

Transferring Risk – the Road to Health Care Value



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Agenda

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- Health care *value*
- Health care *risk*
- Transferring risk from payers to hospitals and physicians
 - Fundamental to health care reform
 - Accountable care organizations (for example)
- Strategies for success
 - Ideas for innovative rural hospital leaders



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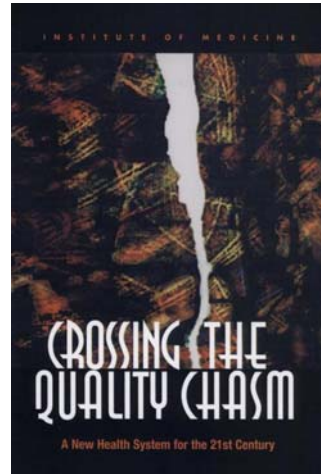


Value – IOM Six Aims

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Health care should be:

- Safe
- Effective
- Patient-Centered
- Timely
- Efficient
- Equitable



Source: Corrigan, et al (eds.). *Crossing the Quality Chasm*. Committee on the Quality of Health Care in America. National Academies Press, Washington, DC, 2001.

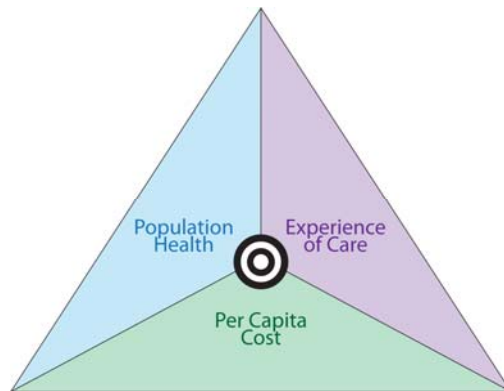


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The Triple Aim

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Value Equation

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$$\text{Value} = \frac{\text{Quality} + \text{Experience}}{\text{Cost}}$$

- Safe
- Effective
- Patient-Centered
- Timely
- Efficient
- Equitable

"Triple Aim"

- Better care
- Better health
- Lower cost



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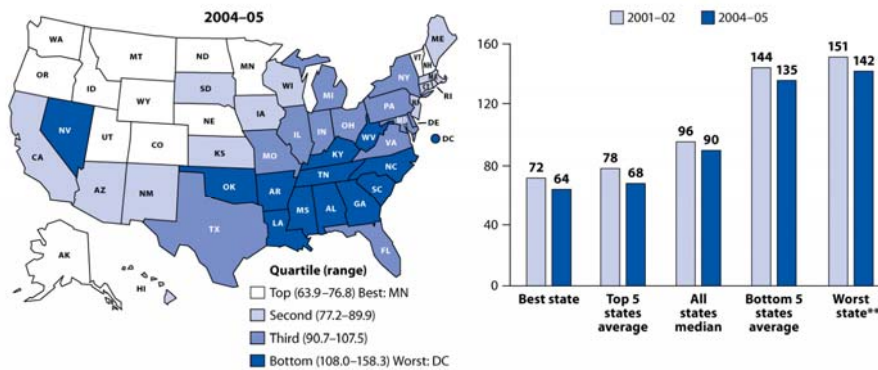


Quality

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Mortality Amenable to Health Care by State

Deaths* per 100,000 Population



* Age-standardized deaths before age 75 from select causes; includes ischemic heart disease.

** Excludes District of Columbia.

DATA: Analysis of 2001–02 and 2004–05 CDC Multiple Cause-of-Death data files using Nolte and McKee methodology, *BMJ* 2003

SOURCE: Commonwealth Fund State Scorecard on Health System Performance, 2009



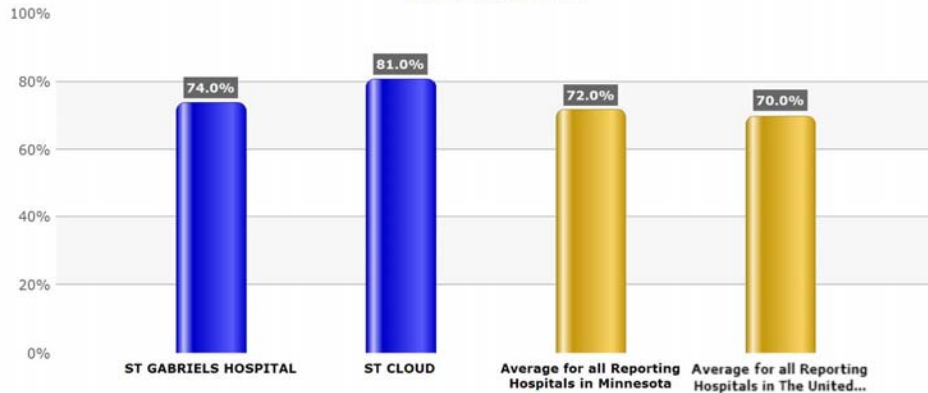
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Patient Experience

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Patients who reported YES, they would definitely recommend the hospital.
Why is this important?



