



Cognizant



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# Making Value-based Technology Work For Your Organization

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*March 2017*

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# Imagine You are a CTO.....

What Do You Need to Know to Support Value-Based Programs?

**Tell me the requirements.**

- What changes do we need to make? What new capabilities do we need?
- New Data Sources and Integrations
- Changes to Processing Workflows (care delivery, revenue cycle, etc)
- New Analytics

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# Different Types of Payment Reform

## How a CMO or VP- Provider Thinks...

- Accountable Care Organization
- Coordinated Care Organization
- Value Based Reimbursement
- Center of Excellence
- Patient Centered Medical Home
- Specialty Care Medical Home
- Retrospective Payment Bundle
- Prospective Payment Bundle
- Alternate Quality Contract
- Physician Incentive Program
- Value Based Hospital Purchasing
- Pay for Performance
- Pay for Quality
- Partial Capitation

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# Different Types of Payment Reform

## Focus on Requirements, Not Program Names...

- Program names do not convey the change in technology and workflow required
- For example, all of the following are PCMH programs in operation
  - Fee for service plus a quality based bonus
  - Differential rate schedule for care delivered within PCMH
  - Differential rate schedule based on performance in pervious quarter
  - Retrospective episode of care for diabetes care
  - Shared savings on total cost of care
  - Shared savings on diabetes care
  - Partial capitation
  - Full capitation

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# Administering Payment Reform for Payers

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# Different Types of Payment Reform

## How to Categorize Payment Reform Programs...

- What is the role of claim?
  - FFS payments continue based on the claim stream
  - Claims still flow, but FFS payments are replaced by something else
- Both types have significant impact on
  - Provider payment
  - Other operations within the payer enterprise
  - Operations outside the payer enterprise that create requirements for the payer

# Supporting Tomorrow's Business with Today's Technology





# Impact on Provider Payment

The most basic tasks of payment reform is to change the way providers get paid

## Changes to FFS process

- Pricing: New logic to determine allowed amount or rate schedule
  - May require paying claim at \$0 to retain encounter
  - May require paying a multi-provider global case rate (prospective payment bundle)
  - New complex methods of paying a claim based on other claims or other data
- Accumulators: New logic for impacting accumulators
- Provider Lookup: New metadata about providers and relationships among providers
- Member Lookup: New relationships between members and providers far more complex than simple PCP assignment
- Reversals: Program operations change a payment long after processing – far more often

## New “Capitation” Requirements

- New and more complex forms of typical capitation
- Plus, more complex methods for calculating PMPM payments on top of FFS, calculated externally
- Configuration updated far more often (monthly)
- A member can be included in multiple and changing populations that do not follow group lines
- Configuration management extremely difficult due to variance and complexity of new rules

**The basic problem: to pay a provider, a claim and a contract is no longer enough**

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# Impact on Other Core System Functions

## Payment reform is not limited to payment processing

### Member Responsibility

- If claims paid differentially, what logic applies to benefit calculations?
- How to link new benefit payment logic to new provider payment logic?
- How to manage one payment reform program across many benefit designs
- Payment reform drives complexity and uncertainty that will greatly reduce payment collection at point of care

### Product Design/Steerage/Transparency

- Proliferation of product designs based on payment reform
- More flexibility and modularity needed to model product designs
  - Cannot stay a BI / SAS exercise forever
- Greater capabilities to drive site of care selection based on payment reform
  - Provider even more important than payer

### Clinical Edits, UM, and Authorizations

- Payment reform may require conditional processing of these features, based on program design
- For most plans, requires linkages among functions that are modular today

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# New Functionality Needed

## Provider payment that cannot be done by the core system

### Shared Savings Reconciliation

- Spreadsheets are not a replacement for the attributes of a core system: workflow, auditability, integration
- Requires ongoing update and adjustment, not just a series of one-time calculations
- Increased transparency with providers (data & calculations) will be required over time
- If 10%, 20%, 50% of your spend happens here, workflow systems are needed that look like a core system

