

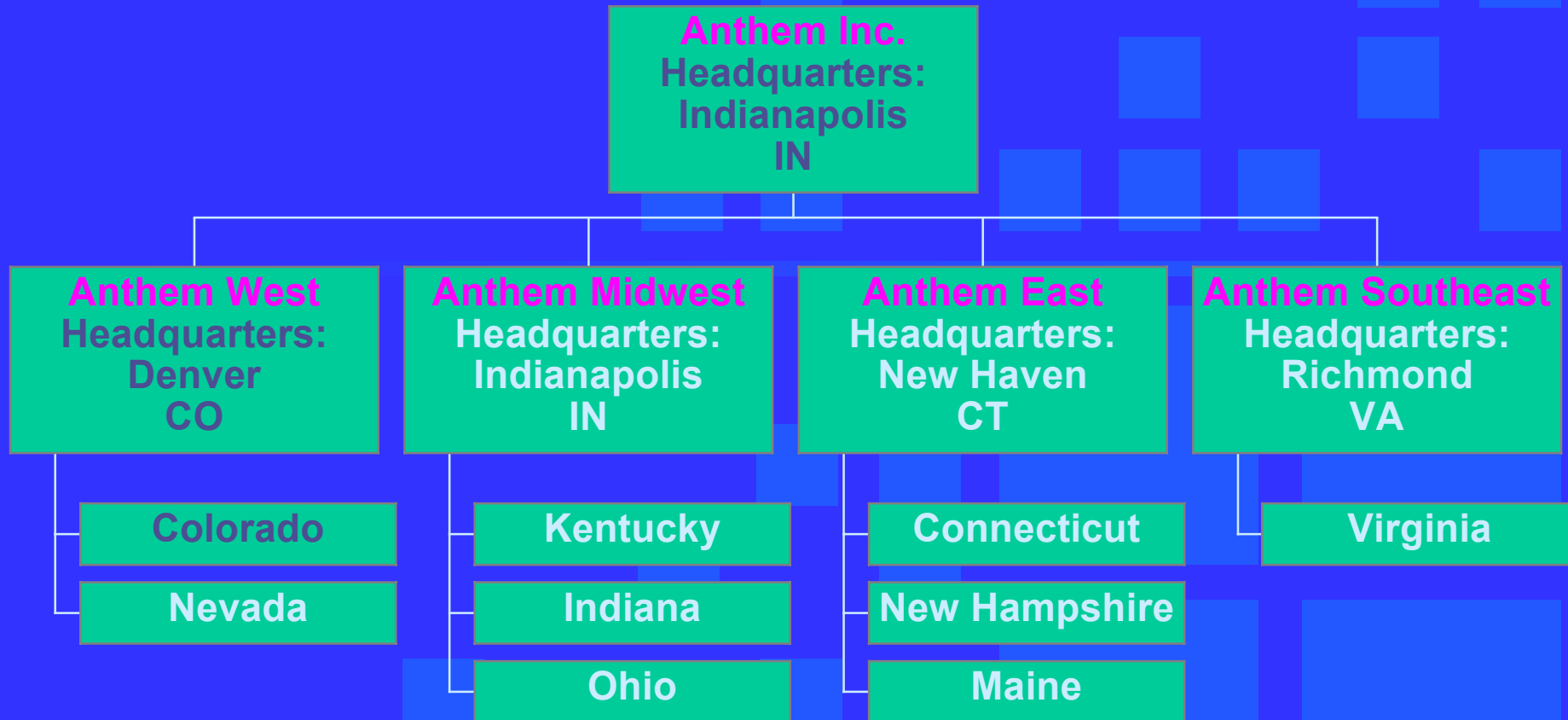
Disease Management at Anthem West

Or: what have we learned
in trying to design these
programs?

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Regional Medical Director

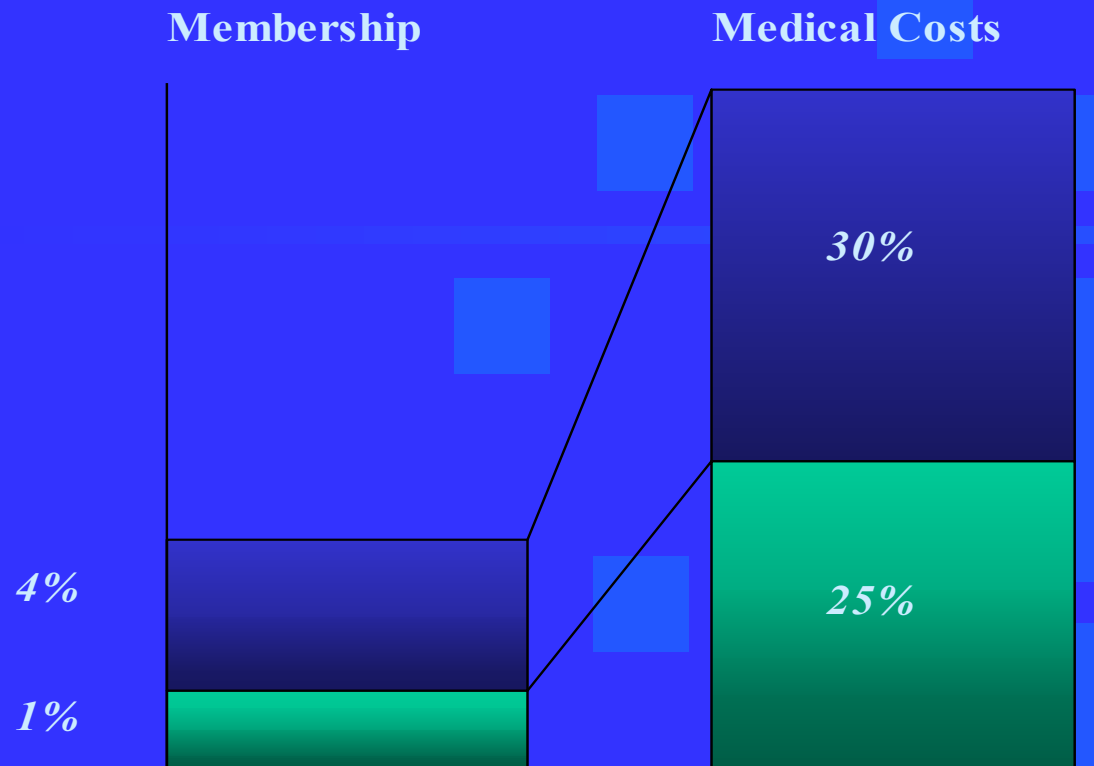
May 12, 2003

Anthem Inc.

