

# Research and Clinical Delivery Costs of a Mobile Health Approach for Hypertension Management in African Americans with Uncontrolled Hypertension: A Trial-Based Cost Analysis



**School of Medicine** 

**EE453** 

Hanwen Zhang, MS<sup>1#</sup>; Danwei Yang, MPH<sup>1#</sup>; David W. Hutton, PhD<sup>1†</sup>; Phillip Levy, MD MPH<sup>2</sup>; Reema Kadri, MLIS<sup>3</sup>; LynnMarie Mango, BS<sup>2</sup>; Rachelle Muladore, BASc, MBA, MS<sup>2</sup>; Katee Dawood, BS<sup>2</sup>; Lorraine R. Buis, PhD<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> University of Michigan School of Public Health, Department of Health Management and Policy, Ann Arbor, MI; <sup>2</sup> Integrative Biosciences Center, Department of Emergency Medicine, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI; <sup>3</sup> University of Michigan, Department of Family Medicine, Ann Arbor, MI #Authors who have equal contributions; †Corresponding author (dwhutton@umich.edu)

## BACKGROUND

- Hypertension (HTN) is an important public health condition, and digital health interventions have been researched and used to control HTN<sup>4-6</sup>.
- The MI-BP app is a smartphone-based mobile health (mHealth) intervention developed by Michigan Medicine that helps African Americans with uncontrolled HTN manage HTN to reduce health disparities in HTN<sup>10</sup>.
- Costs of developing, studying, and delivering mHealth HTN-management approach are not well understood in marginalized populations.

## METHODS

### Data source and study population

- A 1-year randomized controlled trial (RCT) comparing enhanced usual care (EUC) and EUC + MI-BP was assessed for research and clinical delivery costs from a healthcare perspective.
- 167 uncontrolled African American adults with uncontrolled hypertension aged 25-70 years from Detroit, Michigan were studied from the baseline.

#### Data analysis

- Using a micro-costing approach, the research setting analyzed the 5-year costs including preparation and research stages of the trial, while the clinical setting examined the 1-year patient-related cost within the trial, both considering labor, equipment, and follow-up costs.
- We calculated the total costs in both settings, and the monthly per-patient costs in the clinical setting specifically.
- Sensitivity analyses were performed to identify key cost determinants and assess the interaction effect of the patient number and retention.

