

Private Sector Payment Reform Experience: Geisinger Health System Example

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Payment Reform Environment

- Substantial incentives to "bend the curve" or reduce cost
- Inpatient care a very likely target
- Focus likely to be on both unit cost and on altered payment models
- Background items likely to add to the pressure:
 - Economic environment (elective care, payor mix)
 - Global pressure to reduce inpatient utilization

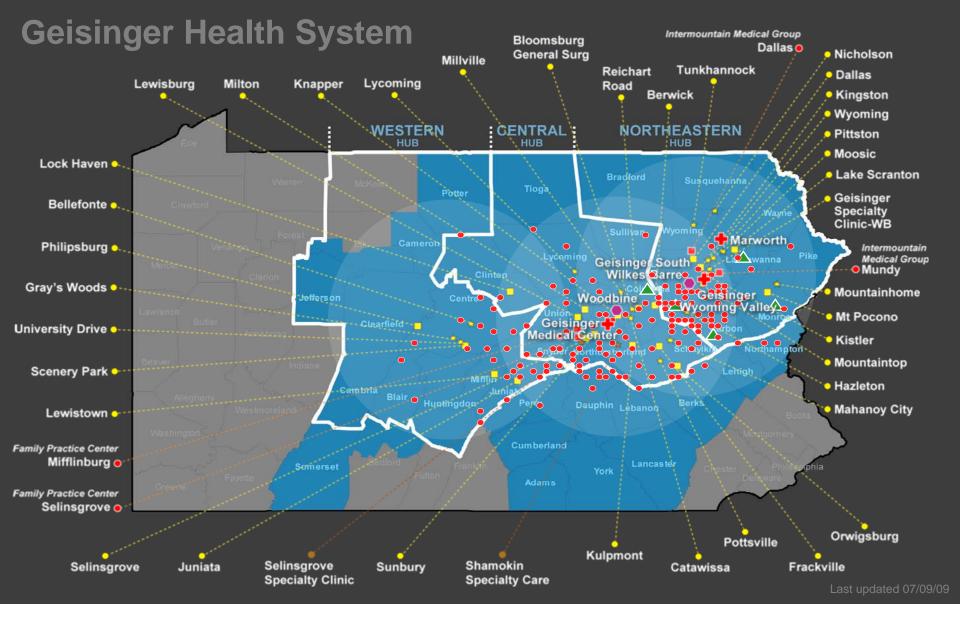
Our Legacy



"Make my hospital right, make it the best."

> Abigail Geisinger 1827-1921

"Geisinger Quality - Striving for Perfection"





Contracted ProvenHealth Navigator Sites

Geisinger Medical Groups

Geisinger Specialty Clinics

- Geisinger Inpatient Facilities

Ambulatory Care Facility

☐ Geisinger Health System Hub and Spoke Market Area

Geisinger Health Plan Service Area

Careworks Convenient Healthcare

Non-Geisinger Physicians
With EHR

GHS "Sweet Spot" is Our Innovation Laboratory

- Background:
 - GHS provides ~45% of GHP medical care
 - GHP members account for ~30% of GHS revenue Our
- "Sweet Spot" is the overlap area where Geisinger has financial responsibility and provides the majority of care
- Shared in common within our "Sweet Spot":
 - Clinicians
 - Population
 - EHR & Web Sites
 - Objectives and Values

Creating Real Value: Geist Care Transfer

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Fundamental payment reform for
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primary care
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- Acute-episode bundling with a Chronic D'
- "warranty"...
- Acute® / Bundled readmission payments (pending) ransitions
- Jagement and actions
 - Incentivize engagement and self-care ProvenEn

