MAJOR JOINT REPLACEMENT BY THE NUMBERS

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The Metrics

How Doctors Use the Numbers

The Financial and Operational Numbers

The Role of Analytics

HOW CJR DIFFERS FROM BPCI

BPCI

- Base period 2009-12; constant
- Target from base period only
- Fractures/non-fractures same targets
- No quality metrics in payment calculation
- Others outlier, capital, etc.

Base period 2012-14; updated

 Target from base/region blend

CJR

- Fractures/non-fractures different targets
- Quality metrics in payment calculation



THE NUMBERS

Episode count

Cost (to Medicare) per episode

Percentage of patients sent home (no institutional care)

Readmission rate

Hip fracture percentage



EPISODE COUNT

Why it matters

- High count reduces cost variation
- Create measurable clinical metrics
- Create critical mass
 - Care management
 - Gainsharing



SMALL POPULATION CREATES WIDE COST VARIATIONS





COST PER EPISODE (TO MEDICARE)

Baseline cost sets target price

Current cost compares to target

Regional cost affects target (CJR)





PERCENT DISCHARGED HOME

100%

90%

80%

70%

60%

50%

40%

30%

20%

10%

0%



Hospital A

Hospital B





Qtr 1 Qtr 2 Qtr 3 Qtr 4 Qtr 1 Qtr 2 Qtr 3 Qtr 4 Qtr 1 Qtr 2 Qtr 3 Qtr 4

Percent Discharged to Home (with or without HHA)

DIFFERENCES IN POST-DISCHARGE PATTERNS

Low Institutional PAC Use **High Institutional PAC Use** \$120,000 \$120,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$80,000 \$60,000 \$60,000 \$80,000 **Episode Payment** \$60,000 \$40,000 \$40,000 \$20,000 \$20,000 \$0 \$0 Index Admit Professional Index Admit Professional Readmission Readmission_Professional Readmission Readmission Professional SNF HHA SNF HHA SINGLETRACK NALYTICS

READMISSIONS AREN'T A PROBLEM – UNLESS THEY ARE!



CJR Readmission Rate



READMISSION RATE AND DRGS

Normal Readmission Pattern

Problem Readmission Pattern



Readmissions by Category



Metabolic Diseases/Disorders (10) Musculoskeletal Sys & Connective Tissue (08) ■Nervous System (01)

🛙 Other



Readmissions by Category



LOW READMISSION RATE MAY STILL INDICATE OPPORTUNITY





HIP FRACTURE PERCENTAGE

Percent of Episodes





Fracture Not Fracture

OPPORTUNITIES IN FRACTURE EPISODES



Index Admit Professional Readmission_Professional Readmission SNF HHA Outpatient DME Hospice IP Psych

Index Admit Professional Readmission_Professional Readmission SNF HHA Outpatient DME IP Rehab



HOW TO MAKE MONEY IN MJR





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UCSF Benioff Children's Hospital

Medicare Bundled Payment for Total Joints: Clinical Trends

Coleen Kivlahan MD, MSPH Executive Director Primary Care, Professor of Family Medicine UCSF Health

Roadmap

- Causes of variation in financial success in BPCI MJR
- Findings from Medicare Historical Claims Data
- Current Interventions
- Successes, Challenges, and Next Steps



Average NPRA by Episode



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Avalere describes the opportunity

- Overall average Medicare payment for an episode of care for TKA and THA at \$25,565.
- Of that amount, \$13,193 is tied to the initial hospital stay.
- Hospital readmissions were averaged at \$1,155
- The \$11,217 remaining is associated with postacute care.

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Rule and environmental reasons for financial neutral or loss results in MJR

- New joint program/new hospital without baseline data. State data used for target price and hospital price exceeded target.
- Physician precedence in their community took all hospital episodes.
- Limited opportunity given low # episodes in IP rehab in baseline
- A small average savings per episode in 470 was reduced by large losses per episode in 469
- Mergers and acquisitions changed precedence for episodes
- Low volume

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Clinical and population reasons for financial neutral or loss results in MJR

- High variation across quarters (SNF, IP rehab, and readmits)
- Catastrophic readmit cases and higher than expected readmission rate
- Higher selection of IP rehab over SNF; High SNF LOS
- Exchanged IP rehab for SNF use without reducing overall PAC utilization
- Lack of experience and infrastructure for analyzing Medicare claims data
- Lack of experience with longitudinal patient outreach and engagement



