

Value Based Care: Hope for the Future

ACOI

October, 2023

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Disclosure

I have no actual or potential conflict of interest in relation to this program/presentation.

Fun Fact:



Learning Objectives

- **List the 4 principles underlying the Value-based Primary Care Revolution**
- **Review an example of how this has been applied successfully in full risk Medicare Advantage**
- **Identify the importance of physician leadership and the doctor-patient relationship in Value Based Care.**

RED OCEAN STRATEGY

VS

BLUE OCEAN STRATEGY

Compete in **existing** market space

Create **uncontested** market space

Beat the competition

Make the competition **irrelevant**

Exploit **existing** demand

Create and capture **new** demand

Make the value-cost trade-off

Break the value-cost trade-off

Align the whole system of a firm's activities with its strategic choice of **differentiation or low cost**

Align the whole system of a firm's activities with its strategic choice of **differentiation and low cost**

How much I understood about VBC in January 2023





The State of U.S. Healthcare

10/6/2023

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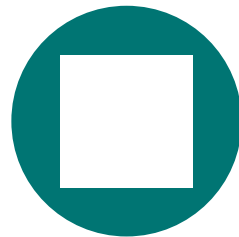
We need to move to a new place that makes the old place obsolete



**NATIONAL
HEALTHCARE
SPENDING**



**AVERAGE 6.8 TRILLION
BY 2030 7.1 - 2031**



**5.1% NATIONAL
HEALTHCARE SPEND =
GDP**



**HEALTH SHARE OF THE
GDP IS 19.6% IN 2030**



**HOW MUCH OF THE
SPEND IS WASTED
CARE?**

Special Communication

October 7, 2019

Waste in the US Health Care System Estimated Costs and Potential for Savings

William H. Shrank, MD, MSHS¹; Teresa L. Rogstad, MPH¹; Natasha Parekh, MD, MS²

> Author Affiliations

JAMA. 2019;322(15):1501-1509. doi:10.1001/jama.2019.13978

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Abstract

Importance The United States spends more on health care than any other country, with costs approaching 18% of the gross domestic product (GDP). Prior studies estimated that approximately 30% of health care spending may be considered waste. Despite efforts to reduce overtreatment, improve care, and address overpayment, it is likely that substantial waste in US health care spending remains.

Objectives To estimate current levels of waste in the US health care system in 6 previously developed domains and to report estimates of potential savings for each domain.

Evidence A search of peer-reviewed and "gray" literature from January 2012 to May 2019 focused on the 6 waste domains previously identified by the Institute of Medicine and Berwick and Hackbarth: failure of care delivery, failure of care coordination, overtreatment or low-value care, pricing failure, fraud and abuse, and adminis-

JAMA. 2019;322(15):1501-1509.
doi:10.1001/jama.2019.13978

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The Silver Tsunami

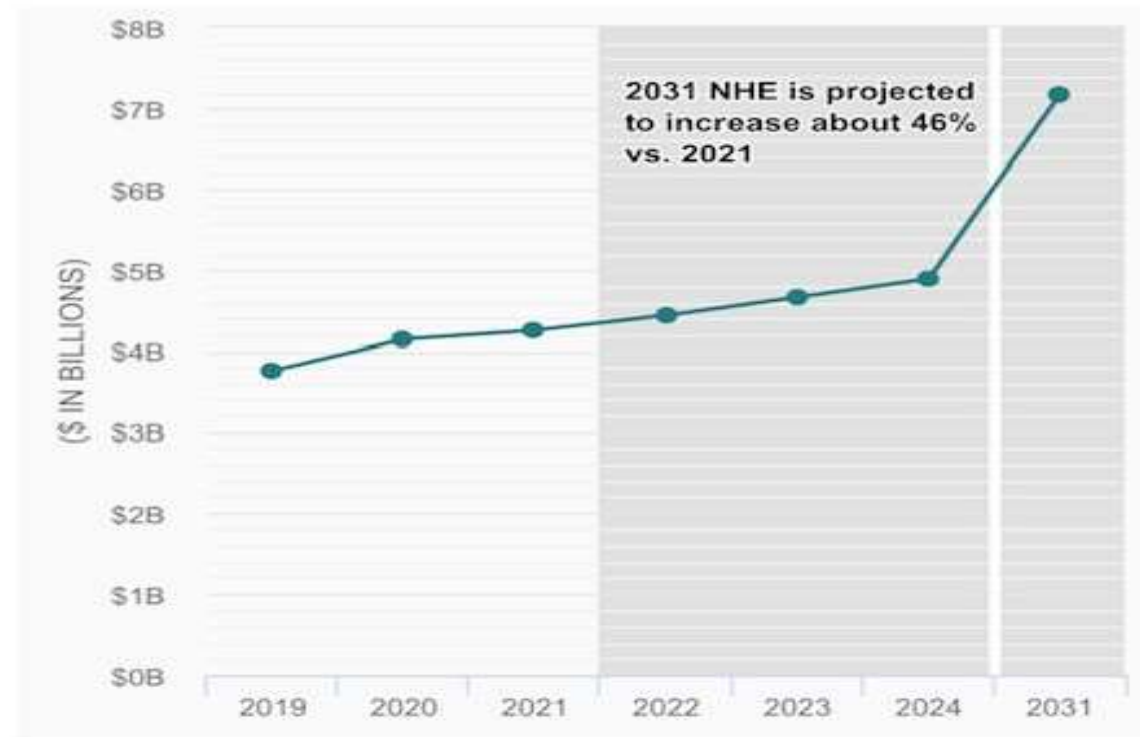
- Medicare Advantage growth "future state"
 - 80 million Americans will be Medicare Eligible by 2030
 - 60 million : currently 50:50 Medicare and MA
 - Baby boomers entering Medicare at a rate of 10,000 daily until 2030.
 - In 2029 : 20% of the population will be > 65 yo
 - In context in 1970 there were 20,000 Medicare enrollees
 - By 2030 Medicare wants all patients remaining in Medicare to be in a risk-based contract (MSS, ACO's)
 - By 2030 70-80% of the country will be in a Medicare advantage plan. (estimated to be 90% of ESRD population)

Modern
Healthcare:
5.4% average
rise/year
growing more
rapidly than the
economy

NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE PROJECTIONS

U.S. spending on healthcare will increase an average of 5.4% annually from 2022-2031, federal actuaries project.

