Risk Mitigation in Bundled Payment

When to Hold Them and When To Fold Them

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Opportunity or risk?

	Projected		
Episode Family	Annual		
	NPRA		
COPD	\$ (430,000)		
CHF	\$ (990,000)		
Major joint replacement of the lower extremity	\$ (600,000)		
Simple pneumonia and respiratory infections	\$ (1,400,000)		
Stroke	\$ 1,500		

Session Overview

Overview of BPCI Risks

Participation Decision Points for NYU Langone Medical Center

Lessons and Strategies from AAMC's Convened Group

The Vision and the Game

The Vision (MD)

The Game (MBA)

Care Improvement Payment Rules

Readmission Reduction

Reconciliation

Post-Acute Management

Target rates

Different Types of Risks

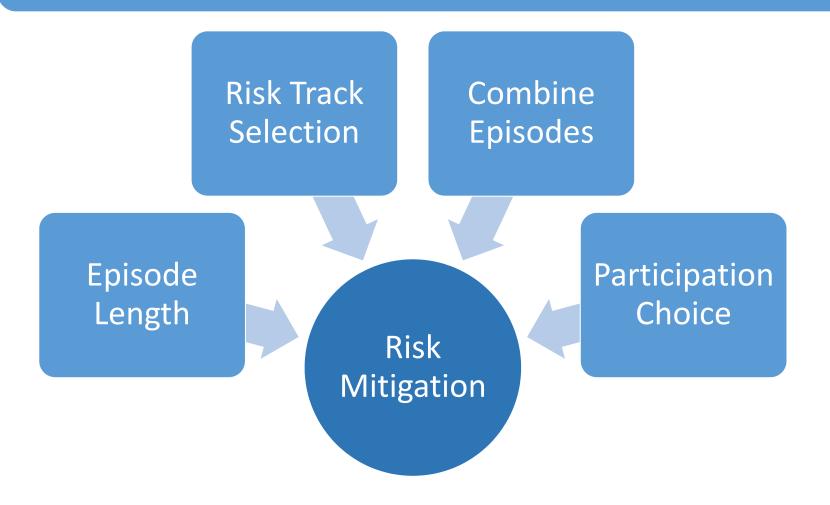
"Vision" Risks

- Excessive readmissions
- Inability to control PAC services
- Increased complexity of patients

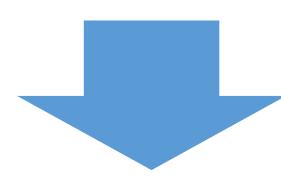
"Game" Risks

- Base periods
- Target rate adjustments
- Payment parameters (CMS discount rate)

