoy.

What are your concerns about this case?



Financial Navigation Helps Decrease Financial Toxicity



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Impact of Trained Oncology Financial Navigators on Patient Out-of-Pocket Spending

Todd Yezefski, MD; Jordan Steelquist, BA; Kate Watabayashi, BA; Dan Sherman, MA; and Veena Shankaran. MD

Hospitals that used trained financial navigators were able to provide financial assistance for their patients with cancer, providing access to care that would otherwise be unaffordable.

ABSTRACT

Objectives: Patients with cancer often face financial hardships, including loss of productivity, high out-of-pocket (OOP) costs, depletion of savings, and bankruptcy. By providing financial guidance and assistance through specially trained navigators, hospitals and cancer care clinics may be able mitigate the financial burdens to patients and also minimize financial losses for the treating institutions.

Study Design: Financial navigators at 4 hospitals were trained through The NaVectis Group,

Financial Navigation Can Support:

- Improved access to care
- Reduction of financial toxicity
- Reduction in bad debt/charity
- Increased Patient Satisfaction Scores
- Reduction in stress / workload for the Social work department
- Significant ROI for provider







Thank you

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