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ProvenHealth Navigator®

Geisinger's Value-based Patient-Centered Medical Home

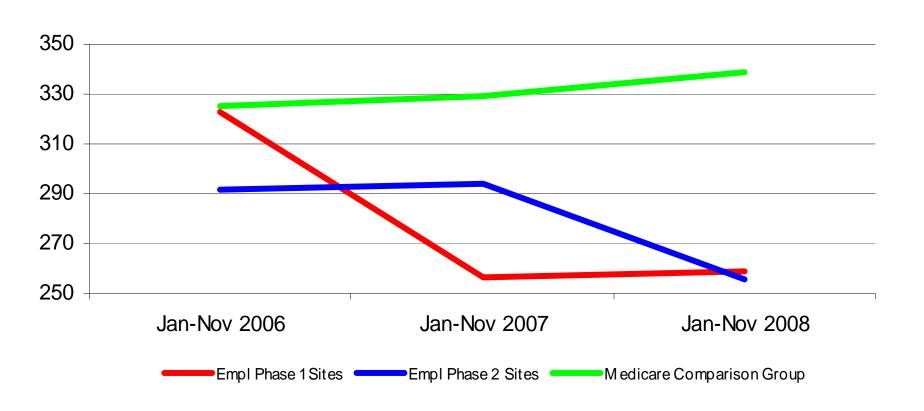
You may be involved...or you may be IMPACTED...

Functional Components

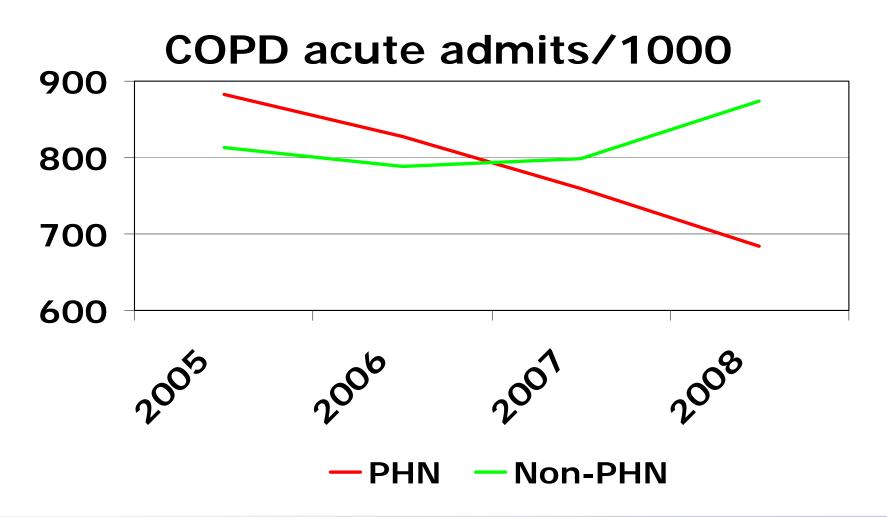
- Team-based, patient-centered primary care (including embedded care management nurse)
- 2. Joint payor-provider population management
- High quality, efficient specialist identification and referral
- 4. Quality Outcomes Program
- 5. Value-based Reimbursement Program
 - Baseline FFS
 - 2. Practice transformation stipends
 - 3. Quality-gated gain sharing

