Population Health or Single-payer The future is in our hands

Robert J. Margolis, MD

Outline

- Today's problems
- Interim steps
- Population health
- Alternatives
- Conclusions

\$3,000,000,000 \$1,000,000,000

avoidable

U.S. Health Care Expenditures

50 percent of payments outcome-based in 2018!

Determinants of Health

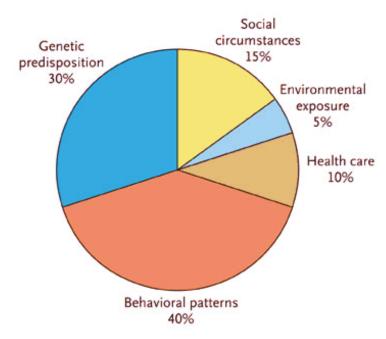


Figure 1. Determinants of Health and Their Contribution to Premature Death

McGinnis, Social Determinants of Health, 2002

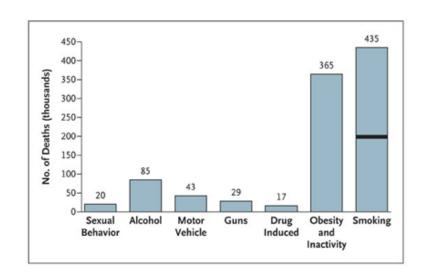
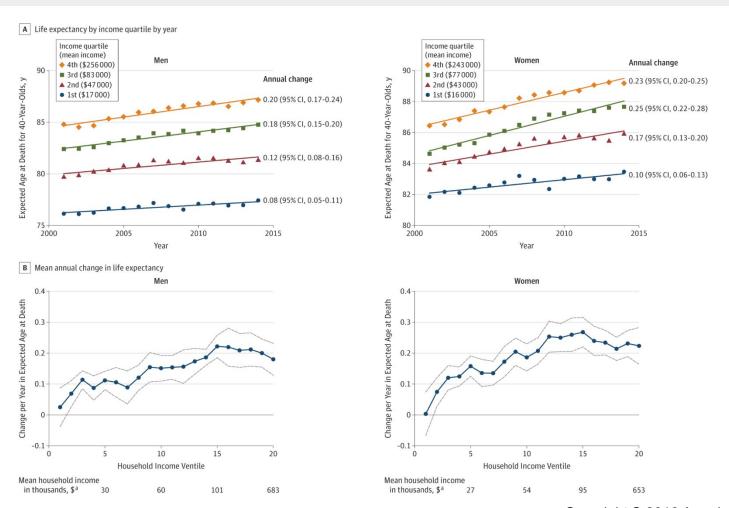


Figure 2. Numbers of U.S. Deaths from Behavioral Causes, 2000.

Adapted from Mokdad et al.



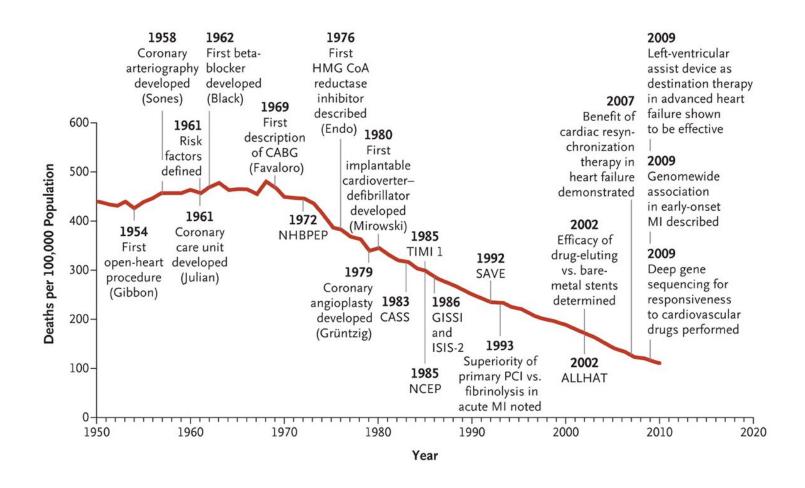
From: The Association Between Income and Life Expectancy in the United States, 2001-2014



Copyright © 2016 American Medical Association. All rights reserved.

