Successful Partnerships Between Pharmaceutical Manufacturers and Health Systems to Improve Population Health

Richard G. Stefanacci, DO, MGH, MBA, AGSF, CMD
Michael Motto
Part 1 - Health Systems & Pharmaceuticals

Dr. Stefanacci, Michael Motto

Intersection of Health System Reimbursement Models and Pharmaceuticals

• MACRA
• CMMI Programs
  – Patient-Centered Medical Home
  – Bundled Payments
  – Accountable Care Organizations
• Provider Plan

Health Systems’ Pharmaceutical Selection Process

• Value Proposition & Contracting
• Process: P&T Committee

Health Systems’ Enforcement of Preferred Pharmaceuticals

• EMR/Clinical Pathways
• Provider Financial Incentives

Impact of Preferred Pharmaceuticals on Health System Outcomes

• Description of Best Practices
Greater Provider Risk...Lower Utilization

2012 % of Humana Members

Medical Loss Ratio

- No Provider Incentives: 91
- Stars/Reward: 85
- Path to Risk: 84
- Global/Full Risk: 71

Greater provider risk leads to lower utilization.
The Shift in Treatment Control to Health Systems is Focused on Population Health
Health System Pharmacy Management Survey: Summary of Results
Components of Triple Aim are Predicted to Increase in Priority for Organizations in the Coming 3-5 Years

Q: Rate each component of the Triple Aim as a priority within your health system, today and in 3 to 5 years. (Please rate from 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest priority and 10 being the highest priority.)

Status Population Health Management

Q: What is your organization’s status in managing the overall health of a defined population?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status Population Health Management</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fully committed and underway</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experimental or pilot program(s) underway</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will pursue but have not yet begun</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examining how or whether to pursue</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not plan to pursue</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Base=305

Population Health Strategic Initiatives

**Q:** What strategic initiatives is your organization engaged in or exploring to improve the health of a defined population?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinically integrated networks</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient-centered medical home-related</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance of providers</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health system-led ACO</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merger with or acquisition of providers</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expansion of ACO to nonhospital providers</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not examining or underway with such arrangements</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Base=298, Multi-Response

Redesigning of Care Delivery to Support Population Health management, Now and Within Three Years

In which areas has your organization redesigned the delivery of care with the intent of supporting population health management? Within three years, in which areas does your organization expect to have redesigned the delivery of care with the intent of supporting population health management?

- Care management with risk-based patient panels: 55% (Now), 67% (Within 3 years)
- Systems to identify gaps in care: 50% (Now), 65% (Within 3 years)
- Team-based care in patient-centered medical home: 50% (Now), 61% (Within 3 years)
- Clinical programs organized by disease state: 48% (Now), 63% (Within 3 years)
- Care goals, incentives aligned across continuum: 44% (Now), 63% (Within 3 years)
- Care registries organized by disease state: 32% (Now), 46% (Within 3 years)
- None: 5% (Now), 1% (Within 3 years)

Base = 292, Multi-Response

Barriers to Population Health Management

Q: What are your organization’s three biggest barriers to successfully deploying population health programs?

- Up-front funding for care management, IT, infrastructure, etc.: 42%
- Engaging patients in their own care: 39%
- Aligning independent physicians/providers: 38%
- Financial risk assessment capabilities: 36%
- Getting meaningful data into provider's hands: 34%
- Aligning employed physicians/providers: 26%
- Data acquisition from provider practices: 22%
- Ability to model payer contracts: 21%
- Developing value-based performance metrics: 20%
- Don't know: 3%

Base = 307, Multi-Response
Percent of Net Patient Revenue Attributed to Risk-Based Population Health Management

Q: What percent of your organization’s net patient revenue is attributed to risk-based population health management activities that have exposure to profit and loss?

Desire to Control Outpatient Treatment Selections to Deliver on Triple Aim Objectives

What is/will be your health system’s desire to control outpatient treatment selections to improve your ability to deliver on the Triple Aim for each of these groups under your care, today and in 3 to 5 years? (Please rate from 0 to 10, with 0 being not currently involved in this population, 1 being the least desired, and 10 being the most desired.)