Risk Mitigation Strategies



Variation = Opportunity or Risk



Opportunity

- Predictable
- Planned
- Care plans exist

Risk

- Random
- Care plans ineffective
- No care plans exist



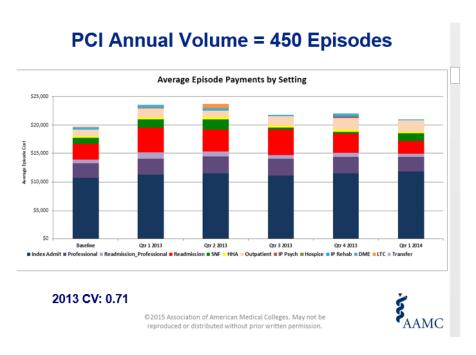
Case Volume

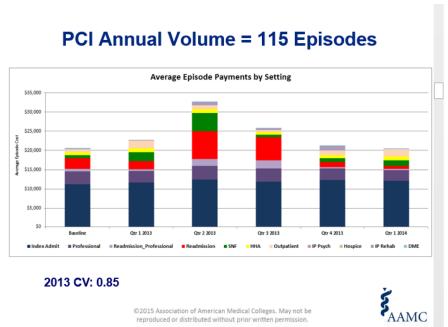
Adequate Volume

	Episode Family	Annual Volume
	Simple pneumonia and respiratory infections	439
	Congestive heart failure	377
	Major joint replacement of the lower extremity	350
	Cardiac arrhythmia	305
	Stroke	271
	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, bronchitis, asthma	263
L	Urinary tract infection	238
	Renal failure	208
	Sepsis	197
	Medical non-infectious orthopedic	167
	Nutritional and metabolic disorders	164
	Other respiratory	155
	Cellulitis	154
	Hip & femur procedures except major joint	123
	Percutaneous coronary intervention	117
	Major bowel procedure	105
T	Red blood cell disorders	98
	Syncope & collapse	94
	Medical peripheral vascular disorders	92
	Pacemaker	75
	Diabetes	73
	Acute myocardial infarction	66

≥ 100/year

Low Volume = High Variation

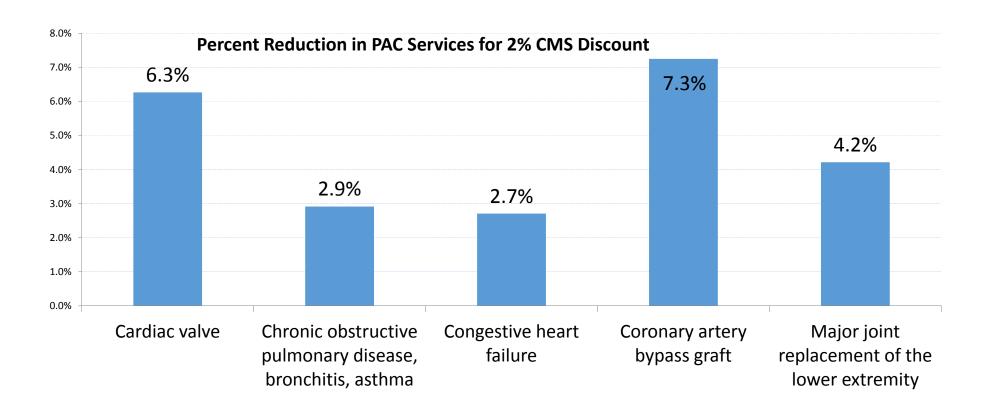




Decision Points in Risk Assumption

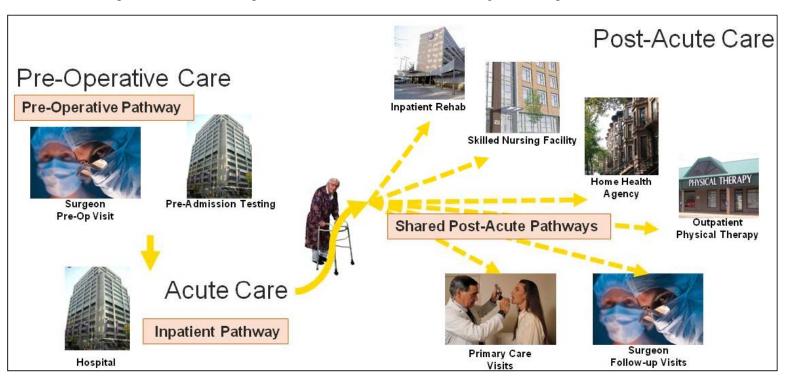


Opportunities to Recover 2% CMS Discount



Why did NYULMC choose Model 2?