### Population-Based Payments

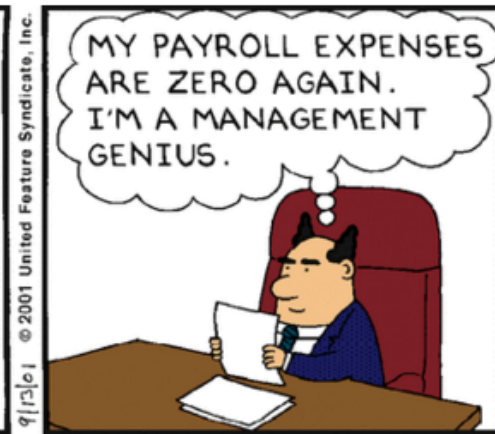
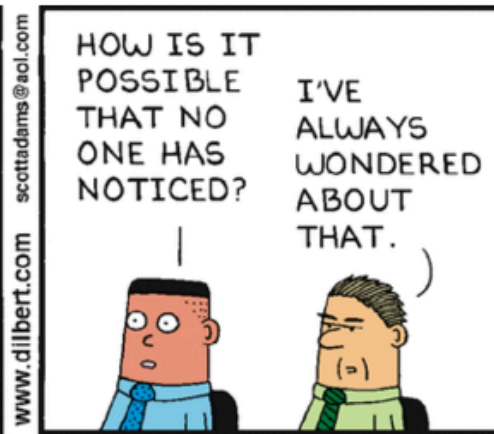
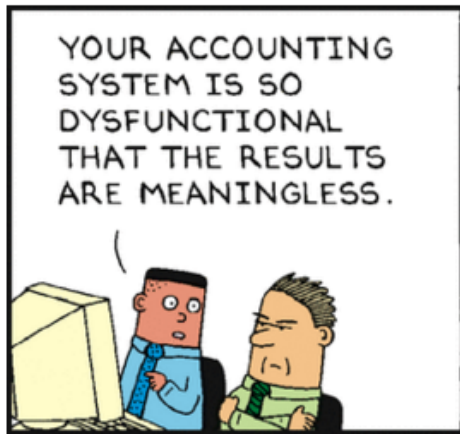
- The claim is a fundamental atomic artifact in a payer enterprise
- Over time, payers are making increasingly larger payments for population care that is not directly connected to a claim
  - This breaks things that now work fine

### ASO-Based Payment Requirements

- What logic to allocate a non-claim payment across multiple ASO customers?
- What administrative process to automate the “distribution” of non-claim payments back into the core system (and if not there, where?)
- Increased (and far more focused) transparency with ASO customers on the value of paying for care that was not delivered

# Who Knows What Was Actually Paid?

Thursday September 13, 2001



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# New Sources of Truth on Provider Payment

Over time, these pain points only get worse...

## The hard choice

- Make payments outside the core system
  - Lose the clear source of truth, break feeds to finance, make CSR and EDW either incomplete or far more complex, etc.
- Force non-claim payments back into the core system
  - Dummy claims, dummy members, and dummy providers makes it hard to have a smart process
- Only allow payments that can be natively processed by the core system
  - Legacy IT investment impeding the future of the company; brings significant increased complexity

## Other considerations

- Payments to ASO or PCMH NewCo hard to relate to actual providers
- FWA and credentialing much harder to support
- Some programs break performance metrics like physician vs facility spend

# New Provider Roles and Relationships

Even if you view the provider as a vendor, things are now far more complicated

**Multiple provider personas in a core system are not new .... But the volume and degree are much larger with payment reform**

**There are two areas of metadata now growing:**

- New role of a provider entity:
  - A single physicians might bill as part of 5 – 10 different provider IDs or even tax IDs
  - NewCo organizations can represent aggregations of numerous providers, masking a clear view of basic concepts like specialty or even par / non-par
  - Difficult or impossible to connect the activity of a single actual provider across multiple and blended entities (if you want to stop doing business with a specific hospital or physician)
- New relationships among providers:
  - Care delivery becomes formal and informal associations among providers.
  - You may or may not have these defined for you. They will change frequently over time.
  - These “overlay” networks can be subsets of actual networks or can bridge across networks
  - The number and complexity of these many: many relationships greatly increases
  - It will be increasingly difficult to treat the core system as the source of truth about providers and their relationships, but PIMS systems struggle with this problem as well

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# Supporting Payment Reform for Both Payers and Providers

