Transforming Medicaid at Scale:

Looking Back and Ahead

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International Challenge

All Health Systems

- Have Service Demand and Limited Resources
 - Taxes vs. Premiums vs. Co-Pays vs. Access Limitations
- Need Greater Stewardship
 - Providers, Payers, Patients
- Should Explore New Incentives to Shape Delivery
 - Reward Outcomes, Effectiveness

Arkansas Journey

- Harnessing Big Data
 - Policy Reforms
 - P4P
- Medicaid Expansion
 - Private Option
- Multipayer Payment Reform
 - Episodes of Care
 - PCMH
- Provider Led Accountable Care

AR Medicaid – Payment Reform

- Journey Started 2011
- First CMMI Implementation Recipient
- Episodes of Care July, 2012
- Voluntary PCMH January 2014
 - 200+ Practices,
 - ->950 PCPs,
 - 85%+ Eligible Medicaid Population

Engagement

Governor's Office – Vision, Recruit Payers

Dept Human Services – Host Meetings, Develop Framework

Legislature – Approve Regulations

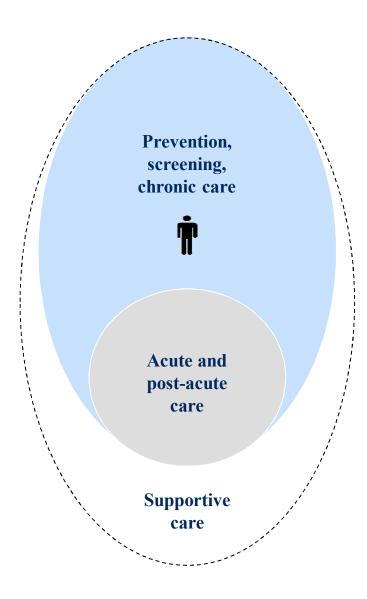
Private Insurers – Develop Internal Programs

Professional Societies – Cautious Support, Engagement

Clinical Leaders – Acceptance of Need for Change

Contractors – Outreach Activities, Data Management

STRATEGY The populations that we serve require care falling into three domains



Patient populations within scope (examples)

Care/payment models

- Healthy, at-risk
- Chronic, e.g.,
 - CHF
 - COPD
 - Diabetes
- Acute medical, e.g.,
 - AMI
 - CHF
 - Pneumonia
- Acute procedural, e.g.,
 - CABG
 - Hip replacement

Population-based:

medical homes responsible for care coordination, rewarded for quality, utilization, and savings against total cost of care

Episode-based:

retrospective risk sharing with one or more providers, rewarded for quality and savings relative to benchmark cost per episode

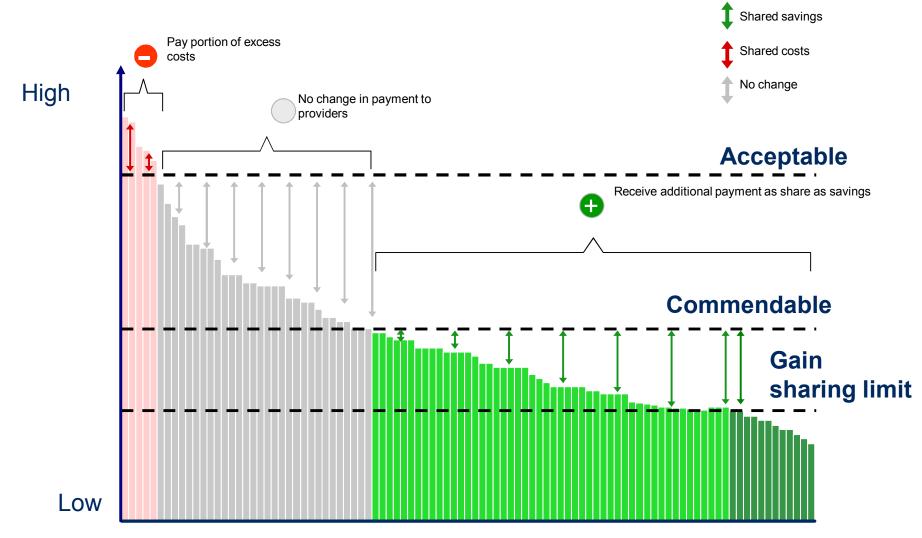
- Developmental disabilities
- Long-term care
- Severe and persistent mental illness

Combination of population- and episode-based models:

health homes responsible for care coordination; episode-based payment for supportive care services 2012

