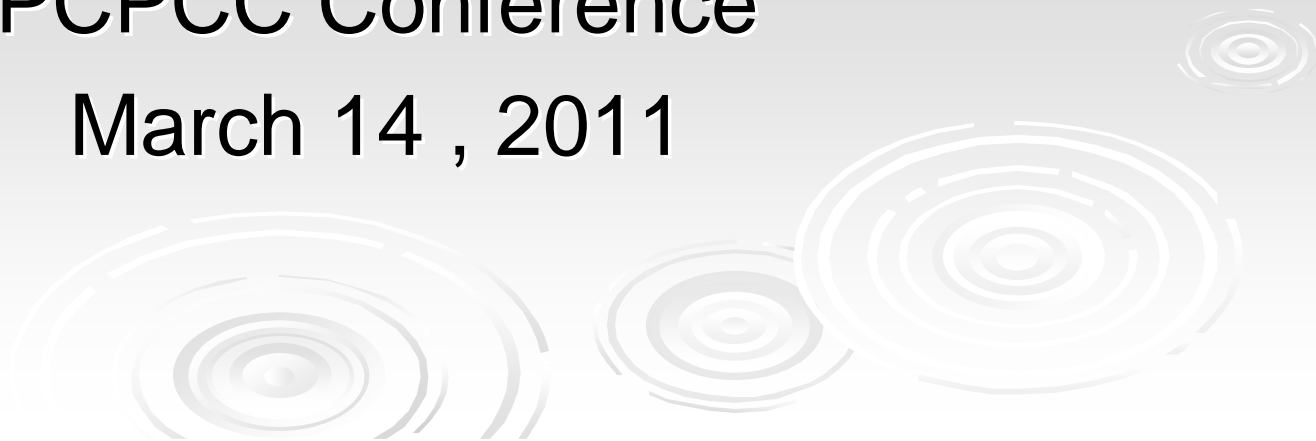


Innovative Reimbursement Models Value-Based Insurance Design and the Medical Home – En Route to an ACO Model

Mary Ellen Benzik, MD

PCPCC Conference

March 14 , 2011





Integrated Health Partners Calhoun County Pathways to Health

Community
Collaboration to
Transform Health Care
(with a little help from
our friends)



Calhoun County Pathways to Health (CCPTH) 2006–Opportunity Knocks

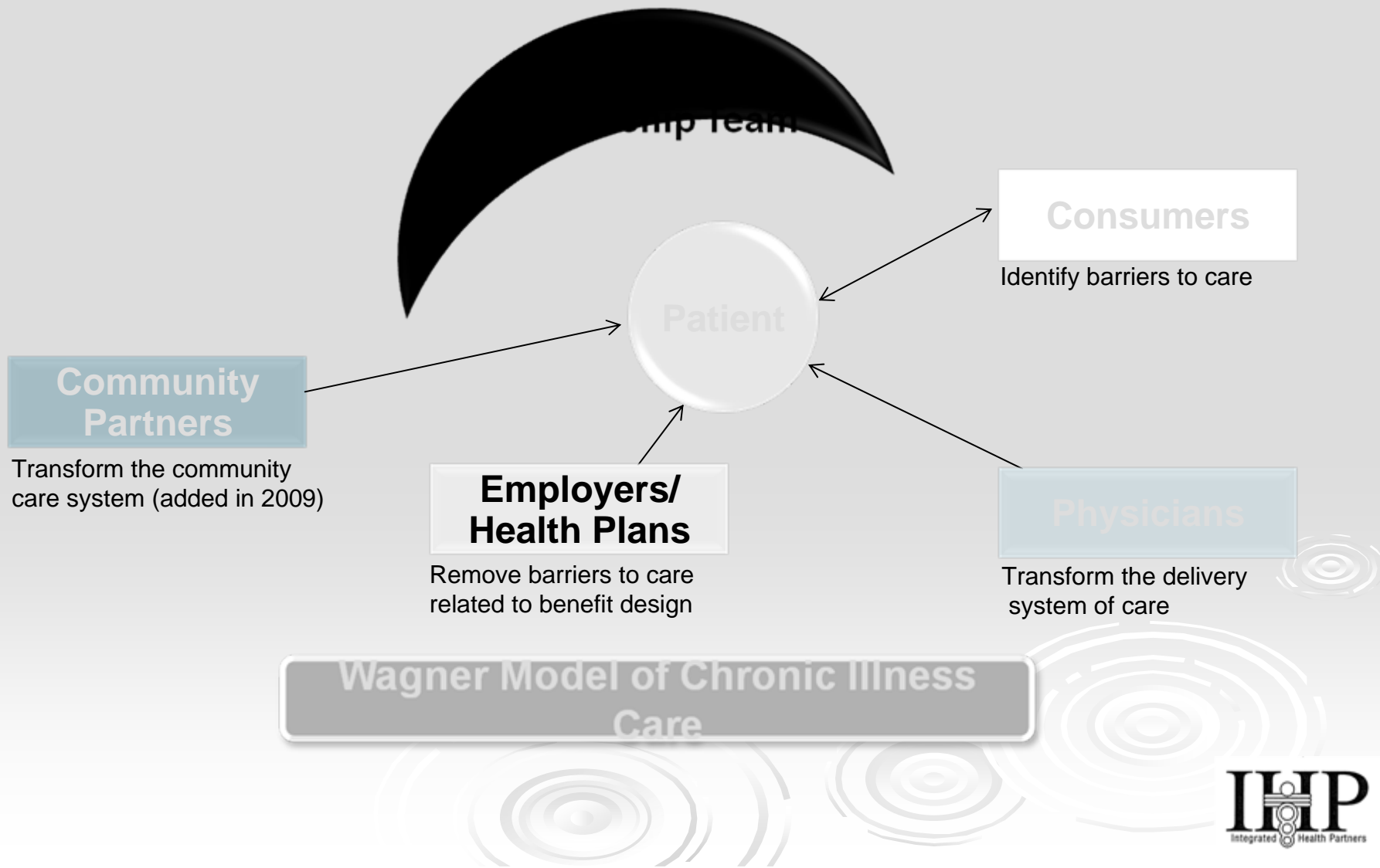
“Ability has nothing to do with opportunity.”
–Napoleon Bonaparte

➤ Tom Simmer, MD, VPMA, CMO, Blue Cross Blue Shield of Michigan (BCBSM) – Challenge

1. Create a registry
2. Implement the Wagner Model
3. Creation of the framework for the Calhoun County Pathways to Health



