



CALIFORNIA  
HEALTHCARE  
FOUNDATION

# **ePrescribing Adoption and Implications**

**An E-Prescribing Case Study:  
Metrics to Inform Medicaid and  
State Pay-For-Performance Strategies**

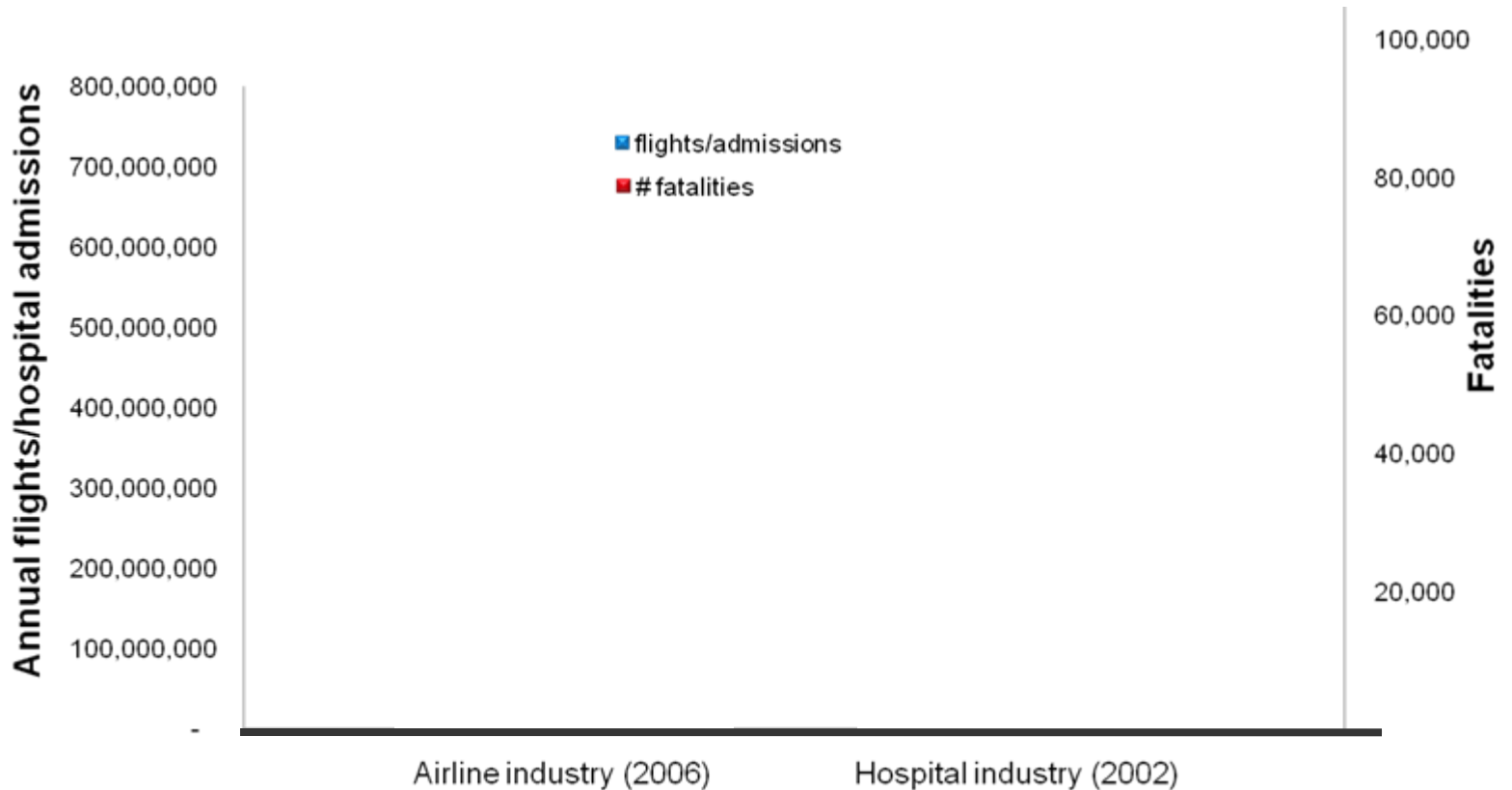
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**February 28, 2008**

# Airline and Healthcare Industries Compared



Sources: Federal Aviation Administration. Merrill CT, Elixhauser A. *Hospitalization in the United States*, 2002. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2005. HCUP Fact Book No. 6. AHRQ Publication No. 05-0056. Institute of Medicine, *To Err is Human*, National Academy of Sciences 1999.

# Electronic Prescribing

(aka ePrescribing or eRx):

Computer-based support for the creation, transmission, dispensing, and monitoring of pharmaceutical therapies

- Potential Benefits:
  - Significantly reduce medication errors including: dispensing the wrong drug, ordering drugs that may interact with other drugs patients are taking, or cause allergic reactions.

# California



### Economy Comparison (Trillions – 2006)



# How Are They Different?

- Wal-Mart knows when a 6 oz. can of low-sodium Campbell's tomato soup is sold in Fresno store #1815; how much the customer paid for it; how many more they have in stock; and can instantaneously order more to replace it
- California can't accurately account for the number of people who die or are sickened from a prescribing error:
  - There is no reporting or detection system
  - There are no incentives (or penalties) associated with good (or bad) prescribing practices

# How Is This for Efficiency?



- Cost of dispensing a drug for a Medi-Cal beneficiary<sup>1</sup>:
  - \$13.18 per prescription
- Communication between pharmacies and physician offices account for<sup>2</sup>:
  - 25% of pharmacists' time
  - 20% of the workload of physician-office staff
- Meanwhile over at Wal-Mart:
  - Generics drugs are \$4

Sources: <sup>1</sup>Grant Thornton, LLP, *National Study to Determine the Cost of Dispensing Prescriptions in Community Retail Pharmacies*, January 2007. <sup>2</sup>Jane Sarasohn-Kahn & Matthew Holt, *The Prescription Infrastructure: Are We Ready for ePrescribing?* California HealthCare Foundation, January 2006.

# Quality and Safety

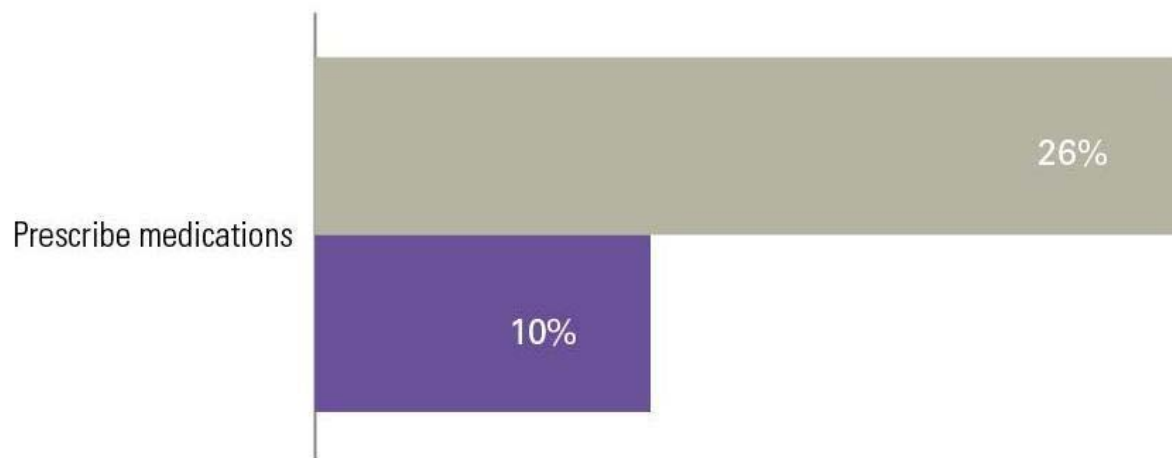
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# prescriptions/year and adverse events      Vehicle miles travelled and injuries

# Physician Use of Electronic Prescribing, California, 2007



- Routinely
- Occasionally



Source: *Health Perspectives in California. 2007 Survey of Primary Care Physicians.* Harris Interactive. June 2007.



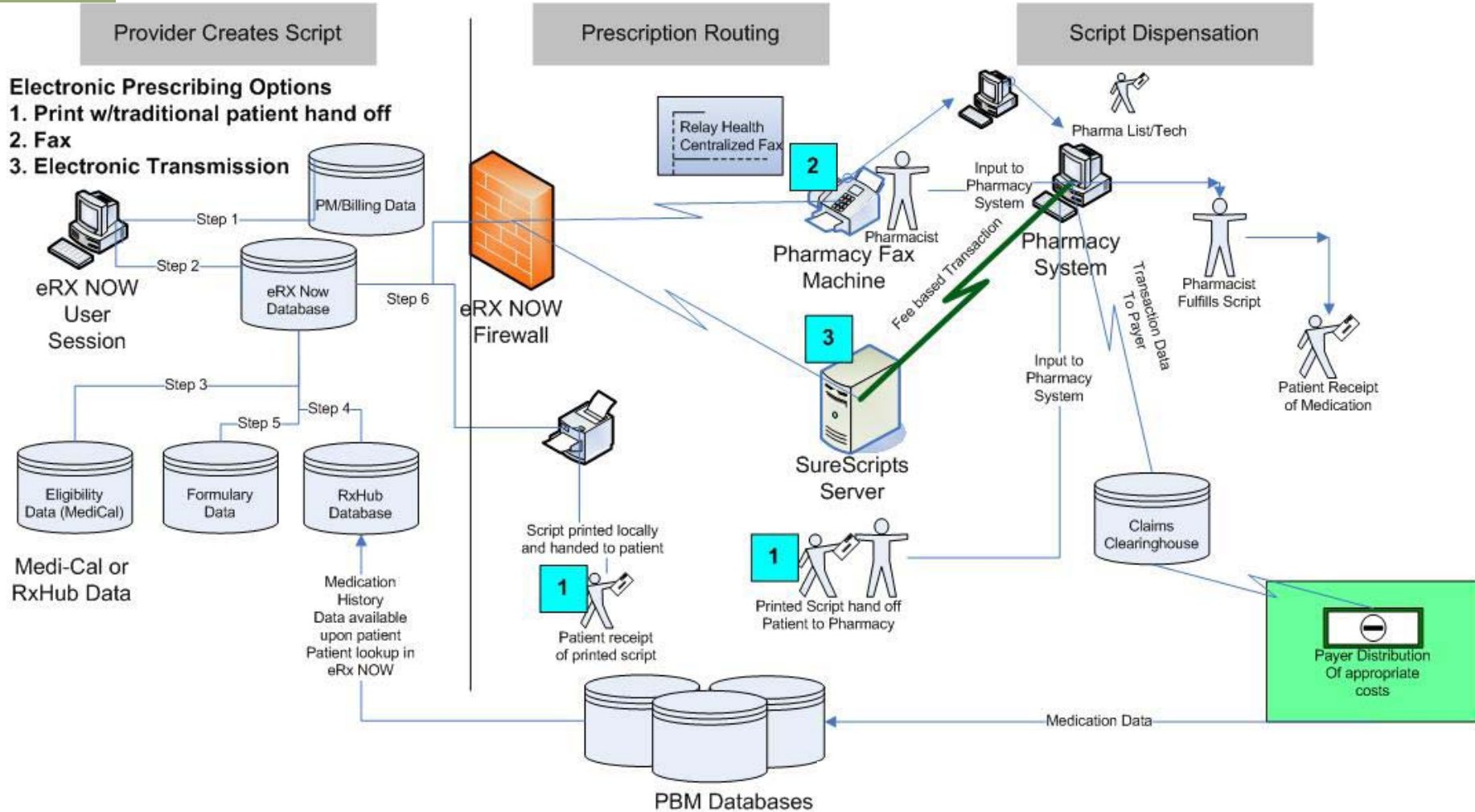
# e-Prescribing: Slowly but Surely Infiltrating the World of P4P



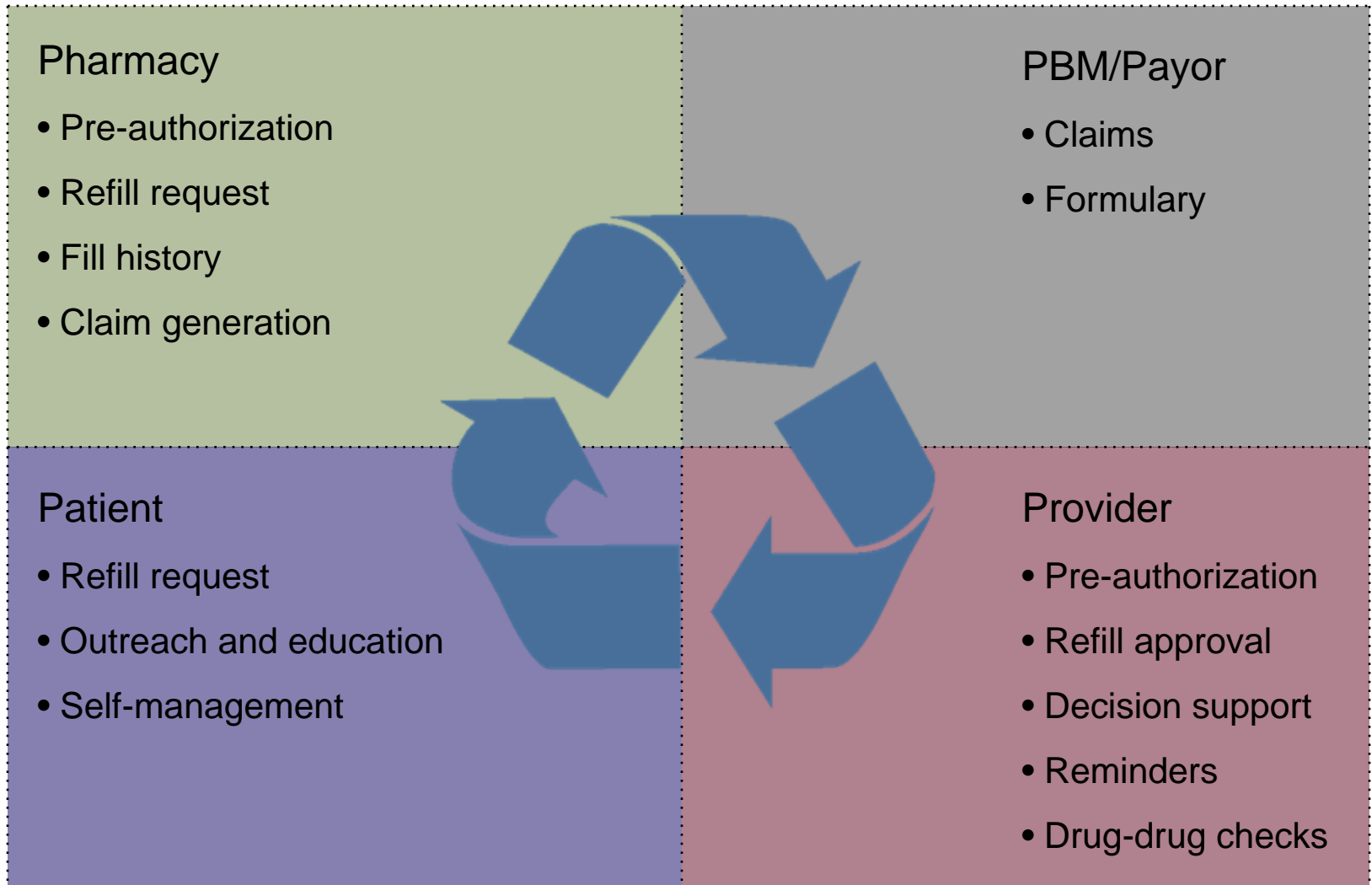
- Private Sector Initiatives
- Federal Initiatives
  - Medicare Physician Quality Reporting Initiative
  - Medicare Physician Group Practice Demonstration
  - Draft 2009 Medicare Drug Benefit Call Letter
- State-level Initiatives:
  - Massachusetts, Florida, Michigan and others
  - Mississippi: Saves the state about \$1.2 million ***per month*** in medication costs by equipping 225 doctors with handheld e-prescribing devices\*
  - ePrescribing pilot program (northern CA and Medi-Cal)

\* Government Health IT – September 13, 2007.

# ePrescribing: From Start to Finish



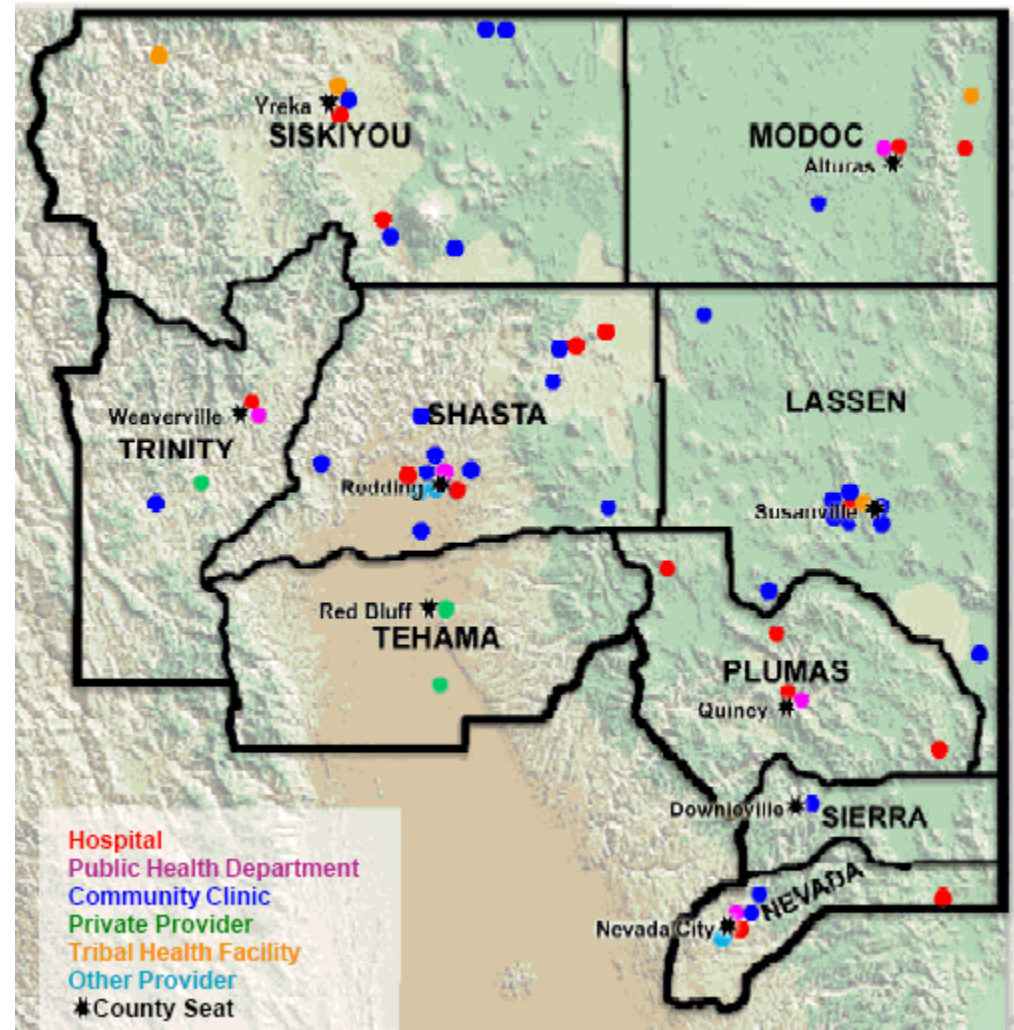
# A Comprehensive eRx Program



# NSRHN eRx Program: A Pilot for the State

- 9-county region of rural northern California
- Over 30% of patients are Medi-Cal beneficiaries
- Drug-seeking: top issue identified by providers in eight community meetings (2006)
- eRx identified as #1 technology funding priority

