

Creating Provider Buy-in for Disease Management

Edward F.X. Hughes, M.D., MPH – Professor, Kellogg School of
Management, Northwestern University

and

Randall E. Williams, M.D. – CEO, Pharos Innovations; Assistant
Professor Northwestern University School of Medicine

Overview

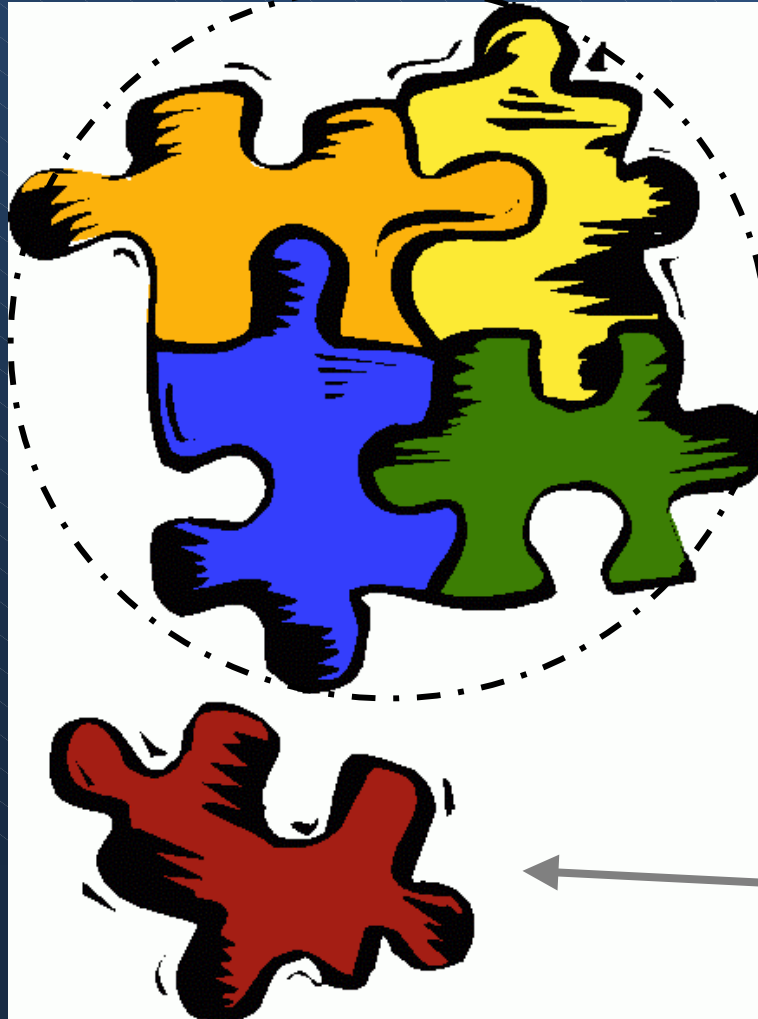
- How did our industry get here?
- Payer model vs. Provider efforts
 - DM programs vs. Chronic care models
- What do the payer/ vendor and provider models have in common; not in common?
- What are the current forces driving Provider adoption of chronic care programs?
- What can be learned from adoption of the chronic care model?
- Care Management - Current state; transition state; future state
- Role of Health plans, DM Vendors, Hospitals, Professional Societies

Current State

- Care remains fragmented
- Inadequate capture and exchange of data
 - Clinical
 - Quality measures
- Perverse incentives predominate
 - Acute care over prevention
 - Procedures over education
 - Volumes over efficiencies
- Under penetration of “best practices” and DM enrollments

Net Result - >\$100B in avoidable cost for chronic disease

Current State



Plan sponsored resources

- PBM/ Formulary
- DM programs
- Ask a nurse line
- Etc.

Providers

How is the DM model limited?

	Without Providers	With Providers
Patient Identification	80%	95%
Patient Enrollment	50%	90%
Clinical Care Improvement	20%	60%
Total Effect	8%	51%

The Provider View of Disease Management

- The provider perspective on DM
 - “*I* do disease management”
 - Vendor programs black boxed
 - Programs haven’t been put through “usual” clinical trial validations
- Why has DM not traditionally been done by providers?
 - Access to capital
 - Financial / performance incentives
 - Organizational structures
 - Fragmentation of care delivery
- Providers have begun asking: “Is there a better, more effective model?”