□ = projected



Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services Office of the Actuary

Modern Healthcare

If you want to bring a fundamental change in people's belief and behavior you need to create a community around them where those new beliefs can be practiced, expressed and nurtured

**Malcolm Gladwell,
The Tipping Point**



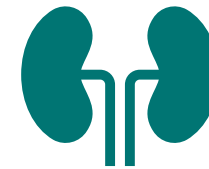
Nephrology stats



37 million CKD patients 15 % of population



786,000 ESRD projection 1.2 million by 2030



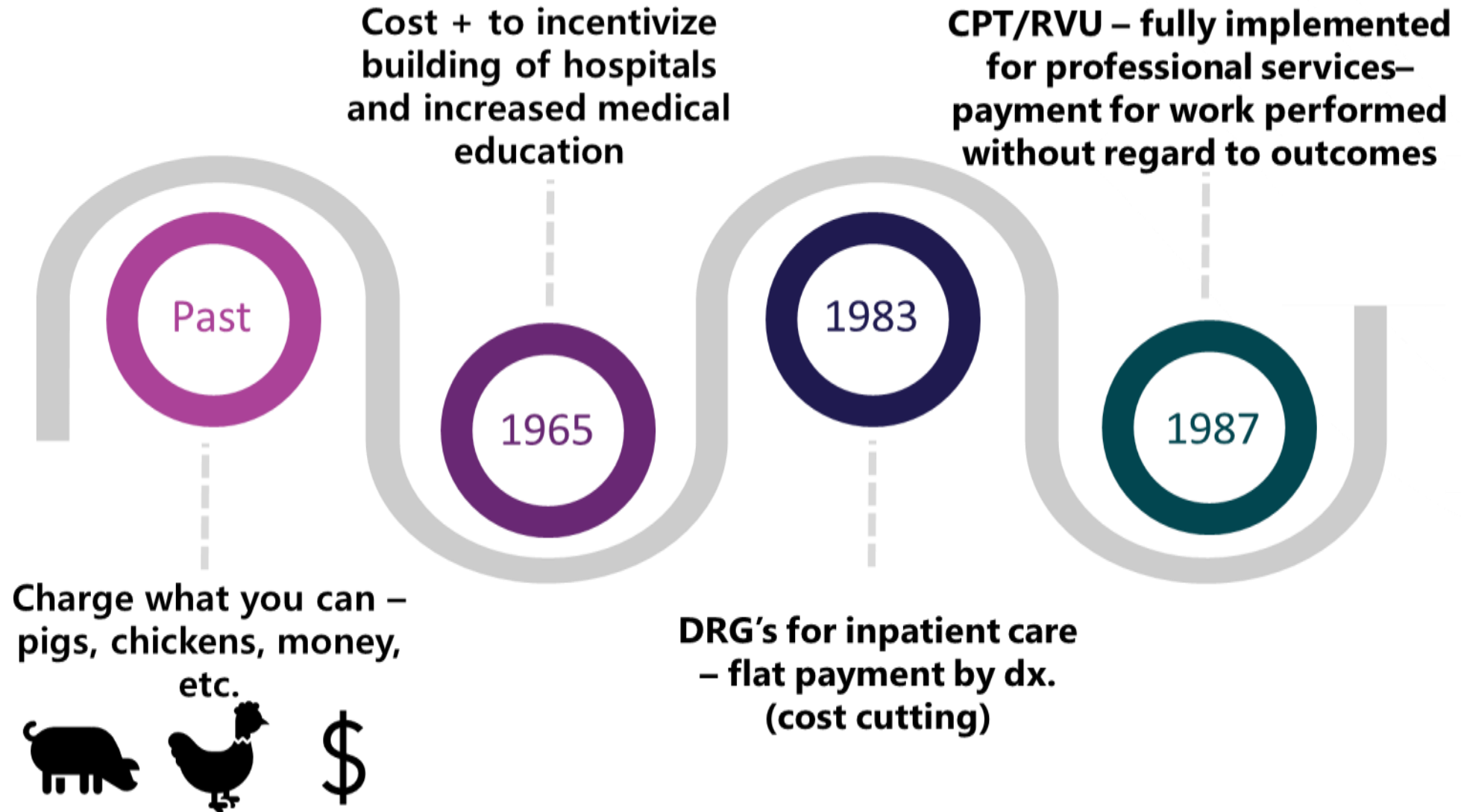
Medicare Spend:

CKD (exclude ESRD) > 65 yo costs exceeds \$70 billion a year, 24 % of the total Medicare cost.

ESKD 1 % of the Medicare Population 7 % of the spend


Another way to look at it is the cost of dialysis is nearly 1% of the entire federal budget. For every \$100 of taxes \$1 goes to dialysis

Medical Billing History



Value Based care vs Fee for Service

It is a balance : What is your focus? Episodic Care vs Total care
Are you only addressing the chief complaint



Healthcare is a business: where is the balance at which point a health system decides they are willing to take risk?

Infrastructure

IT

Data Analytics – who is interpreting the data ?

Support systems

MONEY



To truly understand VBC with risk the conversation must shift from ME/I to WE, you must trust the team – no gaps in care, no open spaces – caring about those patients you don't see as much as those you do see

Expert Insight

Q&A: What *Boeing* has learned from their VBC strategy — and what they're doing next