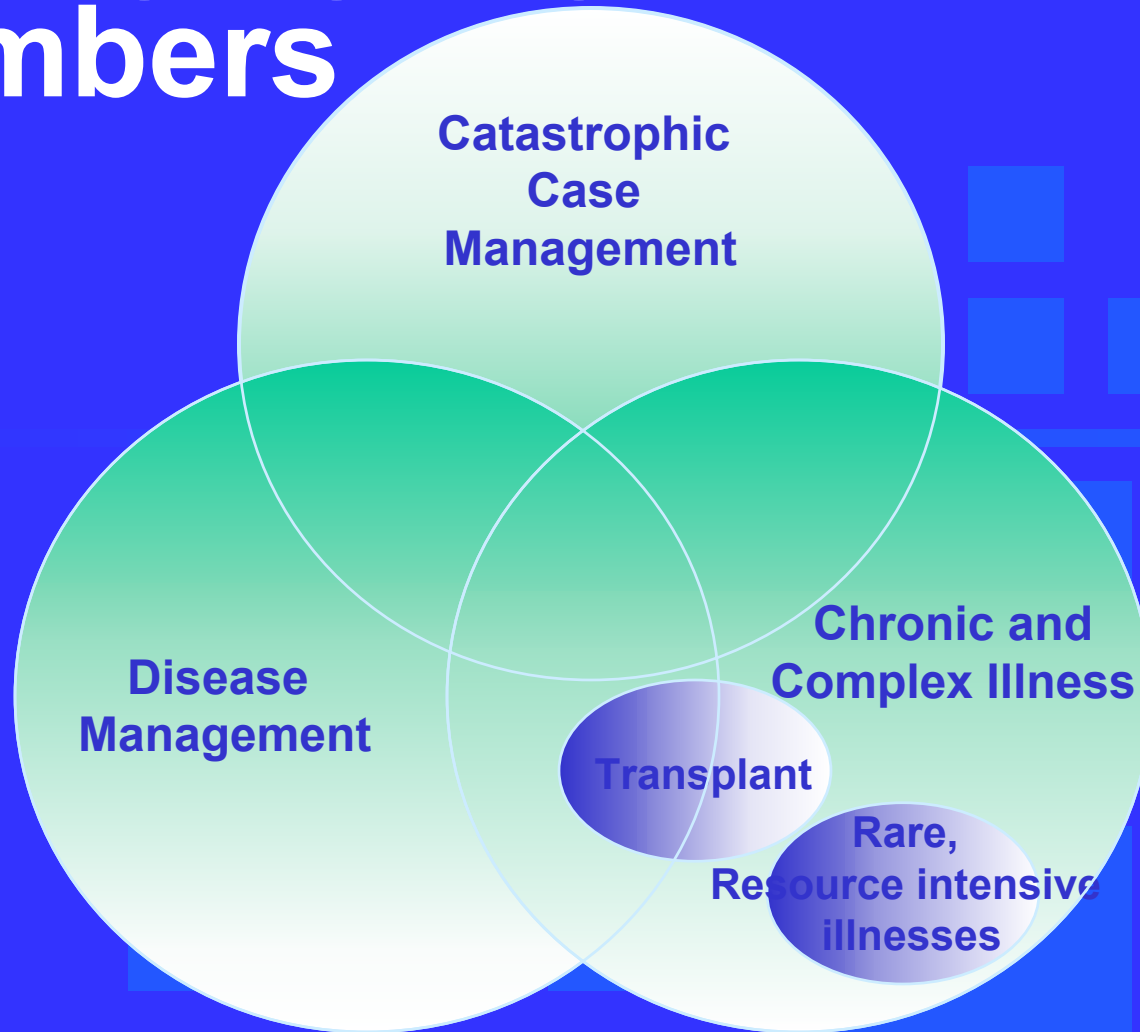


Health Plan Expenditures

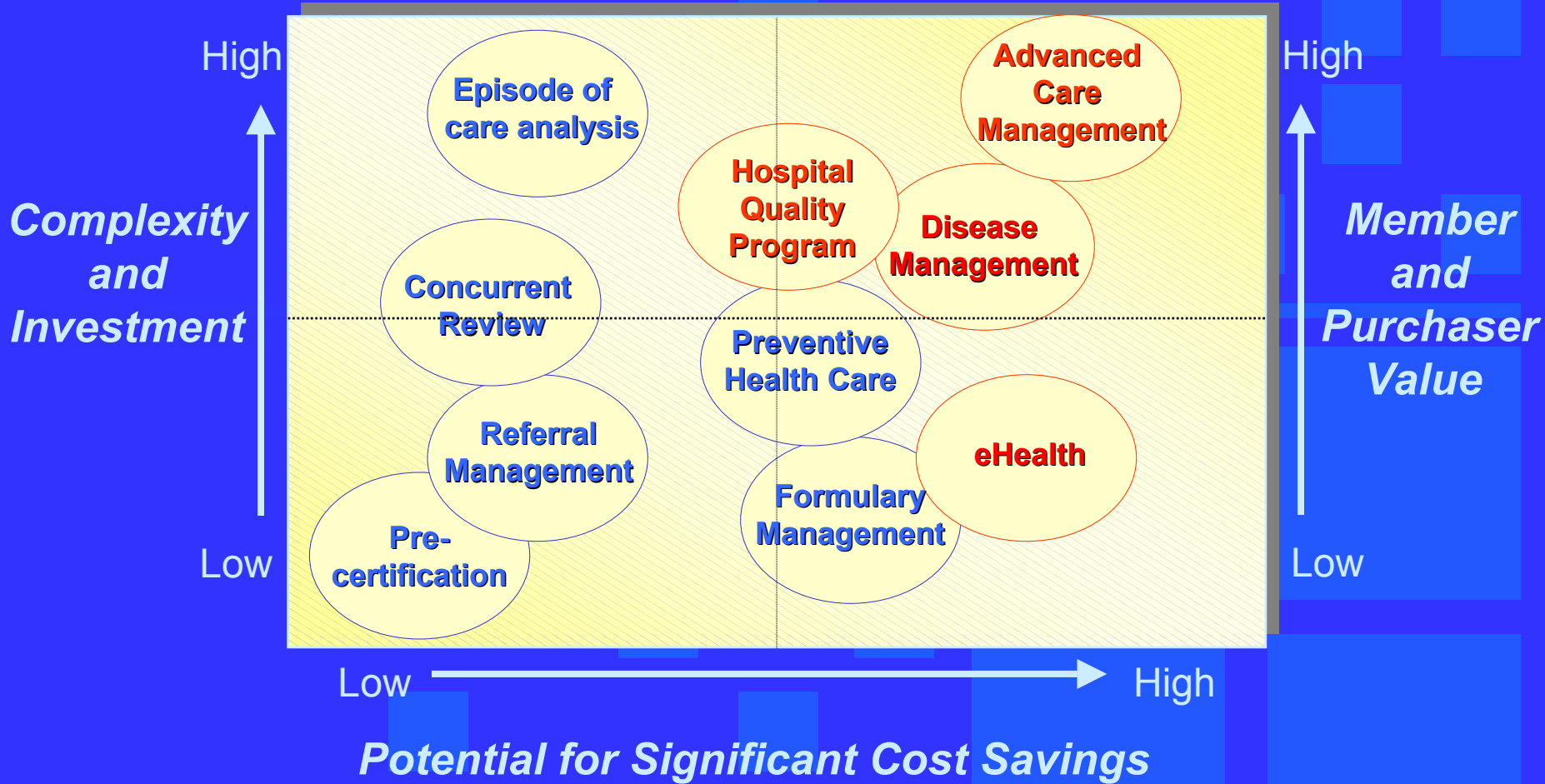
Distribution of Medical Expenditures



Managing High Cost Members



Medical Management



 **Traditional Approach**

 **Innovative Approach**

Disease Management in Managed Care

- Next generation of “Managed Care”
 - Disease Management for populations
 - Advanced Care Management for Individuals
- What kind of DM?
 - Analyze populations
 - Find out what your opportunities are
 - Diseases with high prevalence and medium to high cost, or maybe low prevalence and very high cost
 - Quality is lagging behind best practice

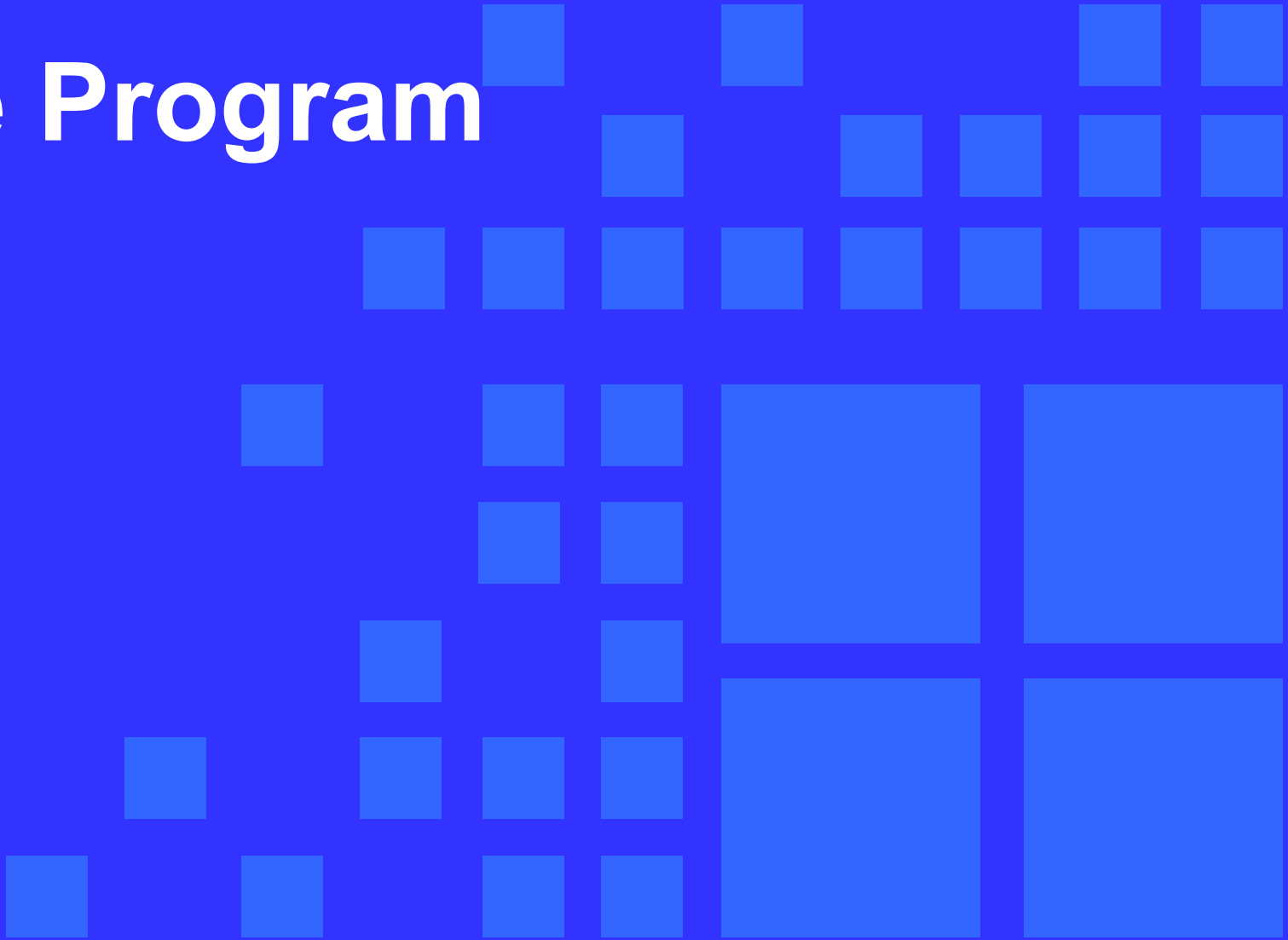
Disease Management in Managed Care

- What makes a good disease for management?
 - Consensus on treatment recommendations
 - Course of disease is modifiable
 - Gap between best and current practice
 - Large populations can be cost-effectively managed
- Most common DM programs:
 - Diabetes, CHF/CAD, Asthma/COPD
 - Rare diseases, cancer, neonatal, ESRD

BlueCares for You Disease Management Programs

- Available to all Anthem West members as of 9/02
 - Diabetes
 - Coronary Artery Disease
 - Congestive Health Failure
 - End Stage Renal Disease (with sub-vendor)
- Goal: treat the **WHOLE** Person, rather than one specific disease with integrated programs
- Contracted through a vendor, HMC, now an Anthem sister company

