

Incidentalomas in the Workup of Asymmetric Hearing Loss



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Introduction

- Asymmetric sensorineural hearing loss (ASNHL) is generally defined as interaural difference > 15dB HL at 3,000Hz
- Gadolinium-enhanced MRI is currently the gold standard utilized in the assessment of ASNHL
- Rates of identifying a lesion with MRI is <5%, while the rate for identifying an incidental intracranial finding is $\sim6.9\%$
- The cost associated with identifying a retrocochlear lesion is estimated at roughly \$60,000/tumor and has been well-documented. However, to date the additional economic and social burden of incidental findings is poorly understood and has not been considered in cost-efficacy analyses of MRI for ASNHL.
- The goal of this study is to understand the economic implications associated with work-up of incidental findings identified on MRI for ASNHL

Methods

- The study was designed as a retrospective cohort study
- Radiology records were queried for all MRI's ordered for ASNHL between January 2012 to November 2022 within the Virginia Commonwealth University Health Systems
- Results were characterized as "Normal", "Variation of Normal", "Related to ASNHL", or "Abnormal - Further Workup Warranted"
- Patients identified within the "Abnormal Further Workup
 Warranted" cohort were queried using the institutions electronic
 medical record (EMR) systems with a comprehensive review of
 their clinical visits, laboratory tests, and procedures associated
 with the findings from the MRI report
- Cost analysis was completed using the Medicare Physician Fee Schedule (PFS) to determine Medicare costs associated with various imaging, procedures, and encounters. The PFS is the primary method of payment for institutions providing services for Medicare patients.
- The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) analysis of studies published between 2010 and 2020 comparing commercial insurers fees and Medicare fee schedule prices was used to estimate private insurance costs
- Averaged across the 6 studies on outpatient services and 11 studies on inpatient services, commercial insurers' prices were 240 percent of Medicare FFS's prices for outpatient services and 182 percent of Medicare FFS's prices for inpatient services.
- Among five studies of specialty services for clinic, commercial insurers' prices were 144 percent of Medicare FFS's prices for specialty services.
- These conversion rates were used to determine relative commercial insurance costs of interventions provided.

Results

- 600 patients met the inclusion criteria for this study
 - 387 (64.5%) were categorized as "Normal" while 154 (25.7%) were classified as "Variation of Normal"
 - 18 (3.0%) patients had findings related to ASNHL, and 41 (6.8%) had abnormal findings that warranted further workup
 - 4/41 patients were excluded from cost analysis due to lack of documentation
- Summary of the types of intervention resulting from incidental imaging finding

Intervention	Total Number	Percenta
Additional Diagnostic Imaging	15	39.5%
Long-Term Surveillance Imaging/Encounter	9	23.7%
Laboratory Work	6	15.8%
Encounter with No Further Intervention	6	15.8%
Procedural Intervention	5	13.2%
Lost to Follow-Up	4	10.5%
Surgical Intervention in Operating Room	2	5.3%
Total Number of Patients	38	

Cost Analysis

Consu	Iting Servi	ice Initial	Encounter Costs						
				Brookings	Consulting Service Subsequent Encounter Costs				
Consulting Service (CPT 99203)*	Encounters	Medicare PFS Cost	CBO estimate of Commercial Insurance cost of specialty services (x1.44)	Institute estimate of costs of uninsured (x2.5)	C lit C		M. I' DEC	CBO estimate of Commercial Insurance cost of specialty	Brookings Institute estimate of costs of
Neurosurgery	12	1088.40	1 <i>567</i> .30	3918.24	Consulting Service (CPT 99213)*	Encounters	Medicare PFS Cost	services (x1.44)	uninsured (x2.5)
Neurology	8	725.60	1044.86	2612.16	Otolaryngology	20	1443.80	2079.07	5197.68
Neuro-Ophthalmology	3	272.10	391.82	979.56	Neurosurgery	1 <i>7</i>	1227.23	1767.21	4418.028
Endocrinology	3	272.10	391.82	979.56	Neurology	5	360.95	519.77	1299.42
Emergency Department					Endocrinology	4	288.76	415.81	1039.536
(CPT 99285)**	1	192.88	277.75	694.368	Surgical Oncology	2	144.38	207.91	519.768
Neuro-oncology	1	90.70	130.61	326.52					
Otolaryngology	1	90.70	130.61	326.52	Primary Care Physician	1	72.19	103.95	259.884
Hematology/Oncology	1	90.70	130.61	326.52	Hepatology	1	72.19	103.95	259.884
Surgical Oncology	1	90.70	130.61	326.52	Hematology/Oncology	1	72.19	103.95	259.884
Ophthalmology	1	90.70	130.61	326.52	Total	51	3681.69	5301.63	13254.08
Total	32	3004.58	4326.60	10816.49	Table 3. Number of subs	eauent clinical	encounters sinc	e abnormal imac	ina findina
Table 2. Number of initial associated initial encount			ıbnormal imaging find	ing, with	and associated subseque	nt encounter o	ost in USD.		, 99

