

### ASIPP® 24TH ANNUAL MEETING

# Provider specialty effect on spine pain resource use/costs

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#### Background & Objective

- Total annual costs of chronic pain in the United States have been estimated between \$560 and \$635 billion, with losses in annual productivity value between \$299 and \$335 billion (1)
- Patients seeking care for new-onset chronic pain may follow a variety of care pathways.
- The aim of this study was to evaluate how initial specialist selection (pain specialist vs. an orthopedic or neurosurgeon) may correlate with healthcare costs in the first year after referral among patients with chronic spinal pain.
- Evaluate opioid use trend in populations served by surgery as well as pain physician.

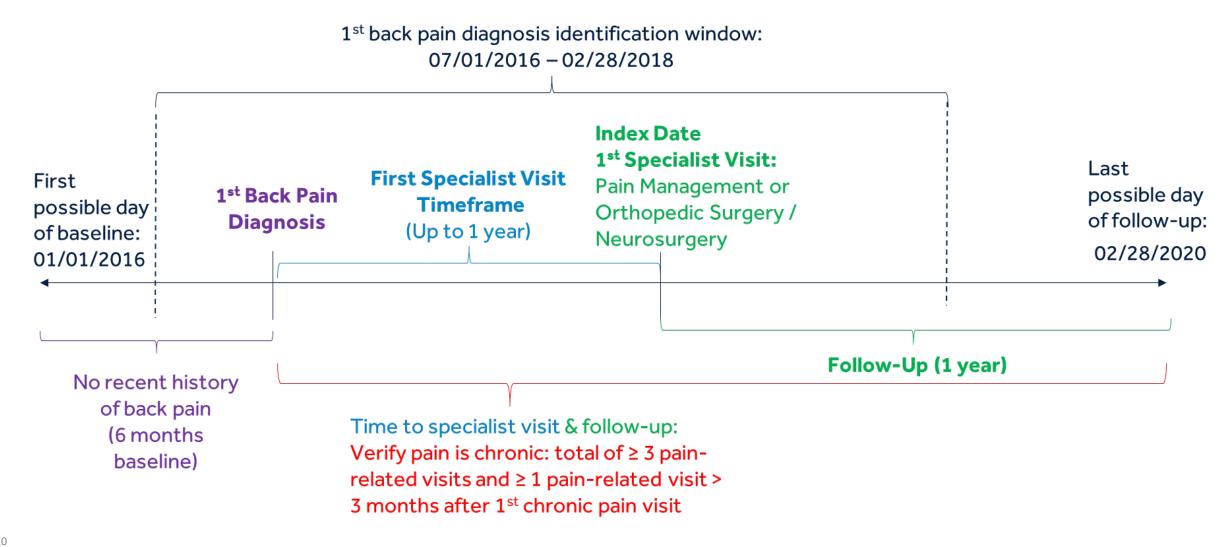
1. Gaskin DJ, Richard P. The economic costs of pain in the United States. J Pain. 2012;13:715-724. [PMID: 22607834] doi:10.1016/j.jpain.2012.03.009



#### Methods

Data source and time periods

 Commerically Insured & Medicare Advantage patients with information on ~50 million patients





