Accountable Care and Population Health Management

Mercy Medical Center – Des Moines and Mercy Health Network

February 2013

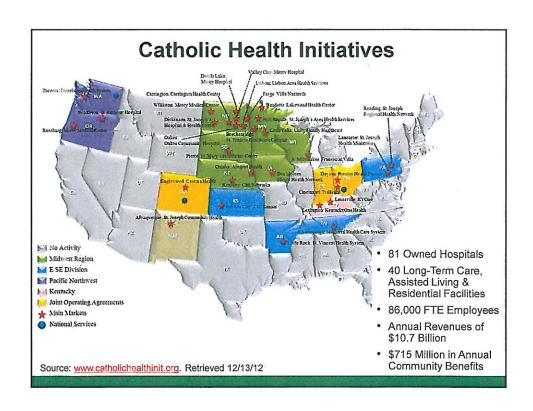


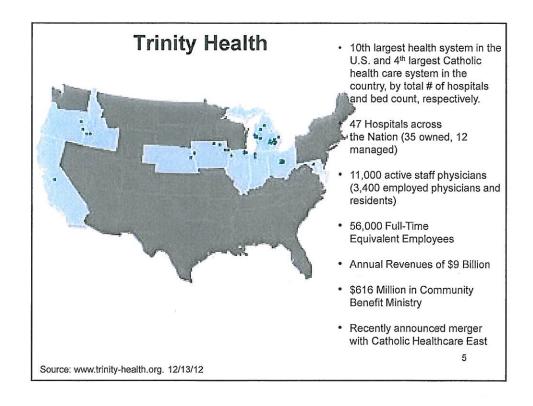
[†]Mercy

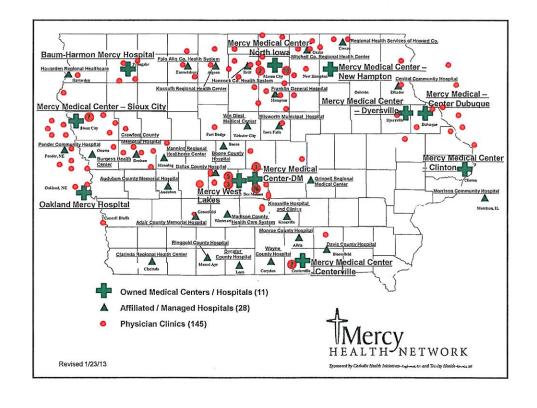
Outline

- Mercy Overview
- Who is Mercy ACO?
- · How does an ACO work?
- Data
- Care Management
- Q&A

Mercy Health Network Overview JOA between Catholic Health Initiatives (\$10.7B; 86,000 Mercy HEALTH NETWORK employees) and Trinity Health (\$9B; 56,000 employees)1 11 owned hospitals: 6 urban; 5 Mercy-Des Moines (3) rural community2 1 joint venture surgical hospital² 28 affiliated community hospitals² 625 employed physicians² 27.2% share of inpatient & observation discharges in Iowa3 Mercy-Sioux City (3) Mercy-North Iowa (2) 2,856 licensed beds (excludes nursing home)4 86,630 admissions3 330,000 outpatient visits3 16,300 employees4 \$2.11 billion in total annual operating revenues3 Mercy-Clinton Mercy-Dubuque (2) Mercy Sources: 1) CHI and Trinity Websites 2) MHN records 3) IHA Dimensions- FY12. Excludes behavioral health, chemical dependency, and skilled nursing 4) IHA Profiles- FY11







Mercy Clinics: Advanced Integrated Care

- Pioneers in advanced medical homes and population health management using:
 - Disease registries
 - Health coaches
 - Pre-visit chart reviews
 - Individual comparative reports
- Health coaches in every family practice clinic and every pediatric clinic
- · Hospital-based health coaches at Central Campus
- Won the <u>"Acclaim Award"</u> the highest national award for quality in a physician group practice
- The Advisory Board partnered with Mercy Clinics to develop and market a physician office-based health coach and medical home training program for health systems across the country



TMercy Clinics, Inc.

