

THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

CANCER CENTER

Current Landscape of Proton Therapy

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Disclosures

- Consultant for Myovant, Janssen, Seagen – not related to this presentation

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● Proton Therapy Centers in the U.S.

Our Facility





Making Proton Possible: No Small Undertaking

9.3
million
pounds

OF CONCRETE, OR 4,600+ TONS

2,347
cubic yards

OF CONCRETE IN THE VAULT

367,000+
pounds

OF REBAR, OR 183 TONS

2.25+
miles of conduit
EMBEDDED IN THE CONCRETE

19+ miles
miles of conduit
IN THE ENTIRE JOB

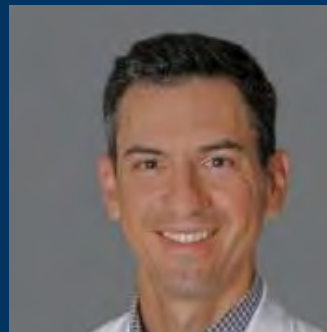
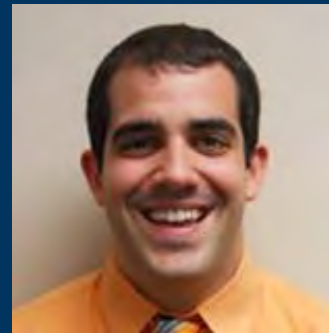
1,600
individual
conduit runs

EACH ONE MODELED TO
EXACT POSITION PRIOR
TO INSTALLATION

75 tons
Gantry = 30 Ford F-150s

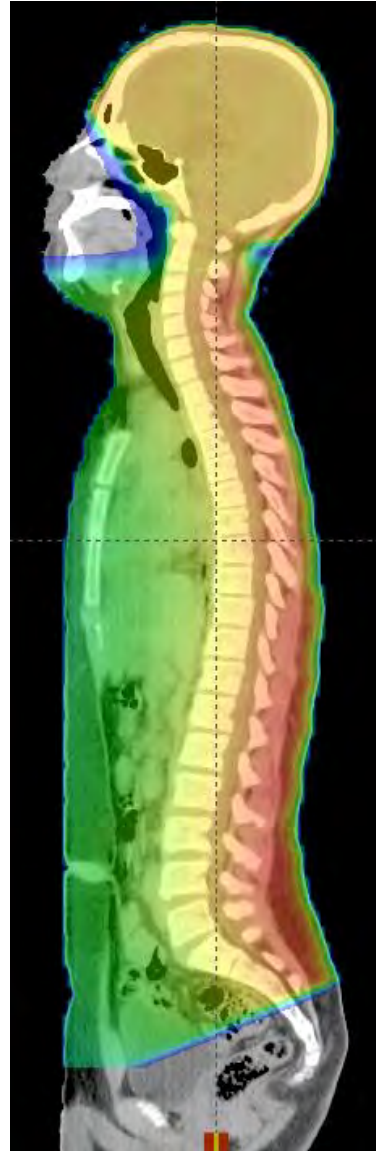
55 tons
Cyclotron

World-Class Clinical Team Makes the Difference

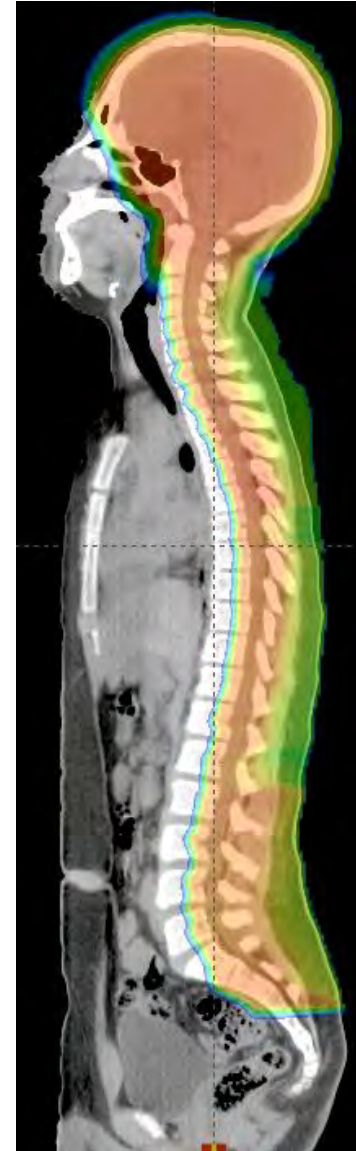


Medulloblastoma a common type of childhood cancer

- Heart disease
- Secondary cancer (breast cancer, lung cancer....)
- Organ damage



Photon



Proton

Advantages of Proton Therapy

- ~50% dose reduction to healthy tissue
- Protons deposit much of their energy at the tumor site (i.e. more radiation delivered to the tumor)
- There is no exit dose

Is Proton Therapy Better?