Result: Substantial Inpatient Admission Reduction

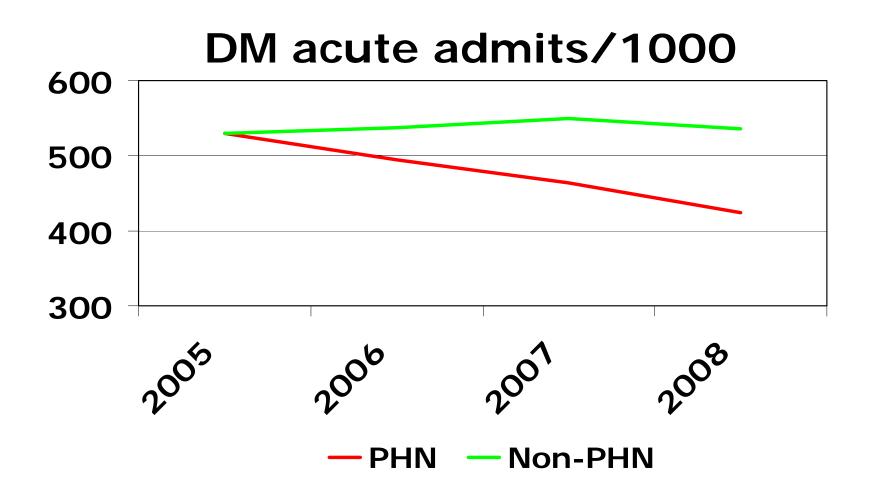
Risk Adjusted Acute Admits/1000



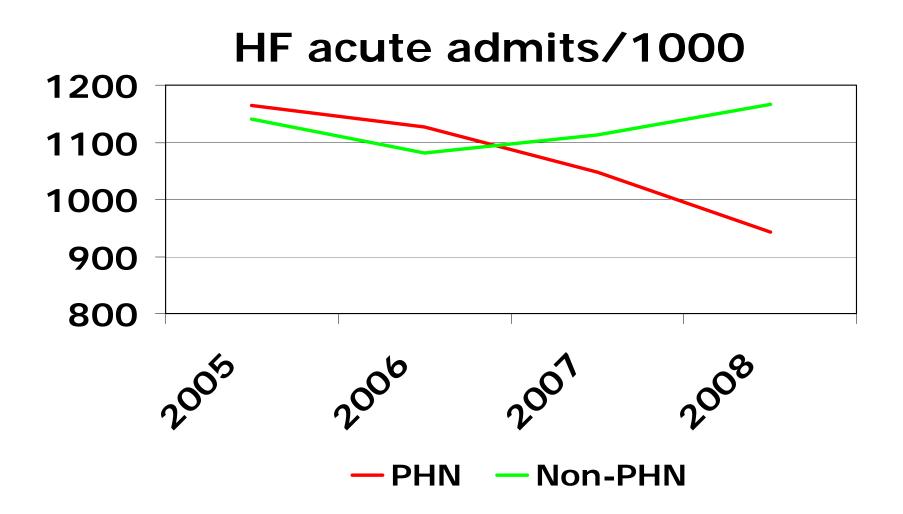
Result: COPD Admission Reduction



Result: Diabetes Admission Reduction



Result: CHF Admission Reduction



ProvenCare Acute®

Geisinger's Bundled Episodic Care



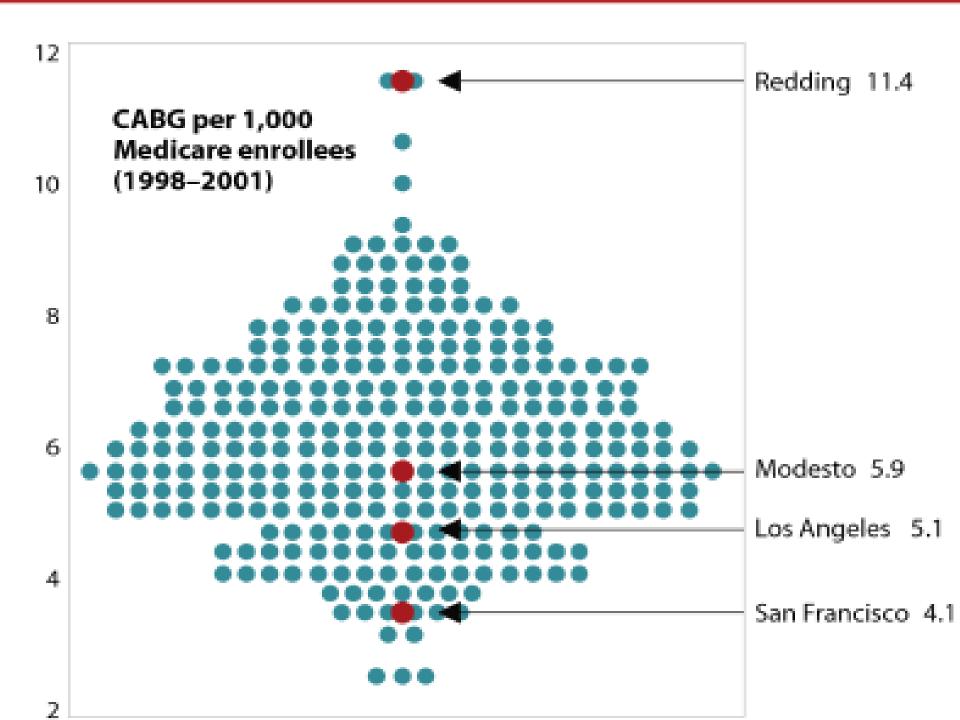
Common Acute Care Scenario

Clinical

- Uncertain appropriateness
- Variable compliance with known-to-be beneficial evidence-based care
- Limited patient engagement
- Variable outcomes