Calhoun County Pathways to Health Framework



Calhoun County Pathways to Health

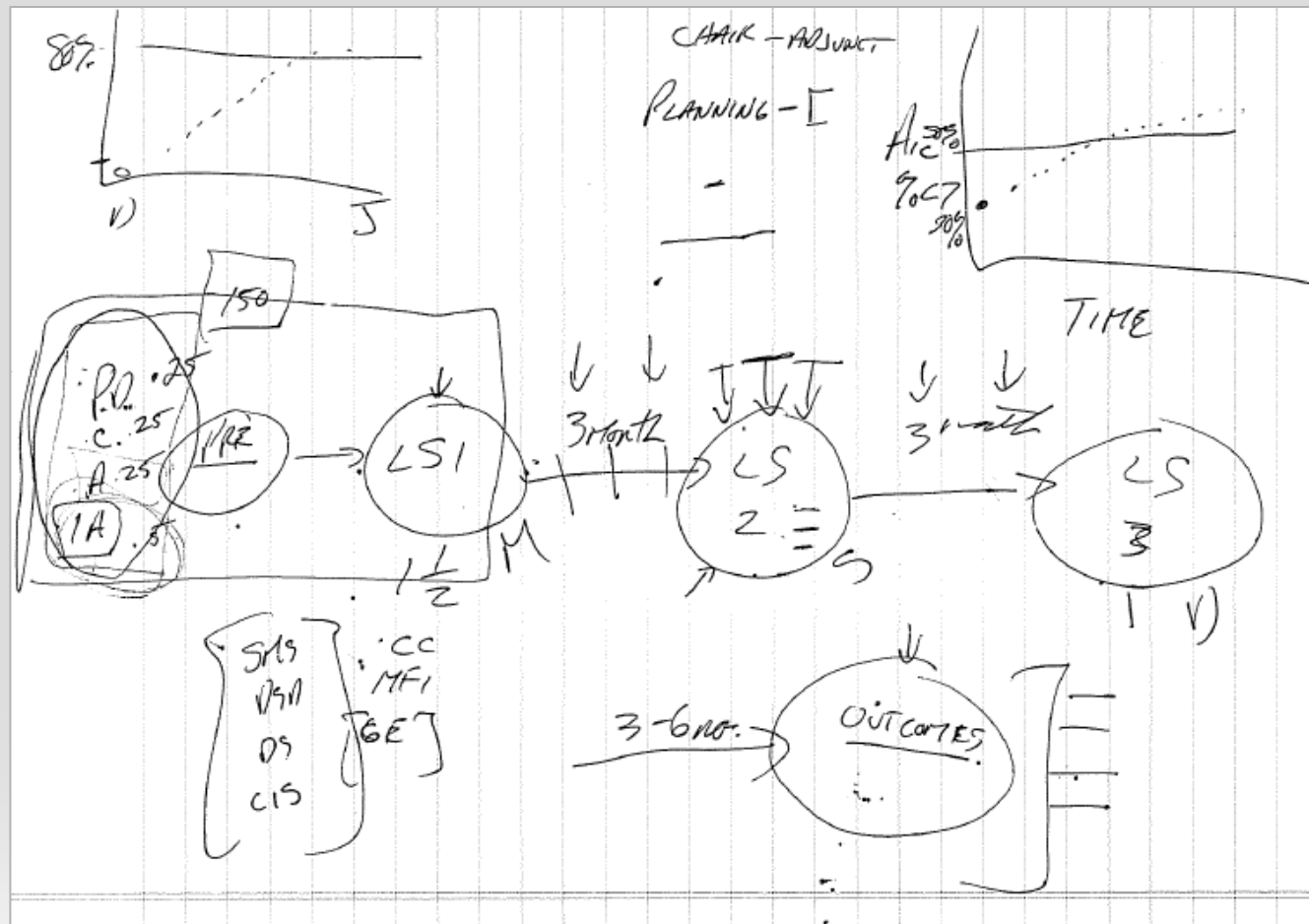
Mission :

To improve the health of Calhoun County citizens by transforming the health care delivery system and health care experience

Vision:

To act as a change agent by gaining a better understanding of emerging health care needs and developing an integrated health care delivery system through the improved use of information technology

February 2007 – Evolutionary Jump



"I think you should have a collaborative."—Mike Hindmarsh

Learning Collaboratives

- Framework for quality improvement developed by the Institute for Healthcare Improvement (IHI)
- Year long commitment:
 - Quarterly 1-2 day sessions
 - Monthly conference calls
 - Importance to data and measurement
- Traditionally, applied to health care systems – CCPTH applies model across the community of stakeholders