- Clinical and financial opportunities beyond hospital walls
- ❖ Attribution is limited to your facility
- **❖** Information + financial incentives = powerful combination



Selecting Episodes

What we considered

Clinical opportunity

- Strong clinical leadership
- Defined, discrete clinical episodes
- Relatively predictable

Financial opportunity

- High volume
- Procedure-based
- Low volume of 1 day stays

What we selected

Total Joint Replacement

- 469-470 Major joint replacement of the lower extremity
 - 800 Medicare cases annually
 - 31 physicians; 55% employed / 45% voluntary

Spinal Surgery

- 459-460 Spinal fusion (non-cervical)
 - 235 Medicare cases annually
 - 18 physicians; 56% employed / 44% voluntary

Cardiovascular surgery

- 216-221 Cardiac valve
 - 260 Medicare cases annually
 - 8 physicians, 100% employed



Cost Drivers

Internal Cost Reductions

Levers to reduce internal hospital cost:

- Reduce LOS
- Reduce implant, supply, and/or drug costs
- Reduce OR time



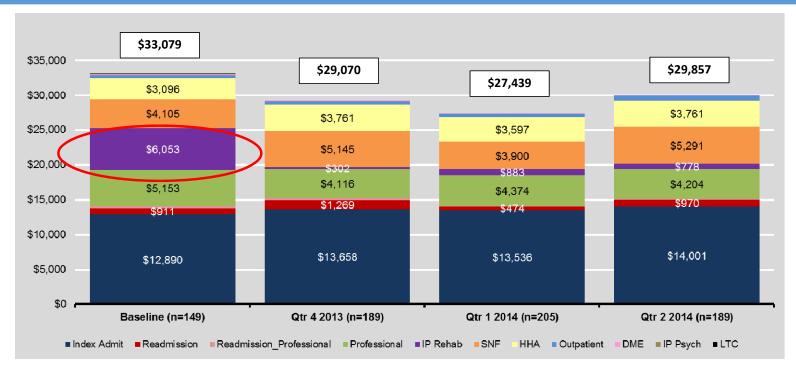
90-day Episode Spend Reductions

Levers to reduce 90-day episode spend:

- Reduce readmissions
- Alter discharge patterns (homebased vs. facility-based care)
- Decrease utilization (e.g. consults, ancillary tests)
- Reduce SNF LOS

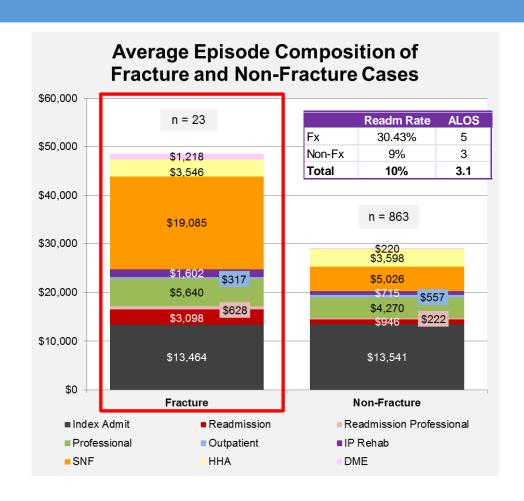
NYULMC studied the levers of cost and quality in a clinical episode when developing a care redesign structure. NYULMC's reporting and analytics tracks performance on these levers.

Opportunities in Primary Joint Replacement



 Post-acute Period: New clinical protocols, enhanced patient engagement, and a cultural shift among our physicians and care team

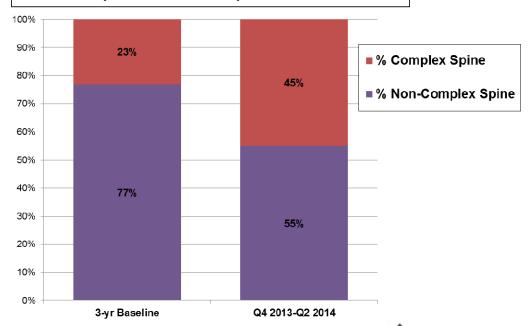
Hip Fractures within Primary Joint Replacement



In collaboration with our clinicians and post-acute partners,
NYULMC is developing a hip fracture pathway to encompass both the inpatient and post-acute period

Spinal Fusion (except cervical): Changes in clinical practice and case complexity