Business

- Lack of accountability for outcomes and quality
- A la carte payment for services
- No relationship between cost and quality
- Perverse incentives: more payment for complications



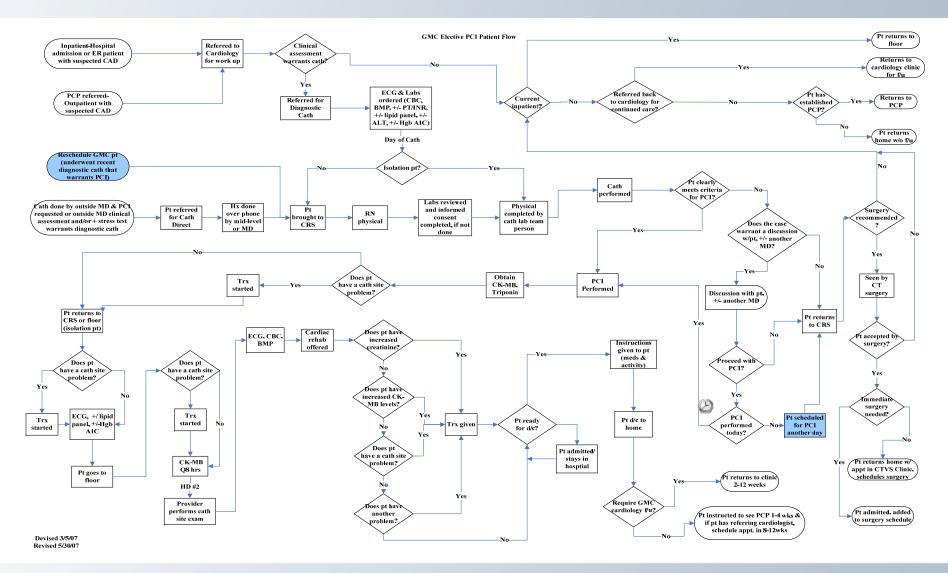
GHS Receives "All In" Global Fee

- One fee for the ENTIRE 90-day period including all surgery-related care:
 - ALL surgery-related pre-admission care
 - ALL inpatient physician and hospital services, including cardiologists, cardiac surgeons, anesthesia, consultants, etc
 - ALL surgery-related post-operative care
 - ALL care for any related complications or readmissions
- Aligns incentives across provider, patient and payor

