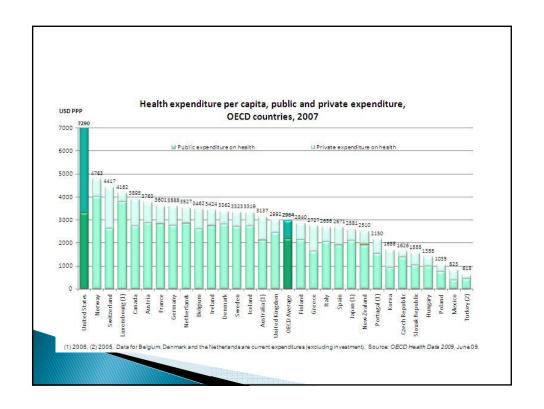
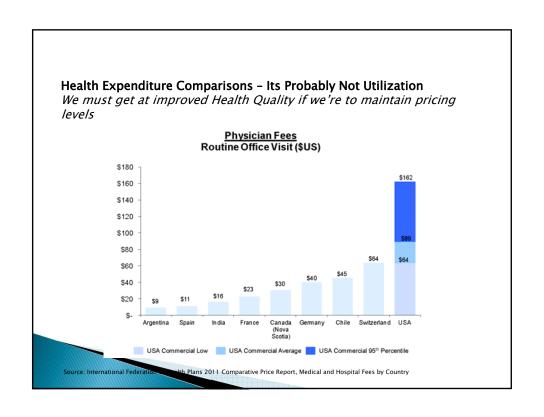
Accountable Care Briefing

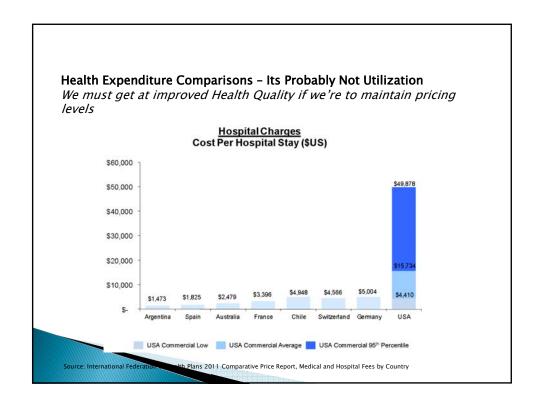
Prepared by Strategic Business Alternatives, LLC Kevin J. O'Brien

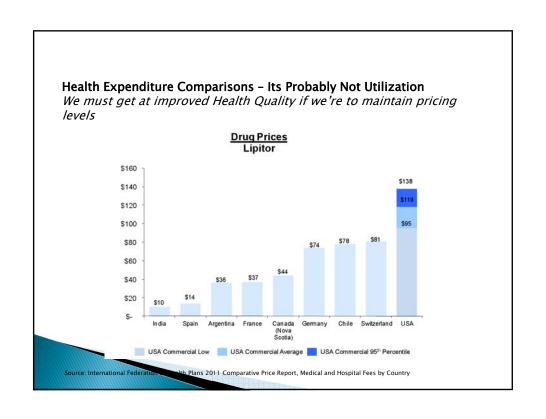
Accountable Care Briefing

- ▶ The Cost/Utilization Dilemma
- The Triple Aim
- The National Quality Strategy
- Accountable Care Management
- Other Key Initiatives
 - Bundled Payments
 - Readmission Penalties
 - Star Ratings
 - Value Based Reimbursement









Health Expenditure Comparisons – Its Probably Not Utilization We must get at improved Health Quality if we're to maintain pricing levels

Metric	US	OECD
Discharge Rate Per 1,000	126.3	157.8
Physician Visits Per Year	3.8	6.8
Average Length of Stay	5.5	UK: 7.2 Germany: 7.8

Source: Altman/Schactman: Power, Politics, and Universal Health Care

Equity Healthcare

- Blackstone Group and 5 other Private Equity Firms
- Group Purchasing Organization for Self Funded Benefits
- > 300,000 Lives, \$1.5 Billion in total healthcare spend
- Discounts and turnkey solution——EH negotiates with suppliers and provides oversight in the administration of this unique model.
- Not-for-profit pricing model——EH covers it costs as the value accrues through better portfolio company performance.
- Portfolio companies stay in charge——continue to design their own benefits and work with brokers/consultants of their choice.
- Long-term gain---portfolio companies can remain in EH even after private equity divestiture.

Davita/HCP Acquisition

- \$4.7 Billion Acquisition of HealthCare Partners
- DaVita \$8 Billion National Dialysis
 Management Company
- HealthCare Partners \$2.4 Billion, 700 physician group with 8,300 IPA affiliated physicians with EBITDA of \$525 million
- National move to integrate Dialysis??
- Dialysis and ACOs under one roof??