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# Difficulties of Payers and Providers Working Together

Fine, we'll  
compromise. I'll  
get my way &  
you'll find a way  
to be okay  
with that.



someecards  
user card



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# Increased Demand on BI Capabilities

**What organization has surplus BI capacity looking for something to do?**

**Other than the core system, the greatest IT impact of payment reform is the new demands created for BI support**

- There is intensive BI activity before contracting that are poorly supported by legacy analytics tools
- There is intensive and ongoing BI activity after contracting to deliver ongoing visibility on performance and especially the reconciliation (or performance evaluation) process
  - This is only partially scalable or reusable over time

**The number one complaint heard from executives managing payment reform is constraints on BI capacity**

- Many departments have staffed their own BI within provider-contracting unit
- The areas of constraint are more than just availability or resources
  - Slow turnaround on requests
  - Cycle time when requesting a repeat of analysis with different terms
  - Lack of SME on the topics being addressed in payment reform programs
  - Lack of timely access to accurate data needed for quality performance evaluation

**In many cases, BI-based approaches attempt to replace other requirements discussed here, but are neither scalable nor sufficiently accurate / contextual**

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# Payer Ability to Ingest Data from Providers

**Point to point ETL for each provider cannot scale**

**Payment reform programs usually require data submission from providers**

- Quality or performance results
- Clinical data
- Changes in provider organization

**Existing data warehouse approaches seldom meet the requirements of payment reform**

**Existing software tools cannot effectively work with merged clinical and administrative data**

- Clinical data requires context, unlike administrative data
- HIE (giant healthcare data library) approaches have not been successful

**A primary barrier for payers is simply getting the data from providers**

- Meaningful Use and closed system barriers
- Complexity of multiple end points, multiple interpretations of common formats, and over-reliance on CCDs

**Some good news – once ingested, this data has multiple valuable uses**

- HEDIS cost reduction, better CM/DM, reduce UM costs, better FWA

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# Payer Support for Providers in Payment Reform

**Their success is now your business. Providers are now your partners, not your vendors.**

## Overcoming Privacy and Security Issues

- Intractable tension between two messages
  - Coordinate care and share information among all needed parties
  - Protect the privacy of a member
- Legislative direction needed
- Until then, need ability to restrict or redact information based on constituent role and context

## Coordination of Care Management Between Plan and Providers

- Shared data assets
- Shared care plans

## Payer as the Supplier of Technology to Providers

## The Need to Share Ongoing Performance with Providers

- Reducing latency
- Making the performance view specific to the terms for measuring the provider's performance

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# Provider Ability to Ingest Data from Payers

Partnerships require trust and transparency is the coin of trust

**The payer has a vital and exclusive role as aggregator of all utilization; no provider or community HIE can replace this**

**Utilization is a primary component of any payment reform program**

- The switch from fee-for-volume to fee-for-value does not end the role of volume; it is still vital

**Provider no longer want reports, they want the raw data**

**Generic quality or gaps in care reports have little value**

- For both Payer and provider constituents, the reporting must be expressed in the specific terms of the agreement

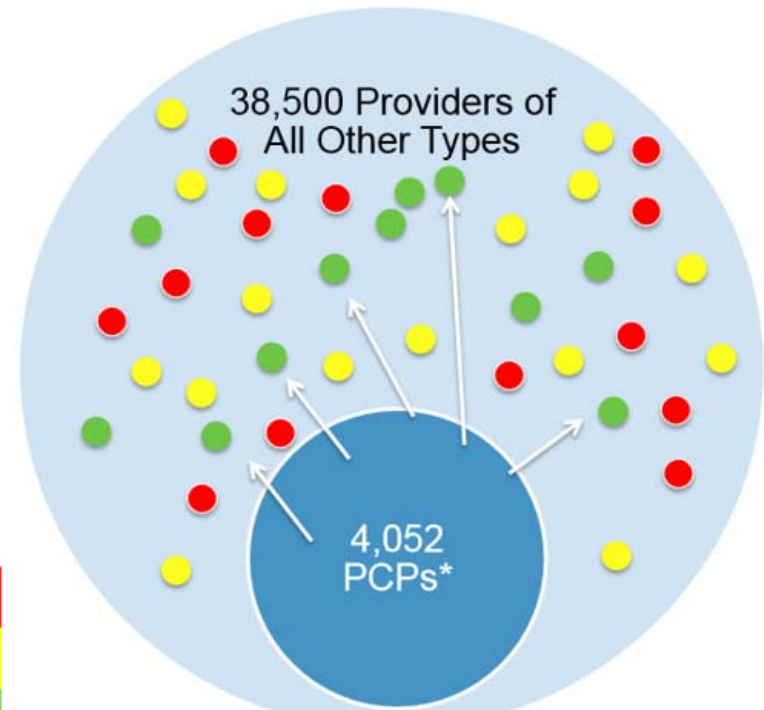
**Many legitimate barriers exist to sharing data**