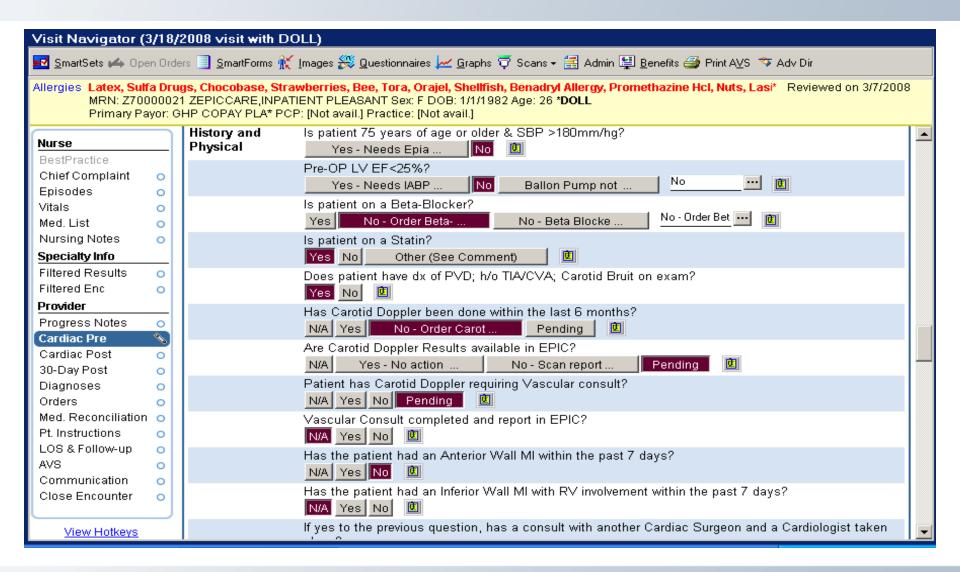
ProvenCare Data Analytics

- Historical data trends:
 - allowable claims, payments, complications, readmissions, other...
- Establish patient inclusion/exclusion criteria
- Establish pivotal event comorbid diagnoses
- Establish related diagnoses: complications, readmissions
 - Historical claims review, EHR, clinical review
- Set bundled price to facilitate new model and reward ongoing quality/efficiency improvements

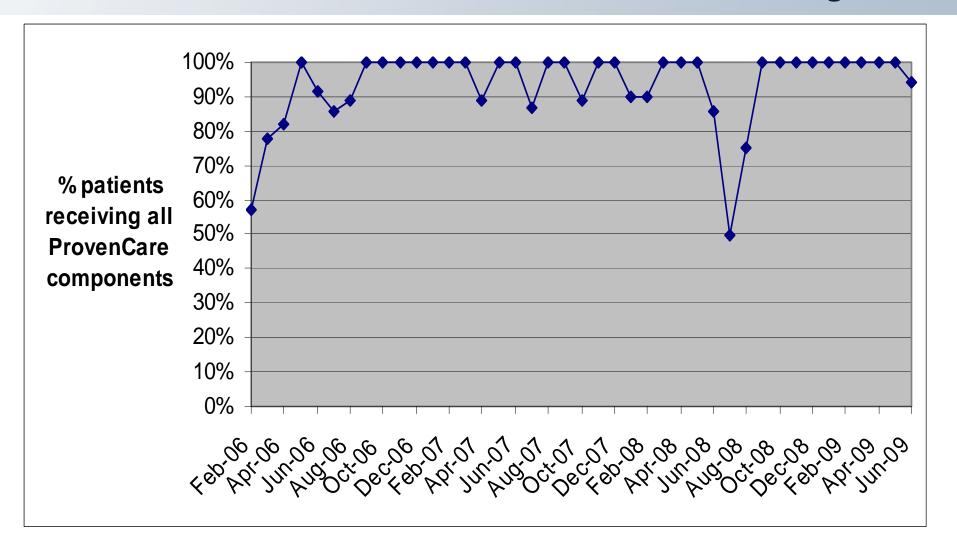
Process Redesign: Work Flow



Process Redesign: Hardwiring



ProvenCare® CABG: Reliability



CABG Clinical Outcomes

| | Before ProvenCare® (n=132) | ProvenCare® (n=321) | % Improven |
|---|----------------------------------|---------------------|------------|
| In-hospital mortality | 1.5 % | 0.3 % | 80 % |
| Patients with <u>any</u> complication (STS) | 38 % | 33 % | 13 % |
| Patients with >1 complication | 8.4 % | 5.9 % | 30 % |
| Atrial fibrillation | 24 % | 21 % | 13 % |
| Neurologic complication | 1.5 % | 0.9 % | 40 % |
| Any pulmonary complication | 7 % | 5 % | 29 % |
| Re-intubation | 2.3 % | 0.9 % | 61 % |
| Blood products used | 24 % | 22 % | 8 % |
| Re-operation for bleeding | 3.8 % | 2.8 % | 26 % |
| Deep sternal wound infection | 0.8 % | 0.3 % | 63 % |
| Readmission within 30 days | 6.9 % | 5.6 % | 20 % |