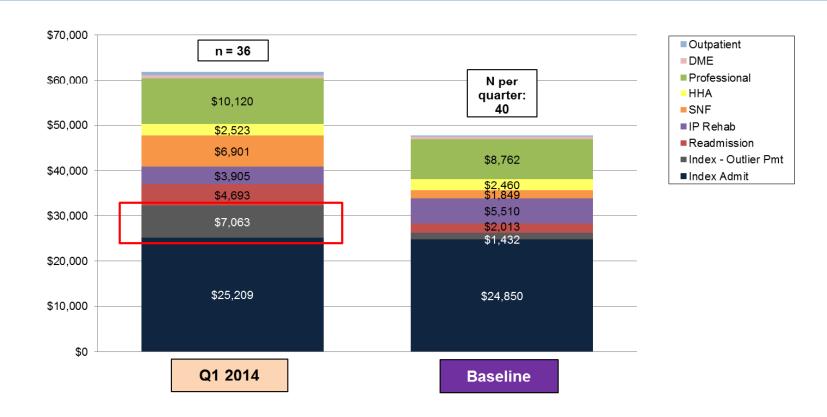
DRG 460: Spinal Fusion, except cervical w/o MCC



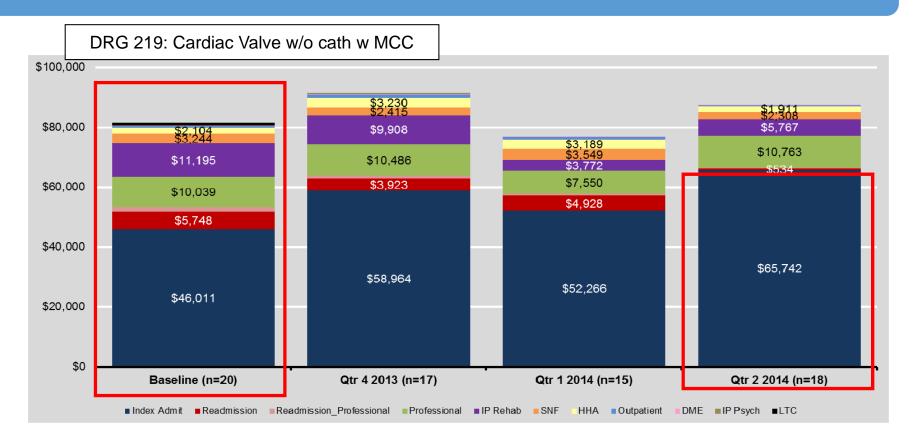




Spinal Fusion (except Cervical): Index Admission Outlier Payments



Cardiac Valve Surgery



Medical Bundles

NYULMC: Current BPCI model impedes effective management of chronic conditions:

- Using MS-DRG to identify patients
- Triggering a bundle based on an inpatient admission
- 90 days is too short



VS.

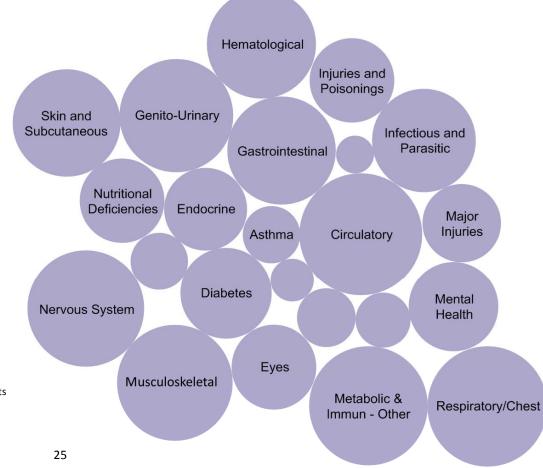
Recommendation:

Medical cases need to be managed in a specialty ACO-type model that begins in the ambulatory space.