Population Health Financial Risk Structures

Q: Which financial risk structures does your organization currently use in caring for an identified population? Within three years, which financial risk structure do you expect your organization to be used in caring for an identified population?

- Bundled payments: 43% currently, 61% within three years
- Shared savings programs with payers: 43% currently, 61% within three years
- Capitation: 23% currently, 32% within three years
- Direct contracting with employers: 22% currently, 41% within three years
- Our own insurance company: 18% currently, 22% within three years
- Shared profit and loss arrangements with payers: 18% currently, 36% within three years
- Joint venture with health insurance company: 13% currently, 23% within three years
- None: 6% currently, 18% within three years

Base = 307, Multi-Response
Q: Does your organization have the ability to model patient costs and revenues for value-based programs?

18% Yes, for both cost and revenue
5% Yes for cost, some ability for revenue
6% Yes for revenue, some ability for cost
11% Some ability, but it focuses more on cost
5% Some ability, but it focuses more on revenue
22% Some ability for both cost and revenue
16% No, but such information would be valuable
3% No, but such information not would be valuable
15% Don't know

Base = 307
Investment in Patient Engagement to Support Population Health

Q: In which patient engagement areas is your organization investing with the intent of supporting population health management?

- Patient portals: 83%
- Patient access to medical record: 64%
- Wellness- or condition-related outreach programs: 64%
- Telemedicine for clinician-patient consults: 51%
- Social media: 45%
- Systems to assess patient engagement levels: 43%
- Text message reminders: 33%
- Telehealth to track patient health status: 31%
- Remote monitoring: 31%
- None: 2%
- Don’t Know: 1%

Base = 307, Multi-Response

As part of your organization's population health effort, what is the status of efforts to attribute responsibility or accountability for a panel of patients to a particular physician or physician group?

Q: As part of your organization’s population health effort, what is the status of efforts to attribute responsibility or accountability for a panel of patients to a particular physician or physician group?

Status of Attributing Responsibility for a Panel of Patients

- 36% We do this now
- 14% We plan to do this within a year
- 16% We plan to do this, but it is at least a year away
- 17% We are investigating but have no specific plans
- 6% We do not plan to pursue
- 11% Don't know

Base = 307

**IT Infrastructure Investments to Support Population Health Management Now and Within Three Years**

*Q:* In which areas has your organization invested regarding IT infrastructure capabilities that are directed toward population health management?

*Within three years, in which areas does your organization expect to be investing regarding IT infrastructure capabilities that are directed toward population health management?*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Currently Invested</th>
<th>Within Three Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Analytics using population data</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analytics using payer claims data</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient registries</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analytics to identify gaps in care</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data warehouse</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk stratification</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Base = 287, Multi-Response*

Q: Describe how integrated your health system currently is with regard to provider and payer responsibilities and control, from the present to 3, 5, and 10 years from now. (Please rate from 0 to 5, with 0 being low to no integration and 5 being highly integrated, e.g., Kaiser Permanente.)

Integration of Provider and Payer Responsibilities and Control

Percent of Employed Physicians With Portion of Compensation at Risk for Quality Outcomes

Q: What percent of your organization’s employed physician staff now has at least some portion of their compensation at risk for quality-based outcomes?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage Range</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75%-99%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50%-74%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25%-49%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1%-24%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Base = 263

**Use of Outpatient Preferred Drug Lists**

**Q:** To what degree does/will your health system have an outpatient preferred drug list, today and in 3 to 5 years? (Please rate from 0 to 10, with 0 being not currently involved in this population, 1 being the lowest degree, and 10 being highest degree.)

- **Today:** 5.0
- **3-5 years:** 9.0

Of those that do not currently have an outpatient preferred drug list today but anticipate one in the future (n=3), 6-12 months was the anticipated timing for initiation.

Many Respondents Indicate That Their Systems Have a Single Formulary Across Multiple Sites

Q: How many different institutions and formularies does your system currently have?