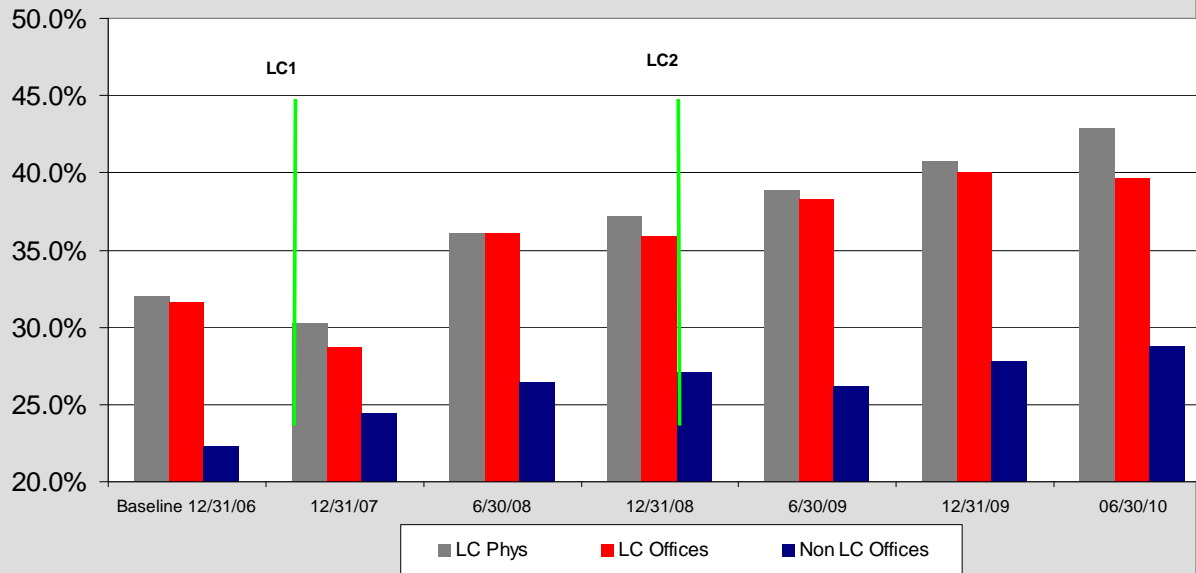


Physician Learning Collaboratives

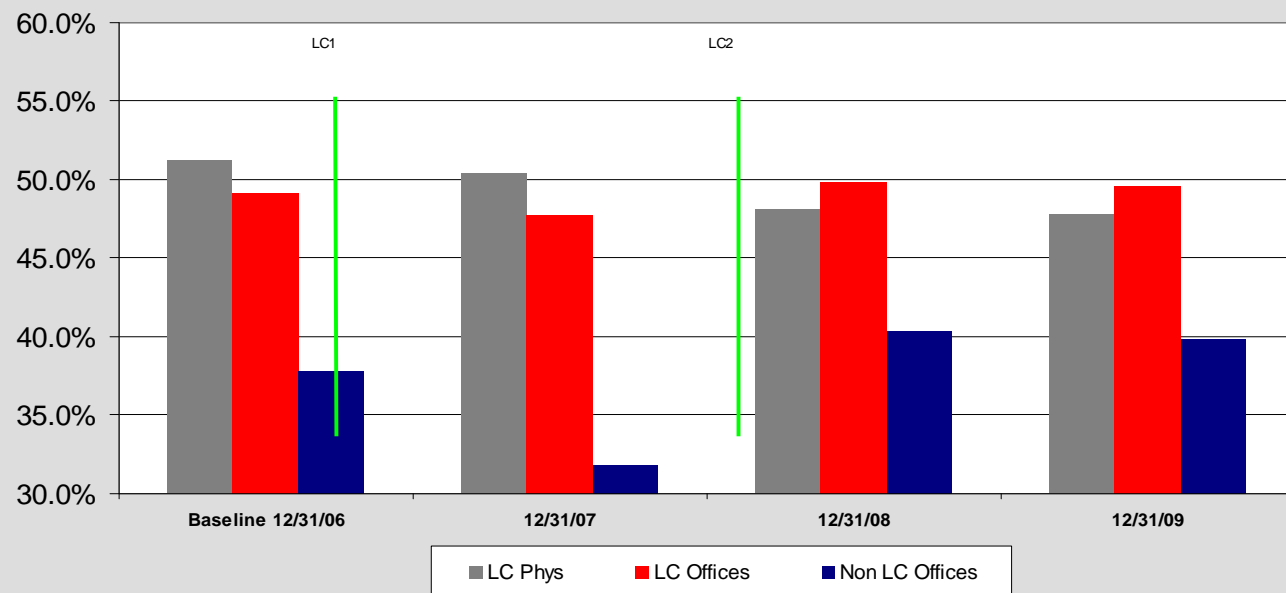
“changing the engine in mid flight “

- Learning Collaboratives as the basis for PCMH development
 - Completed three collaboratives with 60 teams
 - Expanded from diabetes focus alone to multiple chronic diseases, preventive measures, and efficiency measure