Imaging Costs						
lmaging	CPT code	Medicare PFS cost	N	Medicare PFS Cost Overall	CBO estimate of Commercial Insurance cost of Outpatient services (x2.4)	Brookings Institute estimate of costs of uninsured (x2.5
MRI Brain w/wo Contrast	70553	337.52	28	9450.56	22681.34	56703.36
MRI IAC w/wo Contrast	70553	337.52	4	1350.08	3240.19	8100.48
CTA Head	70496	318.02	4	1272.08	3052.99	7632.48
CT Chest w/ Contrast	71275	323.94	2	647.88	1554.91	3887.28
CTA Neck	70498	317.65	2	635.30	1524.72	3811.8
CT Temporal Bone w/o Contrast	70480	182.15	3	546.45	1311.48	3278.7
Transthoracic Echocardiogram	93306	216.95	2	433.90	1041.36	2603.4
MR Abdomen w/wo Contrast	74183	392.80	1	392.80	942.72	2356.8
Head CT w/o Contrast	70450	182.15	2	364.30	874.32	2185.8
Nuclear Medicine - Bone Scan	78306	305.43	1	305.43	733.03	1832.58
CTA/P w/ Contrast	74160	271.00	1	271.00	650.40	1626
Carotid Doppler	93880	212.14	1	212.14	509.14	1272.84
PET/CT Whole Body	78813	114.54	1	114.54	274.90	687.24
Sinus X-Ray	70210	35.91	1	35.91	86.18	215.46
Cervical Spine X-Ray	72020	27.40	1	27.40	65.76	164.4
						0.70-0.70

96358.62

Table 4. Further imaging resulting from incidental initial imaging finding and associated costs in USD.

			Pro	cedure Co	sts	
Procedures	CPT code	Medicare PFS cost	N	Medicare PFS Cost Overall	CBO estimate of Commercial Insurance cost of Inpatient services (x1.82)	Brookings Institute estimate of costs of uninsured (x2.5
CSF Leak Repair	62100	1756.98	1	1756.98	3197.70	7994.259
Skull base Cranioplasty	62140	1142.49	1	1142.49	2079.33	5198.3295
Mastoidectomy	69670	1056.23	1	1056.23	1922.34	4805.8465
Lymph Node Excisional Biopsy	38525	489.43	1	489.43	890.76	2226.9065
Lumbar Puncture	62328	94.41	3	283.23	515.48	1288.6965
Myringotomy - Local Anesthesia	69420	134.02	2	268.04	487.83	1219.582
Use of Operating Microscope	69990	240.27	1	240.27	437.29	1093.2285
Tympanostomy Tube - Local Anesthesia	69436	147.35	1	147.35	268.18	670.4425
Calvarial Bone Graft	62148	139.20	1	139.20	253.34	633.36
Bone Marrow Biopsy	38221	76.64	1	76.64	139.48	348.712
Intraoperative Facial Nerve Monitoring	92516	25.18	1	25.18	45.83	114.569
			Total Cost	5625.04	10237.57	25593.93

Discussion

- The rate of identifying findings associated with ASNHL in our study was found to be 3.2%, while incidental findings requiring further work up was at 6.8%, which were consistent with other sources in the literature.
- The additional costs for imaging, consultations, and procedures in patients requiring further intervention for an incidental finding were approximately \$750, \$1540, and \$3840 per person under Medicare pricing, commercial insurance estimates, and uninsured estimates, respectively.
- Laboratory testing costs were excluded from the calculations as they were unlikely to substantially affect overall costs and neither the CBO nor the Brookings Institute were able to provide data on the conversion rate of laboratory testing for individuals with commercial insurance and those without coverage.
- While this study quantified the direct costs associated with managing incidental findings in patients undergoing workup for ASHL, it is important to acknowledge the potential indirect costs that are challenging to measure. These may include the impact of patient anxiety and psychological distress, as well as the expenses related to decrease in patient productivity, travel, and appointment scheduling.

Conclusion

- Historical cost-efficacy analyses of MRI in the workup of ASNHL likely under-estimate the true costs by failing to account for the substantial expense of incidental findings.
 - Further research is warranted in better understanding the entire scope of non-economic burdens associated with the management of incidental findings to guide evidence-based practice.

References

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