- Legal barriers
- Technology barriers
  - Few providers have technology to use claims data once sent
- Business competition barriers
- All of these must be overcome for payment reform to be successful

# Sharing Data in Radical Ways - Example: Disclosing Cost Outcomes Associated with The Other Guy

## Panels Make “Buying” and Arranging Decisions Specialists and Hospitals Referrals

- No narrow networks are used
- PCPs refer where they believe they will get the best result
- Given the high percentage of admissions for common chronic illnesses, many have become convinced of the efficacy of referring to lower cost Specialists and Hospitals



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# Administering Payment Reform for Providers

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# Rationalizing Provider Investments in Technology



## TECHNOLOGY

Everyone Is Here To Save You, But Unfortunately  
... You're Not In The Computer

# Leveraging Existing Assets

## Forget about Meaningful Use – Make Your Use of the EMR Meaningful

### The EMR as a primary workflow tool and as a system of record should be the primary technology solution for payment reform

- The EMR should be able to meet many of the primary technology requirements, such as
  - Identification of the patients in a program
  - Longitudinal information about a patient (including the content shared by other providers or a payer)
  - Differentiated workflows to administer the care of a patient based upon evidence-based methods to manage efficiency and improve quality
  - Coordination of care across all providers
  - Analytics and performance measurement needed for population management across multiple patients and providers

### So, why is there a problem?

- Too difficult to configure EMR for payment reform and differentiated workflows, especially given multi-payer variation
- Lack of comfort having multiple standards of care or approaches
- Many locations require coordinated use across technology silos
- In some cases, EMRs do not yet have adequate capability



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# What Are the Capabilities Needed?

If you cannot manage a risk population, you should not take risk

## There are fundamental capabilities needed for payment reform programs

- Model a new payment reform contract before signing
- Analysis and identification of problems that can be fixed
- Identification of a patient in a program (at the right time and in all the right places)
- Longitudinal information about the patient care that drives the understanding of the patient risk
- Care delivery workflows that deliver value-based care (from beginning to end) based upon the program and the patient risk
- Coordination of care across all related providers, regardless of location or Tax ID
- Near-time visibility of performance measurements
- Management of utilization and management of quality (across different payers)
- Revenue cycle management that understands new payment methods ...

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# Impact on Revenue Cycle Management

## Remembering fondly past days of a simple EoR

### Provider RCM systems are completely unprepared for payment reform

- The extremely wide variety of payment reform programs makes this a hard problem to solve

### The ability of provider systems to match an actual payment to an expected payment will decrease over time

- This will lead to more appeals and more claim status inquiries – some legitimate and some unthinkingly created by the provider systems
- The ability of both payer and provider to automate appeals will degrade over time, resulting in more CSR and phone time

### The complexity of the appeals will increase

- New contracts are more complex and cannot be evaluated in an automated fashion by one or both parties
- New contracts are more subjective, using less precise data sources and less clear contract terms
- Payment reform “partnerships” are more open to business-based (a reasonableness standard) disputes which will be solved by BI analysts and business leaders, not claims adjusters

### The need to actually pay other providers or be paid by other providers

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# Additional Technology Challenges for Providers

## How is the world really changing

### Challenges of multi-payer programs

- A moving target of new management targets, payment methods, and reporting requirements

### Management Across Other Providers

- The need to work across multiple EMR footprints
- The need to affect providers who are not part of the risk-based contract