Health care innovation and mortality

Decline in Deaths from Cardiovascular Disease in Relation to Scientific Advances



Health Care Progress + Increased Costs

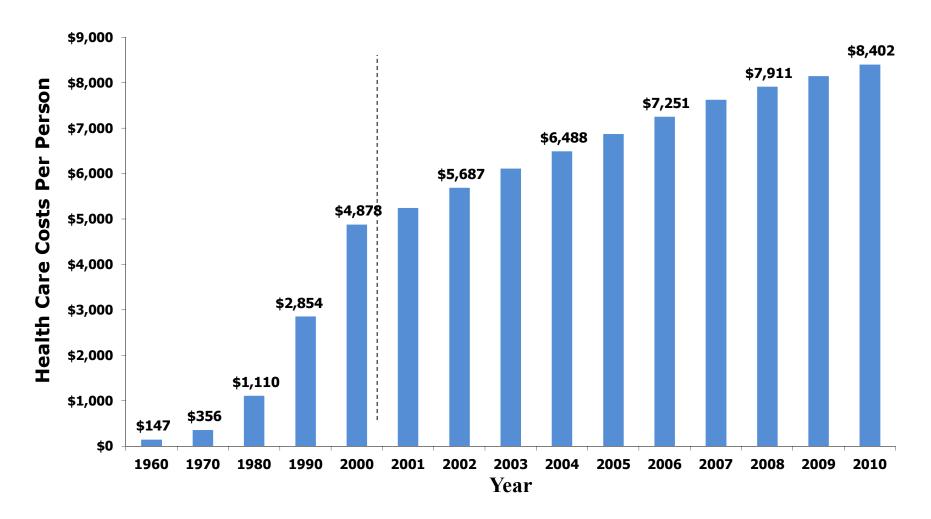
Breakthroughs in Medical Technology

- HIV: fatal → chronic disease
- Cancer: 20% reduction in death rates over
 25 years
- Heart disease: 60% reduction in last 50 years
- Significant progress in most diseases and more to come

Result: Generally Rising Costs

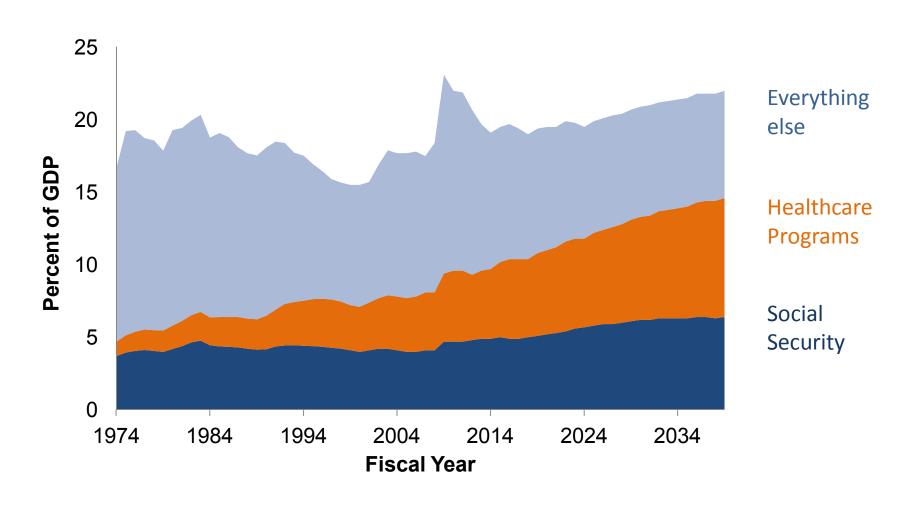
- Demographic trends, availability of more and better treatments
- Living longer and better is worth a lot