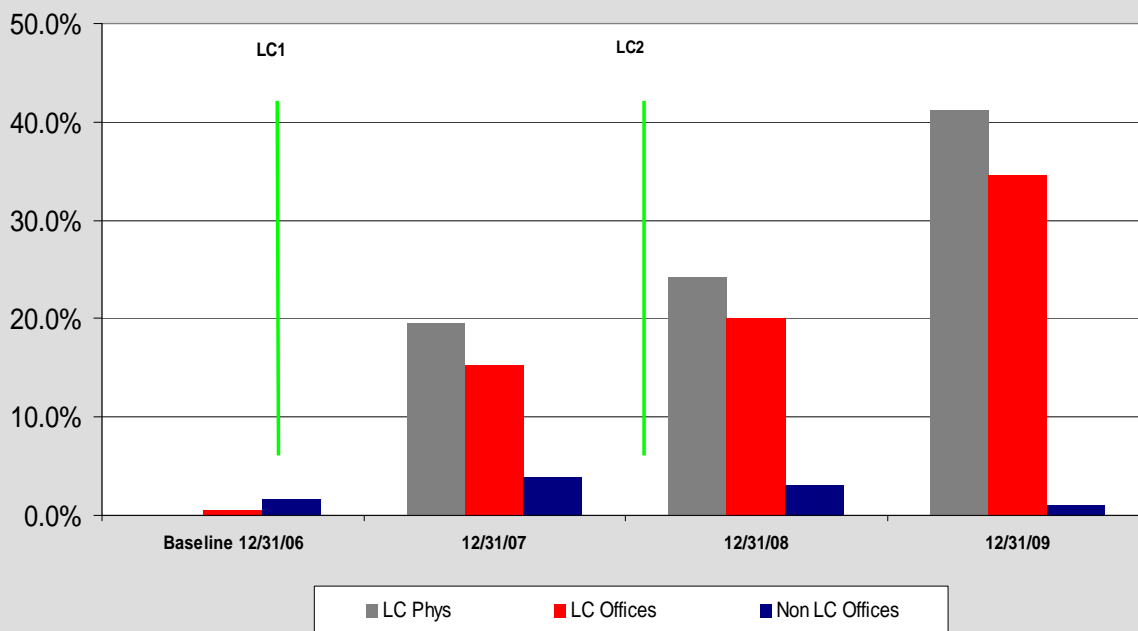
Diabetic BP <130/80



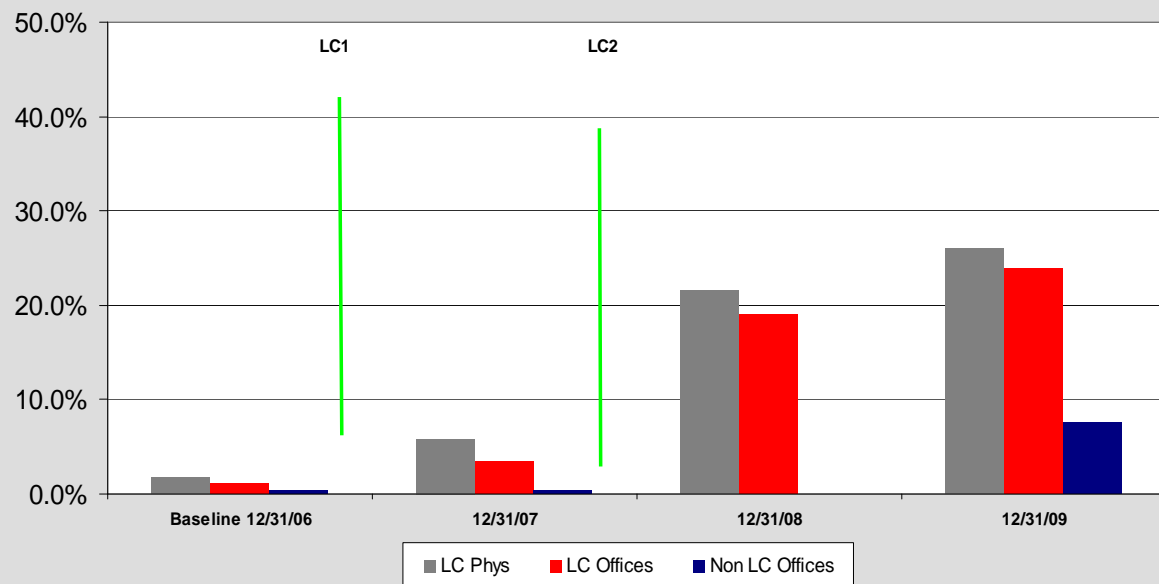
Diabetic HbA1c <7



Diabetic Self Management Goal



Diabetic Depression Screening



Improvement in Measures for Calhoun County Across Payors

Diabetic Foot Exams			Diabetic LDL-C* <100		
	12/31/06	6/30/10		12/31/06	6/30/10
Commercial (17.1%)	27.1%	44.2%	Commercial (13.2%)	30.1%	43.1%
Medicare (19 %)	28.5%	47.5%	Medicare (15.7%)	31.1%	46.8%
Medicaid/ Indigent (12.3%)	23.6%	35.9%	Medicaid/ Indigent (13.4%)	20.9%	34.3%
Uninsured (11.8%)	21.5%	33.3%	Uninsured (16.3%)	9.3%	28.2%



Care Management Collaborative #1 “herding cats”

- Engaged 12 different community partners with the traditional health care system to improve transitions of care
- “abysmal failure’ lessons learned
 - Harder than imagined
 - Impacted individual patients but not the system

Care Management Collaborative #2

- Increased engagement of vulnerable population
- Deeper involvement of physician practices
- Primary Focus
 - Assessing and meeting the needs of the patients
 - Communicating across care settings
 - Medication reconciliation
 - Referral processes
 - Transitions of care



Care Management Metrics

Monthly data assessment on

➤ Medication Reconciliation

- Medication listing 100% correct only
20% of time (17/80)

➤ Confidence in Caring for themselves

- 12% of patients lacked confidence related to managing their disease (6/51)

➤ Communication across the settings

- Over 90% of patients (22/24) believe their providers communicated regularly
- Redesigned the study tool for more chart review

Employer Strategies

- Value Based Benefit Design
- Employer Collaborative – to address employee health and cost 2009- current
- Pilot for Provider Delivered Care Management (PDCM) with BCBSM 2010



Employer Strategies

➤ Value Based Benefit Design

- To remove barriers to care
- Began creating the learning environment 2008-2009
- Implementation with 3 employers 2009-2010



➤ Core Elements

- Common diagnosis Diabetes
- Employee engagement need to access health coach to get enhanced benefit

➤ Evaluation

- RWJF grant Analyzing the impact of patient-centered medical homes, value-based insurance design and those initiatives together on clinical outcomes and cost





Diabetes	Rate	BCBSM Book of Business
HbA1C	84.9%	73.1%
Micoalbumin	50%	34.8%
Dilated Retinal Exam	41.9%	29.6%
Lipids testing	84%	70.4%
ACE/ARB	60%	69.5%
Lipid Lowering Agents	55.8%	61%



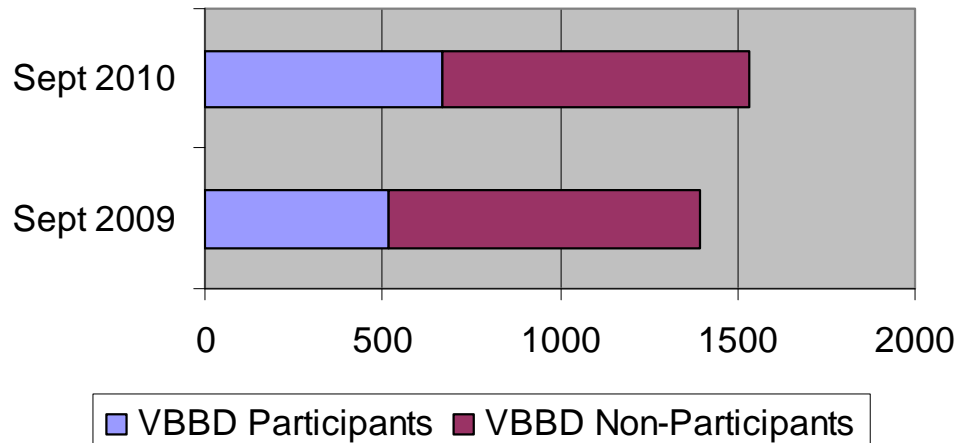
Coronary Artery Disease (CAD)	Rate	BCBSM Book of Business Rate
Lipid Testing	56.4 %	72.3%
Lipid Lowering Agent	56.4 %	68%
Beta Blocker	51.3%	56.3%
ACE/ARB if appropriate	44%	63.7%
Beta Blocker after MI	60%	82.8%



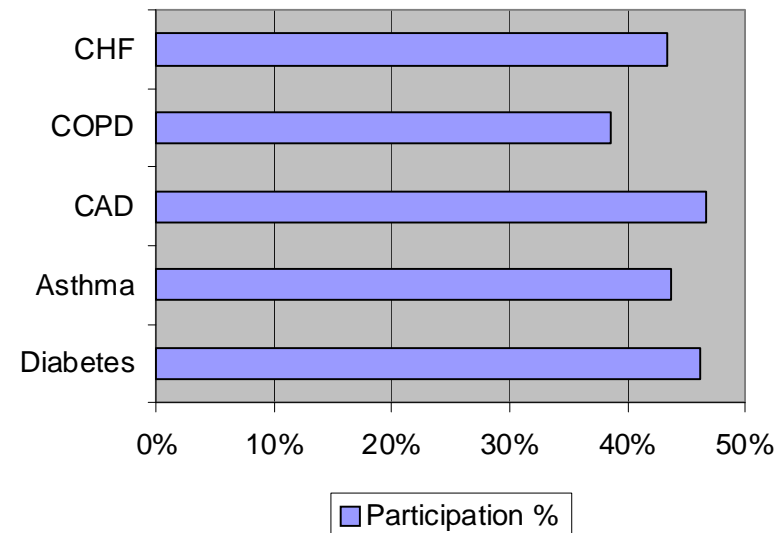
	Rate	BCBSM Book of Business Rate
Heart Failure (CHF)		
ACE/ARB	72.7%	64.5%
Lipid Testing	90.9%	62.2%
Asthma		
Asthma Controller Medication	84.4%	50.5%

How has VBBD Participation grown in 2010 (Jan-Sep)?