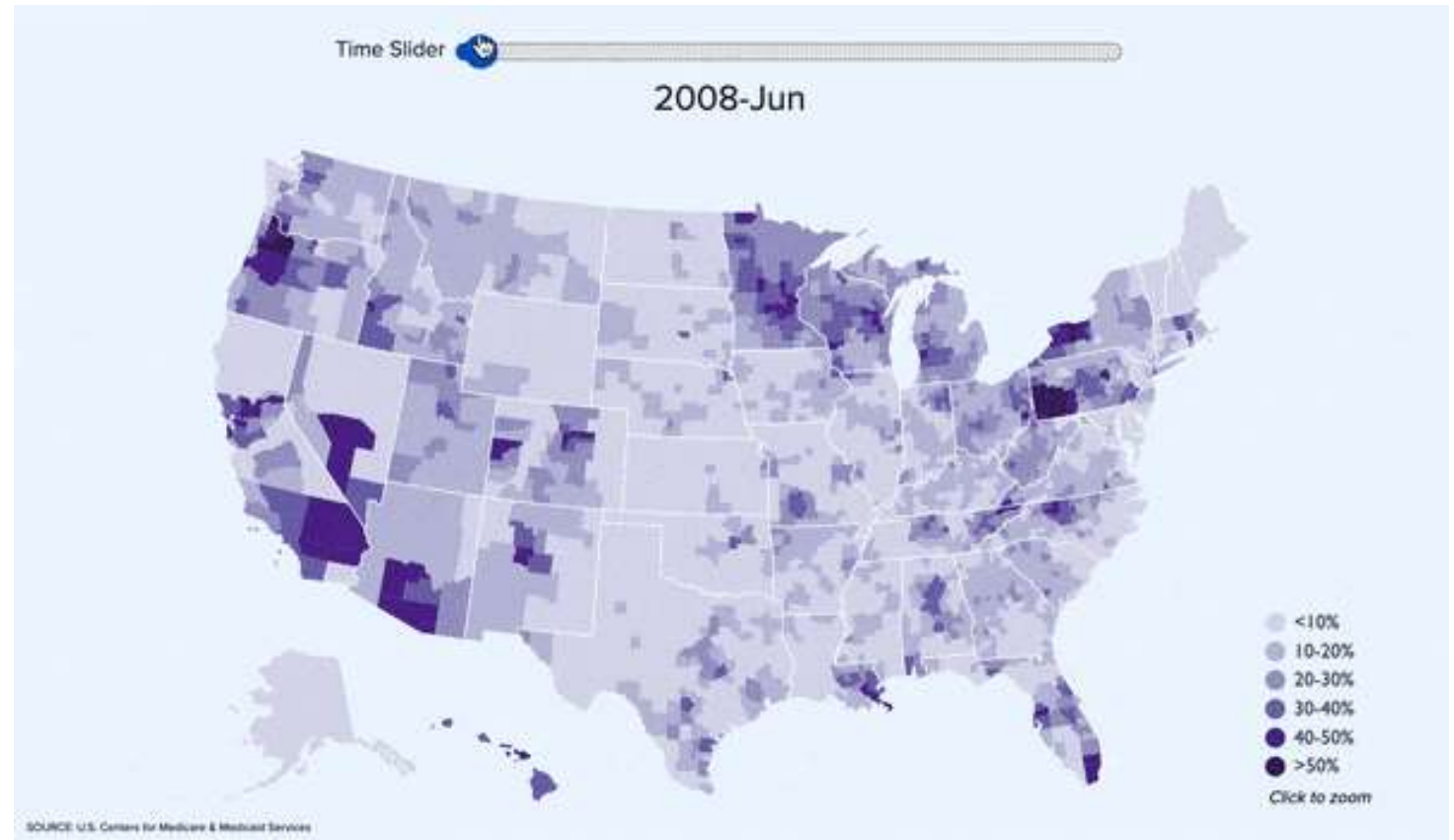
Interview with Jeff White Senior Director of Global Health Benefits at *Boeing*







- **Q: What's the greatest challenge that you expect to tackle next with your VBC strategy?**
- We are really interested in enabling effective referrals from the PCP to specialists - creating value
- Currently referrals are often based on *personal relationships* -incentives should be aligned to enable referrals to the highest value and quality specialists.
- **Value in 'e-consults'** makes it very easy for our members to get a specialist opinion without having to go through the trouble of an actual office visit to a specialist.
- We need to ensure specialists are getting paid appropriately - huge value here for employers from a productivity perspective.

What are the demographics of MA

- 57% Female
- 9 million are below 200% poverty (\$14,580-\$27,180)
- 50% are minorities
- In 2022 there were 39 MA plans on the market



2017 APM Framework Private and public sector

|  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p>CATEGORY 1 FEE FOR SERVICE - NO LINK TO QUALITY & VALUE</p> | <p>CATEGORY 2 FEE FOR SERVICE - LINK TO QUALITY & VALUE</p> | <p>CATEGORY 3 APMS BUILT ON FEE-FOR-SERVICE ARCHITECTURE</p> | <p>CATEGORY 4 POPULATION - BASED PAYMENT</p> |
| | <p>A Foundational Payments for Infrastructure & Operations (e.g., care coordination fees and payments for HIT investments)</p> | <p>A APMs with Shared Savings (e.g., shared savings with upside risk only)</p> | <p>A Condition-Specific Population-Based Payment (e.g., per member per month payments, payments for specialty services, such as oncology or mental health)</p> |
| | <p>B Pay for Reporting (e.g., bonuses for reporting data or penalties for not reporting data)</p> | <p>B APMs with Shared Savings and Downside Risk (e.g., episode-based payments for procedures and comprehensive payments with upside and downside risk)</p> | <p>B Comprehensive Population-Based Payment (e.g., global budgets or full/percent of premium payments)</p> |
| | <p>C Pay-for-Performance (e.g., bonuses for quality performance)</p> | | <p>C Integrated Finance & Delivery System (e.g., global budgets or full/percent of premium payments in integrated systems)</p> |
| | | <p>3N Risk Based Payments NOT Linked to Quality</p> | <p>4N Capitated Payments NOT Linked to Quality</p> |



COMPARISON CHART
for health plan, health system, and physician leaders

Payer and provider partnerships in commercial risk

This chart displays the key elements of strategic payer-provider partnerships that cover commercially insured populations.

Most partnerships in value-based care focus on risk-based contracting. But not every contract is a strategic partnership. Changing the method of payment is only half the battle.

Successful partnerships require shared goals, shared investments, streamlined communication channels, change leadership, long-term commitments, robust data sharing—and even tactical trade-offs from both sides.

Depending on business, clinical, and relationship factors, certain partnerships work better for certain organizations. Use the attached chart to understand five evergreen partnership models in commercial risk.