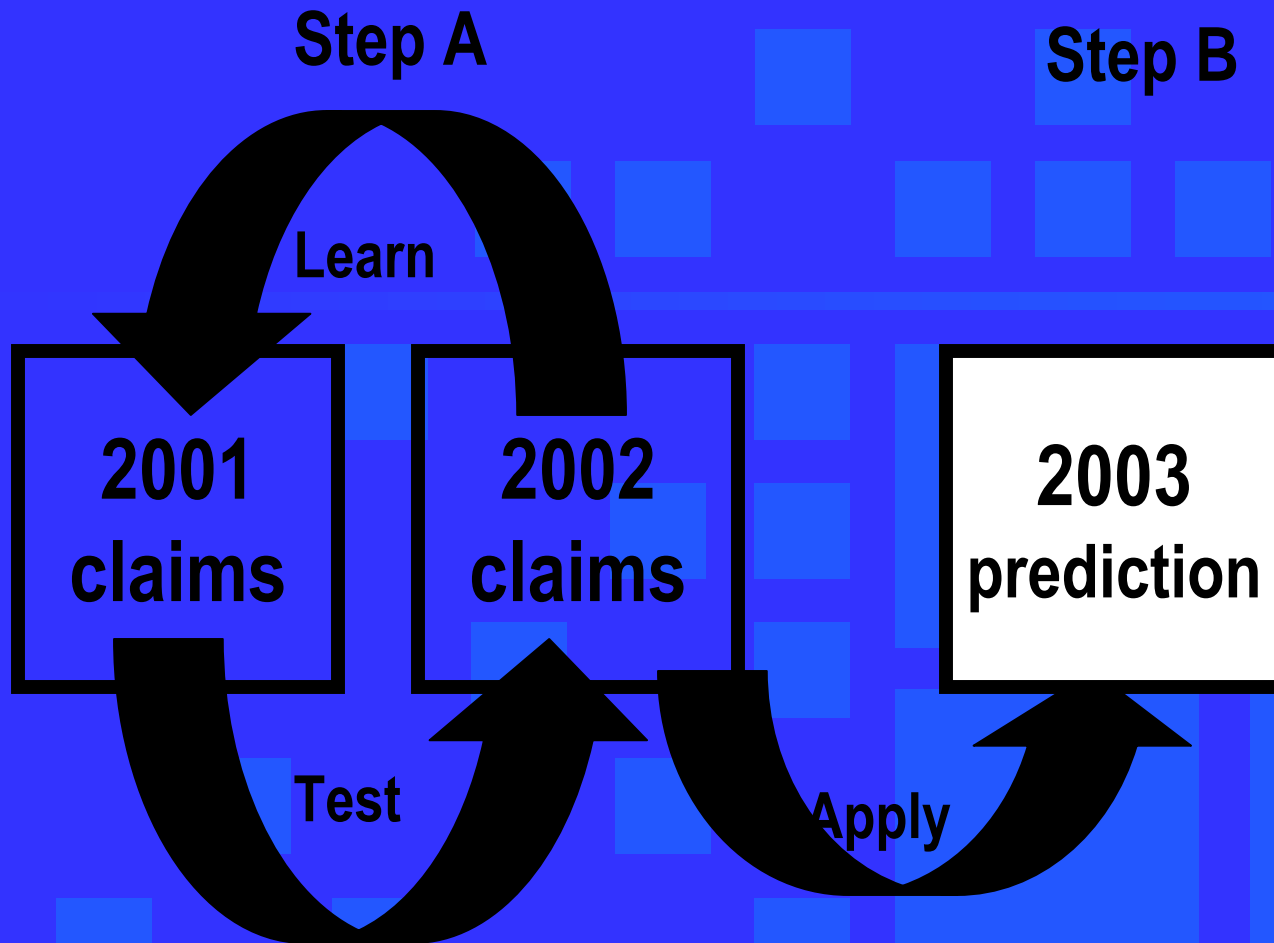
The Program



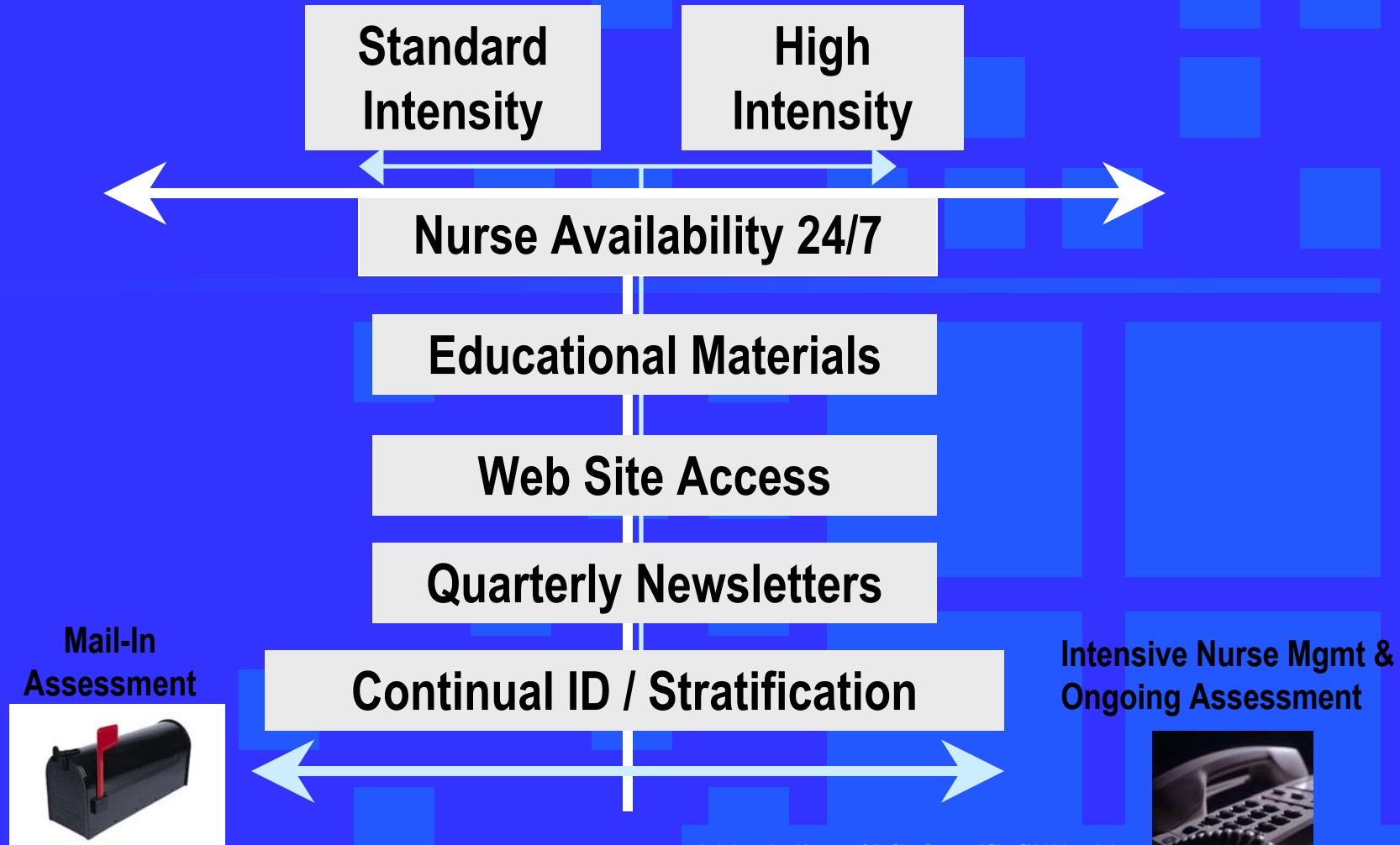
BlueCares for You Program Highlights

- Offered to members at no additional charge
- Completely confidential and voluntary
- Delivered primarily through telephonic RN contact with the member
- Provides nurse access 24-hours, 7 days per week

AccuStrat Predictive Model



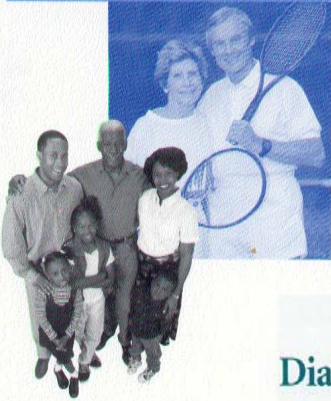
Patient Management



How Do Members Enter the Program?

- Predictive Model utilizing claims data
- Medical Management (CM, UM) referrals
- Physician referrals
- Self-referral
- Authorization referrals

Diabetes Care



Diabetes Care Diary

TOPICS

1. What is Diabetes?
2. Types of Diabetes
3. Signs and Symptoms
4. Risk Factors
5. Medical Care
6. Self-Care
7. Other Health Problems Related to I
8. Diabetic Emergencies

This brochure is not meant to take the place of ex care or treatment. Follow your health care provid differs from what is given in this guide.



To speak to a nurse
24-hours a day call
1-800-551-6923

Patient Communications

- Broad-based communications
- Frequent delivery
- Content to impact outcomes
- Address co-morbidis
- Prevention-focused

Intervention Plan

- Starts with thorough patient assessment
- Integrates the physician's plan of care
- Incorporates all dimensions of participant condition
- Focuses on participant barriers to adherence
- Establishes participant goals
- Targets interventions to achieve outcomes

Physician Communication

- Physician notified of member's participation in the program
- Nurses will work with the physician to promote and reinforce plan of care
- Program is a coordinated effort between physician and program Care Manager

Actionable Information for the Physician

- Physician Communication Tool
- Quarterly Actionable Reports
- Exception Reports
- Urgent Fax and Phone Alerts

Benefits to Physician

- Reinforces physician plan of care and improves compliance
- Provides additional resource for physicians and their patients
- Results in improved patient health outcomes

Financial Models

- Payment of vendors vary from 0 risk to 100%+
 - Case rate
 - PPSM rate
 - PMPM rate
 - Gain share
- Generally the higher the risk, the higher the cost
- Financial and quality targets
- Align incentives between plan and vendor

Financial Analysis

- If no risk, internal ROI analysis
- If any risk, vendor/plan reconciliation
 - How to compare baseline and intervention group?
 - Claims: what's in/what's out
 - How to adjust for rising health care costs
 - Adjust for any changes in benefits/population etc.
- Best advice: KISS!

Analyzing the Results

Defining a Return on Investment

ROI Methodology

- Study Population
- Data Sources
- Timeframe of study
- Use of control/comparison group
- Program savings (outcomes)
- Program costs
- ROI calculation

Study Population

- **Identification of intervention group**
 - All members with a condition (population-based)
 - Members who meet specific criteria (high cost)
- **Program enrollment process**
 - Voluntary / Recruitment / MD Referral
- **ROI Study population:**
 - All members or continuously enrolled
 - All participants or with minimum level intervention

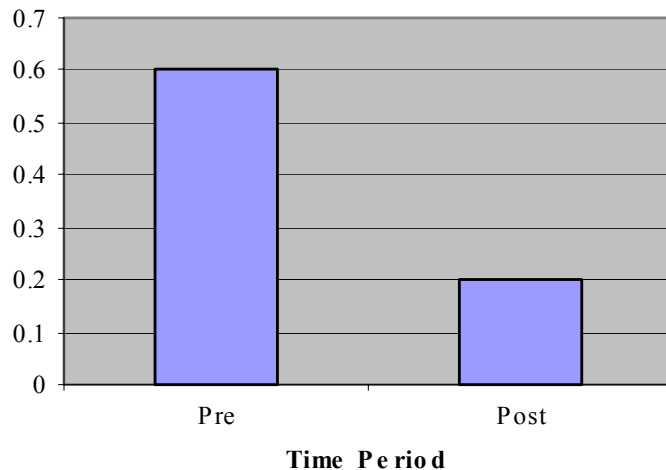
Study Population- CHF Example

- **Identification of intervention group:**
 - Members who had been hospitalized or referred by MD (chart review confirmed diagnosis)
- **Program enrollment process:**
 - Voluntary
- **ROI study population:**
 - Only program participants

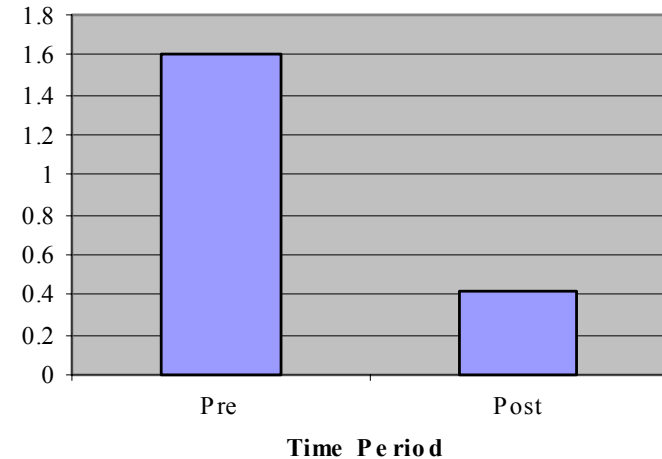
Study Population - CHF Example

Changes in ED and Hospital Utilization

Average Number of ED Visits



Average Number Hosp Admits



Regression to the Mean

Study Population - Exclusions

- Member may not benefit by DM program
 - examples: Alzheimer's, psychiatric, substance abuse
 - Member has another condition that drives treatment
 - examples: HIV/AIDS, transplants, cancer, dialysis
 - Member is a very high cost patient
 - examples: spending over 3 SD from mean, residential treatment, death)
- * May conduct analyses with and without such members.**

Data Sources

- Claims / encounter data
- Self-reported data
- Medical record review data

Timeframe of Study

- **Example: Pre/Post Study Design**
 - The baseline period: number of years?
 - The intervention/program period: number of months/years?
 - Enrollment process
 - Program intervention
 - Program influence utilization/spending
 - When does the clock start ticking for an enrolled member
 - With the defining event? After the event?
 - Calendar Year?