Trend in VBBD Participation Rates



VBBD Participation Rates by Co-Morbid Condition

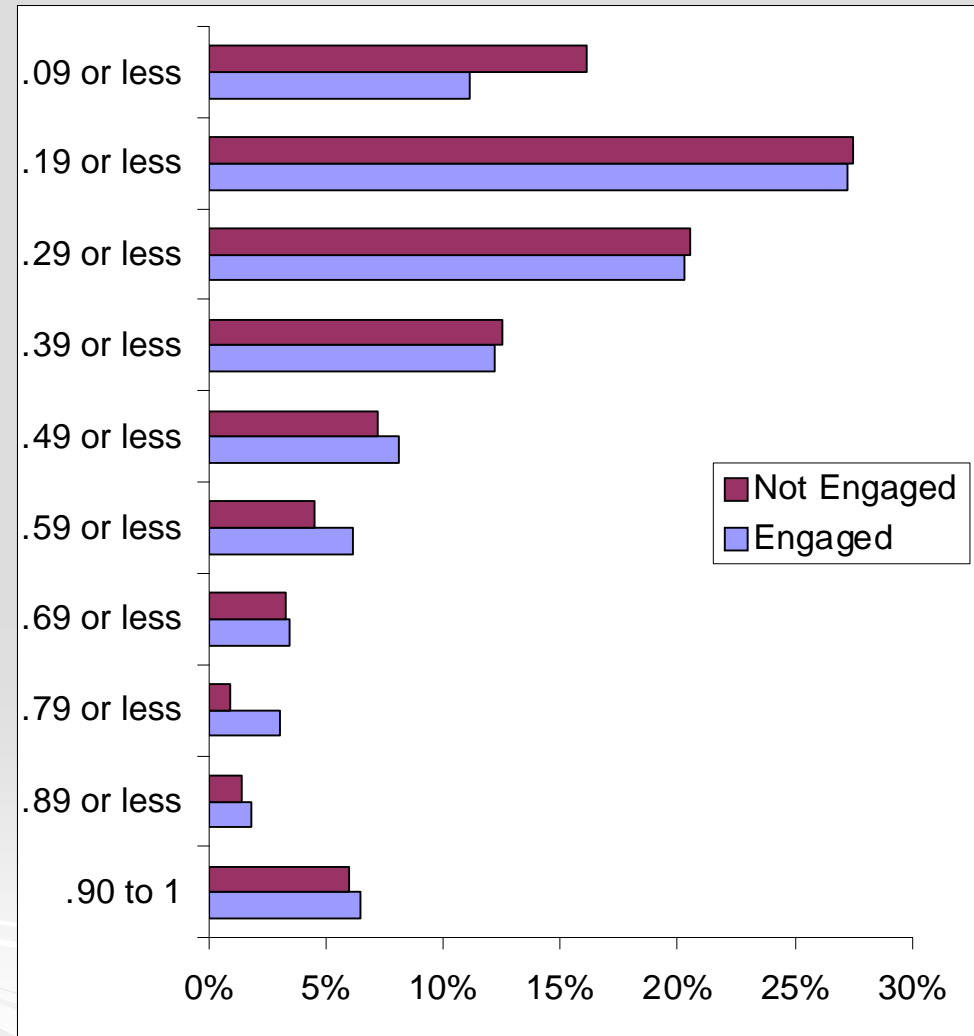


- 134 new members have been identified since 2009.
- VBBD participation has grown from 35% to almost 44%, even as the number of diabetics identified has increased by 134.
- Compliance is higher among diabetics with more higher risk co-morbidities – 46% of diabetics with CHF, COPD and CAD.



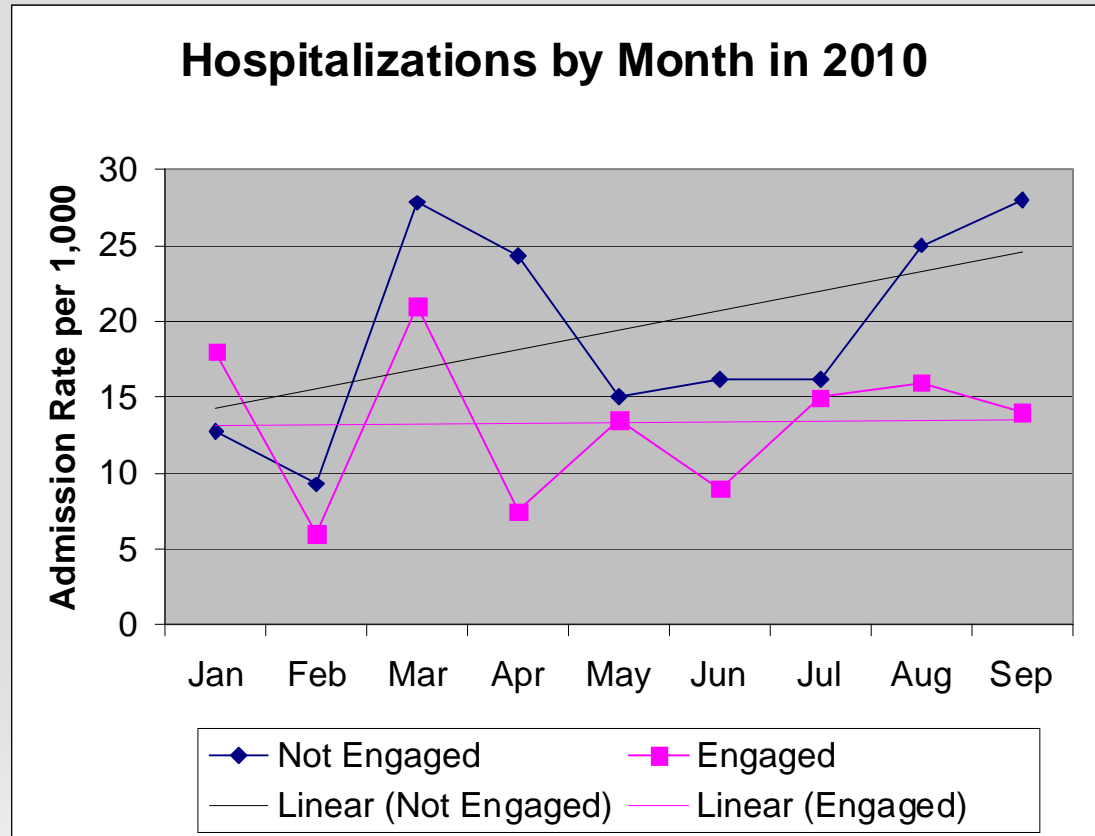


- VPID compliant members are likely to have higher risk scores. What does this mean?
 - The program is reaching those with the greatest need - a higher % of compliant members have high risk-scores
 - High risk members perceive the need to engage with nurse coaches to better manage their disease
 - High risk members will tend to be better managed with coaching and reduced barriers to medication, supplies, and necessary testing
 - Need to focus on compliance for lower risk members to avoid complications as disease progression occurs



Does VBBD have a positive effect on Hospital Admissions?