Mercy ACO

- · Formed February 2012
- Wholly owned subsidiary of Mercy Medical Center Des Moines
- Participant Agreements including Mercy Clinics, Independent Primary Care Practices, Independent Specialty Physician Practices, Rural Health Centers, and Federally Qualified Health Center.
- Risk contracts with; Medicare, Wellmark, and Mercy Employees
 - 60,000+ Covered Lives
 - July 2012 recognized Medicare Shared Savings Program ACO

[↑]Mercy ACO

How Does an ACO Work?

- Patients attributed by primary care doctor.
- · Risk adjusted cost target is calculated.
- · Fee for service payments made as usual.
- · At the end of one year.
 - Costs below the target are shared with the ACO.
- Quality and Patient Satisfaction targets must be met to share savings.
- ACO distributes savings to stakeholders (providers).
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How Is This Different From an HMO??

ACO

- Patients are free to self refer.
- Sophisticated risk adjustment.
 - Want the sickest patients
- Data Warehouses and metrics.

HMO

- Primary care must authorize referrals.
- Risk adjustment only by age and sex.
 - Want the healthiest patients
- · Rudimentary data.

How We Get Savings

- Additional low cost Primary Care interventions can improve the health of patients.
 - Many of these are not reimbursed under FFS payments, but can be funded by shared savings.
- · Improving the health of patients will reduce.
 - Hospitalizations
 - ED use
 - Drug costs
- Denying needed care will not be effective.

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Emerging Value-Based Reimbursement Model

- · Current system rewards volume
- A value-based reimbursement system is emerging which will:
 - Reward keeping people healthy
 - Require health systems to take financial risk and responsibility for populations of patients
 - Require better care at lower cost
- Alignment of mission; volume to value.
- Examples
 - P4P, bundled payments, shared savings, capitation, global riskMercy ACO

Mercy Accountable Care Contracts

Wellmark (started 4-1-12)

24,000

Includes only fully insured patients
 (24,000 out of 72,000 Wellmark patients)

CMS (Started 7-1-12)

24,000

Mercy Employees (Started 1-1-13)

12,000

Coventry (Medicare Advantage)

2,000

Total ACO Lives = 62,000

†Mercy ACO

ACO Measures Required by CMS

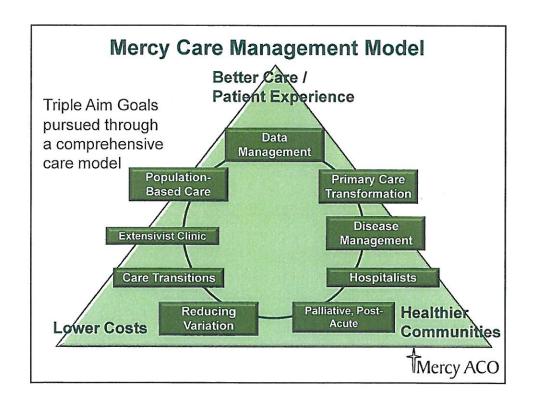
Full specifications found at: http://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Medicare-Fee-for-Service-Payment/sharedsavingsprogram/Downloads/ACO QualityMeasures.pdf

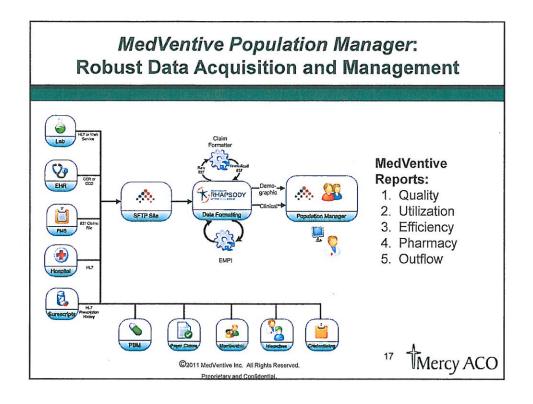
- · CMS requires ACOs to report on 33 measures
 - Patient experience 7 measures
 - CAHPS: Access, Communication, SDM, functional status, Health promotion & education, overall rating
 - Care Coordination 6 measures
 - Readmission rates, Admit rate for COPD and HF, fall risk assessment, EHR use, Med Rec.
 - Population Health 20 measures
 - · Immunizations Pneumococcal & flu
 - Screening for weight, tobacco, depression, BP
 - · Screening for colon & breast cancer
 - · Diabetes HgA1c, Lipids, BP, ASA use, tobacco non-use
 - CV BP, Lipids, ASA, Drug Rx (B-blocker, ACEI, Lipid Rx)