Rising per Capita Healthcare Costs

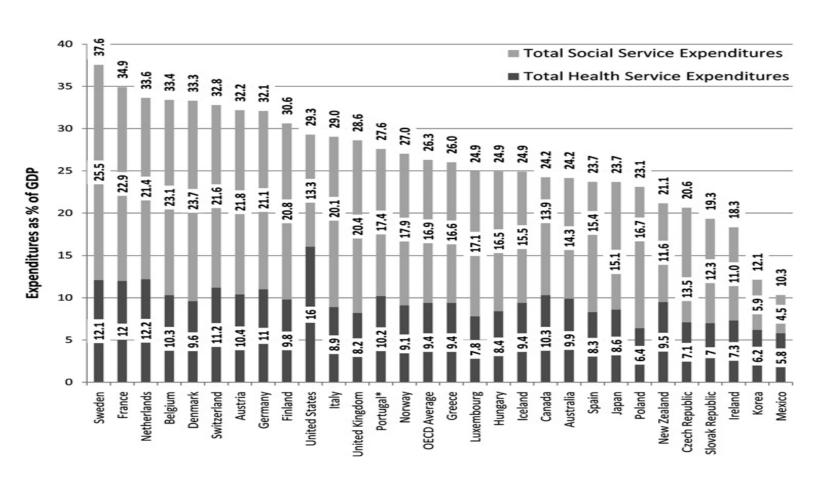




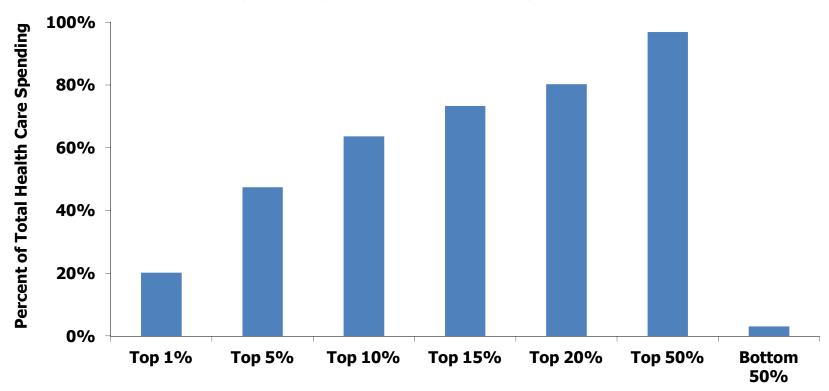
Health Care and the Federal Budget



Total health-service and social-service expenditures for OECD Countries



A small number of patients use most of the resources



Percent of Population, Ranked by Health Care Spending

Note: Dollar amounts in parentheses are the annual expenses per person in each percentile. Population is the civilian noninstitutionalized population, including those without any health care spending. Health care spending is total payments from all sources (including direct payments from individuals, private insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, and miscellaneous other sources) to hospitals, physicians, other providers (including dental care), and pharmacies; health insurance premiums are not included.

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation calculations using data from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS), 2008.



Alternative Payment Models

Framework for Alternative Payment Models



Category 1

Fee for Service – No Link to Quality & Value



Category 2

Fee for Service – Link to Quality & Value

A: Foundational Payments for Infrastructure & Operations

B: Pay for Reporting

C: Rewards for Performance

D: Rewards and Penalties for Performance



Category 3

APMs Built on Fee-for-Service Architecture

A: APMs with Upside Gainsharing

B: APMs with Upside Gainsharing/Downsi de Risk



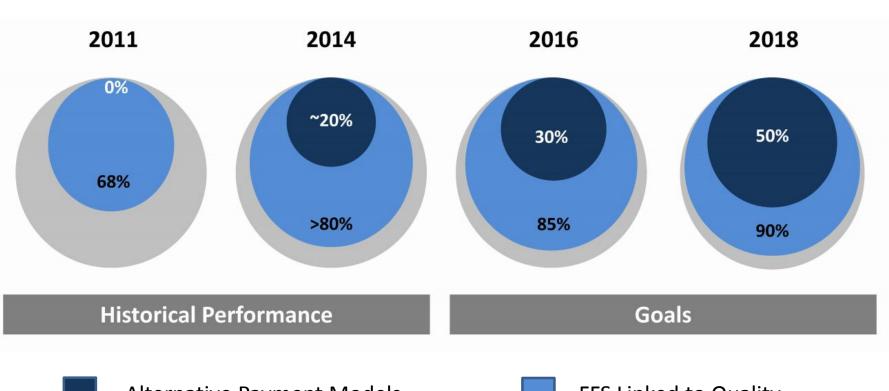
Category 4

Population-Based Payment

A: Condition-Specific Population-Based Payment

B: Comprehensive Population-Based Payment

HHS Goals for Alternative Payment Models in Medicare





Alternative Payment Models



FFS Linked to Quality



Total Medicare FFS Program

Organizations Unclear How to Succeed

- Need new care delivery competencies to successfully manage payment reforms:
 - IT infrastructure
 - Internal financing flows
 - Governance and culture
 - Patient risk assessment and identification
 - Care coordination processes