Chronic Care Management



Adapted from Wagner EH.

Core Functions in Chronic Care Management

- **Self-Management Support:** Emphasizing patient role, assessment, problem-solving, and interventions to enhance self-management
- **Delivery System Design:** Defining care team, planning visits, follow-up reminders, continuity of care, and referral system
- **Decision Support:** Use of clinical guidelines, provider education, and specialty support
- **Clinical Information Systems:** Establishment and maintenance of patient registry, use of registry for patient follow-up, and quality improvement

Disease Management vs. Chronic Care Management

Similarities

- Both address cost/quality targets
- Both strive for standardized best practices
- Both organize around empowered patients
- Both leverage technology and process improvement

Differences

- DM is a “new” care system; CCM is a reengineered “old” system
- DM is struggling with provider incentives and participation
- CCM organizes around providers; but may lack payer buy-in

Why is Provider Adoption Increasing?

External forces impacting provider organizations:

– Reimbursement

- CMS demonstrations, CCIP and MMA
- Commercial push for quality measures
- Pay for Performance movement

– Demographics

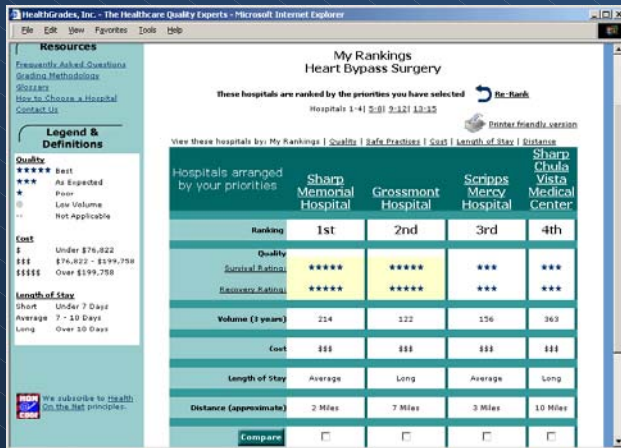
- Aging of population
 - Requirements for clinical resource reallocation
 - Anticipated growth in chronic disease

External Forces Impacting Provider Organizations

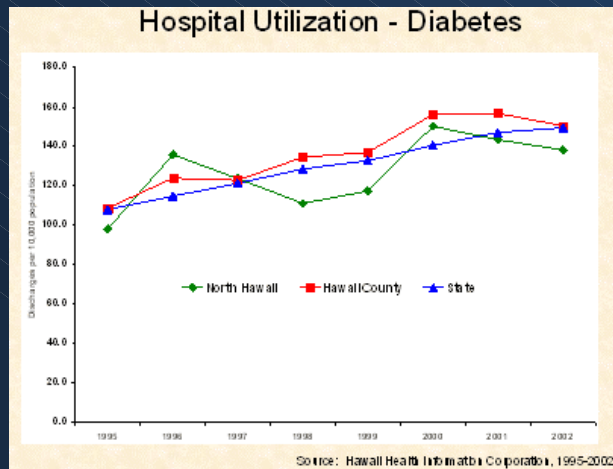
- Competition
 - Market differentiation
- Technology advances
 - Availability of public reporting data
 - EMR, e-prescribing, e-consultation, and remote monitoring
 - Issue of access to capital
 - Adopters vs. observers



Internal Forces Impacting Provider Organizations



- Clinical
 - Quality being measured/ reported
 - Safety concerns
- Operational
 - Bed capacity challenges
 - Staffing limitations
 - Higher margin care being squeezed out by acute exacerbations of chronic disease (low margin)