## LESSONS LEARNED

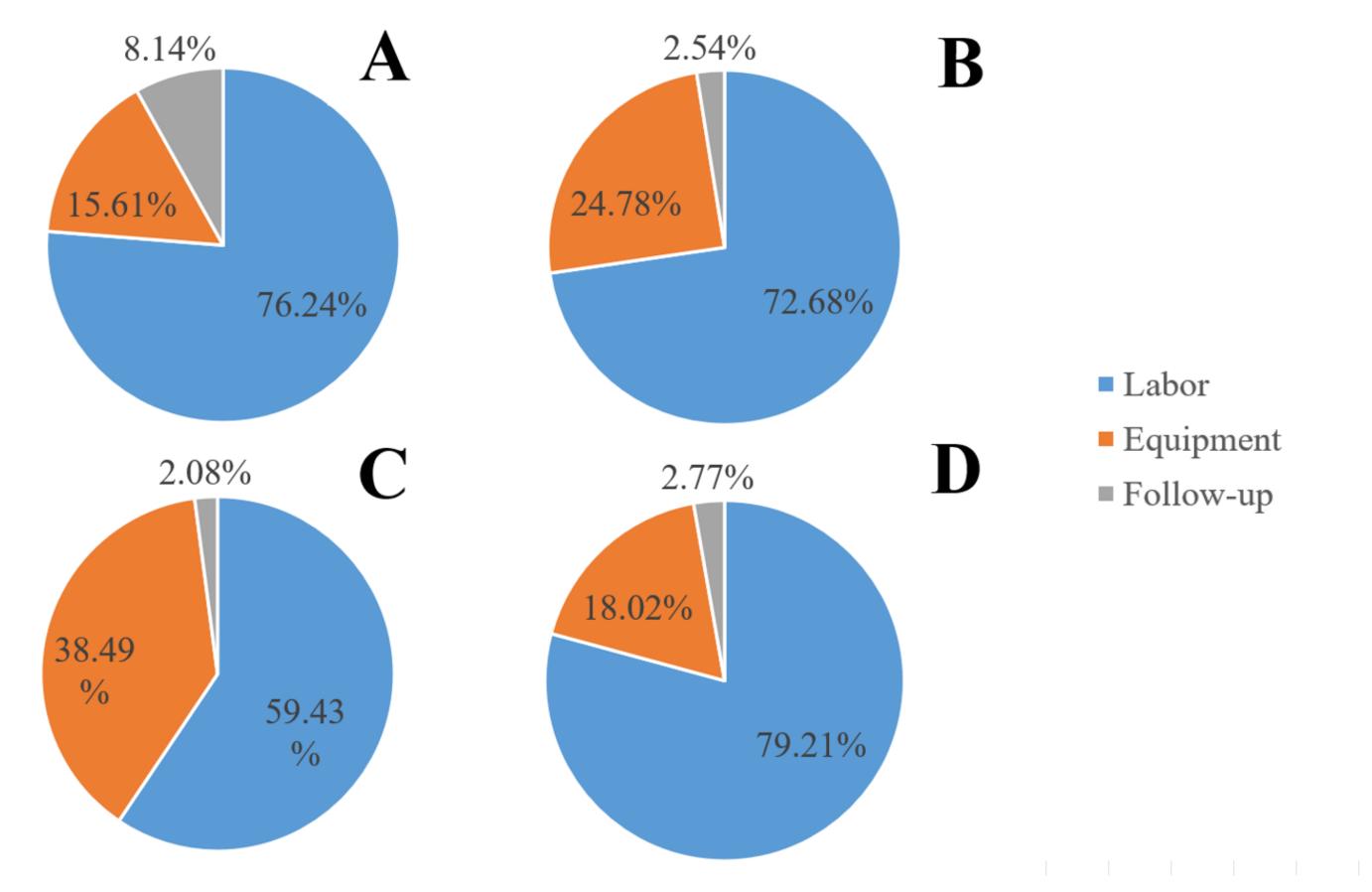
- The RCT for studying effectiveness of MI-BP cost \$1,537,192 in total. The average monthly cost per patient in a clinical setting was \$139.
- The primary cost determinant in both settings was the labor cost, accounting for **76.24%** and **72.68%** of the total cost, respectively.
- In the research setting, modifying the patient volume from 100 to 1,000 would increase the total cost by \$643,904 (\$1,489,043 to \$2,132,946)
- In the clinical setting, changing patient volume from 100 to 1,000 would reduce monthly per-patient costs by \$185 (\$221 to \$36).
- Monthly per-patients costs are expected to be \$170/month in the year of system configuration and \$127/month in other years. If configuration occurs once every 2 years, the average monthly per patient cost is \$150, but reconfiguration every 8 years decreases that to \$134.

## LIMITATIONS

- Underestimation: This study was conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic. The difficulties for patient recruitment led to a potential underestimation of the follow-up cost.
- Patient attrition: Adjusting for the stochastic impact of the patient retention on the costs is also necessary.
- **Study perspective**: Additional studies from patient perspective and other locations may facilitate better decision-making and alleviate disparities related to hypertension care plans.

## RESULTS

Table 1. Example input for the research (5-year) and the clinical delivery setting (1-year). Clinical delivery (range), \$ **Parameters** Research (range), \$ Annual salary (per person) Faculty leader/PI 151,895 (107,701 - 244,440)<sup>a</sup> 203,700 (162,960 - 244,440) 181,544 (123,618 - 244,440)<sup>a</sup> Co-investigator Site project manager 72,619 (58,000 - 90,000)a 72,619 (58,000 - 90,000) 40,000 (32,000 - 48,000) 40,000 (32,000 - 48,000) Clinical research assistant 83,218 (66,574 - 99,861) Research coordinator 106,888 (85,510 - 128,266) 66,000 (52,800 -79,200) Data manager 100,000 (80,000 - 120,000) Clinical pharmacist/physician 100,000 (80,000 - 120,000) Biostatistician (PhD level) 202,000 (161,600 - 242,400) Data analyst (Master level) 106,888 (85,510 - 128,265) FTEs (over entire period) Faculty leader/PI 0.2 (0.2 - 0.2) 2.0 (1.6 - 2.4) Co-investigator 0.6 (0.5 - 0.7) 1.1 (0.8 - 1.3) Site project manager 5.3 (4.2 - 6.3) 1.3 (1.0 - 1.5) 1.5 (1.0 - 1.5) Clinical research assistant Research coordinator 1.3 (1.0 - 1.6) 0.3 (0.2 - 0.3) 0.1 (0.0 - 0.1) Data manager 1.0 (0.8 - 1.2) 0.2 (0.2 - 0.2) Clinical pharmacist/physician 0.3 (0.2 - 0.4) Biostatistician (PhD level) Data analyst (Master level) 0.4 (0.3 - 0.5) Fixed equipment costs 153,000 (70,000 - 209,000) MI-BP App Development Configuration year 102,000 (28,000 - 146,000) Non-configuration year 17,000 (14,000 - 21,000) Amortized average 39,962 (17,804 - 54,724) System configuration interval 4 (2 - 8) Variable equipment costs Blood pressure monitor, pedometers ... . . . . . . . Follow-up costs Recruitment, urine tests, blood tests... **Participants** Number of patients 167 (100 - 1,000) 167 (100 - 1,000)