To learn more, view our deep dive on the five partnership models, [here](#).



| | Model 1 Custom risk-based contract | Model 2 Payer branded value program | Model 3 Third-party mediated relationship | Model 4 Risk-bearing network collaboration | Model 5 Joint venture insurance product |
|--|---|---|--|---|---|
| Definition | Exclusive risk-based contract between a payer and a provider with shared goals and investments. | Dominant payer designs a value-based care program with similar risk-based contracts for multiple providers. | Intermediary organization (PHO, MSO, etc.) contracts with a payer on behalf of multiple provider groups. | Payer(s) and providers create a risk-bearing and regional network (ACO, CIN, etc.) in close collaboration. | Health plan(s) and provider(s) create a new insurance product which is jointly owned by both organizations. |
| Typical partners | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A single payer organization A single provider organization | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National or regional payer ACOs, health systems, primary care groups, and specialty care groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Third-party organization Payer organization Small and independent physician groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single or multiple payers, depends on exclusivity agreement Multiple providers across care continuum | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National or regional payer Provider organization |
| Typical market and organizational profile | Any market where payers and providers want to move into risk. Both partners have a history of collaboration. | A consolidated payer market and an unconsolidated provider market. | Markets with independent physician groups with limited resources. Third-party entity doesn't own the physician groups. | A competitive market where providers have a history of collaboration. Partners have some market share (5%-15%). | An uncompetitive market, often suburban or rural, with ample room for growth. Provider partner has market dominance. |
| Time investment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contracting: 9-18 months Contract length: 1-10 years. Long-term length is considered 5-10 years. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Model design: ~18 months Contracting: 18-24 months Launch period: ~12months Contract length: 3-5 years | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contracting: 9-12 months Launch period: 9-12 months Contract length: 1-3 years | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contracting: 12-24 months Contract length: 3-5 years | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Model design: 6-15 months Contracting: 18-36 months Contract length: 3-5+ years |
| Example | Mayo Clinic, Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Minnesota | Blue Cross of North Carolina's Blue Premier | Aledade | Canopy Health | Banner Aetna |
| Implementation difficulty | Somewhat difficult | Somewhat easy | Difficult | Very difficult | Extremely difficult |
| Degree of commonality | Extremely common | Somewhat common | Somewhat common | Very rare | Very rare |

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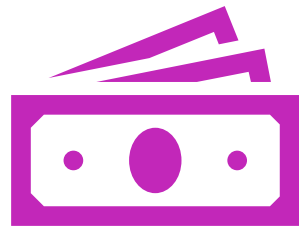
Moving to Fee for Value

- **FFS-> FFV:**
 - **Shift the thoughts of the practice/organization prior to taking risk**
 - **Take advantage of economies of scale**
 - **Participate in or build your own: ACO, CIN**
 - **Track quality and cost metrics and tie incentive to outcomes**
 - **Don't overreach on the outset**

Second Generation Models

- **Taking advantage of FFV requires alignment**
 - **Newer alignment allows for more physician empowerment : greater variety of integration strategies**
 - **Compensation and Governance are heavily negotiated to attain alignment (organization and market) Transparency crucial to success**
 - **Data exchange and outcomes**
 - **Centralizing contracting to benefit all participants. The ability of the CIN to negotiate collectively with the payers is critical.**

Compensation



The need to reinvent compensation



Basic 4 component model

**Base, productivity incentive, non-productivity
incentive, and other**

Much harder to measure than RVU's

Needs to be a hybrid

Strategy for Success



**PHYSICIANS MUST UNDERSTAND
THEIR MARKET**



**PRACTICES MUST ANALYZE PATIENT
POPULATION AND PAYER MIX**



**PHYSICIANS NEED TO FULLY
UNDERSTAND THEIR PROVIDER BASE**



Health Care Disrupters

6:58
Messages
BusinessWire Log In Sign Up

Oak St. Health

OakWell Launches to Provide High-Quality Primary Care Directly to Kidney Patients in Dialysis Centers

Value-Based Care Leaders Oak Street Health and Interwell Health Partner on Joint Venture

March 22, 2023 08:30 AM Eastern Daylight Time

CHICAGO—(BUSINESS WIRE)—Oak Street Health (NYSE: OSH), a network of value-based primary care centers for adults on Medicare and the only primary care provider to carry the AARP name, and Interwell Health, a kidney care management company that partners with physicians on its mission to reimagine healthcare, today announced the launch of OakWell, a joint venture that will offer the highest-quality primary care to end-stage kidney disease (ESKD) patients directly in the dialysis center. This unique approach to primary care for ESKD patients aims to reduce hospitalizations, increase kidney transplantations, and improve outcomes to lower the total cost of care.

"There is a significant opportunity to leverage the time spent by dialysis patients in-center"

businesswire.com

CISION PR Newswire

CVS Health Completes Acquisition of Signify Health

NEWS PROVIDED BY
CVS Health →
29 Mar, 2023, 08:30 ET

CVS Health (PRNewsFoto/CVS Health)

Signify Health (PRNewsfoto/CVS Health)

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PROVIDERS

CVS closes \$10.6B acquisition of Oak Street Health to expand primary care footprint

By Heather Landi
May 2, 2023 09:30am

CVS Health Oak Street Health Primary Care Value-Based Care

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In Another Blow To A Healthcare Delivery Industry In Cardiac Arrest, Amazon Just Closed A Blockbuster Deal With One Medical

Rita Numerof Contributor
I write about business model strategy and execution across...

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Mar 20, 2023, 11:00am EDT

Listen to article 9 minutes

The Promise of Full Risk

Population based reimbursement shifts focus from quantity to quality

Health care providers accountable for outcomes

Paid a fee / patient for total cost of care

Insurers incentivize services that offer benefit

Alignment of interests – measurable outcomes

Example: Intermountain reduced annual "waste" by \$688 million, decreasing total costs down 13%.

Episodic care transitioned to social determinant practices

HCC 101: Set of codes, linked to specific diagnosis used by MA, ACO, some ACA plans

- HCCs represent costly chronic health conditions, some acute
- V28:2 024 update – 3 years to be phased in. 115 categories decrease to 7770 codes
- Risk adjustment score: measure that estimates cost of an individual's care based on disease burden and demographic information.
- Each HCC assigned relative factor, averaged with any other HCC and a demographic score. Score then multiplied by predetermined dollar amount to set PMPM capitation for next period of coverage.



This Photo by Unknown author is licensed under [CC BY-SA](#).

