The Business of ECMO in CDH: Cost Contributors and Reimbursement Patterns in Professional and Hospital Billing

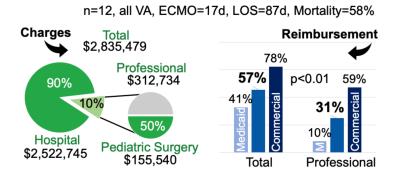
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BACKGROUND

- Congenital diaphragmatic hernia (CDH) is an expensive diagnosis.
- The use of ECMO in CDH has led to increasing costs without significant changes in survival.
- We sought to identify its greatest cost contributors and patterns of reimbursement.



RESULTS



Pediatric Description Charge Payment Surgery Initiation VA Initiation \$1.855 35% Daily VA Daily Management 32% \$1,284 \$4,650 11% Central Cannulation **Open Peripheral** \$2.611 46% Central \$2,961 15% 44% **Decannulation Open Peripheral** \$1,736 Percutaneous Peripheral \$1.508 15%









CONCLUSIONS

- The main drivers of ECMO cost at are unrelated to ECMO supplies, surgery, monitoring, or blood products.
- Using protocols with high quality evidence can make a difference in healthcare expenditure.
- We need to define the role of iNO in ECMO/CDH due to its high cost and limited benefits, as use is widespread.





METHODS



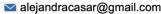
- Retrospective review of itemized hospital and professional bills from 2015-2017 as part of a QI project.
- Descriptive statistics obtained.
- Reimbursement rates calculated.
- Professional ECMO charges and payments summarized.
- Hospital charges ranked.

CONTACT INFORMATION

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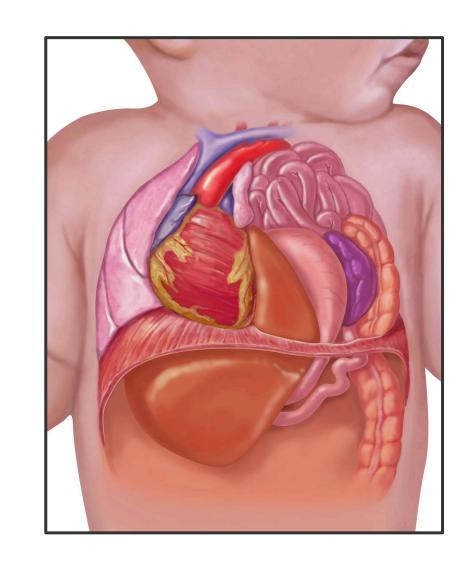






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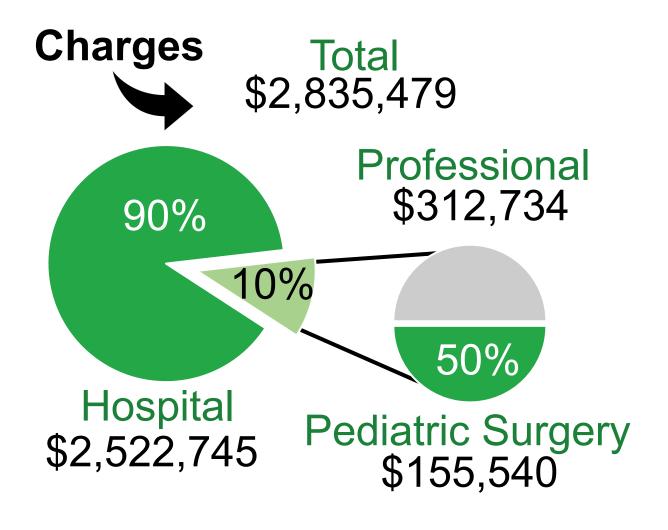
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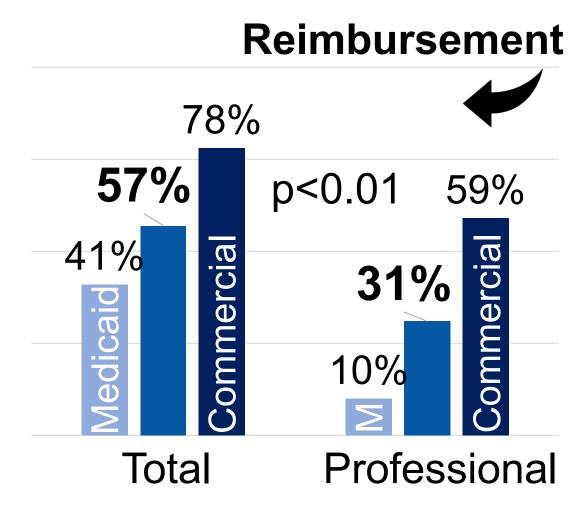


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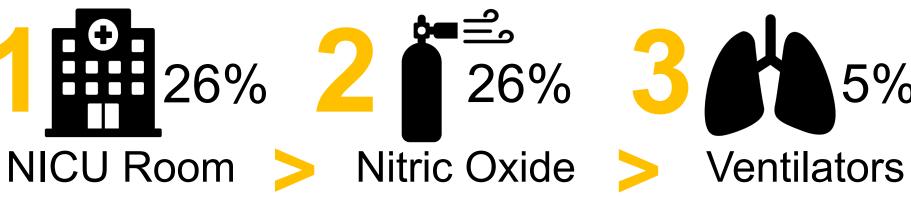
n=12, all VA, ECMO=17d, LOS=87d, Mortality=58%





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