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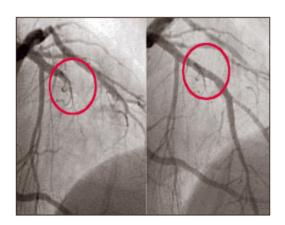
Hospital Financial Outcomes

| Time Period | Net | Cost Change | Net |
|---------------------------|---------|------------------|--------|
| | Revenue | (Variable | Margin |
| | Change | Direct/Total) | Change |
| July 2006 – March 2009 | +7.8% | -5.1% / -5.2% | +160% |

Other ProvenCare Acute Programs



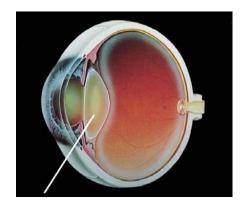












ProvenTransitions®

Care Hand-off Optimization



A Major Medicare Issue...

 "Potentially Preventable" admissions account for \$12+ billion in Medicare spending (>8% of \$146B total Part A spend in 2006)

| 30 Day Readmission Rate | 60 Day Readmission Rate | 90 Days Readmission Rate |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 18% | 35% | 67% |
| | | (or dead) |

| 5-2 | hospital | ntially pro readmis | sion rate |
|--------------------------|--|------------------------|-----------|
| | Patients readmitted to hospital within: | | |
| | 7 days | 15 days | 30 days |
| Rate of potentially | | | |
| preventable readmissions | 5.2% | 8.8% | 13.3% |
| Spending on potentially | | | |
| preventable readmissions | | | |
| (in billions) | \$5 | \$8 | \$12 |

Drivers to Reduce Readmissions

GOAL

DRIVERS

KEY TACTICS

Screening

Early identification of readmission risk

Target interventions based on risk level

Early DC needs assessment of high risk pts

DC Planning – choose best next care setting

Outreach to OP Care Mgmt based on risk level

Seamless transition between IP & OP Care Mgt

Consistent documentation (location, content)

Multi-disciplinary care coordination

Ready the patient for successful self-care

Multidisciplinary Teaching - patient and family

Teach Who-What-When-Where if help needed

IP Pharmacist consult on high risk pts/meds

Post-DC Follow-up appt for EVERY patient

Instant communication of hospital course and followup needs to post-DC providers/agencies

MH with tele-monitoring, follow up phone calls, SNF management

Social issues addressed (non-compliance, ability to buy meds, advanced directives)

Readmissions

Care Mgmt: Inpatient/
Outpatient

Team

Communications (IDTs)