WHY ENGAGING SPECIALISTS IN HCC CAPTURE IS 'NO-REGRETS'

HCC capture introduces specialists to a population-based approach to care. *Identifying complex chronic conditions helps specialists become more aware of the need to manage to control costs and improve patient outcomes.*

HCC capture is not a primary care-only issue. The chronic disease burden is growing, with the number of adults with three or more chronic conditions expected to almost triple by 2030.

Provider organizations need all physicians involved to ensure appropriate compensation for the high-risk beneficiaries **Don't leave money on the table.**

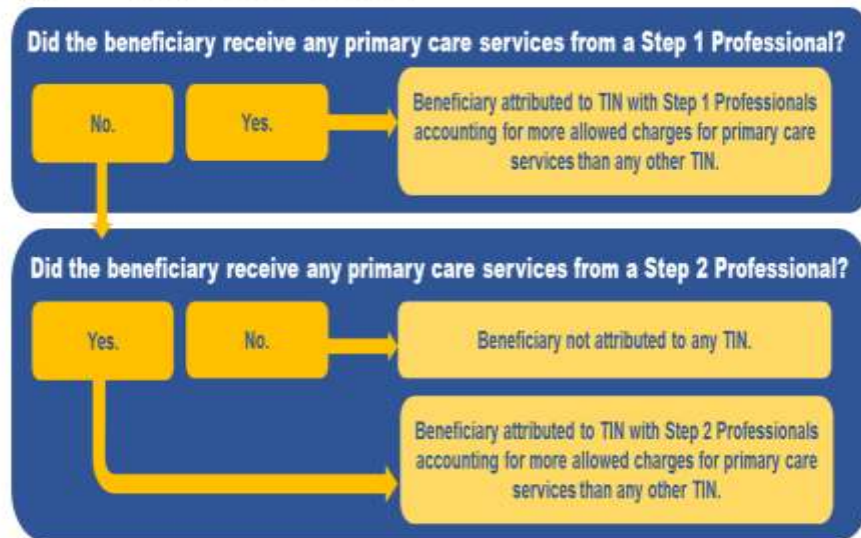
Not only does HCC documentation drive short-term reimbursement rates (such as care management codes) but also future performance benchmarks (for MSSPs and Next Gen ACOs).

C-SNP Chronic care Special Needs Plan

- **Type of MA (Part C) plan**
- **Can be Medicare**
- **All include part D coverage**
- **Administered by private insurance carrier – not every plan every state**
- **Chronic condition**
- **I-SNP : institutional**
- **C-SNP – predominantly NH, assisted living, community housing**
- **Patients enroll, often driven by brokers**
- **Hospice carve out – MA (trials of carve –in)**
- **Example Gold Kidney Health Plan : ESRD C-SNP new alternative, Arizona – contracted with US Renal, DaVita, Banner Health – inception 9/22**

Attribution

Figure 1. Two-step attribution methodology



Case Study: Attribution to a Single Specialty, Non-Primary Care Practice

Figure 3: Patient Attribution Flow Chart



The Patient Attribution Flow Chart shows a process for starting with patient self-report of his/her primary care provider, if available, and where not available, moves to a claims/encounter-based approach. The claims/encounter-based approach requires verification with the patient.



From: Comparison of Care Quality Metrics in 2-Sided Risk Medicare Advantage vs Fee-for-Service Medicare Programs

JAMA Netw Open. 2022;5(12):e2246064. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2022.46064

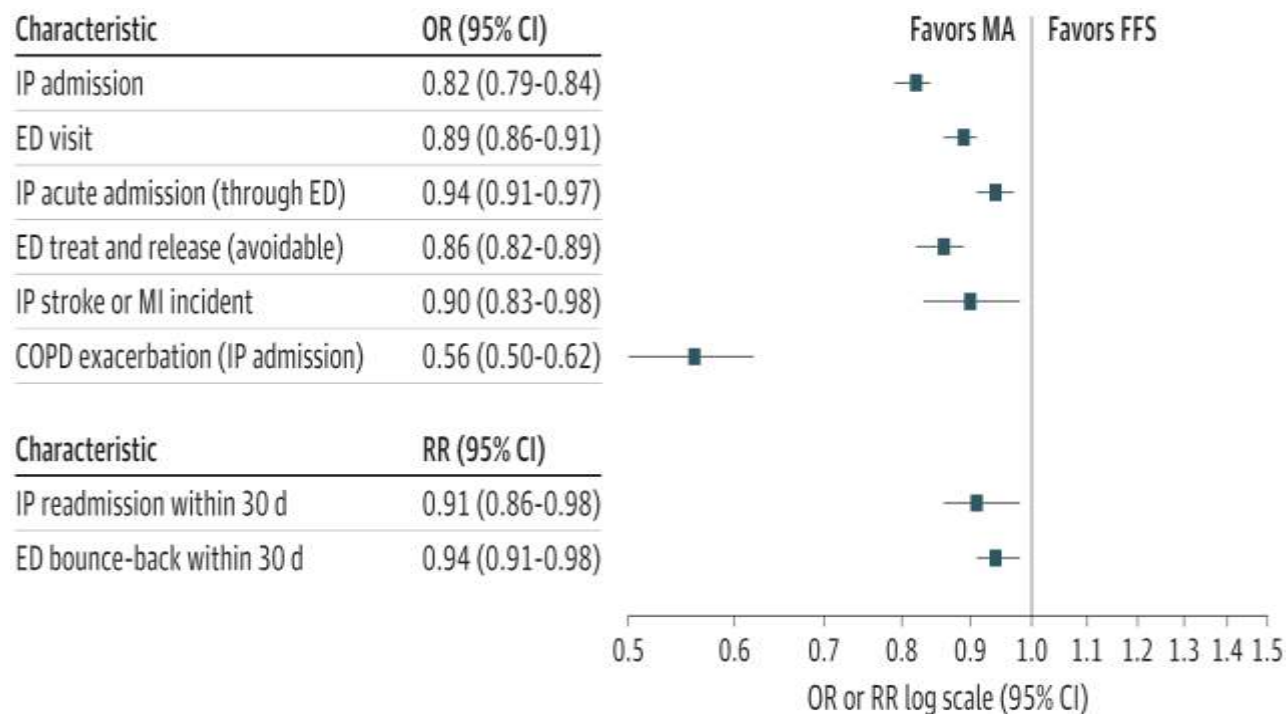


Figure Legend:

Forest Plot of Adjusted Measures of Association for 8 Outcome Metrics, Comparing Medicare Advantage (MA) With Fee-for-Service (FFS) Medicare Groups were matched exactly on age group, sex, and state and adjusted for baseline inpatient (IP) and emergency department (ED) visits after matching. COPD indicates chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; MI, myocardial infarction; OR, odds ratio; and RR, rate ratio.



