Volume to Value: Will the Promised Transition Come to Alaska?

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Improved community health

Better patient care

Smarter spending





Value = Quality + Service Cost

But...

- Who measures these things?
- What does each of these words mean?
- Why is each important compared to the others?
- How does a person's perspective change value?





Value in Health Care Survey Responses

- 5,031 patients
- 687 physicians
- 538 employers

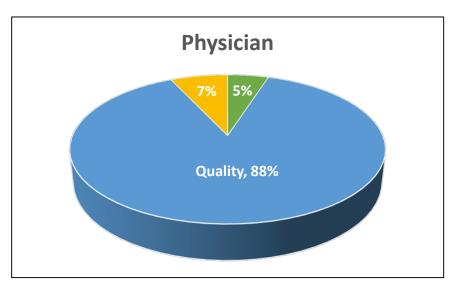


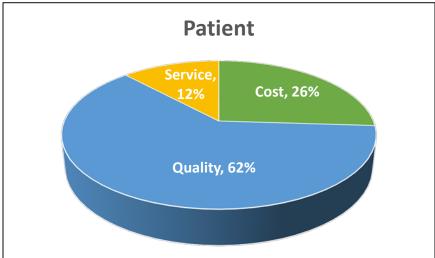


Most Important Component of Value

Legend

- Quality/Productivity
- Cost
- Service/Satisfaction











- Payment for one or more parts of the Three-Part Aim
 - Better care
 - Improved health
 - Lower cost
- NOT fee-for-service, prospective payment, or cost-based reimbursement
- Why is value-based payment important to rural hospitals and physicians?





- How we are paid for health care determines how we deliver health care
- CMS and other payers are reforming health care <u>payment</u> to reward <u>value</u>
- Fundamentally, payment reform involves shifting financial risk from payers to providers





- Feds → States
- States → Insurers
- Insurers → Providers
- Insurers → Patients
- Who is best at managing insurance risk?
- Who is best at managing clinical risk?
- Who is best at managing population health risk?





Recent HHS Secretaries

- Sylvia Burwell
 - New stretch goals for value
 - Flurry of ACA demonstrations
- Tom Price
 - Retreat!
 - Anti-bundled payment
- Alex Azar
 - Mandatory bundles
 - Bold changes to alternative payment programs
 - But no new programs yet!





- Medicare Shared Savings Program (ACOs)
- Value-Based Purchasing Program (VBP)
- Hospital Readmission and HAC Reduction Programs
- Quality Payment Program (part of MACRA)
- All are active in Alaska (only one Medicare ACO in Alaska)





- Accountable Care demos
- Medicaid and CHIP initiatives
- Dual Medicare-Medicaid enrollees
- New payment and service delivery models
- Bundled payment initiatives (two initiatives in Alaska)
- Best practices adoption (one initiative in Alaska)
- Primary care transformation (one initiative in Alaska)

Source: CMMI website. https://innovation.cms.gov/initiatives/. Accessed September 15, 2018.





1. Cost reduction

Cost reduction for whom?

2. Demonstrable outcomes

 What about reliability in lowvolume situations?

3. Patient choice

Are patients sufficiently informed?

- No new HHS programs yet, but three ongoing examples
 - MSSP, QPP, global budget





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Medicare Shared Savings Program (ACOs)

- >\$541m savings 2013-15
- Correlated with savings
 - High initial benchmark
 - Physician-owned
 - Experience in program
- Managing financial risk and population health via CINs
- Proposed rules
 - 2-sided risk after 2 years
 - Decrease shared savings to 25%
 - Shift to regional benchmarks

Source: "Medicare Shared Savings Program Produces Substantial Savings: New Policies Should Promote ACO Growth," Health Affairs Blog, September 11, 2018.





- Minimal FFS payment increase
 - 0.5% x 5 years, then 0% x 5 years
 - Actually payment decrease (inflation)
- Merit-Based Incentive Payment System
 - Eventually -9% to +27% adjustment in pay
 - Plus, up to 10% Exceptional Performance Incentive Payment (budget neutral exclusion)
 - Up to 46% payment differential between high and low performers in 2024!
- Or, 5% AAPM bonus
 - Excluded from MIPS performance reporting requirements





- Maryland All-Payer system sets uniform hospital rates
 - Medicare waiver since 1977
 - All payers pay the same rate for hospital care
- 2015-2018 Maryland All-Payer Model (extended to 2023)
 - All hospitals (including 4-bed rural)
 - Based on historical revenue base
 - Transfers manageable risk to hospitals
 - Provides predictable revenue flow
 - Allows focus on Tripe Aim (mission)
- Results
 - \$586 million saving over 3 years
 - 44% reduction HACs
 - Readmissions approximately US rate





- Medicare impacts Alaska less than other states. Why?
- Alaska Medicaid pays comparatively well
 - No burning platform... yet?
 - Legislature is feeling the heat of increased demand and decreased state revenues
 - Response? Off-load risk.
- Enter managed Medicaid;
 e.g., UnitedHealth
 - 7% lower admissions in AZ
 - 8% lower ED visits in TN





- 5.6% decrease in overall medical costs
- 5.0% 5.4% decrease in medical costs due to bundles
- 80% of payers report improved clinical quality
- Pure fee-for-service represents only 37.2% of reimbursement
- If these VBC savings realized, why is transformation so slow?