The Triple Aim/Don Berwick

Improving the U.S. health care system requires simultaneous pursuit of three aims:

- · improving the experience of care,
- · improving the health of populations, and
- reducing per capita costs of health care.

Preconditions for this include:

- the enrollment of an identified population,
- · a commitment to universality for its members, and
- the existence of an organization (an "integrator") that accepts responsibility for all three aims for that population.

The Triple Aim/Don Berwick

The integrator's role includes at least five components:

- · partnership with individuals and families,
- · redesign of primary care,
- population health management,
- · financial management, and
- · macro system integration.

Several Industry Sectors are Reorganizing toward the role of the Integrator

- Health Plans
- Hospitals (ACOs)
- Physician Group Practices and IPAs (ACOs)
- · Health Benefit Administrators
- Communities via Local Public Health Offices??

Health and Human Services - The National Quality Strategy (NQS)

Three Aims

- **Better Care**: Improve the overall quality, by making health care more patient-centered, reliable, accessible, and safe.
- Healthy People/Healthy Communities: Improve the health of the U.S. population by supporting proven interventions to address behavioral, social and, environmental determinants of health in addition to delivering higher-quality care.
- Affordable Care: Reduce the cost of quality health care for individuals, families, employers, and government.

Health and Human Services - The National Quality Strategy (NQS)

Six Priorities

- Making Care Safer
- Ensuring **Person and Family Centered** Care
- Promoting Effective Communication and Coordination of Care
- Promoting the Most Effective Prevention and Treatment of the Leading Causes of Mortality, Starting With Cardiovascular Disease
- Working With Communities to Promote Wide Use of Best Practices to Enable Healthy Living
- Making Quality Care More Affordable

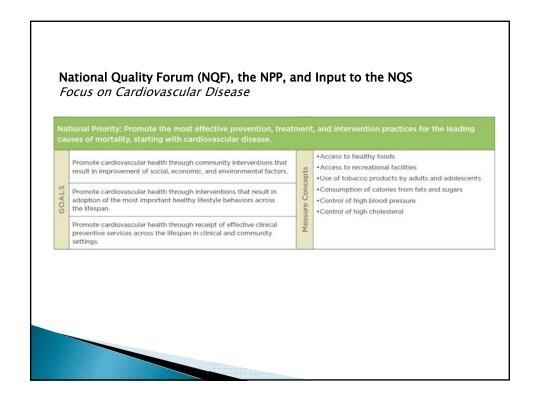
National Quality Forum (NQF), the NPP, and Input to the NQS Three Strategic Opportunities for Accelerating Improvement

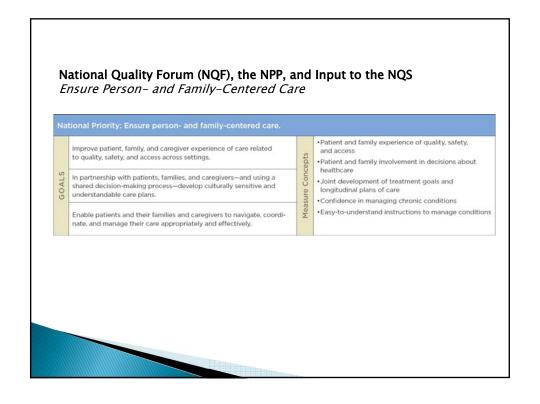
- There must be a national strategy for data collection, measurement, and reporting that supports performance measurement and improvement efforts of public- and private-sector stakeholders at the national and community level.
- There must be an infrastructure at the community level that assumes responsibility for improvement efforts, resources for communities to benchmark and compare performance, and mechanisms to identify, share, and evaluate progress.
- There must be ongoing payment and delivery system reform emphasizing primary care—that rewards value over volume; promotes patient-centered outcomes, efficiency, and appropriate care; and seeks to improve quality while reducing or eliminating waste from the system.

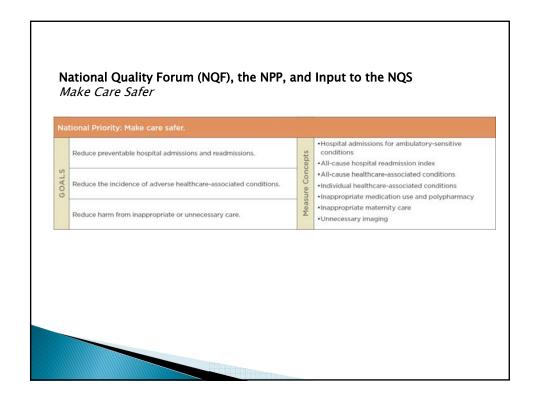
National Quality Forum (NQF), the NPP, and Input to the NQS

- · Focus on the same set of priorities and goals
- The imperative exists now for the public and private sectors to row in the same direction
- The key to health and well-being begins long before an individual enters the healthcare system
- Identify ways to collaborate within communities to accelerate progress on healthy behaviors and social determinants as contributors to health
- Use the same data platforms, measures, and public reporting of performance.
- Send unified signals to the market about incentives and rewards.