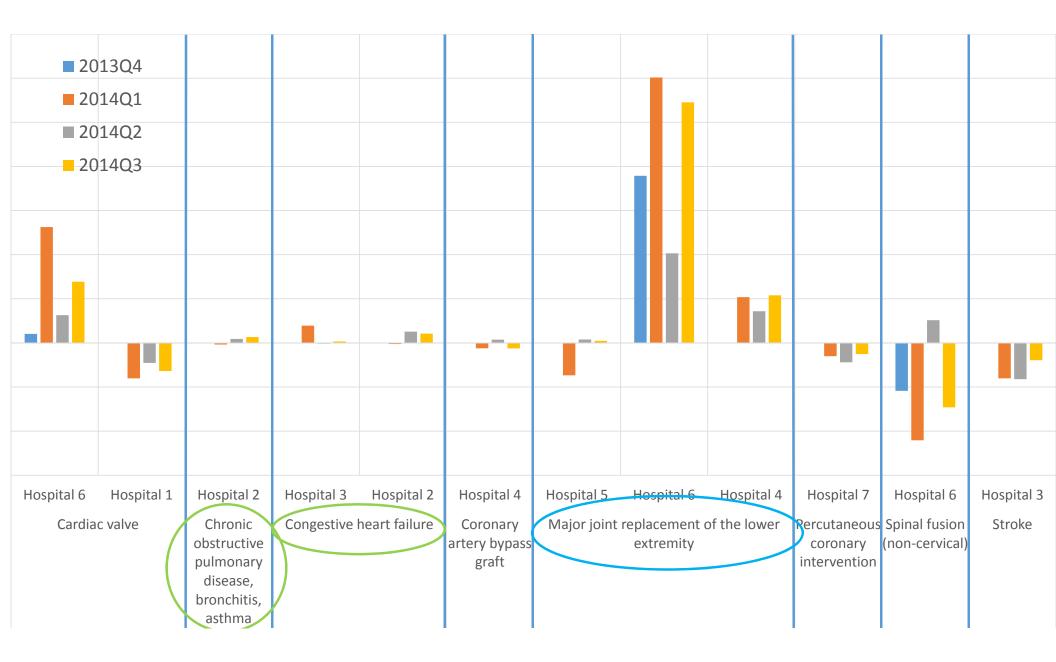
Comorbidities: Congestive Heart Failure

Medical patients included in bundles have a similar combination of complex conditions



 $\label{prop:basic_point} \textbf{Bubble size corresponds to volume of patients}$

Lessons from AAMC's Convened Group



Challenges

Chronic Diseases

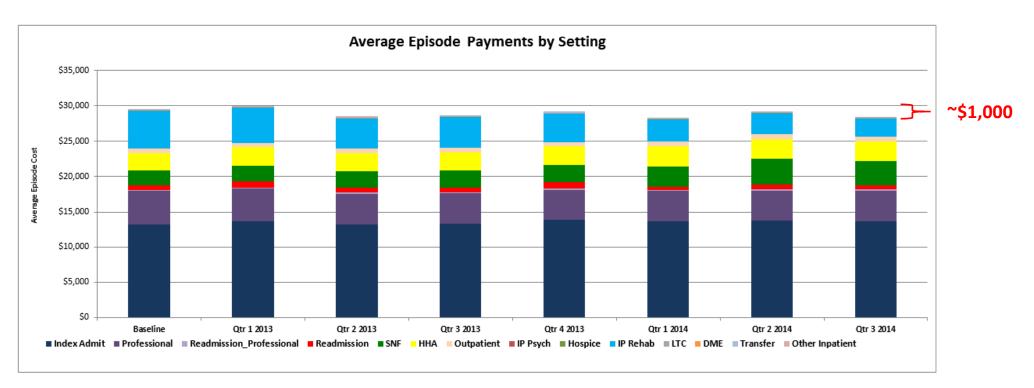
- High variability
- Sicker patients
- Readmission reduction