Competencies for Accountable Care

- Governance and culture
- Financial readiness
- Health IT infrastructure
- Patient risk assessment and stratification
- Patient engagement
- Quality and process improvement
- Care coordination
- Population
- Performance measures
- Support for continuous improvement
- Payment and non-financial incentives
- Support for care coordination and transformation
- Institutional (agency structure)
- Political (stakeholder interests)
- Regulatory (workforce, payment)

Organizational Capabilities

Accountable Care Health Policy

International | National | Local Health Policy Environment

Clinician Leadership



Does it feel like we're drowning?

Primary Care Physicians & Aligned Specialists

- Patient Navigators
- Control 85% of spend
- PCPs 4% of cost
- 50% of PCPs in small groups with little/no capital reserves

Delivery Systems Reform

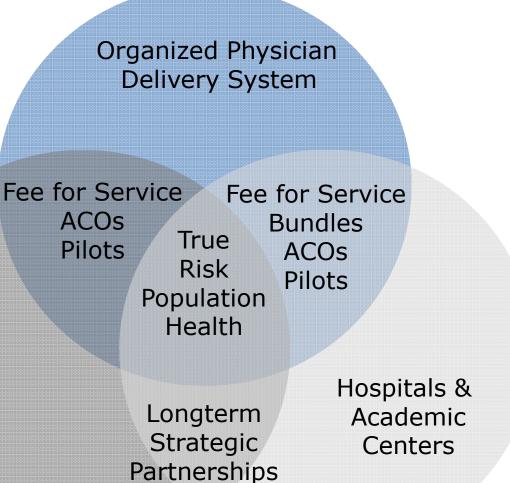
- Align primary care docs with selected specialists
- Create scale and access to capital
- Practice transformation
 - Care teams
 - Patient Level Data
- National and local best practices
- CPI and learning networks

Transform Data to Actionable Information

- Cloud-based patient-relevant clinical information
- Patient-specific care planning and guided care management
- Deep population analytics and segmentation
- Predictive modeling (The Golden Goose)

Form Aligned Partnerships

Payers



One Story

Health Care Partners Programs & Results

Under Population Health Management

Improved quality, significant financial savings

Scalable, approximately 11,000 total physicians in 5 states

Millions of total patients, approximately 1 million lives under Population Health Management

Stratifying Patients into the Appropriate Program

Hospice/Palliative Care

High PMPM

Provides in-home medical and palliative care management by specialized physicians, nurse care managers, and social workers for chronically frail seniors who have physical, mental, social, and financial limitations That limit access to outpatient care, forcing unnecessary utilization of hospitals.

Home Care Management

Intensive one-on-one physician/nurse patient care and case management for the highest-risk, most complex of the population. As the risk for hospitalization is reduced, patient is transferred to next level down. Physicians & Care Managers are highly trained and closely integrated into community resources or physician offices/clinics.

High Risk Clinics & Care Management

Provides long-term whole person care enhancement for the population using a multidisciplinary team approach, Diabetes, COPD, CHF, CKD, Depression, Dementia