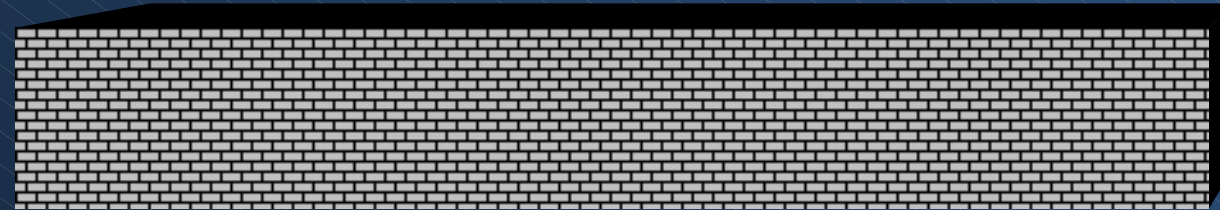


Internal Forces Impacting Provider Organizations

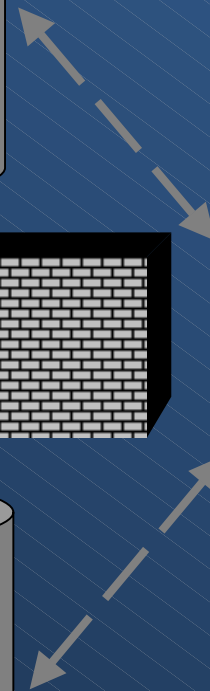
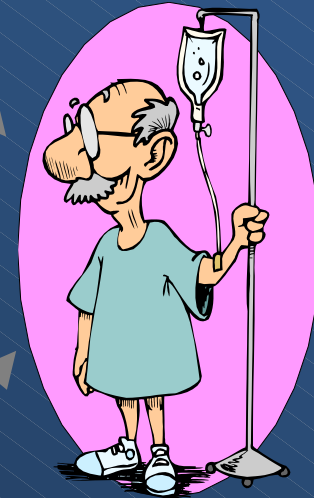
- Financial constraints
 - Access to capital
 - Thin operating margins
 - Internal competition for limited financial resources
- Demands from consumers and physicians for technology upgrades
 - Clinical
 - Operational

Transition State

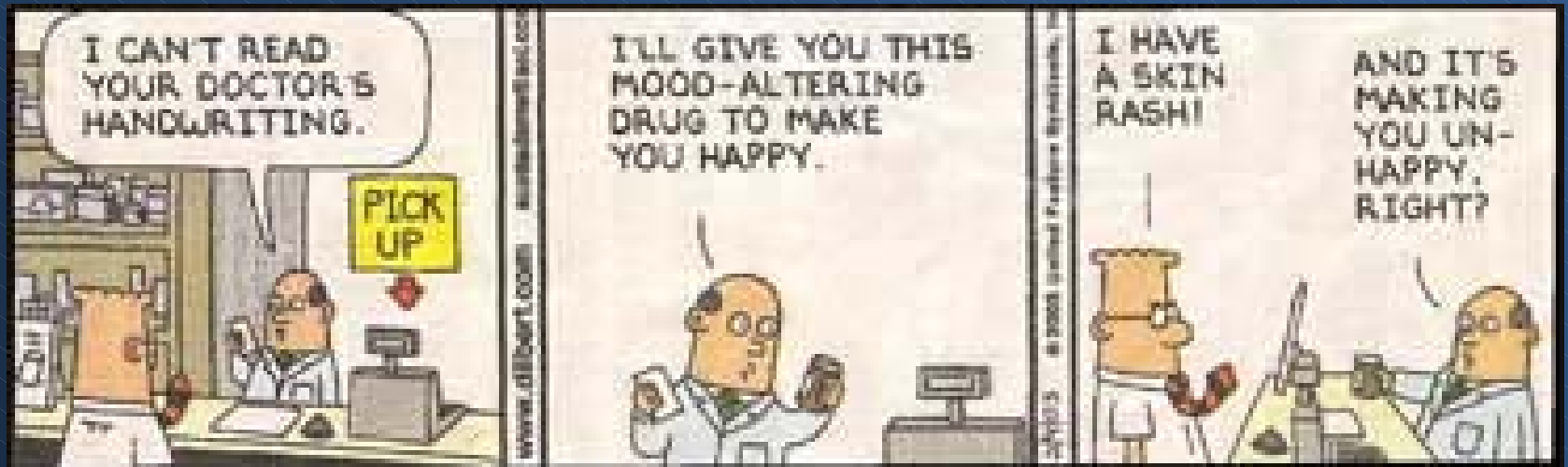
Disease Management Programs



Chronic Care Management Programs



An Alternate View of the Transition State?!