CJASN 18: 563-572, May, 2023

CKD Complex Interventions: Realist Review, Taylor et al. 565

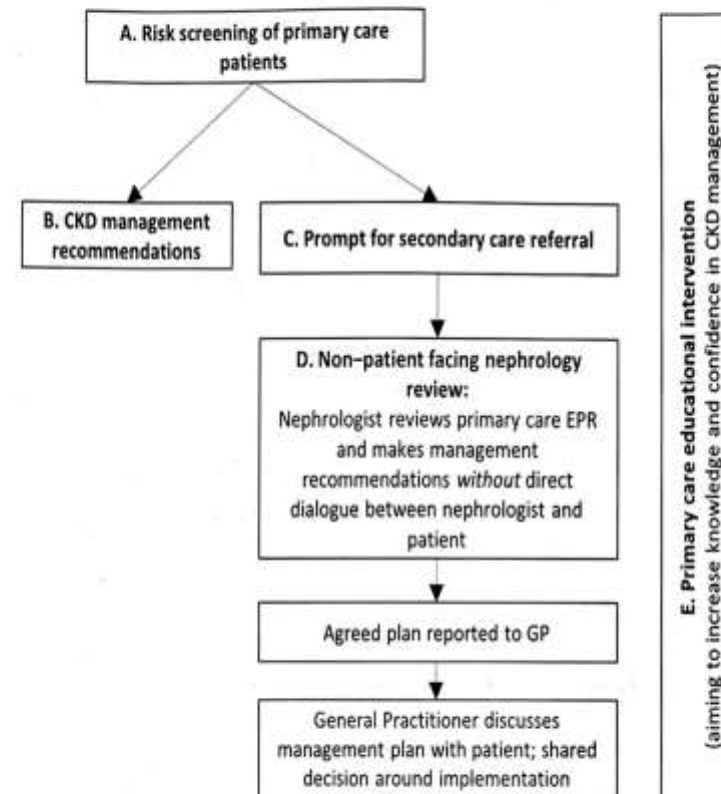


Figure 1. Key components of identified interventions identified in initial scoping review. EPR, electronic patient record; GP, general practitioner.

Specialist : PCP Relationship Core to success

- **THE STRATEGY: HAND-BACKS TO PRIMARY CARE**
- **Well-managed patients** in specialty care create a bottleneck to access for new patients.
- **Rare for provider organizations to establish effective patient hand-backs from specialty to primary care** when appropriate. This is due to two mutually-reinforcing challenges: (easier for specialists to continue to see patients in their panel, patients themselves may prefer to stick with their specialist and resist hand-back efforts) the messaging must change
- **What we mean: Once patients are well-managed in specialty care, a hand-back is the process of transitioning patients from specialty to primary care for ongoing care management. (example: Stable CKD Stage 2, 3)**



Examples of Full-Risk Medicare Advantage Organizations

ChenMed –JenCare,
Dedicated Senior Medical
Center, IntuneHealth

Oak Street

WellCare

Contract with payors in the
Medicare Advantage space
to take full-risk for
the "members"

"Relationships" with the
insurer, company and
members is the DNA for
success.

Breaking past the culture of
who you are being paid for

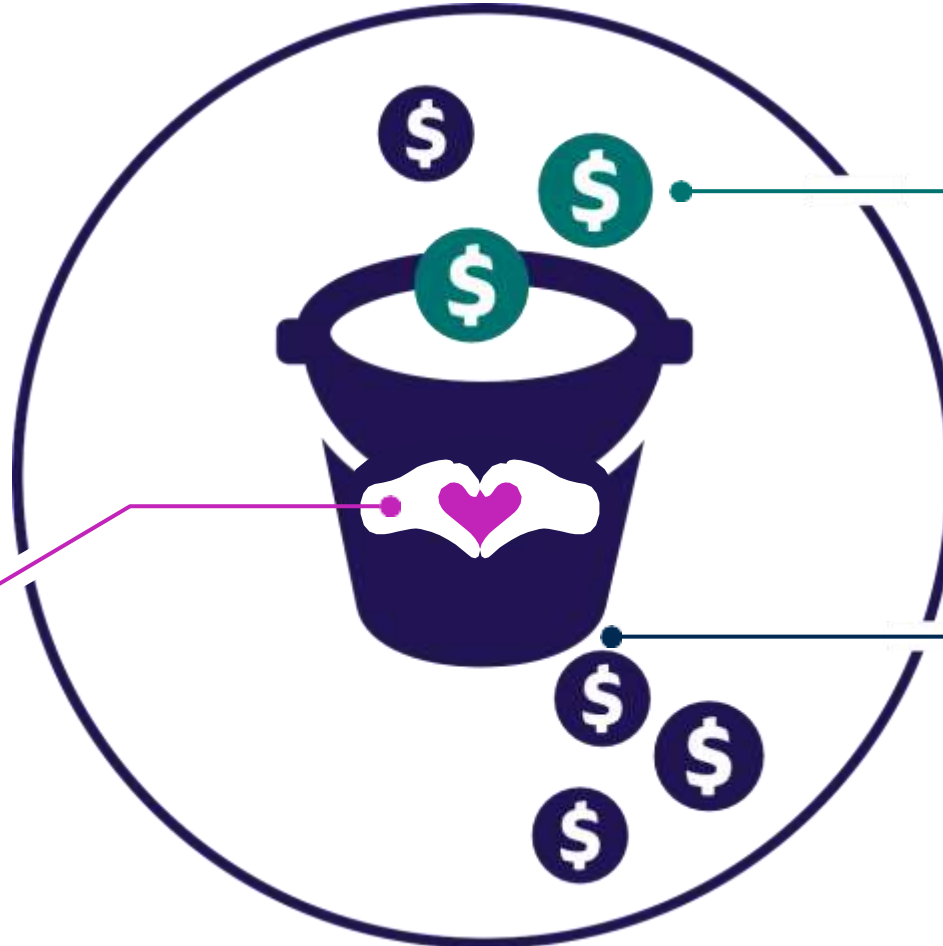
- Change management is needed to be successful
- WE take care of patients
- WE are responsible for outcomes



