

# Designing a Medical Home for Medicare Beneficiaries

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# Medical Home Demonstration

- Tax Relief and Health Care Act of 2006 (sec. 204)
- "... to redesign the health care delivery system to provide targeted, accessible, continuous and coordinated, family-centered care to high-need populations"
- 3 years, up to 8 states (including urban, rural, underserved areas)

# Personal Physician

- Board certified
  - First point of contact
  - Continuous care
- Ongoing support, oversight, guidance to implement plan of care
- Staff & resources to manage comprehensive & coordinated care

# Practice Responsibilities

- Target beneficiaries for participation
- Provide safe, secure technology to promote access to personal health information
- Develop health assessment tool
- Provide training for personnel involved in coordination of care
- Provide medical home services

# Medical Home Services

- Oversee development & implementation of plan of care
- Use evidence-based medicine & decision-support tools
- Use health information technology to monitor & track health status of patients, provide patient access to services
- Encourage patient self-management
- Non-visit-based access & care

# Payment

- Fee-for-service for covered services
- Care management fee to personal physicians
- Incentive payment for medical home practice
  - Share of savings attributable to medical home
  - Shared savings reduced by care management fees

# Design Issues

- Medical home definition
- Practice eligibility
- Beneficiary eligibility
- Care management fee
- Technical assistane

# Definition of Medical Home

- What are the minimum requirements to ensure practices have capacity to act as “quarterback” for health care team caring for participating beneficiaries?
- Should we recognize multiple levels of medical home practices? What should differentiate them?



# Tier 1 Requirements

- 16 core requirements such as:
  - Access standards & measurement of performance on such standards
  - Development & use of integrated care plan
  - Pre-visit planning
  - Coordination & follow-up of referrals
  - Provision of patient education & support
  - Performance measurement

# Tier 2 Requirements

- All Tier 1 requirements *plus*
- Additional requirements, including:
  - Electronic health record
  - Coordination across range of settings
  - Broader range of performance measurement & reporting
  - Automated reminders
  - Interactive Web-based access to health information

# Practice Eligibility

- Located in selected geographic area
- Application to CMS
- Qualification based on CMS version of the NCQA PPC-PCMH tool
  - Same basic framework
  - Scoring consistent with CMS's demonstration
- Not all physicians in the practice need participate

# Beneficiary Eligibility

- Medicare fee-for-service Parts A & B
- One or more chronic conditions
- Agreement between physician and patient
  
- Excludes ESRD beneficiaries, hospice patients and nursing home residents

# Care Management Fee

- Monthly fee for each medical home Medicare patient
  - Adjusted for complexity of patient
- Valuation set by AMA's Relative Value Scale Update Committee (RUC)
- Designed to cover inter-visit activities
  - "Work" = staffing mix, level of effort
  - Practice expenses

# What Is the Care Management Fee?

## Per Member Per Month Payments

Medical Home Tier	Patients with HCC Score <1.6	Patients with HCC Score $\geq$ 1.6	Blended Rate
1	\$27.12	\$80.25	\$40.40
2	\$35.48	\$100.35	\$51.70

# Technical Assistance

- John A. Hartford Foundation grant
- Awarded to the Lipitz Center for Integrated Health Care at Johns Hopkins University
- PI: Charles E. Boult, MD, MPH, MBA

# Operational Issues

- Site selection & announcement
- Practice recruitment & selection
  - ~50 practices or 250 physicians per site
  - ~400,000 beneficiaries
- Monitoring & measurement of medical homes' performance



# Implementation

- Approval of demonstration
- Physician recruitment
- Practice qualification
- Notification of practices
- Patient recruitment/enrollment
- Demonstration begins

# Evaluation

- Measure vs. comparison population
- Value added
  - Clinical quality
  - Physician perspective
  - Beneficiary perspective
- Savings to Medicare
- Lessons learned

# Expansion

- Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act of 2008 (passed July 2008)
- Expansion may occur if the project is expected to:
  - Improve the quality of patient care without increasing spending, *or*
  - Reduce spending without reducing the quality of patient care

# For More Information

- [www.cms.hhs.gov/DemoProjectsEvalRpts/MD/list.asp#TopOfPage](http://www.cms.hhs.gov/DemoProjectsEvalRpts/MD/list.asp#TopOfPage)