Source: www.hospitalcompare.hhs.gov. Accessed August 8, 2012.

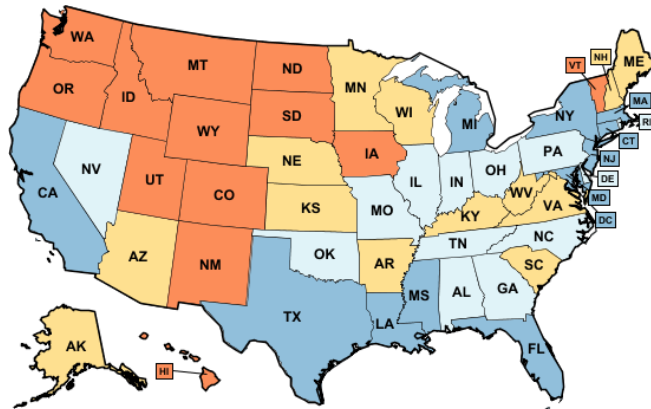


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Medicare Spending Per Enrollee

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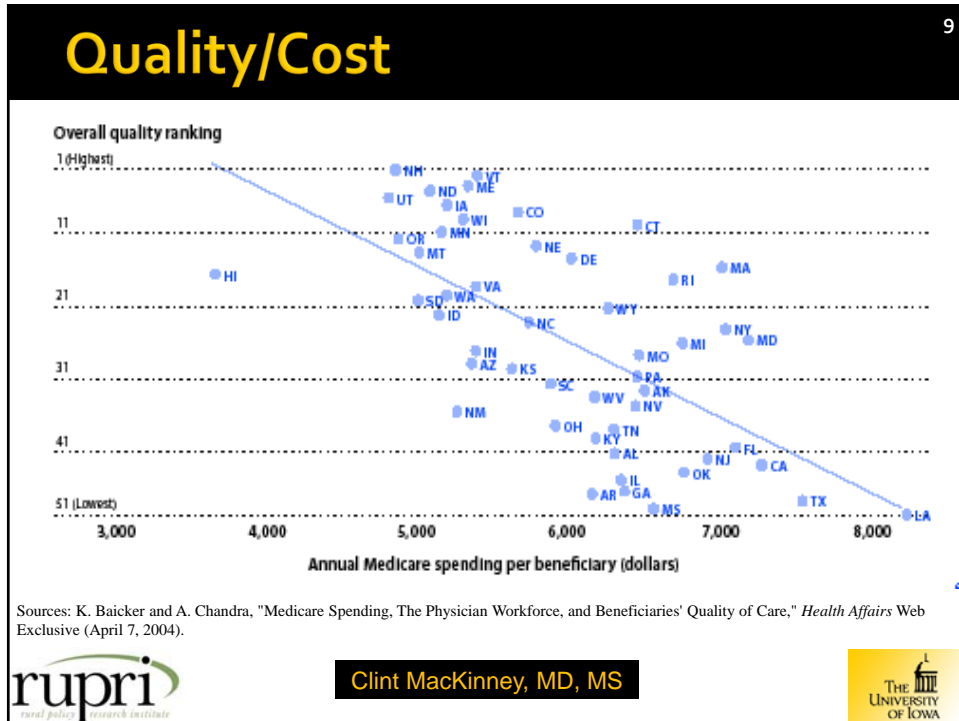


Source: Kaiser Family Foundation. 2009 Data



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Unacceptable Healthcare Value

- **Quality** suboptimal
 - Deficient when compared internationally
 - Wide geographic variation
- **Cost** unsustainable
 - Growth in excess of GDP growth
 - Highest cost in the world
- **Waste** intolerable (20%)*
 - Care delivery, care coordination, overtreatment, administration, pricing failures, fraud and abuse
- Our volume-based payment system is a significant problem

*Source: Berwick and Hackbarth. Eliminating Waste in US Health Care. *JAMA*, April 11, 2012. Vol. 307, No. 14.