52% (25% - 75%)

52% (25% - 75%)

Patient retention (Patient engagement)

Figure 1. Proportion of costs in research setting (A), amortized average clinical setting (B), configuration-year clinical setting (C), and non-configuration-year clinical setting (D).

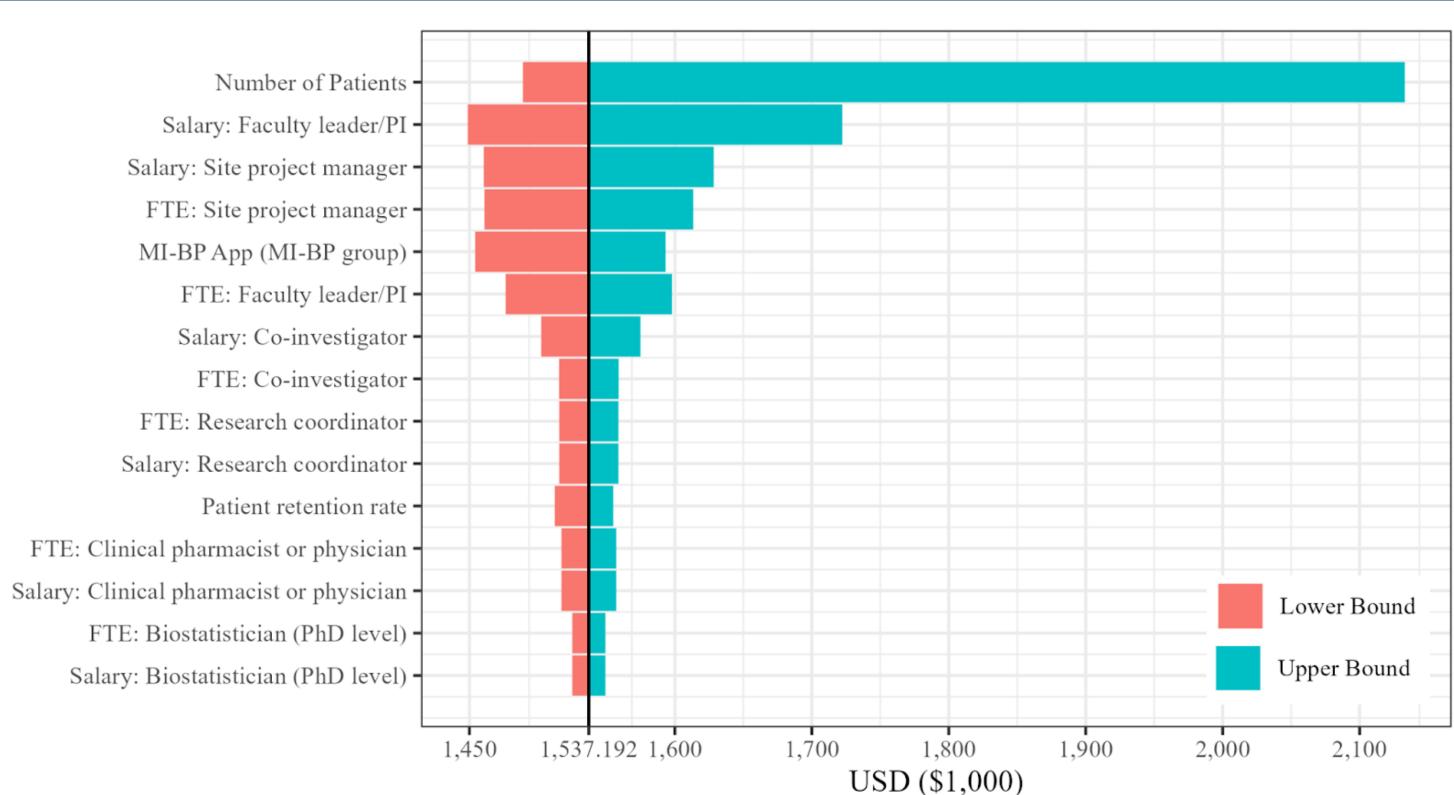


Figure 2. Tornado diagram of the total cost in the research setting.

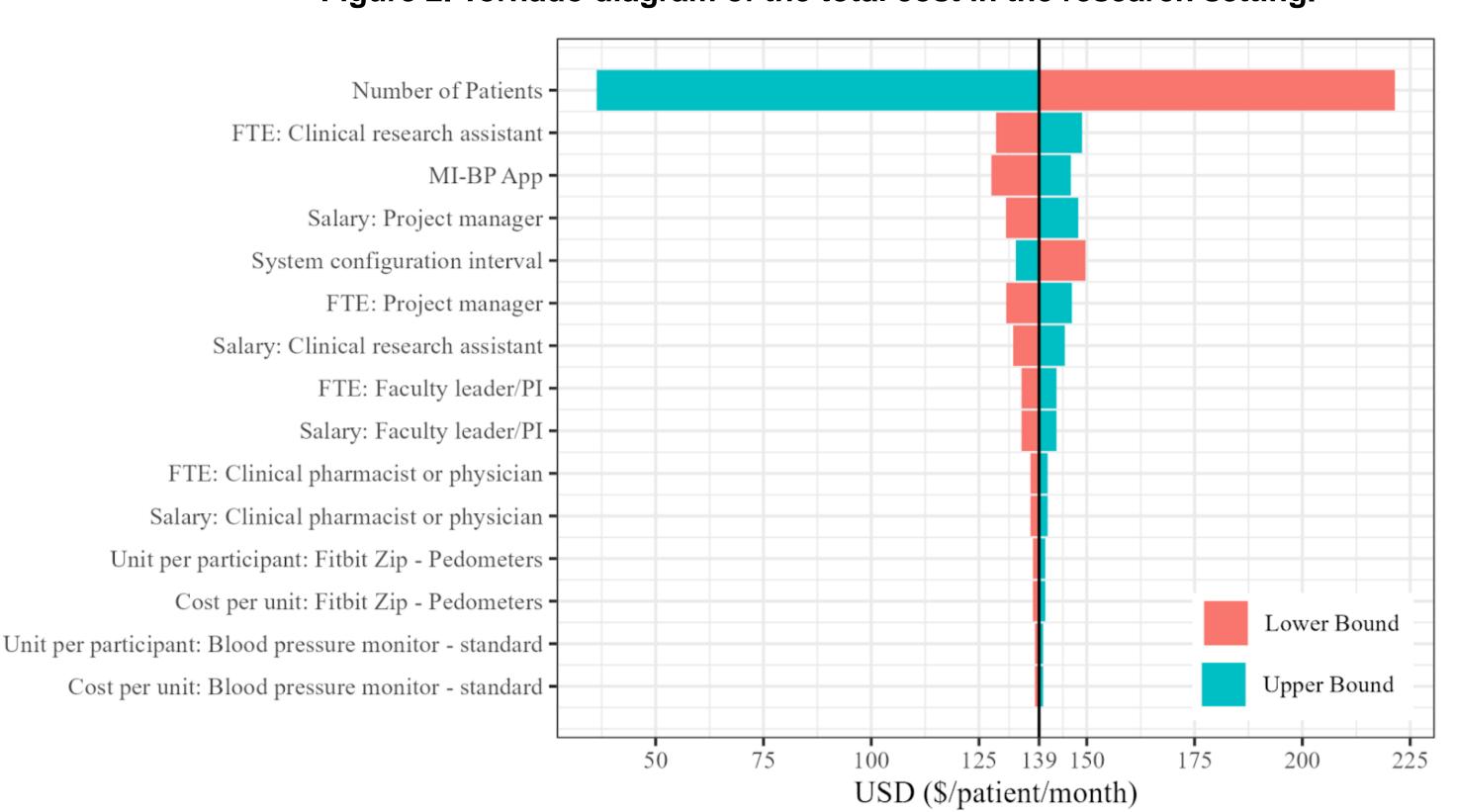


Figure 3. Tornado diagram of the monthly cost per patient in the amortized average clinical setting.