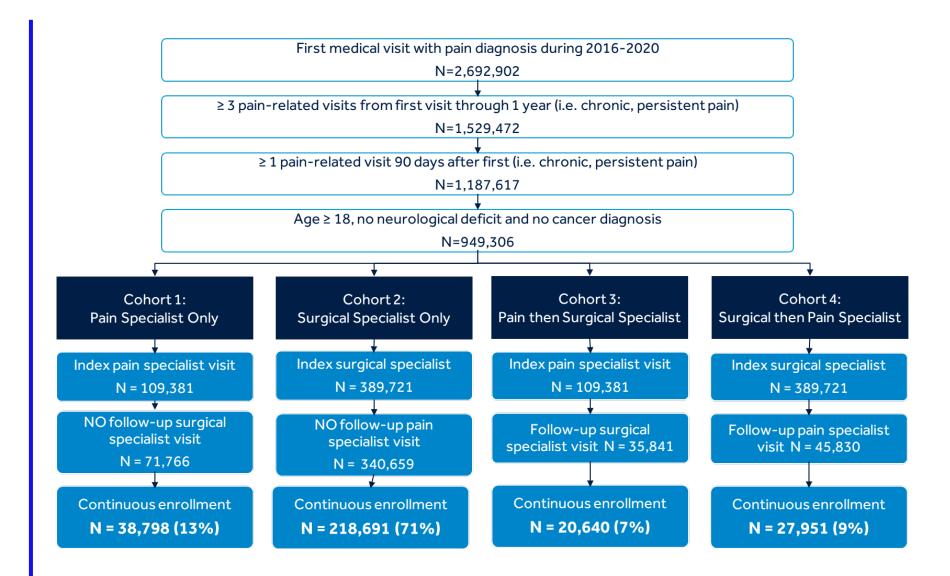


#### Methods

**Study Population** 

Patients were categorized into four mutually exclusive cohorts based on specialty(ies) seen:

- 1) pain specialist
- 2) surgical specialist
- pain specialist and later a surgical specialist
- surgical specialist and later a pain specialist



Years: 2016 – 2020



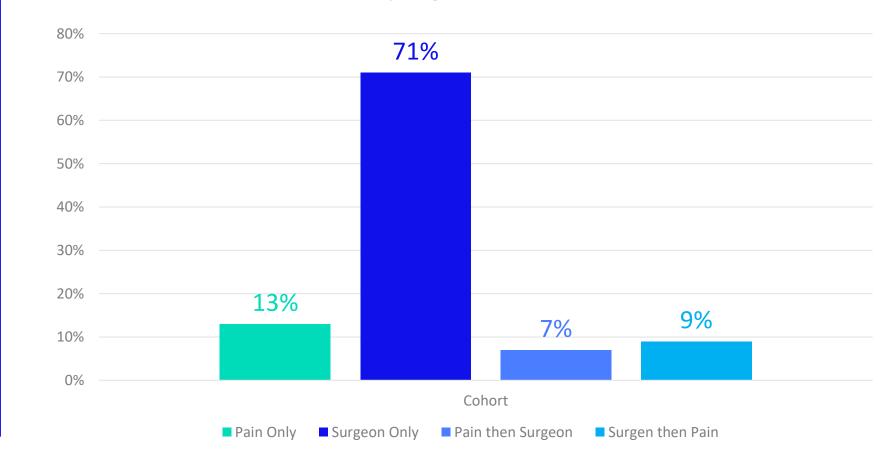
Demographics

• 306,080 patients met selection criteria

• Mean age: 61.6

• Female: 61.5%

## Cohort Distribution: Specialist Pathway in the First Year After Developing Chronic Pain (%)







Resource use in the year after 1st specialist visit

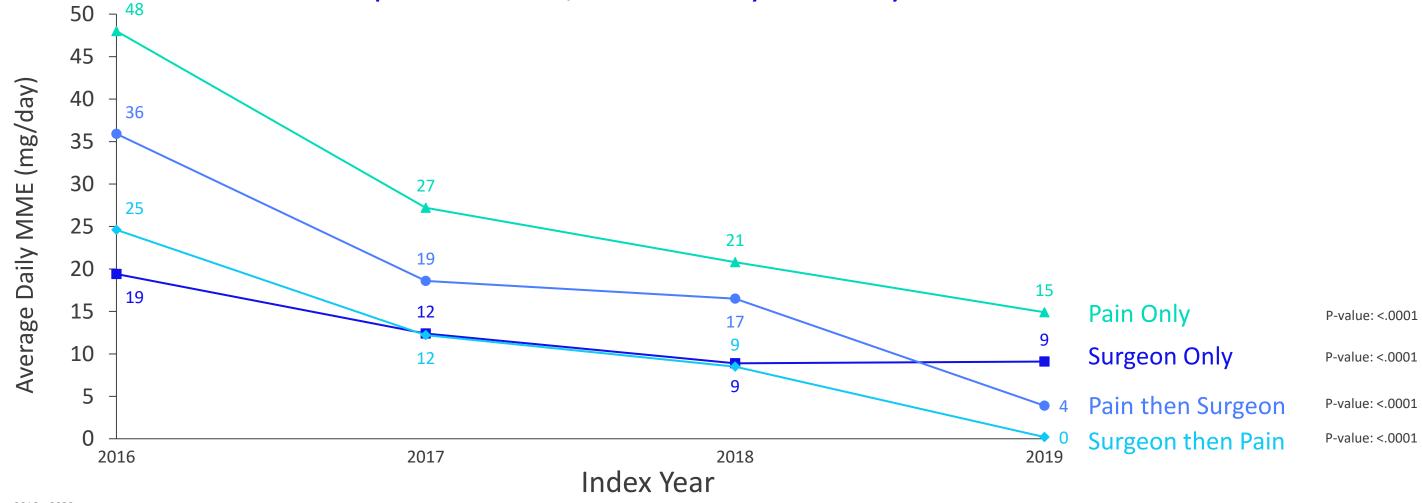
	Pain Only S	urgeon Only	Pain then Surgeon	Surgeon then Pain	P-value
Imaging visit (%)	38.7%	65.3%	66.6%	76.7%	<.0001
Spinal Fusion (%)	0.3%	7.4%	7.2%	9.4%	<.0001
Laminectomy (%)	0.4%	8%	8.1%	9.8%	<.0001