*Northern Sierra Rural Health Network Map*



# Participant Overview

Facility	Plumas District Hospital	Hill Country Community Clinic	Fairchild Medical Center	McCloud Clinic	Mercy Mt. Shasta	Shasta Community Health Center	Siskiyou Family Health Care
<b>County</b>	Plumas	Shasta	Siskiyou	Siskiyou	Siskiyou	Shasta	Siskiyou
<b>Sites</b>	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
<b>FTEs</b>	124	32	319	8	260		260
<b>Clinician FTEs</b>	35	3.7 MD, 1 DDS, 1.6 MH	186	2.4	24	TBD	TBD
<b>Payor Detail/Market Share</b>	40% Medicare 30% Medi-Cal 20% Private 5% Self 5% Other	39% MediCal/CMSP 15% Medicare 18% Uninsured 25% Sliding Scale 3% Self-Pay	45% Medicare 20% Medi-Cal 25% Private 5% Self 5% Other	55% Medicare/Medi-Cal* 20% Private	Medicare Medi-Cal Blue Cross	Medicare Medi-Cal CMSP	Medicare Medi-Cal Blue Cross
<b>Pharmacy Detail</b>	Quincy Drug Rite Aid Costco	Rite Aid Safeway Longs Walgreen's	Scott Valley Drug Wal-Mart Rite Aid Raleys	Rite Aid	Rite Aid Pharmacy Express Country Drug Longs	Rite Aid Pharmacy Express Country Drug Longs	Scott Valley Drug Wal-Mart Rite Aid Raleys
<b>Pilot Providers</b>	6	3-4	TBD	10	10-15	10-15	3-4

# What's in it for the Provider?

- Free access to Allscripts eRxNOW through NEPSI
- eRx workflow assessment and implementation support through program management (Illumisys and Manatt Health Solutions)
- NSRHN on-site and ad hoc training, phone support
- Access to formulary data through Medi-Cal and other plans (e.g. Wellpoint)
- Improved workflow – e-refills
- Increased patient safety
  - Alerts, e.g. drug-drug interaction
  - Patient history – means of addressing drug-seeking behavior
- Pharmacy relationship support through SureScripts outreach and education

# Spring 2009: Sharing eRx Program Findings

- Evaluation performed by U of A Pharmacy
  - Impact on clinical outcomes
  - Impact on operational costs, quality, and efficiencies to both providers and pharmacies
  - Benefits to the Medi-Cal program
- NSRHN best practices for sustaining and spreading model
  - Initial rollout – 6 provider organizations
  - Extension of Medi-Cal data to additional NSRHN providers
  - Recommendations for extension of Medi-Cal data to users of NEPSI and other eRx applications across state
- Recommendations for effective pay-for-performance initiatives among safety net providers
- Recommendations for state and national Medicaid pay-for-performance strategies



# Can E-Prescribing Help Medicaid Managed Care Plans/Providers Measure Up?

Type of Measure	Measures
<b>HEDIS/HEDIS-Like</b> (focus largely at the HMO-level not the physician level)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Antidepressant medication management</li> </ul>
<b>Information Technology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ E-prescribing technology use</li> </ul>
<b>Utilization</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ % generic drug use above market usage</li> <li>▪ Utilization rates</li> <li>▪ Overall spending levels</li> </ul>
<b>Patient Safety</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Drug-drug interactions</li> <li>▪ Never events</li> </ul>
<b>Patient Satisfaction</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Consumer Assessment of Health care Providers and Systems Survey</li> </ul>
<b>Pharmacy Operational Efficiency</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Time to fill, refill Rx</li> <li>▪ Communications/handoffs</li> </ul>



# Key Factors in the Design of Successful Medicaid Physician P4P Programs

- Which incentive model is best suited to physicians?
- Which performance measures and data should be used?
- What are the best ways to engage physicians?
- What regulatory issues are unique to physician P4P programs?

How does e-prescribing address these issues?

Source: Center for Health Care Strategies, Inc. "Physician Pay-for-Performance in Medicaid: A Guide for States," Funded by The Commonwealth Fund and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. March 2007.



Discussion

Questions?



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