Timeframe – Other Questions

- When to extract medical claims/encounter data (claims run out/ IBNR factors) ?
- Adjust for inflation? By service?
- How do you want to handle changes that occur during the study time periods?
 - ex: claims system/ programs/provider/population)

Timeframe - Example Maternity

- January 2000 - Program start /enroll
- October 2000 - Participants start deliveries
- April 2001 - Minimum number of members deliver (expected LBW)
- August 2001 - Extract claims data (4 month run out -think NICU ??)

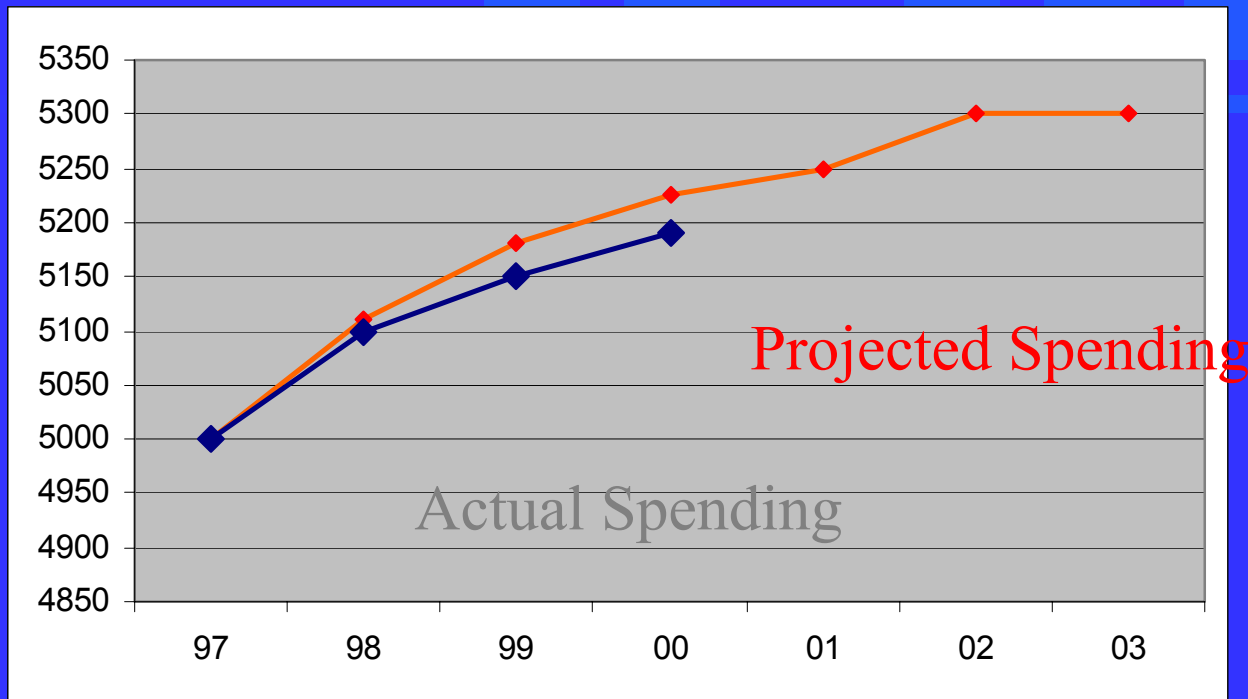
Use of a Control or Comparison Group

- **Control group**
 - Randomize enrollment
 - (at the patient level or MD level)
 - Different geographic region
- **Comparison group:**
 - Projection of baseline rates
 - Trends of entire plan population without intervention group
- **Data for persons who chose not to enroll ???**

Comparison – Project Baseline Rate

Interventions implemented over 3 yr period.

How to project spending from baseline?



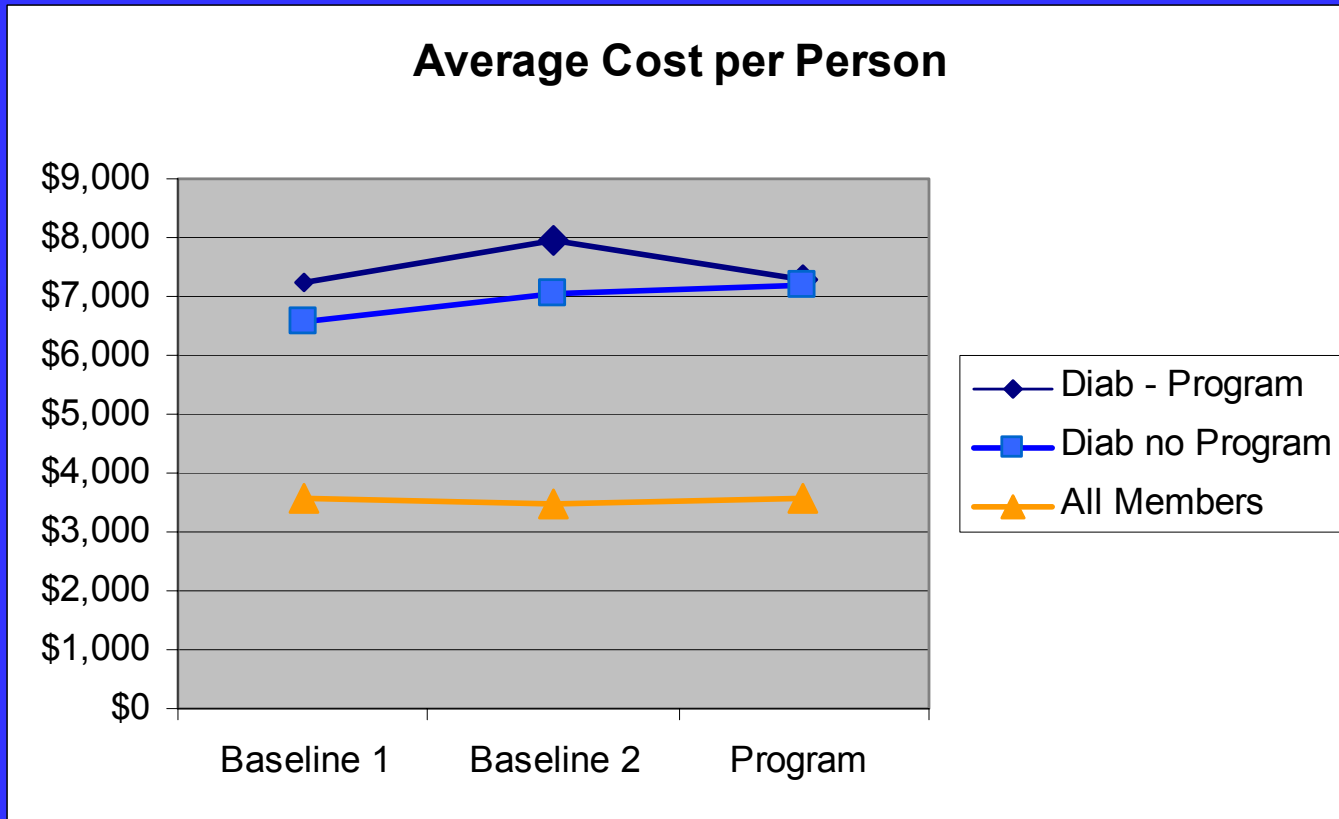
Baseline and Program Period Costs for Intervention and Comparison Group

Compare:

(Baseline Costs – Program Costs) Intervention

(Baseline Costs – Program Costs) Comparison

Comparison: Non-Respondents



Be Careful!!!

For Program Participants:

$$\frac{(\text{Projected Baseline} - \text{Program})}{\text{Projected Baseline}} = -17 \%$$

Projected Baseline

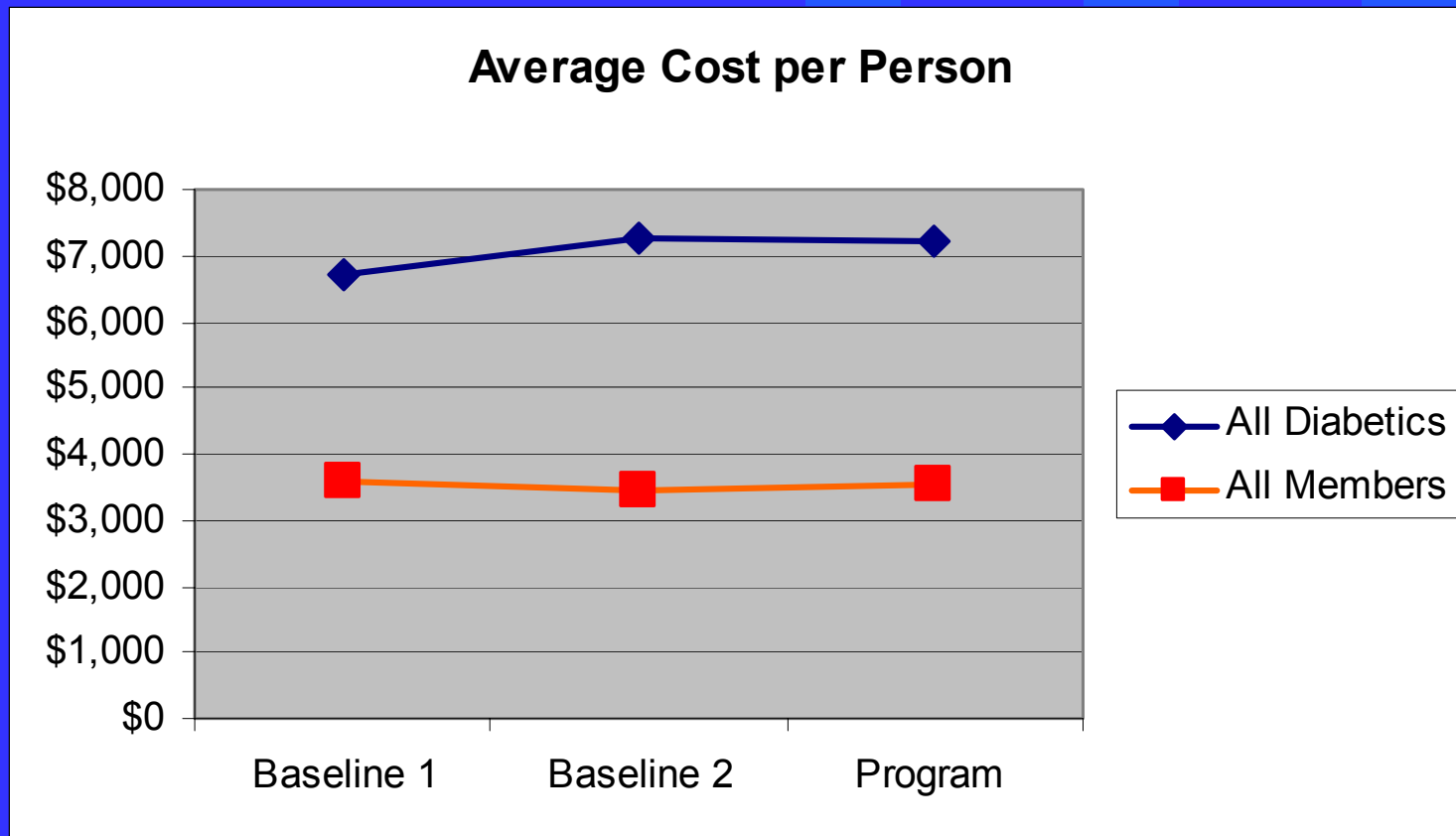
For Non Participants:

$$\frac{(\text{Projected Baseline} - \text{Program})}{\text{Projected Baseline}} = +3 \%$$

Projected Baseline

Comparison: All Diabetics to All Members

Diabetes Study 3



Use of Control/Comparison Group

- **How comparable is intervention/comparison group?**
- **Who are the participants?**
- **Who are the non-participants? Are they ALL the same?**
- **How do you project spending over time of each group?**

Use of Control/Comparison Group

- How comparable is the intervention/
comparison group?
 - Total spending
 - Distribution of Hospital admits, ED, MD visits
 - Lab tests
 - Readiness/Willingness to change

Program Savings

- **Health Plan Perspective :**
 - Direct - Medical spending
 - Indirect - NCQA, marketing, satisfaction
- **Employer Perspective :**
 - Direct - Medical spending
 - Direct - Sick leave
 - Direct - Productivity (measurement ?)
 - Indirect - Employee retention, marketing, satisfaction

Program Savings: How to Strengthen Findings

- Are savings from the expected services?
- Is there a dose-response effect
 - Larger savings if “more” program
- Was there a difference in any specific groups?
 - Did people with the greatest change in clinical metrics have greatest change in care usage?

Program Savings - Adjustments

- Inflation
 - CPI, Health indicators, non-diseased rate
- Contracting changes (capitation changes)
- Other program changes at health plan
- Non-health plan changes
 - (legislation, regional changes)

Program Costs

- **Actual program costs**
 - mailings, education, actual services, equipment (internal or vendor)
- **Administrative costs:**
 - IT costs (example : member identification)
 - Project administration
 - Coordination with other activities (authorizations, providers, etc.)
 - Vendor oversight

ROI Calculation

- Determine program savings
 - Intervention year - Baseline (adj) year
- Program Savings/Program Costs
- Estimate marginal effect of additional program components
- Compare findings to other alternatives at plan

ROI Calculation

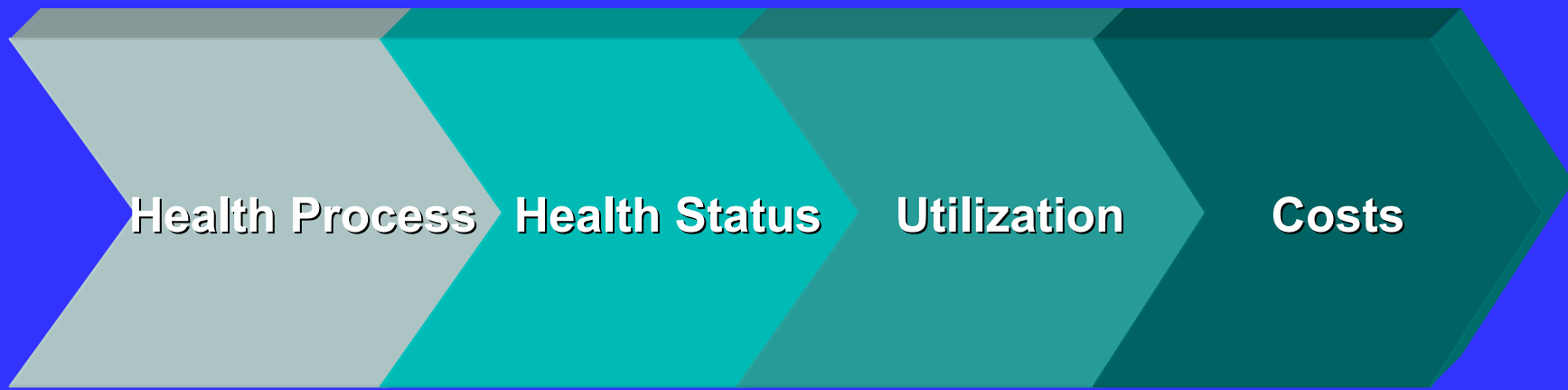
ROI calculation for pre/post study with 12-month baseline and 12-month program period		
	Baseline year 2000	Program year 2001
PMPM spending (actual)	350	330
PMPM spending (in 2001 dollars)	392	330
Program savings per member month (PMPMs=PMPMb-PMPMp)		62
Total program savings (PMPMs*number member months)		\$186,000
Total program spending		\$160,000
ROI		16.3%

Non-Financial Outcomes

1. Behavioral changes
2. Changes in use of services/medicines/tests
3. Changes in health status:
 - lab values, self-reported, quality-of-life: general (SF 12), disease-specific (asthma), mixed
4. Participant and provider satisfaction

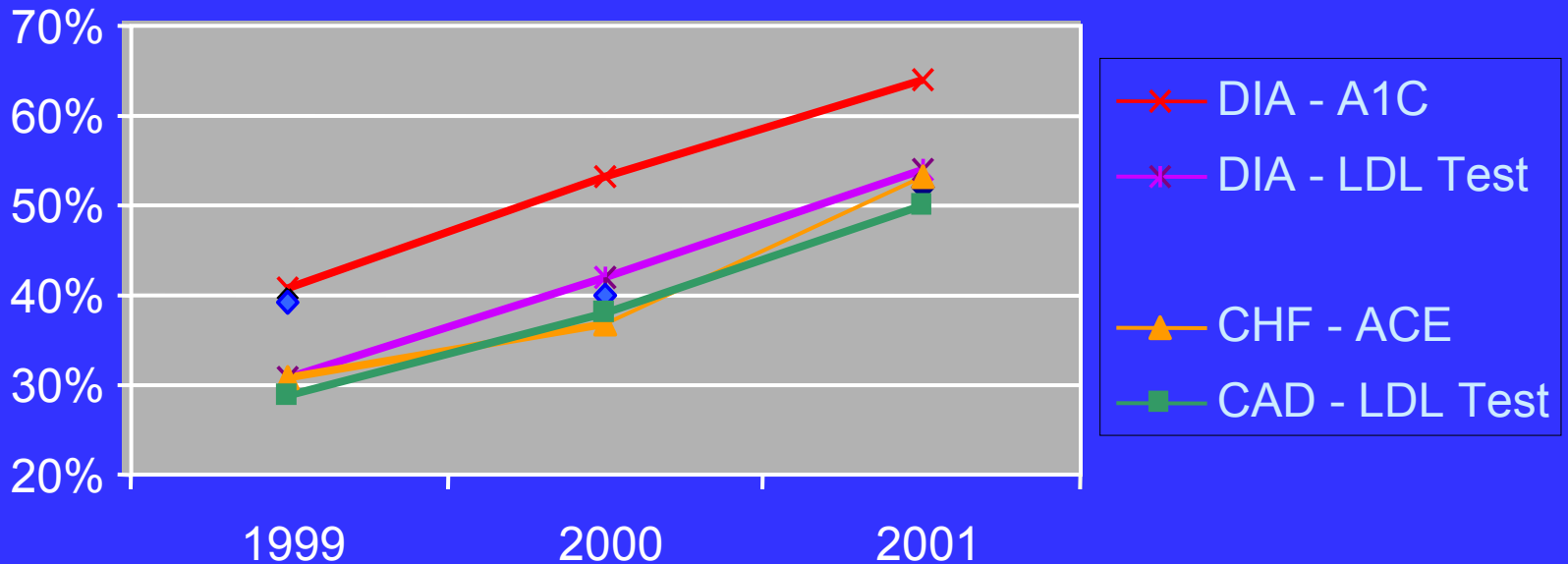
Impact on Outcomes

Measuring Results



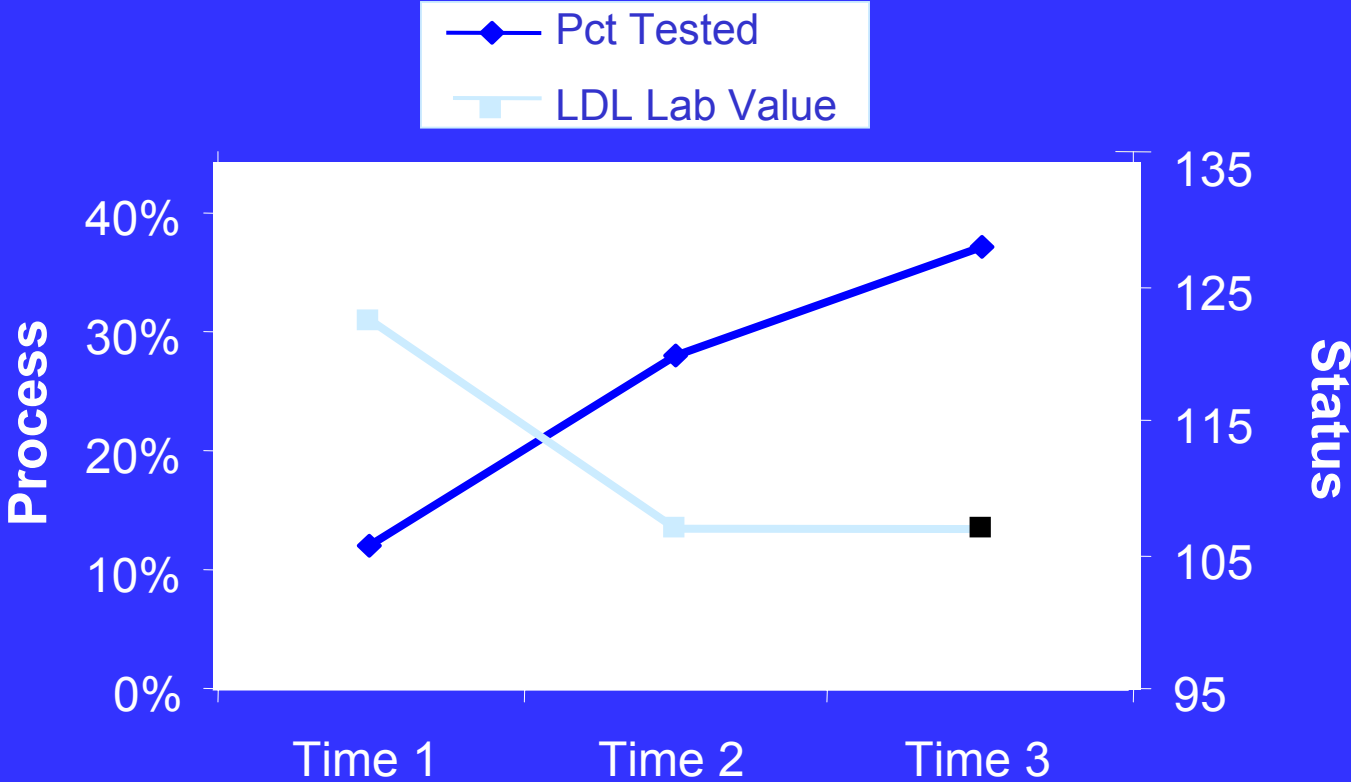
Health Process Improvements Commercial Population