Source: Finding the Value in Value-Based Care: The State of Value-Based Care in 2018. Change Healthcare. (The results of a 2018 online survey of 120 payers in different regions and of different sizes.)





Healthcare Incongruities (= Paralysis?)

Health care is a right. \rightarrow Health care is a privilege.

We love drugs. \rightarrow We hate drug costs.

Anywhere or anytime. \rightarrow Someone else should pay.

Physicians are well paid. \rightarrow Physicians are burnt out.

We preach primary care. \rightarrow We pay the most elsewhere.

We talk affordability. \rightarrow We avoid transparency.

Our work is noble. \rightarrow We pursue profit.

One person's cost. \rightarrow Is another person's profit.

53% favor single-payer. \rightarrow 43% oppose single-payer.

Sources: Adapted from Keckley Report. Radical Incrementalism or System Re-Design: Which Way Forward. April 23, 2018. And Kaiser Family Foundation Polling. July 5, 2017.





- Why slower yet here?
 - Few Medicare beneficiaries
 - Isolated rural and few people
 - Few employer buyer groups
 - Less provider alignment
 - Insufficient political will
 - Risk of worsening access
 - Few policy glide scopes
- Is avoidance of value-based payment wise?
- Is "separate but equal" true?
- What's the risk of being left behind?
- What's the Alaska hospital financial landscape?





Alaska Hospital Finance Realities

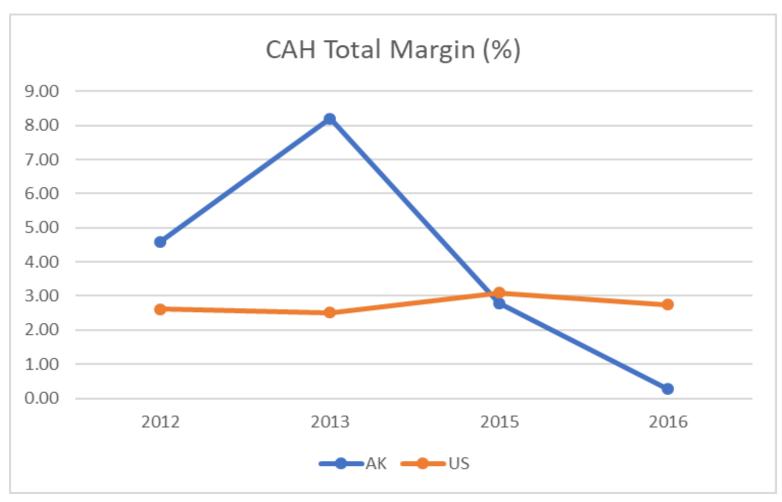
Revenue constriction

- Alaska state revenue decline and consequent Medicaid impacts
- More aggressive CMS value-based purchasing and "reduction" programs
- Commercial payers less tolerant of covering low government payments
- High deductible insurance plans and increasing bad debt
- Baseline physician payment decreases under MACRA
- Excel tool: CAH Financial Pro Forma for Cost Reimbursement

(www.ruralhealthvalue.org)



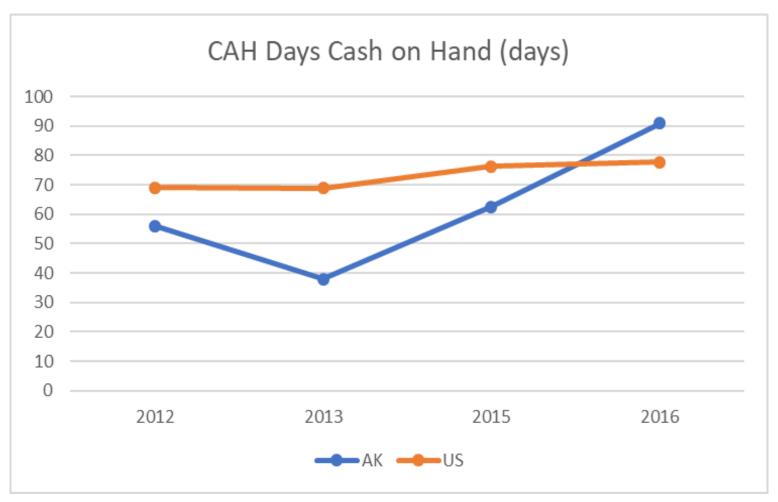




Source: Flex Monitoring Team. Critical Access Hospital Financial Indicators Reports. www.flexmonitoring.org/publications/annual-financial-indicator-reports/. Accessed September 18, 2018.