- Initial higher admission rate for engaged members is associated with their higher risk scores and comorbidities
- After engagement, diabetics may better manage their condition, and improve compliance with their medication, avoiding complications

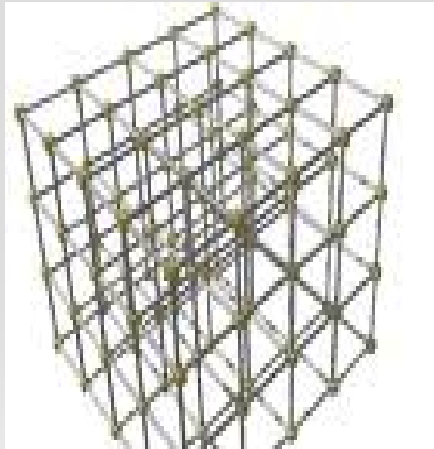


BCBSM – please note that formal evaluation is needed to validate observations in this report, in order to control for bias and non-comparable populations

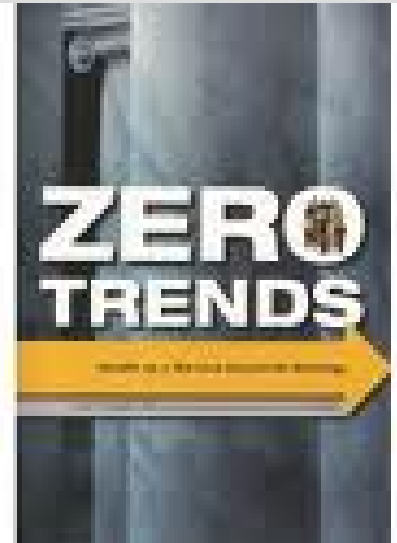
Note: Formal evaluation is needed to validate observations in this report, in order to control for bias and non-comparable populations

Employer Strategies

- Employer Collaborative – to address employee health and cost 2009- current
- Evidence based framework with metrics
 - Utilizes the framework of Dr. Edington's work "Zero Trends"

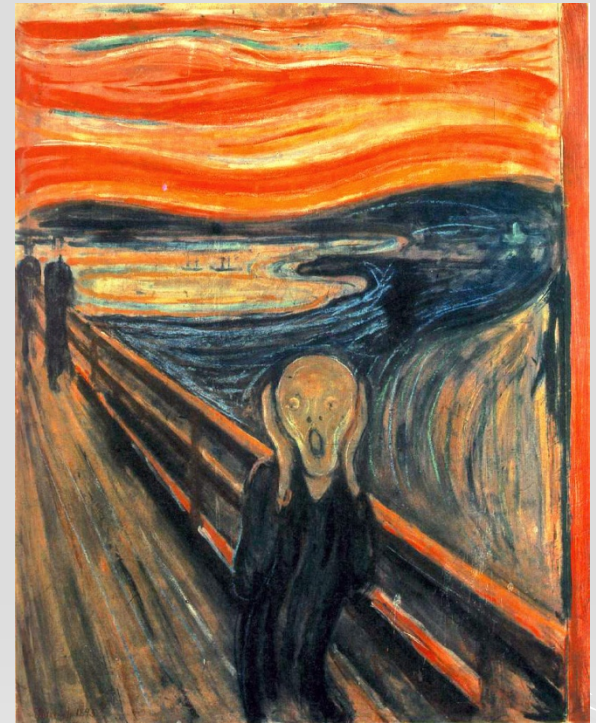


- Senior Leadership
- Operations Leadership
- Self Leadership
 - The Calhoun County Challenge
- Rewards for Positive Actions
 - VBBD
- Quality Assurance
 - Developing metrics to continually reassess progress



Employer Strategies

- Pilot for Provider Delivered Care Management (PDCM) with BCBSM 2010
 - Working with PCMH offices to move care management from vendor to primary care offices
 - Early measures of engagement of patients markedly higher
 - Data indicates practices increasing of patient contacts per month
 - “No one said it would be easy, but no said it would be this hard be this hard”
 - Great for patients – nightmare for everyone else
 - Data, metrics, reimbursement





Information Technology

- It's a tool not an answer
- EMRs generally cannot do population health effectively
- Integration of the technology is key
 - Let function drive development
 - “black hole for dollars”