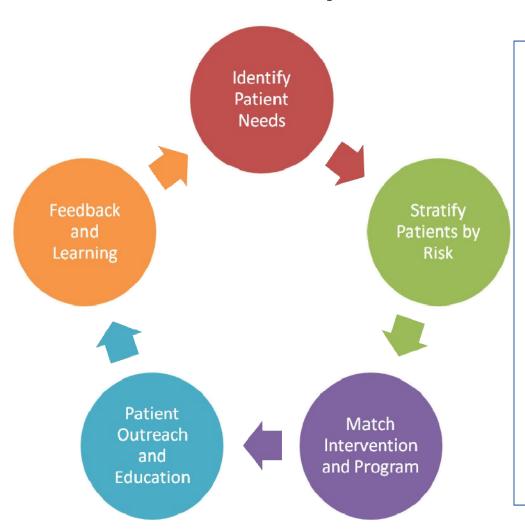
Complex Care & Disease Management

Low PMPM

Provides self-management for people with chronic disease

Self-management & Health Education Programs

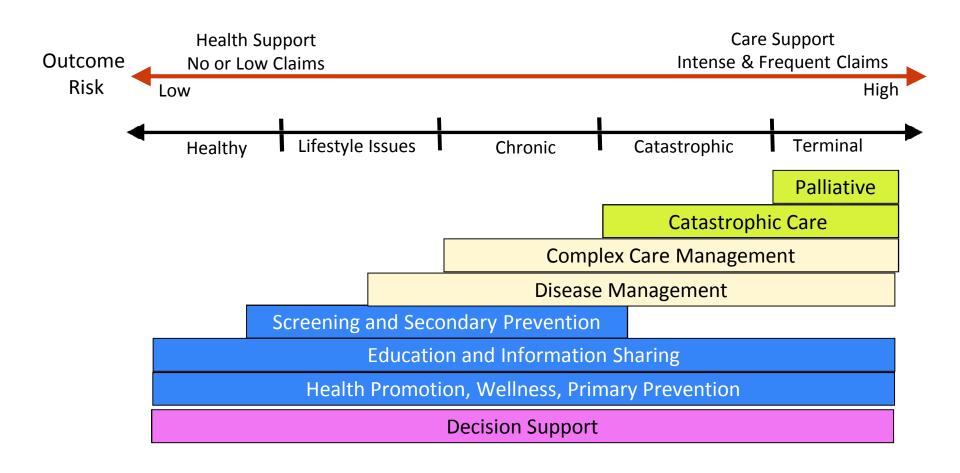
Proactive Population Management



The continuous 'Virtuous Cycle' of Improved care and outcomes is at the heart of HCP's proactive population management

- Better Care
- Better Quality
- Better Efficiency
- Better Patient Experience

Program Overlap



Clinical Support Teams



In-patient

Physician and Patient Support Teams





Physicians



Patients



Urgent Care



Home Care

Over 900 Care Management Resources

Examples of Team Involvement

- Focused patient education & expectations via nurses
 - Embed in primary care sites
 - Accountable for entire population
 - Enhanced care transition for discharged patients
 - Structured interventions for seniors and high risk commercial
 - Actively monitor patients for 60 days
- Use of Health Advocates: dedicated, non-licensed liaison for coordinating care for newly enrolled members
 - Perform Health Risk Assessment and assist with outbound calls to improve medication adherence and other care coordination activities

Technology Backbone

- Allscripts / Touchworks EHR
- NextGen for affiliated or IPA model
- EPIC practice management and EHR
- IDX practice management
- All systems feed to an integrated Data Warehouse

Predictive Modeling Physician Information Portal Patient On-Line Portal/ PHR

Healthcare Partners.com

Medical & Clinical Management

- Focus on disease states that most impact cost & quality
 - CHF
- CKD
- Diabetes
- CAD

- COPD
- Depression
 Dementia
 Asthma

- Data analysis identifies high impact clinical interventions
 - Same-day access
 - Urgent Care
 - Admission risk management
 - Special programs
 - Home care
 - Anti-coagulation clinic
 - CHF program

Example: Point-of-Care Reminders

HEALTHCARE PARTNERS

PATIENT INTERVENTION REPORT

REPORT DATE: 4/16/2010

Page 1 of 1

_					
Name		Telephone	40-40-0	Address	
MRN		Enrolled	Υ	City/Zip	
DOB	02/21/1949	Gender	Friedrich in the state	Next PCP	

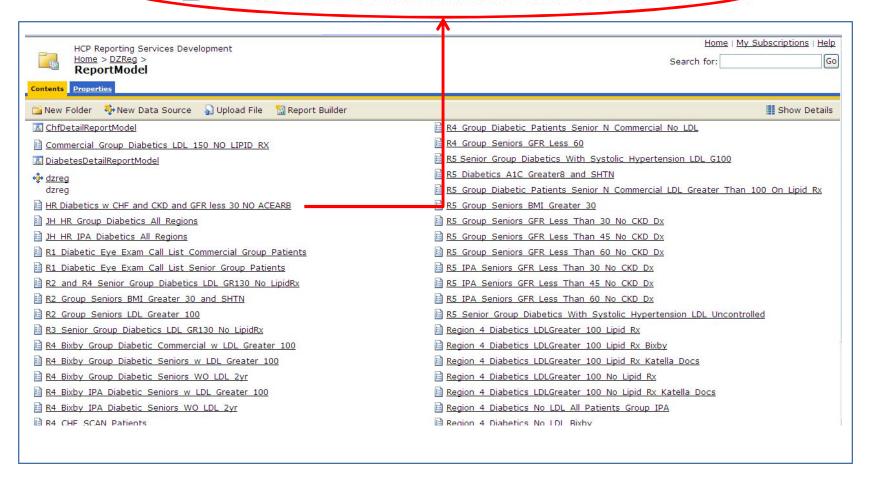
PIR Summary 2010:

Region(s):

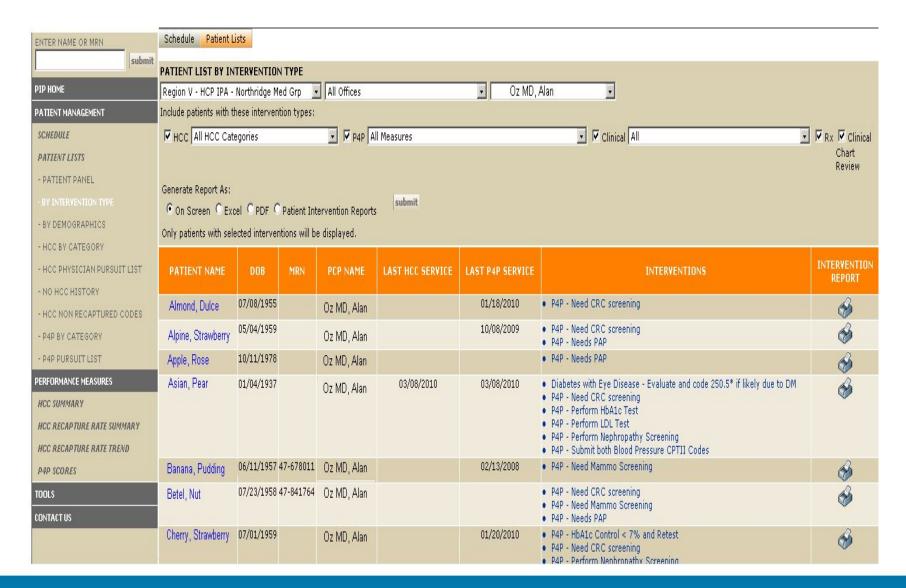
FIX Summary 2010.		
Intervention Type	Description	Suggested Actions
P4P	Comprehensive Diabetes Care	Perform HbA1c Test Perform LDL Test Perform Nephropathy Screening Submit both Blood Pressure CPTII Codes
	Colorectal Cancer Screening	Need CRC screening
	Women Wellness Screening	Need Mammo Screening
нсс	15 Diabetes With Renal Or Peripheral Circulatory Manifestation 250.40 Diabetes W/renal Manif, Type II Or Unspec, Controlled	Needs Coding
	16 Diabetes With Neurologic Or Other Specified Manifestation 250.60 Diabetes W/neuro Manif, Type II Or Unspec, Controlled	Needs Coding

Example: Customized Registries

HR Diabetics w CHF and CKD and GFR less 30 NO ACEARB



Lists of Patients Needing Interventions



High Risk Programs – CCC California

Comprehensive Care Clinic

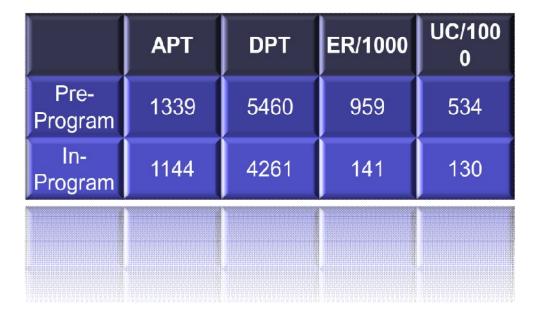
- Advance care planning
- Medication reconciliation
- Disease and Care Plan education
- Behavioral health assessment
- Access to additional community resources
- Post Hospitalization Clinics
- Comprehensive Care Centers
 - Geriatrics Centers of Excellence
 - Commercial Patients -Biopsychosocial Medicine

	АРТ	DPT	ER/100 0	UC/100 0
Pre- Progra m	1334	4624	611	2022
In- Progra m	1157	4617	53	200

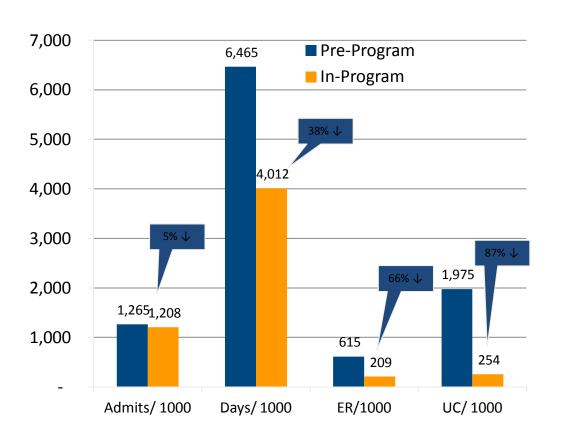
High Risk Programs – Home Care

Home Care Program

- Top 2-3% most at-risk patients
- Comprehensive assessment:
 - and behavioral health Living conditions
 - Social and financial needs
 - Medication regimen
 - Medical
- Advanced Care Planning
- Palliative care



Example: ESRD Program



ESRD Program

- Targeted CKD Stage IV & V
- Complex care management
- Enhanced primary care
- Pre-care emotional & physical preparation for patients & caregivers
- Early access placement
- Reduce emergency vascular interventions
- Increase treatment adherence

Integrated Processes

- Physician leadership uses data engine to develop programs and solutions
- Interventions executed by integrated clinical teams
- Continuous monitoring, feedback and adaptation
 Example of HCP COPD Program
- 30% more frequent visits with COPD patients
 - Involvement of integrated, multidisciplinary care team



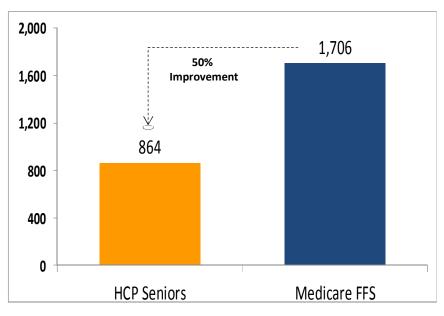
 Immediate intervention at clinical trigger points

Higher satisfaction and improved quality for the patient as well as significant cost savings

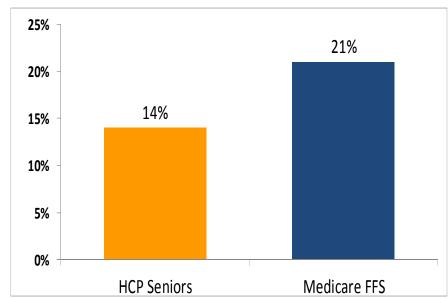
	% Change	
Drug cost est.	3%	
Total admits	30%	
Total bed days	39%	
Total ED visits	23%	
Cost of care (all paid-pmpm)	34%	

Cost Savings Impact

Inpatient Acute Bed Days/1,000 pts



30-Day All Cause Re-admit Rate



Financial Impact (who pays for team-based care?)

