

# **Putting Care at the Center 2017**

## **Building the Business Case for High-Need, High-Cost Patient Programs: Securing Support of Senior Leadership & Prospective Payers**

November 16, 2017

Los Angeles

# Speakers



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# Learning Objectives Today

- Learned how other organizations are paying for HNHC programs
- Identified at least one effective HNHC model component to incorporate or strengthen in own care model.
- Formulated at least one action step to participate more fully in reimbursement strategies for HNHC programs
- Applied lessons from case example of building a business case for HNHC program.

**Multiple  
Chronic  
Conditions**

**Behavioral  
Health**

**Frail  
Elderly**

**Healthy with  
Acute Event**

**Under 65  
Years  
Disabled**

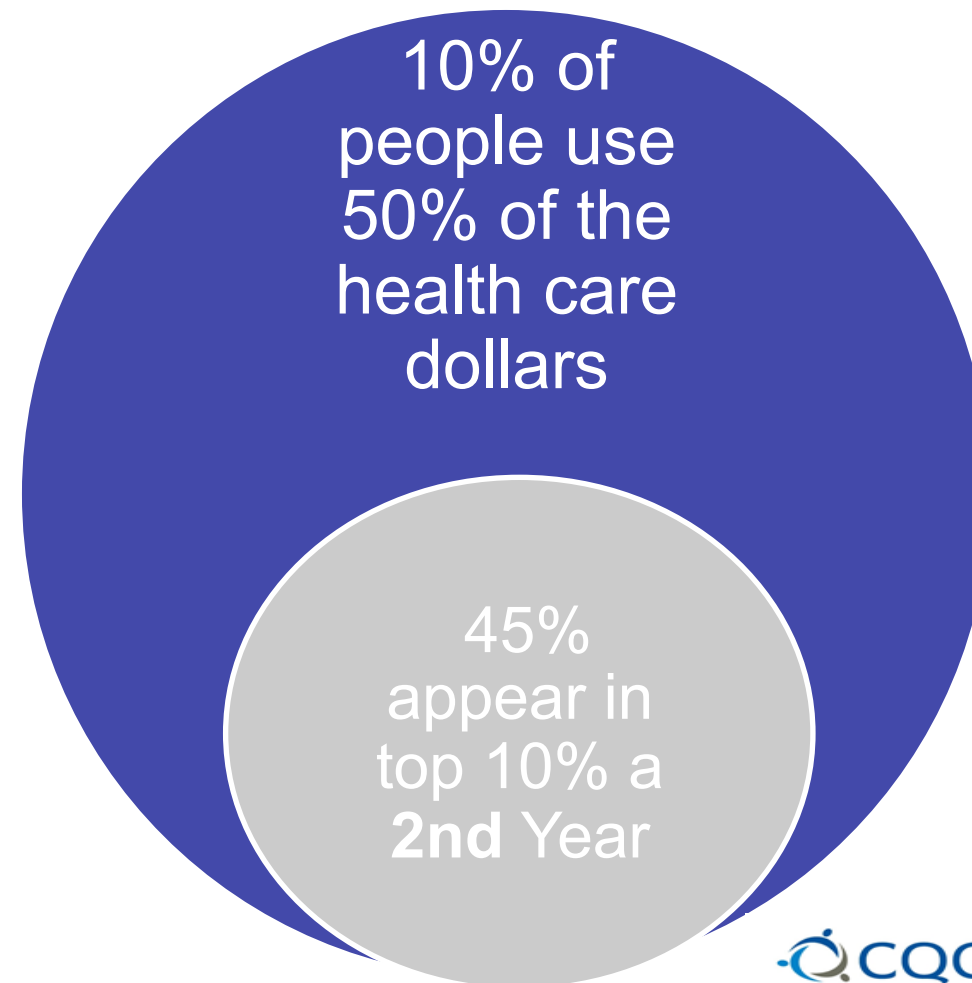
**Children with  
Complex  
Needs**

**Socially  
Complex**

**Complex  
Chronic  
Conditions**

# Resulting Spending

- Signals of Unmet Needs:
- 45% of patients appear in top spending tier over 2 years
- 67% are under age 65
- 28% of Medicare Spending occurs in last 6 months of life