The Full Risk Value Based Care Business Model

Show me the money

What's left in this bucket at the end of the year is what you get to keep



**Patients + Dx+
HCC/MRA**

**There's a Hole
in My Bucket!**

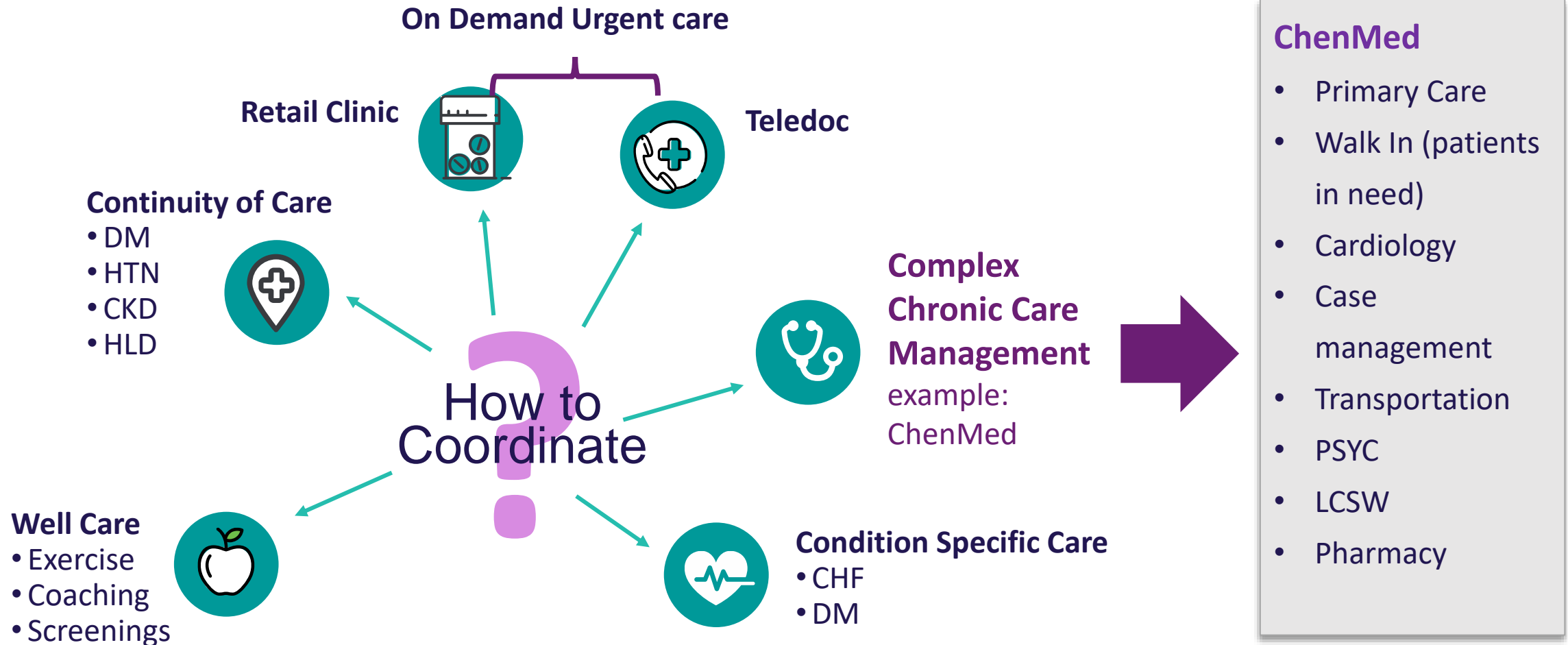
Size of Hole Determined By:

- Hospital/ED Costs- Part A
- Professional Fees- Part B
- Drugs- Part D

**The
Doctor Patient
relationship
is the key to
plugging...**



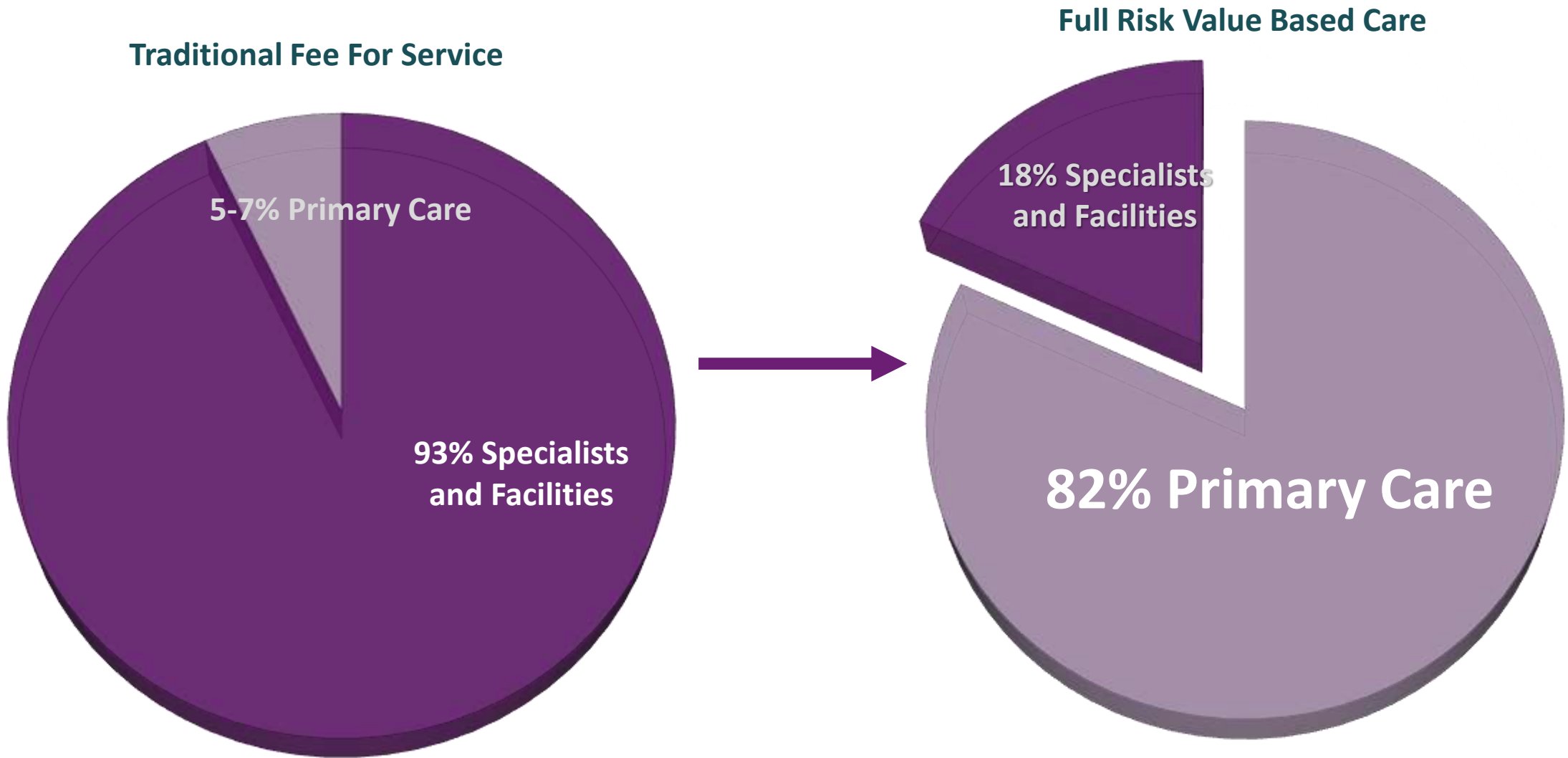
Future State of Primary Care Physicians Focus on Complex Patients