Ongoing Policy Challenges

CHF	% Change in Payment (Baseline - 2013)
DRG 291	31%
DRG 292	14%
DRG 293	46%

Row Labels	→ Total Prorated Pmt
■2114-00213142468909102013	\$69,742
J2260 Inj milrinone lactate / 5 ML	\$66,435
A4222 Drug infusion pump supplies	\$2,287
E0781 External ambulatory infus pu	\$645
A4221 Maint drug infus cath per wk	\$294
E0143 Walker folding wheeled w/o s	\$60
A4253 Blood glucose/reagent strips	\$21
2114-00213142468908182013	\$69,452
J2260 Inj milrinone lactate / 5 ML	\$66,022
A4222 Drug infusion pump supplies	\$2,336
E0781 External ambulatory infus pu	\$717
A4221 Maint drug infus cath per wk	\$294

The Efficient Provider



CV = 0.26

Barriers to Success

Lack of preparation > dropping out

- Insufficient analytic review at onset
- Lack of understanding of target derivation

Lack of engagement > dropping episodes

- Competing hospital priorities
- No internal champions
- Short-term view

Lack of coherent visionmissed opportunity

- Assumed no BPCI opportunity without detailed analysis
- Picked track C assuming no PAC opportunity

Live Episodes, July 2015

CABG

Cardiac Valve

Cervical spinal fusion

CHF

COPD

Double joint replacement of the lower extremity

Major bowel

Major joint replacement of the lower extremity

Spinal fusion (non-cervical)

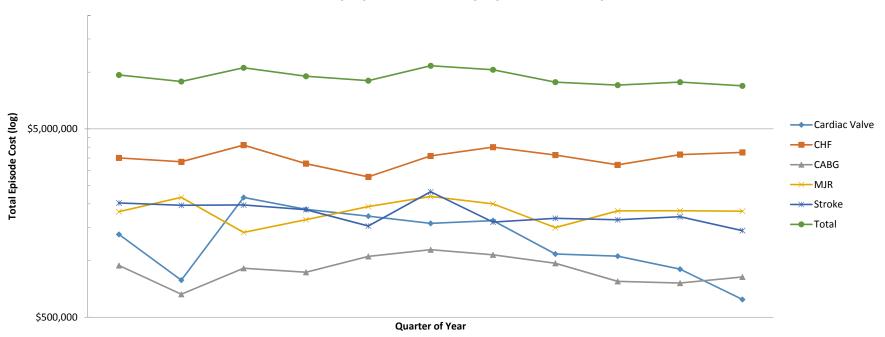
Stroke

Combining Cardiology Episodes to Create Opportunity

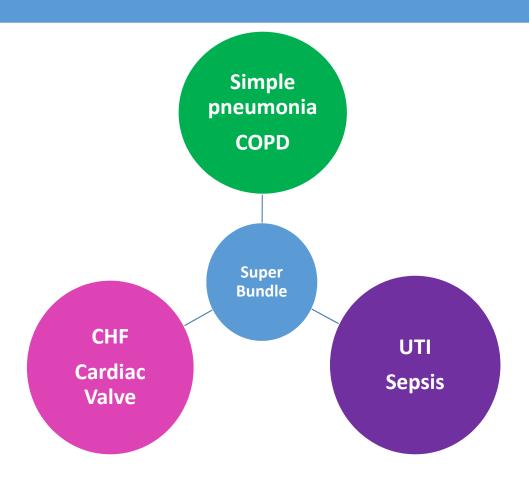
	CHF	Cardiac Valve	CABG	AMI	PCI	Combined
Annual Episode Count	184	74	36	28	97	419
Qtr CV	14%	11%	16%	39%	20%	9%
Annual Medicare Cost	\$4.8M	\$5.0M	\$1.8M	\$.8M	\$2.8M	\$15M
PAC % of Cost	77%	28%	32%	73%	51%	52%

In Union There is Strength

Quarterly Episode Cost by Episode Family



Looking Ahead: October 2015



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