% of Respondents With Only 1 Formulary Despite Multiple Sites, by Site Type

- Hospitals: 77.3% (N=22)
- Outpatient surgical centers: 70.0% (N=20)
- Long term acute care hospital: 83.3% (N=6)
- Inpatient rehabilitation facility: 57.1% (N=7)
- Skilled nursing facilities: 55.6% (N=9)

Notes: Figures represent only those respondents indicating multiple sites for a specific site type; no respondents indicated that there was a single formulary across multiple ACO sites.

Outpatient Preferred Drug Lists Are Projected to Align More Closely With Other System Formularies

Q: To what degree does/will your health system’s outpatient preferred drug list align with other formularies your health system may have, today and in 3 to 5 years? (Please rate from 0 to 10, with 0 being not applicable [no outpatient preferred drug list], 1 being the lowest degree, and 10 being the highest degree.)

Outcomes, Overall Reduction in Total Cost of Care, and Improved Efficacy Are Leading Factors in Determining an Outpatient Preferred Drug

Q: What is/will be the basis for determination of an outpatient preferred drug? (Please rate from 1 to 10, with 1 being the least important and 10 being the most important.)

Many Respondents Believe That Their Health System Will Gain Increasing Control of Treatment Selections to Improve Outcomes

**Q:** What is/will be your health system’s ability to control treatment selections to improve your outcomes, today and in 3 to 5 years? (Please rate from 0 to 10, with 0 being no current ability to control, 1 being a low ability to control, and 10 being a high ability to control.)

Increased Effectiveness Is Foreseen Across Key Levers in Terms of Assuring Adherence to Preferred Outpatient Treatments

Q: Rate the effectiveness of each of these levers in assuring adherence to your health system’s preferred outpatient treatments, today and in 3 to 5 years. (Please rate from 0 to 10, with 0 being not at all effective, 1 being least effective, and 10 being most effective.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Levers</th>
<th>Today</th>
<th>3-5 Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prescriber financial incentives</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescriber education</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical pathways</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescriber quality measures</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic medical record guidelines</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers May Have a Higher Level of Involvement With Health Systems in the Next 3-5 Years

Q: How involved, if at all, is/will be your health system with pharmaceutical manufacturers, today and in 3 to 5 years? (Rate from 0 to 10, with 0 being no involvement, 1 being not very involved, and 10 being highly involved.)

Key Services/Offerings From Pharma Manufacturers Are Expected to Increase in Value for Achieving Preferred Status With Systems

Q: Rate the value of the following services provided from pharmaceutical manufacturers to your health system in obtaining preferred status for their treatment, today and in 3 to 5 years? (Please rate from 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest value and 10 being the highest value.)

Payer Preference Is the Top Driver of SPP Selection, Followed by Usage of the System’s Own SPP

Q: When your health system has the ability to choose a specialty pharmacy provider (SPP), what percentage is provided by each of these types of SPP over the course of a typical month? Percentages should add up to 100% in total. Please also indicate next to each percentage if it is applicable for a specific disease state and note which one(s).

- Payer preference: 33.5%
- Health system’s own SPP: 27.2%
- Health system preferred: 14.9%
- Provider preference: 11.9%
- Pharmaceutical directed (restricted access product with a defined SPP): 8.5%
- Patient preference: 4.0%

[1 Respondent indicated it is applicable for oncology]
[1 Respondent indicated it is applicable for MS and oncology]
[1 Respondent indicated it is applicable for MS and Hepatitis]
Most Respondents Have had Negative Experiences With Restricted-Access SPPs

Q: Rate your dealings with a restricted-access SPP. (Please rate from +10 to -10, with +10 being extremely positive, 0 being neutral, and -10 being extremely negative.)

Ease of Use Rates Highest Among Providers and Patients as a Driver of SPP Selection

Q: When you have the ability to choose an SPP, what is the basis of that decision? (Please rate importance of each characteristic from 1 to 10, with 1 being the lowest importance and 10 being the highest importance.)