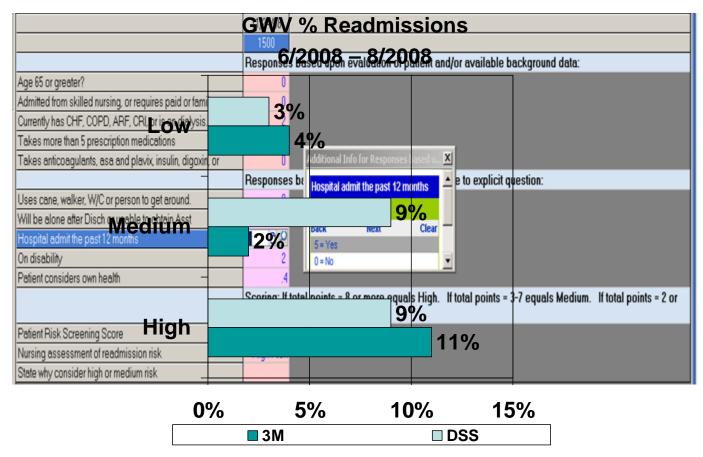
Patient
Education/ Med
Rec

Post-Transition Care

Transition Patient Flow Design

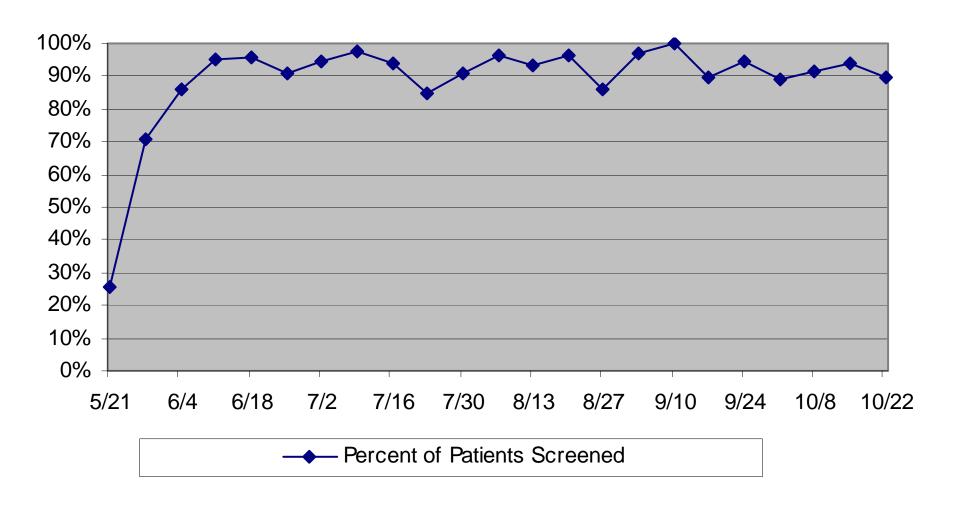
| Pre- admit/ED | Admit | Inpatient Stay | Discharge | Post Acute |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|---|
| Screening for High Risk | Detailed Assess- ment | Interdisci- plinary Rounds | PCP Appointment | Proactive Outreach |
| Pre-Admit Care Mgmt for Elective Pts | Early Nurse Care Activation | Patient Education/ Teach Back | Discharge Synopsis | Enhanced Nsg. Home Clinical Capabilities |
| | Discharge Plan | Palliative Care | | |

ED Screening Instrument

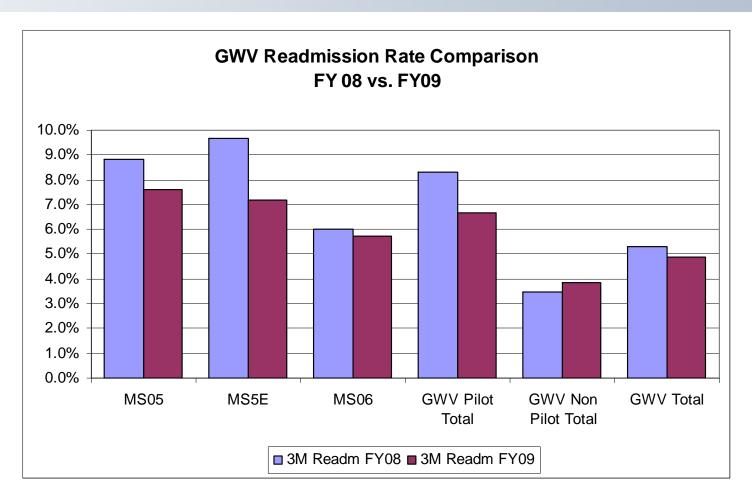


Based upon combination of literature review, expert interviews, Geisinger data and clinician experience