Adapted from: Reframing Healthcare: A Roadmap For Creating Disruptive Change by Zeev Neuwirth, MD, 2019

R

Change in Revenue Source Varies by Payment Models





The State of U.S. Physicians

Changing the Narrative

NYT 2/5/23 Dr Eric Reinhart editorial "Doctors aren't burned out from over work. We're demoralized by our Health System "

Podcasts – Fixing Healthcare: The hope for a better tomorrow: Gladwell and Pearl, Faisal and Friends, Relentless Health Value

InHospitable: Documentary directed by Sandra Alvarez Released 8/15/2022

Where we will be tomorrow: students and residents of today can lead the change revolution: tech no longer the hinderance

Coaching for health

vs consulting for sickness

“The patient’s role in producing health can outweigh any physician’s role. . .the choices they make... what they eat, what they drink, whether they climb the steps or take the elevator. . . . Health Systems need to shift to thinking about what matters to the patient” -- Vivian S. Lee, [The Long Fix](#)





High Touch Care = Better Outcomes



Patient affordability



Better patient health



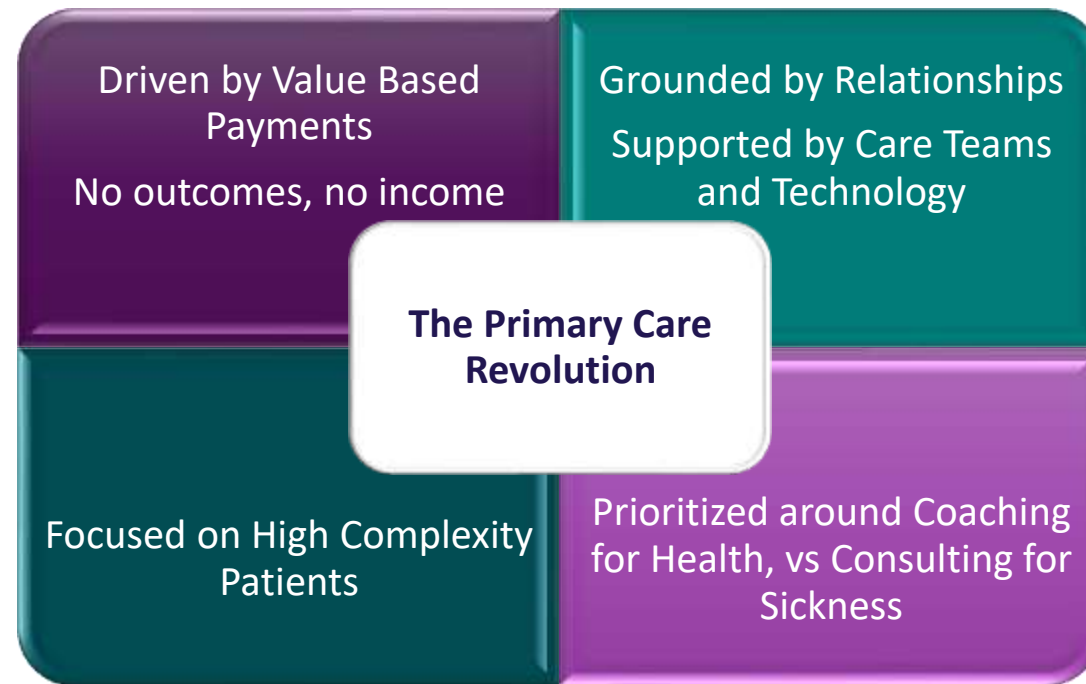
Physician leadership



Health plan quality, margins, and growth



4 Principles of the Primary Care Revolution



How much I
understand
VBC today





Life Lessons

12 Ted Lasso Leadership Lessons:

1. Believe in yourself
2. Doing the right thing is never the wrong thing
3. All people are different people
4. See good in others
5. Courage is about being willing to try
6. Vulnerability is a strength not a weakness
7. Tell the truth
8. Winning is an attitude
9. Optimists do more
10. Stay teachable
11. Be a Goldfish - If you do something wrong do not let it define you. Forget it - like a goldfish - within 10 seconds.
12. Happiness is a choice





References :

- CMS office of the Actuary Releases 2021-2030 Projections of National Health Expenditures, 3/22/22 [cms.gov](https://www.cms.gov)
- New Study estimates US healthcare waste costs nearly 1 trillion each year, Medical Economics 10/9/ 2019, Reynolds
- Projecting ESRD incidence and Prevalence in the US through 2030- www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov