



OAK
STREET
HEALTH

Population Health Colloquium
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REBUILDING HEALTH CARE AS IT SHOULD BE

Personal
Equitable
Accountable

- Primary care centers for adults on Medicare.
- In medically-underserved communities (i.e., >50% dually eligible).
- Located in high-density, low-income areas to create access.
- Integrate primary care, care management, transportation among other services.
- Fully “at-risk” for all cost of care.

“CONCIERGE WITHOUT A FEE”



25

CENTERS
(37 by December)

6

MARKETS
(8 by December)

11

HEALTH
PLAN PARTNERS

1,200

OAKIES

140

PROVIDERS

5

YEARS

42,000

PATIENTS

WHAT DO WE MEAN “FULL-RISK?”



50%

Serve >50% dually eligible patients in communities with poor access to care.



Oak Street is 100% accountable to what patients need, all cost of care.



Enables Oak Street to invest in interventions that don't add up under shared savings.

WHAT IS POPULATION HEALTH?

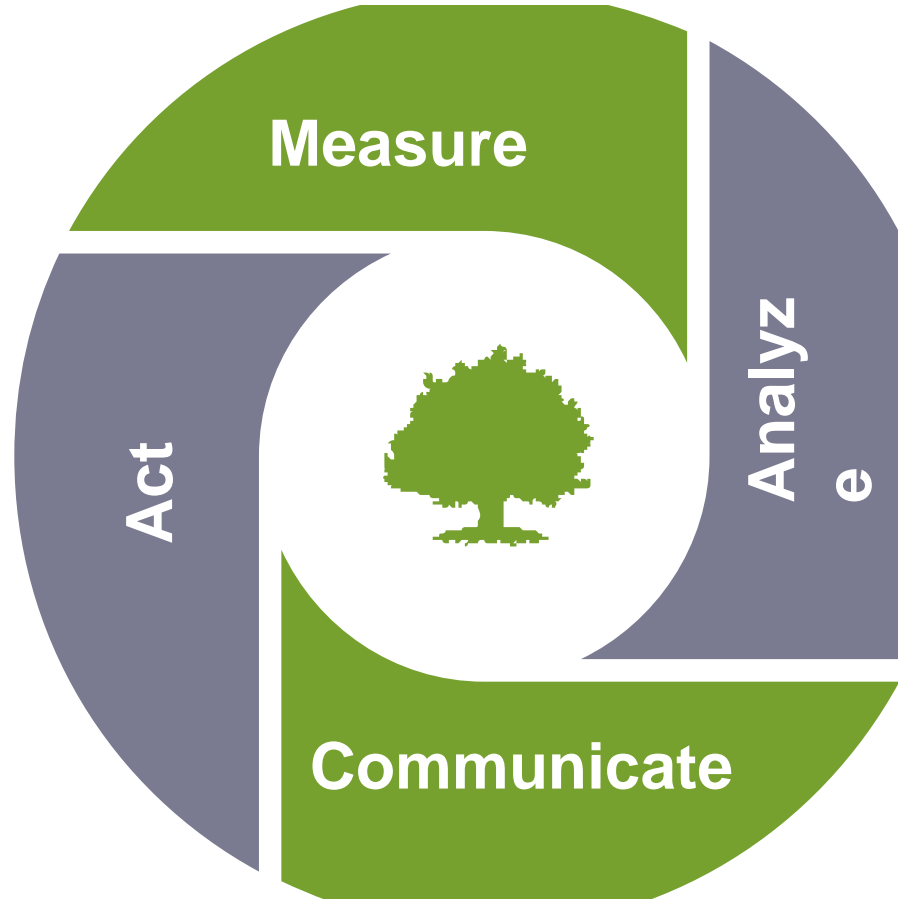
Are we talking about the same thing?

Delivery of evidence-based
care to a population

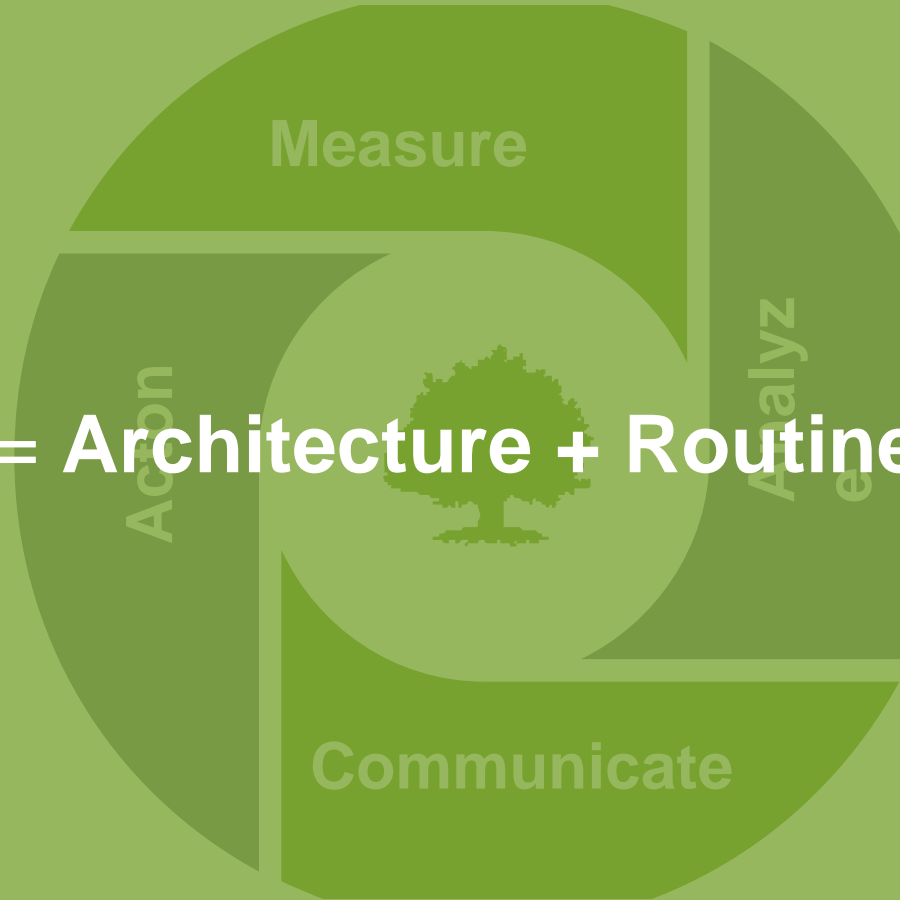
Must create measurably
better health outcomes

WE THINK ABOUT
DELIVERING
POPULATION HEALTH AS
CLOSED-LOOP CYCLES





**Platform = Architecture + Routines +
Culture**

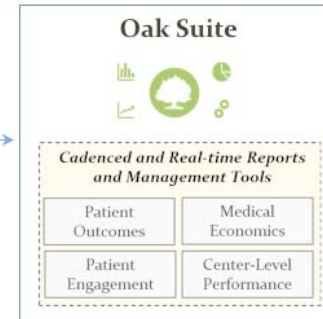
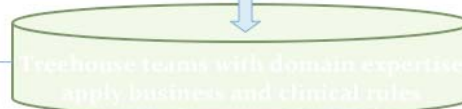
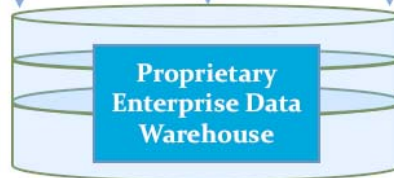
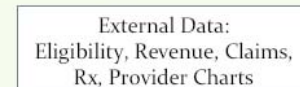
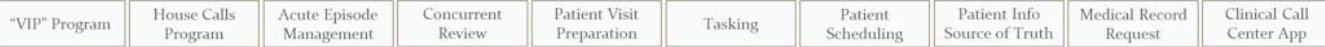


Patient Data Platform



Canopy, an enterprise single sign-on tool, integrates data across all platforms to provide actionable insights and drive workflows to accelerate operational efficiency and effective clinical management and oversight.

Enterprise Point-of-care Tools:



8 platforms
1300+ defined data fields

LET'S TALK ABOUT TWO REAL EXAMPLES

- 1 Supporting Our Inpatients
- 2 Supporting Targeted Benefits

SUPPORTING OUR INPATIENTS

Interventions to Reduce 30-Day Rehospitalization: A Systematic Review

Luke O. Hansen, MD, MHS; Robert S. Young, MD, MS; Keiki Hinami, MD, MS; Alicia Leung, MD, MHS

Background: About 1 in 5 Medicare fee-for-service patients discharged from the hospital is rehospitalized within 30 days. Beginning in 2013, hospitals with high risk-standardized readmission rates will be subject to a Medicare reimbursement penalty.

Purpose: To describe interventions evaluated in studies aimed at reducing rehospitalization within 30 days of discharge.

Data Sources: MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science, and the Cochrane Library were searched for reports published between January 1975 and January 2011.

Study Selection: English-language randomized, controlled trials; cohort studies; or noncontrolled before-after studies of interventions to reduce rehospitalization that reported rehospitalization rates within 30 days.

Data Extraction: 2 reviewers independently identified candidate articles from the results of the initial search on the basis of title and abstract. Two 2-physician reviewer teams reviewed the full text of candidate articles to identify interventions and assess study quality.

Data Synthesis: 43 articles were identified, and a taxonomy was developed to categorize interventions into 3 domains that encom-

passed 12 distinct categories: patient education, medication management, scheduling of a follow-up visit, charge interventions, activated hotlines, timely communication with ambulatory providers, timely ambulatory provider follow-up, and postdischarge home visits. Bridging interventions included transition coaches, physician continuity across the inpatient and outpatient setting, and patient-centered discharge instruction.

Limitations: Inadequate description of individual studies' interventions precluded meta-analysis of effects. Many studies identified in the review were single-institution assessments of quality improvement activities rather than those with experimental designs. Several common interventions have not been studied outside of multicomponent "discharge bundles."

Conclusion: No single intervention implemented alone was regularly associated with reduced risk for 30-day rehospitalization.

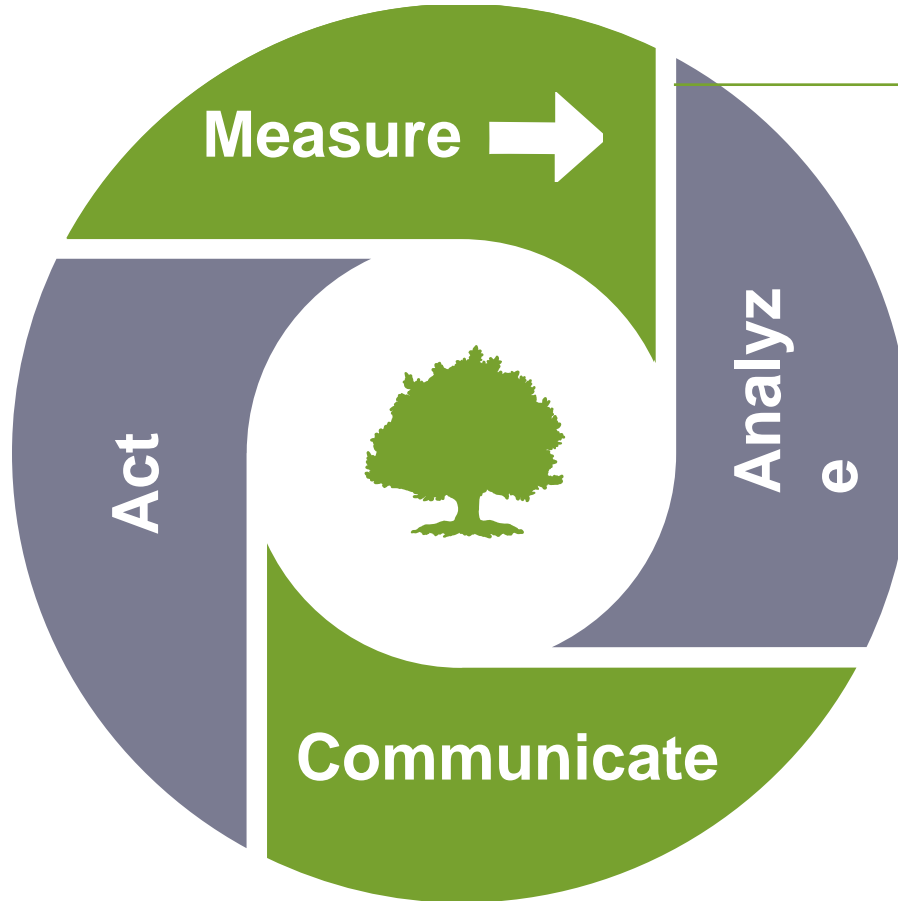
Primary Funding Source: None.

Ann Intern Med. 2011;155:520-528.
For author affiliations, see end of text.

No single intervention implemented alone was regularly associated with reduced risk for 30-day rehospitalization.

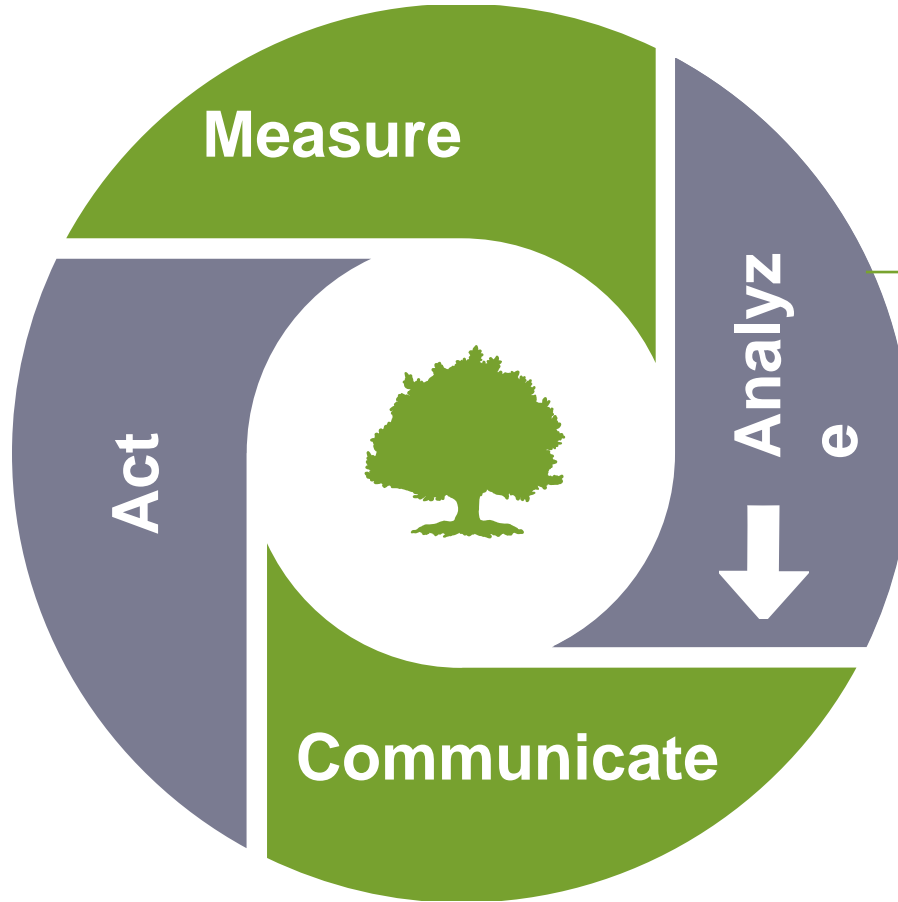
Table 2. Interventions Tested Among Studies Selected