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Tyranny of Fee-for-Service

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- “Successful” physicians and hospitals seek to maximize:
 - Office visits per day
 - Average daily inpatient census
 - Admission percent from the ER
 - Profitability
- Is this how you would identify and reward a great physician or a world-class hospital?
- **No, but what to do?**



The Value Conundrum

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You can always count on Americans to do the right thing – after they've tried everything else.

- Fee-for-service
- Capitation
- Market
- Single payer
- Self-police
- **Regardless of what we try, we tend to “follow the money”**



Form Follows Finance

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- How we deliver care is predicated on how we get paid for care
- Health care reform is changing both
- Fundamentally, reform involves a **transfer of risk** from payers to providers



Risk Assessment is Ubiquitous

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- Risk is present when an outcome is uncertain or unpredictable
- Types of health care risk
 - Random
 - Insurance
 - Political
 - Medical Care
- Where/how can hospitals
 - Influence or control risk
 - **Reduce risk of harm**
 - **Optimize risk of benefit**



Rural Risk?



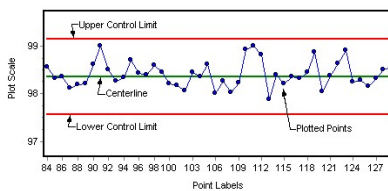
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Random

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- Normal variation
- Rolling the dice
- Roulette v. poker
- No control, but important to recognize



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Insurance Risk

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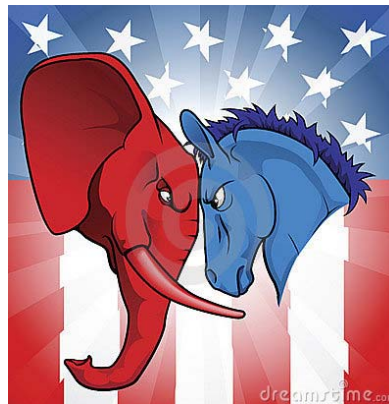
- Insurance risks
 - Demographic change
 - Technological innovations
 - Prior health status
 - Cost inflation
- Cost is the actuarial metric
- Minimal control, but predictable



Political Risk

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- Rules, regulations, and legislation
- Profound impact on health care delivery and finance
- Modest control, often via advocacy avenues



Medical Care Risk

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- Medical care *variation*
 - Diagnostic accuracy
 - Care plan implementation
 - Guideline use compliance
 - Pharmaceutical choice
 - Procedural skill
 - Efficient resource use
- How our choices influence health care **value**
- Greatest control, how we deliver care




The Risk of Inertia

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Because
we've ALWAYS
done it that way!

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The Risk of Doing Nothing



"We've considered every potential risk except the risks of avoiding all risks,"

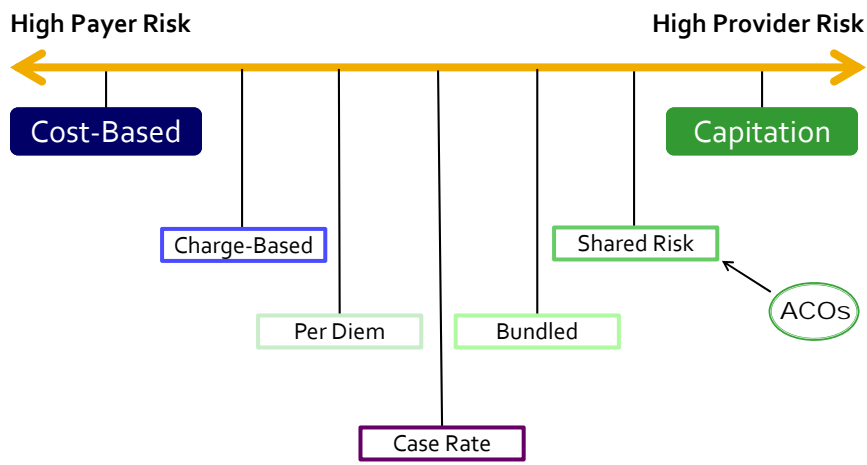
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Payment Risk Continuum



High Payer Risk ← → High Provider Risk

Cost-Based

Charge-Based

Per Diem

Case Rate

Bundled

Shared Risk

Capitation

ACOs

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Accountable Care Organizations

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- A coordinated network of providers with shared responsibility for providing high quality and low cost care to their patients.*
- Couples risk-based provider payment with health care delivery system reform
- Accepts *performance risk* for quality and cost



*Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. Accountable Care Organizations: Testing Their Impact. 2012 Call for Proposals.



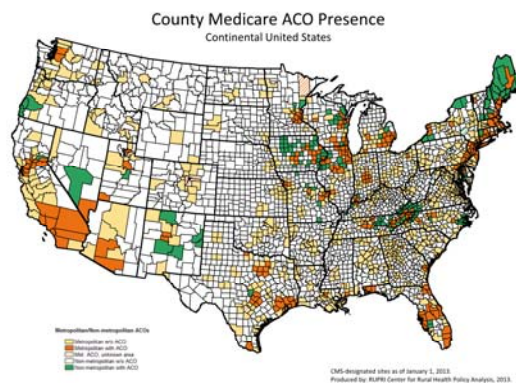
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ACO Explosion

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- Rural ACOs in 23 states
- 45 ACOs in rural counties
- 25-31 million patients receive care through an ACO
- ~10% of the population
- Remarkably quick growth for a new and complex form of payment and care delivery



Source: RUPRI Center for Rural Health Policy Analysis, 2013.
Niyum Gandhi and Richard Weil, The ACO Surprise, 2012.



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New World Realities

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- Risk transfer to providers
 - Higher quality at lower cost
 - Doing what's needed, not more
- New business models
 - More primary care, less inpatient
 - Rewarding value, not just volume
- The devil is in the transition
 - One foot on the dock and one in the boat
 - It'll be competitive – winners and losers



Tool Box for Delivering Value

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Strategies

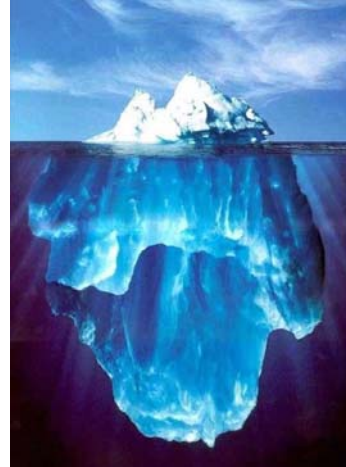
- Cultural considerations
- System thinking
- Performance improvement
- Variation reduction
- Medical homes
- Medical staff development
- Collaborations
- **What we can do now**



Culture

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- Culture is the residue of success.*
- An environment of behaviors and beliefs
- **What we do becomes what we believe.**



* Source: Edgar Schein, 1999



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Our Own Demons

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- Nutting et al – small primary care practices are:
 - Physician-centric
 - A hindrance to meaningful communication between physicians
 - Dominated by authoritarian leadership behavior
 - Underserved by PAs/NPs cast into unimaginative roles



"Characteristics so ingrained in the primary care practice culture that they have become virtually invisible, along with their implications."

Source: Nutting, PA, Crabtree, BF, McDaniel, RR. Small primary care practices face four hurdles – including a physician-centric mindset – in becoming medical homes. Health Affairs. 31:11. November 2012.



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System Thinking

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- Currently a *non*-system
 - Fragmented, poorly coordinated, and excessively costly
- Collaborative delivery systems
 - An organized and collaborative provider network designed to provide coordinated and comprehensive health care services.
- Care continuum
 - Personal health to palliative care
 - "Cradle to grave"
 - Health and human services



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Shifting Health Care Payments

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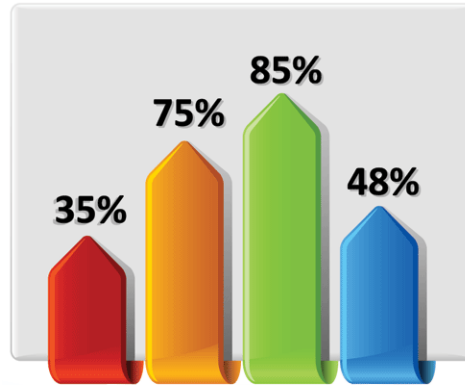


Performance Improvement

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The Value Equation

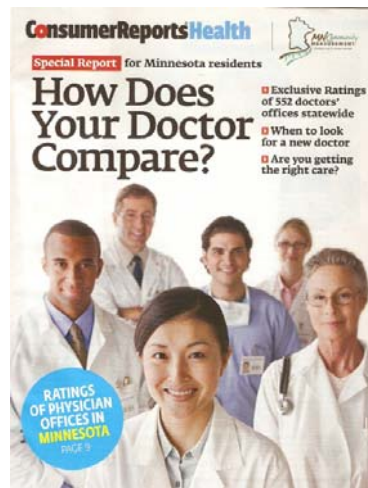
- Quality
 - ACO, VBP, HEDIS, etc.
 - Common diagnoses
 - Many – so “harmonize”
- Experience
 - Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems (CAHPS)
- Cost
 - To the payer