1000 MA Patients

Reduce hospital days from 1800k-800k

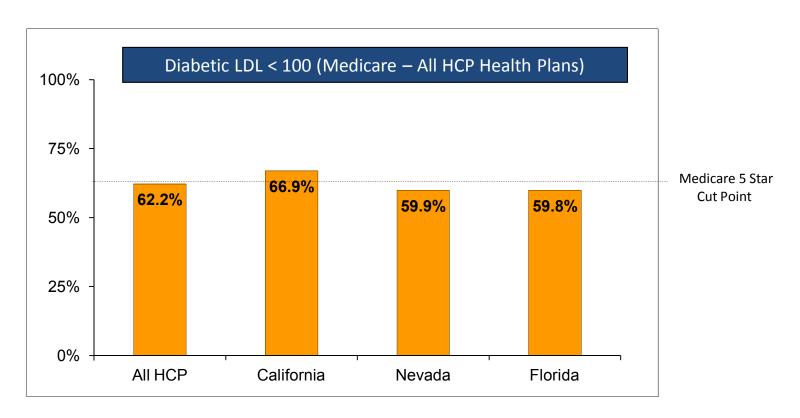
Hospital Average Per Diem \$3000

1000/1000 = 1x 1000 days x \$3000

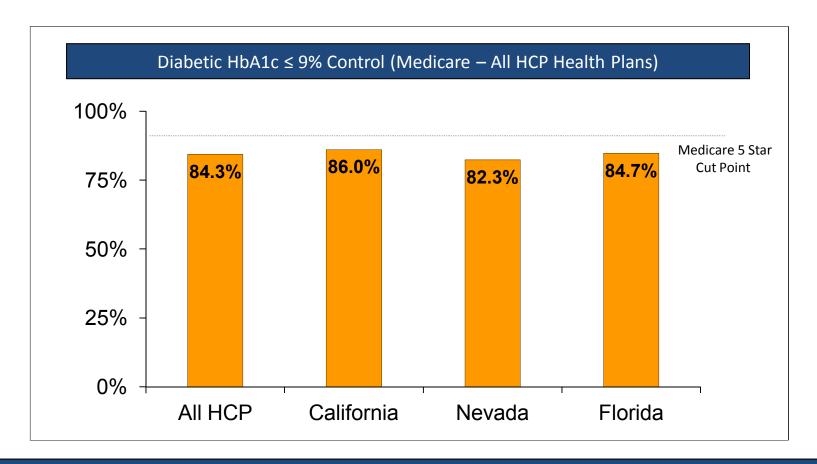
Total: \$3,000,000 or \$250 pmpm savings!

Example: Clinical Quality Efforts

- Enterprise-Wide Quality Improvement Programs
 - High Risk, Chronic Conditions, Complex Cases

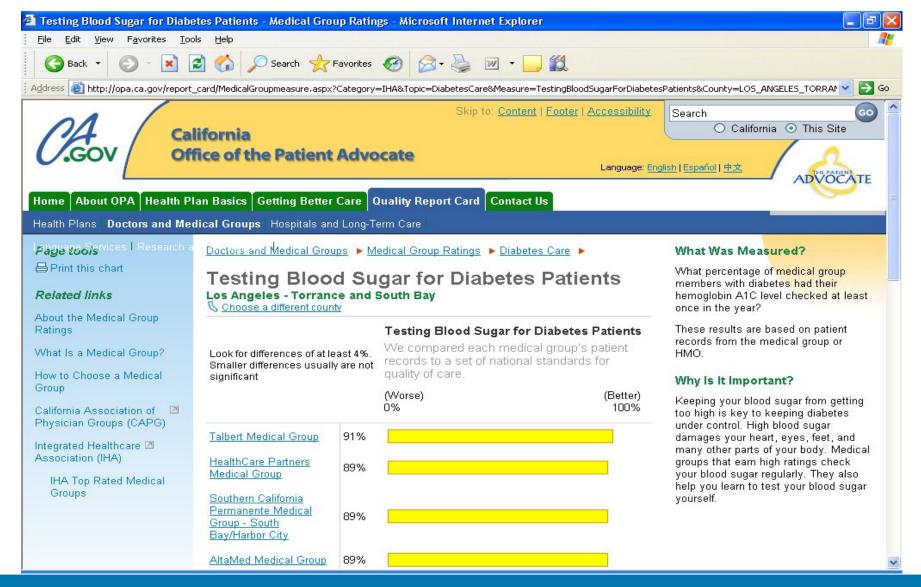


Clinical Quality Efforts (continued)



Ongoing initiatives to standardize quality best practices/ procedures

And Transparently Reported



The Likely Alternatives

- Uncontrolled cost increases will be met with a solution.
- If we as healthcare professionals can not show significant value creation defined as:

Quality + Patient Experience
Cost

Government single payer with price controls & salaried care providers looms large!

Conclusions

- Americans <u>all</u> deserve access to high quality, personalized, high-touch, affordable health care.
- Reorganizing healthcare delivery to meet this goal is within our grasp.
- To paraphrase Oliver Cromwell:

"We can hang together or surely we'll hang individually."

Medicine is too noble a profession to be left to Congress.

Thank you