Study, Year (Reference)	Predischarge Interventions				Postdischarge Interventions		
	Patient Education	Discharge Planning	Medication Reconciliation	Appointment Scheduled Before Discharge	Timely PCP Communication	Timely Clinic Follow-up	Follow-up Telephone Call
Randomized, controlled trials							
Balaban et al, 2008 (12)					✓		✓
Braun et al, 2009 (13)							✓
Coleman et al, 2006 (14)							✓
Dudas et al, 2001 (15)							✓
Dunn et al, 1994 (16)							
Evans and Hendricks, 1993 (17)		✓					
Forster et al, 2005 (18)		✓					
Jaarsma et al, 1999 (19)	✓						✓
Jack et al, 2009 (20)	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
Koehler et al, 2009 (21)	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
Kwok et al, 2004 (22)							
McDonald et al, 2001 (23)	✓						✓
Naylor et al, 1994 (24)	✓	✓					✓
Parry et al, 2009 (25)	✓		✓			✓	✓
Rainville, 1999 (26)	✓						
Wong et al, 2008 (27)							



Census pulls from a variety of sources (e.g., plan lists, authorization feeds)

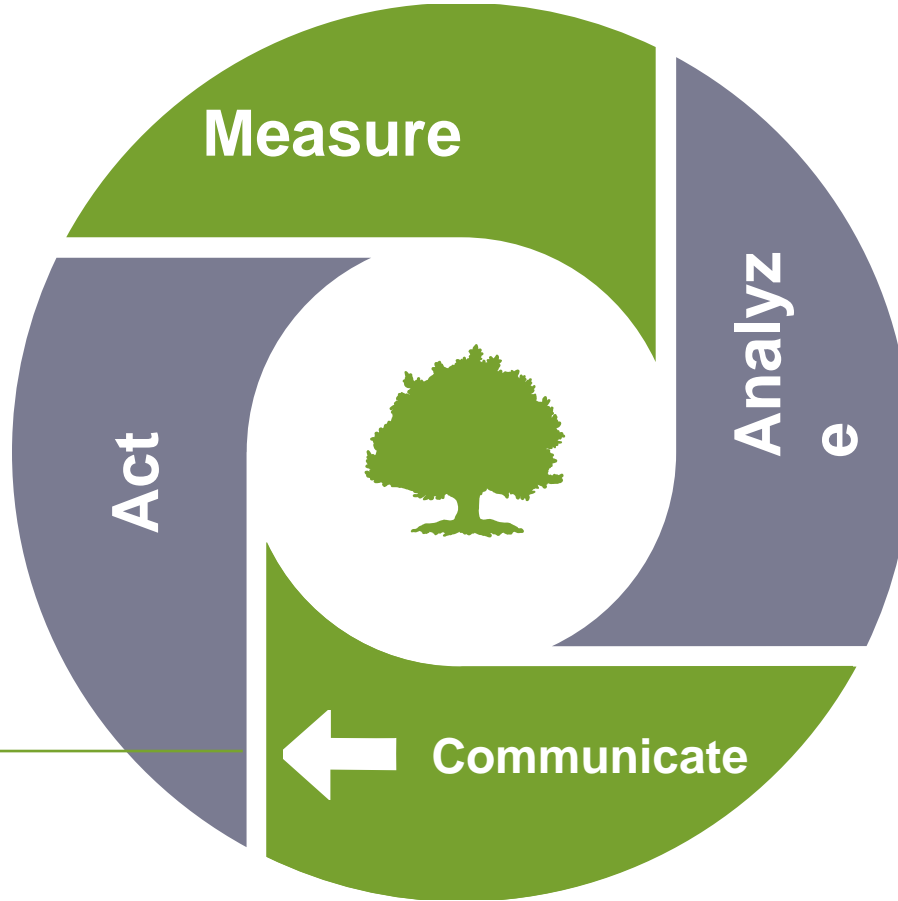
Local teams add admissions as they occur.



Data is aggregated in the warehouse *and* integrates care team experience with the patient

Scrubbed and sorted to maintain consistent fields for diagnosis, site, LOS.

Alerts programmed for extended LOS, high-risk cases, out-of-network.



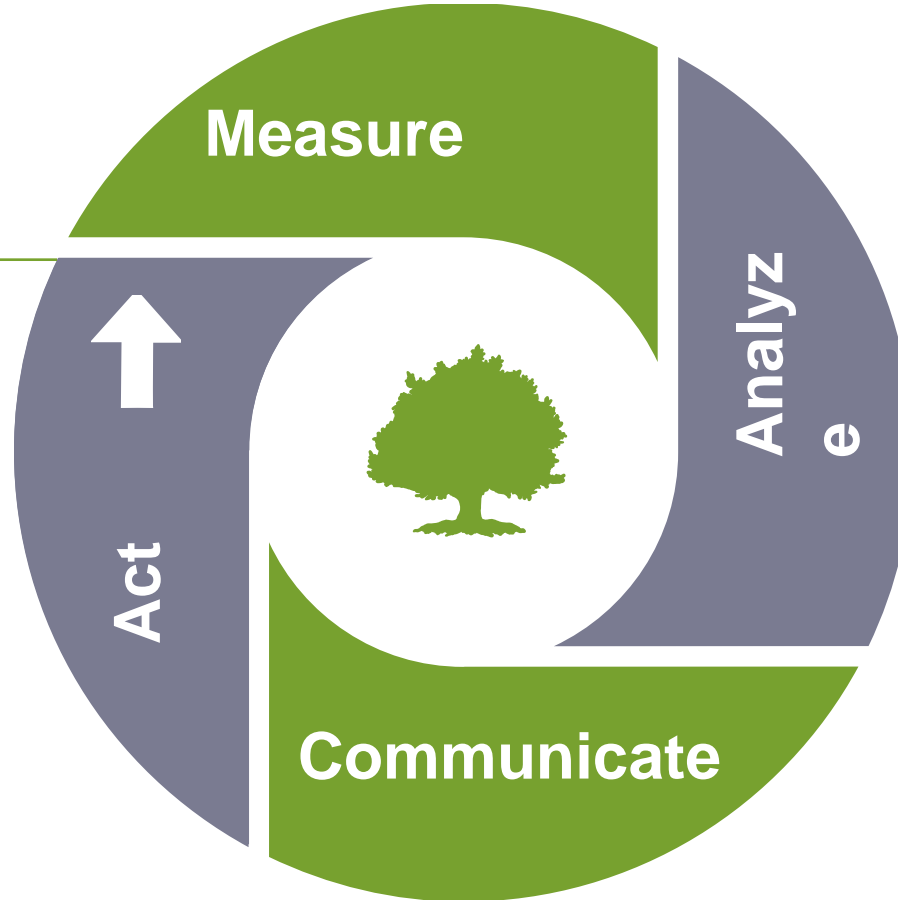
Canopy app
automatically notifies
the team every day of
census and status.

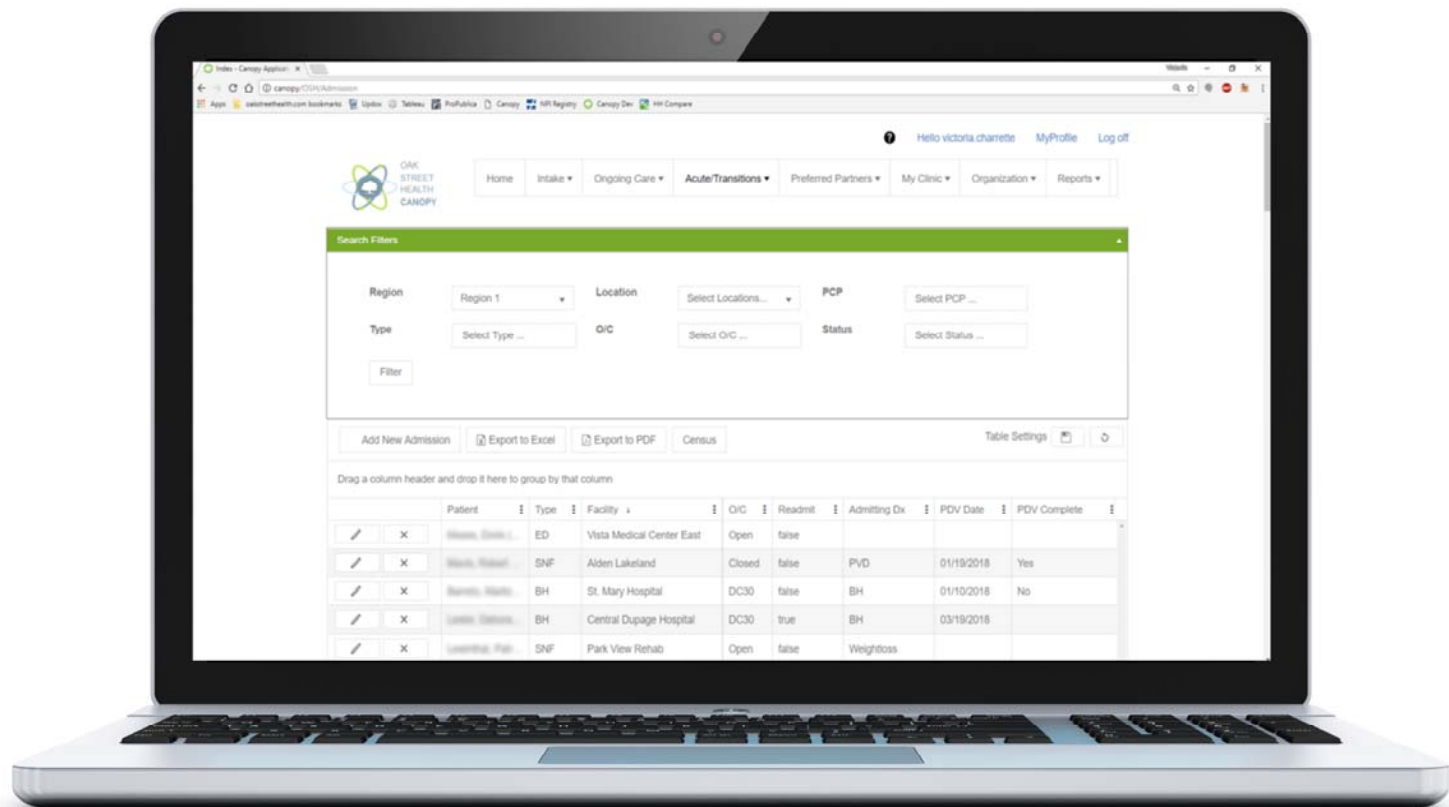
Team members add
information as
available.