Transition State Opportunities

- Identify variability in care patterns
- Restructure financial incentives
- Build-out of provider care team models
- Rigorous measurement of cost and quality impact
- Create data exchange between ALL stakeholders
- Tie infrastructure investment needs to payment models

What Can We Learn from the Transition State?

- Tools/ technologies are becoming rapidly disseminated at the provider level
- Incentives exist today, and are rapidly increasing, yet not formally aligned
- Size, scale and critical mass are becoming less an issue
 - Large systems
 - Regional cooperatives

Bottom Line – “..teach them to fish and you feed them for life; give them a boat, and a market opportunity and you could feed the world”

Toward the Future State: Creating Provider Buy-In

- What payers tell us
 - Compelling need to work at the provider level
 - Limitation in the traditional DM model
 - Nurse call center and claims monitoring = triage
 - Care Management requires CLINICAL intervention
 - Moving from an administrative function to a clinical function within payer mindset
- What patients tell us
- What providers tell us

Addressing Provider Perceptions

- Clinical
 - Quality of care
 - Scientifically validated approach
 - Safety
- Financial
 - Chronic disease as a losing proposition
 - Medico-legal liability
 - Increased cost of overhead/technology
 - Role of P4P



*Bottom Line –
Loss of Control*

Addressing Provider Perceptions

- Operational
 - Higher margin opportunities
 - Staffing and workflow
- Competitive advantage
 - Differentiation
 - Patient and Payer loyalty

Future State Vision



- Providers ‘baked in’ to Care Management programs
- DM vendors integrate with providers through tools and technology
- Scale and critical mass achieved through multiple entities:
 - Provider systems
 - RHIO’s
 - DMO’s
- Payer incentive alignment

Future State

- Efficient
- Quality defined, measured and reported
- Outlier providers and patients identified
- Data captured *within* existing workflows
- Payment tied to new/ desired activities
- Bonus incentives for improvement

Bottom Line – Integration around the patient and for common purpose: improve quality/ reduce costs

The Role of Payers

- Unique population data
- Ability to align financial incentives
- Ability to motivate and reward organizational change
- Promotion of public performance data
- Supporting technology adoption

The Potential Role for DM Vendors

- Clinical care network infrastructure
- Backstopping of financial risk
- Care management process expertise
- Care management personnel
- Care management technologies

Bottom Line- They can provide Scale, but must provide tools and technologies

The Potential Role for Hospitals

- Aggregate physicians
- Technology hubs
- Incubators and think tanks for care management and quality improvements
- Physician education centers

Bottom Line- They, too could provide Scale; but must acquire tools and technologies

Professional Societies as Influencers

- Independent and respected arbiter of Quality definitions and measures
- Define and disseminate “Best Practices” standards
- Development of care guidelines
- Access to physician champions
- Database and technology infrastructure support