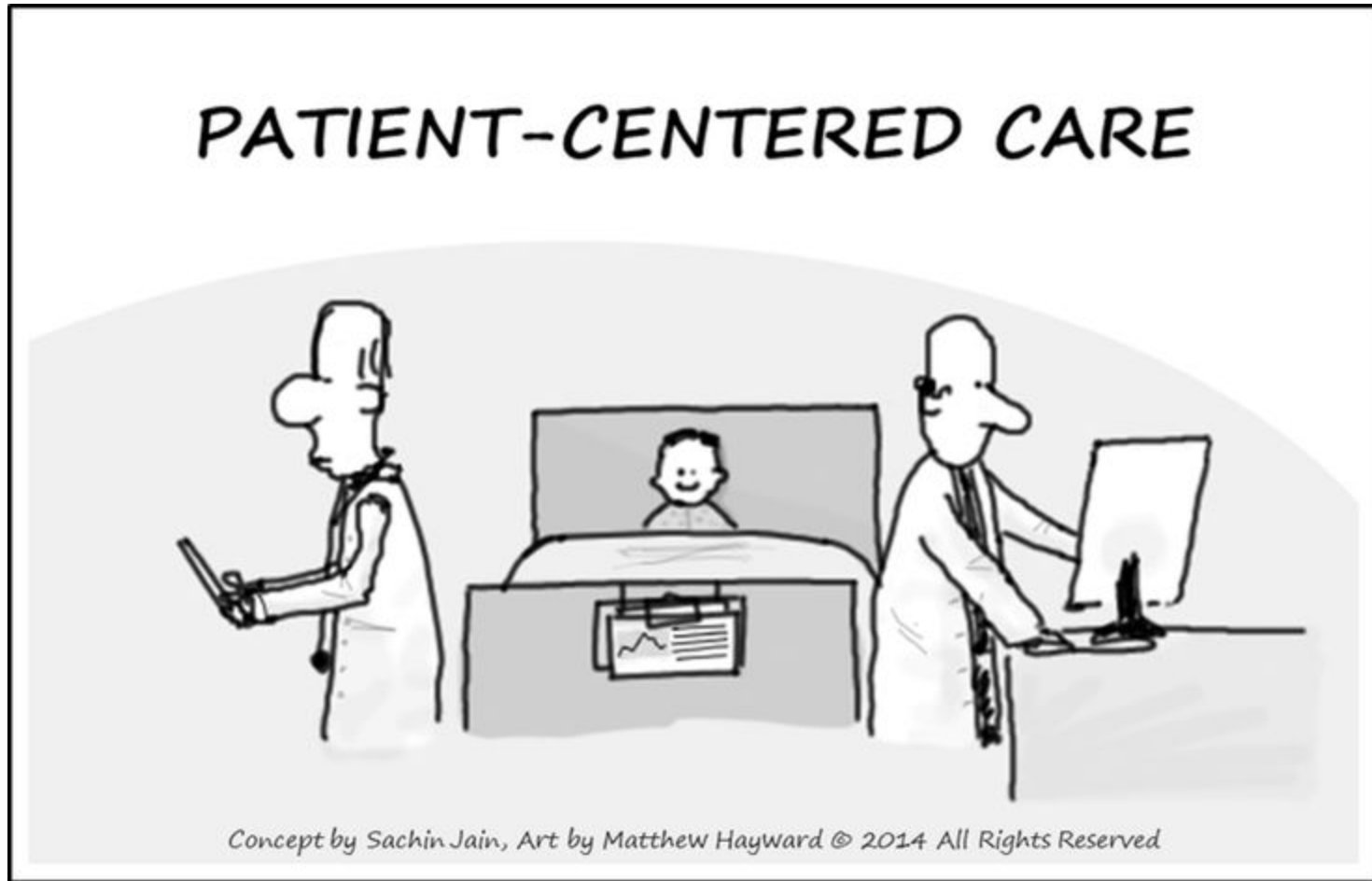
### How to Avoid or Embrace non-EMR Information/Workflow Systems

- The challenge and reality of portals
- How technology changes unchain us from the desktop

### How to Connect to the Patient

### How to Align Physician Income with Health System Income

# Keeping Technology in Perspective



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# Thank You

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