Patients Screened



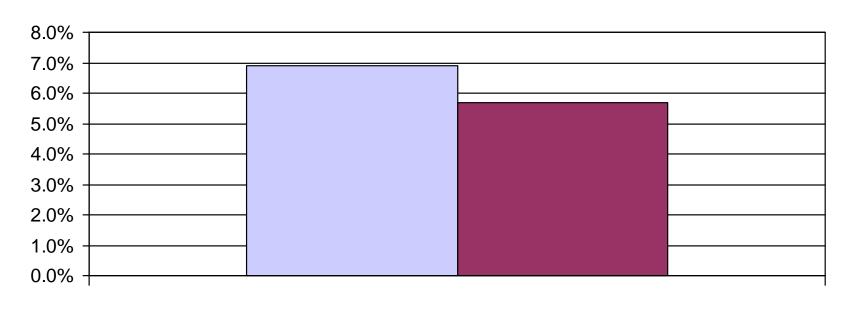
FY 09 Final Results: GWV



30 Day Readmission Rate

FY 09 Final Results: GMC Surgical Pilot

GMC Surgical Pilot Readmission Rate Comparison FY 08 vs. FY 09



□ 3M Readm 1/08-6/08 ■ 3M Readm 1/09-6/09

30 Day Readmission Rate

Next Up: Bundled Readmission Payment

- Bundle proportion of historical readmission rate/payment into up-front DRG rate
- Step down the % of historical over a 3-5 year period (say, 95% to 60%)
- Key Advantages:
 - Provides a direct incentive to reduce rates
 - Enables hospitals to earn "windfall profits" during early years
 - Avoid abrupt change with negative impact
 - Sets a high bar, that can be reconsidered
 - Even 60% is higher than best performing Medical Home sites, so not unrealistic
 - Administratively simple

ProvenEngagement

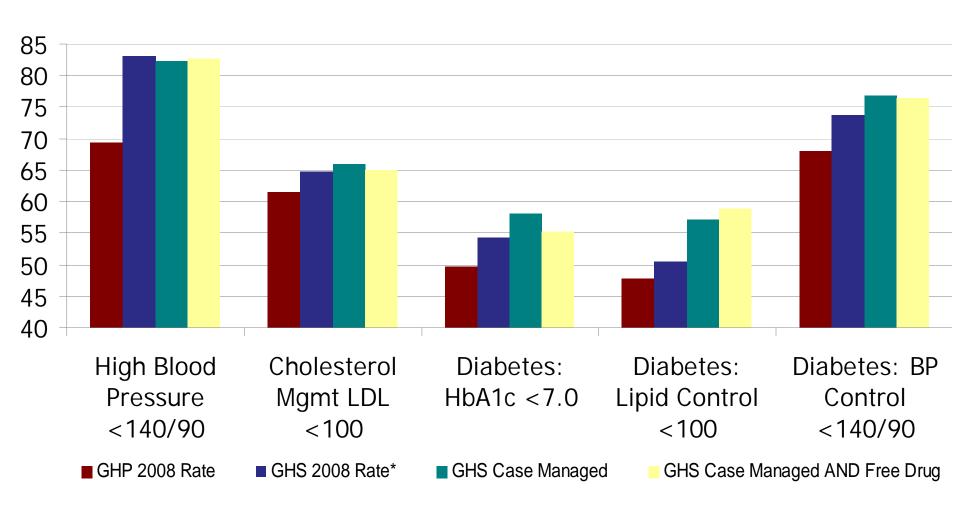
Geisinger Employee Example



Geisinger Employees: Chronic Disease Program

- Encouragement to take an HRA through:
 - Frequent reminders
 - Lottery to win \$200 or \$500 (ten drawings with ten winners in each)
- Incentives to participate in Care Management programs
 - \$200 payment to join
 - \$200 payment if one continues in the program for at least six months
- After satisfaction of a \$75 deductible, future copayments are waived for prescriptions filled for Coronary Artery Disease, Hypertension, and Diabetes.
 - Both brand name and generic drugs covered

Early Results



Improved Care: Asthma

| Asthma | Baseline | Follow up | Change |
|--|----------|--------------|--------|
| Pulmonary function test (breathing test) | 40% | 64% | 24% |
| Validated use of inhaled steroid or leukotriene modifiers (Singulair, Accolate) medication | 92% | 97% | 5% |

Improved Care: Chronic Kidney Disease

| Chronic kidney disease | Baseline | Follow up | Change |
|--|----------|--------------|--------|
| Stage 3 and 4 - Blood pressure < 130/80 | 29% | 63% | 34% |
| Stage 5 – followed by nephrologist | 100% | 100% | |

Summary

- Follow the current macro problems to find likely reimbursement changes downstream
 - Flat/Lower inflation-adjusted reimbursement likely
 - Bundled payments and reorganized primary care most impactful
 - Many, many interventions being put in place to reduce hospital utilization...
- These changes have both a positive clinical and economic impact (though not to every constituent)
- It will take time to "get ready", so it's never too early to start planning, testing
- Geisinger has an advantage due to our integrated delivery system "Sweet Spot"

Thank You.