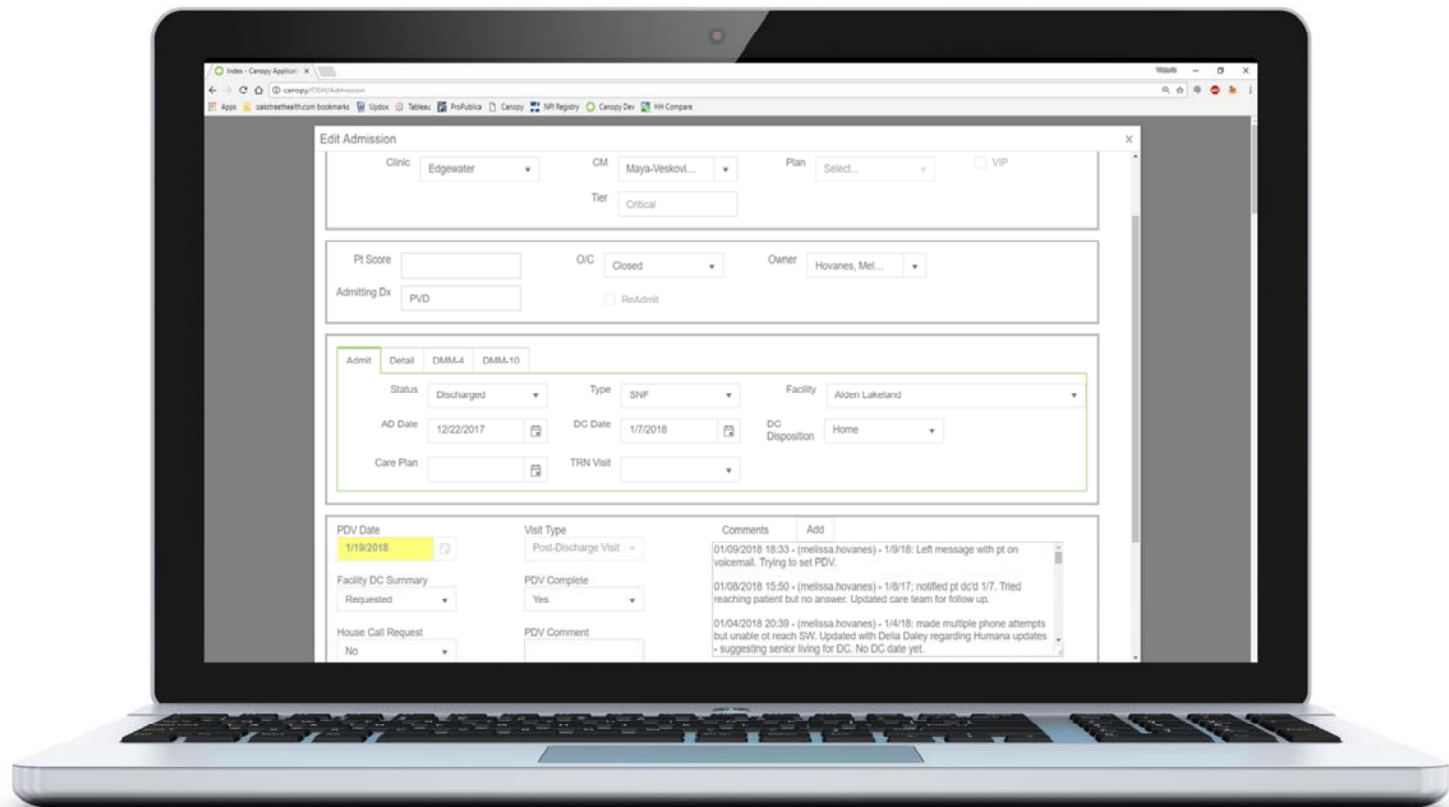
Medical director leads team huddle to review census and make recommendations.

Canopy app guides team through evidence-based interventions, such as:

- Post-discharge visit (with transportation)
- Medication reconciliation by our pharmacists
- In-home assessment by Complex Care Team







SUPPORTING OUR INPATIENTS

Results

15% Year-Over-Year Reduction in 30-Day
Readmissions

SUPPORTING TARGETED BENEFITS

SUPPORTING TARGETED BENEFITS

What is access?

Transportation?
24/7 phone line?
Evening/weekend hours?
Cultural competence?

I CAN'T DO THAT
INSULIN

SPECIAL NEEDS PLANS (SNPS)

Medicare SNPs are a type of Medicare Advantage Plan (like an HMO or PPO). Medicare SNPs limit membership to people with specific diseases or characteristics. Medicare SNPs tailor their benefits, provider choices, and drug formularies to best meet the specific needs of the groups they serve.