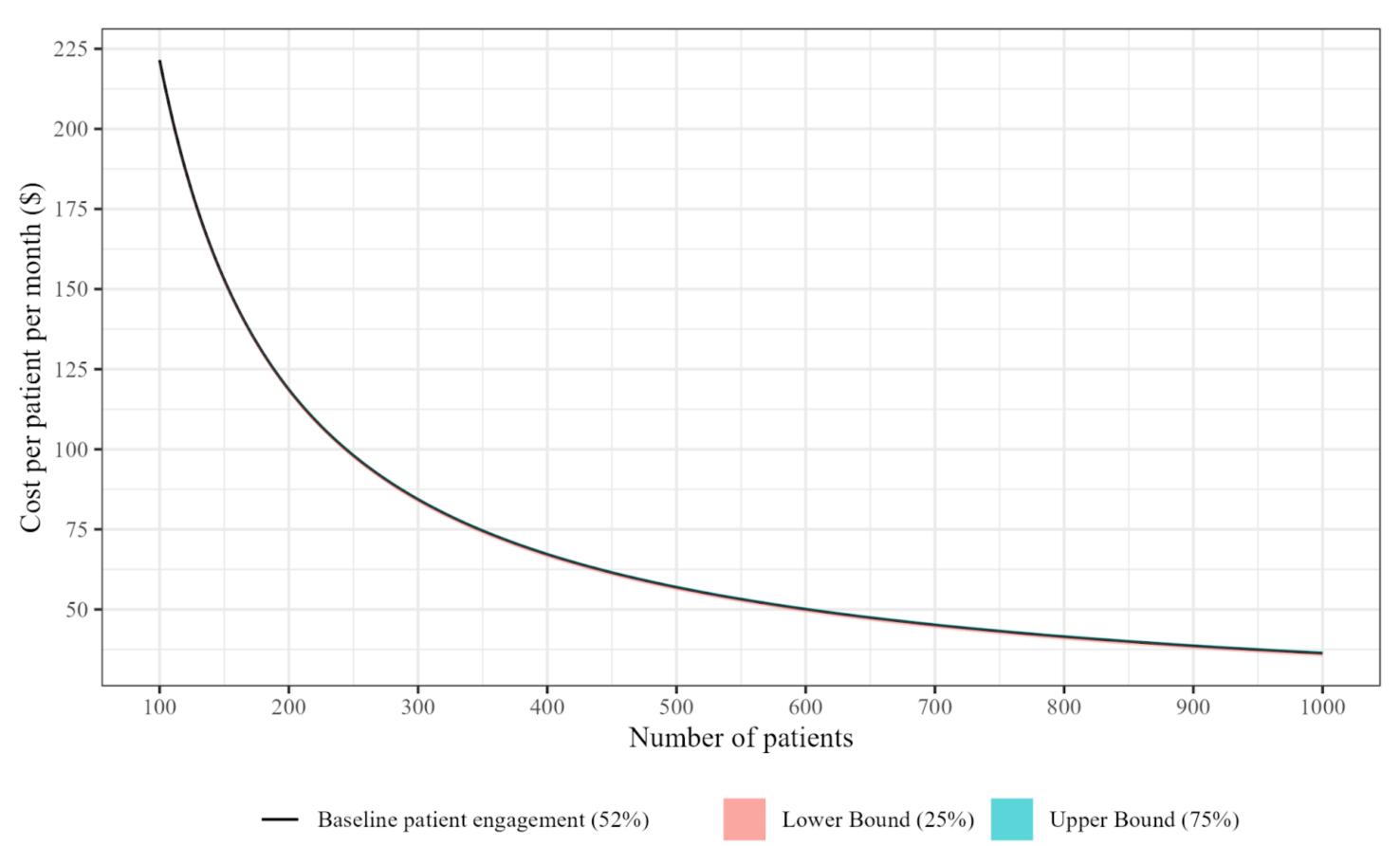


Figure 4. Impact of patient number and engagement on the monthly cost per patient in amortized average clinical setting.