Implementation

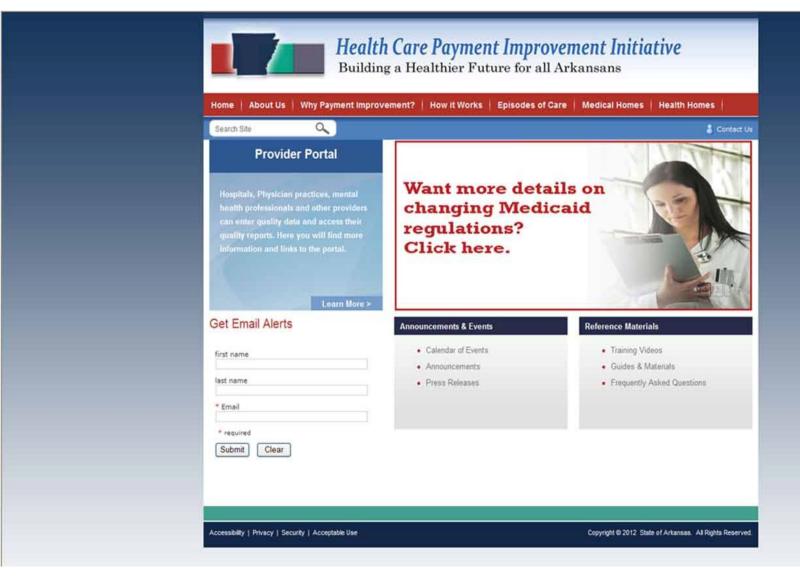
PAPs that meet quality standards and have average costs below the commendable threshold will share in savings up to a limit



Individual providers, in order from highest to lowest average cost



Provider Portal



2014

PCMH



Providers can then receive support to invest in improvements, as well as incentives to improve quality and cost of care

Practice support

Invest in primary care to improve quality and cost of care for all beneficiaries through:

- Care coordination
- Practice transformation



Shared savings

Reward high quality care and cost efficiency by:

- Focusing on improving quality of care
- Incentivizing practices to effectively manage growth in costs



Activities tracked for practice support payments provide a framework for transformation

 Completion of activity and timing of reporting

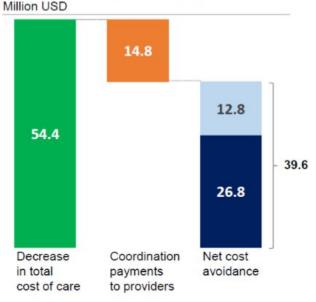
			and timing of reporting			
		Commit to PCMH Month 0-3	Start your journey Month 6	Evolve your proce- sses Month 12	Continue to innovate	
Activity					Month 16-18	Month 24
Identify office lead(s) for both transformation ¹	care coordination and pract	ice 🛑				
Assess operations of practice to improve (internal to PCMH)						
Develop strategy to implemen practice transformation improver						
Identify top 10% of high-priorit (including BH clients) ²	y patients					
5 Identify and address medical r coordinated care (including Bl		s)				
6 Provide 24/7 access to care						
 Document approach to expand to same-day appointments 	ding access					
8 Complete a short survey relate timely care, appointments, and (including BH specialists)				•		
9 Document approach to contact received preventive care	ting patients who have not			•		
10 Document investment in healt support practice transformatio		at				
11 Join SHARE to get inpatient d hospitals	ischarge information from					
12 Incorporate e-prescribing into	practice workflows ³					
13 Integrate EHR into practice wo	orkflows					

PCMH Results

Cost Reduction

1 Reduce or control the cost of care for 2015

2015 PCMH cost avoidance distributions¹



 Of the \$660.9M predicted total cost of care², \$606.5M is the actual cost³, \$54.4M is the generated cost avoidance

Of the \$54.4M in generated cost avoidance

- \$14.8M has been reinvested back into the provider community
- \$12.8M is the shared savings incentive paid to providers for CY2015 in Q3'16, Q1'17 and Q3'17
- \$39.6M represents total net cost avoidance

^{1 2015} figures are based on 365 days of claims run out on Medicaid data.

^{2 2015} projected total cost of care per member per year (\$2082.8), multiplied by the number of six month attributed beneficiaries.

^{3 2015} actual total cost of care per member per year (\$1911.2), multiplied by the number of six month attributed beneficiaries.

PCMH 2018

- EHR Data
 - BMI, Control of Blood Pressure and Diabetes
 - EHR Data Often <u>Not</u> Practice Level
 - Inconsistent Data Generation Across Platforms
 - Implications for CPC+, MACRA, MIPS
- Clinical Data Enterprise
 - Greater Payer Engagement, Financing
- Co-location of Behavioral Health

Lessons

- Big Data
 - Analytics Essential BUT a Demanding Garden
 - Real Time vs Claims Data
 - System Data vs Patient Journey
 - Missing Data, Clunky Metrics

Stewardship

- Learning System
 - Stretch the Providers Who ----
 - Provide Program Feedback ----
 - That Modifies Requirements/Analytics ---
 - Which Support Practice Transformation ---
 - And Starts New Cycle of Dialogue
- National Payers/Self Insureds Awkward Partners

Implications

- Future Metrics = Stewardship
 - Accountability for Patient Journey
 - Total Cost of Care, Outcome, Patient Satisfaction
 - Role of the Medical Neighborhood
- Reward Early Adopters