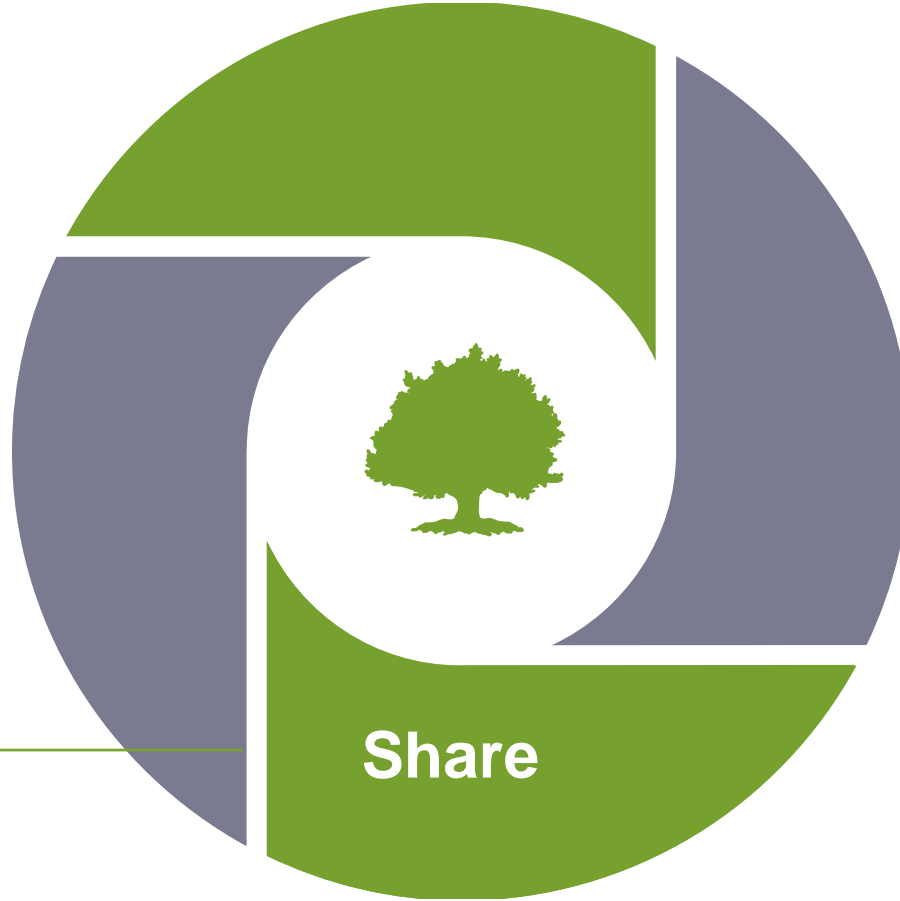


Warehouse
aggregates data from
outreach events,
enrollment, EMR,
claims, health plan
plan contracts



Proprietary algorithms
identify opportunities
where patients may
benefit from exploring
plan options

Canopy app notifies
team when a
theoretical benefit-
optimization
opportunity exists