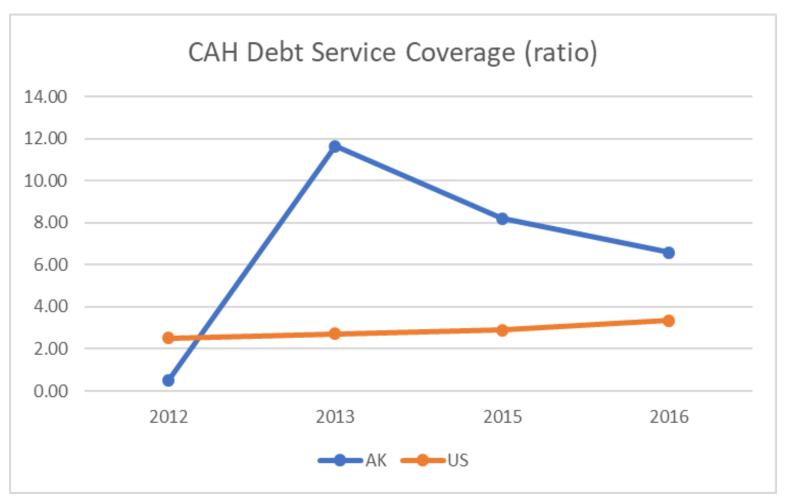




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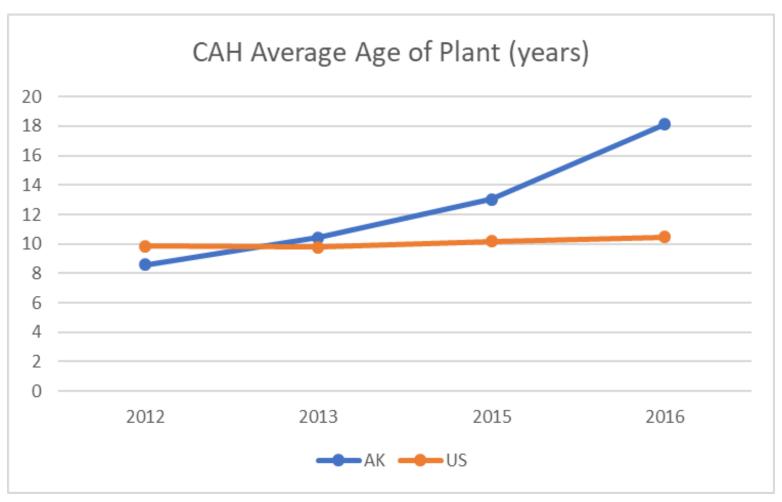




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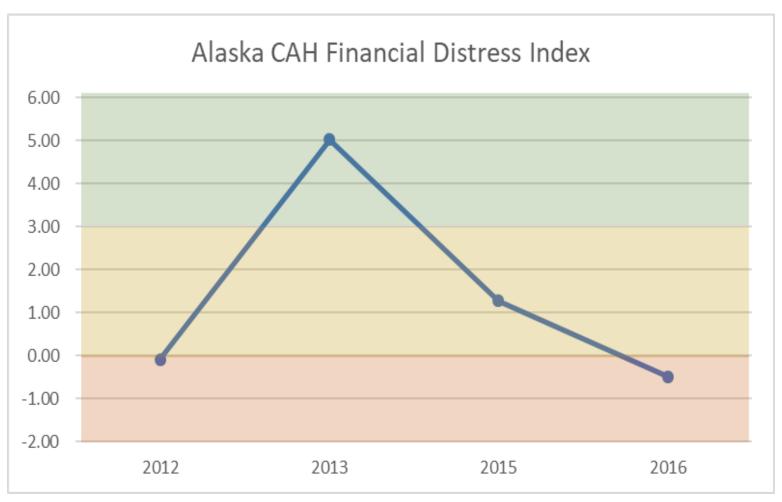