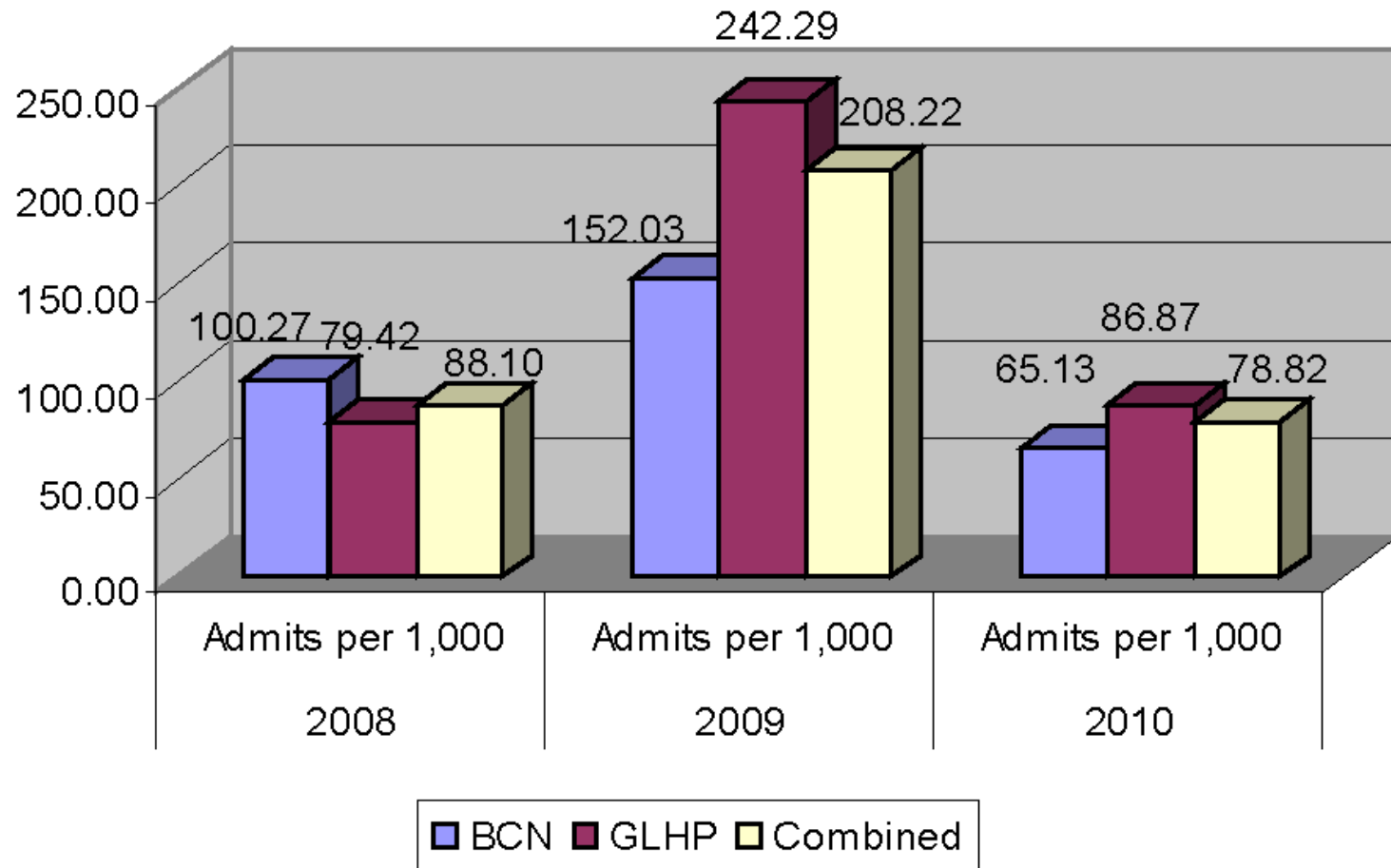


Money Makes the World Go Round

But are we saving money?



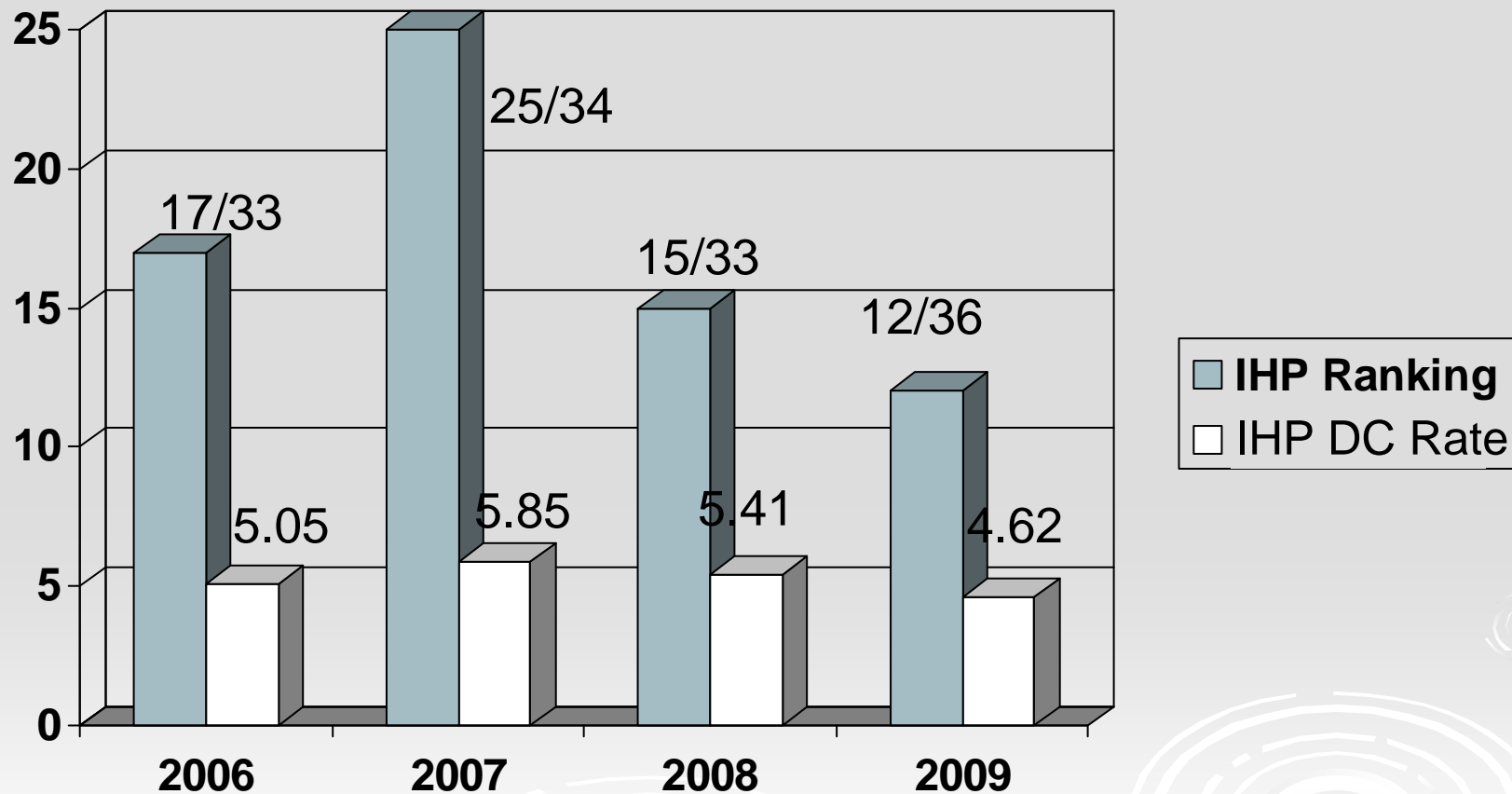
Comparison of Admits 2008-2010



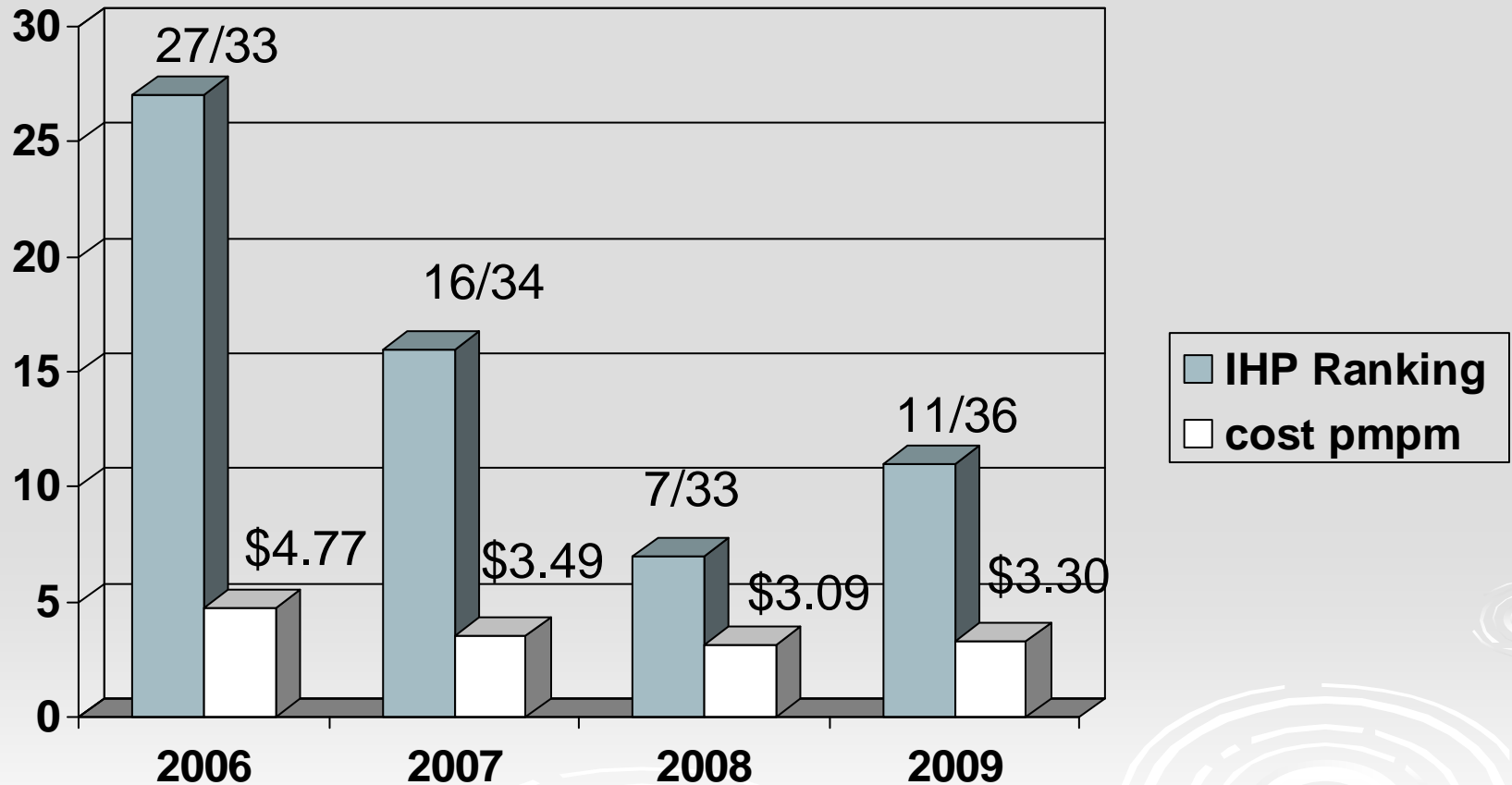
BCBSM PGIP

Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions

Inpatient Discharges /1000



BCBSM PGIP Ambulatory Care Sensitive Discharge Rate PMPM

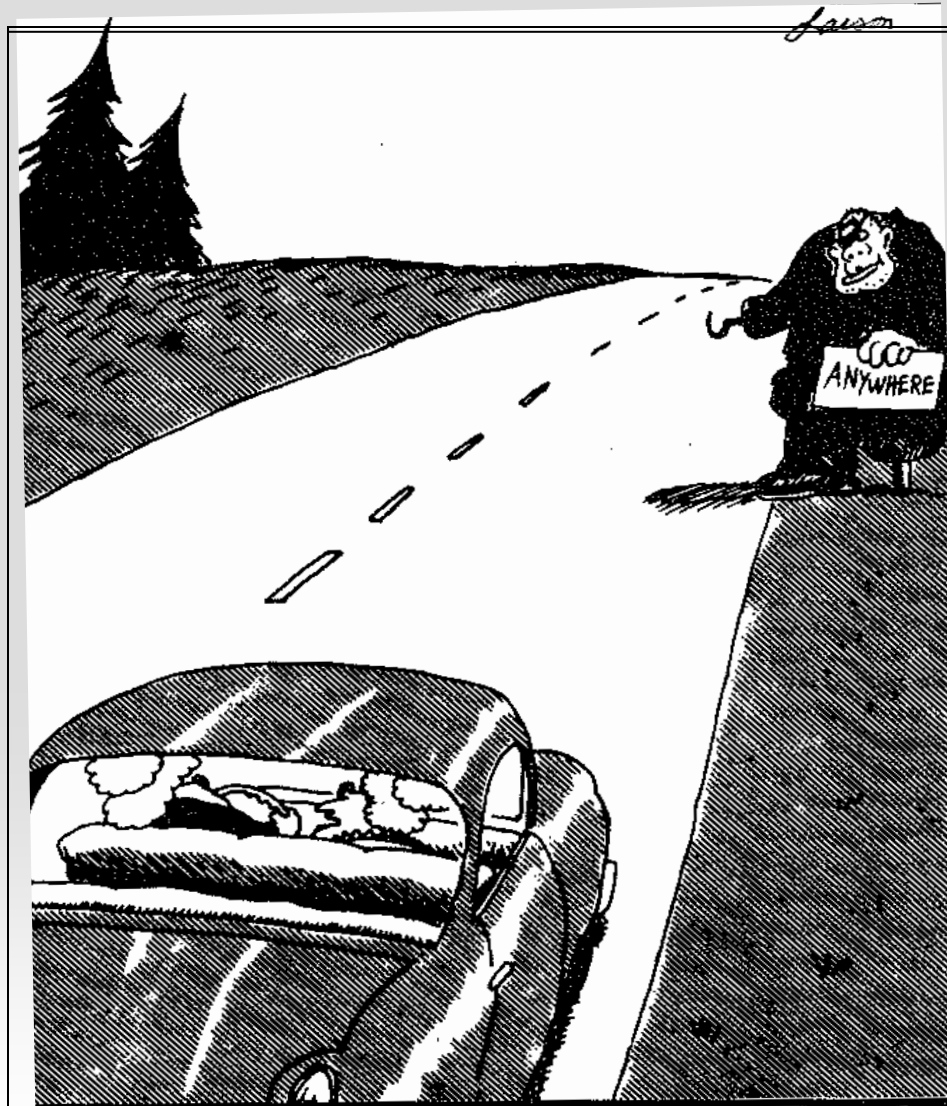


Required Organizational Competencies

AHA ACO Research Synthesis Report

	Health Reform (2010)	Shortell/ Casalino (2010)	McClellan/ Fisher (2010)	Miller (2009)	Fisher/ McClellan (2009)	MedPAC (2009)
1. Leadership	x	x	N/A	x	N/A	N/A
2. Organizational culture of teamwork	N/A	x	N/A	x	N/A	x
3. Relationships with other providers	x	x	x	x	x	x
4. IT infrastructure for population management and care coordination	x	x	x	x	x	x
5. Infrastructure for monitoring, managing, and reporting quality	x	x	x	x	x	x
6. Ability to manage financial risk	N/A	x	x	x	x	x
7. Ability to receive and distribute payments or savings	x	x	x	x	x	x
8. Resources for patient education and support	x	x	N/A	x	N/A	N/A

Collaborative Partnerships?



"C'mon, Sylvia . . . where's your spirit of adventure?"

Thank you!

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"Mr. Osborne, may I be excused? My brain is full."