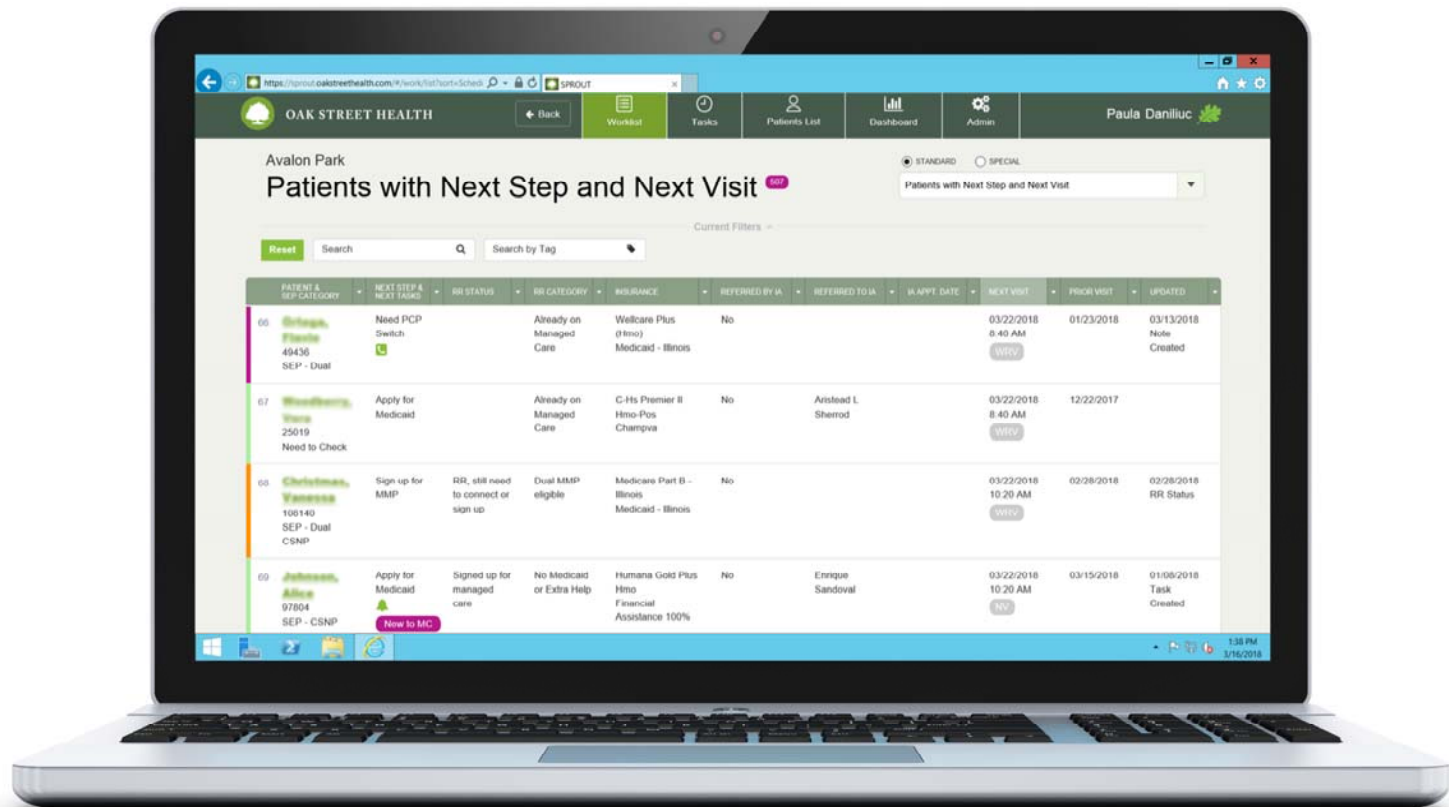


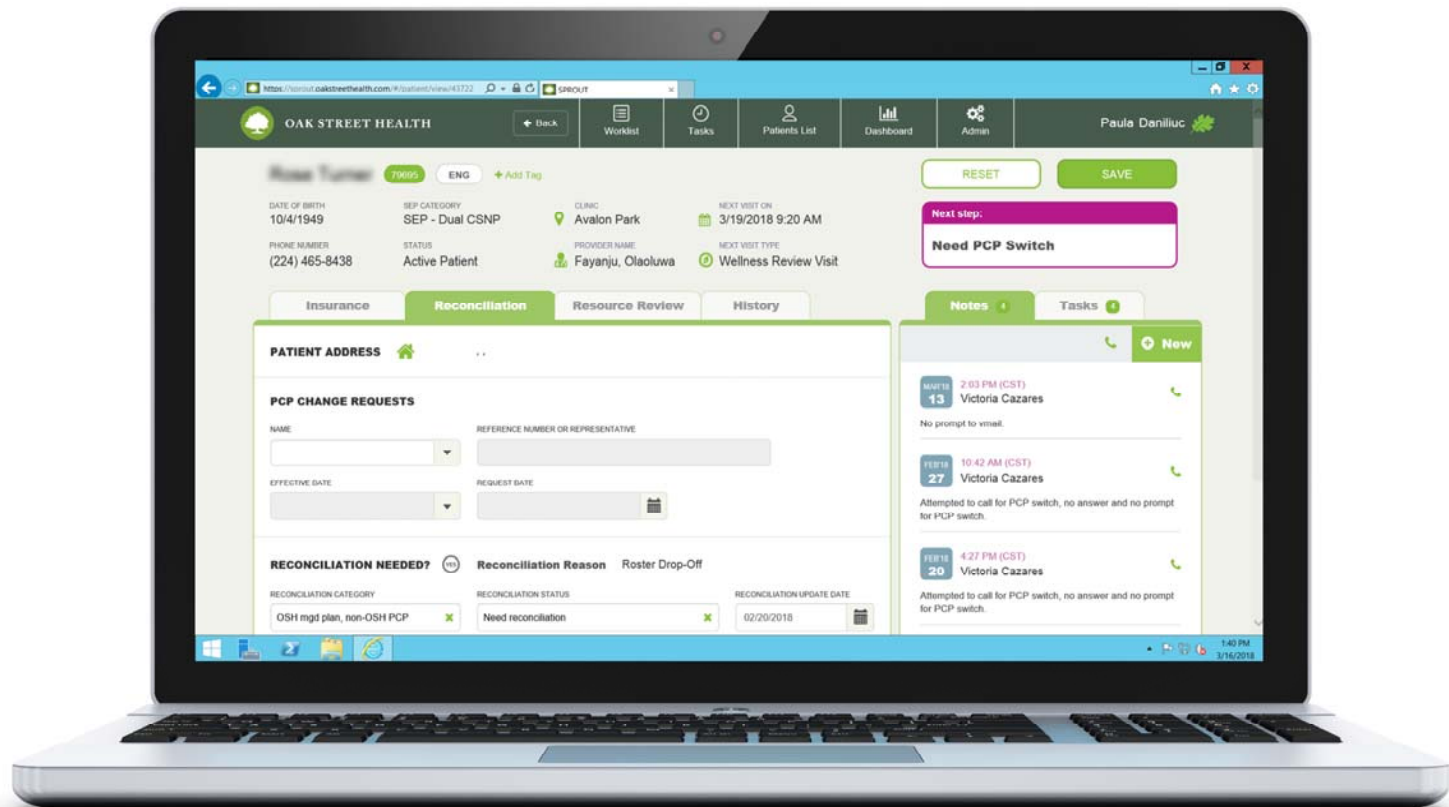
Team notifies patients of options available

In-center experts available to connect patients as desired by patient

Plus: when a problem arises (“I can’t afford my insulin”) providers have a resource in the clinic to support these patients








SUPPORTING TARGETED BENEFITS

Results

94% of patients with qualifying criteria for comprehensive coverage met with an licensed, third-party expert



NOW I CAN
AFFORD MY
INSULIN

OTHER CORE INITIATIVES:

Behavioral Health & Telepsychiatry

Home Visits

eConsults

Medication Management & Pharmacy

Post-acute Management

End-of-Life & Advanced Care Planning

Pain Management

POPULATION HEALTH IS NOT

A business function.

Reaches across traditional silos and must be cross-functional.

A health coach or care manager.

Must be a choreographed effort by a team.

An EMR or software product.

Necessary but not sufficient: tools are required to coordinate and structure care.

A fee-for-service exercise.

Only works in a full-risk model where accountability exists to fill patient needs.

MUST DELIVER BETTER OUTCOMES.

For our patients at Oak Street:

- 40+% reduction in hospitalizations.
- 92% Net Promoter Score.

SUMMARY: THE OAK STREET APPROACH

Ours is a demo model focused on a specific patient population.

We're highly structured to ensure consistency and scalability.

We see minimal variation in results across centers, regions, plans.

Our model is financially sustainable, improving over time and vintage.

Rebuilding healthcare as it should be.

WHAT'S UP NEXT FOR OAK STREET?

Delegation for more integration between plan-provider functions.

More custom apps to structure process, eliminate variation.

Obsessive focus on social determinants to support our patients.

THANK YOU



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