Year over year successive
improvements compliance rates



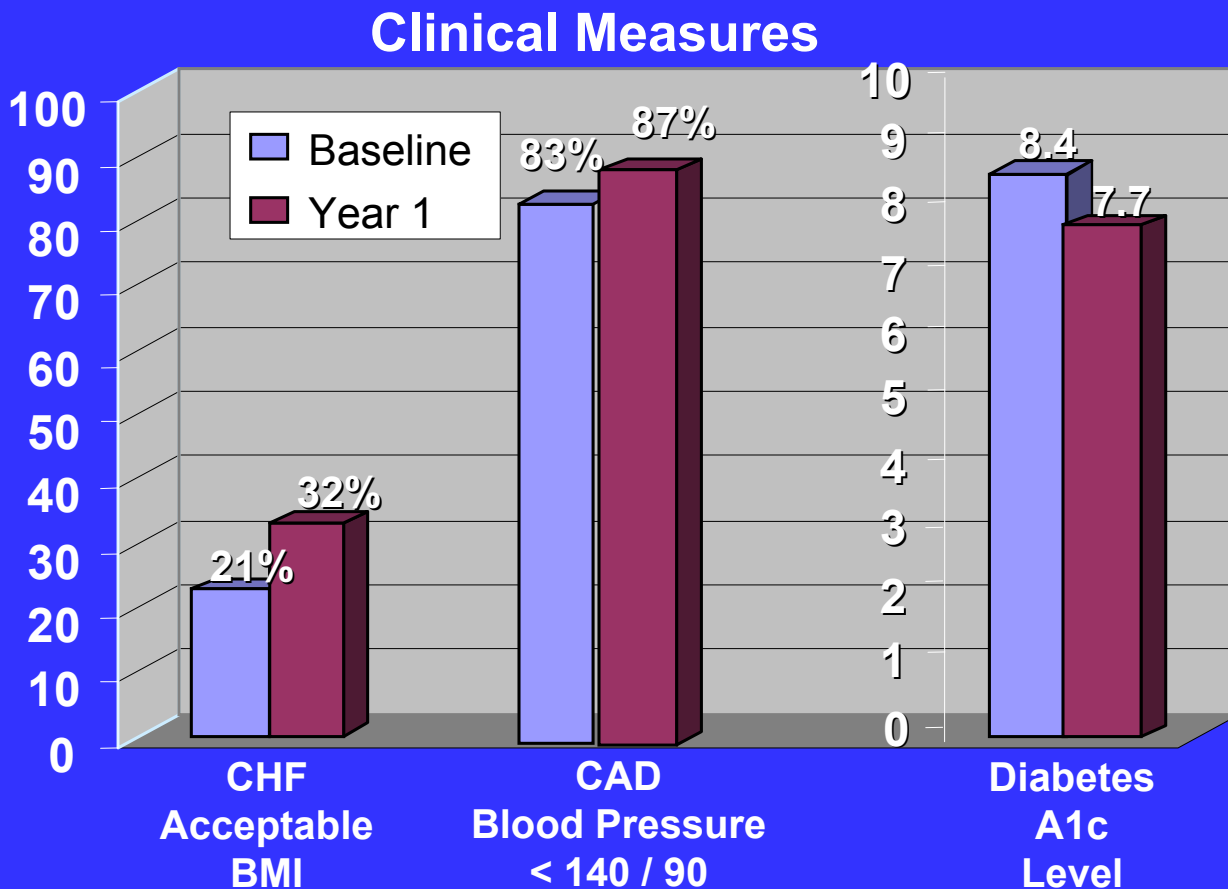
Health Status Improvements

LDL test rates and lab values improved



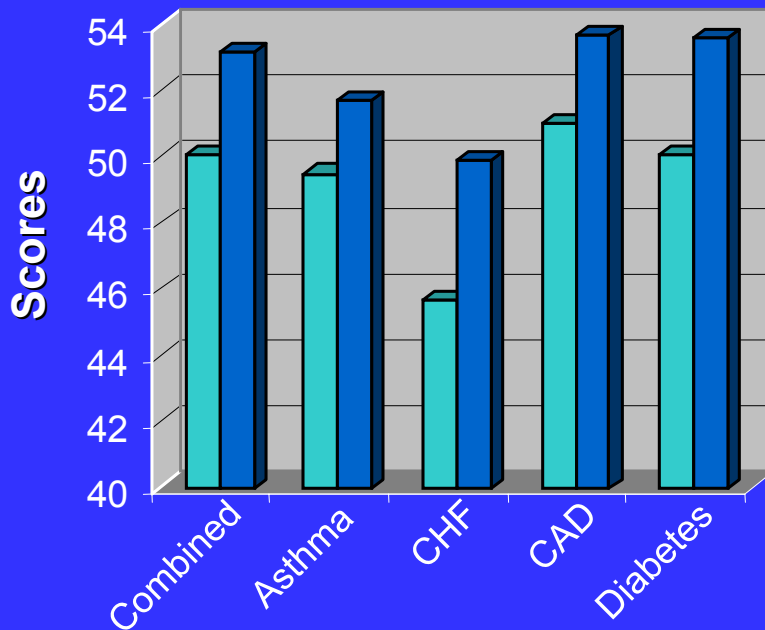
Source: Client Study 100222

Health Status Improvements Commercial Population

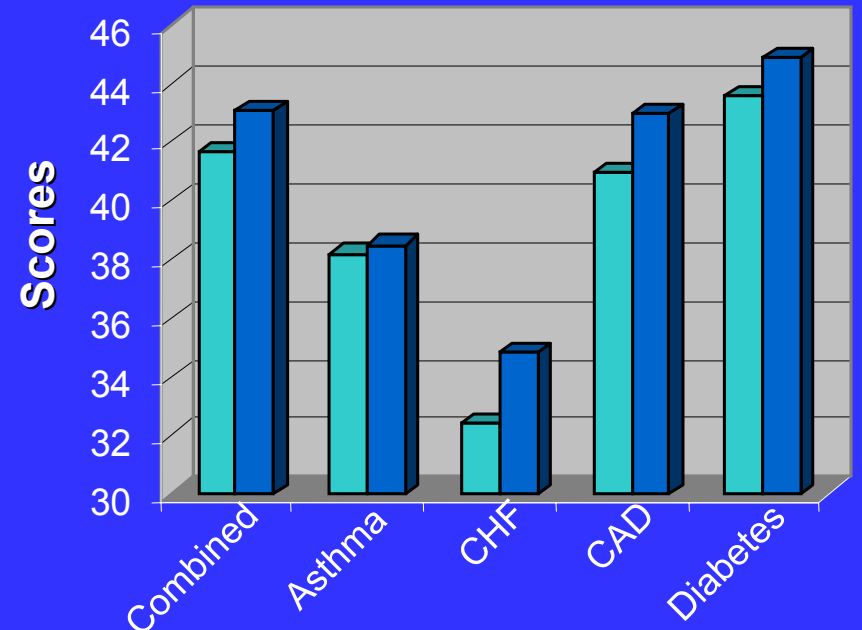


Health Status Improvements

SF-12 Mental Functioning Improved

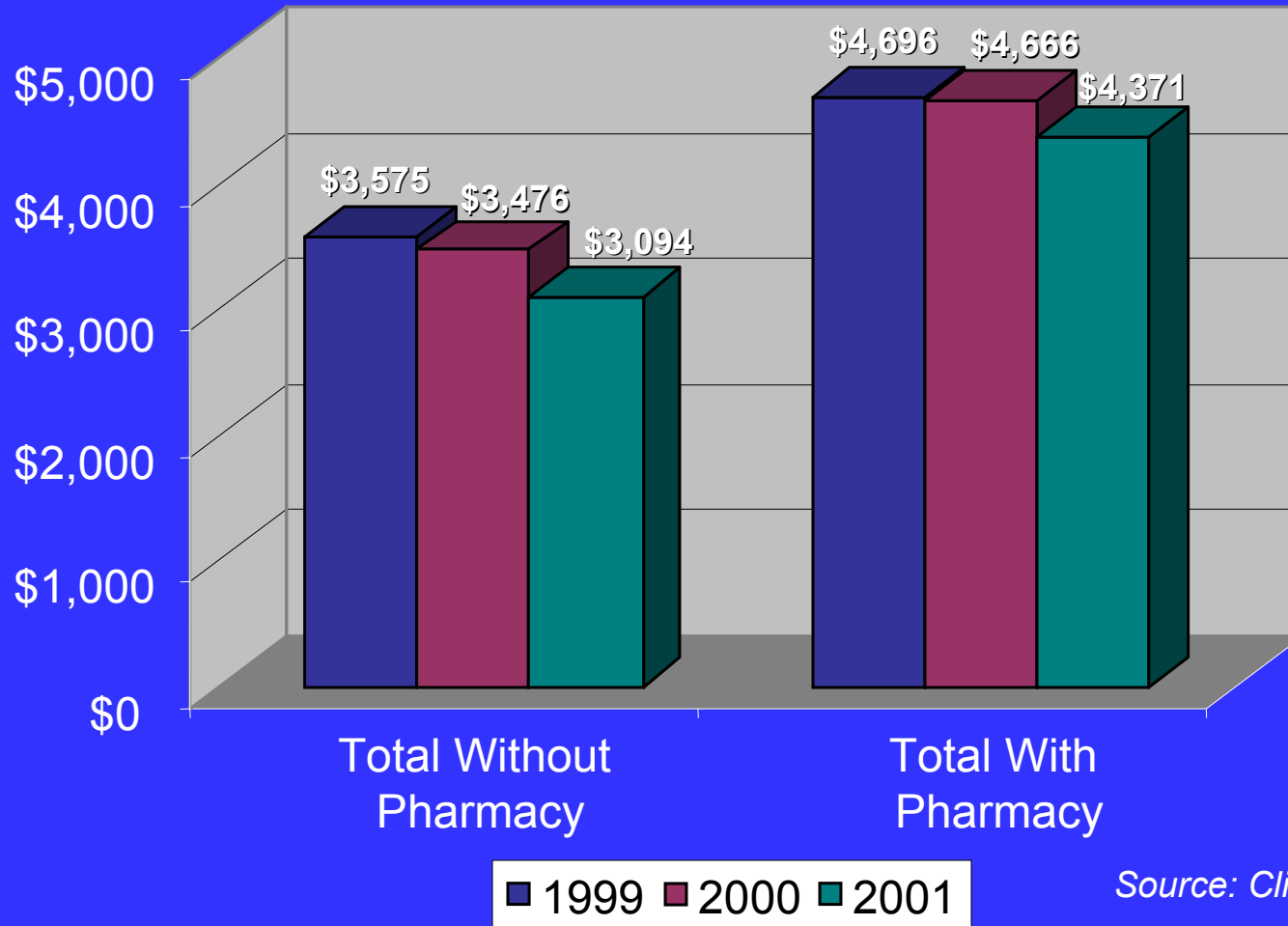


SF-12 Physical Functioning Improved



Legend: Baseline (light blue), 1 Year (dark blue)

Total Expense Per CAD Member



Source: Client Study 100222

Industry Leading Outcomes HMC Control Group Study

Industry's First PPO Control Group Study

Methodology:

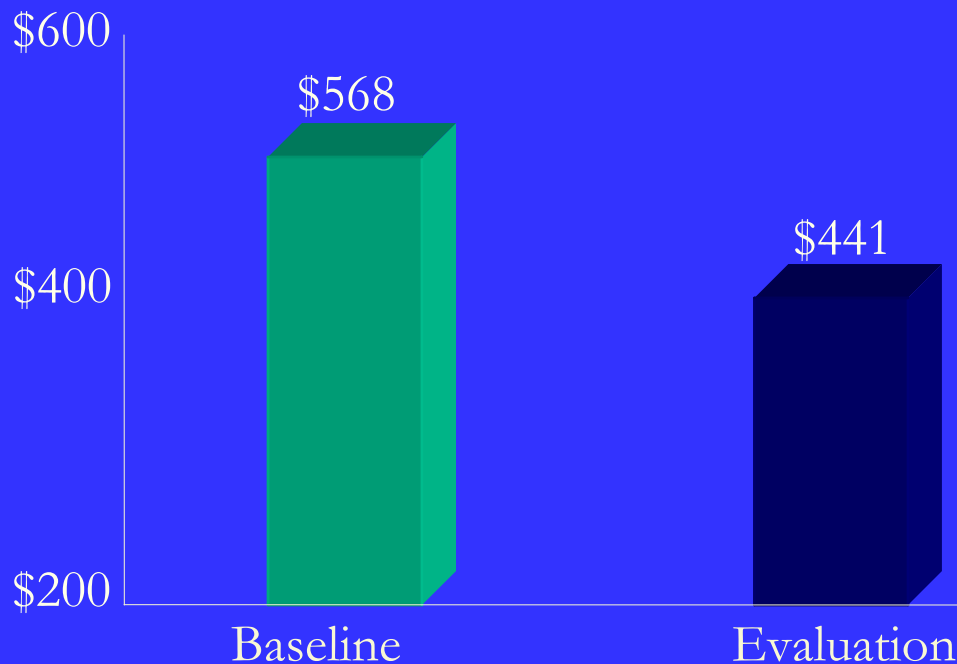
- Blue Cross ASO groups with DM vs. without DM
- Rigorous design – team of actuaries and statisticians

Results:

- Gross Savings of 11%
- Net Savings of \$0.94 PMPM
- ROI of \$2.84 : \$1.00

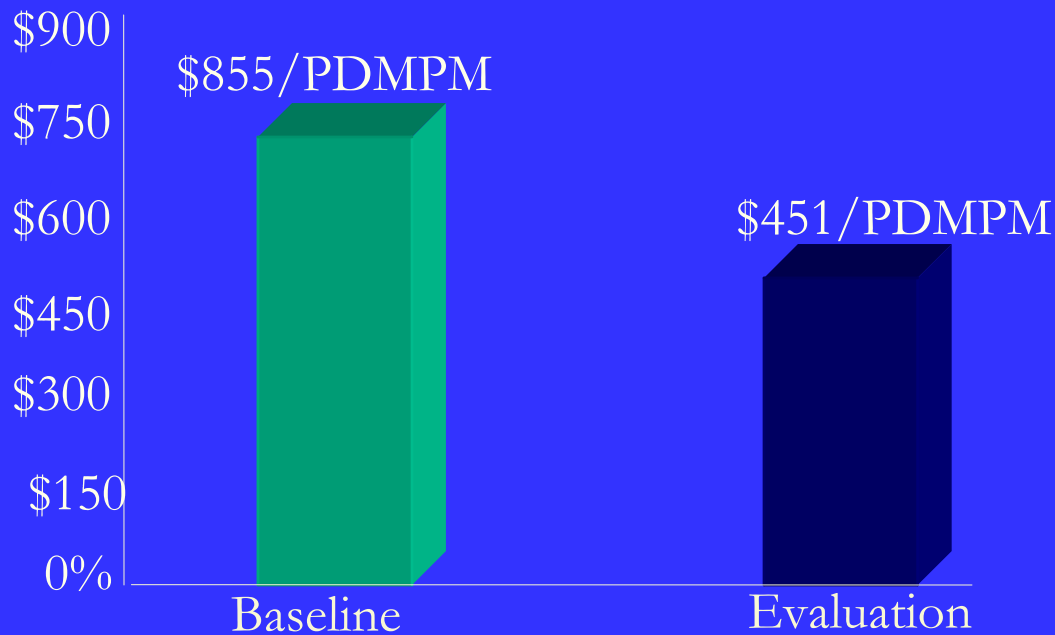
Identified Member Health Care Expense

Total Expense per CAD Member

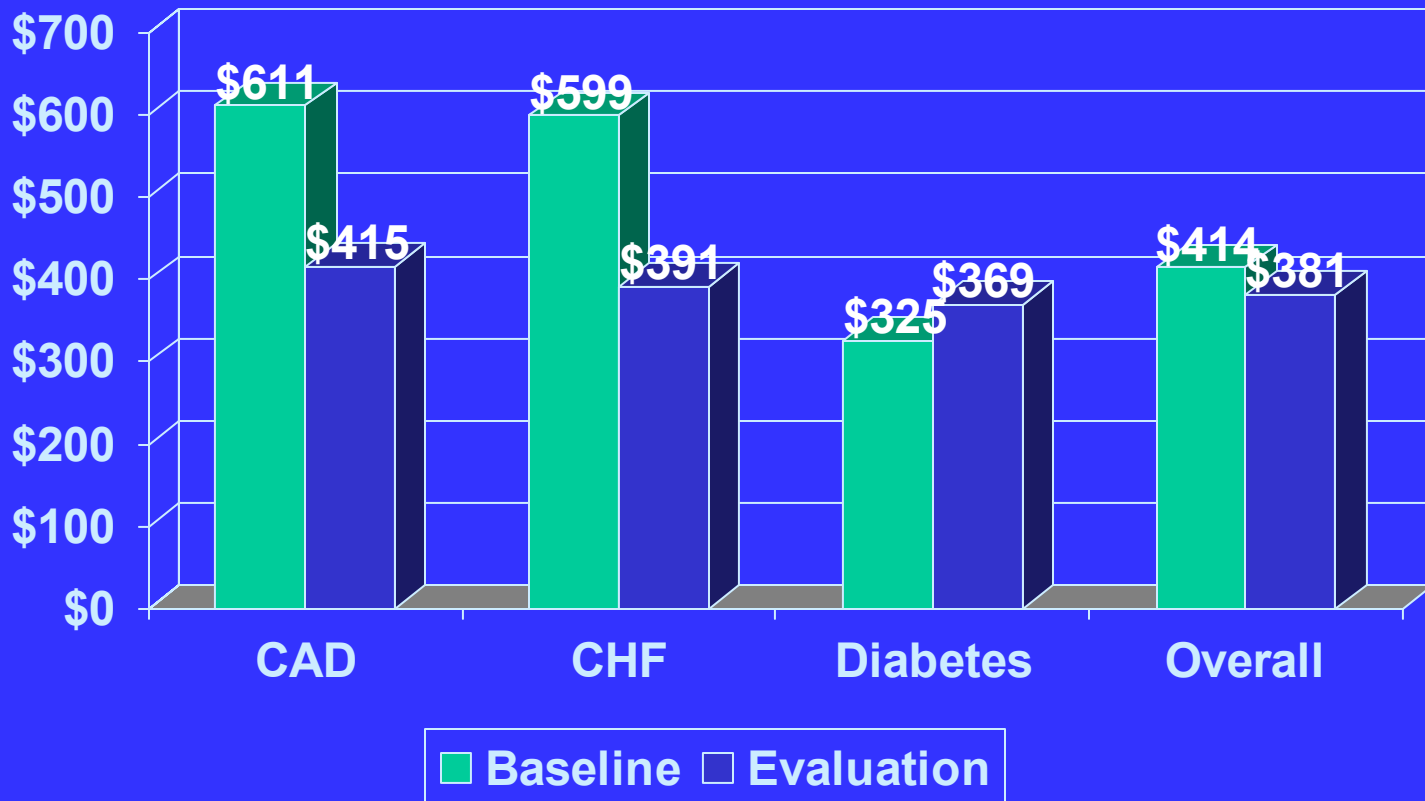


Identified Member Health Care Expense

Total Expense per CHF Member

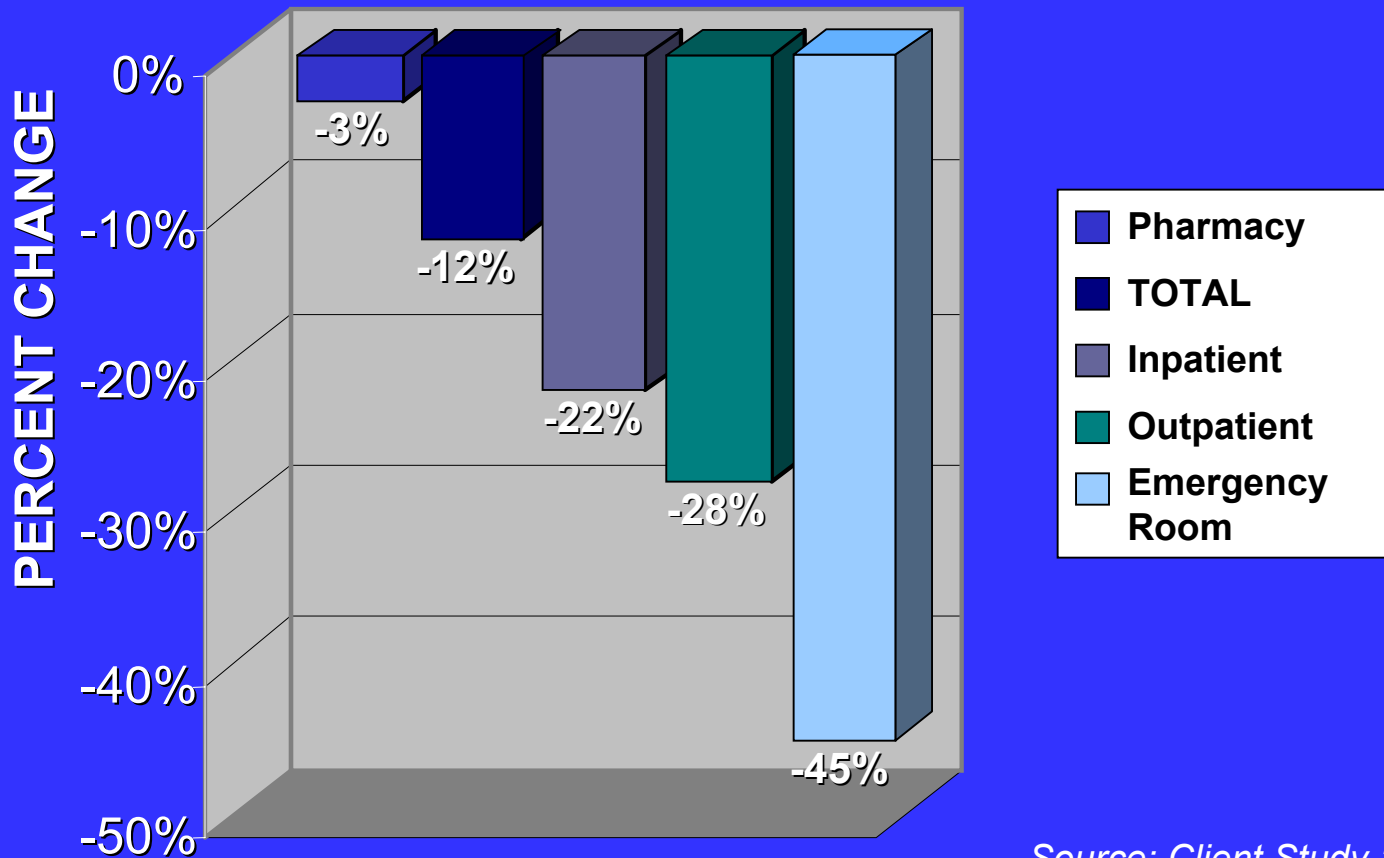