Clinical and population reasons for financial neutral or loss results in MJR

- Coding challenges: experienced losses in 470 cases (example: 60% of 470 episodes using SNF/IP rehab, with a very low rate of cases coded 469)
- Fracture rate high or poorly managed: (example: 50% of 469 are fractures, they account for almost all readmissions, and most of SNF and IP rehab admissions. Fracture cases make up 16% of UCSF's joint replacement volume and account for about 40% of 90-day readmissions.) Readmission rate is 2-3x higher among fracture cases.
- Very low variation in 470 cases.
- PAC opportunity not systematically addressed. Low cost, highly efficient hospitals in baseline period, yet their efficiency applies only to inpatient period.
- Lack of commitment to standardization across the continuum of care:

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Reasons for Success

- Early identification of multidisciplinary teams of surgeons, anesthesiologists, nurses, administrators, physical therapists, care managers, home care providers, etc
- Commitment to optimize purchasing agreements (implants etc)
- Serious effort to enhance patient education in pre and post op periods; and increase in return rates to operating hospital
- IT and financial alignment between hospitals and physicians
- Standardization of all key processes: prehab, implant devices, clinical protocols for patient selection, nausea, pain, VTE, discharge planning

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Reasons for Success

- Align team incentives with performance goals (e.g. physical therapists now have incentive payments tied to performance on bundled payment metrics)
- Continuous network management
- Narrow PAC network partners, close monitoring of % of episodes using SNF/IP rehab (successful settings are sending 8-10% of patients to skilled nursing or rehab, compared with nearly 30-60%+ in baseline).
- Increased use of home care.
- Overcame the "we own the PAC provider" phenomenon.

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CJR Success Factors

- Lead from the top. This effort must be led by a top hospital executive.
- Understand that you are a payer. The net impact is the same as if a hospital wrote a check to every provider who touched their patient, both during and after the procedure.
- Do the things that a payer does. Payers manage risk, understand sources of risk and prevent unnecessary or harmful care.
- Payers build networks. Partner with providers who deliver the best outcomes.
- Create new models of patient engagement. We have very little knowledge or management of what happens to the patient after discharge.
- Manage post-acute care PAC cost is growing by > 15%/year with a 300% variation in SNF utilization.

https://www.edifecs.com/e/7-strategic-steps-for-success-under-the-comprensive-care-joint-replacement-program_

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Average Episode Payments By Setting

- UCSF's average baseline cost per 90 day episode was \$34,669
- Risk was up to \$1.7 million in potential losses or gains
- Low readmit rate but 26% going to PAC settings

% Average Payments By Setting (2009-2012 Baseline)



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90-Day Episode Costs and Readmits by First Post Acute Care Setting

2014 – Medicare Claims Data

	Average Net Payment		
First Post Discharge Setting	Episode Count	Per Episode	Readmission Rate
HHA	118	\$25,607	4 % ★
⊞ IP_Rehab	39	\$52,591	8 %
H LTC	4	\$93,142	
🗄 Self-Care	20	\$26,344	15 %
⊞ SNF	59	\$49,875	12 %
🗄 Transfer	1	\$72,714	100 %
Grand Total	241	\$37,293	8 %

- Patients who go home with home health services had the lowest 90-day episode costs and lowest readmission rate
- Episode costs were highest among patients going to SNF and Acute Rehab
- Readmission rates highest among patients discharged to SNF and home without services

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Progress and Next Steps

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n's Hospital

FY2016 Discharges by Post Acute Setting July 1, 2015 – January 31, 2016



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UCSF Medicare Data: 90-Day Readmission Trend (All Facilities)

Ortho Bundled Payment: 90-Day Readmission Rates (All Facilities, 2009-2015)



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Source: Medicare Claims Data for episodes completed through June 2015. Full 2015 rates are projected above.

The Big Opportunities in Both CJR and BPCI

- Change the % of patients going to PAC facilities
- Change the distribution to favor in-network PAC
- Know your fracture rate and manage care proactively
- Understand the comorbid risk in late readmits beyond 30 days
- Don't send people home without support

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The Evolving Science and Practice...