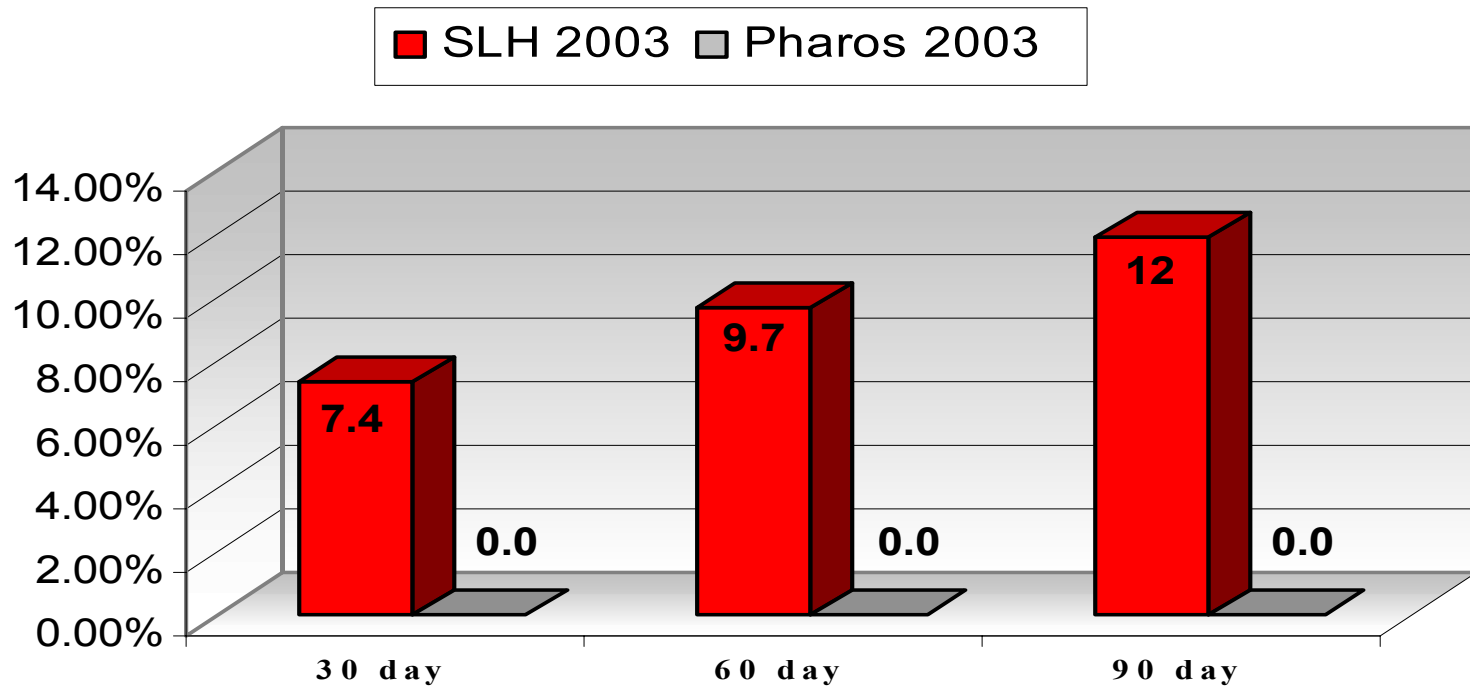
Where is this working today?



- CMS demonstrations
 - HQI
 - PGP
 - Doc IT (?)
- P4P and Delegated Services in California
- EMR roll-outs; e-prescribing initiatives; remote monitoring programs; disease registries
- Regional hospital systems
- Integrated delivery systems