National Quality Forum (NQF), the NPP, and Input to the NQS Work With Communities to enable Healthy Living and Well-Being National Priority: Work with communities to promote wide use of best practices to enable healthy living and Promote healthy living and well-being through community interventions that result in improvement of social, economic, and · Emergency department visits for injuries environmental factors. ·Healthy behavior index ·Binge drinking Promote healthy living and well-being through interventions that .Obesity result in adoption of the most important healthy lifestyle behaviors · Mental health •Dental caries and untreated dental decay Promote healthy living and well-being through receipt of effective clinical preventive services across the lifespan in clinical and community settings. Immunizations









National Quality Forum (NQF), the NPP, and Input to the NQS Make Quality Care Affordable ·Consumer affordability index

Reduce total national healthcare costs per capita by 5 percent and limit the increase in healthcare costs to no more than 1 percent above the consumer price index without compromising quality or access.

Ensure affordable and accessible high-quality healthcare for people,

families, employers, and governments.

Support and enable communities to ensure accessible, high-quality care while reducing unnecessary costs.

- · Consistent insurance coverage
- · Inability to obtain needed care
- National/state/local per capita healthcare expenditures
- · Average annual percentage growth in healthcare expenditures
- •Menu of measures of unwarranted variation of overuse, including:
- Unwarranted diagnostic/medical/surgical procedures
- Inappropriate/unwanted nonpalliative services at end of life
- Cesarean section among low-risk women
- Preventable emergency department visits and hospitalizations

Accountable Care Management: Four Dimensional Management

- Population Attribution Management (Plurality and Data Access)
- Cost/Utilization Management (Readmissions, ACSC, LANE)
- Quality Management (Gaps in Care and Patient Satisfaction)
- Risk Score Management (Accurate Diagnosis)

Accountable Care Management: Key Issues

- Chronicity displacing demographics as the predictor of healthcare utilization
- Approximately one in six (~16%) of Medicare Discharges results in a Readmission within 30 Days
- 50% of All Cause 30 Day Readmissions occur within 11 days, 25% within 5 Days and about 15% within 3 Days
- In a given year, approximately 80% of Medicare Beneficiaries have no inpatient admission, 12% have one admission, 8% have multiple admissions, and only 4% have one or more 30-Day readmissions

Accountable Care Organizations - Medicare Outcome Measures

AIM: Better Care for Patients	NQF Measure	Measure Steward	Method of Data Submission
Patient/Caregiver Experience			
Getting Timely Care, Appointments, and Information	NQF #5	AHRQ	CAHPS Survey
How Well Your Doctors Communicate	NQF #5	AHRQ	CAHPS Survey
Patients' Rating of Doctor	NQF #5	AHRQ	CAHPS Survey
Access to Specialists	NQF #5	AHRQ	CAHPS Survey
Health Promotion and Education	NQF #5	AHRQ	CAHPS Survey
Shared Decision Making	NQF #5	AHRQ	CAHPS Survey
Health Status/Functional Status	NQF #6	AHRQ	CAHPS Survey

Accountable Care Organizations - Medicare Outcome Measures

AIM:	Better Care for Patients	NQF Measure	Measure Steward	Method of Data Submission
Care	Coordination/Patient Safety			
	Risk-Standardized All Condition Readmission		CMS	Claims
	Ambulatory Sensitive Conditions Admissions: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	NQF #275	AHRQ	Claims
	Ambulatory Sensitive Conditions Admissions: Congestive Heart Failure	NQF #277	AHRQ	Claims
	Percent of PCPs who Successfully Qualify for an EHR Incentive Program Payment		CMS	EHR Incentive Program
	Medication Reconciliation: Reconciliation After Discharge From an Inpatient Facility	NQF #97	NCQA	GPRO Web Interface
	Falls: Screening for Fall Risk	NQF #101	NCQA	GPRO Web Interface

Accountable Care Organizations - Medicare Outcome Measures

AIM: Better Health for Populations	NQF Measure	Measure Steward	Method of Data Submission
Preventive Health			
Influenza Immunization	NQF #41	AMA-PCPI	GPRO Web Interface
Pneumococcal Vaccination	NQF #43	NCQA	GPRO Web Interface
Adult Weight Screening and Follow-Up	NQF #421	CMS	GPRO Web Interface
Tobacco Use Assessment and Tobacco Cessation Intervention	NQF #28	AMA-PCPI	GPRO Web Interface
Depression Screening	NQF #418	CMS	GPRO Web Interface
Colorectal Screening	NQF #34	NCQA	GPRO Web Interface
Mammography Screening	NQF #31	NCQA	GPRO Web Interface
Proportion of Adults 18+ who had their Blood Pressure Measured within the Preceding 2 Years		CMS	GPRO Web Interface