Stage 1: Reducing Readmissions, Tightening inpatient costs, Transitional Care, Direct Readmit, Coding improvements

Stage 2: Patient expectations, PAC transitions, Telemedicine, Risk Assessments, High Risk Care Planning, Patient selection and pre-hab

Stage 3:

Standardization, More gainsharing, Tight PAC Network with incentives, Shorter LOS, Redesigned Therapy/Group Therapy, Increased Community Supports

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Questions, Comments....Discussion

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HOSPITAL FOR SPECIAL SURGERY

Major Joint Replacement by the Numbers

A Perspective from the Hospital for Special Surgery

Pantelis Karnoupakis Director, Bundle Payments – Payor Strategy & Contracting June 8, 2016

Overview

- Who is HSS?
- HSS By The Numbers
- Key Performance Category: Discharge to Home
- Key Performance Category: SNF LOS
- Key Performance Category: Readmissions
- How Do You Implement Change?
- Challenges & Lessons Learned
- The Future of Payer Contracting: Commercial Bundles

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First in New York State to receive 4th Magnet[®] designation

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HSS By The Numbers



 In key performance categories, a comparison of HSS between the BPCI baseline period and CY 2014

- 1. In Q4-2015 & Q1-2016, discharge to home is > 60%
- 2. Since the Preferred SNF Partner program went live in early 2016, SNF LOS at our preferred partners is **7.6 days**



Increase the Number of Patients Going Home

- Uniform communication at every patient touch point
- Expectations of acute LOS and discharge disposition set as early as 8 weeks prior to surgery
- Additional Service Provided:
 - Home Care Intake assessment "Get Home Safe" Program
 - Advanced Home Services
 - Pre-op in-home therapy



Difference Between Home & Rehab Discharges

- Average 90-day episode cost of acute/sub-acute discharge is almost \$10,000 more than a discharge with nursing services
- Patients discharged home, even when normalizing for severity of illness, have better outcomes



Episode Readmission Rate By First Post Discharge Setting

Skilled Nursing Facility Length of Stay

• SNF LOS during baseline: **19.6 days**

 Medically appropriate SNF LOS for non-complicated joint replacements: 5-7 days

- Understand your SNF network
 - Identify Preferred Partners

HOSPITAL For Special Surgery

Distance between SNF & Home Zip Codes



Readmission Reduction Efforts

- Comorbidity Diagnosis Analysis
- Pre-surgical patient risk stratification
 - Develop pre-surgical care pathways for at-risk patients
 - "Hard Stop" criteria where surgery isn't performed
- Patient Tracking
 - Track every patient; only truly manage those that need to be managed
- Clinical Event Notifications



Readmission Observations and Challenges

- A small number of readmissions can have a significant impact on overall program performance
- Approximately only 25% of readmissions come back to HSS



2014 BPCI Data

The Critical Question...

How do you implement such widespread changes across the entire institution?

- Hospital administrative support with strong clinician leadership
- Accountable governance structure
- Physician gainsharing is critical
- Share physician performance metrics through regularly distributed dashboards



Use Data to Influence Change

HHA/SFIF SNF IP REHAR OTHER



 Snapshot of Q4-2014 first post-discharge setting statistics amongst HSS gainsharers



2014 BPCI Data

Challenges & Lessons Learned



HOSPITAL FOR SPECIAL SURGERY

The Future of Payer Contracting

• Where CMS initiates, the private payers follow

 Carry lessons learned under Medicare bundled payment programs over to commercial value-based contracts

• Start small to minimize risk, establish infrastructure, and cultivate efficiency

THE ANALYTICS GUY*

NOT the guy who maintains your PCs	NOT a spreadsheet guy	NOT a guy who only uses desktop- type tools (Excel, Access)
Knows how to use serious database tools (SQL, Oracle, SAS, R)	Understands healthcare data terminology (with help)	Can think like your users

* In the generic, non-gender specific sense



THE ROLE OF THE ANALYST



THE ROLE OF ANALYTICS



ANALYSIS PARALYSIS

The desire to predict 2017 performance down to the dollar using 2014 data, estimating:

- Effects of care management
- Readmissions
- Random patient conditions
- Medicare payment rates
- Election outcomes
- Future legislation
- Healthcare utilization trends



DON'T TRY TO ANALYZE IT ALL





QUESTIONS?

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