# Response: Intensive Outpatient Care Program (IOCP)

- Built on successful pilots established for **commercial patients**:
  - ✓ Boeing (Seattle area)
  - ✓ PG&E and CalPERS (rural northern California)
- 2012 HCIA award to test spread across 23 delivery system in **5 states for 15,000 Medicare patients**
- 2016 Provided Technical Assistance for **Medi-Cal Health Homes program**
- **Building Care Solutions (BCS)** launch in 2017

# IOCP: A Medically Complex Care Model

| Patients                                      | Services / “Guardrails”   |
|---|---|
| <b>Top 10-15%<br/>predicted<br/>high cost</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Longitudinal 1:1 relationship with warm handoff to support services</li><li>▪ Minimum, two-way communication with care coordinator / patient 1x/month</li><li>▪ Care coordinators host face-to-face “supervisit”<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Assessment with PAM, PHQ-2; medication reconciliation</li><li>▪ Support patients’ Shared Action Plan</li></ul></li><li>▪ 24/7 access, communication to care coordinator next business day</li></ul> |

# Model Adaptations

- The **Intensivist** model versus **Distributed**
  - **Intensivist** – Patient is referred to a specialist primary care practice with co-located care coordinators
  - **Distributed** – Patient remains in primary care practice and care coordinators travel
- **Care Coordinator ratios**
  - Panel size for Medicare: 80 – 120
  - Panel size for Commercial: 180 – 200
  - Medicaid: 25 - 80



### Cost/Utilization

- ✓ Top 10-15% predicted high cost
- ✓ 55% decrease in emergency department visits for higher risk patients
- ✓ 21% decrease in total cost of care for higher risk patients

### Clinical Outcomes

- ✓ Longitudinal 1:1 relationship with warm handoff to support services
- ✓ 33% improvement in depression symptoms
- ✓ 3.4% improvement in mental health functioning
- ✓ 4.1% improvement in physical health functioning

### Patient Engagement

- ✓ 3.6% increase in patient engagement

# Updated Model: New Considerations

| Targeted Patient Identification & Engagement                      | Person-Centered Approach   | Efficient Team Composition   | Sustainability              |
|---|--|--|-----------------------------|
| (Appropriate patient identification, PC engagement, PCP referral) | (1:1 relationship with care coordinator, services beyond medical, such as behavioral health, face-to-face interaction) | (Use of non-licensed staff, triage, graduation criteria, panel size, leveraging external orgs, such as hospitals, community) | (Create business case, ROI) |

## Table Discussion

- With table, discuss how your buckets of HNHC care lined up with IOCP model? Is the IOCP model missing anything? Is your model?

# HNHC Payment Models & Reimbursement

- No single model of HNHC care, no single method of reimbursement
- Pursuing reimbursement requires engaging leadership, regular/frequent discussions with payors, creativity and persistence
- Grant funding is not a long-term solution

# Opportunities for Reimbursement

1. Full risk contracts (commercial and MA)
2. ACO contracts
3. Payor alignment
4. CCM/TCM Reimbursement
5. Health Home Programs

## Full risk contracts

- Taking on upside and downside risk
- Questions to ask
  - Do you have enough data?
  - What kind of team do you have to manage the work?
  - What is organization's alignment with contract expectations?
  - What is compensation structure? FFS? Panel management?

## ACO Contracts

- Contracts moving towards shared risk/savings; managing HNHC patients critical in achieving shared savings
- Questions to ask
  - What is shared savings distribution?
  - How is savings distributed? To what level of organization/provider?
  - What is alignment across ACO contracts?
  - Do you know what ACO is measuring?
  - Do beneficiaries know that they are in ACO?

# Payor Alignment

- Health plans reimburse for performance on certain measures, or less frequently, specific services
- Questions to ask
  - What HNHC services are covered?
  - How can performance on specific measures be leveraged to subsidize HNHC programs?
  - Can you negotiate with plans to add measures that support HNHC programs?



## CCM/TCM Reimbursement

- CMS pays PMPM for some medically complex patients; requires electronic capture of complex data, as well as use of specific billing codes
- Questions to ask
  - Can your IT systems be set up to capture this data?
  - Do billing staff know correct coding?
  - Are eligible providers providing appropriate services?

# Health Home Programs

- State and Federal funding combined to provide support to HNHC patients; need to provide specific set of core services
- Questions to ask
  - Does your state participate in HHP?
  - Are your medically complex patients participating?

# Business Case: Real World Example