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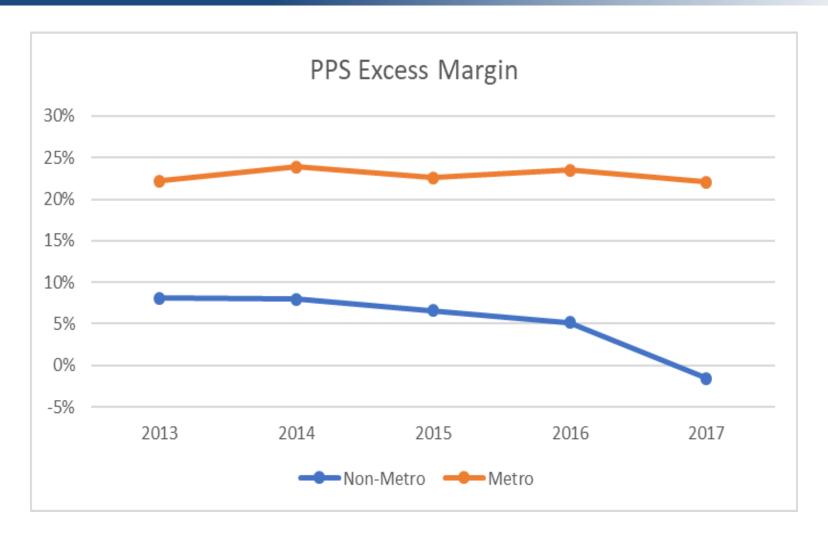




Source: Holmes, GM. Kauffman, BG. Pink, GH. Predicting financial distress and closure in rural hospitals. *Journal of Rural Health*. Volume 33, Issue 3. Summer 2017.







Source: American Hospital Directory. www.ahd.com. Accessed September 21, 2018.





- Decreasing piece of the pie
 - 45%→32% (past 20 years)
- Shrinking inpatient care
- Competing outpt providers
- Increasing technology costs
- Unrelenting regulations
- Fading safety net programs
- Response? Redefine the H
 - Look outside the four walls
 - Adapt to new payments systems
 - Move from "hospital" to "health"





- Adapting to new payment and delivery system models.
- Confronting the challenge of disruptive innovators.
- Managing new and sometimes difficult partnerships.
- Assembling and developing the right talent in the hospital and in the community.
- Ensuring diversity that reflects the community.
- Developing a deep understanding of community health and wellness.

Source: AHA. Leadership Toolkit for Redefining the H: Engaging Trustees and Communities. 2015.





 "We face a massive crisis in this area." Without prompt administrative and legislative action, we will have a breakdown in our medical care system."

Richard Nixon (1969)

- Incremental reform: it's been the pattern for decades
- Incrementalism is still change!





Services May Diminish; Hospitals May Close

- We must avoid death by 1,000 cuts.
- There may be times for doin' nothin' – but this ain't the time.
- Our hospitals, patients, and communities deserve our action.
- What's our role to play? (think mission)





- Reduce expenses
 - Lean Thinking is good
 - But fixed/variable cost ratio lessens impact on margin
- Increase revenue (volume)
 - The fuel of the FFS chassis
 - Only if clinically indicated
 - Is volume most important?
- Or... change the fee-forservice payment game
 - Go upstream to the dollar
 - Shift from volume to value





- Protect hospital's financial integrity
 - Manage to the income statement
 - Establish an R+D (value) account
- Follow the money up
 - Hospital employees
 - Self-funded employers
 - Uninsured/high-deductible patients
- Seek low-risk learning opportunities
 - E.g., ACO, bundled payment, P4P
 - Propose a value-based payment system to a payer
- Align with primary care providers
 - Old thinking: PCPs don't pay for themselves
 - New thinking: value (= dollars) will be delivered by PCPs





- It's already here!
- But not particularly financially impactful... yet
- Take cues from CMS and the lower 48
- File your own flight plan to health care value
- Go low and slow, but still fly to value

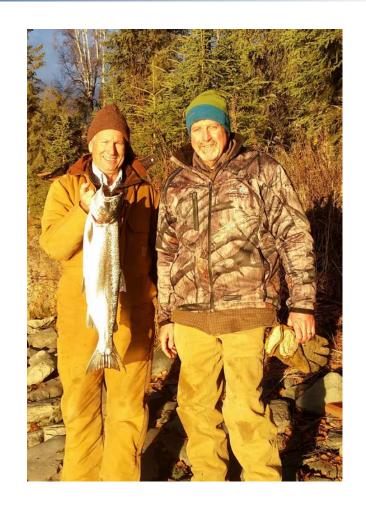




Some of you may opt to retire and just go fishing.

For those that fish part-time:

- Be courageous. Grab value by the horns and bend it to your will.
- That <u>will</u> is your mission the health and happiness of your patients and your community.
- VBC and payment may allow you to shift focus from "heads in beds" to a new purpose – health.







"We always overestimate the change that will occur in the next two years and underestimate the change that will occur in the next ten."





Collaborations to Spread Innovation

- ✓ Rural Health Value Project <u>https://ruralhealthvalue.org</u>
- Rural Policy Research Institute https://www.rupri.org
- ✓ The National Rural Health Resource Center https://www.ruralcenter.org/
- ✓ The Rural Health Information Hub https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/
- ✓ The National Rural Health
 Association
 https://www.ruralhealthweb.org/
- ✓ The American Hospital Association https://www.aha.org/front















