Research to Policy and Practice: Sustaining Rural Health Services

IAHL Roundtable Discussion
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Elements of Change We Investigate

- Accountable Care Organizations
- Access to Pharmaceutical Services
- Enrollment into Insurance Plans Post 2014: Exchanges
- Evolution of Medicare Advantage in Rural Areas
- Evaluating Specific Interventions: Telehealth
- Direct Engagement Through Technical Assistance
- Inform Stakeholders
Health Care Organizations of the Future

- Accepting insurance risk
- Focus on population health
- Trimming organization costs
- Using the data being captured (e.g., electronic health records)
- Health care as retail business
Local Assets to Consider

- Raw material
- Data and information
- Connectivity
- Core capabilities, e.g., primary care
- Leadership
Recommendations for Hospitals

- Align with primary care doctors
- Ratchet all costs out
- Measure and improve quality
- Know your value proposition
Elements of a Successful System Redesign

- Clear Vision
- Principles for redesign (reliability, customization, access, coordination)
- Teamwork
- Leadership
- Customer focus
- Data analysis and action plans
- Inclusive beyond health care system

Changes in delivery system: Patient-Centered Medical Homes (PCMH)

- Not your father’s “medical home”
- Potential future of primary care
- Emphasis on integrated services, management of chronic conditions, team-based, patient-centered care
Changes in the delivery system: Accountable Care Organizations (ACO)

- Including Medicare Shared Savings Program (MSSP)
- Including Pioneer Demonstration from Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation (CMMI)
- CMMI anticipates doubling in 2013
- And much more.....
Tally Sheet

- 32 Pioneer ACOs
- 222 MSSP ACOs
- 35 116 are Advanced Payment
- 424 total ACOs; in 48 states
21-31 million Americans receive care through ACOs

2.4 million in Medicare ACOs

15 million non-Medicare patients of Medicare ACOs

8 to 14 million patients of non-Medicare ACOs

In 19 states more than 50% of residents have access to ACOs.

In 12 states between 25% and 50% have access to ACOs (includes Montana).

Source: http://www.oliverwyman.com/media/OW_ENG_HLS_PUBL_The_ACO_Surprise.pdf
ACO DISTRIBUTION BY STATE

County Medicare ACO Presence
West Census Region

Metropolitan/Non-metropolitan ACOs
- Metropolitan w/o ACO
- Metropolitan with ACO
- Met. ACO, unknown area
- Non-metropolitan w/o ACO
- Non-metropolitan with ACO

CMS-designated sites as of August, 2012.
Produced by: RUPRI Center for Rural Health Policy Analysis, 2013.
County Medicare ACO Presence
South Census Region

CMS-designated sites as of August, 2012.
Produced by: RUPRI Center for Rural Health Policy Analysis, 2013.
Core Components of an ACO

- People-centered foundation
- Health home
- High-value provider network
- Population health and data management
- ACO leadership
- Payer partnership

Revenue reduced for readmissions

Must prove quality and cost to be part of network

More patient shopping, even across rural hospitals

By 2020 6% of Medicare payment tied to risk incentives: VBP, readmissions, hospital-acquired conditions
Transition Thinking

- Volume to value
- Group contract to patient service
- Care coordination across the continuum
- Patient centered care
- Lower costs
Transition Thinking

- From clinical care to health and health promotion
- From patient encounters to people enrolled in system and interactions with people
- Managing patients according to patient need across illness spectrum and continuum of care
New cooperative agreement: Rural Health system Analysis and Technical Assistance

Partners: RUPRI Center for Rural Health Policy Analysis and StratisHealth

Vision: to build a knowledge base through research, practice, and collaboration that helps create high performance rural health systems
Project’s Triple Aim

1. Analyze rural implications of health care delivery, organization, and finance changes fostered by public policy and private sector actions.

2. Develop and test technical assistance tools and resources to enable rural providers and communities to take full advantage of public policy changes and private sector initiatives.

3. Inform further developments in public policy and private action through dissemination of findings.
Analysis and Assessment

- Typologies of places and systems
- Activities that do and could occur, given types of places and health systems
- Assess implications for rural people, places, and providers
Technical Assistance Framework

- **Inform**: to help leaders create awareness of the need to change care delivery to deliver value to all stakeholders, and make that case locally

- **Assess**: to understand strengths, needs, and capacity to build value in local health care environment
Technical Assistance Framework

- **Prepare**: to identify action steps based on organizational and community needs and capacity

- **Act**: to select activities based on synthesis of assessments and discussion and then implement organizational and community change that creates value
Actions

- **Improve**: changes to current activities that optimize effectiveness

- **Enhance**: modest changes to broaden and improve care delivery (one foot still on the dock) characterized by focused, limited, tactical, and low risk activities

- **Innovate**: transformational changes with new structures and models characterized by broad, enterprise-wide, bold, and experimental activities
Reality meets creativity

- Payment per event will moderate
- Tolerance for services of questionable merit will diminish
- Opportunities to generate payment for population health management
- Best care, best health, optimum benefits for the community
For Further Information

The RUPRI Center for Rural Health Policy Analysis
http://cph.uiowa.edu/rupri

The RUPRI Health Panel
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