Years: 2016 – 2020



#### Opioid use

Opioid use – Average daily MME (mg/day) in the year after 1<sup>st</sup> specialist visit, stratified by 1<sup>st</sup> visit year

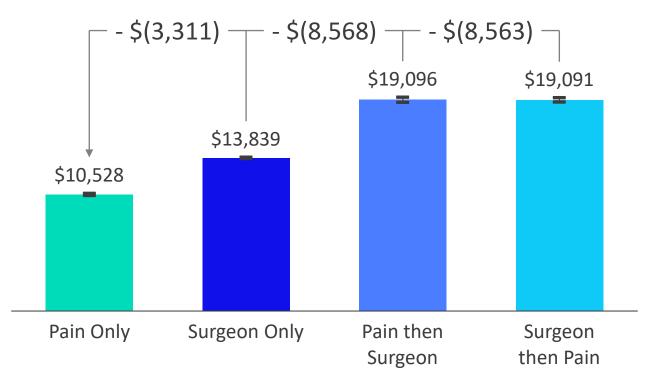


Years: 2016 - 2020

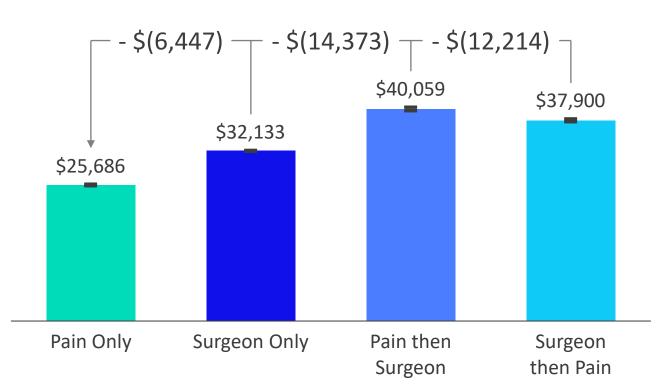


Medical visits and costs in the year after 1st specialist visit

#### A. Pain-Related Payments.



#### B. All-Cause Payments.



\*Generalized Linear Model (GLM) controlling for: age, sex, region, pain-related diagnosis type P-value for 4 cohort model coefficient P <.0001; overall model P-value <.0001

"Costs" refer to commercial payer payments plus patient out-of-pocket payments.

"Pain related" – visits/medications with a chronic spinal or chronic pain diagnosis or prescription "All-cause" – all visits/medications regardless of reason

Years: 2016 - 2020

Seeing a pain specialist only or first can result in cost savings between \$1,064.13 (pain-related) and \$2,273.01 (all-cause) compared to surgeon only or first.



#### Referring Patients to Pain Specialists

		Stock.	ISTOCK by Softy Images
Patient	Chronic Angina	Cancer	Chronic Pain
	Referral	Referral	Referral
Specialist	Cardiologist	Oncologist	Pain Specialist
	Referral	Referral	Referral
Surgeon	Cardiothoracic Surgeon	Surgical Oncologist	Orthopedic Surgeon

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#### Conclusions

- Management of patients with a pain specialist in the 1st year after developing chronic spinal pain is correlated with significant cost-savings
- Starting therapy with a pain specialist may be a cost-effective option for pricesensitive patients and payers that need to manage overall healthcare expenditures
  - This is not to say there is a role for surgical specialties in patients with an urgent surgical need or after failure with pain management treatment options
- Since 2016, there has been a significant decrease in opioid prescriptions among pain physicians.



## Thank you



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