- Less radiation dose to surrounding organs can lead to reduced side effects

Review of Clinical Trials

- **The Reality of Randomized Controlled Trials for Assessing the Benefit of Proton Therapy: Critically Examining the Intent-to-Treat Principle in the Presence of Insurance Denial**
- PMID 33732960

- **Toxicity and Survival after Intensity-Modulated Proton Therapy (IMPT) versus Passive Scattering Proton Therapy (PSPT) for Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer**
- PMID 34756850

- **A prospective phase II randomized trial of proton radiotherapy vs intensity-modulated radiotherapy for patients with newly diagnosed glioblastoma**
- **PMID 33647972**

- **Randomized Phase IIB Trial of Proton Beam Therapy Versus Intensity-Modulated Radiation Therapy for Locally Advanced Esophageal Cancer**
- PMID 32160096

- **Randomized Phase II Trial of Proton Craniospinal Irradiation Versus Photon Involved-Field Radiotherapy for Patients With Solid Tumor Leptomeningeal Metastasis**
- PMID 3582849

- **Bayesian Adaptive Randomization Trial of Passive Scattering Proton Therapy and Intensity-Modulated Photon Radiotherapy for Locally Advanced Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer**
- PMID 29293386

Cost

Proton Therapy

Study from University of Pennsylvania

- 1483 cancer patients
 - Chemotherapy with photon radiation therapy
 - Chemotherapy with proton radiation therapy
- Patients treated with proton therapy:
 - Less side effects
 - Less hospitalizations

- **Health Care Resource Utilization for Esophageal Cancer Using Proton versus Photon Radiation Therapy**
- **PMID 35774487**

Value-based Pilot with Texas System

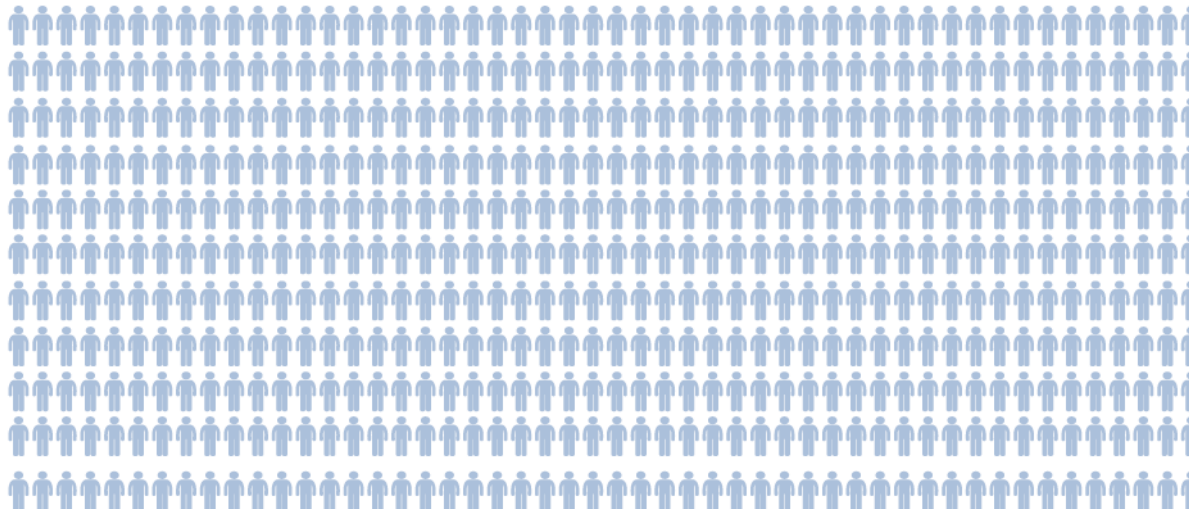


- Third party administrators (TPA) often cite overutilization and cost as justifications for restrictive proton beam therapy (PBT) coverage policies.
- We collaborated with a state-wide self-funded employer, The University of Texas System (UTS), to implement a PBT coverage pilot ensuring appropriate access to care without increasing cost.
- This pilot conducts a value-based assessment of PBT through evaluation of utilization trends and comprehensive charge analysis of medical claims.