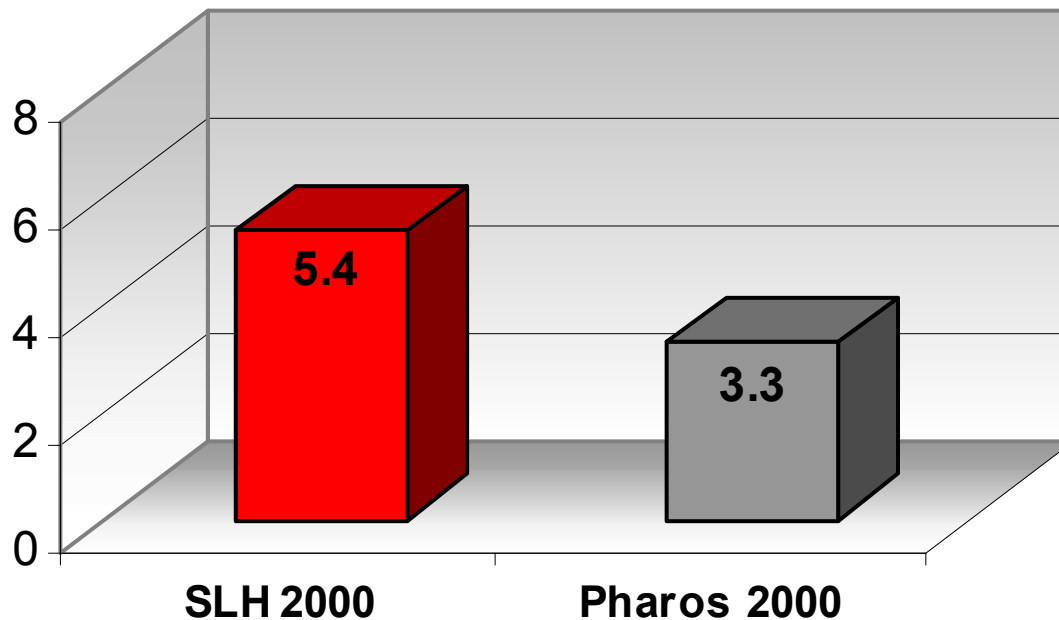
The Impact of Provider Based Technology

2003 Readmission Rates Case Management v. Case Management with Pharos' Tel-Assurance



Impact on Hospital Efficiencies

2000 Reductions in AOLS Case Management v. Case Management with Pharos Tel-Assurance

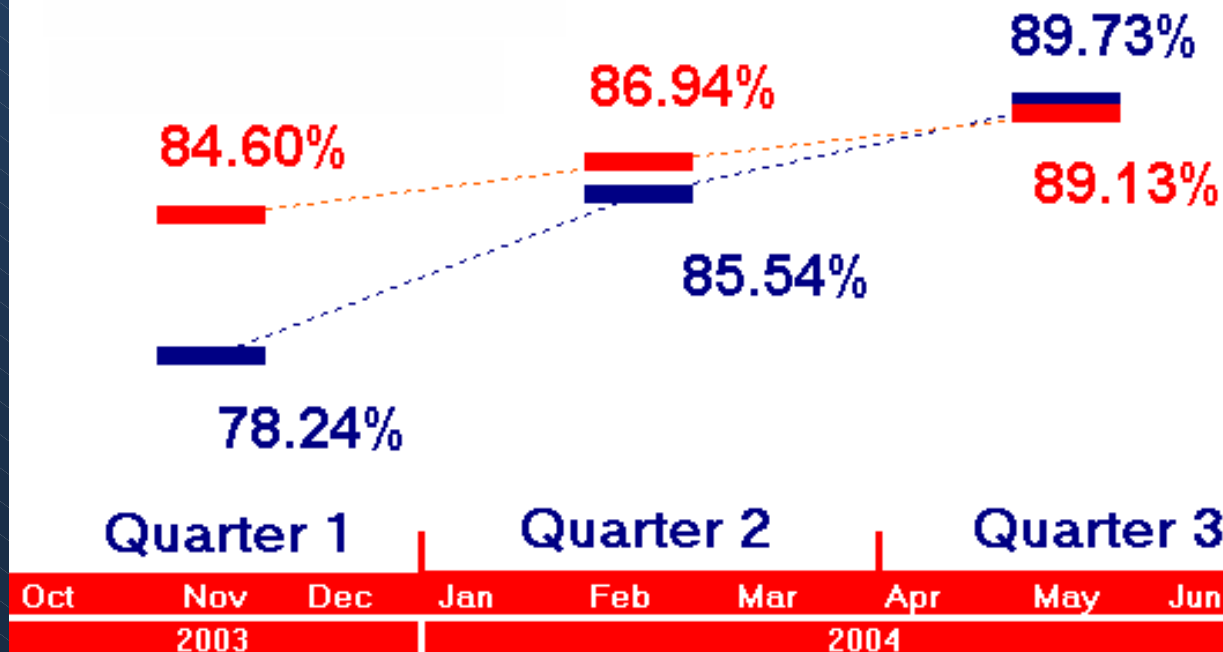


Impact on Quality Performance

Pharos
CMS
Client

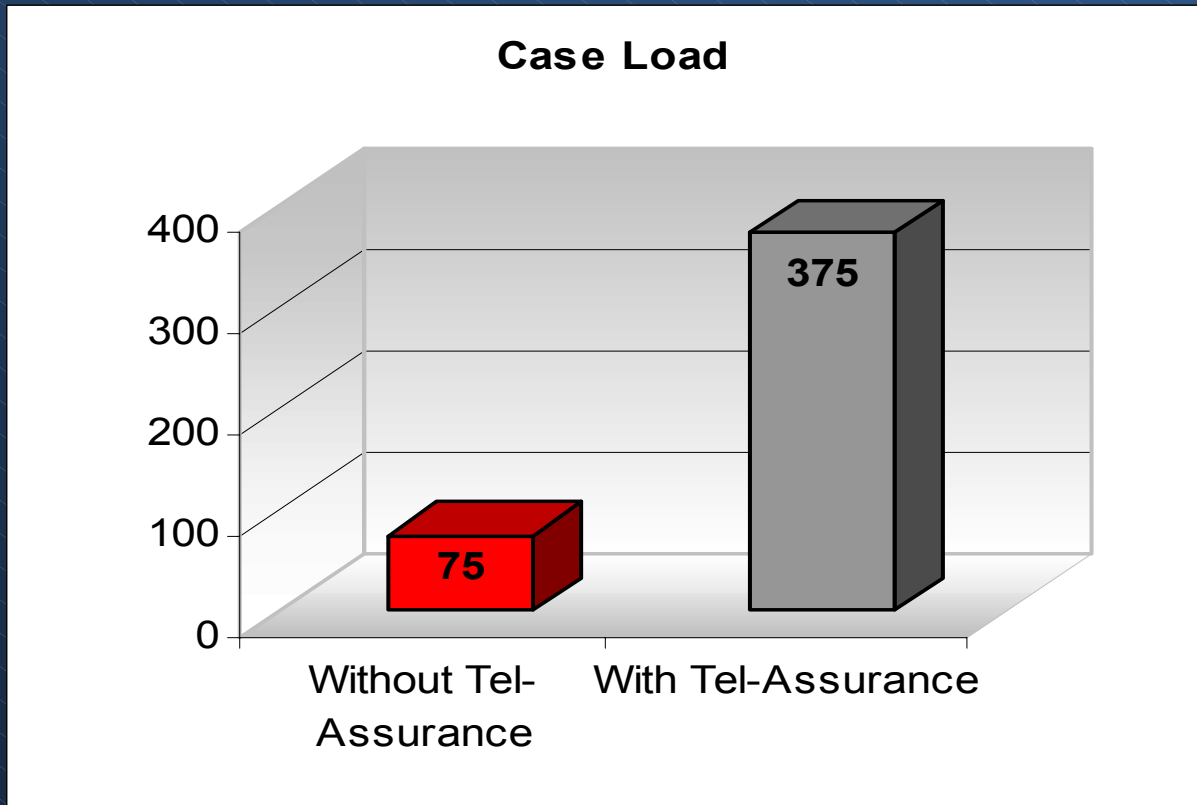
CMS
Top
Decile
Target

Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services Hospital Quality Incentive Project



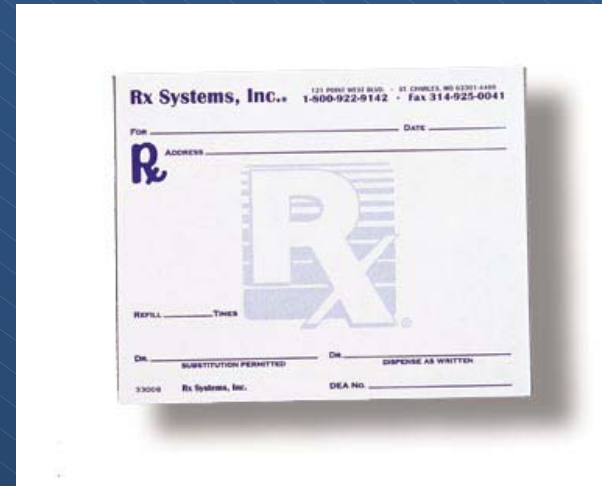
Impact on Provider Productivity

Increase case loads 5x without additional FTE's



Summary

- Traditional DM has been an important, yet “reactive” agent of change
- Emergence of advanced models leveraging technology, outcomes analysis and clinical trials
- Provider involvement has been (and will remain) key to future state improvements
- Current Transition State marked by competing models and agenda
- Future success will maintain a crucial roll for care management tools and technologies, incentive alignment, and critical mass/ scale



Focus must be on Providers
“Baked In” rather than
Provider “Buy-in”