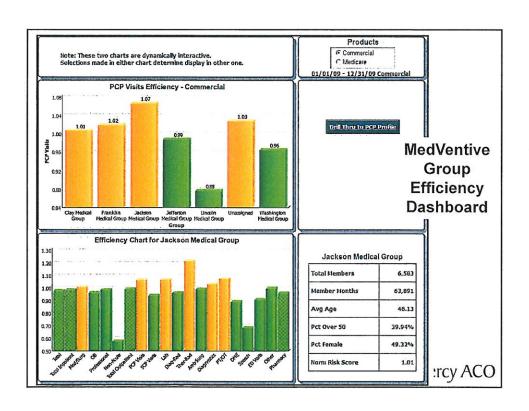
Wellmark 2011 Quality Goals

Significant Quality Incentives Must be Met to get Shared Savings

- · Primary and secondary prevention
 - Breast cancer screening
 - Colon Cancer Screening
 - % of members 31 days to 15 months with recommended number of well child visits
 - % of members 3 6 year of age with recommended number of well child visits
- · Chronic care follow-up
 - Potentially preventable readmissions
 - % of members with a office visit within 30 days of hospital discharge
 - % of members with chronic disease with three or more visits







Reduction in Variation

- Identification of cost variation using MedVentive (risk manager currently being installed)
 - Claims data allows analysis of all settings and across the continuum
 - Drill down to identify drivers of variation
 - i.e. wide variation in the cost of ENT sinusitis evaluation based on the use or non use of naso-pharyngeal endoscopy
 - Physician committees will create guidelines to reduce variation
 - · Tracking and communication with outliers

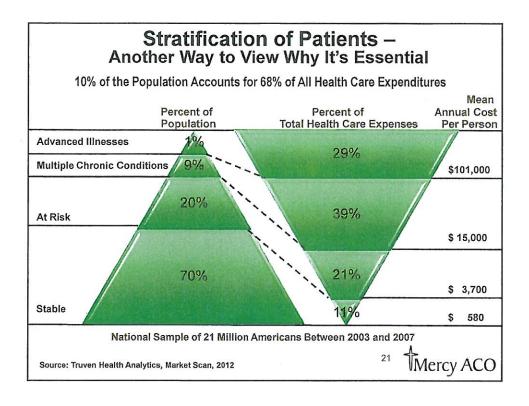


Patient Stratification and Segmentation

Top 1% of CMS patients account for 29% of health care costs Top 5% of CMS patients account for 50% of health care costs

- · Stratify by using:
 - Billing data in MedVentive to risk adjust patients based on diagnosis and utilization history
 - Currently evaluating patients with 3 or more ED visits
 - Assessment at hospital discharge for risk status
 - Health risk assessment (How's Your Health)
 - Physician review and referral
- Plan patient interventions by segment
 - Healthy
 - · Preventive health, access for acute problems
 - Stable chronically ill
 - · Intensity of services will vary with degree of risk
 - Advanced primary care or Internal Medicine centers of excellence
 - High risk chronically ill
 - · Extensivist clinic





Patient Stratification and Segmentation: Everything Must Change – But Not for Every Patient Focus on the Highest Cost Chronic Patients				
Clinical Risk Group	Distinct Plan Members Distributio		Cost to Plan	
10 - Healthy	7,217	31.38%	\$	62.27
12 - Delivery w-out Other Significant Illness	118	0.51%	\$	856.15
15 - Evidence of Significant Chronic or Acute Diagnosis without Other Significant Illness	908	3.95%	\$	247.88
20 - History Of Significant Acute Disease	981	4.27%	\$	157.82
25 - Evidence of Significant Chronic or Acute Diagnosis with History of Significant Acute Illness	409	1.78%	\$	434.26
30 - Single Minor Chronic	2,477	10.77%	\$	229.78
40 - Multiple Minor Chronic	734	3.19%	\$	421.33
50 - Single Dominant or Moderate Chronic	3,836	16.68%	\$	375.41
60 - Pairs - Multiple Dominant and/or Moderate Chronic	3,220	14.00%	\$	955.49
70 - Triples - Multiple Dominant Chronic	257	1.12%	\$	2,284.32
80 - Malignancies - Metastatic, Complicated or Dominant	187	0.81%	\$	3,845.95
90 - Catastrophic	58	0.25%	\$	6,233.36
Total Number - Average Cost	23,000		\$	398.43
Aggregate			\$	109,967,794