Total PDMPM Expense



Source: Employer Group Annual Report

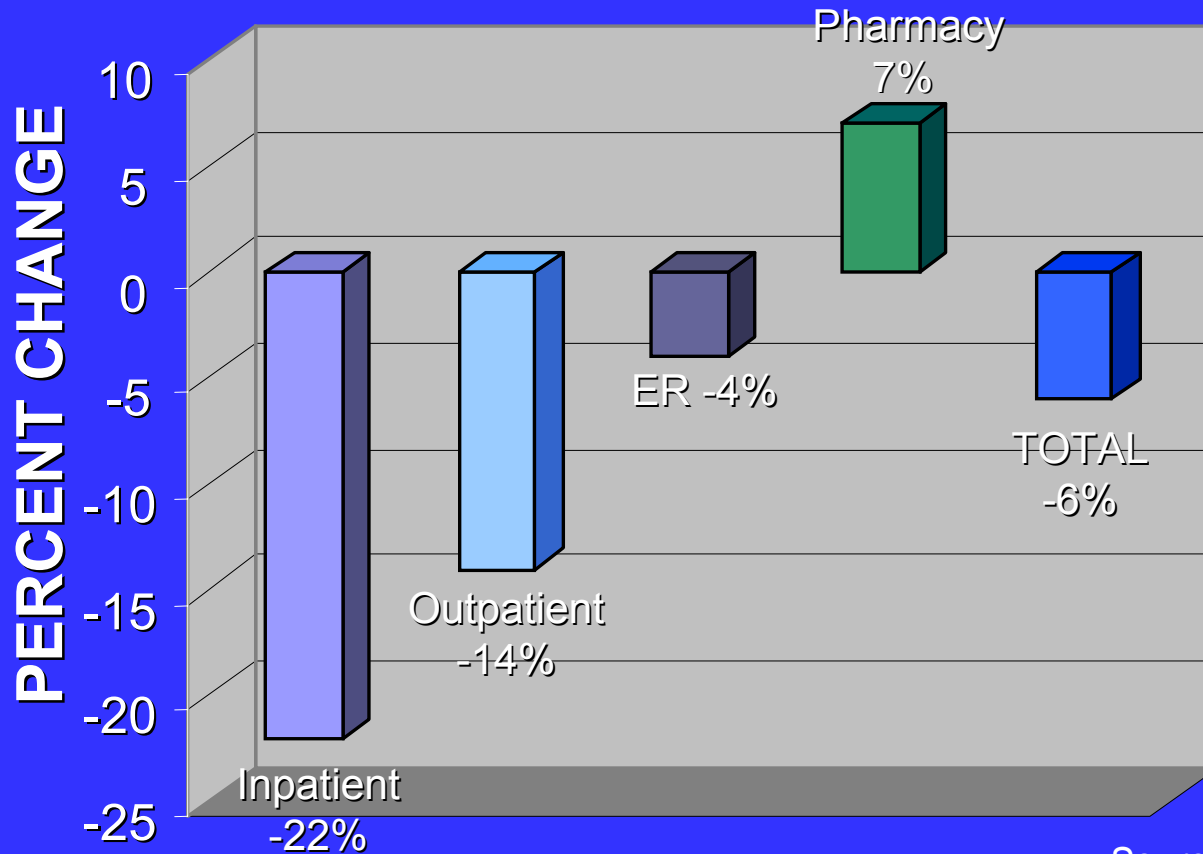
Utilization Changes for Diabetes Commercial HMO 2001 vs. 2000



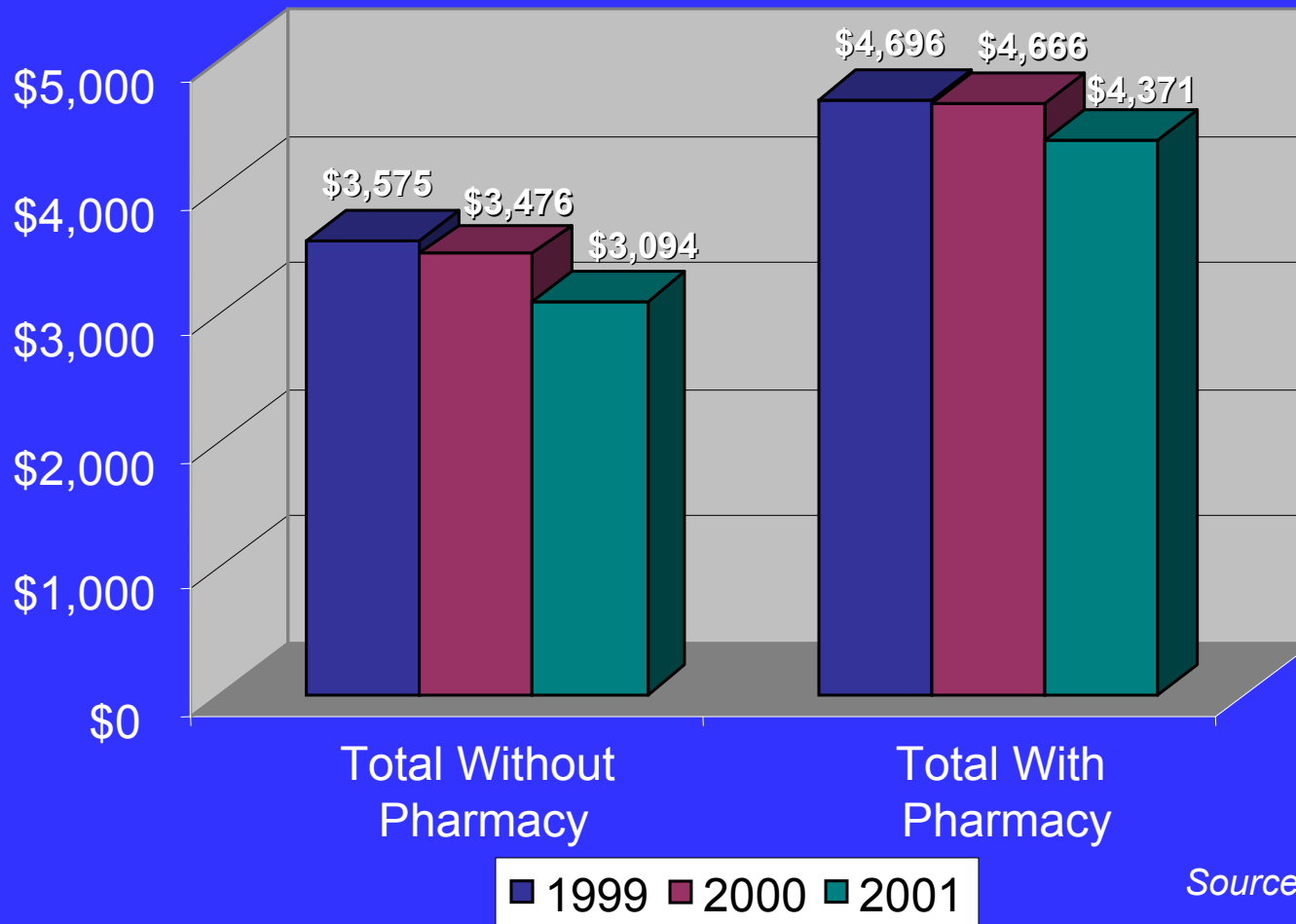
Source: Client Study 100222

Utilization Changes for CAD Commercial HMO

2001 vs. 2000



Total Expense Per CAD Member



Source: Client Study 100222