Intersection of Health System Reimbursement Models and Pharmaceuticals
Hospital Readmission Penalties

Medicare readmissions that occur following admissions for heart attacks, heart failure, pneumonia, chronic lung disease, hip and knee replacements and — for the first time this year — coronary artery bypass graft surgery

### Responsibility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospitals Penalized</th>
<th>2597</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medicare Penalties</td>
<td>$528M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penalties per Hospital</td>
<td>$203K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Prevalence

Ability to reduce readmissions primarily around the 6 accountable diagnoses, but all readmissions are also a focus

---

Comprehensive Primary Care Plus (CPC+)

The goal of CPC+ is to improve the quality of care patients receive, improve patients’ health, and spend health care dollars more wisely. Practices in both tracks will make changes in the way they deliver care, centered on key Comprehensive Primary Care Functions: (1) Access and Continuity; (2) Care Management; (3) Comprehensiveness and Coordination; (4) Patient and Caregiver Engagement; and (5) Planned Care and Population Health.

CPC+ is a national advanced primary care medical home model that aims to strengthen primary care through a regionally-based multi-payer payment reform and care delivery transformation.

Arkansas, Colorado, Hawaii, Kansas, Missouri, Michigan, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Northern Kentucky Region, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee

Primary Care focused ability to reduce total cost of care
Accountable Care Organization – Medicare

Responsibility

Total cost of care (exclusive of Medicare Part D drug costs) against ACO’s own benchmark and quality measures

Prevalence

Established in 49 states plus Washington, DC, and Puerto Rico, serving more than 7.92 million Medicare patients

Pharmaceutical Factors

Reduction of total cost of care exclusive of Medicare Part D drug costs and achieving quality measures


Accountable Care Organization – Commercial

Responsibility

Total cost of care (medical and pharmaceutical) against ACO’s own benchmark and quality measures

Prevalence

132 different payers have entered into at least one accountable care contract. Commercial payers—most notably Cigna, UnitedHealth, and Aetna—have significantly expanded their involvement in ACOs

Pharmaceutical Factors

Reduction of total cost of care and achieving quality measures
Bundled Payment – Comprehensive Joint Replacement

Responsibility
Total cost of care related to comprehensive joint replacement, especially related to post-acute facility based care and rehospitalizations

Prevalence
Implemented in 67 geographic areas, defined by metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs)

Pharmaceutical Factors
Ability to reduce total cost of care related to joint replacement – especially focused on reduction in rehospitalizations
Bundled Payment – Cardiology

Responsibility

Financially accountable for the cost and quality of all care associated with bypass surgery and heart attacks

Prevalence

Mandatory program set for 98 markets financially accountable for the cost and quality of all care associated with bypass surgery and heart attacks

Pharmaceutical Factors

Ability to reduce total cost of care related to bypass surgery and myocardial infarction – especially focused on reduction in rehospitalizations
Bundled Payment – Oncology Care Model (OCM)

Responsibility

Comprehensive patient and care management — controlling the cost of all services through bundled payments for chemotherapy episodes lasting six months. CMS drug Part B drug reimbursement shift from ASP + 6% to ASP + 2.5% plus $16.80 per drug per day.

Prevalence

Approximately 195 oncology practices enrolled; also 16 private health insurers are patterning their payment models after CMS.

Pharmaceutical Factors

Cost-effective chemotherapy treatments.
Provider Plan

Responsibility
Total cost of care at full risk

Prevalence
75 provider-sponsored health plans offered coverage on public exchanges

Pharmaceutical Factors
Ability to reduce total cost of care and attract enrollment
Health Systems’ Pharmaceutical Selection Process
Value Proposition

Articulation of “Product” value in terms that matter to Health Systems.
Contracting

It’s important to note that only Provider Plans can contract on price, whereas Health Systems can develop arrangements based on unique service offerings to the Health System and market price.
Health Systems’ Enforcement of Preferred Pharmaceuticals
EMR/Clinical Pathways

EMRs with Clinical Pathways embedded such that providers can not deviate from Health System–preferred treatments.
Provider Financial Incentives

Provider financial incentives can be based on adherence to health system–preferred treatments and accountable outcomes such as total cost of care and quality measures.
Summary
Understand the Health System and Articulate Value in Terms That Matter

- FFS=Fee for Service; P4P=Pay for Performance; CI=Clinical Integration; PSP=Provider-Sponsored Plan.
Richard G. Stefanacci, DO, MGH, MBA, AGSF, CMD
Rstefanacci@theAccessGp.com

Mike Motto
Mmotto@theAccessGp.com