Primary Care Transformation

- Access
 - Measure third next available appointment by provider monthly
- · IT: AEHR / Data Warehouse
- · Coordination of care
 - Measure documentation of f/u for testing and referrals
- Population based delivery of preventive and chronic disease services for low risk patients
 - Immunizations, screening, BP control
 - Assistance Programs
- · Health Coaches
 - Function as Case Managers and care coordinators

RN Health Coaches

- · Self-Management Support
 - Health Behavior change and Motivational interviewing
 - Start with the patients goals; not our clinical goals
 - Connection to community resources
- · Coordination of care
 - Closing the loop on referrals and transitions
- · Review population data for opportunities
- · Shared decision making
 - Distribution of decision aids and f/U
- · Quality Improvement
 - Point person for introduction of new care processes
- · ACO link into primary care offices
 - Communicate performance metrics
- · High Risk Patient case manager

Coach Intervention for High Risk Patients

- High Risk Patients are assigned to an RN Health Coach
 - Currently we have 24 office based Health Coaches
 - Coaches become access point for these patients
 - · Patients have coach direct phone and e-mail
 - Coaches f/u proactively by phone to assess status
 - Coaches provide motivational interviewing to increase treatment plan adherence

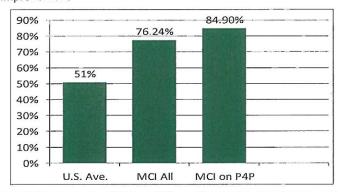


Population Based Care Clinic or Centrally Based

- · Systems and protocols to track patient care
 - Registry tracking to identify patients with gaps in preventive services and chronic disease care
 - Protocols for addressing the gaps in care
- Clinics are responsible for managing their populations of patients
 - Care Management command center will support this
 - Health coach supervisors currently provide this function
- Useful to address the large healthy and stable chronic disease population

Mercy Clinic Example: Health Coaches Using Disease Registries and Protocols to Improve BP Control

- Process: Develop Clinical Process Map; Coaches follow process map by contacting patients monthly until BP controlled
- Results: Significantly out-performed U.S. averages & HEDIS goal of 63%
- Conclusion: Tracking results can show if a process is working for a population in just 3 months; Process more important than individuals; Physicians perform best when rewarded for their efforts; BP Control results in dramatic health improvement



†Mercy ACO

Approach For All Patients With Multiple Chronic Diseases

These are more important than most disease-specific interventions

- 1. Registry tracking: Immunizations, standards of care, cancer screening
- Preferred access (through the health coach)
- 3. Individualized written care plans (in planning)
- 4. Health Risk Assessment "How's Your Health" (piloting at three sites)
 - · Includes screens for depression, adherence, and functional status
- Assessment of home and family support
 - · Access to community services
- 6. Health behavior change interventions Coaching
 - Medication adherence, diet, exercise, smoking
- 7. Shared decision making decision aids
- 8. Palliative Care
- 9. Extensivist Clinic Rapid response team for outpatients (in planning)
- 10. Track patients through transitions in care with coaches
- 11. Consistent advice especially after hours
- 12. Disease specific interventions in partnership with specialists

¹ Mercy ACO

Transition Coach Currently staffed at 3 FTEs

- See ACO patients while in the hospital
 - Teaches warning symptoms and what to do if they occur
 - Assesses medication issues
 - Facilitate the transition back to the medical home
 - · Makes appointment for joint F/U with doctor and coach
 - · Encourages patient to bring all meds to the visit
- Tracks the patient until seen back in the medical home
- Communicates discharge info to the medical home Health Coach
- Collaborates with the hospital care team on high utilizing patients
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Mercy ACO - Mission and Values

- · Mission:
 - Mercy ACO will improve health, improve patient satisfaction, and lower healthcare costs for our community
- Values:
 - Patient centeredness
 - All decisions will be made in the context of what is best for the patient
 - Continuous Improvement
 - Mercy ACO will continually improve the value it creates



THANK YOU!!

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