Performance Reporting

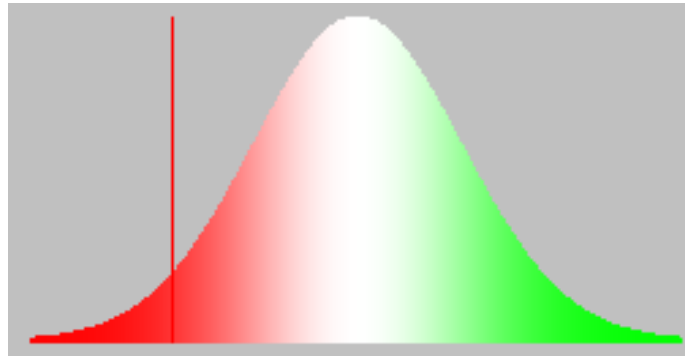
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- Hospital Compare
 - <http://www.hospitalcompare.hhs.gov/>
- Healthgrades
 - <http://www.healthgrades.com>
- CARECHEX
 - <http://www.carechex.com/>
- Consumer Reports
 - Not just hospital ratings anymore!
- Angie's List and social media



Variation = Risk = Opportunity

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Variation suggests a risk for underperformance,
but also an opportunity to excel



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Drive Out (Most) Variation

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- Best evidence is only the way we practice medicine
- Care should vary by unique *patient* needs, not by
 - Doctor or nurse
 - Day of week, or time of day
- Not cookbook medicine, many opportunities for
 - Clinical judgment
 - Thoughtful interactions
 - The “art” of medicine



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Medical Home Definition

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Patient-centered medical homes are primary care practices that offer around-the-clock access to coordinated care and a team of providers that values patients' needs.

- Access and communication
- Coordination of care
- Patient and family involvement
- Clinical information systems
- Revised payment systems



Sources: Commonwealth Fund. <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/>
Joint Principles of Patient-Centered Medical Homes – 2007. <http://www.aap.org/en-us/professional-resources/practice-support/quality-improvement/Documents/Joint-Principles-Patient-Centered-Medical-Home.pdf>



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Medical Home Quotes

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- All team members practice at the top (optimum) of their license and experience
- Best evidence is the best and only way we deliver care
- Care is the same, regardless of the provider
- Continuous performance improvement of our care is rigorously driven by data
- There are no non-compliant patients, only those we have not reached
- An EHR is critical to proactively managing patient/population health
- Let care protocols do (at least some of) the work (eg, lab orders, med refills, vaccines)



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Medical Staff Relationships

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The hospital CEO's most important job is developing and nurturing good medical staff relationships.



Source: Personal conversation with John Sheehan, CPA, MBA



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Medical Staff Development

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- Physicians see themselves as independent autonomous, and in control!
- Yet, hospital-physician alignment is essential to delivering value

Some ideas

- Develop and engage physician leaders
- Provide data transparency, but do not overstate discrete measure importance
- Offer rewarding, yet reasonable salary, rather than paying piecework
- Offer direct ability to influence outcomes
- Provide a continual sense of accomplishment and recognition



Source: Adapted from Cassel CK, Sachin HJ. Assessing individual physician performance. *JAMA*. Vol. 307, No. 24. June 27, 2012.



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Hospital Transformation

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- How do we move toward value when our revenue is primarily volume-driven?
- We can test the waters
- The Process
 - Awareness – the value equation
 - Assessment – where we are right now, and where we need to go
 - Experimentation – small scale innovations
 - Implementation – new programs that drive value
- What to do right now



What To Do Now

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- Control the data
 - EHR and sophisticated data analytics
- Measure and report performance
 - We attend to what we measure
 - *Attention* is the currency of leadership
- Educate Board, providers, and staff regarding performance
 - We are all "above average," right?
- Aggressively apply for value-based demonstrations and grants
- Negotiate with third party insurers to pay for quality



More What To Do Now

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- Consider self-pay and hospital employees first for care mgmt
 - Direct care to low cost areas with equal (or better) quality
 - Reduces Medicare cost dilution
- Manage care beyond the hospital
- Move organizational structure from hospital-centric to patient/community-centric
- Explore potential collaborations with physicians and others



Collaboration Questions

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- How do we develop a common vision and "culture?"
- How do we respect physician identity and independence, yet promote collaboration?
- How do we define success by *mission*, not hospital growth?
- How do we accept that *increased collaboration will require some loss of control?*



Collaboration and Value

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- ACOs and other “programs” less important
- Collaboration that fosters health care value is key
- Future paradigm for success
- **Good medicine and good business**



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The Risk of Something New

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Healthy People and Places

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