Accountable Care Organizations - Medicare Outcome Measures

AIM:	Better Health for Populations	NQF Measure	Measure Steward	Method of Data Submission
At R	isk Population - Diabetes			
	<u> </u>		MN Community	GPRO Web
	Diabetes Composite: HbA1c < 8	NQF #0729	Measurement	Interface
			MN Community	GPRO Web
	Diabetes Composite: LDL < 100	NQF #0729	Measurement	Interface
			MN Community	GPRO Web
	Diabetes Composite: BP < 140/90	NQF #0729	Measurement	Interface
			MN Community	GPRO Web
	Diabetes Composite: Tobacco Non-Use	NQF #0729	Measurement	Interface
			MN Community	GPRO Web
	Diabetes Composite: Aspirin Use	NQF #0729	Measurement	Interface
				GPRO Web
	Diabetes Composite: HbA1c > 9	NQF #59	NCQA	Interface

Accountable Care Organizations - Medicare Outcome Measures

AIM:	Better Health for Populations	NQF Measure	Measure Steward	Method of Data Submission
At Ri	lisk Population - Hypertension			
	Blood Pressure Control	NQF #18	NCQA	GPRO Web Interface
At Ri	isk Population - Ischemic Vascular Disease			
	Complete Lipid Profile and LDL < 100	NQF #75	NCQA	GPRO Web Interface
	Use of Aspirin or Another AntiThrombotic	NQF #68	NCQA	GPRO Web Interface
At Ri	isk Population – Heart Failure			
	Beta Blocker Therapy for Left Ventricular Systolic Dysfunction	NQF #83	AMA-PCPI	GPRO Web Interface
At Ri	isk Population – Coronary Artery Disease			
	Drug Therapy for Lowering LDL Cholesterol	NQF #74	CMS/AMA-PCPI	GPRO Web Interface
	ACE or ARB Therapy for Patients with CAD and Diabetes and/or Left Ventricular Systolic Dysfunction	NQF #66	CMS/AMA-PCPI	GPRO Web Interface

Accountable Care Management: Key Priorities

Readmissions (but No NOA and you have to find the 4-5%)

Ambulatory-sensitive admissions (AHRQ)

Low-Acuity Non-Emergent (LANE) ER visits

Unwarranted diagnostic/medical/surgical procedures (Choose Wisely)

Biologics, and

End-of-life and hospice care, especially unwarranted non-palliative services at the end of life

Other Key Medicare Hospital Initiatives

Bundled Payments

- · Link payments for multiple services during an episode of care.
- For example, instead of a surgical procedure generating multiple claims from multiple providers, the entire team is compensated with a "bundled" payment that provides incentives to deliver health care services more efficiently while maintaining or improving quality of care
- · 2 Payments Types, 4 Models
 - · Model 1 Inpatient Stay Only/Discounted FFS
 - Model 2 Inpatient Stay plus Post-Discharge Services/Retrospective Comparison to Target Price
 - Model 3 Post Discharge Services Only/Retrospective Comparison to Target Price
 - Model 4 Inpatient Stay Only/Prospective Target Price

Other Key Medicare Hospital Initiatives

Readmission Penalties

- · Acute care hospitals
- Higher-than-average 30-day risk-adjusted readmission rates for heart failure, acute myocardial infarction, and pneumonia cases
- Between July 1, 2008, and June 30, 2011,
- Will receive reduced Medicare payments starting in FY 2013, capped at a maximum of 1% of inpatient payments
- Penalties will increase to a maximum of 2% of inpatient payments in FY 2014 and 3% from FY 2015 onwards.

Other Key Medicare Hospital Initiatives

Readmission Penalties

- · 3,100 hospitals included in the readmissions program,
- 2,271 hospitals experienced some degree of reduced payment due to "worse-than-average" readmission performance
- Total Penalties assessed were about \$280 million
- 301 hospitals received the maximum penalty of 1%.
- All but 2 NJ Hospitals (Morristown/Overlook) received penalties.

Closing Thought

Leadership = Reconciling Opportunity and Competency

- If Not Now, When?
- If Not You, Who?

Admiral Thad Allen, Retired Commandant of the Coast Guard

You Can Find Me At:

Kevin J. O'Brien Founder and Chief Executive Officer Strategic Business Alternatives, LLC www.StrategicBusinessAlternatives.com

Kevin.OBrien@StrategicBusinessAlternatives.com SRA Blog: http://strategicbusinessalternatives.wordpress.com/