Pilot Projections

186,000

Covered lives



817^a



Employees or dependents
possibly diagnosed with cancer

255^b



Candidates for radiation therapy

150^c



100% Proton therapy use

+0.44%^d

31^e



Current PBT use

+0.10%^d



Pilot Structure & Endpoint

- The pilot obtained Institutional IRB approval.
- All patients enrolled on a IRB approved prospective clinical trial.
- Coverage for head and neck, esophageal, breast, lung, prostate, and randomized clinical trials.
- Value based analysis
 - Patient satisfaction (PROs)
 - Clinical outcomes and toxicities
 - Total net charges (cost of care)
- A primary endpoint was cost of care
 - Claims = 1 month pre-treatment, treatment, and ≥ 6 months post-treatment.
- UT System provides administrative override to BCBS-TX and payment at contracted in-network rate.

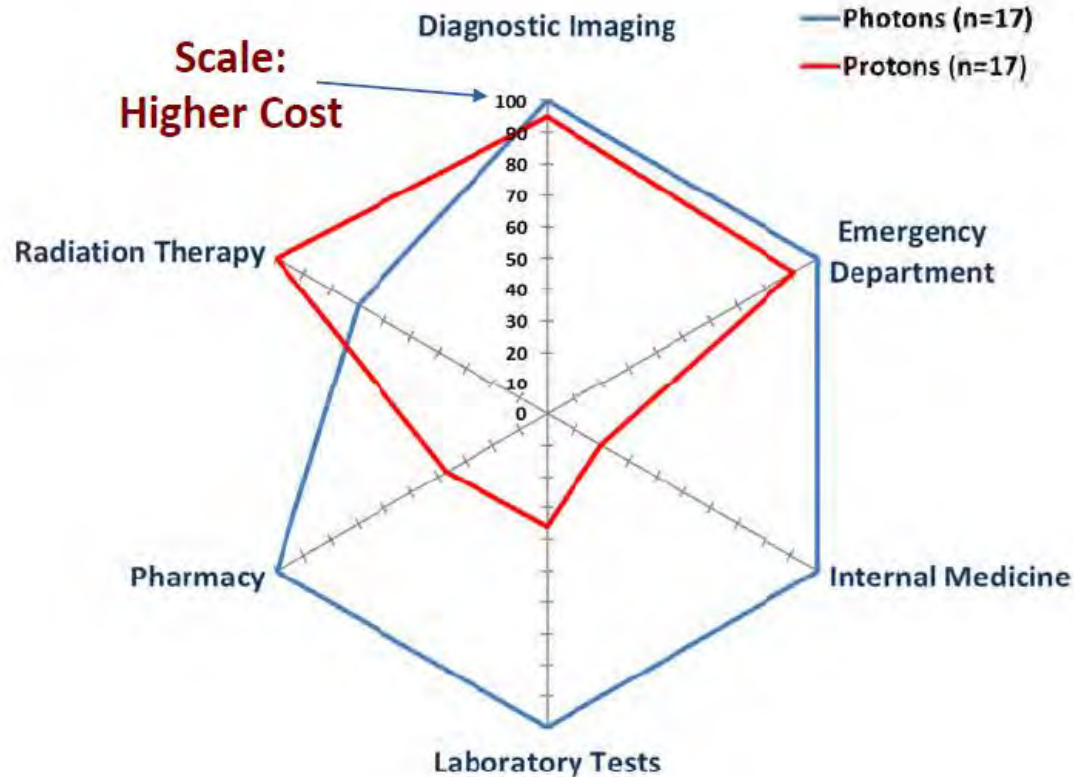


Pilot Data and Analysis

- Average prior authorization time was reduced to <1 business day (BD) vs. 17 BDs (prior to pilot)
- 9 HN, 8 GU, 3 BRST, & 2 THOR (22 PBT total)
- 22 additional patients who met pilot eligibility were treated w/ [X-Rays](#) during same timeframe
- Out of these, 17 were case-matched to 17 photon patients with ≥6 month follow-up
- PBT claims were compared with case-matched photon patients (enrollment period, employer, site, indication, & stage)

Outcomes – Cost Comparison


(Normalized Relative Average Cost Ratios)






PBT Pilot Total Cost of Care Analysis

Summary

 Cost
\$748,819 Projected
-\$426,522 Actual
-\$1,175,341 Total Difference

 Cost per Covered Life
\$2.38 Projected
-\$2.29 Actual
-\$4.68 Total Difference

 % of Claims
0.10% Projected
-0.06% Actual
-0.16% Total Difference



Conclusions

- The UT System and MD Anderson have demonstrated that a successful proton therapy coverage pilot is feasible
- Collaboration with employers can improve access & reduce cost
- The UT System has committed to the expansion of proton therapy
- Comprehensive PBT coverage for all UT System policy holders



THE UNIVERSITY of TEXAS SYSTEM
FOURTEEN INSTITUTIONS. UNLIMITED POSSIBILITIES.

Another “Cost” – return to work

- Randomized trial of proton vs photon radiation

